T1.0

**New Close-up B1+ Term and End-of Year Tests**

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T1.1

**Term 1 Test, Listening, Exercise 1**

**You will hear a woman called Isla Farmer talking about her experience of eating a plant-based diet. For questions 1–10 complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.**

**F:** Hello, my name’s Isla, and I’m here today to tell you about my experience of trying a plant-based diet.

I first became interested in trying a plant-based diet, not because eating meat and dairy was bad for my health, but because I felt awful about the way it damages the environment. I had seen a TV series about how climate change is affecting all the other species on our planet, and I felt like I had to stop contributing to the problem and become part of the solution.

I knew it wasn’t going to be easy for me because I had no experience of eating vegetarian food even for a day. Now I was going to go vegan. It was exciting, but I didn’t tell anyone because I wasn’t confident that I’d be able to do it. Looking back, perhaps it wasn’t the best idea to try to give up meat, fish and dairy completely, but that’s what I did.

The first month was really hard because I hadn’t prepared well for my new diet. After I emptied my kitchen of all the things that had meat and dairy in them, I didn’t really know what to buy. I ended up getting a lot of plant-based burgers and sausages from the vegan section in the supermarket, but my shopping bill was more than when I’d been eating meat! I decided to look into what other vegans ate.

Luckily, a friend came to my rescue. She had already gone vegan some time ago and she told me about a few cookbooks with 100% plant-based recipes. Suddenly, I was spending a lot more time in the kitchen and a lot less money in the supermarket. I was inspired by how inventive the recipes were. With a little bit of imagination, I started creating my own vegan meals, too.

Unfortunately, although I was getting to eat all the flavours I love, my new diet did not contain everything my body needed. I found that my nails were breaking off due to not eating enough calcium. But what was worse was that I started putting on weight. I care a lot about my appearance, so this really made me feel miserable. The vegan food I was making was delicious, but it wasn’t the right thing to be eating all the time. It had a lot of carbohydrate like potatoes, pasta, bread and rice and also too much fat. I was so busy thinking about the planet that I hadn’t worried about that.

I had to focus on finding a balance of what was right for me and for the environment. I’m never going to start eating as much meat as I used to, but I have introduced a little fish as well as eggs for breakfast again. I’m still benefiting the planet, but I’m also making sure my diet suits me.

**Now listen again.**

T1.2

**You will hear an interview with a travel writer called Milo Chan, who is talking about his job. For questions 1–6, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

**Interviewer (M):** Let’s welcome our first guest this evening, Milo Chan. Milo writes for a travel website that has become hugely popular in the last few years. I’m sure you all know the one I mean. Milo, I have a lot of questions for you tonight, but first, can you tell us a bit about what you do.

**Milo:** Thanks for the great welcome. Well, my job is a little different from most travel writers. I guess when most people think of that job, they imagine an exciting life travelling around the world and eating in fancy restaurants. I suppose they think of exploring new places in foreign countries that tourists usually go to. My job is pretty much the opposite of that. I was born in the UK, and what I focus on is amazing places near my home that nobody has ever heard of.

**Int:** And why do you think your website has been so successful?

**Milo:** The places we choose to write about could be one possible reason. But the thing we get the most positive comments is the fact that we include so much more detail in our articles than traditional travel sites. Whether we’re writing about food, places, or events – we never forget to tell the story behind it – the history and the culture. The only way that you can get that kind of information is by talking to local people, so however well I know the area, I do a lot of interviews before I write anything.

**Int:** What is a place that you’d recommend to everyone?

**Milo:** I don’t think all tourists should visit any one place in particular. It’s only my personal opinion, but I think too many people just follow the crowds when they’re on holiday and don’t do enough research to find things they will really enjoy. If you’re in London, why go to Buckingham Palace if you don’t care about the royal family. Maybe you’re into modern architecture or nature walks or haunted houses – use our website to find some inspiration!

**Int:** Are you writing about anywhere interesting at the moment?

**Milo:** Of course, it’s actually a place that you have read about, but you might not know it. It’s near the home of one of our most famous writers, JRR Tolkien, who was probably inspired by it when he wrote *The Lord of the Rings* books. It’s called *Puzzlewood* and it’s this deep dark wood full of surprising caves. These days, it has a café and children’s play area, but it’s still a magical place.

**Int:** And is there anywhere in the world you personally want to visit?

**Milo:** There are hundreds. Top of my list is a remarkable place in Peru that needs more visitors. It’s called the *Gran Pajaten* and it’s deep in the cloud forests. In the 1960’s local people discovered ancient Incan buildings there among the trees. They’re covered in art showing people, animals and birds and the place is very special – some of the buildings date back to 200 BC. Unfortunately, because not enough tourists go there, there’s no money to protect it and the buildings are falling down. It probably won’t be there much longer.

**Int:** Well, Milo, I hope you can get there soon. Finally, what’s one thing you always take with you when you travel?

**Milo:** I’d love to give you a helpful tip here and say I always take a printed map of the local area. Or something romantic like I never travel anywhere without the backpack I’ve had since my student days. But the one thing I couldn’t live without when I travel is technology of course. So I always take all my devices and my charger cable. If you’re a writer these days you’re lost without those.

**Now listen again.**

T1.3

**You will hear people talking in six different situations. For questions 1–6, choose the best answer (A, B, or C).**

**1 You hear a brother and sister talking. Why can’t the girl complete her maths homework?**

**F:** Stephan, have you got a calculator I can borrow, please?

**M:** Sorry, but I threw mine out when I cleared my room out. Why don’t you use the one on your smartphone? Don’t tell me that you deleted the app.

**F:** No, nothing like that. Actually, I smashed my screen, so I need to depend on traditional technology.

**M**: Oh dear! Well, you can use the one on my phone.

**F:** How long can I have it for? I have a lot of maths homework to do.

**M:** Wow, no way then!

Now listen again.

**2 You hear a mother and father talking about their son, Toby. What does the father say about his son?**

**M:** Have you seen Toby’s baking? He’s a natural!

**F:** What has he been making apart from a mess? Look at this kitchen.

**M:** Oh, that was me. Toby was good as gold and cleared up everything after he finished.

**F:** You’re such a proud parent. So where are Toby’s creations?

**M:** He’s taken them upstairs, I think.

**F:** You let him take his cakes upstairs? I’ll be surprised if there are any left!

**Now listen again.**

**3 You overhear two friends talking. How does the boy feel about his headphones?**

**F:** I love your new headphones! Where did you get them?

**M:** Oh thanks. They were a present from my aunt, but honestly, they look a lot better than they sound.

**F:** That’s a pity. The colour’s fantastic.

**M:** Yeah, the design’s really attractive, but when I play music on them the singers’ voices are really quiet compared with the music. So, I’m mainly listening to podcasts at the moment.

**F:** Hey maybe we should swap headphones then? I only really listen to audio books and podcasts anyway and I’d love a pair that looked so great.

**M:** Are you sure? That would be brilliant. Yours probably cost the same as mine anyway!

**Now listen again.**

**4 You overhear a woman talking to her friend on the phone about two other friends. What is the woman worried about?**

**F:** I was really pleased when they became friends because they have so much in common; they both have a lot of energy and they’re into similar things. We’re all members of the same gym and we used to meet up there all the time. Now that they’ve fallen out with each other I’m really nervous about calling either of them. It’s not a black and white issue and so I’m not sure who to invite to the gym with me – I don’t want to upset either of them.

**Now listen again.**

**5 You overhear a man and woman in a restaurant. What does the man say about Steve?**

**M:** I know Steve was dying to meet you, so I don’t know why he’s so late.

**F:** It doesn’t matter, really, I don’t mind waiting.

**M:** His problem is that he’s too easy-going. He’ll probably arrive two hours late without explaining where he’s been. He’s always doing things like that. It really gets on my nerves.

**F:** Doesn’t he have a phone? Couldn’t we text him?

**M:** He’s got a phone, but it’s unlikely he’s got it switched on. He says phones stress him out.

**F:** OK. Well, it’s not a big deal. Let’s just enjoy our meal.

**Now listen again.**

**6 You hear a woman talking about a documentary about an athlete. What does the woman think about the athlete’s future?**

**F:** He was this famous athlete and everybody in the world thought he was a hero. Although the accident that he had really affected his health badly, and he had to have a lot of operations to recover, that’s not an excuse for cheating. The documentary has shown everybody his true colours and I don’t think he’ll get much support from the public after they’ve seen it.

**Now listen again.**

T2.1

**Term 2 Test, Listening, Exercise 1**

**You will hear an interview with an expert on historical legends, who is talking about the lost continent of Atlantis. For questions 1–6, choose the best answer** **(A, B or C).**

**Int (F):** Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. This is Rita Tancredi with this week’s *Truth or Fiction?* In tonight’s programme, Dr Harold Baker, an expert on historical legends, is going to talk about the lost continent of Atlantis. Welcome, Dr Baker.

**M:** Thank you, Rita. I’m happy to be here.

**Int:** So, Dr Baker, can you give us some background on the legend of Atlantis?

**M:** People from all over the world have been searching for the lost continent of Atlantis ever since the Greek philosopher and mathematician Plato first wrote about it in 360 BC. He described a place where a powerful and technologically advanced people had lived 9,000 years before, and he claimed that story had been passed down to him through generations of leaders, poets and philosophers.

**Int:** So what did Plato say about Atlantis?

**M:** Well, it was supposed to have been a continent that had everything it needed – wonderful wildlife, plants, gold, silver and other precious metals. However, the people that lived there were aggressive and started wars with other countries. Plato said that when the armies of Atlantis tried to invade a smaller country, the armies of Greece stopped them in battle and then a huge earthquake hit Atlantis and it was destroyed. Its ruins went to the bottom of the ocean.

**Int:** And how likely is it that what Plato said is true?

**M:** Oh it’s extremely unlikely to be true. No scientist in today’s world believes Plato’s story of Atlantis. If it were true, there would be other stories about Atlantis in the history books of other civilisations. It’s much more likely that Plato invented the Atlantis story in order to communicate his ideas about politics and other parts of ‘modern’ life to the people around him. Atlantis was invented by Plato in order to teach other people a lesson. Although it is likely that Plato based Atlantis on other places, both real and in legends.

**Int:** That’s fascinating. But there are other people who are still searching for Atlantis?

**M:** It’s a story that many people want to believe – the idea of a fantastic city full of treasures at the bottom of the ocean really captures the imagination. So yes, people all over the world have been trying to prove for centuries that Atlantis really existed. Did you know that the Atlantic ocean was actually named after Atlantis? Plato wrote that a continent the size of Libya and Asia Minor combined was located somewhere under that sea and that name has stuck thanks to his powerful idea.

**Int:** But aren’t there some other theories about the possible location of Atlantis?

**M:** Goodness, yes! For example, some believe that the Greek island of Thera is the place Plato called Atlantis. They say that in about 1600 BCE there was an enormous volcanic eruption which caused a lot of destruction on Thera. They say that it ‘broke’ the island apart and that one piece disappeared into the sea just like in the legend of Atlantis. Archaeologists discovered a buried city in the south of Thera in 1967, which had been flourishing at the time of the eruption. The buildings they found contained plumbing, toilets and baths, beds and lots of other luxury items. It appeared that Thera had had a very well-developed culture thousands of years ago. It took archaeologists twenty years to excavate one city block. They estimated that it would take 300 years to uncover the entire city.

**Int:** That’s really interesting. And what evidence is there against the idea of Atlantis?

**M:** Well, the theory of continental drift, the idea that the continents slowly move into different positions around the earth, seems to make the idea of a ‘lost’ continent an impossibility. Then there is the argument of one group of historians, who point out that what we think of as human civilisation, in other words houses, towns, plumbing, etc., has only been around since about 5000 BCE. In about 9600 BCE, when Atlantis was supposed to have disappeared, according to Plato, humans were not yet living in cities. We mustn’t forget, though, that with dates this far in the past, it’s difficult to know for sure what the truth is.

**Int:** Well, whatever the truth is, the legend of the lost continent of Atlantis certainly makes an interesting story – one with a lot of different interpretations. Thank you for being with us today, Dr Baker.

**M:** My pleasure!

**Now listen again.**

T2.2

**You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about the history of an area. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each person likes about the area’s history.**

**Speaker 1**

**M:** Well, this town has a pretty long history, but a lot of it is not of great interest to most people. The only cool thing about it is that it’s produced a lot of great artists, especially musicians, poets and artists of the 1960s and 70s. All the homes around here are quite similar. These long rows of houses all joined together were built as low-cost housing for all the factory workers at the time of the industrial revolution. All the factories are gone now, and it’s mainly students who live here because it’s close to the universities.

**Speaker 2**

**F:** Because this area is on the coast and we have a lot of earthquakes here, hardly any historical buildings have survived. People here tend to build out of materials that aren’t too heavy or expensive because if they are washed into the ocean, they don’t cost too much to replace. Also, they don’t injure people when they fall. However, we have a lot of wonderful temples inland that are full of art from the region.

**Speaker 3**

**M:** There have been people living in this area since before the history books began. Everything you can see around here – the shape of land, the places where woods are – was created by the lives of those ancient peoples from the past, but you wouldn’t know unless you read about it. I love that. Over the 20th century, most of the fields were dug up by archaeologists searching for artefacts from the Viking era and even earlier times. There are many sites of ancient battles and invasions, but most of the interesting things that they found have been moved to museums.

**Speaker 4**

**M/F:** The original people who lived in this area were tribes and they lived here peacefully for hundreds of years before the Europeans arrived. When that happened, much of their civilisation died out, mainly due to diseases brought by the people from Europe. Those original people didn’t construct buildings, but they did create very big islands from shells which, fortunately, you can still see today. They are really fascinating. The oldest buildings you can find around here are about 200 years old – which is old for anything American.

**Speaker 5**

**F:** Well I’m really not into history, but a lot of the buildings around here look pretty old. They could have been there for a hundred years or a thousand years and I wouldn’t know the difference. But I know that a lot of people are keen to visit here and in fact we attract tourists from all over the world. That’s really valuable for the town economically, so our history is good for something!

**Now listen again**

T2.3

**You will hear a man called Carl Ferin talking about his experience of snorkelling. For questions 1–7, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.**

M: Hello, my name is Carl Ferin, and I’ve been snorkelling for many years now, and I’m going to tell you about some of my experiences. A lot of people think that snorkelling is similar to scuba diving, but it really isn’t at all. When I first tried snorkelling, I was afraid that I would need to go out into very deep water. I wasn’t a strong swimmer at that time, so I was pleased to find that I could actually go snorkelling in water that was quite shallow. My only issue was that I wear glasses and I couldn’t put them on inside the snorkel mask, so it was impossible to see very much. Soon after that, I got a mask made specially for my eyes, and that wasn’t a problem anymore.

The first few times that I tried snorkelling I was on holiday in sunny parts of the world. When we went to Thailand, we went out on boat with a lot of other tourists. The marine life was beautiful, and the water was warm. Unfortunately, I didn’t know that some creatures under the water were dangerous, and I stood on a sea urchin. They are a round animal with long black spikes all over them which they use to protect themselves. I was in a lot of pain and I had to get out of the water and get the tour operator to look at my foot. There were about ten black spikes stuck in it. It took weeks for them to come out!

Another time, we went to Sri Lanka. I didn’t go out with a group this time, but we met a French man who was staying at the same hotel, and he said there was a great spot to go snorkelling near the hotel. He said that I might be able to see some young sharks there. He pointed to the part of the bay where I should go in, but I can’t have understood him correctly. The place where I went in had strong waves and the currents were pulling me under the water. I was terrified! Luckily, a fishing boat saw that I was in trouble, so they came up to me and one of the fishermen jumped in and helped me get back out of the water.

Even though I almost drowned on that trip to Sri Lanka, it was still an amazing time. That part of the Indian ocean was hit by the huge tsunami of 2004 and the coral reefs were pretty much destroyed by that. The historical destruction is visible everywhere, but when we went there over 15 years later, the habitat was recovering perfectly and there were so many fish and new corals. It was wonderful.

**Now listen again**

T3.1

**Term 3 Test, Listening, Exercise 1**

**You will hear an interview with a man called Marcus Pity, who is a sustainable tourism advisor. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B, or C).**

**Int (F):** Marcus, welcome. Sustainable tourism is something that most of our listeners will understand. Apparently one in three of us say being environmentally-friendly is important when we choose our holidays. But what exactly does the job of a sustainable tourism advisor involve?

**M:** Well, there are actually a lot of different things that you can do in this job. Some sustainable tourism advisors work closely with hotels to develop a business that is as green as possible. Others are involved in the academic side, doing research on what works and what doesn’t work. My job right now involves educating travellers on how to make their holidays a bit kinder to the world.

**Int (F):** Great, so for our listeners, what kind of holidays are the most sustainable?

**M:** If you really want to travel sustainably, look for adventures near where you live. You’d be surprised how many people don’t even know how many great places are right on their doorstep. Explore the local area on foot or by bicycle, visit museums you’ve never been to in your city. Going anywhere new, even nearby, will feel like a holiday and walking or cycling is by far the greenest way to travel. If you do want to go to popular tourist destinations, make the choice to visit outside popular times like the school holidays.

**Int (F):** What’s the advice for people who want to see the world?

**M:** You’ll spend a lot of money when you travel as a tourist, so when you go on a big trip make it to somewhere where that money is needed. For example, areas that have experienced natural disasters in the last few years. Your money will help people rebuild in a more sustainable way. But before you go ahead and book a cruise to Haiti, do some research. It’s only by making reservations with locally-owned companies for accommodation and excursions that you are investing in the area.

**Int (F):** Is it true that some businesses are just using the word ‘eco’ in their name to make money?

**M:** Absolutely! Don’t be fooled by somewhere calling themselves ‘an eco-hotel’ just because they’ve built a hotel in a forest. It’s not against the law to say you’re an eco-hotel and do nothing special for the environment. The architecture of the hotel may look pretty, and like it fits well in the natural environment, but unless the hotel is doing other things, like using clean sources of power, reducing waste, protecting wildlife and so on, it may not be sustainable.

**Int (F):** So how can tourists spot if something isn’t an eco-hotel?

**M:** I can check online to see if they have the correct certificates. But for tourists, that may not always be easy information to find. You’re unlikely to go on a tour of the hotels water tanks and power supplies, so use your common sense. There should be none of those little plastic shampoo bottles. There should be automatic switch-off for the lights and the air conditioners. Also, many hotels will have a sign explaining exactly what the hotel does to protect the environment. The first thing you should do is look for that.

**Int (F):**  And now, imagine I’m a hotel owner. How can I make my hotel greener?

**M:** Well, start with the simple things, like making sure all your staff receive training on the things you do to protect the environment. For example, in many hotels they already save water by not washing towels unless the guest leaves them on the floor. But the hotel staff are often not well trained and just wash them anyway. Then if you want to do something bigger, there are things like transport to and from the hotel. A great way to reduce damage to the environment is to invest in electric-powered vehicles to take your guests to and from the airport or train station and so on.

**Int:** Finally, what’s your advice for anyone who wants to work in eco-tourism like you?

**M:** Well, it may seem a bit strange, but I’d say you need to meet a lot of different kinds of people with different attitudes and lifestyles before you can do anything useful. Everything about sustainability is about working with other people. You can travel the world with a lot of ideas about how to make everything greener, but nobody will listen to you unless you’ve listened to them first. It can be helpful to stay in places for a long time or focus on your local area for that reason.

**Now listen again.**

T3.2

**You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about crime and punishment. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each person says about the topic. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.**

**Speaker 1**

**M:** My business is a small shop, and we are the victim of a lot of shoplifting. I actually recognise a lot of the people who shoplift from the local area. I know who they are and where they live and if they have children. If they’re taking food like tins or bread, I won’t call the police, because a lot of people around here are out of work. So many people have been made redundant from the factories that closed down. They need food for their families. So, when I see them taking something, I usually tell them they can pay me later. Then they’re embarrassed, but they often do come back and pay.

**Speaker 2**

**F:** In this area, there are a lot of burglaries. Last year, somebody broke into my house in the middle of the night and took all the devices they could find, and also my credit cards. They were never caught, and they could be out there today stealing from people. The police will never solve the case. They didn’t even check with the neighbours to try to find any witnesses, and I know the people next door have a security camera that might have got some video of whoever did it.

**Speaker 3**

**M:** Young people are getting more violent these days, in this city anyway. When you hear about violent crimes where a weapon was used, 90 percent of the time, teenagers did it. Also, the victims are usually other young people who have their whole lives in front of them. I can’t tell you why this is happening, if it’s the schools, or the parents, or the police that need to do a better job. But what I do think is that anyone who carries a weapon should get a permanent criminal record.

**Speaker 4**

**F:** My neighbour’s daughter was arrested for robbery. I couldn’t believe it! The police came to the door, and apparently, she and some friends robbed a petrol station by pretending they had a weapon. They didn’t hurt anyone, but I’m sure it was very frightening for the staff. Every time I’ve met her in the past she’s seemed like a helpful, friendly girl. She’s only 13. I’m sure she’s going to spend time in prison or somewhere like that, but I’m not sure that’s the right answer. She’ll just meet more kids who have broken the law in there.

**Speaker 5**

**M:** Most criminals who go to prison come out and commit another crime pretty soon after. I think that when people are released, they should have a house and a job to go to. How can we expect people to stop committing crimes if they don’t have the basic things they need to survive in the world? Also, I think it is important that while they’re in prison, they talk to the victims of crimes like theirs so that they can understand how their behaviour hurts other people.

**Now listen again.**

T3.3

**You will hear a girl called Amy Fields talking about finishing high school. For questions 1–7, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.**

**F:** Hi, I’m Amy Fields and I’m about to finish high school.

Graduation parties to celebrate leaving school have become a lot more common in schools in the UK these days. I found that out from my mum. I was surprised when she told me that when she finished high school, they didn’t do anything at all to celebrate. Not even a tiny party. She said she thought she remembered the teachers bringing in a cake.

Anyway, my graduation is next week and of course, there’s a big party at the school and everyone is going to dress up for the occasion. It took me a long time to choose what I’m going to wear. I went to all the shops and tried so many things on. I found a gorgeous spotted dress but when I put it on in the changing room, the zip wouldn’t do up.

Then I thought, why don’t I wear a suit? It’s usually boys that wear them, but I’ve seen girls do it too. I like the idea of wearing something that’s different and also, I hardly ever wear dresses, so why should I wear one for this party? It’s much more sensible to wear something that I feel completely comfortable in.

So, after that was decided, I started my shopping again. I found a beautiful white suit that’s cut for women, and I think it’s both simple and stylish. I sent some pictures of me wearing it to my friends and they all agreed. The only problem was that it was a little bit loose, so I needed to have it taken in. Fortunately, the staff at the shop were happy to arrange that for me.

Because I’m wearing a suit, I wanted to add some interesting accessories to make it a bit more exciting. I decided that some kind of jewellery would be best. So, I’ve got these enormous red earrings that my aunt gave me a few years ago. I’ve never worn them before, but they look great with this. I’ve bought some red shoes to match, and that’s my whole look ready to go!

Now I just need to decide what to do with my hair.

**Now listen again**

TY.1

**End-of-Year Test, Listening, Exercise 1**

**You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B, or C).**

**1 You hear a man and woman talking. What is the man pleased about?**

**F:** I heard you’d just been promoted. Congratulations!

**M:** Thanks. I’ve been working here for four years, so it's probably time for a change.

**F:** And you’re already a manager. Well done! When do you start?

**M:** Next week, but to tell you the truth, I never really wanted to work in management, especially this team. It’s not a very rewarding role because there are a lot of difficult characters. But, you know, I couldn’t really reject their offer.

**F:** Well, it sounds challenging, and it must be better paid than your old job.

**M:** Yes, that’s one thing I’m definitely looking forward to!

**Now listen again.**

**2 You hear a woman talking. What does she plan to do next in her career?**

**F:** I’ve been working as a volunteer in a children’s hospital for a few months now, and I must say that I really enjoy it. I get on well with all of the people that work there. They’re all really passionate about helping children deal with their illnesses. I would love them to offer me a permanent position, but they won’t do that unless I get some training. So that’s what I’m going to do – I’m looking into a course at the moment. Hopefully, I can complete it this year, and then next time they’re taking on staff, I’ll be ready.

**Now listen again.**

**3 You hear a man and woman talking. What is the man worried about?**

**M:** There are a lot of great things about being self-employed.

**F:** Yes, I’m sure there must be! I’d love to be my own boss.

**M:** Nobody can tell you what you do, and you can’t get the sack, but there are certain things that make me anxious.

**F:** Like what?

**M:** Well, you have to manage your own money and I’m a bit concerned about not having enough to live on when I’m retired.

**F:** You’re only thirty! There’s plenty of time.

**Now listen again.**

**4 You hear a tourist talking on the phone. What is she embarrassed about?**

**F:** I just couldn’t believe that I’d made such a silly mistake. It was right after we’d exchanged our money at the bank, and then we went to the hotel to drop off our bags and check in. I must have left the cash on the table in our room when I absolutely meant to put it in my wallet. Anyway, at the end of the meal when I went to tip the waiter, I only had my credit card, so I couldn’t give him anything. We just left the restaurant really fast with our heads down. I mean, it was a lovely place and the service was great, so I felt really bad!

**Now listen again.**

**5 You hear a boy talking about a problem at school. What is his opinion?**

**M:** I know that what Martin did was against the law and of course nobody should ever steal from anybody else. But he only took a can of soda from the school shop, and I expect he was thirsty. It’s not like stealing a teacher’s wallet or somebody’s phone. I think that the teachers should have let him off with just an apology and a warning. I can’t believe they called the police!

**Now listen again.**

**6 You hear a man and a woman talking about their teenage daughter. What does the father think his daughter should do?**

**M:** Sophie’s got her head in the clouds if she thinks she can pass these exams without doing some serious work this year.

**W:** I know you think that she’s too easy going, but I think she’s doing OK. None of her teachers have complained.

**M:** Well, she never talks about it.

**W:** No, but she’s just not as competitive as Lucy and Frankie. Her sisters don’t give her a chance to say anything.

**M:** I suppose that’s true, but I’d be happier if she gave up her part-time job and really focused on what’s important.

**Now listen again.**

**7 You hear a girl talking to a boy about fashion. What does she say about his clothes?**

**F:** You know, I spend a lot of time on my clothes. But you only take five minutes to get ready and you look perfect. It’s not fair.

**M:** Well, I’m not sure about that. I just throw on anything!

**F:** Maybe that’s the secret to looking stylish.

**M:** Stop! You’re embarrassing me. I just wear simple things that I like.

**F:** Yeah, you never dress up, do you?

**M:** Nope! I just wear the same old things.

**Now listen again.**

**8 You hear an answer phone message. Why is the doctor calling?**

**F:** Hi, Mrs Rider, I just wanted to tell you that we’ve had your test results back and you’ll be pleased to hear that the symptoms you’ve been having are nothing to worry about. We can treat them with medicine that you can buy at the chemist. There’s no need for a prescription, but if you could call in to reception at a convenient time for you, I’ve left a list of the names of some products that will help.

**Now listen again.**

TY.2

**You will hear a woman called Leigh Gatsby talking about working in the fashion industry. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.**

**F:** Hi! My name’s Leigh Gatsby, and I’m here today to talk to you about my career in fashion – in the hope that it will inspire some of you to think differently about the industry. So, if I asked one hundred people to name a job in the fashion industry, they’d probably say fashion designer, model, photographer. That’s three jobs, and they’re the ones where you can become a celebrity, so I suppose that’s why everybody knows them. But I’ve worked in fashion since I left high school and I’ve never had any of those roles, but yet I think of myself as very successful.

Right now, I work as a garment technologist. My role involves looking at each design in a fashion designer’s collection and working out the best way to make it. We need to make sure that the clothes will look great and last the right amount of time. In the past, we mainly cared about how good the clothes looked and not how long they could be worn before they wore out, but today it’s the other way round because we want the fashion business to become more sustainable.

The type of material we use is part of my job, obviously. You need to think about what the clothing is for. If it’s a raincoat, you can’t make it out of leather, for example. I’m making it sound easy, but there’s a lot to learn. You have to consider how a designer’s pattern will look on a particular kind of material. Something man-made will hold a floral or a spotted print longer, but something natural is better for the environment and will be stronger. So, it’s complicated. Oh, and you have to think about how to make vegan clothes these days too. Designers often want synthetic fur to look exactly like the animal product, so I have to try to find that, which is hard.

This industry is highly competitive, and you’ll need a lot of self-belief to get anywhere. Unless you’re a model or an unbelievably talented designer, you will probably start off by going to study fashion at college or getting some retail experience, or even both, which is what I did. Then you can specialise or find what you are interested in. Your time at college should help you to work out what your strongest skills are. If you’ve got a great eye, you could try being a stylist. That doesn’t mean dressing up wealthy people in fashionable clothes. You might work at fashion shows, choosing which items go with each other best to create a certain artistic vision of the designer. Or if you’re great at predicting what’s going to catch on next, you can become a trend forecaster. That’s a great job. You get to spend your time going to all the big fashion shows and also looking at what’s happening on the streets. You’ll report back to a department store, or a manufacturer, but it’s a lot of fun. I should know, I used to do it!

**Now listen again.**

TY.3

**You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about natural disasters. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H) what each person says about the topic. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.**

**Speaker 1**

**M:** Whenever natural disasters occur, the mass media forget about what else is going on in the world and concentrate on that. Whether you switch on the TV or radio or pick up a newspaper, that’s the focus. These reports make most people think that disasters are becoming more common, and as a result they worry about whether one will hit their area. But I think that the frequency of natural disasters is actually staying about the same. It’s just that they are featured more on TV and in the newspapers, probably to attract more viewers and readers. I’m not saying that the public shouldn’t be informed, but I don’t think there is any point in focusing on natural disasters all the time.

**Speaker 2**

**F:** I’m a magazine writer and sometimes I’m assigned to cover a natural disaster which has struck somewhere in the world. I sometimes feel quite anxious, because I know they can cause a lot of damage, injury and death. However, I believe that reporting them is important. Hopefully, my reporting will also reach the ears of researchers and government officials who can invest more in predicting natural disasters. In 2004, my editor sent me to Thailand to report on the Indian Ocean Tsunami. Thousands of people were killed, and many buildings were washed out to sea. Making information about the situation available to people worldwide feels like another way of being of service to the affected people.

**Speaker 3**

**M:** I’ve been reading a book about the effects of natural disasters. It talks a lot about floods and forest fires. I’m finding it really interesting because so many natural disasters have been shown in the news lately. Last year, there was a forest fire in California that burnt for days. It was terrible for the people involved, especially the fire fighters. But this writer says that by clearing out old trees, the fire made it possible for a whole new crop of trees and other plants to start growing. The area will eventually be better off because of the fire. Another type of natural disaster that she writes about is floods. She says, surprisingly, that floods actually enrich the land. They bring in new topsoil and carry important nutrients that have been washed away over the years. It actually makes a lot of sense to me.

**Speaker 4**

**F:** At college this month we’re studying natural disasters – those caused by extreme weather such as hurricanes and floods, and those caused by geological changes in the earth such as earthquakes and volcanoes. I am totally fascinated by volcanoes, even though I know that when one erupts, the lava can cause fires and destroy everything in its path as it flows down the side of the volcano. We watched a video about a volcano that erupted in Chile a couple of years ago. It was recorded by some people who were in a helicopter flying directly over the top of the volcano. It was an absolutely incredible sight.

**Speaker 5**

**M:** This area is really close to the mountains and over the last fifty years almost all the trees there have been cleared. I’ve heard neighbours say that it will make our homes safer – if there were a forest fire, then it couldn’t spread to the towns nearby. But I think the opposite. What happens if we get heavy rains? The trees on those mountains stopped the water from running straight into the river and flooding the town. My brother, who’s trained as an aid worker, says that he’s seen it happen in other parts of the country and of course I’ve seen reports on it in the news myself. So yeah, I feel quite frightened by that. Floods can be just as dangerous as fires.

**Now listen again.**

TY.4

**You will hear a radio interview with a police sergeant, who’s talking about the steps involved in investigating a crime scene. For questions 1 – 7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

**Int F:** Good afternoon listeners. I’m Annie Wakefield and welcome to *This is Your Town*! Today, I have Detective Sergeant Hoyt with me from the local police station. I’m sure you’ve seen TV shows about crime scene investigators, so you have some idea of what detective work is like. And now he’s going to tell us more about it. Welcome to the show, Sergeant Hoyt.

**M:** Thank you very much, Annie. I’m glad to be here. The first thing I have to say is that those TV shows where the police just walk in and make these amazing discoveries have probably given you the wrong idea. In real life, there’s a lot more hard work involved. We sometimes spend days just making sure we have found all the available evidence. Sometimes, it takes a while to realise that things right in front of you are important clues.

**Int:** So what is the first step in investigating a crime?

**M:** Well, the very first thing that must be done is to secure the crime scene. This involves deciding how large an area needs to be closed off from the public. We sometimes use yellow tape to do this. We secure the scene so that no evidence is lost or destroyed. Then we take notes about how everything looks because things may get moved around during the course of the investigation. Finally, photos are taken so that there is a record of what the crime scene looked like before the real work begins.

**Int:** All that before the investigation even begins?

**M:** That’s right. Once the area is secured, Scene of Crime Officers start examining the scene in more detail. The really essential thing is to be absolutely sure that they’ve covered every square centimetre of the scene, so that no detail is missed. So, they always search the area using a specific pattern sometimes in a circular pattern from the edge of the room to the centre, or the other way round, and sometimes slowly crossing the whole room from one side to the other.

**Int:** That must take hours!

**M:** Believe it or not, it sometimes takes days! During the search, the exact position of every piece of evidence is recorded before anything is removed from the scene. At the same time, officers must think about what the evidence could mean, and also what evidence seems to be missing. So that’s something we might expect to see, like a weapon, or fingerprints, that could have been cleaned up or taken away after the crime was committed.

**Int:** That can give you information in itself, I expect.

**M:** That’s right. When we collect evidence, we have to be very careful not to damage anything or to touch anything without wearing gloves. Tiny things, like hairs or clothing fibres, have to go in their own containers. Bigger things like pieces of clothing go in bags which are then carefully sealed. Everything must be clearly labelled. Other types of evidence, such as a footprint or a broken window, can’t be moved, of course, and have to be photographed from several angles and examined on the spot. Then all the movable evidence is sent to the police lab for analysis. That’s when we find out if the evidence collected is any good or not.

**Int:** So after all the work, you still may not have the information you need to help you solve the crime?

**M:** That’s right. Sometimes we have to start all over again, which is difficult. And of course, something that can get you pretty depressed is that occasionally you know exactly who did the crime, but there’s no evidence from the scene, however carefully you search. There was a case recently where a house was burned down and every local person knew who did it, but we couldn’t charge anyone with a crime without real evidence.

**Int:** So, I know you can’t name names, but what is one of your cases where the evidence you found at the scene ended up catching the criminals?

**M:** I can talk about any case that’s already been through the courts, so that’s fine. We catch a lot of criminals through our investigations, that’s why we do all these things. One of my proudest moments was when we investigated a ten-year-old crime scene where a murder took place. My team wanted to close the case, so we went and did a new crime scene investigation. We found a lock that was broken on a window that the previous team had missed, and it completely changed the investigation. An innocent woman who was under investigation for the crime had her name cleared, and another man was found guilty and sent to prison.

**Int:** Wow! I think I heard about that case. Thank you, Sergeant Hoyt for being on the show.

**M:** Thanks for having me. I hope it’s been interesting.

**Now listen again.**