

Units 0-1

Audio texts

Listening

CD 1 (Blue)

Unit 0 Think global, act local

CD 1, Track 19 (British English)

Neil: Hi! We're here at the Eden Project, to show you our exhibition called "*kNOwtrash*".

Ruth: The products in the exhibition are made out of recycled materials – for example, this handbag is made out of drinks cans. It was made in Brazil – you can see the Brazilian flag on it. We've been to many countries to find useful things that are made out of trash. We say, '*There's NO trash if you KNOW trash.*'

Neil: This is the first part of the exhibition. It shows natural things, such as wood. Here we show that in nature, there's no waste. Everything is recycled.

Ruth: So, the lesson is, in nature, nothing is wasted.

Neil: Right. Shall we move on to the second part?

Ruth: Here, we show things that come out of the ground, like oil. People manufacture products out of these things. For example, oil is made into plastic.

Neil: But, when things are manufactured, doesn't it use a lot of energy?

Ruth: It does. In the West, we take natural materials and use energy to make them into products. The products are used for a short time and often, just thrown away.

Neil: We should recycle them, of course.

Ruth: Exactly. In Britain each person throws away 517 kilograms of trash a year. But it's all precious – even the drinks can!

Neil: A drinks can is precious? Really?

Ruth: It's true. Let's move on to Part 3 of the exhibition. All the products here are made out of recycled materials.

Neil: It's amazing. Look at the Brazilian handbag and the toy aeroplane. They're both made out of drinks cans! And the sun hat over there is made out of newspaper and those shoes are made out of car tyres.

Ruth: All these things come from developing countries.

Neil: Countries with a lot of poor people.

Ruth: A lot of poor people. For them, plastic bags and old clothes are precious. They can use them to make something new that they can sell.

Neil: OK, let's go to the last part of the exhibition. Here we give advice about recycling. The fact is you can recycle almost everything –

cars, furniture, paper, glass. Some big companies are doing this already. One company has used more than 86 million plastic bottles to make warm jackets. If you want to help the environment, you should recycle as much as possible. Another advantage is that people can make money from recycling.

Ruth: We hope that because of our exhibition people will see that rubbish is not rubbish.

Unit 1 Mr and Ms Right

CD 1, Track 1 (British English)

Jason: OK, this is the midnight phone-in, *Planet Lonely*. And you're with me, Jason Lynch. Next caller, please – Michelle from Birmingham.

Michelle: Hello? Hello?

Jason: Hi, go ahead Michelle, you're on air.

Michelle: Oh, hello...er, hi. My name's Michelle.

Jason: Hi, Michelle. What do you want to talk about?

Michelle: I want to ask your advice.

Jason: OK, that's what we're here for! Go ahead.

Michelle: Well, I'm 28 and I'm quite attractive and I'd like to get married and have children. But I just can't find the right man. He isn't out there.

Jason: Do you have a picture in your head of Mr Right?

Michelle: Yes, I do. He needs to be quite attractive physically – you know, quite fit, tall, slim and to have a good sense of humour. And he needs to be interesting and considerate. Oh, and have similar ideas to me. That's not asking too much, is it? I mean, I'm not asking for a superhero.

Jason: No, I don't think you asking for too much. In fact, I think he sounds rather like me.

Michelle: Oh MmmmThe problem is, none of the men I meet are at all like that. I'm a very sociable person and I meet a lot of people. But the really nice guys are all taken.

Jason: I know, I know.

Michelle: The single guys all have something wrong with them. For example, they talk too loudly, or they have nasty habits like not washing often enough.

Jason: Eugh!

Michelle: And other men just go on – forever – about sport. They get this kind of light in their eyes and shout at you as if they're at a football match.

Jason: I do know what you mean.

Michelle: Or if they're the kind, sensitive type,

Units 1-3

Audio texts

Listening

they're probably gay. Or if they're really attractive, you can be sure they're going out with three women at once.

Jason: I can see that could be a problem.

Michelle: Or else, they can't make conversation. They just stare into their drinks and look miserable.

Jason: Yes, terrible, isn't it!

Michelle: Yes! Yes, you've got it! You seem to know what I'm talking about. How do you know?

Jason: Some of us know just what you're talking about, darling.

Unit 2 Bright lights, big city

CD 1, Track 2 (*British English*)

Interview 1

Interviewer: Hi, can you tell us your name?

Sarah: Yes, I'm Sarah Dunn.

Interviewer: Sarah, what are your views about immigration? Do you think we allow more people to come into this country than we should?

Sarah: Not at all! In fact, I think we should allow even more immigrants to come than we do at the moment. I think it's right that we should share what we have with other people. We live in a multi-cultural society and we should help people who are in danger in their own countries - you know, political refugees.

Interviewer: So you don't worry that immigrants are taking our jobs?

Sarah: No, we need them. In some areas, immigrants do jobs that no one else wants to do.

Interviewer: OK, well, thanks for talking to us.

Unit 2: Interview 2 (*British English*)

Interviewer: Hello, do you mind if I ask you a few questions?

Craig: No, not at all.

Interviewer: What's your name?

Craig: Craig Gale.

Interviewer: How do you feel about immigration, Craig?

Craig: How do I feel about immigration? Well Let's see I think we should help political refugees, although I think a lot of immigrants just want a better life in a richer country - they're economic migrants. But there's nothing wrong with that. ...Um, ... Although, yeah - there is a problem, right? - Ethnic minorities often live in their own communities and they don't mix with people from other groups. You know, maybe they should try and mix more and

then they would be more welcome.

Interviewer: Thanks a lot for that, Craig.

Unit 2: Interview 3 (*British English*)

Interviewer: Hello, what's your name?

Mike: Mike Rainer.

Interviewer: Mike, can you tell us your views on immigration?

Mike: I certainly can. I think they should all go back to their own country.

Interviewer: Who?

Mike: Immigrants.

Interviewer: Do you mean economic migrants, or political refugees as well?

Mike: All of them! There are more foreigners here than we can take. This country should be for our people - we've got as many problems as they have.

Interviewer: Don't you think that foreign workers help our economy?

Mike: Rubbish, they just take our jobs. There are far too many unemployed at the moment. They take our houses, send their children to our schools, and they can't even speak the language!

Interviewer: Well, I can see you feel quite strongly about the subject. Thanks, Mike.

Unit 3 Fame and fortune

CD 1, Track 3 (*British English*)

Interviewer: Hello, this is Steve Bennett and welcome to the *Chart Newcomers* show! Tonight in the studio with me I have two members of *Dark Star*. Ladies and gentlemen, please welcome drummer Dave Bolton and singer-songwriter Sharon Maguire! Welcome to the show.

Sharon: Thanks.

Dave: Yeah, hello.

Interviewer: So, your first single went straight into the charts at number 26.

Dave: Yeah ... cool.

Sharon: We're very pleased. We want to thank all the fans who bought it. WE LOVE YOU! Come to our next gig on Saturday.

Interviewer: So, what are your immediate future plans?

Dave: Er, I'm not sure. What plans have we got, Sharon?

Sharon: Well, Steve, we have a tour in the autumn and at the moment, we're writing material for an album.

Interviewer: Where will the tour be?

Sharon: We've got dates in London, Birmingham

Units 3-4

Audio texts

Listening

and Manchester, and we may do one or two more. And we may go to Scandinavia and Germany.

Interviewer: Terrific. Dave, when will the new album come out?

Dave: Er, I don't know, Steve. Sharon? When's the album coming out?

Sharon: Well, we're not completely sure yet. We may go into the studio in June or July. So it may come out in the autumn.

Interviewer: Cool ... Sharon, I understand that you have ambitions to be an actress.

Dave: What's that?

Sharon: Actor, Steve, not actress. Serious women actors don't call themselves actresses any more.

Interviewer: Oh, sorry.

Dave: You want to be an actress?

Sharon: Yeah, well. I've been asked to appear in *The People Next Door*.

Interviewer: *The People Next Door*?

Sharon: Yes – that's right.

Interviewer: That's my favourite TV show. Are you going to do it?

Sharon: I don't know. I might. I haven't decided yet.

Interviewer: So Sharon Maguire may be the new star of *The People Next Door*. Well, you heard it here first. What about you, Dave, what are your plans?

Dave: I don't know. I may go down the pub.

Interviewer: Well, that's all tonight from *The Chart Newcomer Show*. Thanks for listening.

Unit 4 Animal Passions

CD 1, Track 4 (*British; American*)

Interviewer: Good evening, and welcome to *What's Your Opinion?* In the studio with me tonight are Tony Cavell, an animal rights activist, and Dr Carla Robinson, a medical scientist who uses animals in her research. Tony, Carla, good evening.

Tony Cavell: Hello.

Carla Robinson: Good evening.

Interviewer: Tony, can you explain to listeners why animal rights are so important to you?

Tony Cavell: Certainly. Animals have many of the same feelings or emotions that we do. They feel pleasure, pain and grief. You have to remember that some animals have extremely sophisticated behaviour. They can recognise themselves in mirrors. Chimpanzees can actually

feel embarrassment. They are primates – a class of mammals which includes man. They are our closest relations.

Interviewer: OK. Animals have the same feelings as us. Carla, what's your opinion about that?

Carla Robinson: Only mammals have these emotions. Mosquitoes don't feel pleasure or grief and they certainly don't feel embarrassment.

Tony Cavell: This is a typical scientist's answer, I think. I'm talking about research on mammals, such as apes and dolphins.

Carla Robinson: Scientists don't need to experiment on apes and dolphins.

Tony Cavell: No, but the animals which you do experiment on DO feel pain! It's wrong and it's cruel. Animals should have rights, in the same way that people have rights.

Interviewer: I can see what you are saying, but what kind of rights?

Tony Cavell: The right to life and freedom. As far as I'm concerned, we shouldn't experiment on animals and we shouldn't put them in zoos.

Carla Robinson: I don't agree with you at all. Zoos are very important. They often save endangered species from extinction.

Tony Cavell: Then they shouldn't resemble prisons. And then there's vivisection. Using live animals for experiments, and even cutting them up, must stop. It's not necessary and it doesn't work.

Carla Robinson: I don't practise vivisection myself, but I do believe that it is sometimes necessary.

Interviewer: Why do you think that?

Carla Robinson: Because we need to be sure that medicines are safe. To do this, we need to test them on animals that are similar to humans, for example, mice, rabbits and pigs.

Tony Cavell: Animals feel pain in the same way we do. It's just not right to do experiments on them.

Carla Robinson: Oh come on! Human lives are more important than animal lives. Do you want people to die because we haven't tested our medicines properly? Do you want old people to suffer Alzheimer's disease because we can't find a cure without experiments on primates?

Tony Cavell: No, but I don't want animals to suffer and die either. Especially for non-essential research like cosmetics, or just to make more money for drug companies.

Units 5-6

Audio texts

Listening

Unit 5 Did it really happen?**CD 1, Track 5 (British)**

Julie: Did you work before you got married, Mary?

Mary: I certainly did. I started work as a housemaid when I was 14.

Julie: Oh, so you were a servant?

Mary: Yes. Remember, it was 1928 when I started work in domestic service. There were not many other jobs for young girls before they got married.

Julie: Was it very hard?

Mary: Er ... well, it depended on the job. I worked in ... oh I can't remember ... five different houses, I think. They were all, how shall I say, great houses – stately homes – with lots of servants.

Julie: U-huh ... How much were you paid?

Mary: For my first job, I was paid ... um, let me see, I THINK it was eighteen pounds a year.

Julie: A YEAR?

Mary: Yes. But I had, you know, my own room – it was small – you could say it was tiny, but it was still my room and I'd never had a room of my own before. There was even a bathroom specially for us girls. There were ten of us.

Julie: Were they incredibly rich, this family?

Mary: They certainly were.

Julie: Was the guy, like, a film star or something?

Mary: No, he wasn't – film stars weren't very rich in those days! But a few of them did come to stay.

No, the owner was a lord – Lord Denton. He owned lots of land and his wife, Lady Dorothy Denton, inherited a big company from her father.

Julie: Did you have to work long hours?

Mary: Yes, I used to start work at six every morning. Let me think ... I'd have to clean all the stairs and passages. And I had to light the fires in the main rooms and put clean sheets on the beds. That was really difficult, because I was small and the beds were huge. Often we worked until the last guests went to bed after midnight.

Julie: It sounds awful, Mary!

Mary: Well, we didn't have time to go out! But it was interesting because there used to be so many visitors, so there were always new people to meet. In fact, that's how I met my husband.

Julie: Really? How?

Mary: He was the chauffeur of one of Lord Denton's friends. He used to drive a big Rolls Royce.

Julie: Your husband used to drive a Rolls Royce!

Mary: Yes, but it wasn't his, of course.

Julie: So you enjoyed your work really?

Mary: In many ways, I did, you know.

Unit 6 You are being watched**CD 1 Track 6 (American)**

Announcer: Good morning. Welcome to *Consumer Watch*, the program which reports on important consumer issues. Here's technology consultant Martin Brown with a question: Cheap goods or expensive privacy - which do you want?

Martin Brown: Thank you, Jeremy. Yes, a big change is taking place in the technology of shopping. Very soon, almost everything we buy will contain a tiny microchip called an RFID chip, or smart tag. It could mean that someone somewhere knows where you are because of the things you buy.

Picture this: You go to a store and buy a pair of jeans or a CD. Inside every item is an RFID tag. It sends out a constant radio signal to computers that are linked to the internet. Each signal is unique and is easily identified.

Why use these RFID tags? One important reason is that they can prevent shoplifting. When you pay for an item, the shop assistant can kill the tag, so that it no longer sends out a signal. If, however, you don't pay, the signal from the smart tag will trigger the security system when you walk out of the store. This will make it very easy to catch shoplifters.

However, it may be that in future, we will pay for items, and the tag signal will NOT be killed at checkout. So every time you wear the jeans or listen to the CD, the manufacturer will know exactly where it is. RFID tags have enormous advantages for shops and businesses. When an item with an RFID tag is bought from a shop, a computer can recognize this and quickly order another one from the manufacturer. This will keep prices down. RFID tags can do other jobs, too, like follow your airline baggage around the world so that it never gets lost again. However, 78% of consumers say they don't like the idea of RFID tags. They hate the idea of someone knowing where they are at any time of day. "We're already watched by CCTV cameras in the street and in the store," said one shopper. "And now I'm going to have a camera in my clothes as well? No, thank you! And who's going to use this information? The police? My boss?"

Of course, the main result will be cheaper goods and more efficient services. But are we ready to

Units 6-8

Audio texts

Listening

accept constant surveillance in return for this?

Announcer: Thanks, Martin. That's one to think about.

Unit 7 Oil crisis

CD 1 Track 7 (*Australian; Malaysian*)

Tony: Hello, I'm Tony Forbes. I'm visiting the Advanced Engineering Centre in Malaysia. You must be Professor Sopian.

Professor: Hello! Welcome to the Solar-Hydrogen Eco-house!

Tony: So this is it ... I must say, it's a very ... um ... interesting-looking house.

Professor: Yes, it's the house of the future, but when we designed it, we used a traditional Malaysian house design as well as modern technology.

Tony: If you could explain how it works, I am sure our listeners will be very interested.

Professor: Sure. This is the first house in the world to run on hydrogen.

Tony: Ah, right. What are those ... things ... up there on the roof?

Professor: They're solar panels. When the sunlight hits them, the sun's energy is converted into electricity.

Tony: Wonderful. And what happens if it rains?

Professor: We collect the rainwater. It runs down that pipe into a big water tank in the garden. Then we use the electricity we make from the sun to convert the water into hydrogen and oxygen.

Tony: Brilliant! You can make oxygen as well?

Professor: Yes, but it's the hydrogen we want. We keep it a tank outside the house.

Tony: Why? Is it dangerous?

Professor: No, actually it's quite safe. Come and see the hydrogen gas tank. If you come this way, OK, ah...here it is. And that's the gas pipe that takes the hydrogen into the house.

Tony: What do you use the hydrogen for?

Professor: To power everything in the house – the cooking stove, the hot water.

Tony: That's pretty good.

Professor: Unless it's cold, or we are doing a lot of cooking, we don't use all the electricity we make with the solar panels.

Tony: Um... could we go inside now? It's pretty hot out here in the sun.

Professor: Certainly. If we go inside, I can show you how well the air conditioning works. Through here...

Tony: And it's pretty cold in here. Could you turn the air conditioning down a bit?

Professor: That's a bit of a problem!

Tony: Why? You mean – your system isn't working?

Professor: Not at all! It works too well. You see the traditional design of the house uses the wind that flows through to cool it. So, if you're cold, we could turn the hydrogen-powered heating on!

Unit 8 Exam pressure

CD 1 Track 8 (*American*)

Yana: Hey, Emiko, what did you think of the exam?

Emiko: I think I've passed, but I wish I'd done more revision.

Yana: Yeah, me too. At least I answered all the questions this time. Hey, Lufti, what's the matter with you? Why are you so quiet?

Lufti: I'm sure I've failed.

Yana: Oh, come on. You can't be sure of anything with exams like these.

Lufti: I said I'm sure I failed! Will you leave me alone?

Emiko: Hey, Lufti, calm down ...

Lufti: Calm down? Why should I calm down? I hate this course and I hate this college and all the people in it.

Yana: I think you're feeling a bit stressed.

Lufti: A bit stressed! I'm very stressed. I've been stressed since the day I arrived here.

Yana: Really? You always seem so happy.

Lufti: I was happy – before I came to America. Anyway, I've made my decision. I'm going home. And I'm not coming back in September.

Yana: Woah!

Emiko: Hey, take it easy, Lufti.

Yana: You know, I feel that way sometimes. I miss home so much, I sometimes want to leave, too. But I always change my mind.

Lufti: I'm definitely leaving.

Yana: Lufti, be sensible. You've only got one more year, then you'll have a degree from a top American university. Think of the job opportunities. It would be stupid to leave now.

Lufti: OK. I'm stupid.

Yana: Oh come on, you're almost bilingual in English. That's a huge advantage in the job market.

Emiko: Yeah, seriously, I mean, the facilities are fantastic here! If you walked away from all this, you'd really regret it.

Units 8-10

Audio texts

Listening

Lufti: Don't you think I don't know all this? The thing is, I've actually been thinking about leaving for ages. You know, I've got problems. My English isn't fluent - that's why I have such difficulties with my studies. And I'm still homesick after all this time. You two are great, but I haven't made any American friends here - not one. If you're not American, it's hard to make friends.

Yana: I've got some American friends.

Lufti: Yeah? How many?

Yana: A few. It's true most of my friends are international students. But I've had a great time here, just because it's so international.

Emiko: I agree. Listen, why don't you talk to someone about this?

Lufti: Like who?

Emiko: Well you could see a counsellor. I'm sure that would help.

Lufti: Well, I might do that. But I'm still not coming back in September.

cause the death of civilians. They also criticised the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories. The air force has a special importance for Israeli people. As a result, the statement by the 27 pilots has had a great effect.

Radio host: That was Aron Edinger from Tel Aviv. Here in Europe, there have also been demonstrations in favour of peace. Here's Jane Smith to tell us about the demonstrations.

Jane Smith: On February 15th, over a million people in London took part in the biggest public demonstration ever seen in Britain. It was a protest against the war in Iraq. On the same day, in Rome, many Italians demonstrated for peace - about two million people marched through the capital. However, RAI, the Italian television service, decided not to show the demonstration, saying it would not be helpful to politicians.

Radio host: Thanks Jane. That concludes our programme. Have a peaceful evening.

Unit 9 Give peace a chance

CD 1 Track 9 (*British*)

Radio host: Good afternoon, I'm George Jennings and this is *Peace News*. First of all, we have a report from Norah Casey in the Palestinian Territories about the work of international peace activists there.

Norah Casey: Two tragic incidents took place here in Rafah last year. The incidents have seriously affected the work for peace. On the 16th of March, a 23-year-old American woman called Rachel Corrie and seven other volunteers were trying to stop Israeli soldiers from knocking down Palestinian homes. For two hours, the activists stood in front of two bulldozers. Then Rachel was run over and killed by one of the bulldozers. A month later, on the 11th of April, also here in Rafah, British peace activist Tom Hurndall was shot in the head. He was trying to take Palestinian children away from a dangerous area. Tom, who was a 22-year-old university student, died several months later from his injuries.

Radio host: It's very difficult to find peaceful solutions after events like this. However, there are people on both sides of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict who are doing their best to encourage peace. Here's Aron Edinger from Tel Aviv.

Aron Edinger: Recently, 27 Israeli Defence Force pilots refused to attack civilian targets in Palestine. They said that they would refuse to follow "immoral and illegal orders" that would