



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

#### **Project 1**

David: Hi Lynn! How's it going?

Lynn: Not so bad.

David: How was your summer? Didn't you go on some field trip in Eastern Europe or something?

Lynn: That's right. Six weeks on my hands and knees digging for treasure

David: Did you find any?

Lynn: Not much. Lots of pottery fragments, some bones, a few tools.

David: I hope you got paid for it.

Lynn: You must be joking! It was run by the local university research group. They don't have any money. You make your way there and pay for your own accommodation and meals.

David: So, you were cheap labour for the professors, then?

Lynn: Don't be so cynical! No, they were really helpful. I learnt a lot

David: Oh yeah...like what?

Lynn: Well, first there was the mapping of the site. They used digital photography and GIS, which I hadn't done before. Then, there's the excavation itself, scraping away for hours, which can get a bit tedious. And it all has to be recorded the location and description of every artefact is put into a database.

David: Don't you have to be careful when you're excavating? I'd be afraid of breaking something priceless.

Lynn: Oh, sure. You have to move the earth away very slowly with a trowel, sometimes even a toothbrush! But everything you find has a story to tell. Pollen samples tell you about forest clearance and crop cultivation, animal teeth and bones showed they kept livestock. Looking at stone axes can tell you what sort of animals they hunted. The best part of the dig was the midden.

David: What's that?



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

Lynn: It's where they dumped domestic waste. It contains all sorts of treasures. The highlight for me was finding a small clay figure. Imagine holding something in your hand that was made by a human being six thousand years ago!

David: So, have you expanded the sum of human knowledge?

Lynn: I think so. The site is giving them a lot of new information about that part of the Black Sea coast in Neolithic times.

And it'll be a big tourist attraction when they open it up to the public in a couple of years. They've got plans to get some international funding and make it into an archaeological park, but they'll still preserve the landscape and the character of the place.

David: Will you get your name in the brochure?

Lynn: You never know!

**Answers:** 1. F    2. T    3. F    4. T    5. T    6. F

### Project 2

Presenter: Today in the studio we have Alberto Cortes, the well-known Brazilian advocate of the anti-global movement. He's here to talk about the recent report stating that by 2050, Brazil will be one of the world's wealthiest and most successful countries. Alberto what's your reaction to this report?

Alberto: You know this isn't the first time that people are saying Brazil will be a great economic power, the same thing was said over a hundred years ago when the rubber tree was brought to this country from Malaysia – it didn't happen .....

Presenter: Yes, but you must admit the world's a very different place now ...

Alberto: Of course, in fact I believe there may be some truth in the predictions this time around. First of all though, we must remember the problems facing Brazil at the moment.

Presenter: Such as ....

Alberto: There is an enormous gap between the rich and the poor in this country, in Sao Paulo you can see shopping malls full of designer goods right next door to huge favelas,



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

you know, the slum areas without proper water or electricity supplies. A lot of work needs to be done to help people in the favelas improve their lives ..

Presenter: What needs to be done?

**Answers:** 1. T    2. F    3. T    4. F    5. T    6. F    7. T    8. T

### Project 3

Professor McKenzie: For many years now we have been referring to English as a global language .... as the language of communication and technology. Everybody seems to be learning English and it isn't uncommon to see English being used as a means of communication between .... let's see ... a German scientist .... and an Italian politician. These days ... if you don't know English, you are in danger of being excluded from what's going on ... in education, at work ... and especially in the world of technological advances.

Very soon English will be the second language of all the people in the world. This is happening while I am speaking to you. We can't be certain of how long the process will take but there is no doubt that it will happen ... and my bet is that it will happen sooner rather than later. First of all, English will be an obligatory subject on every school curriculum throughout the world. By the year 2010, around two billion people ... that's about a third of the World's population ..... will speak English as their second language. This isn't my prediction by the way. This is what the experts say.

We can see evidence of these changes all the time. Let's take the Eurovision Song Contest as an example.

Whatever we might think of the contest itself .... one thing that has changed recently is that now countries can opt to sing in English. In the last festival fourteen of the twenty five competing countries asked for the rules to be changed to allow them to sing in English. They argued that singing in their own language would put them at a disadvantage. I suspect that in a few years time all twenty-five countries will be singing in English.

And what exactly does all of this mean for native speakers of English? Well, we are already in a minority. If the calculations are correct, then in ten years time, majority speakers ... that is non-native English speakers ... will outnumber native English speakers by four to one. The two most important Englishes won't be British English and American



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

English. They'll be Native English and Majority English. So, native English speakers will be handicapped. We will be the only people in the world who speak just one language. Because ... let's face it ... there won't be much of a reason for native English speakers to learn a second language. We ... and not the Majority English speakers ... will be the disadvantaged.

**Answers:** 1. True      2. True      3. False      4. False      5. True

### Project 4

Everything about this airplane is enormous. The numbers are truly mindboggling. Its overall length is 73 meters. That's about as long as the Great Sphinx in Egypt. The giant two-deck fuselage will typically have 550 seats, but has the potential to carry up to 800 passengers. The tail, at 21 meters from the ground, is as high as a seven-storey building. The 845 m<sup>2</sup> wing area is big enough to park 70 cars. The A380 can fly a staggering 15,000 km without refueling and in order to do that, it needs to carry 310,000 litres of fuel, making the plane's take off weight 560 tons. Incredibly, though, the A380 will actually be more fuel-efficient than other, similar-sized jumbo jets. Airbus claim that the plane will burn about 3 litres of fuel per passenger per 100 km, making it as economical to run as a family car.

The building of the A380 is a remarkable example of transnational cooperation. The final assembly line is in Toulouse in France, but this is only the end of an impressively complicated process.

The construction of each aircraft is the result of collaboration between France, Germany, Britain and Spain. The wings, for example, are built in England and Wales. The main sections of the fuselage are constructed in Hamburg, Germany. Parts for the nose and the tail are in fact made in Spain, and only assembled in Germany. Everything is then shipped to France to be put together. The A380 jigsaw gets even more complicated, however. Although a European venture, few people realize how much of the plane is actually made or designed outside the EU. The wings, for example, were created by designers in Wichita in the United States. Some wing panels, the wheels, and most of the cockpit electronics are also made in America. In fact, in terms of actual cost, almost half the aircraft is made in the USA.



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

**Answers:** 1. c      2. b      3. a      4. d      5. e

#### **Project 5**

When I was at university, I did a business course that covered advertising, marketing, sales and public relations. I'm really glad I did this particular course as, although it was vast, it gave me an overview of business in general and the different careers in communications.

While I was studying, I realised that I was most interested in Public Relations and so I joined a couple of associations, so I could start networking before leaving university. Through one of the organisations I joined, I was able to meet lots of experienced professionals who gave me advice on getting into the industry. I was also offered an internship in my final year. This meant I could build up my portfolio even before I'd finished studying.

I think that it's extremely important, especially today when there are so many people wanting to work in PR, to do an internship to a) get a foot in the door, and b) have more on your CV. than simply your studies. You have to show willing and prove that you're an enthusiastic, ambitious person who wants to succeed. It was hard studying and working at the same time, but at least it prepared me for the deadlines and long hours you're expected to put in with a PR job. My internship also meant that I built up a list of contacts in the media and PR industry itself. Both areas were very important in helping me get my first job as an Account Coordinator with a corporate public relations agency. I had to write and proofread flyers, keep track of media databases and other admin type stuff. It wasn't the most exciting of jobs, but at least it gave me a better insight into PR and helped me decide what I wanted to do after.

**Answers:** 1. d      2. f      3. c      4. g      5. a      6. e      7. b

#### **Project 6**

RH = radio host

TG = Timothy Grady



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

HJ = Helen Jones

RH: Ah, I think we have another caller on the line. Could we have your name, please?

HJ: Yes, it's Helen, Helen Jones.

RH : And where are you calling from, Helen?

HJ: From Wales, South Wales.

RH: And do you have a question for today's guest, Helen?

HJ: Yes, several in fact!

RH: That's great. That's what we're here for. I'll hand you straight over to Timothy Grady.

TG: Hello Helen, how can I help you?

HJ: Hello Timothy. Well, last week I read your article in "Business Trends" about lifestyle planning and about writing a contract.

TG: Ah, yes. And have you written one?

HJ: Yes. It took me a while and it's quite long, but I found the exercise itself quite useful. You know, thinking about what I really want. It's the first time I've really sat down and thought about it seriously.

TG: Well, as I said in the article Helen, you can't really plan for the future if you don't know what you want. Sometimes identifying what we really want is more difficult than we think.

RH: So, Helen, what would you like to ask Timothy?

HJ: Ehm, yes. Well, I've done the contract and feel happy to have given some thought to the future, but now I don't really know where to go from here. What the next step should be.

TG: (laughing ) I had an idea you were going to say that! In next month's edition of "Business Trends", I've got a follow up article about just exactly that. But we can have a preview if you like. Er, Helen, would I be very indiscreet if I were to ask your age?



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

#### Answers:

1. False      2. False      3. True      4. False      5. True      6. False  
7. True      8. False

#### Project 7

T: Hi Tony? You look busy. Are you marking?

IE: Yes. I've got about twenty IELTS exams to mark. I've done half of them, but I still have a lot to go.

T: How's it going?

IE: Not so bad. I am marking all of the writing sections first. Reports.

T: Any good?

IE: Well that's confidential information, but let's just say there are all sorts.

T: Reports are easy to write, though. I would have thought that was what students found easiest. They aren't like narrative texts when you have to have a vivid imagination.

IE: Yes. You're right. But you'd be surprised at the silly mistakes that students make sometimes.

T: For example?

IE: Well, lots of people don't read the question carefully, so they end up writing a report about the wrong thing. Or they read the question too quickly, think they understand what they have to do, but miss out a whole chunk of information.

T: Yes. I know what you mean. My students do that in class. They don't seem to realise how important it is just reading the question and thinking about it a bit – what it means – who the report is for – what style they should use – they are always in too much of a hurry to start writing

IE: Yes. I am sure that half the candidates don't even write a plan. It is easy to spot the ones who do – their reports are much easier to follow, they include all the information and they are noticeably better written





## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

T: Really?

IE: Yes. Absolutely.

T: I'll tell my students that. Can I?

IE: (laughing) of course. It should be obvious anyway. I am sure you've told them before.

T: Got any other tips?

IE: Well, I think it's a good idea to get your students used to using some sort of a checklist after they have finished writing their report – or at least after they've written the first draft.

T: A checklist?

IE: Yes. A list of things to check. Obvious things, but things that often get forgotten.

T: For example?

**Answers:** 1. easier                      2. all the information                      3. is    4. should not use    5.  
individual students

### Project 8

Jackie: So, David, you and Simon have finally bought a flat together. What a surprise!

David: Yes. It seemed like the best idea. We aren't getting any younger and neither of us have got a pension to speak of.

Jackie: Well, property is a safer bet than any formal pension. Property prices are always on the up. I suppose you can't really go wrong.

David: Yeah, that's what we thought. Then, there's the rent issue. Prices in south London are crazy. We've been paying around a thousand pounds a month rent for years. The mortgage repayments are just a little more. So, we thought, why not invest in our own future instead of the future of our landlady? (laughter) So, we took the plunge. It's only a small flat, but it's great to be home owners at last. We're on the first rung of the property ladder now. It feels great, a bit scary though.

Jackie: Well, I'm glad you're thinking about your future. I don't know whether it's a good





## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

time to buy, though. Surely, property prices just can't carry on going up and up. The bubble will have to burst at some point. Wouldn't it have been better to wait a bit?

David: Jackie, stop worrying. You're worse than Mum. We have looked into this carefully. Simon knows more than me because he works in banking. There's no evidence that prices will fall. There was a report in The Economist the other day and it said that house prices are at an all time record high just about everywhere the UK and the rest of Europe, the States, New Zealand and there's no sign that the trend is going to change.

Jackie: Yes, but

David (interrupts): We do know what we're doing you know. Rate increases are what we really need to worry about.

Jackie: Rates?

David: Yeah, apparently when household debt increases and more people borrow money to buy a home, there is a tendency for rates to increase. But we've taken care of that. Our mortgage insurance protects us because it's locked into a long-term low rates, so we won't be affected by a rise in rates.

**Answers:** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

### Project 9

Q = radio show host

M = DJ

Q: Mahesh, you trained as a classical Indian musician, but now you spend most of your time playing records in nightclubs...they're two very different things!

M: Well, yes, they are...the two worlds are very different, but there is something that connects them...

Q: ...and what's that?

M: Rhythm. An interest in rhythm. Rhythm is fundamental to everything that I do. Whether it's the rhythmic section of a classical Indian raga, or some "Asian Underground"



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

electronic beats in a club...

Q: And you mix the two things, don't you?

M: Yes...I've played live tabla to electronic accompaniment in clubs in Europe.

Q: How has that gone down?

M: Really well...I think people are getting bored of ordinary clubs and faceless DJs. Some live music is a great addition.

Q: And have you tried dj-ing for a classical Indian audience on the other hand?

M: No! I'm not quite sure the world's ready for that yet...still, it's an interesting idea!

Q: How are audiences for your music different in India and in Europe?

M: Well, the classical audiences are far more sedate in Europe than in India.

Q: How do you mean?

M: Well, in the West, people think they have to respect the music, and to show their respect, they all sit there very quietly, as if they are at a museum or something.

Q: And in India?

M: People participate much more ...they'll clap when they appreciate something...and shout when they don't!

**Answers:** 1. False      2. True      3. False      4. True      5. True      6. True

### Project 10

So, really what we are talking about most of the time is simply a case of common sense. There is nothing revolutionary or even new here.

The trouble is that most managers tend to forget about developing their own managerial skills as soon as they become a manager. There is a certain sense of irony in this, don't you think?



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

Let's move on and talk about a few more of these issues. One thing that I have come across again and again is the situation in which managers pretend that change is not happening. But when change is happening, this is the worst thing they can do. It's like burying one's head in the sand. Your staff will know that something is up and wonder why you are being secretive – or worse – dishonest. So, communicate. Tell your staff exactly what is happening and give them opportunities to ask questions. Everybody will come out winning because honesty is always the best policy.

Sharing information is a golden rule of management. Sometimes there's a tendency to keep things to one's self, but this isn't usually the best. Imagine a situation where you are thinking about approaching a new client, for example. If we only communicate this information to our immediate management team, then we might well be neglecting to tell somebody who is potentially the ideal person to come up with an idea to make contact with this new client – for whatever reason. There are other scenarios, too – work can get duplicated and – even worse – people can get offended. We don't want to get anybody's back up!

**Answers:** 1 b      2 a      3 d      4 c

### Project 11

Presenter: Hello and welcome to 'Visions of the Future'. This week we're discussing the growth of cities in the twenty first century. In the studio, we have the environmentalist Sue Shaw and Masako Ito an urban planner based in Tokyo. For the first time in human history, more people now live in cities than in than in the countryside. Today, Tokyo is the world's largest conurbation. The combined cities of the Tokyo Bay Area now have a population of 28 million. Masako, how has Tokyo solved the problem of transport?

Masako: Well, many Tokyo residents would say that the city's transport problems have not been solved .... Tokyo is different from most cities in developing countries because it has many, many suburban railway lines. These lines bring commuters to the Yamamote line, the circular line around the city centre, and to the city's 12 subway lines.

Presenter: Rail travel seems to be the answer.

Masako: Yes, it is really. In addition, there are expensive tolls on the city's urban expressways, train travel is one and a half times faster than travel by car and city centre



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

parking is very expensive.

Presenter: So, Tokyoites don't use cars that much ...

Masako: Well you know, before you can buy a car in Tokyo you must prove that you have a place to park it, parking spaces can cost as much as apartments to rent ... New roads are built in Tokyo but priority is given to new train lines.

Presenter: So, the train is king in Tokyo, Sue, anything to add?

Sue: Tokyo is a good model for our future mega cities to aspire to, but, and this is a big but, Japan is a wealthy country and most of the rail system was present before Tokyo developed or was built as the city grew. Most of our new mega cities will be in Asia and Africa where the resources to develop a transport infrastructure similar to Tokyo's just aren't present.

Presenter: What can these cities do?

Sue: They must do all they can to stop the car from becoming the main means of transport. Cars bring pollution and the construction of new roads can destroy the fabric of a city as they divide communities and lead to the building of new types of housing – usually high apartment blocks.

Presenter: So?

Sue: Integrated transport systems that take into consideration local factors are the answer. Take Calcutta for example. There, hand pulled rickshaws are being included in the plans for the transport system, alongside buses and trams. Bangkok and Manila have built overhead rail systems. These are cheaper and quicker to build than expensive underground subway lines.

Presenter: So, for the future mega cities, the message is forget about cars.

Sue: Most definitely.

Masako: I'd agree with that, too.

**Answers:** 1. T    2. T    3. F    4. F    5. T    6. F    7. F    8. T.



## Listening Elementary

### Answer key

#### **Project 12**

India is the second most populous country in the world and the world's 12th wealthiest in 2005, according to the World Bank. The country's economy is growing very fast. In the US and many EU countries, average GDP growth was around 3% last year, compared to 9% growth in India. The economy is heading for 10% growth this year, but not everyone in India is benefiting from this boom.

While India has the most billionaires in Asia, many of the country's poor are actually getting poorer. There are over 1 billion people in India and 25% live in abject poverty. A UN report in 2006 pointed out that two-thirds of India has no access to sanitation.

A case in point is Mumbai, India's biggest city, where almost 55% of the city's population live in slums, close to 8 million people. And very few of these slum homes have a safe supply of drinking water.

The Indian government wants to make the country slum free by the year 2020, but it is a huge task and there aren't enough resources to relocate so many slum dwellers with more people arriving in India's cities from the countryside every day in search of a better life for themselves and their families.

More than 70% of India's population lives in the countryside and more and more people are migrating to the cities to find work because subsistence farming doesn't provide enough to make a living. There is a lack of investment in healthcare and education for rural communities and few employment opportunities, which is having disastrous consequences for many millions of people.

**Answers:** 1. T    2. T    3. F    4. T    5. T    6. F    7. T    8. F