

Task 1 Endangered dragons in Indonesia

You are going to listen to a radio programme about Komodo Island, where rare animals live.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, complete the sentences (1–10) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

Among the nations that have, in recent years, tried to build up wildlife tourism is Indonesia, home to the world's largest lizard, the Komodo dragon. Last year, the government announced a plan to make the town of Labuan Bajo, which is currently the access point for Komodo national park's numerous islands, into one of 10 major tourism destinations. Ominously, the government scheme is called "10 new Balis".

The idea isn't to ease pressure on the over-touristed island of Bali, for which a major new airport is planned, but to copy its success at attracting millions of tourists on budget holidays every year. In the process, Bali's combination of heaving beaches, growing water shortages and mountains of rubbish may also be replicated at the 10 other destinations. "What was once a small fishing village, romantic and secluded, with almost no visitors, has now turned into a buzzing town, full of construction sites for new hotels and restaurants," reported a CNBC correspondent visiting Labuan Bajo in January.

Between 2008 and 2018, the annual number of visitors to Komodo national park increased from 44,000 to 176,000. One big attraction, apart from nature itself, is the price. The park's entry fee is only about \$12. Lonely Planet named the island chain that includes Komodo its "best-value destination" for 2020. That was before the guidebook publisher was hit by the global lockdown and suspended most of its commercial activities in April. Indonesia's preference for mass over elite tourism has been guided by the addition of 2 million young people to the labour market each year. More tourists means more jobs.

But as visitor numbers to the islands have risen, the dragon population has fallen. Mating practices were disrupted by tourists, while deer poaching depleted their main food source and logging destroyed their habitat. In 2018, the governor of the province in which the park lies, advocated increasing the entrance fee to \$500 with the aim of attracting richer tourists, reducing visitor numbers and protecting the lizards. In March 2019, after smugglers stole more than 40 Komodo dragons, his administration went a step further and announced that the island of Komodo, home to around 1,700 giant lizards, would close for the whole of 2020 to allow the reptiles, the deer they feed on and their shared habitat, to recuperate.

But the governor's attempts at conserving the region's main attraction went down badly with many of the locals who make a living from tourism. They demanded that tourists be allowed on Komodo, and in October, the national government overruled the governor and the plan was cancelled.

The virus is succeeding where the governor of East Nusa Tenggara failed. Entry to the Komodo National Park has been barred to all but the fishing communities that inhabit it. The dragons sup on venison and fish, which have returned in spectacular numbers to these overvisited waters.

Still, it's not hard to imagine what will happen once tourism becomes feasible again. On 14 April, Indonesia's finance minister predicted that coronavirus, by freezing the tourist trade, could leave as many as 5.2 million Indonesians unemployed. Unless some alternative path for job creation can be found in the future, as soon as flights resume, tourists will be encouraged to return en masse and the dragons will once again come under threat.

Task 2 The Louvre Abu Dhabi

You are going to listen to a presentation about the architecture of a new museum.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, answer the questions (1–9) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

Originally announced in 2007, the Middle Eastern Louvre Museum has been eagerly anticipated for over a decade and does not disappoint.

Extending out into the Persian Gulf the 650 million US dollar museum's key architectural feature is its impressive and intricate dome that seemingly floats above the water. Based on a structural concept by engineer Büro Happold, the vast dome has a span of 590 feet (or 180 metres) and the border which surrounds it measures 1,850 feet (or 565 metres).

Blurring art and engineering, the dome is perforated to create an internal effect that its architect describes as a “rain of light”. Despite its simple geometry the vast dome is an extremely complex structure, constructed from more than 400,000 individual elements. Weighing 12,000 tonnes – almost as much as the Eiffel Tower – the dome’s structure

is a steel space frame that rests on just four supports. To construct the dome, 85 super-sized steel elements, each weighing between 50 and 70 tonnes, were craned into place, supported by nearly 120 temporary towers. These elements were then joined together with steel connectors. Once the structure was complete, the whole dome was lifted off the temporary towers and lowered 15 inches down onto the four permanent piers.

Creating the museum’s rain of light effect was far from easy. The Dome’s steel structural core is covered with eight perforated layers of cladding – four on top and four underneath. These layers are formed from 7,850 aluminum and stainless steel elements in the shape of stars, measuring between 6 and 40 feet wide – around 2 to 13 meters – and weighing up to 1.3 tonnes.

The effect is a seemingly random geometric arrangement. However, the roof’s design – the result of years of testing, including a full-size mockup placed on site – is carefully set up to control the light and temperature conditions of the internal space. As each element is unique, co-ordination between the fabricators and the contractors had to be extremely well organised.

While cranes could be used for the external cladding, the internal installation of the pieces hung from the steel structure had to be installed from scaffolding below.

The new Louvre will hold some of the world’s most valuable artworks, in one of the world’s most extreme climates, and its spectacular dome plays an important role in the museum’s environmental strategy.

Clustered under the dome, 55 individual buildings make up the museum city. 600,000 square feet – around 58,000 square meters – of art and exhibition spaces are arranged in a group of simple geometric forms haphazardly arranged in reference to a traditional city. These buildings are large high-ceilinged gallery spaces for the display of artwork. These galleries have to adhere to strict international standards protecting artwork. To regulate the amount of daylight entering the galleries, every window and roof light has three blinds. These operate automatically and are affected by the time of day, the time of year and how much daylight is present.

With its impressive art, architecture and engineering, the Louvre’s desert outpost is set to become a key landmark in Abu Dhabi’s latest district.

Task 3 **New Iceland in Canada**

You are going to listen to the story of immigrants to Canada.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, complete the sentences (1–10) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

REPORTER: Today we will be visiting a unique place called New Iceland in the Canadian Prairie province of Manitoba. The capital of the region – I kid you not – is called Gimli, like the dwarf in Tolkien’s *Lord of the Rings* series – very appropriate when you consider the mythical, magical quality of Icelandic folklore. I’ve always wanted to visit New Iceland because I’m a big fan of Iceland and when I heard that in my own home country there would be a place filled with Icelanders I was instantly intrigued.

New Iceland is called that because in the late 1800s thousands of Icelanders fled west from a volcanic eruption. They ended up suddenly in mid-western Canada and they became known back in Iceland as Western Icelanders. For a short time their colony was autonomous and they even had their own constitution and laws, and while those rights were eventually revoked by the Canadian government, today there are still well over 30,000 people of Icelandic descent living there.

Gimli is an unassuming small town very similar to many of the small towns scattered about mid-western North America. At first glance there are only a few hints of what makes this region special. There’s the Reykjavik bakery which serves only Icelandic pastries and other stores like Turkesins that simply sound, well, more Icelandic than

Canadian. By the edge of Lake Winnipeg there is a prominent statue of an old Viking facing the water, as if to defend the region from the encroachment of the rest of Canadian culture. And then of course there's the New Iceland heritage museum, filled to the brim with old photo galleries, Icelandic rocks and artifacts from the original settlers.

Before I arrived I made contact with local author and historian Alva Simonsen, a friendly woman. She also runs tours from the New Iceland heritage museum and she was more than happy to show me around and give me some insights as to how New Iceland came to exist.

ALVA SIMONSEN: For almost 300 years a fur trade company ruled virtually all of what is now Western Canada and was just called the Rupert's land and it was a fur trading empire, and slowly the governments in eastern Canada realised that they wanted to expand further West. Then by 1870 they had convinced the little area of Manitoba to become part of their country. Because at that time the US was filling up bit by bit from the East Coast and from there the settlers were moving West and they were worried that they would come approaching further North and steal the rest of Canadian territory away from them. Once the American settlers would move in here it would be harder to keep these areas Canadian. So they were doing anything they could to fill this part of Canada up.

REPORTER: Which is why they gave –

ALVA SIMONSEN: They saw this group coming in through immigration – they were planning to head to Wisconsin some official said well we will give anything you want to stay here. So they chose this chunk of land and they made it completely self-governing and they said you could do whatever you like, put up your own churches, you know, it's yours.

REPORTER: So was it actually its own country at one point?

ALVA SIMONSEN: It wasn't a country, it was like probably similar to a self-governing Indian Reservation as they are set up in Canada. I think if you murdered somebody they could probably send someone in with the Canadian law and arrest you. Other than that you were pretty well responsible for everything within the area.

REPORTER: And now let's get back on the road again. The prairies are so flat they remind me of the ocean stretching out as far as the eye can see. Right now we are on our way to the small town of Selkirk where there's a local fisherman by the name of Chris Christianson waiting for us who has a lot of great stories.

REPORTER: Do you feel much of a connection with the Icelandic heritage?

CHRIS CHRISTIANSON: Absolutely! All the old pioneer families here, the people who came here with nothing, half-starved and freezing and took to fishing because that's what they knew. And fishing became big for them commercially. It was nothing before that. Lake Winnipeg was not harvested really to any extent. The Icelanders made Lake Winnipeg and no one else!

Task 4 **Trying to leave the White House**

You are going to listen to a re-recording of Michelle Obama talking about trying to see her residence lit up in rainbow colours.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, answer the questions (1–10) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

I was looking at a giant party starting just outside my window. Hundreds of people were staring up at our house. I wanted to see it the way they did. I found myself suddenly desperate to join the celebration. I stuck my head into the treaty room. "You want to go out and look at the lights?" I asked Barack. There are tons of people out there. He laughed "you know I can't do tons of people." Sasha was in her room engrossed in her iPad. "You want to go see the rainbow lights with me?" I asked. Nope. This left Malia, who surprised me a little by immediately signing on.

I'd found my wing woman. We were going on an adventure, outside, where people were gathered, and we weren't gonna ask anyone's permission. The normal protocol was that we checked in with the Secret Service agents posted by the elevator anytime we wanted to leave the residence, whether it was going to go downstairs to watch a movie or take the dogs out for a walk. But not tonight. Malia and I just busted past the agents on duty, neither one of us making eye contact. We bypassed the elevator, moving quickly down a cramped stairwell. I could hear dress shoes clicking down the stairs behind us, the agents trying to keep up. Malia gave me a devilish smirk. She wasn't used to my breaking the rules.

Reaching the state floor we made our way toward the tall set of doors leading to the North portico when we heard a voice: "Hello ma'am. Can I help you?" It was Claire Falkner, the usher on night duty. She was a friendly, soft spoken brunette who I assumed had been tipped off by the agents whispering into their wrist pieces behind us. I looked over my shoulder at her without breaking my stride; "Oh, we are just going outside" I said "to see the lights". Claire's eyebrows lifted. We paid her no heed. Arriving at the door I grabbed its thick gold handle and pulled but the door wouldn't budge. Nine months earlier an intruder wielding a knife had somehow managed to jump a fence and barged through the same door, running through the state floor before being tackled by a Secret Service officer. In response, security began locking the door. I turned to the group behind us, which had grown to include a uniformed Secret Service officer in a white shirt and a black tie. "How do you open this thing?" I said to no one in particular. "There's got to be a key". "Ma'am", Claire said, "I'm not sure that's the door you want. Every network news camera is aimed at the North side of the White House right now." She did have a point. My hair was a mess and I was in flip flops, shorts and a T-shirt, not exactly dressed for a public appearance. "OK," I said, "but can't we get out there without being seen?" Malia and I were now on a crusade. We weren't going to relinquish our goal. We were going to get ourselves outside.

Someone then suggested trying one of the out of the way loading doors on the ground floor, where trucks came to deliver food and office supplies. Our band began moving that way. Malia hooked her arm with mine. We were giddy now. "We're getting out" I said. "Yeah we are" she said. We made our way down the marble staircase and over the red carpets around the busts of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, and past the kitchen until suddenly we were outdoors. The humid summer air hit our faces. I could see fireflies blinking on the lawn. And there it was, the hum of the public, people whooping and celebrating outside the iron gates. It had taken 10 minutes to get out of our own home but we'd done it. We were outside, standing on a patch of lawn off to one side, out of sight of the public, but with a beautiful closeup view of the White House lit up in pride. Malia and I leaned into each other happy to have found our way there.

Task 5 **Stand up for gender equality**

You are going to listen to Emma speak about an issue in society.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the text below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, complete the sentences (1–8) using a maximum of 4 words. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

I was appointed as Goodwill Ambassador for UN Women six months ago. And, the more I have spoken about feminism, the more I have realised that fighting for women's rights has too often become synonymous with man-hating. If there is one thing I know for certain, it is that this has to stop.

For the record, feminism, by definition, is the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities. It is the theory of the political, economic and social equality of the sexes.

I started questioning gender-based assumptions a long time ago. When I was 8, I was confused by being called bossy, because I wanted to direct the plays that we put on for our parents, but the boys were not. When at 14, I started to be sexualised by certain elements of the media. When at 15, my girlfriends started dropping out of their beloved sports teams because they didn't want to appear muscly. When at 18, my male friends were unable to express their feelings.

I decided that I was a feminist, and this seemed uncomplicated to me. But my recent research has shown me that feminism has become an unpopular word. Women are choosing not to identify as feminists. Apparently, I'm among the ranks of women whose expressions are seen as too strong, too aggressive, isolating, and anti-men. Unattractive, even.

I am from Britain, and I think it is right I am paid the same as my male counterparts. I think it is right that women be involved on my behalf in the policies and decisions that will affect my life. I think it is right that socially, I am afforded the same respect as men.

But sadly, I can say that there isn't a country in the world where all women can expect to receive these rights. Not a single country in the world can yet say that they have achieved gender equality. These rights, I consider to be human rights, but I am one of the lucky ones.

My life is a sheer privilege because my parents didn't love me less because I was born a daughter. My school did not limit me because I was a girl. My mentors didn't assume that I would go less far because I might give birth to a child one day. These influences were the gender equality ambassadors that made me who I am today. They may not know it, but they are changing the world today. We need more of those. And if you still hate the word, it is not the word that is important. It's the idea and the ambition behind it because not all women have received the same rights that I have. In fact, statistically, very few have.

Task 6 BBC News

You are going to listen to a British radio programme.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question (1–8). Write your answer in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

This is the 6 o'clock news. A man has been jailed for four years for trying to steal a copy of Magna Carta from Salisbury Cathedral. Mark Roydon, who is 47, from Canterbury, was found guilty in January of using a hammer to smash the case holding the document. The judge at Salisbury Crown Court said it had been a determined attempt to steal an item of huge historical importance and he praised the tourists and stone masons who had prevented Roydon's escape.

After years of delay, argument and allegations of corruption, a multi-billion pound system of flood defences for Venice has had its first full test. The project consists of a chain of mobile barriers surrounding the city's lagoon which can be raised to block high waters coming from the Adriatic Sea.

The project has been troubled from the start. It's three times its original budget and years late. Late last year, Venice suffered the worst floods in half a century which caused over a billion euros of damage and left Saint Mark's Square submerged under more than a metre of water. Environmentalists took to the waters today to protest against the project which they say will damage the lagoon and may not even work. The flood defences are not expected to be fully functional until next year.

Royal Mail has been fined one and a half million pounds for failing to meet its target for first class post. At least 93% of Mail is meant to be delivered within one day. But between 2018 and 2019 the company managed only 91.5%. The regulator Ofcom said Royal Mail had failed to provide a satisfactory explanation, and they haven't taken sufficient steps to get back on track.

A new report claims most of the emissions cuts achieved by the growth in electric cars could be wiped out by the government's multi-billion pound road building plans. The consultancy group Transport for Quality of Life has analysed data from Highways England and calculated that 80% of the CO₂ reduction would be lost.

Here is our environment analyst, Roger Harabin:

All new cars sold in the UK must be 0 emissions, that's electric or hydrogen, by the middle of the next decade but today's report says so many conventional cars will still be in use by then that emissions from the UK's major roads will overshoot absolute limits by 2032. It says the problem will be made worse by the government's road building programme. The authors say the roads will use lots of energy-intensive concrete and asphalt, encourage people to drive faster, and prompt more car dependent development on the edge of towns.

Smile Bank has apologised to its customers who have been unable to access their accounts online or via mobile app for several days. Smile, which is part of the Cooperative Bank and was the UK's first internet-only bank when it launched in 1999, said it was working urgently to resolve the problem.

Today marks the 80th anniversary of the start of the Battle of Britain when the RAF defended the nation from wave after wave of bombing raids from Nazi Germany. The Spitfires and Hurricanes involved became a symbol of the UK's resilience under attack but what hasn't previously been acknowledged is the role a London schoolgirl played in the fighter plane's successful design. As Sophie Rayworth reports:

Hazel Hill was 13 years old and a talented mathematician when her father, a scientific officer at the air ministry, asked her for help. It was 1934. Captain Fred Hill had seen the designs for Britain's new fighter planes carrying four machine guns and was convinced that wasn't enough. He took home a calculating machine and spent hours with his daughter around the kitchen table working on analysis to show they needed eight guns, each firing at least 1000 rounds a minute to hold their own against the enemy. Her calculations finally convinced the government to change its mind. 80 years after the Battle of Britain began, a 13-year-old girl can now be added to the list of those who helped win the war.

Task 7 **Bruce Springsteen and the Talent Scout**

You are going to listen to the re-recorded story of Bruce Springsteen's first audition.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question (1–8). Write your answer in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

This is the story of the beginning of my career. To give you an idea about how much the music business has changed, John Hammond, a historical figure in the industry, was receiving complete no-names like us off the streets of New York in his office. I'm sure my friend and manager Mike laid down a hell of a spiel, but still, John later told me his trusted secretary and gatekeeper, Mickey Harris, after she spoke to Mike, simply said to him: "I think you ought to see this guy."

The doors to El Dorado opened, and in we strolled. I had no acoustic guitar of my own, so I borrowed a cheap one with a cracked neck from Vini Manielow, my former drummer. He had no case, so I had to haul it *Midnight Cowboy* style over my shoulder on the bus and through the streets of the city. Bare guitar in my hands, Mike and I walked into John Hammond's office and came face to face with the great crew cut, horn-rimmed glasses, huge smile, grey suit and tie, of my music business hero.

I would have been in a state of complete panic, except on the way up in the elevator I performed a little mental jujitsu on myself. I thought: "I've got nothing, so I've got nothing to lose. I can only gain, should this work out. If it don't, I still got what I came in with. I'm a free agent. I make my way through the world as myself and I'll still be that person when I leave, no matter the outcome." By the time I got there, I almost believed it. I walked in nervous but confident. Immediately, as the door opened, my representative Mike walked in swinging straight away with no discernible self-consciousness, and before I played a note, he told John Hammond of Columbia Records, I was perhaps the 2nd coming of Jesus, Mohammed and Buddha, and he had brought me here to see if Hammond's discovery of Dylan was a fluke or if he really had ears. I found this an interesting way of introducing and ingratiating ourselves to the man who held our future in his hands. Mike then sat back on the window sill and handed the ball over to me. John later told me he was poised and ready to hate us. But he just leaned back, slipped his hands together, behind his head and smiling, said, "Play me something". I sat directly across from him and played *Saint in the city*. When I was done, I looked up, that smile was still there and I heard him say, "You've got to be on Columbia Records." One song, that's what it took. I felt my heart rise up inside me, mysterious particles dancing underneath my skin, and faraway stars lighting up my nerve endings.

John said arrangements needed to be made for me to play for Clive Davis. He told me he had his successes and his failures in the acts he had signed at Columbia. And these days, Clive's say was final. He then asked to see me perform live that night. Mike and I said, we would try to find a club that would accommodate us for a few songs. We shook hands and left his office. We got into the elevator and when we slipped out of CBS's big Black Rock building and hit the street, all hell broke loose. We climbed to the heavens and spoke to the gods, who told us we were spitting thunder and throwing lightning bolts. It was on! It was all on! After the years of waiting, of struggling toward something I thought might never happen. It had happened with Vini's junk guitar: the sword we just pulled from the stone, now proudly, nakedly slung over my shoulder. We had a celebratory cheeseburger and floating down the street jumped into a cab and headed for the village. I was 22 years old.

Task 8 **Secretive facial recognition**

You are going to listen to a reporter's investigation into a new app.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question (1–8). Write your answer in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

I've got something very exciting to talk about here, a new technology with remarkable possibilities. One of the police departments sent along this memo about a private company that was offering a radical new tool to solve crimes using facial recognition.

Law enforcement has for years had access to facial recognition tools. But what this company was offering was unlike any other facial recognition tools that police have been using, because they had scraped the open web for public photos. The pitch is that you can take a picture of a criminal suspect, put their face into this app and identify them in seconds.

Google, back in 2011, said that they could release a tool like this, but it was the one technology they were holding back because it could be used to commit crimes.

If this app were made publicly available, it would be the end of being anonymous in public. You would have to assume anyone can know who you are any time. I discovered that there was a ruling in a federal court this fall that said, yeah, you can take photographs from anywhere on the internet and use them for this kind of public scraping.

All I know about the company is that it is called Clearview AI. The first thing I do is Google it. I find their website, which is clearview.ai. The website is pretty bare, but there's also an office address listed there, 145 West 41st Street, which happens to be just a couple of blocks from The New York Times office. So I decided to walk over there, but there just is no 145 West 41st Street. That was weird. Now I have this company that's offering this radical new tool and it's got a fake address, which is a huge red flag.

Next, I found the company on LinkedIn. It only had one employee listed, a sales manager named John Good, which seemed like it could also be fake. And I sent that person a LinkedIn message and never heard back.

In the meantime, I am also reaching out to law enforcement, because I want to know if this app really works as well as the company claims. By this point, I had learned that over 600 law enforcement agencies had tried the app, including the Department of Homeland Security and the F.B.I. I was just shocked to discover how easily government agencies can just try a new technology without apparently knowing much about the company that provides it.

I ended up talking to a retired police chief from Indiana, who was actually one of the first departments to use the app. Amazingly, they solved a case they hadn't been able to solve within 20 seconds, he said. One of the officers told me he went back through like 30 dead-end cases that hadn't had any hits on the government database, and he got a bunch of hits using the app. Therefore this is way more successful than what they were using before. With the government databases they were previously using, they had to have a photo that was just a direct – you know – full-face photo of a suspect – like mug shots and driver's license photos. But with Clearview, it could be a person wearing glasses, or a hat, or part of their face was covered, or they were in profile, and officers were still getting results on these photos.

Task 9 **The truth about plastic**

You are going to listen to people talking about recycling.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question (1–8). Write your answer in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

MARY LOUISE KELLY: And I'm Mary Louise Kelly with a story about recycling and plastic and how what we have believed for decades is wrong. The vast majority of plastic cannot or will not be recycled. The PBS series "Frontline" has found that oil and plastic executives have known that all along, even as the industry spent millions of dollars promoting recycling and telling people the opposite. NPR correspondent Laura Sullivan is here to tell us more.

Hey, Laura.

LAURA SULLIVAN: Hello.

KELLY: So just help me get a handle on this. The majority of plastic that we have all spent time separating out, not putting in the regular trash – it never actually got recycled?

SULLIVAN: That's right. In the 40 years of recycling, less than 10% of plastic has ever been recycled. And here's the problem. I mean, anyone can take something plastic and turn it into something else, but the question has

always been whether the cost of all that makes sense. I mean, you've got to send a garbage truck to your house, pay someone to sort it out, melt it down. And plastic is made out of oil and gas, and oil and gas are cheap. It's usually cheaper, easier or both to just make new plastic. And a couple – I mean, a couple of the original plastics, basically soda bottles and milk jugs, do have buyers in the U.S. But the vast majority of plastic, even when you put it into the blue bin – I mean, think strawberry containers, yogurt cups, salad boxes, squeeze packets, packaging, all of these things – they do not. They're either landfilled or burned or wind up in the oceans.

KELLY: So why have we all spent all these years believing plastic was being recycled, could be recycled?

SULLIVAN: Part of the reason was China. For a while, it was taking the country's plastic trash and sorting through it for the good bits, like soda bottles and milk jugs. They've now shut their doors. But the other reason is because this is what the public has been repeatedly told. Let me play you this commercial from 1990. It shows a plastic bottle bouncing out of a garbage truck.

--- SOUNDBITE FROM UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: It may look empty, yet it's anything but trash. It's full of potential.

SULLIVAN: This is one of many ads that ran for years, saying plastic is valuable; plastic is recyclable. But these ads weren't paid for by environmentalists. They were paid for by the oil and gas and plastic industry. And here's where it gets even more interesting. We spent months digging through the industry's internal documents and found that even as oil and plastic companies spent millions promoting recycling, their own documents show they knew that recycling most plastic was unlikely to work. Memos and reports we found to top executives called recycling plastic costly, called sorting it infeasible. One document told officials there was serious doubt that recycling most plastic was ever going to be economically viable.

KELLY: I mean, I get why the plastic industry would promote plastic. I don't get why it would promote plastic recycling if they knew it wouldn't be economically viable, if they knew it wasn't feasible on a large scale.

SULLIVAN: And that was the question we had. And we found three former industry insiders and all of them said promoting the idea of recycling was a way to sell more plastic. One top official – his name was Larry Thomas – said it was pretty simple: the public was turning against plastic, and they needed people to feel good about it. If the public thinks that recycling is working, then they're not going to be as concerned about the environment. He and other former officials said the strategy worked. Favorability ratings improved.

KELLY: And just briefly, Laura, the public continues to turn against plastic. We've seen these bans of plastic straws and bags, legislation in some states, like California. Where does that leave the industry?

SULLIVAN: Once again, the industry is spending millions promoting plastic and telling people to recycle. In interviews, they said that they are behind this now. The public should believe them, and they're going to spend hundreds of millions of dollars to make it work.

KELLY: Thank you, Laura.

Task 10 **Worst video game ever**

You are going to listen to the story of one of the biggest flops in gaming history.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for each question (1–10). Write your answer in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

HOWARD: Okay, so let's just, let's just put it on the table, here, okay, E.T. is frequently cited as one of the worst video games in history. I got to read a magazine that said that my game was single-handedly responsible for the crash of the video game industry in the early 80s.

People are reticent to ask me about it, they think I'm very sensitive about it, you know, "Oh my God, you did the worst video game of all time, you know, don't you wanna hide?" and it's like, no.

NARRATOR: Howard Scott Warshaw. He was a video game programmer for Atari in the early 80s. He made some of the most beloved games for the Atari 2600.

HOWARD: I made *Yars' Revenge*, then I followed that with *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, I had had two very successful games, both million sellers. I truly believed everything I touched, hopefully, was gonna turn to gold because I was gonna put everything I had into it.

NARRATOR: One fateful day, Howard received a call from the CEO of Atari, asking him if he wanted to take on their highest profile game ever, E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial.

HOWARD: And I said, "We definitely can do that."

NARRATOR: But, there was one major caveat.

HOWARD: It had to be something that related to the movie, and it had to be doable in five weeks. I mean, I had five weeks to do the game, so I was working all the time. E.T. was gonna be a basic puzzle game, with some

challenges that you run around to solve, and if I redistribute the pieces among enough different, random places, it makes a fresh challenge each time around, and bingo.

NARRATOR: When it was released, E.T. was an immediate success, selling over a million copies. But a few months later, things started to turn.

HOWARD: Retailers are starting to find that the game is not moving, it's coming back, a lot of people are disappointed with it.

NARRATOR: Because of the poor planning and tight production schedule, Howard failed to catch a fundamental flaw in the game's design.

HOWARD: There are too many times where you make a move, you do something, and suddenly you wind up somewhere else, now suddenly you're somewhere else, and there's too many places in E.T. where the user is disoriented, and that's a sin of which I am guilty, and I have been serving penance.

NARRATOR: Shortly after E.T.'s release, the video game crash was in full swing.

Disappointing sales and mismanagement forced Atari to restructure. And to hide its shame, Atari buried the unsold game cartridges in the middle of the desert, where they would never, ever be found.

During the turmoil, Howard left the gaming industry for good. He didn't think too much about E.T. until nearly a decade later. And on April 26, 2014, he was part of an unusual scene. Something like a wildly out-of-place tailgate party. People lined up with folding chairs, sun hats, beverages ... in the middle of the New Mexico desert. Did you believe that there were games buried in the desert?

HOWARD: I never believed that. Why would a company that's strapped financially and is really failing and having a lot of trouble staying afloat, why would they spend extra money to go into the desert and bury something that supposedly is so worthless? They'd want to throw it away? That doesn't make any sense at all, right? I mean, that's just nonsense.

NARRATOR: So, Howard was a skeptic. But others in the crowd ...

HOWARD: I think they believed it and they were there because they wanted to see it. They wanted to see it come up out of the ground.

NARRATOR: So, Howard and the rest of the expectant crowd gather around the dump, which is now a dig site. Hundreds of video gamers are there, wearing all their favorite E.T. gear. There are reporters, and even a documentary film crew. The dig begins. After six hours of digging, through three decades worth of trash ...

HOWARD: Out comes an E.T. cartridge. A kind of crushed, very damaged E.T. cartridge.

NARRATOR: In the end, the excavation team unearthed a total of 1,178 Atari game cartridges. Enough to confirm that Atari had actually buried its games in a giant desert pit.

HOWARD: I looked around. I thought, 'This is awesome. This is so awesome.' Because, something I did, you know, a few thousand lines of code that I had written over 30 years ago is still generating all this excitement. In that moment, I felt a tremendous sense of satisfaction in that I had really created something that meant something to a lot of people. And that meant something to me.

Task 11 Asteroid mining

You are going to listen to a talk about how raw materials are obtained from space.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, match the beginnings of the sentences (1–8) with the sentence endings (A–K). There are two sentence endings that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

In this video we're now going to travel far further to see how future space pioneers may obtain raw materials from the asteroids.

Asteroids, also known as minor planets or planetoids, are chunks of space debris in orbit around the sun. They are the material left over from when the planets were formed and range from a few metres to hundreds of kilometers in diameter. Most asteroids are located in the main asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Due to their relative proximity to our planet some 1500 near-earth asteroids are prime candidates for mining operations. Asteroids are made of a variety of materials with a majority classified as C-Type, S-type or M-type.

A single platinum rich 500-meter-wide asteroid has been estimated to contain 1.5 times the known world reserves of platinum group metals.

Out in space, the water to be found on C-type asteroids will be just as valuable as metal deposits, as water is a critical commodity both for sustaining humans in space and as a source of oxygen for rocket fuel. Even a basic asteroid may prove a useful building material as it could shield humans from deadly radiation. As all of these

examples illustrate, there are significant possibilities to exploit asteroids as an important source of extraterrestrial resources. It has indeed already been calculated that some individual asteroids contain raw materials worth more than 100 billion dollars.

Asteroids are likely to be easier to mine than the moon. This is because even the largest asteroids have very low gravitational fields. This means that it would be relatively straightforward for spacecraft to both travel to asteroids and to launch back into space. Extracted metals, water and other valuable raw materials could therefore be readily transported to the earth or other locations perhaps in vast rocket trains.

Once suitable asteroids have been identified, they could be mined in various ways. For a start, on larger asteroids, bases may be established. Here any human quarters could potentially be cut deep into the asteroid to provide radiation shielding. Industrial facilities attached to the surface would then process and store extracted materials. An unpopular option would be rocket trains to transport small asteroids or asteroid sections to processing stations in Earth's orbit.

While asteroid mining may sound like science fiction, two companies already have pioneering ambitions:

The first is *Planetary Resources* which intends to bring the natural resources of space within humanity's economic sphere of influence.

Also on an asteroid mining crusade is *Deep Space Industries*, who note that the resource potential of space outstrips that of any previous frontier and without the environmental impacts. Both *Planetary Resources* and *Deep Space Industries* plan to commence their off world activities by prospecting with small satellites.

Task 12 Beyond your wildest dreams

You are going to listen to the first English woman ever to climb Mount Everest, Rebecca Stephens.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, match the beginnings of the sentences (1–9) with the sentence endings (A–L). There are two sentence endings that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

Two years ago, I was asked to write about Everest. I said "yes!" and off I went to investigate. So suddenly I found myself in this Himalayan environment, by the highest mountain in the world, but then the question must be: why would you want to climb Everest? Why do people give up jobs, you know, leave families behind, travel from every corner of the world to risk life, risk limb to climb a lump of rock. Why, why would they do that?

I was surrounded by people from all over the world, desperate to do this. I mean they were living and breathing climbing Everest so I felt there must be something that I was missing out on. And I made up my mind to climb a little way onto the mountain, not all the way to the summit – I've never climbed before – but just my own little summit. But nevertheless, I was anxious, nervous to put on all the kit and make my way slowly up this buttress which I did over a period of eight or nine hours, usually, mostly with my heart in my mouth as I was hearing avalanches peel off unseen slopes but I got there and on the top of this buttress, up there, seven thousand one hundred meters, I was more alive than I think I've ever been in my life. It's a cliché to say it's difficult to put into words but what I can say was that I was so overjoyed that I was giggling, I was laughing, I was just, I just couldn't contain my emotions in that moment looking up to the summit of Everest, looking down on the camp I'd come from, proud of myself that I'd got there after some physical effort. But I think also there's something about being in that environment where the slightest mistake has very serious consequences that your senses are really alert and I had never felt so sharp in all my days. I absolutely loved that moment being up there. Now I came down the ropes again that same day but that day for me I went just to find out why people climb. It was a totally transformational day. Because that was the day that I could describe in my 27 years really what I wanted to do and I could say it in five words: I want to climb Everest.

I wanted to do that. Now I think there are a couple of things at this point to say about this: firstly was I made this decision I wanted to climb Everest and I had zero experience, no skills whatsoever. I had never, ever climbed a mountain. I'm saying it because with the benefit of hindsight I realise that actually the most important thing to achieve anything is that initial desire, that want to do it. And this desire for me to climb Everest very importantly came from within me. It bubbled up from within me. It wasn't put upon me by anybody else, by well-meaning teachers, parents, what-have-you. It was mine. It came from me and that was really, really important and that desire was what gave me the energy to go off, start climbing, pick up the skills, pick up the experience, to put myself in a position to go back. And was it difficult? Well not so difficult, because I loved it. So it was quite easy for me to follow that path.

The other thing I want to say about this decision at that moment was that even now there's a little voice in my head saying: was it not a little overly ambitious for a girl from Kent to set her eyes on the highest mountain in

the world without ever having climbed? Still I think a little bit on that, but the bigger part of me now says: so what? You know the fact is I did it. Other people do it. All of us have these self-limiting thoughts which I think personally are imposed by society, composed by people around us, and then we start speaking these thoughts to ourselves. I'm saying now, young people, when you have those thoughts, be wary of them and just grab them with both hands and throw them out of the window because there's no reason to limit yourselves. You can think and do really very, very big things in life if that's what you want to do. Very important from that first moment. So it was almost four years later I went back to climb that mountain. We stood on the top of it on 17th May 1993.

Task 13 Black Lives Matter

You are going to listen to an interview about a movement in the United States.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, match the beginnings of the sentences (1–8) with the sentence endings (A–K). There are two sentence endings that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

KELLY: When George Floyd died in Minneapolis this week, the footage of his head on the street, under a police officer's knee, reignited the national conversation about police violence against African Americans, and it sent people to the streets raging in protest throughout the country. Keeanga Taylor has been writing about this. She's a professor of African American studies at Princeton. We spoke this morning, and I asked her to reflect on this very long week, the anger overnight in Minneapolis and beyond, and how to make sense of where the country is today.

KEEANGA TAYLOR: You know, when the governor, I think of Minnesota, said something to the effect, overnight, that we have to rebuild the relationship between the police and the communities that they function in, that is such a repeated and mistaken idea. In fact, there's not a single period in American history when African American people have been free that the police have not been a source of abuse and violence.

There is no golden age of policing in the United States that we can point to. I think that where there have been the kind of verbal commitments to reform it's come about because of incessant protests led by young African Americans. But the quality of the reform has been quite cheap. At the time that there were promises of reforms being made, it was in the twilight of the Obama administration as an effort to try to ensure that African Americans would turn out in the 2016 election, and that did not happen at the rate at which it did when Obama was running. And so the, quote-unquote, "reform" efforts then became the project of Donald Trump, who, of course, had no interest in reforming the police, and, you know, in fact, overnight – I think at 12:53 a.m. – tweeted out that the police or the military should be poised to shoot to kill protesters.

KELLY: The tweet from the president you're referring to, the 12:53 a.m. tweet, just to quote that direct line – he wrote, "any difficulty and we will assume control, but when the looting starts, the shooting starts." I will note that Twitter has flagged that as violating Twitter rules about glorifying violence. And I can hear the anger in your voice.

TAYLOR: And of course, this is a president who praised neo-Nazis and Confederate sympathizers in Charlottesville for being good people, and so the hypocrisy is also part of what drives the frustration.

KELLY: So what would your answer be to people who might say, look – Americans have the right to protest in the streets, but Americans do not have the right to ransack a police station and set the streets of a city on fire?

TAYLOR: I believe that rebellions and uprisings are not demonstrations. This is a visceral expression of rage and frustration. And what we have to do is understand why it's happening and do something about the conditions that led to its eruption because it's too late to say, oh, is this a good thing or is this bad thing?

But it is noteworthy that when you look at the crowds of people, that there are lots of young white people who are at these demonstrations. And I think that not only does it speak to a level of solidarity that young white people have with poor and working-class black people, but I think it says something about their own lack of security in their future and, really, what is happening in this country because of the ways that the pandemic has exposed deep, deep and ingrained inequities.

Task 14 It's not just a man's game

You are going to listen to a female football fan.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, match the beginnings of the sentences (1–9) with the sentence endings (A–L). There are two sentence endings

that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

There is nothing I love more than standing on the terraces at Stamford Bridge and seeing my favourite football team, Chelsea, play. Even better when they score goals, and in the Matthew Harding stand where I sit we all go crazy and jump up and down in the air and grasp each other with joy.

Football has always filled me with joy. It's a sport I've always loved, ever since I was a small girl, and the change I've seen in England ever since I was a child in terms of women in football has been absolutely immense. When I was a little girl, aged four or five and I wanted to play football, the only other children who would play with me were boys, and that was OK, coz that was really fun. And I played with boys until I was seven, and didn't really think much about being a girl that played football with boys. But yet when I started Junior School I remember my first day in the playground at a new school, excited to see there were some boys playing football. I thought, oh this is great, this is a wonderful way of making new friends. Then I joined in with it, with a group of boys playing football and to my absolute shock a dinner lady came over to me and grabbed my arm and she said to me, "No no no you shouldn't be playing football. Girls don't play football." And those three words girls "don't play football" have really stuck with me throughout my entire life.

As a child I remember thinking this was so unjust. Why just because I'm a girl am I not allowed to play football? This doesn't make any sense and I think that was the point in my life where I first developed my feminist consciousness. I thought to myself from this point onwards, in a 7 year old way, I'm not going to be held back for the fact that I'm a girl.

For a few years I wasn't able to play football. There were no girls teams. Back in the 1990s, girls in England really didn't play football. I'd look to America and think why is football a girl's sport in America and yet in England it's not for girls. It's a very odd gendering of the sport there. So I grew up not being allowed to play football and then I got to senior school and eventually they opened up a girls league in my city. And I started my own girls 5 a side team and that's really where it all began for me. I absolutely loved it, and when I got to university I joined a football team there and we used to play every Wednesday and we weren't very good. I remember one match, very muddy, in fact it was so waterlogged the pitch that these puddles had formed and in them some ducks were swimming. That's university level football for you. And we lost that game 14:1 but the reason why it was so special was that this was the first goal we had scored all season. The other team couldn't understand why we leapt with joy when I put the ball into the back of the net, and said what's wrong with you, you're losing 14:1! But we were happy because we scored a goal. So that was my university experience of football but it was worth it. Losing week in, week out I still got to play the sport I loved. And today when I go to Stamford Bridge and see my beloved Chelsea, I'm so happy to see so many women in the crowd. When I was a child there used to be no queue for the women's toilets whatsoever and now at half time there's definitely a queue which is annoying but it's just so wonderful to see so many women in football today and I'm very proud to have been one of them who has been there for the last couple of decades.

Task 15 Whitebait

You are going to listen to a seller of fish cakes in New Zealand.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, match the beginnings of the sentences (1–8) with the sentence endings (A–K). There are two sentence endings that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

My name is Tony Kerr. We live on the West Coast of New Zealand and we have a white bait company here. And you're going to hear all about how whitebait is very important to the New Zealand culture and how it's such a big deal for New Zealanders on the West Coast of New Zealand. Whitebait are the juveniles of five different native species that we catch here in New Zealand. They are caught all around the coastline of the country but here on the West Coast is where most of New Zealand's whitebait is caught. There are five species that are caught. There is an inanga, three species of kokopu and one species of koaro. All these species of fish grow to different size adults and they're all harvested in the spring time when they are migrating from the ocean and to the freshwater. They are caught with nets, very finely meshed wire nets, which resemble a giant kitchen sieve on the end of a pole, you could say. And then these fish are, so they're migrating from the ocean, so the fishermen walk into the sea and the river mouths and scoop them up with their nets and tip them into buckets that they'll have on their waist. And this little river that we live on is the White Owl River on the West Coast of New Zealand and there will be 200 people fishing here every day in the whitebait season, catching these whitebait. But if you

come here to the water at any other time of the year apart from the whitebait season there will be about 5 people here. And that's all. Just making delicious whitebait patties. So the whitebait itself once we've caught it we freeze it, we put it in a blast freezer, freeze it down to minus 30 degrees and snap it frozen so that when we come to thaw it out and cook it later in the year it still retains all its flavour and all its moisture. And when we do cook it, once it's thawed, we'll add an egg to it and just gently mix it, the whitebait, through the egg and then we will cook it very gently in some butter or some rice bran oil and serve it on white bread with some salt and pepper and perhaps a squeeze of lemon and our little twist is a little drop of mint sauce.

Whitebaiters have been described as very territorial and it's, if you like, if you were to come here on this river in the whitebait season and just walk along the riverbed, you might be greeted with some quite interesting New Zealand language, saying basically stay away from where I'm whitebaiting 'cause I don't want you to see what I'm catching. Whitebait is referred to in New Zealand as white gold. It's very valuable. It can sell... fishermen will sell a kilo of whitebait for \$50 or \$60 and then in the supermarkets it'll retail for around \$130 – \$140 a kilo. So it is a very valuable fish.

Task 16 Famous People as Role Models

You are going to listen to five people speaking about the person they admire most.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, match the speakers with their statements (A–L). There are two extra statements that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (O) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

SPEAKER 1

I (worked) for six years with Margaret Thatcher, which was slightly difficult, because I am a socialist and she was a right wing lunatic. But we got on well. She frequently spoke to us, the protection team, and asked our opinion on things. She only slept for about 2 hours a day. She would go to bed at half past twelve and at half past two she's up again and she'd be in the, what we call the protection room, where the bodyguards and the drivers are. She would come in at half past two in the morning, absolutely bright as a daisy, and whatever contentious things were going she would ask our opinions and we'd give 'em to her... and she would totally ignore them.

SPEAKER 2

One of my role models, a more contemporary figure rather than historical figure, is JK Rowling, most famously known for her Harry Potter novels. And with this popularity and with the money that she's made she has used it to give back to poverty, to help children, and to help people fighting different diseases. I think she also has had a current impact on a lot of children and adolescents with regard to literacy and reading in an age when adolescents are turning to computer games and television more than reading. Her books have seen a rise in reading among adolescents which is very important.

SPEAKER 3

My brave role model is Barack Obama who was the US President. I admire him because he was the first African American to become president. And I also admire him because he was the politest and nicest president probably in living memory. I admire about him that he was always composed, very thoughtful and very relaxed. I think he had a significant impact on history as he is a role model for many young people who have been brought up in minority situations. I think he accomplished many things in all aspects of American Society and changed things for the better and so I think history will remember him for that.

SPEAKER 4

Someone I think is very brave is Amelia Earhart who was a pilot in the 1920s and 1930s, when it was really unusual for women to fly. She was particularly brave because she was the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. This feat has inspired many women around the globe, even today, to become pilots. Amelia had to work incredibly hard in order to save up enough money to even learn how to fly and to overcome the stigma that she was not as capable as the male pilots. The circumstances surrounding her disappearance were very strange. She unfortunately vanished on a world record attempt flying around the world and people still wonder what actually happened to her.

SPEAKER 5

One of my role models is Nelson Mandela who was the president of South Africa and he was in prison for a very long time. I think something like 25/30 years for opposing the apartheid regime. And he originally led part of the violent resistance to that system of government and then in gaol came to be converted to non-violence and then helped to lead the transition from apartheid to a democratic government and prevented what could have been much worse bloodshed. So I admire him for that and his leadership capabilities and his commitment to fairness and justice. And his impact on history is undeniable that instead of apartheid you have a multicultural and relatively functioning democratic government in South Africa.

Task 17 Lockdown Stories

You are going to listen to six people speaking about how they spent their time at home during Covid-19. First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, match the speakers with their statements (A–L). There are two extra statements that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

SPEAKER 1

During lockdown, I've become more grumpy. I call it the coronacoaster – one day everything's fine, the next I'm annoyed and I can't do something simple like giving my mates a hug. I've got nothing to complain about. I'm very fortunate, so I try not to moan. I still get my songwriting royalties and I still get plays on Spotify and on radio. My friends were actors and dancers and worked in theatre but they weren't on contracts, so when the shows got cancelled they were out of work and couldn't claim the support as they didn't qualify. They had to move out of London and move in with their parents. Hopefully, they'll come back when the theatres reopen but it can't be an easy thing to deal with.

SPEAKER 2

When I heard everybody went panic shopping, we went to the supermarket but we were too late. There wasn't anything left. We got a massive leg of lamb, which everyone else had left because it was £20, and a bag of frozen okra. I used the okra in a chicken curry. It was very nice. I've always bought toilet paper in bulk. I've been buying 30 rolls at a time online for years now, just because I don't want to keep going down to the shop to buy toilet paper.

SPEAKER 3

Me and my wife have been quarantined for two weeks as we think we've had coronavirus. We've had no energy and have lost our sense of smell and taste. I don't have much structure to my day normally, anyway. We make a meal, get excited about it, then realise we can't taste anything. There's no big structure. And I assume we stink; we're washing, but to what end? I felt slightly energised yesterday and put on a song by Donna Summer – I had a dance to that. It's the most exercise I've had so far.

SPEAKER 4

I miss seeing my friends and family, but I've never felt so relaxed. With the world coming to a standstill, this need to be 'out there' achieving things has fallen away. We can't really go anywhere, so we don't need to be doing anything. It's caused inner calm. We can't do anything to fight where we are, so taking things on a day-by-day basis is the only way to go. I was never very good at that before. I've learned how to stay in the moment because no one knows what the outcome of this will be.

SPEAKER 5

I haven't been doing zoom quizzes, I find them quite boring. My fiancée's family have been doing talent shows instead. The whole group is assigned a talent we have to work on for the following week. We've done portrait painting, dance routines, rapping – it's good because in the week you think: 'Oh no, I haven't practised my dance routine.' I used to be an art teacher but I hadn't painted for years. The portrait painting has got me back into it.

SPEAKER 6

I think people will walk away from this with something. I'm usually pretty private but this has made me want to be part of a community. When I'm walking the dog and someone speaks to me I'll speak to them – whereas before I'd have kept my head down, walked the dog and come home.

I'm sure it will change people – we're going through something that will become a moment in history and it's forced us all to think about things that are important to us. It could make the world a happier place or I could be wrong and it could turn everyone into evil bastards.

Task 18 **What I Wish I had Known When I Was 18**

You are going to listen to seven journalists who work for the Financial Times looking back at their time at university.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, match the speakers with their statements (A–L). There are two extra statements that you should not use. Write your answers in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you. After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

SPEAKER 1

Hi, I'm Henry Mance and I'm a political correspondent at the Financial Times. I feel that in retrospect, what I wish I'd known is that it didn't actually matter so much what precise grade I got. What mattered was that I understood what I was interested in and I focused on that in a way that was going to be useful for the jobs market afterwards – or was at least going to give me a sense of the kind of jobs I wanted to look for.

SPEAKER 2

Be friendly with absolutely everybody because you never know where they are gonna end up. You will change, they will change, and one day you may actually want to be friends with them, even if you don't think you do initially.

And the most important thing is: follow your passions. Don't feel that you have to go with the crowd and become an accountant or a lawyer just because everyone else is doing it. Well if you do want to do it, do it.

SPEAKER 3

I'm Jamie Susskind. I'm a barrister and the author of "Future Politics". The first people you meet are not necessarily going to be your best friends – so don't worry about it. Don't get too caught up in trying to go to the parties that everyone is expected to go to, rather, try to find people who you're gonna forge close connections with and who are still gonna be with you for decades afterwards. I think you maybe identify them by doing more listening than speaking. I think, when a lot of people get to uni, understandably, they want to tell their new friends who they are and where they are from – but it's as important to listen...

SPEAKER 4

I am Clare Barret, and I am the FT's personal finance editor. And I think that would be the biggest advice I could give to listeners that I wish I really had known before how valuable it was to get work experience while I was at university, especially in the first couple of years when the academic pressures were slightly less. I didn't get involved with the university newspaper until my second year. If I had got involved in the first year when I had more time, I would have been able to do a lot more reporting. I was in a position where I perhaps could have become the editor at one point but...

SPEAKER 5

My name is James Crabtree, I suppose what I wish I'd known is that the decisions that you take early in your career are actually really not that binding in where you might end up and increasingly I came to believe that that wasn't true that you could chop and change much more easily as long as you had a kind of broad sense of what you wanted to do and what you're interested in and what you're passionate about you could move back and forth between different careers and you didn't have to go and start in one place and keep going there for the rest of your life.

SPEAKER 6

I'm Brooke Masters and I'm the opinion editor of the Financial Times. I wish that I didn't have to make choices quite so early – to stay flexible. I agonised the whole first year about whether I was on the right course or whether I was planning the right future and I tried to get everything all lined up and have everything set for four years hence. I wish I had taken more classes that had nothing to do with my major. I just wish I had relaxed and enjoyed it.

SPEAKER 7

I'm Simon Cooper. I'm a columnist with the Financial Times. The thing I regret most is spending too much time in the college bar with other people moaning about stuff. Don't waste time with people you're not that interested in because it has no benefit and the work if you ... the more you do, the more interesting it gets. Every hour makes the next hour more interesting.

SPEAKER 8

I mean this is going to sound obvious but the old cliché about it's not what you know it's who you know. The evidence really does bear that out. In the end if you want to move between professions or not just between companies but between big areas of activity then what matters is developing a wide network. The thing that catches people is that they get stuck in one area and they don't have any connections outside that so they go deep far too early and so you end up in one profession and you make all of your connections in that area. Most of the interesting things I've been able to do have come from knowing people a number of hops away from where I happen to be. Those are the things that allow you to move both between institutions and professions in a sense and I think that's you know that's fun. I mean we hear a lot about the death of the job for life but this in a sense is what that means in practice.

Transcript zu

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