

AUDIO SCRIPTS

Test 1, Repeat sentence (page 15)

▶ 2

- 1 Factors such as cost and function influence the design of a bridge.

▶ 3

- 2 It's important that humans dispose of their waste in appropriate ways.

▶ 4

- 3 If you are unable to complete the task in time please notify me by email.

▶ 5

- 4 The financial report for the last quarter will be available this afternoon.

▶ 6

- 5 Extra seminars will be scheduled to assist you with revision.

▶ 7

- 6 Please switch off all electronic devices when you are attending a conference session.

▶ 8

- 7 It is important that you work as a team on this project.

▶ 9

- 8 The study showed that people's mood can be affected by news and weather reports.

▶ 10

- 9 Detailed analysis of population growth has revealed some alarming predictions.

▶ 11

- 10 Please note that the college laboratories will be closed for cleaning next week.

Test 1, Re-tell lecture (page 21)

▶ 12

- 1 In today's lecture I'm going to talk about changes in air pollution since the middle of the last century and what has created these changes.

So, um – by the 1950s, air pollution was very visible with frequent thick black fogs known as 'smogs' in many large cities around the world. The main source of this pollution was from factories and it caused severe health

problems. For example, a particularly severe smog in London in 1952 caused over four thousand deaths. Obviously something had to be done and in 1956 a Clean Air Act was introduced in Britain. This addressed the pollution from factories and the smogs soon disappeared.

However, as you know, these days air pollution is still a big issue. The main difference between now and the 1950s is that you can't see it – it's invisible. Also, the main source of pollution now is from cars and lorries, and although these don't produce visible signs, this air pollution is still a significant risk to health. And one of the key factors in the rise of this type of pollution is that we have all become much more vehicle-dependent. There are far more cars and lorries, trains and planes than in the 1950s and this is now the main source of air pollution around the world.

▶ 13

- 2 OK – to help you with your research, I just wanted to give you some tips today on using Focus Groups. These are groups of people that you get together to find out about their opinions and attitudes, for example, to review a piece of work or just basically provide some collective input to help you with whatever you're researching.

First of all, how large should a focus group be? Well, I would say that an ideal number of participants is around six or seven. If it's any bigger, what quite often happens is they break into side-conversations and the focus is lost. If it's any smaller, you may not get the range of views that you need to get a really good discussion.

Secondly, it's important that you have a moderator for the group, who's able to facilitate and guide the discussions. The moderator must ensure that everyone participates and stop anyone dominating. And also, the moderator needs to make sure that the discussions don't go off in the wrong direction.

And thirdly, in order to help the group focus on what's required, some basic materials should be used particularly to kick-start the discussions. This may be in the form of pictures, photos, diagrams, graphs, etc. and will help the group to understand the context of what needs to be discussed.

▶ 14

- 3 Hello everyone. Today's lecture is about setting up a website. I'm going to be focusing on things that you need to consider to ensure your website really adds value to the people using it.

So – there are three main areas you need to think about. The first and most important thing is who is your target audience? When you're creating a new website you really need to think about who the users are and what

information they'll be looking for. What we do when we set up websites is to group users based on their needs. So, for a website in the academic community, for example, we may have groups such as researchers and administrators, and this helps us design the site and add information that is relevant to each group.

The second point is accessibility. The main thing here is to ensure your website can be found. And you can do this by making sure it can be reached from areas on the web where your target audience are also active. So this may mean providing links on other websites or maybe using social media.

And thirdly – retention – making sure your target audience return to your website regularly. You do this by ensuring it gives them a reason to come back. So it's important to keep the site up-to-date and make sure it provides the latest news and interesting information and so on.

Test 1, Answer short question (page 23)

▶ 15

- 1 Which section of a train timetable will tell you what time your train leaves?

▶ 16

- 2 What do we call the list of steps that tell you how to put something together?

▶ 17

- 3 What do we call the meeting where an employer asks a potential employee questions about their work experience?

▶ 18

- 4 What desk should you go to when you first arrive to stay at a hotel?

▶ 19

- 5 What is the job title of someone who designs buildings?

▶ 20

- 6 What term is used for the amount of money you pay a landlord for living in their house or apartment?

▶ 21

- 7 What do we call the first meal of the day?

▶ 22

- 8 What word is used for someone who watches a sports event?

▶ 23

- 9 What object would you use to climb up to the roof of a house?

▶ 24

- 10 If you don't feel like eating, what do we say you don't have?

Test 1, Summarize spoken text (page 46)

▶ 25

- 1 'Technological nature' ... you may have heard this term ... it's a term used to describe a picture of a natural scene that's been produced using computer graphics so that basically it isn't a real view – say of a garden or field – it's a virtual one – it's a picture that looks like a real scene. Now, looking at scenes of nature is known to have an effect on people's health and well-being. So for someone who's ill, for a patient in a hospital, does a virtual view of a garden have the same impact as a real one? Does it have the same beneficial effects when you look at it? Because that would be good. Well, um, if you test this out, if you put a group of people in a room with a real view and another group of people in a room with a virtual view – an unreal view – you can see what happens when they get stressed. If you give both groups a task that is slightly stressful and increases their heart rate and, um, what you'll find is that the people who have the real garden scene outside their window to look at – their heart rate goes back to normal more quickly than those of the people in the other group who only have a virtual view to look at. So, yes, there is a difference – people's recovery from stress is faster in the room with the real view.

▶ 26

- 2 In criminal trials, memory's a basic ... a critical feature of proceedings. Both sides of the legal team – prosecution and defence – are likely to rely to some extent on witnesses and on what they can recall of events that led up to or indeed formed part of the criminal act. Now it's been well established in various circles that memory can be unreliable, particularly if new information is introduced in cross-examination that hasn't been presented up until that point – new facts that witnesses were unaware of. A lot of research has been done to test the effects of this and it can be very problematic. For example, if you show a group of subjects a video of a crime; then you get someone else to read them an account of the same crime, but adding in information, be it ideas or objects, that weren't present on the video. What researchers have found is that when the subjects are asked to re-tell what they saw on the video, they too include a number of things that were never there. In other words, the introduction of new information in a court of law is very likely to skew or distort a witness's memory of the event.

Test 1, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (page 48)

▶ 27

- 1 Last week we looked at urban regeneration and some of the consequences of this, one of which was the relocation of people from urban to suburban areas, to, er, to largely allow them a better standard

of living – because housing is cheaper in the suburbs, so they have more disposable income. But they have to commute, and commuters need rapid transport to get them from A to B. So subway construction is, well, it's booming in some parts of the world – it's clearly being seen as the 'answer' to the type of migration that I've just mentioned. It often gets huge public support because – well – if a subway's going to help you have a better lifestyle, then what's there to argue about. Well, quite a lot actually. For a start, in order to go ahead with a major project of this kind you need to be absolutely sure that the ground, and more to the point, what lies beneath the ground can support underground transport. And to address questions like that, engineers have to be really experienced, really knowledgeable about the local area, water levels, land formation and so on. And those key issues are what I want to focus on today. Passengers don't think about construction, they trust other, better qualified people to do it for them, and governments have to choose these people very carefully.

▶ 28

- 2 In places where there've been serious community tensions – I mean Brickendon's a good example of this. There were 250 reported incidents there in 2009 ... often to do with neighbours and arguments, but criminal activity too, um and the police will tell you that if you leave residents to sort things out for themselves the number of incidents rises – it doesn't fall. So the local council realized that they had to do something, so they went round to people's houses and met them and their neighbours and talked to everyone and got a general idea of what the local concerns were. If there were extended families involved, they looked at those particular families more closely and all the relatives and got some of the family intervention services to talk to them. And there were some very positive results. I mean, you can pick out the hotspots – you know, the main areas for crime but the hotspots don't tell you what causes the crime in the first place and so don't address the issues. So this proactive, more direct approach by the council worked well. And this was followed up with other quite practical solutions like cleaning up the area, getting rid of debris in alleyways and just making the place somewhere more agreeable – more liveable.

Test 1, Fill in the blanks (page 50)

▶ 29

- 1 Learning a language in the classroom is never easy and, quite frankly, it's not the way that most people would choose to learn if they had other options. Having said that, there are plenty of reasons for keeping languages on the school curriculum. For one thing, a fair number of students go on to take jobs in business and commerce that require a basic knowledge of a second language. When you talk to young employees in top companies, it seems that they had a career plan from the start; they were motivated to find additional things

to put on their CVs – and of course language is one of those added, but significant extras.

▶ 30

- 2 The assignment that I'm going to set for the holiday period is one that we've given students for a number of years. It's quite practical and will allow you to get out and about – it's no good being shut up in your rooms all the time! It does have a written element, too. Um, basically it's a data gathering exercise and there are two choices with regard to how you collect the data. We'll go through those in a moment. I'm also going to give you a link to an internet site that is – well, it's critical that you review this before you do anything, as it provides a lot of guidance on data presentation, both in terms of how you plot it – its diagrammatic form and also its description, which has to be clear.

Test 1, Highlight correct summary (page 52)

▶ 31

- 1 It's been reported recently that some business schools have decided to make changes to students' grades by increasing them by ten percent. This means that a C grade automatically becomes a B, and a B grade automatically becomes an A – under the new grading system. And the change is retrospective, which means that it applies to all grades that have been achieved since the schools' current grading system – er, which was introduced in 2007 – has been in place. Now, there are at least eight business schools who've changed their grading levels, and they decided to award their graduates higher grades so they would be more attractive in the highly competitive job market.
However, changing grades like this has been criticized by the academic and business communities, because many people think the grades have been falsely exaggerated and don't reflect the true ability of the student. In fact, many employers realize when a school has made adjustments to students' grades and so there is no real benefit in doing this. Um, lifting the grades may even be damaging to the students because employers may believe that the graduates were given the high grades when they didn't deserve them.

▶ 32

- 2 Urban development is the first thing I wanted to talk about here in Perth. Urban development is going on at a great pace and the standard approach here in Western Australia is for suburban development to happen at the outer edges of the city. You have suburbs slowly spreading out into areas that are cleared, and this is eating into both areas of native bushland and land that used to be used for farming, for agricultural purposes.
The debate here is that on one side there's the idea that we need more housing. We have a housing shortage in Western Australia, and suburban expansion is essential. Suburban expansion on the edges of the city is cheaper

and easier to do than building more homes within the city even though it's recognized it creates lots of problems with infrastructure and so on. On the other side of the debate, people say that urban sprawl is destroying bush and consequently the natural wildlife that exists there, and that it's too easy for developers to ignore these facts.

Test 1, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 55)

▶ 33

- 1 So it seems that – well – despite the fact that more couples are childless and more people are working in the cities, the pull to the suburbs has continued. Over 50 percent of Americans ... that's about 158 million – live in the suburbs now, while in 1990 that figure was around 48 percent. That's actually a difference of 40 million. Rural areas, on the other hand, have not seen the same pattern at all. Populations have declined over the past 20 years and now only 16 percent of our nation lives there.

▶ 34

- 2 A Actually, the word 'malaria' means 'bad air' in Italian and centuries ago that's what people thought caused this very infectious disease.
B And who can blame them really? Who can blame them for making that, hmm, false connection? Who'd have thought that a tiny insect, like a mosquito, could cause so much sickness?
A Mmm. Yes. More surprising perhaps is the fact that it's taken scientists so much time since then to come up with a cure.
B Ahah. Well that's what we're going to talk about now. Because it does seem that this is now becoming a real possibility.

Test 1, Select missing word (page 57)

▶ 35

- 1 As I mentioned last week, we're going to look today at fiction writing, writing stories, and in particular at authors who have a reputation for creating characters in their books who are known as 'unreliable narrators'. Now what does that mean exactly? Well originally, in the nineteenth century, it tended to simply mean that – as a reader – you just couldn't trust what the narrator of a story was telling you. This might have been because they were not giving you important information, or because they themselves as a character in their own story lacked some kind of personal insight. In later works of literature, this 'unreliability' was used by authors more deliberately, um, with the direct intention of making a story more complicated for a reader to understand – perhaps a crime novel, or a thriller. Nowadays, there's a lot more humour in unreliable narration and it's often

used to make first-person characters enjoyable to read about. So, what all that tells us as a general starting point is that this type of narration ——— .

▶ 36

- 2 When you first examine something under a microscope, say a leaf from a plant, you're amazed at how much detail there is and it's detail that you simply cannot see without magnification. And what you can see with the naked eye becomes suddenly huge under the lens. How big everything looks is astonishing but it's also amazingly intricate. Suddenly it's as if another world has opened up in front of your eyes and you think, hey, I hadn't realized that something so small, so tiny, could be so ——— .

Test 1, Highlight incorrect words (page 59)

▶ 37

- 1 It seems we now know more about outer space than we do about the Earth's core. This is because temperatures are so high at the centre of the Earth that human beings have not been able to take a close look at it. However, new methods of analysis may soon change all that. The seismic waves created by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions penetrate the Earth's layers at different speeds. It is now hoped that by studying these waves, scientists will be able to make new discoveries and solve some of the mysteries of the internal structure of the Earth.

▶ 38

- 2 Many species of birds cover long distances during their seasonal migration to warmer climates. But how successful are they, and do birds that get lost on their route ever manage to find their way back? Much research has been conducted into how birds navigate and the results show that age is a significant factor. Young birds usually just carry on, if they lose their migratory path, and thus fail to reach their destination, whereas older, more experienced birds will generally be able to find their original route and continue successfully on their journey.

Test 1, Write from dictation (page 61)

▶ 39

- 1 You should draw your graph on a separate page.

▶ 40

- 2 Some young people find city life rather stressful.

▶ 41

- 3 Weather patterns have changed significantly over the past two hundred years.

Test 2, Repeat sentence (page 63)

▶ 42

- 1 Students who wish to apply for an extension should approach their tutors.

▶ 43

- 2 The research looked at neighbourhood cooperative schemes such as community gardens.

▶ 44

- 3 Visual aids can make presentations clearer and more interesting.

▶ 45

- 4 Economy of scale is the increase in efficiency that occurs when more goods are produced.

▶ 46

- 5 The University is working towards being more environmentally sustainable.

▶ 47

- 6 Unlike applied arts, fine arts do not serve a practical function.

▶ 48

- 7 Modern poetry often tests the conventions of language and rhythm.

▶ 49

- 8 The Law Library is closed on Sundays and public holidays.

▶ 50

- 9 There are no places left in the morning tutorial.

▶ 51

- 10 The conference is predicted to draw greater numbers than last year.

Test 2, Re-tell lecture (page 67)

▶ 52

- 1 I've been asked to speak today about the purpose of museums and I think that's something we often take for granted, that we have museums and we need museums. But with so much information available now online, people have access to whatever it is they want to know so I think we need to consider carefully just what it is that we expect of our museums today. What makes them relevant in the information age.

Clearly, we've got to move beyond the early twentieth century concept of a warehouse full of old, remarkable, untouchable objects. This warehouse idea does very little to inspire people. What museum professionals need to do – what they should be doing, is make their

collections and programs work towards the purpose of education. So whether that means having more hands-on exhibits, becoming involved with other community organisations, they should be doing whatever it takes to think about their visitors, to engage people, to educate them. And in that way, they can be instruments of social change. If they have knowledge and understanding of the people who visit, and the people they want to come and visit, they can take this as a starting point for providing exhibitions and services that are relevant to people's lives.

▶ 53

- 2 I suppose more and more, people are starting to see graffiti as a form of art. Now there are still many who would beg to differ – and they'd point to the destructive scribbles that we see on our bus shelters and our public buildings. These often take the form of tags which are fancy, scribble-like versions of someone's name or nick-name. Tags generally have no aesthetic appeal and they are the scourge of the high street shopkeeper in many a town. I can certainly see where the shopkeepers and property owners are coming from.

But the fact is, graffiti has been around for a very long time indeed. People left their mark on cave walls back in prehistoric times and it's been found too on ancient monuments in Egypt and Rome. But New York style graffiti – which is really the forerunner of a lot of the graffiti that's getting done now – New York graffiti took off in the late 1960s. That's when the advent of the spraycan allowed the humble tag to evolve into more complex styles. In the mid to late 70s, subway trains became the new forum for graffiti artists to display their skills. For many young people it became a medium to express their disillusionment with a system from which they felt excluded. Now of course, the art establishment embraces graffiti artists and some of these artists have actually taken on cult status.

▶ 54

- 3 We often think of technology and invention and research as being somehow more sophisticated a proposition than nature – but actually, when we think about it, there are lots of really useful concepts that technology can take from the natural world. People are beginning to remember that other organisms on earth are doing things in a very similar way to what we need to do. And they're looking closely at what we can learn from nature.

Take the bright screens on our mobile phones – now, this brightness, this effect that they've managed to achieve there, came partly as a result of research into the iridescence of the wings of butterflies and the antireflective coatings that moths have on their eyes. And it doesn't end there. They're looking at what makes a spider's web so strong, how glow worms produce light with almost zero energy. The list goes on. And this area of research is called biomimicry – that's 'bio', as in biology or life and 'mimicry', copying or imitating. It's a very interesting field of study.

Test 2, Answer short question (page 68)

▶ 55

- 1 What do we call the organs in our chest that we use to breathe?

▶ 56

- 2 If someone lives in an urban area, where do they live?

▶ 57

- 3 What does a king or queen wear on their head at official ceremonies?

▶ 58

- 4 What do we call a book that contains lists of words with their meanings?

▶ 59

- 5 What is the source of solar energy?

▶ 60

- 6 When the writer of a book is unknown, what word is used for the author?

▶ 61

- 7 What do we call a company or organization that gives money to a sports or arts event in exchange for advertising?

▶ 62

- 8 What do we call the study of living things?

▶ 63

- 9 What are winter, spring, summer and autumn?

▶ 64

- 10 What is a collective term for cows and bulls, especially on a farm?

Test 2, Summarize spoken text (page 81)

▶ 65

- 1 The Autumn term is in full swing now and deadlines are fast approaching. So, to help you with the final touches on your assignments, I wanted to say a few words about proofreading.

Most people find it easy to spot problems with grammar or punctuation when reading someone else's writing but it's always much harder to see these things when looking at your own. Since you won't always have the luxury of having someone else proofread for you, let's look at a few ways to effectively do it yourself.

When proofreading your own work it's important that you know what kind of errors you're looking for. Think about the kinds of things you've had trouble with in the past and try to eliminate them for a start. Now, most people know to look for things like grammar, spelling

and punctuation but don't forget that the big picture is just as important. Make sure your work is organized in a logical way and that each paragraph represents a clear, distinct idea. You might take yourself to a quiet spot and try reading your work aloud – as you do, make sure it flows. Don't forget to check your referencing and citations. If possible try to give yourself at least a day or two to complete the proofreading process. It's easier to spot mistakes if you've had a bit of a break from looking at the paper.

▶ 66

- 2 Well, our research team spent a year looking at the way local government is functioning, talking to the stakeholders, surveying the community and basically we identified three main issues – three main areas of concern when it comes to government at the local level of the town or city. One of them, and perhaps this is the most important one, is that we need to enable citizens, ordinary people, to take more responsibility, as co-authors of their civic lives. They need to be able to determine what kinds of services and facilities they need and also, think about how they can contribute in those areas, how they can become involved. A second area we looked at was how to create a public service – and public servants – who are able to actually support citizens in what they want and need. Now this should perhaps happen in a more down-to-earth and less bureaucratic way than we've seen in the past. I'm talking about moving towards a more customer-directed approach across the board. Finally, we need to look at the relationships between national government, local government, and citizens, because that has not been functioning as it should. We've had over-directive centralism, and a kind of mistrust has emerged between national and local bodies – and it's the citizens who bear the brunt of this.

Test 2, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (page 82)

▶ 67

- 1 A Today we have Paul Witner, Head of Theatre Studies here to tell us a bit about the Theatre Studies program. Paul, what makes this course different?
- B Well I think it's the environment we can offer students. We're a relatively small conservatoire and we offer superb courses in a number of subjects, with an opportunity for performance. We've built a reputation for producing both traditional and alternative performances. I guess the course would appeal to potential students for the level of support that's available, and I mean from the tutors as well as from the fellow students and alumni. There's a real sense of community.
- A So, what are you looking for in prospective students?
- B I guess we're looking for people who are able to cope with the high demands that the course will put on them. In that way, I think the program reflects the workplace we're preparing them for, so it's incredibly

intense and we cover a huge range of projects, and they will be introduced to areas of performance design which they might never have considered before. We need students with imagination and dedication, who are able to keep up when the going gets tough. It can be demanding but we have to remember that the college enjoys an excellent reputation for student retention, student satisfaction and student employment after graduation.

▶ 68

- 2 For anthropologists and archaeologists, rock art is a kind of window into our ancestors' evolution, migration and lifestyle. These insights that we get from rock art are highly valued by archaeologists because they complement the often scant information provided by excavated objects.

It turns out that there are common themes in rock art between sites in Europe and caves where they have discovered rock art in China. In fact, some recurring motifs in rock art have been observed all over the world. It is truly remarkable that the hunter-gatherers of the Yunnan province in China left very similar creations to the Magdalenians, who lived nearly 9,000 km away in Western Europe and thousands of years prior. Both feature outline images of human predators and prey, from bears and lions to stags, horses and bulls.

Now, both regions were inhabited by hunter-gatherers, on similar terrain. But there's more to it than that. One thing that we think it might reflect, this similarity of rock art in these distant places, is that human beings are essentially the same in their thinking. So, whether it's the ancient people of Europe, or in Asia, they did things and drew things in very similar ways.

Test 2, Fill in the blanks (page 83)

▶ 69

- 1 Barred owls can be found in dense forests right across North America. They feed on small mammals, fish, birds and small reptiles – pretty much anything that comes their way. The barred owl grows up to half a metre tall and has emerged as a very adaptable nocturnal predator. Whereas they have been long-thought to live in old-growth forests, they are now building up quite an urban population. In Charlotte, North Carolina, barred owls tend to nest in the cavities of the numerous willow oak trees that line the city's streets. Far from being endangered, the owls have expanded their range; and now, in some places, conservationists are worried about the effects they might have on other native species.

▶ 70

- 2 Before the beginning of the 1900s, the only way to obtain pearls was by collecting very large numbers of pearl oysters from the ocean floor by hand. The oysters – or sometimes mussels – were brought to the surface, opened, and searched. More than a ton of

these had to be checked in order to find just three or four quality pearls. Divers often descended to depths of over 100 feet on just one single breath. Now, of course this exposed them to hostile creatures and dangerous waves, not to mention drowning. In some areas, divers put grease on their bodies to conserve heat and they held a large object, like a rock, to descend so they didn't have to exert effort going down. Today, pearl diving has pretty much been supplanted by cultured pearl farms. Particles are implanted in the oyster to encourage the formation of pearls, and this allows for more predictable production. The divers who still work, do so mainly for the tourist industry.

Test 2, Highlight correct summary (page 84)

▶ 71

- 1 Now, one of the workplace models I want to look at today is telecommuting. Done properly, telecommuting makes good business sense and companies can make huge savings on their overheads.

It can also be a very effective lure to recruit quality employees, but companies need to plan ahead and create the right culture for it to work. It's not as simple as just giving everybody a laptop and sending them off to work from home. Management needs to look at training, security and communication issues before any kind of telecommuting agreement is entered into.

Now, a key part of making it work is ensuring that every employee – and that's whether they're at home or in the office – has equal access to resources and, of course, promotions. The last thing you want is to create a kind of 'us vs. them' scenario. The arrangement breaks down quickly if people start feeling isolated, or limited in their chances of moving up the ladder if they aren't physically in the office.

There has to be foresight, right from the start, in the hiring process. It's vital to screen employees carefully to determine who will be able to prosper working away from the office. Some companies give personality tests to prospective workers – and they do them online or over the phone to see if they're comfortable with that type of set up.

▶ 72

- 2 There's no doubt that we have more consumer choices today than ever before. We all think we're good at making choices – some of us even enjoy making them. And you would think, that with all these consumer choices that people would be spending more money, because they can get exactly what they want. Well, actually, that's not always the case. Let me tell you about one study that has produced results about this that are really quite counterintuitive.

An experiment was done in an upmarket specialty grocery store in the US where a tasting booth was set up, first offering consumers 24 different varieties of jam to try and then at another time, they offered six varieties. Now when there were more varieties, more

customers stopped to try than when there were only six. But only about three percent of them actually went ahead and selected a product to buy. This is where it's interesting – when there were just six varieties, fewer people stopped to try but what the researchers noticed, and what they didn't expect, was that thirty percent of them bought a jar of jam.

What does this show? Well, it shows that we have choice overload, that up to a point choice is good but beyond that, it overwhelms consumers.

Test 2, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 86)

▶ 73

- 1 The Beehive is the common name for the Executive Wing of the New Zealand Parliament Buildings, so-called because its shape is very much like a traditional woven beehive. It's ten storeys high with the levels becoming incrementally smaller, the higher up they are.

Scottish architect Sir Basil Spence did the original conceptual design in 1964 but the detailed design of the building was by the Ministry of Works and they carried it through to fruition – it was opened by the Queen in 1977.

When it was built, it was supposed to embody the spirit of New Zealand as a nation but it's never really had that recognition in the way that buildings like, say, the Sydney Opera House have had. In a way, I suppose the Beehive was – for a long time – seen as an unfortunate hangover from the 1960s, but time has passed to the point where people's feelings about it have gone through a kind of ironic celebration to real appreciation now.

▶ 74

- 2 Group work is increasingly an important part of university study and students are likely to be asked to produce assignments with other group members. Some of the benefits of group work are that it prepares students for teamwork, something that they will probably encounter in the workplace. Also, work can be shared and it tends to produce more creative solutions to problems.

However, we should be aware that conflicts may occur as individuals negotiate their place in the group and different personalities try to work together. To help overcome potential conflicts, the group can define the major task they need to complete, and then break the larger group objective into smaller tasks. It's important to develop strategies to help the group achieve their short and longer term goals and to do this, individual roles (including leader) need to be assigned.

Test 2, Select missing word (page 87)

▶ 75

- 1 It's been suggested that we get rid of the study of humanities altogether. Some say studying subjects like history, philosophy, politics, literature, anthropology,

and so on, has no intrinsic value and why should we waste time and energy on courses of study that won't lead directly to a cut and dried career. They say that what the world needs now is specialists, not generalists. Well, I have to say, I couldn't disagree more. Of course we want to produce well-informed, literate, highly functioning citizens who make solid contributions to society. That's an idea that still holds sway – but that's not the reason that I believe studying the humanities is valuable. People who study a breadth of topics, and who have a diverse range of interests, are actually better problem solvers. This broad education means they can approach an issue ———.

▶ 76

- 2 Surfing has been a central part of Hawaiian culture for hundreds of years. But surfing wasn't just a pastime for the Hawaiians in ancient times. It served as a kind of training exercise meant to keep chiefs in top physical condition. Chiefs demonstrated their mastery by their skill in the surf, and commoners gained popularity by the way they handled themselves in the ocean. As well as this, surfing served as a system for conflict resolution. Young males would test their surfing skills in fierce competitions, during which wealth, pride, and even romance ———.

Test 2, Highlight incorrect words (page 88)

▶ 77

- 1 Well, there are many factors that can cause one species to divide into two. One of these is when populations get isolated from each other by something like a lake forming or forest being cleared. And there's another idea that as individuals adapt to their environment, this might have a knock-on effect on mate choice, a process called sensory drive speciation. Now this seems to occur in cichlid fish. They have shown that a female preference for either red or blue striped males only exists in clear water, where they are actually able to see.

▶ 78

- 2 Social capital is a concept that was introduced by sociologists, many years ago. It's actually the networks and resources that people use to deliver social outcomes. For instance, it might be holding a sporting event, running a community fête, being part of a club. It is difficult to measure social capital and one way of looking at it is the extent that people volunteer in their local community. So you can consider the volunteering rate as an indicator for how healthy a community is. You can also look at something called a well-being index – the way people think about their lives and how trusting they are of others, their general perception of the value of their life.

Test 2, Write from dictation (page 89)

▶ 79

- 1 The course has been updated to reflect the current situation.

▶ 80

- 2 Agenda items should be submitted by the end of the day.

▶ 81

- 3 Popular culture is now a serious subject of academic inquiry.

Test 3, Repeat sentence (page 91)

▶ 82

- 1 This module develops our understanding of the theory behind advertising campaigns.

▶ 83

- 2 Computer software has changed a lot in the last year.

▶ 84

- 3 Exam results will be available next week from the course office.

▶ 85

- 4 The most modern agricultural equipment is now extremely expensive.

▶ 86

- 5 The number of students registering for postgraduate research has risen.

▶ 87

- 6 This semester we plan to specialize in educational psychology.

▶ 88

- 7 The new drug will be tested in North America.

▶ 89

- 8 Books which are overdue will incur a daily fine.

▶ 90

- 9 Distance learning has become far more popular these days.

▶ 91

- 10 You need to write a proposal for your research.

Test 3, Re-tell lecture (page 95)

▶ 92

- 1 Now as we all know, it has long been the habit in many countries that teachers give homework to school children of all ages. Despite the fact that a minority of educators don't agree with this practice, it has never seriously been questioned or challenged before. However, it may be that the tide is turning. These days, more people are becoming convinced that homework is of virtually no benefit, particularly for children in the younger age group. So, why have teachers always given homework? Well, the answer seems to be because they are obliged to. Most teachers don't really believe it has any real value. And the latest research supports the teachers' feelings about this. Not only does homework have very little impact on children's learning but it also puts unnecessary obligations and responsibilities onto the parents. These days not all families have the time or the necessary knowledge to help their offspring. So it would seem that now, senior educators want to start a new initiative. Rather than giving homework, they plan to encourage reading books of any kind, just reading, and they claim that this is a far more effective method of consolidating learning than wading through piles of written homework.

▶ 93

- 2 Some years ago a group of academics from different disciplines recognized the necessity of studying conflict as a phenomenon. They were interested in the distinct properties of conflict as it occurred in international relations, national politics, industrial relations, communities or even in the domestic setting. These academics believed that approaches from different disciplines could be applied to the study of conflict with a view to better understanding its causes, effects and solutions.

As a result, research groups developed, and universities and academic journals began to publish papers on 'conflict theory', as it came to be called. Unfortunately many other academics didn't welcome this new discipline; they couldn't reconcile it with traditional scholarly practices because it had both a practical nature and an analytical approach.

Nevertheless, the new discipline continued to develop and the field grew and spread and conflict theory now has the same prestige as other academic areas of research and study, despite the early criticism it attracted.

▶ 94

- 3 Now as urban planners, what we really need to start considering is the amount of space allocated for residential areas within a city or town. And when I say 'space' I'm talking about space within a dwelling or

home rather than the actual size of residential areas. There's growing concern that the internal space of new homes is becoming far smaller. Too small, in fact.

Maybe you're thinking: Is it important for residents to have sufficient space? Is it merely a preference to have more space or are there more serious implications? Is there, in fact, any evidence to suggest cramped living conditions affect residents' physical or mental well-being or their day to day life?

Well, research from a number of sources indicates that this is an important issue which needs addressing. Cramped conditions can lead to aggressive behaviour, to family tensions, psychological anguish and, in the more extreme cases, physical illness as well. Not only this but there is a proven link between overcrowding and the social and emotional development of children as well as their educational attainment. So, the main issue here is that residents require enough individual space to be able to live and function together but with sufficient private space for personal time within the home.

Test 3, Answer short question (page 96)

▶ 95

- 1 If something is not expensive, what do we say it is?

▶ 96

- 2 What do people wear if they can't see very well?

▶ 97

- 3 If something such as fabric or medicine is artificially made, not natural, what do we say it is?

▶ 98

- 4 What type of food is an apple?

▶ 99

- 5 How many months are in a year?

▶ 100

- 6 What is the opposite of east?

▶ 101

- 7 When ice is at room temperature, what does it become?

▶ 102

- 8 Which sweet food is produced by bees?

▶ 103

- 9 Where can people go to borrow books?

▶ 104

- 10 Who serves food in a restaurant?

Test 3, Summarize spoken text (page 108)

▶ 105

- 1 Well, nowadays there's an increasing trend towards eco-tourism holidays. So, what is eco-tourism? Well, it's a form of tourism which should not only protect but also actively improve our environment and its cultures. However, many forms of tourism which are presented as sustainable, nature-based and environmentally friendly are often not what they seem and this is rapidly becoming a somewhat thorny issue. Governments, as well as the tourism industry, promote eco-tourism but there are very well-founded concerns that in many instances it not only lacks adequate scientific foundations but is also not viable as a solution to the world's social and environmental problems, which of course is what eco-tourism is supposed to be about. Many eco-tourism holidays are really nothing more than a marketing ploy and indeed, in the worse cases, can be said to even threaten local cultures, economies and natural resource bases.

The issue is further confused by the multitude of terms to describe types of travel, which supposedly protect the environment. Other than eco-tourism we have adventure travel, sustainable tourism, responsible tourism, nature-based travel, green travel and cultural tourism to name just a few. So the problem we have here is whether a potential traveller who wants a legitimately environmentally friendly travel experience can make the right choice when confronted with this type of marketing.

▶ 106

- 2 Well, what I want to focus on now is climate change, more specifically on the fact that climate change is a result of human activities. Now there has been some disagreement regarding the extent to which human activity can be blamed for climate change but I want to argue that there is evidence which clearly demonstrates that our own actions really are causing a genuine threat. The available evidence seems to indicate fairly conclusively that land and sea temperatures started to increase around 200 years ago.

So, what's the significance of this? Well, 200 years ago roughly coincides with the beginning of the industrial revolution in the northern hemisphere. In other words, this was when our production of harmful gases really got going as a result of increased industrialisation. Since that time our production of gases has accelerated due to the fact that not only has industry grown in size but it has also now spread to the southern hemisphere, indeed, most parts of the world. So, in the last 200 years, as industry has grown we can see a gradual rise in the temperatures which, to my mind is sufficient proof of the damaging effect of our actions and needless to say it's an issue which we need to address.

Test 3, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (page 109)

▶ 107

- 1 I'd like to start this lecture on the use of technology in education by talking about a subject that's probably close to all your hearts, which is the way that student work is graded, and specifically I want to talk to you about some of the ways written assignments or essays are marked.

Well, as you all know, traditionally writing done by a student is checked, marked and graded by a teacher, a tutor or in some situations an examiner, in other words, a real person. Software to mark essays has been in development for some time and grading software on computers is already used by some universities to mark exams but it is still viewed with suspicion by some. How can a computer mark an essay they ask? Well, a recent study compared the human ability to give grades to student essays to the ability of a computer to do the same job. In the study, over 16,000 essays were used. These essays had already been previously marked by at least one trained human grader.

The study showed that the essay marks given by the computer software were almost the same as those from human graders – which I think you'll agree is a controversial result and it's likely to make us as teachers re-evaluate how we grade written work.

▶ 108

- 2 A further example of endangered species is the shark. Around 40 million sharks are killed each year. That's quite a lot. Consequently the number of sharks is decreasing. So let's take a closer look at the causes of this.

Firstly, in recent decades sharks have become important. This is largely due to the growing popularity in some parts of the world for the consumption of shark – it has become a very valuable food source.

OK, so maybe you're thinking 'Well, lots of other fish like cod, salmon or tuna are caught for human consumption and they aren't disappearing at the same rate as sharks.' Well, that's true. But the difference here is sharks are not able to repopulate or reproduce themselves quickly like the other types of fish that are commonly fished as a food source. Why? Because sharks are slow breeders. Sharks mature slowly and it takes them years to reach the age for egg production and then they produce only a few eggs so that means just a few new sharks. Humans have a nine month pregnancy or gestation period whereas some shark species are thought to have extremely long gestation periods, as long as three years. This makes them much more vulnerable and in danger of dying out than many other fish species.

Test 3, Fill in the blanks (page 110)

▶ 109

- 1 To be honest, the biggest problem for most undergraduate students, in terms of academic writing, is not only adapting to a far more structured and formal style, but also learning how to ascertain the difference between important, valid information and unnecessary, or even irrelevant material. In my experience, I would say it takes students their first year, if not longer, to appreciate what is required and to start to implement those requirements in their writing. What they really should be doing, if they are struggling with written assignments, is to seek help from the excellent support services which are available at the University.

▶ 110

- 2 An important question about education is, then, why do some types of student achieve success easily and others struggle to do well? Well, one theory is that there is a genetic reason for academic achievement. What I mean by that is, a certain innate, measurable level of intelligence. Another frequently discussed theory is environmental factors, such as the effect of home and family upbringing. A final reason is related to the teaching and learning process within educational institutions, and the way it is organized, administered and assessed.

Test 3, Highlight correct summary (page 111)

▶ 111

- 1 Genealogy can be defined as the compilation of information necessary to construct what is usually known as a family tree, our pedigree or our ancestry. It is a chart which shows the relationships between individual people in an extended family over a period of time.

The first records of genealogy can be traced back to the earliest civilisations in Northern Africa who recorded successions of dynasties and wealthy families reaching back hundreds of years. This was usually done to establish rights to title, land and property. There is evidence that this happened in many places in the world. However, it was the domain of the wealthy and few people outside those circles were even aware that family ancestry could be recorded and traced. This situation changed in the early nineteenth century when genealogy became more generally well-known after the first practical guide to research was published. But it was not until the mid twentieth century that family history was no longer solely devoted to tracing the genealogies of the great, the wealthy, or the famous and it became a more common activity among the general population.

▶ 112

- 2 As you know there has been an unresolved debate as to when and why early humans first started to use fire. However, recent new findings from a study in South Africa have been the talk of the anthropological community. So what are these findings? Well, prehistoric ash and the remains of burnt bones are evidence that early humans used fire much longer ago than previously envisaged, 300,000 years earlier than believed, in fact. Scientists have found evidence of multiple fires, ash and bones deep inside a cave which means it is highly improbable the fires were started naturally. One question that still remains unanswered is why they were using fire. Some researchers are citing the burnt bones as proof that our ancestors cooked the meat, but it has also been suggested they ate the meat raw and then tossed the bones into the fire.

Test 3, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 113)

▶ 113

- 1 So, I want to discuss dissertations now. Our experience is that final year undergraduates and Masters students can struggle to find a suitable topic for their dissertation. Often they're not able to come up with a viable or suitable area to research. Another problem may be that the topic they choose is too broad and needs to be refined.

So, anyway, eventually their proposal is submitted and approved but then, after some background reading or a deeper consideration of research methods they may well want to modify their original proposal, to some extent. Well, that's fine. We expect modifications as the work progresses. This is normal. What we don't want to happen is that the student repeatedly wants to completely change the whole approved topic or original proposal to something completely new, and that does happen at times.

▶ 114

- 2 Art therapy can be defined as a form of psychotherapy which uses art as its main means of communication. Patients needn't have any particular talent in art, since the art therapist is not concerned with making an assessment of what the patient produces. The principle aim of this kind of therapy is to facilitate the patient's well-being in order to bring change and growth on a personal level through the use of art materials. Obviously, as always, the relationship between the therapist and the patient is important but art therapy differs from other psychological therapies because it's a process between the patient, the therapist and the art. So, what we've found is, the expressive nature of this therapy is particularly successful with those who have difficulty expressing themselves verbally.

Test 3, Select missing word (page 114)

▶ 115

- 1 So, just a few weeks ago excavators of a remote archeological site in southeastern Asia reported an exciting find under the ground. They found evidence of a writing system which dates back thousands of years. Three blocks of flat rock with odd symbols which look like ancient forms of writing were discovered. Well, this find could reveal much about an advanced, independent urban culture which historians believe may have lived in that area. However, many scholars are sceptical about the authenticity of the blocks, which they suspect ——— .

▶ 116

- 2 OK, so the date of the invention of the first clock is disputed among historians but it's agreed that the first method for telling the time was the movement of the sun across the sky. When the sun was directly ahead, it was midday and when it was on the horizon, it was early morning or early evening, according to whether it was in the east or the west. However, this method was problematic in terms of accuracy; but nevertheless, it's been used for countless years, from early humanity to ——— .

Test 3, Highlight incorrect words (page 115)

▶ 117

- 1 One of the most encouraging phenomena in recent years has been the growth of lifelong learning in the education sector. Nowadays, students are embarking on courses at all ages. Higher education is no longer seen as a place for the young. Mature students are appreciated and valued. Recent research has also indicated that older students are enthusiastic learners, able to contribute a number of skills and attributes gained from work, family and other life experiences.

▶ 118

- 2 Conducting a video conference is now a popular means of communication in the business world. This telecommunications technology allows two or more locations to communicate by simultaneous video and audio transmissions. It's designed to serve conferences or meetings in multiple locations. The advantages are obvious: no more lengthy phone calls or complex correspondence with business contacts, partners or offices overseas. This relatively low cost, fast, effective communication method has made significant inroads in not just a business context, but also education, medicine and media.

Test 3, Write from dictation (page 116)

▶ 119

- 1 You can request library books by using the electronic catalogue.

▶ 120

- 2 Course work and exams will form part of the annual assessment.

▶ 121

- 3 There are new innovations in the field of digital architecture.

Test 4, Repeat sentence (page 118)

▶ 122

- 1 Studies suggest there may be a correlation between educational achievement and family size.

▶ 123

- 2 Tomorrow's lunchtime seminar on nuclear engineering has been postponed.

▶ 124

- 3 During that period heavy industry grew rapidly in the north of the country.

▶ 125

- 4 Students must hand in their assignments by Friday.

▶ 126

- 5 Most students on last year's course did well in this module.

▶ 127

- 6 Tuesday's lecture on social psychology will now take place in the Central Hall.

▶ 128

- 7 Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the Welfare Officer.

▶ 129

- 8 The fertile plains in the east of the region provide excellent land for farming.

▶ 130

- 9 Opposition to the government's tax policies was widespread across business sectors.

▶ 131

- 10 Students with queries about this term's timetables must speak to their tutor immediately.

Test 4, Re-tell lecture (page 122)

▶ 132

- 1 So today we're continuing to talk about the social history of foodstuffs, and we're going on to consider next the importance of salt and the significant role it has played.

Salt was a highly valued commodity in ancient times. Not because it made food taste nicer, but because of the way it could be used to preserve food. This meant that people were not so dependent on seasonal variations in what was available for them to eat – they could preserve what they produced and consume it as required. It also meant that food could be transported long distances.

Salt was not easy to obtain and so prices for it were high. It was often necessary to transport it long distances and it is believed that one of the reasons for building some of the roads that led to the ancient city of Rome was to make it easier to bring salt to the city from various parts of the Roman empire. Roman rulers took financial advantage of the population's need for salt. When they wanted to raise money for some war or another, they raised the price of salt.

Elsewhere salt was important too. In Africa, for example, caravans consisting of up to forty thousand camels are said to have travelled four hundred miles across the Sahara to transport salt to the inland markets of places like Timbuktu.

▶ 133

- 2 So today we're going to talk about children's literature and the role it plays in society. Throughout history adults have used the power of stories to entertain and amuse their children. But stories are not used merely to entertain youngsters, they have a significant educational purpose. They serve to teach the moral values of their society. In sociological terms, stories are one of the means by which children are socialized.

How does this work in practice? Well, it often makes use of heroes, the characters in the stories who the children will admire and want to be like. The heroes of children's stories, therefore, exemplify the qualities valued by that society – they will typically demonstrate courage in the face of difficulty, honesty, consideration for others, loyalty to their family and friends, a respect for work and so on. You can see this happening from the fables of ancient societies through fairy tales and folk tales right up to modern day children's stories. For example, the hard-working ant in Aesop's fable is shown to succeed in comparison with the grasshopper who spends the summer singing and has nothing to eat when winter comes. Similarly, it is Cinderella, the honest, hard-working sister, who wins the Prince rather than her cruel, lazy step-sisters. However, there is still usually something to entertain children, even in the most morally instructive of stories.

▶ 134

- 3 This week I'd like to start by talking a bit about electric vehicles. Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle. At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fuelled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes – as fork-lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example.

Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own.

Nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this the case? Well, undoubtedly economic reasons are of considerable importance. The cost of oil has risen so sharply that there is a strong financial imperative to look for an alternative. However, there are also environmental motivations. Emissions from cars are blamed in large part for – among other things – the destruction of the ozone layer and the resultant rise in temperatures in the polar regions. A desire not to let things get any worse is also encouraging research into designing effective electric transport.

Test 4, Answer short question (page 123)

▶ 135

- 1 What is the word in geometry for a shape that has three sides?

▶ 136

- 2 What do you call the alphabetical list at the end of a textbook that tells you where to find specific information?

▶ 137

- 3 What is the word for the place where a river starts?

▶ 138

- 4 Who is the main journalist responsible for producing a newspaper or magazine?

▶ 139

- 5 A business doesn't want to make a loss – what does it want to make?

▶ 140

- 6 What is the economic sector that deals with farming?

▶ 141

- 7 What do you call the very long essay that students have to write for a doctoral degree?

▶ 142

- 8 What is the word for a period of one hundred years?

▶ 143

- 9 At what ceremony do students receive their degree or diploma at the end of their period of study?

▶ 144

- 10 What do we call the date that a piece of work must be finished by?

Test 4, Summarize spoken text (page 136)

▶ 145

- 1 People these days increasingly complain of suffering from allergies – to pollen, to cats, to dust, to certain foods like peanuts or shellfish, for example. But what exactly are allergies and why do we develop them? Well, an allergy is the body reacting to something that is trying to harm it. Sometimes the reaction is mild – sneezing or a rash, perhaps – but in extreme cases it can be life-threatening.

In an allergic reaction the body is stimulated to produce histamines, which help to get rid of what is harmful. So, your eyes and nose may stream as a way of losing irritating particles or your skin may itch in order to make you scratch it and so remove any harmful parasites. In some societies these days allergic reactions occur without the person being in a harmful situation. However, in situations where, say, hygiene is less developed, then the body's immune system spends its early years fighting off genuine problems and so does not tend to over-react to harmless irritants at a later stage.

So, how to deal with an allergy? The first step has to be to ascertain what triggers the allergic reaction and then to avoid contact with that allergen as far as is possible. If avoidance is impossible, anti-histamines can be prescribed to minimize the symptoms experienced by the sufferer.

▶ 146

- 2 Travelling in the mind's eye, through reading and, more recently, through electronic media, is a European habit of long standing. Ever since the age of discoveries in the Renaissance, Europeans have been interested in reports of life in faraway places. Of all the places in which Europeans were interested, America has received more attention than others for a variety of reasons, the most important of which is that many Europeans themselves emigrated there. The report about America from the person who has been there is a literary genre that Europeans have devoured.

As Europeans watched the United States grow from a British colony to one of the dominant nations of the world, a pattern of conversation developed among them about the meaning of this emerging Colossus of the New World. There emerged a question, aptly stated by Richard Rose: Is America inevitable or inimitable? The question is easier to ask than to answer and both sides of the question are amply represented in American and European writing about America. The one stresses the uniqueness of America, that no nation or people can be compared with the experience of Americans. The other stresses that America is the forerunner of what European, even world, society will be tomorrow.

Test 4, Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers (page 137)

▶ 147

- 1 So today I'm going to talk about the key things you need to remember when you go out into the world as translators. The first thing is to be choosy about what commissions you accept. It's not advisable to agree to do every job you're offered even if you're in need of work. You should refuse to do something if you don't know anything about the topic as it would be impossible for you to produce a good piece of writing. And it could be serious – a mistranslation that's going to be used for medical or legal purposes could have disastrous consequences. Having decided you can reasonably take on a commission, if you have the slightest doubt about what something means, then consult a dictionary or someone whose mother tongue is the language you're translating from. It's much better to devote a bit of time and effort to checking something than to risk making a potentially serious error.

▶ 148

- 2 Today we are going to talk some more about architecture and what makes for a good design. There are of course a whole range of qualities that most architects would like their buildings to possess. One of these is the durability of the building. Architects must consider how well the building will stand up to the ravages of climate and time. Will it remain robust and in good condition? Clearly, requirements will vary according to the surroundings of the building in question. A design that is suitable for Dubai will have different needs from one for Moscow. Then of course it's essential to consider the appearance of the building. Regardless of what its purpose may be, will people find pleasure in looking at it? An original and still respected writer on architecture, the Roman Vitruvius, wrote in the first century that a building should delight people and should raise their spirits. Again, tastes may vary from one society to the next, but the principle remains the same.

Test 4, Fill in the blanks (page 138)

▶ 149

- 1 I'd recommend that you all try to get hold of *English in the Southern Hemisphere* by Nolan and Watts, as this provides an excellent overview of the topics that we're going to be covering in this module. It's really our primary text. It has particularly strong sections on the history of English in Australia and New Zealand, examining in some depth how the language has developed in these countries. The sections on phonology and on vocabulary will be invaluable when you're doing the written assignment, which I'm going to be telling you about in a moment, once I've given you the details of a couple of other essential references.

▶ 150

- 2 This week we're going to be continuing our discussion of women in society. Last week we looked at a number of issues relating to women in education. If you remember, we discussed women both at school and at university. Today we're going to be considering the roles that women play in the workplace. Again, we'll start by taking a historical perspective, and inevitably you'll find that many of the same events that impacted on women in education also had a major influence on their working lives. In the second half of the lecture, I'll concentrate on the situation in Europe today, and I'll invite you to suggest how you think things are likely to develop over the next decade. OK, so let's get started.

Test 4, Highlight correct summary (page 139)

▶ 151

- 1 I'd like you to think for a moment about your hands and all the things you can do with them. You can use them to write or to drive. You can thread a needle, play the drums, build a wall and so on and so forth. They can be careful and precise – think of someone doing eye surgery, for example. But they can also generate huge forces. And here you might think of the sportsperson throwing a discus or lifting a heavy weight. How is it possible for our hands to be so incredibly flexible? Well, it's all down to the extraordinary complexity of the bones, ligaments, nerves and muscles that lie beneath the skin of our hands. There are, for example, nine muscles alone controlling just one thumb. Some of these are anchored to bones within the hand, while others link to the arm.

▶ 152

- 2 A new investigation into shark populations in the waters off Australia has discovered that there are two distinct species of Great White shark, one to the east and one to the west of Bass Strait. This was discovered by

tagging large numbers of sharks in the coastal waters all round Australia. Rather to the investigators' surprise, they found that while sharks from the east side certainly travelled to the west side of the continent and vice versa, they always returned to their home areas to breed. The two types of shark were found to have a distinct genetic make-up, indicating that interbreeding has not taken place. The implication of these research findings is that sharks may be more susceptible to changes in local marine environments than had previously been thought.

Test 4, Multiple-choice, choose single answer (page 141)

▶ 153

- 1 Animals as well as humans are affected by noise. There is evidence to show that some whales, for example, died when they beached themselves after being exposed to excessive sonar – the noise produced by submarines as they navigate underwater. It's been shown that whales produced louder sounds when communicating with each other when sonar equipment was on in their vicinity. This was doubtless because they needed to make themselves heard by their fellows, perhaps to warn each other of danger, or tell one another about a food source. Another example of how noise can affect animal behaviour is given by the European robin. In urban areas this small bird sings at night rather than during the day.

▶ 154

- 2 So next Wednesday you're all going to be doing your presentations. We'll have to be very strict about timing. Fifteen minutes each – not a minute more. It might make sense to do a practice run-through at home but that's up to you. I'm going to ask you to put an abstract of your presentation on our course website but I'd like you to do that after you've given your talk. Come with your slides on a memory stick – that's the most straightforward way of dealing with things, I think. Oh, and don't forget to bring handouts for everyone. There won't be time to do photocopying that morning. So, any questions?

Test 4, Select missing word (page 142)

▶ 155

- 1 This year we're planning to use a different type of assessment on this module. In the past students were required to complete two long written assignments and also to do a presentation on a subject of their own choice. We have decided to ask you to write four shorter pieces of written coursework this year. We are also going to be more prescriptive about what you focus on in your presentation. This is because previously many students lost marks unnecessarily simply because ———.

▶ 156

- 2 In nineteenth century Britain – and indeed in the first half of the twentieth century – many of the urban poor lived in extremely cramped conditions. Over-crowding, damp, and poor sanitation affected the daily lives of the majority of the population, with serious implications for their own and their children's health. Novelists have a major role to play in reflecting their times to their readers who may otherwise ignore social problems, and the portrayal of the wretched living conditions of the impoverished by such writers as Charles Dickens in the nineteenth century and George Orwell in the twentieth was instrumental in ———.

Test 4, Highlight incorrect words (page 143)

▶ 157

- 1 English had barely established itself as a language in England when it began moving to other countries to be used there as well. First it headed north to Scotland and then west to Wales. It then made its way across the sea to Ireland. That was in the Middle Ages. Over the course of the following centuries it has put down roots all over the world, from the USA to South Africa, from India to New Zealand. Of course, in all these countries it has developed in special ways to suit the new contexts in which it found itself.

▶ 158

- 2 Researchers at the University of California claim to have discovered that people who eat chocolate regularly tend to be lighter than those who rarely eat it. The findings may seem surprising in that chocolate has a great many calories and, in general, the more calories people consume, the more likely they are to put on weight. The recent studies emphasize that it is more the regularity with which people eat chocolate that is significant rather than the amount they consume. Whether they eat a little or a lot seems to make no difference, whereas eating it frequently appears to reduce weight more than only having it occasionally.

Test 4, Write from dictation (page 144)

▶ 159

- 1 The new theory takes all the latest research results into account.

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- 2 The period was a golden age of English literature.

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- 3 Essential textbooks can be purchased from the campus bookshop.