

UNIT 1

Lesson 1.1, Listening, Exercise C

1.1 **P = Paul I = Isabelle**

P: Hello, and welcome to *Everyday Psychology*. I'm Paul Ross, and with me today is psychologist and expert on relationships, Isabelle Ackerman.

I: Hello, Paul. Hello, listeners.

P: Isabelle, today's topic is meeting new people. Now, we regularly meet new people at work or in our social lives, but it can be difficult to talk to someone we don't know. I mean, what do you say to a stranger at a party or a new colleague at the office? Is it OK to talk about some topics, but not others? Have you ever met someone new and had no idea what to talk about? Today, you have some advice to help us 'break the ice' and start conversations with new people.

I: Yes, I do. Let's begin with a very simple tip. When you meet someone new, start with a smile. A smile can help us feel more relaxed, but that's easy to forget when you feel nervous.

P: And of course a friendly face is easier to talk to.

I: Yes. A nice way to continue a conversation is to say something positive. You could talk about the place or situation you are in and then ask a question. For example, at a party, try 'Are you having fun?' or 'I love this music! What is your favorite band?' To a new person at work, you can say 'Oh, I'm glad it's lunchtime. How's your first day going?'

P: So no complaining about the boss!

I: Not at first, no. But it is good to ask about other people. For example, in a new group of students, ask 'Do you know our teacher?' or, at a wedding ceremony, 'Did you enjoy the ceremony?' or 'How do you know the happy couple? Were you at school together?' Don't be negative about other people because you don't know who they know.

P: Yes, that could be dangerous.

I: Interests and studies are always good, safe topics to talk about. Questions like 'What kind of music do you like?' or 'Where did you study?' are usually easy to answer. Remember, ask lots of questions and give lots of answers. A successful conversation is like a game of tennis!

P: It takes hours and makes you tired?

I: Very funny. When you feel more relaxed, ask some personal questions. 'Where are you from?', 'Are you married?' and 'Do you have children?' are good examples. But be careful. Don't discuss topics like religion or politics with someone you don't know.

P: Some great tips. Isabelle, thank you very much. That's all for this week. Remember, many great friends meet after a smile and a simple 'hello'. Good luck breaking the ice and meeting new people. Please join us for the next episode of *Everyday Psychology* – we'll be discussing the hot topic ...

UNIT 2

Lesson 2.2, Listening, Exercise B

2.2 **P = Presenter R = Richard**

P: More and more of the world's young people are going home to live with their parents after college. Why? And what is it like living at home again as an adult? How do parents feel about the situation? Today, we talk to members of 'the boomerang generation' and their parents about the advantages and disadvantages of living together again. Let's start with Richard ...

R: I'm Richard Woodman, from the US. I'm 25 years old and at the moment, I'm living at home with my mom and dad. I ... uh ... graduated two years ago, but I'm still looking for a permanent job. I love my parents, but we ... um ... well, they are difficult to live with. We argue about the rules all the time. I'm sleeping in my old room and living with the people who took me to the park when I was little! I know I'm lucky to be here, but it's ... you know ... it isn't easy.

Lesson 2.2, Listening, Exercise C

2.3 **P = Presenter R = Richard
G = Gordon A = Alice
C = Carla**

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G: My name is Gordon Woodman. I'm Richard's dad. Of course, Richard's mom and I are, well, we're happy he is staying with us ... most of the time. We're his parents and he can always rely on us, but we uh ... we hope he finds the right job and, well, moves out as soon as possible. I want to make his bedroom into my home office. And his music, it's ... well you know, thump, thump, thump all day and night. It drives me crazy! Anyway, we think he needs to be more independent. We love him, but he's unhappy, and he isn't learning about adult life living here with us.

A: Hi, I'm Alice Melo from Philadelphia, in the US. I'm 28 years old and I graduated last year. I work as a dentist and, at the moment, I'm living with my parents to save money for my own place. Well, I'm trying to save money anyway, ha ha! I studied in Colorado, but I ... uh ... couldn't find a job there, so, you know, I came back home. More and more of my friends are moving back

home. It's great! Mom cooks and does all my laundry. She won't take any money from me ... I tried, but ... uh ... so I'm not paying any bills. Of course, I help ... sometimes ... I help with the housework and the yard, I mean, now and again, you know. One day, I will do something special to thank them.

C: I'm Carla Melo, Alice's mom. We're very happy our daughter is home again. She's working hard and she wants to get her own place, but I always tell her she can live here with us forever! She's an adult now, I know, but she's still my baby! This year, my husband is traveling a lot for work, for his job, you know, so I'm very happy Alice is here with me. I don't like being on my own. I can talk to her, and she can save money and enjoy her mom's cooking.

UNIT 3



Lesson 3.2, Listening, Exercise C

3.4

C = Chloe M = Matt

C: Welcome to this week's *Amazing Adventures* podcast. I'm Chloe Cole, and with me is sailor and survival expert Matt Cabral. This week, the amazing story of the Robertson family and how they survived a month lost at sea in the Pacific Ocean.

In 1970, Dougal and Lyn Robertson and their four children were living on a farm in northern England. One ordinary day, Neil, one of their ten-year-old twins, said he wanted to leave the farm and sail around the world. Most families would probably laugh and say 'don't be silly', but the Robertsons saw the chance for an adventure. They sold their business, bought a boat, and on January 27th, 1971, started their journey across the Atlantic. Matt, what do you think of their decision?

M: Incredible. I mean, Dougal was an experienced sailor, but it was still a brave decision. Maybe not very sensible, but definitely brave!

C: Ha ha, yes. Well, sensible or not, the Robertsons made it

across the Atlantic safely in their 13-meter boat, *The Lucette*. But on June 15th, 1972, while they were sailing out into the Pacific Ocean, things started to go very wrong.

Their boat was passing the Galapagos Islands when they noticed something large in the water behind them. It was a group of killer whales swimming toward the boat. Douglas, the eldest son, has said that when he saw the whales, he thought they were going to kill and eat the family. Well, the whales hit and sank their boat, but amazingly, the Robertsons all made it onto their small life raft, scared, but alive. I mean, they were very unlucky, weren't they, Matt?

M: Yes, they were. On average, there are only two to three accidents with boats and whales per year. But believe it or not, it wasn't all bad. I mean, first, the whales didn't eat them.

C: Ha! That's true.

M: And the life raft and another very small wooden boat survived the accident. And luckily they were carrying some water, some dry bread, cookies, a bag of onions and some fruit in the life raft.

C: Yes, but after six days, all the food was gone, so they collected rainwater to drink, and killed turtles and ate the meat and drank the blood. Then, 17 days after the accident, their life raft failed and they had to move to their wooden boat. It was called *The Ednamair* and was only three meters long. Can you imagine the whole family in that small boat?

M: It sounds like an impossible situation. You have to be strong and stay positive to survive something like this. There was only one dry seat in the boat, so most of the time they were sitting in water. But they didn't give up hope.

C: And finally, 38 days after the accident, a Japanese fishing boat found them and took them to dry land and safety.

M: It's an incredible story of survival.

C: Yes, it is. And now, Douglas Robertson works as an accountant in London, and amazingly, he has said that he actually enjoyed the family's adventure!

UNIT 4



Lesson 4.1, Listening, Exercise B

4.1

S = Sylvia G = Greg

S: Greggry! Ohhhhhh! It's so nice to see you!

G: Hi, Syl. Give me a hug. It's nice to see you, too ... Do you have to call me Greggry?

S: Ha ha. Yes, and I'm going to introduce you to all my new friends as 'Greggy'. Was the trip OK?

G: Sure, sure. Mom gave me a ride to the station. She sends her love. She misses her darling daughter et cetera, et cetera. She's gonna call later.

S: Oh, good. How's Claire? Are you two OK? Still madly in love?

G: Oh, yeah, you know. Lucky girl.

S: Stop it.

G: She wanted to come this weekend, but tomorrow evening she's having dinner with some old friends. They arranged it a long time ago.

S: Of course. Never mind. Hopefully she'll make it next time. I have so many plans for us this weekend! It's such a great city. I can't wait to show you around. Are you hungry?

G: Always.

S: Yep, silly question. Let's go for lunch.

G: Wow, this place is cool.

S: Nice, right? I hang out with my friends here a lot. I think I'm going to bring Mom and Dad here, too ... if they ever come and visit!

G: Ha! They will. And then they'll never leave!

S: Ha!

G: So, what are all these plans you have for us then?

S: Well, when we've finished lunch, I'm gonna text Angie and Mark and tell them to come and meet us, and we're going to go for a walk and show you the city center. Then we're meeting Duncan and

Alicia at three o'clock, and I think we're going for coffee somewhere, but I'm not sure where.

G: Duncan and Alicia?

S: Oh, they're great. You'll like Duncan. He's a little like you.

G: What, handsome and intelligent?

S: Uhh ... more like he's always thinking about his next meal.

G: I like him already.

S: After that, we're going to the market to look around; it's a beautiful old building, and we're going to do some food shopping because Duncan is making a curry dish for us all tonight. He's a great cook. Alicia says she and Duncan are going to open a restaurant one day. Anyway, ...

G: Sounds great.

S: OK, so then tonight, we're going to the theater.

G: The theater?

S: Yes, I have tickets for a Shakespeare play.

G: What?

S: Ha ha! Only joking. We're seeing a comedy show. One of my friends is filming the show and he got us some free tickets.

G: Phew. That's more like it. What a great day you have planned, Syl! I can't wait.

S: And that's just today. Wait until you hear about tomorrow ... In the morning, we're ...

G: Uh, Syl, hang on. Did you hear that?

S: What?

G: Listen!

S: What? Is it the music?

G: No ... no ... it's ... I think ... yes, it's the sound of my empty stomach. Are we getting something to eat, or what?

S: Pfffft. You and your stomach. Pass me a menu ...

B: Oh mmmm hmmfff ... sorry. I'm just finishing my sandwich!

G: That's OK ... Egg sandwich, is it?

B: Uh ... Yes, egg. Sorry. My favorite. Nice to meet you, Emma.

G: It's Gemma.

B: Excuse me?

G: It's Gemma, not Emma.

B: Sorry! What a terrible start.

G: Please don't worry, Barry. Gemma Lockwood. Base One IT Services. I work in Human Resources. Sorry we're a little delayed today. Have you been here long?

B: Actually, I've been here since 9 am.

G: You've been here for ... three hours?

B: Yes, well, I didn't want to be late. That's why I was hungry.

G: OK ... well ... uh ... good! Come in and have a seat.

B: Thanks.

G: So, Barry, we are looking for people to work at our head office on the customer service team. First, could you tell me a little about yourself?

B: Ha ha. OK. Well, I'm Barry. I'm uh ... 23 years old. Single, male, blond hair. Rather nervous in interviews ... ha. I uh ... I'm one meter tall, I have a cat named Yoda and I love ... uh ... egg sandwiches, ha ha, and ... um ... computers and ... wait, did I just say one meter tall? Ha ha sorry. Uh ... I'm one meter and seventy centimeters tall, and I ...

G: Uh ... Barry, maybe we could focus on your work experience. You work for a telemarketing company at the moment, is that right? How long have you worked there?

B: Uh, well, I left my old job in June ... and now it's ... well, I ... I've worked at the call center for six weeks. Have you read my résumé? I did send one. I mean, I wrote everything there, so ...

G: Uh ... yes, but ... tell me more. For example, why do you want to change jobs and work for Base One?

B: Oh, well, that's easy; I hate my job at the call center! I sit on the phone all day long asking people

questions and nobody wants to talk to me. People get really angry and sometimes, well, they hang up the phone.

G: I ... see. Uh ... So, what do you know about Base One?

B: About what? OH! Yes ... well ... I'm ... I think it's ... could you repeat the question, please?

G: Uh ... well ... OK. What do you know about Base One IT Services?

B: Um, well Base One is a ... great IT company, with ... great services ... and the office here is ... um ... really cool. And, you seem very nice, and I ...

G: Barry, ahem! Teamwork is very important for us here at Base One. Can you tell me about a time when you worked as part of a team?

B: Um, you mean a real example?

G: Uh, yes.

B: Let me think ... uhh, I ... um, actually ... uhh ...

G: Um ... OK. It says on your résumé that you enjoy skydiving. Wow! How long have you been interested in that?

B: Oh, well. I've liked skydiving since I was a teenager. It just looks so exciting! I've always wanted to try it.

G: So you haven't actually tried skydiving?

B: Well, I really want to.

G: And French poetry?

B: What?

G: Your résumé says you enjoy French poetry.

B: Does it? Oh yes! That's right. Of course, French poetry – love it.

G: Uh, Barry, I, uh, I think we've finished for today.

B: Oh, great – that was quick.

G: Yes, uh ... do you uh ... do you have any questions?

B: Um ... No! No, I don't!

G: OK, so thanks again and ... please don't call us ... we ... uh, we'll contact you. Thank you, Barry.

B: No, thank YOU, Emma.

UNIT 5



Lesson 5.3, Listening, Exercise B

5.6

G = Gemma B = Barry

G: Good morning. You must be Barry. I'm Gemma.

UNIT 6

Lesson 6.1, Listening, Exercise C

6.1 **P = Pippa DS = Doctor Singh
M = Michael DT = Doctor
Tremblay L = Lia**

P: G'day, Australia! Pippa Chan on chatfmmelbourne.nett. Today, we are talking about health myths. Half an hour on the internet leaves most people pretty confused about what's good for their health and what isn't. You know, one article says 'you drink too much coffee, but you don't drink enough water', then the next says coffee is good for you, but too much water is dangerous! Confusing? Very! I mean, let's say you are one of the many people who goes through life feeling tired a lot of the time. If you look online, you'll find one expert that says 'you don't sleep enough' and another that says 'you sleep too much'. Ha! And if you can't sleep? Oh, it's because you go to bed too early. No, no, no it's because you don't go to bed early enough! And of course EVERYthing makes you fat. So how do we know what to believe? Well, we've been down to Melbourne City Hospital to ask some medical professionals about the reality behind some common health myths. Let's hear from the experts ...

DS: Hi. I'm Dr. Singh and I work at Melbourne City Hospital. My myth concerns how much water we need to drink. Most people have probably heard that not drinking enough water can cause headaches. And they are right – that isn't a myth. But many of us have probably also heard that we need to drink eight glasses of water per day to stay healthy – well, that isn't exactly true. The eight glasses, or around two liters, includes all liquids: tea, coffee, juice, et cetera – plus the water you get from food, which is around one fifth of your daily total. So how much water should we drink? Well, my advice is drink

when you are thirsty and you'll be OK.

M: Hi, my name is Michael. I'm a nurse here in Melbourne. Many people believe that eating fatty food makes them fat, but in fact, that isn't the whole truth. Eating more calories than you need makes you fat. Yes, it's true that fat has lots of calories, but so do carbohydrates and sugars. It isn't actually too much fat that makes you fat, it's too many calories. Some fat is necessary, so you can still enjoy your burger as part of a balanced diet. And to burn those extra calories? Get up off that couch and get moving!

DT: Hi, I'm Dr. Tremblay from Canada. The Australian winter is here and so are colds and flu. You remember Grandma's advice ... 'Hat! Scarf! Keep warm, or you'll catch a cold.' Well, Australia isn't as cold as Canada, but it is sensible to make sure you're warm enough. However, the truth is that cold weather doesn't cause colds and flu. They are caused by viruses. You are more likely to catch a cold inside, where there are lots of people. And remember, if you have a cold and are suffering with a headache, a cough or a sore throat, get plenty of rest, drink warm drinks – unless you have a temperature – and make sure you are getting enough vitamins. Don't take antibiotics! They don't kill viruses and they won't help a cold.

L: Hi, I'm Lia. I'm a medical student from London and I want to talk about eggs! Some people believe that you shouldn't eat more than one or two eggs a week. This is probably because of old advice. In the past, the warning was always 'too many eggs are bad for your heart', but we now know that an egg or two per day doesn't increase the risk of heart disease in healthy people. Egg-cellent news for egg lovers – Egg-xactly what they wanted to hear! Ha ha – sorry!

P: Wow! Thank you to all our egg-sperts. Interesting stuff! We'll be

back with music from Enrique Egglestias after the break.

UNIT 7

Lesson 7.3, Listening, Exercise C

7.4 **S = Shauna**

S: Welcome to *Great Minds*. I'm Shauna Andrews, and today we're talking about William James Sidis. You have possibly never heard of him. But he is perhaps one of the most intelligent people who ever lived. He had an IQ of between 250 and 300.

He was born in the United States in 1898, and grew up in New York. His parents, who were originally from Ukraine, were doctors and were both highly intelligent.

They wanted to give their son the best possible chance in life. So, his mother gave up her job and taught him at home. He didn't go to school. And they brought him up to have a 'love of knowledge'.

As a result, Sidis was reading and writing at 18 months, and enjoyed reading the *New York Times* newspaper. He wrote several books and newspaper articles before he was four and, by the time he was eight, he spoke seven languages. He also made up his own language, which he called 'Vendergood'. At 11, he went to college to study math – to Harvard University, actually. And in fact, he had previously given a math lecture there when he was nine. Sidis became front page news and news reporters followed him everywhere at the college. He became known as a child prodigy all over the country.

Sidis graduated from Harvard University with a degree in mathematics at age 16. He then joined Rice University as a teacher of math. However, he found teaching difficult, especially because of his age. After only eight months, he left Rice University and went back to Harvard, this time to study law.

While studying law, he became more and more interested in the political and social issues of the day. And as a result, he dropped out of the university before he

finished his degree. This was a big turning point in his life. Soon after, in 1918, he was arrested while he was taking part in an anti-war demonstration. He received an 18-month prison sentence. However, he didn't go to prison and instead he spent a year in a hospital. It was actually the hospital where his parents worked.

After this, Sidis tried to stay out of the public eye. He moved from city to city around America and he had a number of simple low-paid jobs. He became more and more lonely and finally, he had a falling out with his parents and lost contact with them. The newspapers printed stories about how the child prodigy had failed as an adult.

After his death in 1944, many people questioned his high IQ and many of his other childhood achievements. Despite this, Sidis has been the subject of a number of books and academic studies and he is still one of the world's greatest child prodigies.

UNIT 8

Lesson 8.1, Listening, Exercise C

8.2 **L = Lizzie S = Suzy**

L: Welcome to *Music matters* with me, Lizzie Reid. Our taste in music says a lot about who we are. But why do we have different tastes in music? To answer this question, we are joined by Professor Suzy Harrison, an expert in the psychology of music. Welcome, Suzy.

S: Hello, thank you.

L: So, why do some people, say, prefer rock music or blues or jazz, while other people prefer pop or rap music?

S: Well, there are three main points which might explain our taste in music. The first is the music we grew up with. We don't choose this music ourselves, of course. But as a child, the music that we hear at home is familiar and comforting. Later in life, these same sounds bring back these feelings and this gives us pleasure. So, when we start to discover music by ourselves, it is influenced by what

we listened to when we were growing up.

L: So, you're saying our first musical influence is our parents and our brothers and sisters?

S: Yes, that's right – particularly, our older brothers and sisters. Secondly, music brings people together. It creates an atmosphere and mood that people can share. So the second point is that we listen to certain types of music to help us form or join social groups. We want to be with people similar to ourselves. In contrast, for other people, musical taste is a way to make themselves different from other people. It's a way to be an individual. If you listen to music that others don't like, people will see you differently.

L: Yes, and I suppose it's true that we are generally attracted to people with similar music tastes to our own.

S: Yes, that's generally the case. And the third point is about how we feel when we listen to the music. Music can help to create a mood! For example, when you want to study, you might listen to something in the background, something without words – classical music, for example. And when you're preparing for a night out, you might want to energize yourself and play something loud and full of energy – maybe some rock or pop or reggae music. At other times, you might play the same sad song over and over again. Because of the internet, finding music is very quick and easy for our different moods. Interestingly, studies have shown that because of this easy access to different kinds of music, people today like a much wider range of music styles compared to previous generations.

L: I see. So, our individual taste in music is a combination of three things: the music we grew up with, the need to fit in with other people and finally, to match our different moods?

S: Yes, that's right. Of course, one thing may be stronger than the

others. But, yes, over time it is most likely a combination of these things which influence our music choices.

L: Very interesting, Professor Harrison. Thank you for speaking to us today.

S: You're welcome.



Lesson 8.3, Listening, Exercise C

8.7

A: ... Well, I'd say the main difference between movies and books is how they tell the story and how we connect with it.

B: Yes, I agree. Books allow the reader to use their imagination. We can visualize the story and the people and the places in our own way. With movies, on the other hand, we see what the director and the actors want us to see. There's much less possibility for us to use our own imagination.

A: I agree. And another important difference is that with books, the story generally moves more slowly and goes into more detail. With a movie, though, the whole story needs to start and finish in 90 minutes. So, in a book, we have more time to get to know the characters and to understand them. I think this makes the experience more personal and engaging.

B: Well, yes, I see what you mean – a book can be more engaging, but at the same time, a movie can be much more exciting and gripping than a book. It can use sounds and images and dialogue all at the same time. We use our different senses. And for many people, this is more entertaining than reading a book. Music can also make the movie more interesting and memorable.

A: That's true. I think another important difference is that with a book, the chapters provide natural breaks in the story. This gives us time to think about what we have read. A movie doesn't give us this opportunity.

B: Yeah, and also, of course, watching a movie is usually a social experience. We generally watch a movie with other people and then talk about it and share our

opinions. But reading a book is more individual and personal. I think that's a really important difference.

- A:** Yes, I agree that reading is a less sociable activity. Although, book clubs are very popular these days. I guess that's a similar social experience.
- B:** And one more thing is that people usually say that the book is better than the movie. Compared to the book, people usually say they are disappointed by the movie – especially if they have read the book first. However, I think in many cases people actually prefer the movie.
- A:** Interesting. That's something that we can ...

Lesson 8.3, Listening, Exercise E

- 8.8**
- Books allow the reader to use their imagination. With movies, on the other hand, we see what the director and the actors want us to see.
 - With books, the story generally moves more slowly. With a movie, though, the whole story needs to start and finish in 90 minutes.
 - We generally watch a movie with other people ... But reading a book is more individual and personal.
 - Reading is a less sociable activity. Although, book clubs are very popular these days.
 - People usually say they are disappointed by the movie. However, in many cases people actually prefer the movie.

Lesson 8.3, Vocabulary, Exercise B

- 8.9**
- It was totally engaging and the acting was amazing.
 - I was, well, a little bored by the end. It isn't very memorable, I'm afraid.
 - You won't be disappointed. The singing was incredible.
 - It's really gripping. And it's very moving and sad, too.

UNIT 9

Lesson 9.2, Listening, Exercise B

9.3 Today's lecture is about philanthropy. Philanthropy, as you know, is the act of giving away a large amount of money which is used to benefit society.

There are many famous and not so famous people who have given away large amounts of money. Two of the 20th century's most famous philanthropists are John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie. Rockefeller of course made his money from oil and Carnegie from the steel industry. Rockefeller gave away about \$540 million before his death in 1937, and Carnegie gave away about \$350 million. This was about 90 percent of his wealth. And today there are many celebrities who have given money to charity. For example, the TV personality Oprah Winfrey has so far given away around half a billion dollars.

But perhaps today's most well-known philanthropists are Bill Gates and his wife Melinda, and Warren Buffett. Their main aim is to improve global health and to end poverty. And between them, they have already given away tens of billions of dollars. In 2010, they also created the Giving Pledge. The Giving Pledge asks ...

Lesson 9.2, Listening, Exercise D

9.4 But perhaps today's most well-known philanthropists are Bill Gates and his wife Melinda, and Warren Buffett. Their main aim is to improve global health and to end poverty. And between them, they have already given away tens of billions of dollars. In 2010, they also created the Giving Pledge. The Giving Pledge asks the world's richest people to give away at least half of their wealth in their lifetime. In its first ten years, many people agreed to this, including Facebook's Mark Zuckerberg, Virgin boss Richard Branson and Ann Gloag, who started the international transportation group Stagecoach.

However, not everyone agrees that the Giving Pledge is a good thing, and some people have decided not to join. So, let's now look at five

modern-day philanthropists that you may or may not have heard of.

First, Carlos Slim. Slim is a Mexican businessman and is one of the world's richest men. He made his money in telecommunications and is worth around \$80 billion. He has so far given away about \$8 billion. However, he has not joined the Giving Pledge because he disagrees with the approach of Bill Gates and Warren Buffett. Instead, he believes that education and jobs are the best way to end poverty.

Next, we have Sara Blakely, an American businesswoman. She recently became the world's youngest self-made female billionaire, and she was also the first woman to join the Giving Pledge. Her philanthropy focuses mainly on women's and girls' education and career possibilities. She believes that if there are more women in powerful positions, this will make the world a better place.

Li Ka-shing is a Hong Kong businessman and has promised to give away one third of his \$30 billion fortune. His aim is to promote education and health, but mainly in China. He has not joined the Giving Pledge. This is because he wishes to keep control of how and when he gives his money away.

Billionaire Meg Whitman was the president of eBay for ten years. She has said that she would refuse if she was invited to join the Giving Pledge. Instead, she has her own charity that focuses on the environment and education.

And finally, Azim Premji. Premji is one of India's richest people. He has joined the Giving Pledge and has already given away one quarter of his wealth. Premji's aim is to improve Indian school education and he has also set up a university which promotes educational thinking. So, what do you think? Is the Giving Pledge a good thing? And what about philanthropy in general? What are the pros and the cons of this ...

UNIT 10

Lesson 10.1, Listening, Exercise A

- 10.1** 1: I travel and fly a lot for work, and this device means my bag is a lot

lighter than it used to be. I can honestly say it's the best gadget I've ever bought. Before I got it, I always used to carry three or four heavy novels with me, but now I can fit hundreds into my coat pocket. I bought the cheapest one, but the battery lasts for a long time and it has a dictionary. You can check words so much more quickly than in a paper dictionary. You just touch the word you don't know and it shows you the meaning.

- 2: This is definitely the most useful piece of technology I own. I don't enjoy driving in new cities or foreign countries, but I can find my way so much more easily than in the past thanks to this smart device. Obviously, it was more expensive than an old-fashioned paper map, but I don't regret buying it. My wife and I don't argue about which way to go anymore! It's very reliable – it never makes mistakes and even tells you when there is traffic or a speed camera.
- 3: This has to be the greatest invention of the 21st century! I take it everywhere with me and it is just the right size to fit in my bag. They are getting cheaper and cheaper – mine cost less than a lot of phones do these days. I don't have many apps on it, and most of the time, I just use it to go online or watch videos – the screen is so much bigger than on my phone. The best thing about it is that it starts so quickly. It's much faster and more convenient than my old laptop. The worst thing about it is that I now spend even more time online!
- 4: Every Saturday morning, I go to the city park and meet other ... uh ... fans. We spend a lot of time talking about our favorite 'toys', as my girlfriend calls them, and arguing about which is the best, or which turns the most quickly, or a thousand other things! And of course we fly and race them. Mine is a little heavier than some of them because it has a camera, but I can take pictures and videos from the air. And of course, they are not just for fun – they have

many possible uses. You know, delivering packages, helping the police, taking pictures for scientific research and so on.

UNIT 11



Lesson 11.1, Listening, Exercise B

11.3 P = Presenter M = Mike

- P: Welcome to this week's edition of the *Travel Show*. Today, we are joined by travel writer Mike Harold. A year ago, Mike decided to visit the Seven Natural Wonders of the World. Last week, he finally achieved his goal. Mike, tell us a little about the seven natural wonders.
- M: Well, the Seven Natural Wonders of the World was the idea of the Seven Natural Wonders organization. The organization was created to promote and to protect the natural wonders of the world. Not just these seven, but many others as well.
- P: So, how did they choose the seven places?
- M: The decision was based on three main things. The places were chosen according to how unique the place is, how important it is and, finally, its pure natural beauty.
- P: And why did you decide to visit them?
- M: Well, I've always loved traveling and I like a challenge! As a travel writer, I thought this was an interesting thing to do professionally.
- P: OK, so, what are the seven natural wonders?
- M: First, I visited the Great Barrier Reef. The reef is 2600 km long and is located off the northeastern coast of Australia. It's made of over 400 different kinds of coral and is the largest and most colorful coral reef in the world. It really was amazing.
- After that, I went to the Grand Canyon, in the US. It was chosen as a natural wonder because of its enormous size and incredible scenery. The canyon was created by the Colorado River, which you can see at the very bottom. It's the most popular of the seven

natural wonders and is visited by over five million people a year. The next place was the most difficult to get to, as it's located in the Himalayan mountain range.

- P: Ohh, this has to be Mount Everest!
- M: Yes, the highest place on Earth. I didn't go to the top, but I went to the base camp, which is at about 5000 meters. The views were unbelievable.
- P: I can imagine. And where did you go next?
- M: My fourth natural wonder was Victoria Falls. This, of course, is the famous waterfall on the Zambezi River in southern Africa. It is actually on the border of two countries, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The waterfall is almost two kilometers wide and over 100 meters high. It really was an incredible sight.
- For numbers five and six, I traveled to Central and South America. The first is perhaps the least well known. It's the Parícutin volcano in Mexico.
- P: Yes, I must admit, I've never heard of this.
- M: Well, it was only formed in 1943, so it's fairly new! It was also the first time modern science saw the creation of a volcano – and that's why it's a natural wonder. I was able to climb the volcano and walk around the crater and look inside. I then went to South America to see a more familiar 'wonder' – the bay and natural harbor of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. The bay includes several islands and is surrounded by beautiful beaches and spectacular mountains with some great views.
- P: And I understand for the final natural wonder, you had some good luck.
- M: Yes, I did. The final natural wonder I saw was the northern lights, or aurora borealis. I went to Iceland to see them. You can only see them at certain times of the year. And yes, I was very lucky. It really was amazing. And the perfect way to finish my challenge.

P: That sounds amazing! Thanks for sharing your journey with us.

UNIT 12

Lesson 12.3, Listening, Exercise C

12.4 **K = Kerry A = Alex**

K: Hi, Alex, over here!

A: Hey, Kerry, long time no see! Isn't this amazing?!

K: What's going on? It's so busy!

A: YES! She did it.

K: Did what? What is this?

A: Well, it's an ad campaign for sneakers. If you run past the ad, past the billboard, ... if you run fast enough, you win a pair of sneakers. It's smart, isn't it?

K: Oh, yeah. That's really cool. And yes, a really smart idea. What brand is it for? I can't see a logo or anything.

A: It's for Reebok, I think. Yes, look, there's the Reebok logo.

K: And what's 'fast enough'? Does it say how fast you have to run?

A: I'm not sure, but everyone seems to be going pretty quickly. Look,

watch this guy ... Go! Go! ...

Oh, no. He didn't do it.

K: You should try it, Alex. Go on. Win yourself some new sneakers. You're a fast runner, aren't you?

A: Actually, I'm not so sure I am, to be honest. I think I'll just watch.

K: We were talking about advertising in a class at the university last week. Have you seen that one for vacuum cleaners? That's another smart one.

A: I'm not sure. What is it?

K: Well, they made a video of cars going through a tunnel. They then added a billboard to the background which showed a huge vacuum cleaner so that it looked like the cars were sucked into the vacuum cleaner.

A: Oh, I think I have seen that, actually.

K: And when they put the video online, people didn't know if it was real or just a video. It created a lot of interest and discussion. It was a very successful ad.

A: Oh, I see. I thought it was a real billboard.

K: No, it's just a video. They did it because they didn't have enough money for an actual billboard campaign.

A: Oh, that's really smart. Really original. And simple.

K: Yes, that's what we were talking about in the class last week – what makes a good ad. And it's exactly that in my opinion – something simple and original.

A: Yeah, and something with a clear message, something you can connect with. And a catchy slogan you can easily remember, you know, like McDonald's 'I'm lovin' it'.

K: Yeah, but I think the most important thing is that it catches your eye and gets your attention in the first place. Like this Reebok one.

A: Yeah, I agree. You know what, I think I might try it. Should I?

K: Yes, go for it. You can do it. Alex, Alex, Alex ...