

Listening 10: Lesson 3A, Exercise 2

- 1 You really are stupid sometimes.
- 2 You're so good at tennis! The best in the school for sure.
- 3 **A** You're always telling me off.
B No, I'm not.
A Yes, you are.
B I'm not. Anyway, at the moment you're telling me off.
- 4 You should have called to let us know where you were. That's what your mobile is for. We were worried sick.
- 5 Don't leave your coat in the hall. And pick up those shoes. Have you tidied your bedroom yet?
- 6 Hi. I'm Max. Has anyone ever told you you've got beautiful eyes?

Listening 11: Lesson 3B, Exercise 2

- 1 Do you know where my dictionary is?
- 2 Could you tell me where the train station is?
- 3 I wonder if you could help me.
- 4 Have you any idea what time it is?
- 5 I'd like to know what you would do in my situation.
- 6 Can you tell me how I should cook these potatoes?
- 7 Can I ask why you want to know?
- 8 Would you mind telling me how old you are?

Listening 12: Lesson 3C, Exercises 2 and 4

- Presenter** Hello, and welcome to *Our World*. The world's population has recently passed the seven billion mark. In the studio to discuss this with me is Professor Teresa Jenkins from the University of Manchester. Professor Jenkins – our record population can be viewed as a success, can't it? We're living longer, healthier lives?
- Professor Jenkins** Yes, there is much to celebrate. In the last 60 years, the average life expectancy has gone up from about 48 years – that's what it was in the early 1950s – to about 68 in the first decade of this century. Deaths of babies and very young children dropped dramatically from about 133 in every 1,000 births in the 1950s to 46 per 1,000 births now. It's all the result of immunisation campaigns that have reduced deaths from childhood diseases, and general improvements in healthcare. It seems that this trend is set to continue in future years.
- Presenter** So why are some people concerned about the population figures?
- Professor Jenkins** Many people are worried about the effect that the increased population will have on global warming and climate change. We will burn more coal, oil and gas, causing more pollution. And then, of course, these natural resources will run out. Another problem is simply feeding so many people, and providing jobs and education for them all. Because, you see, most of the people in the world are very young ...
- Presenter** Yes, I heard that people under 25 actually make up 43% of the world's population. Is that right?
- Professor Jenkins** Yes, and the figure is as high as 60% in some countries.
- Presenter** That's rather different from Europe and other developed countries.
- Professor Jenkins** Indeed. Countries like ours are facing the problem of ageing populations – where not many babies are being born – so they're looking for ways to increase their population. There are too few young people entering the job market, so it's becoming increasingly difficult for governments to pay the state pension to so many elderly people.
- Presenter** Developing countries with young populations don't have this problem, then. They have lots of young people who can work and make the countries richer.
- Professor Jenkins** Unfortunately, it isn't as simple as that. The problems that a young population bring are different. Poor countries are struggling to provide basic healthcare, education and jobs for all these young people. Families are poor, children are malnourished, few of them complete secondary education – some do not have access to any education at all. And there are few secure, well-paid jobs. So it's difficult for young people to contribute to economic growth.
- Presenter** And the world population is set to rise even further, so these problems may get worse.

Unit 3 Audio script

Professor Jenkins Yes, it's possible. The world population is expected to rise to 9.3 billion by the middle of this century and to more than 10 billion by the end of it. Much of the increase is expected to come from poor countries in Africa and Asia.

Presenter So how can we stabilise the population, slow it down, stop it getting out of control?

Professor Jenkins Above all, reducing poverty will help to slow population growth.

Presenter How will it do that?

Professor Jenkins In the poorest countries, extreme poverty, high death rates among children, and high birth rates are all linked. If poverty is reduced and living conditions improve, parents can feel more confident that most of their children will survive. Many people then choose to have smaller families. The other way to slow population growth is to educate and empower women. When women have equal rights and opportunities in their societies and when girls are educated and healthy, they have fewer babies.

Presenter That's very interesting, Professor Jenkins. Unfortunately, we're running out of time. Thank you very much for coming in today.

Listening 13: Lesson 3F, Exercise 2

- 1 Your parents like French food.
Your parents like French food, don't they?
Your parents like French food, don't they?
- 2 Jake's coming to the cinema with us.
Jake's coming to the cinema with us, isn't he?
Jake's coming to the cinema with us, isn't he?
- 3 We should leave now.
We should leave now, shouldn't we?
We should leave now, shouldn't we?
- 4 She didn't have a lot in common with Mike.
She didn't have a lot in common with Mike, did she?
She didn't have a lot in common with Mike, did she?
- 5 There isn't any milk in the fridge.
There isn't any milk in the fridge, is there?
There isn't any milk in the fridge, is there?
- 6 He never gets up early.
He never gets up early, does he?
He never gets up early, does he?
- 7 You won't tell anyone what I said.
You won't tell anyone what I said, will you?
You won't tell anyone what I said, will you?
- 8 Everybody loves warm weather.
Everybody loves warm weather, don't they?
Everybody loves warm weather, don't they?
- 9 Everything's OK.
Everything's OK, isn't it?
Everything's OK, isn't it?

Listening 14: Lesson 3F, Exercises 3 and 4

Woman I'm really looking forward to your visit.

Man Me too.

Woman You're arriving on the 14th of July, aren't you?

Man Yes, that's right. We are flying to London. What's the best way to travel around, do you think?

Woman Well, you could always hire a car, couldn't you?

Man I don't think that's a great idea. My parents don't like driving abroad. I know, why don't we use trains and buses?

Woman Yes, you could do, but of course it's less easy to get around.

Man I think it'll be OK. Hotels are cheap in Britain, aren't they?

Woman No, not particularly. Camping is much cheaper, of course.

Man Mmm, that's possible, but my parents might not like camping very much. Let's put that idea to one side for a moment. What other accommodation is available?

Woman Well, there are youth hostels and there are B&Bs.

Man What do you mean by B&Bs?

Woman Bed and breakfasts. They're reasonably cheap.

Man OK. Good idea. Now, my parents love looking at paintings. Can you recommend a good art gallery?

Woman There isn't one in my town, but there are lots in London. What kind of art do they like?

Man Old paintings. I don't think they're too keen on modern art.

Woman Well, there's the National Gallery or the Tate. They're very good.

Man Fine, I'll take them there. When we come and see you, shall we meet at your house? We could get a bus maybe from the station.

Woman I'm not sure about that. It's quite difficult to find.

Man OK. Here's an idea. I'll ring you when we reach your town and you could meet us at the station. How does that sound?

Woman Good plan.