

專題集中訓練, 事半功倍!!

Chapter Four IELTS Listening Testing Format Focusing Exercises

雅思聽力常考題型專項練習

Part 1 Personal information table completion 個人資料表格題

1. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the form.

Personal Information	
Sex:	Female
Name:	_____
Date of Birth:	_____
Address:	_____
Phone:	_____

2. Listen to a dialogue between a student and a housing coordinator and fill in the house rental form.

Example:	Answer:
Name:	Sara
Current address:	_____
Nationality:	British
Length of stay in the country:	_____
Course attended:	_____
House type:	twin room
Deposit:	_____
Payment included:	rent plus _____ and phone bills
Preferred time for moving:	_____

3. Listen to a dialogue about a lost film and fill in the form for the claim.

Name: _____
Film development date: _____
Address: Red House, _____
Ticket Number: Q4933
Contacting Tel: 793225
Subject: _____

4. Listen to a dialogue between two students about the student parking permit on campus and fill in the application form.

Student Parking Permit Application

Student No.: _____
Surname: Tonks
Other names: _____
Current Term Address: _____ Rampart Way, Bull Creek 6150
Vehicle Registration No.: _____
Signature: P. Tonks Date: 21 / 11 / 98

5. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the library card application form.

Library Application Form

Example: Answer:
Surname: Jones
First names: Louise Cynthia
Address: _____, North Campus
Telephone No.: _____
Driver's license No.: _____
Date of Birth: _____ 1976

6. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the form for home insurance.

Insurance Application Form

Name: _____ Zhang
Address: Apartment 1, _____, Highbridge
Apartment type: _____
Floor: _____
Items Insured: television, _____, washing machine, and _____

7. Listen to a dialogue between an Indian girl and a housing advisor about the housing rental on campus.

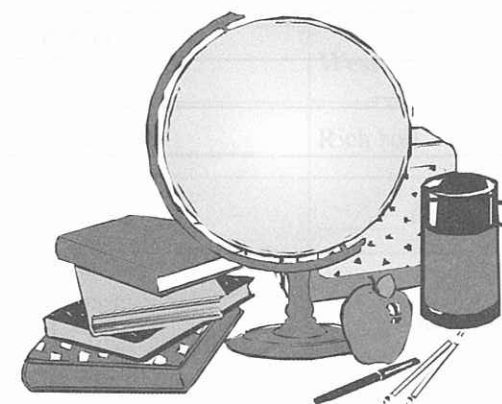
Accommodation Application Form

Surname: _____
Date of Birth: _____
Major: _____
The length on Campus: _____
Recommended Housing Type: _____
Hobby: love the theatre
Diet habit: no red meat
Roommate requirement: _____

8. Listen to a dialogue between a student named Jenny and his advisor about the course registration at the beginning of a semester.

Course Registration Form

Name: _____
Type of Programme: _____
Major: _____
Foundation course: _____
Selective course: _____
Bottom credits: _____



Part 2 Table completion

一般表格題

1. Listen to a report about the heart pulse rate and fill in the following table.

AGE	20 ~ 29 yrs	30 ~ 39 yrs	40 ~ 49 yrs	50 ~ yrs
MEN				
Excellent	under 76	under 80	under 82	
Good		80 ~ 87		84 ~ 91
Fair		88 ~ 103	90 ~ 105	
Poor	over 101	over 103		
WOMEN				
Excellent		under 72	under 74	under 95
Good		72 ~ 79	74 ~ 81	
Fair	94 ~ 110	80 ~ 96	82 ~ 98	
Poor		over 112	over 114	

2. Listen to a report about the Peregrine Falcon and fill in the following table.

GROWING PERIOD	GROWING PROGRESS
2 weeks	Feather appear
3 weeks	
	Fully grown
35 ~ 42 days	Flying
A year	

3. Listen to a talk about the zero emission car and fill in the following table.

Product	Advantage	Disadvantage
electric car	safe stylish _____	_____ weigh a lot _____ takes time
hydrogen-fueled car	_____	_____ complex
	displace petroleum	

4. Listen to a talk about the university expenses in New Jersey, America and fill in the following table.

University Expenses for 2003 ~ 2004

New Jersey Resident		
	Commuter	On-Campus
Tuition	_____	\$6,290
Fees	_____	_____
Room and Board	0	_____
Total	\$7,927	\$15,638

5. Listen to a talk and complete the table below.

Region	North	East	West
Land	hilly with thin soil	flat with _____	Rich soil
Climate	_____ and _____	mixed	_____ and _____
Farm type	small family-fun	commercial	average size _____ hectares
Produce	_____ and _____	cereals and _____	milk, cheese and meat

6. Complete the table below.

Course	Type of course: duration and level	Entry requirements
Physical Fitness Instructor	Example six-month certificate	none
Sports Administrator	_____	_____ in sports administration
Sports Psychologist	_____	_____
Physical Education Teacher	four-year degree in education	_____
Recreation Officer	_____	none

7. As you listen to the discussion, complete the table showing the number of points 1, 2 or 3 awarded to the lectures offered by the student union.

	Financial	Orientation	Lecture by Dean	Lecture by Alumnus
Alice	_____	_____	_____	_____
Eve	_____	Example 2	_____	_____
Jennifer	_____	_____	_____	_____

8. You are going to hear a conversation about the movie show time in the student auditorium.

Movie Name	Show time			Person to watch	Preferred time
Miracle	_____	_____	_____	Mary	_____
_____	noon	2pm	_____	_____	Next week
_____	7pm	10pm	_____	_____	_____
Lion King	8pm	_____	_____	none	_____

9. Listen to a conversation in the coffee shop and fill in the table below.

Name	Coffee Type	Cup	Price	Comments
Mathew	_____	_____	\$2.5	good taste expensive
Betty	latte	regular	_____	_____
Carol	cappuccino	_____	_____	no comments
Lynn	mocha	_____	\$1.0	_____ sweet in flavour

10. You will listen to a conversation of 2 students doing a research about people's shopping habits and fill in the table below.

Shopping Habits

Percent of people	Money spent (a month)	Preferred shops	Things hard to buy
50%	_____	_____	_____, shoes, trousers
_____	£ 75	_____	
_____	less than £ 20	_____	



Part 3 Summary completion

填空题

(1) A recent study appearing in the February issue of the Eye M.D. Association, The American Academy of Ophthalmology shows that eye disease is a _____ for sleep disorders. The conclusion should cause those physicians and other health care professionals to pay attention to the possibility of daytime sleepiness or _____, particularly in patients with severe optic nerve disease. The American Academy of Ophthalmology is the world's largest association of eye physicians and surgeons — with _____ members worldwide.

(2) Between 400 and 800 years ago, prehistoric Thule whalers Lived in Canada and US. They were _____ people, settling in _____ each summer, and returned to semi-permanent villages in the winter. They hunted for the whales. The innovative whalers used well over _____ of the whale for food, fuel, and even building materials for their houses.

(3) A new online library for science education is in the middle of construction to provide students _____ materials. Our advantage is that all digital information is well organized but not only _____ like other online information. _____ have to know where these collections are and how to use them for the information they want. The system can assist in distinguishing _____ and recognize that different people have different requirements. We have developed a standard format called _____. The library will reach out across the Internet to index the metadata and lead users to the information they want. The final system will be demonstrated next month.

(4) The wool industry has a history of thousands of years, but the basic techniques for wool processing haven't changed too much, as for washing, shearing the sheep, carding the wool, _____, weaving the cloth, and etc. _____ is the first vital stage for the final fabric. Shearing can be stressful for sheep and requires skill to shear efficiently and quickly, without causing harm to sheep or shearers. Thus the skillful work of shearing is visually spectacular. In New Zealand and Australian, many shearing and wool _____ are held each year. The shearers come to compete and show their _____ in the popular competition within the wool industry. Incredibly skillful shearers set a record of shearing a sheep in _____.

(5) Women outlive men, in spite of women's vulnerability to conditions such as arthritis, _____ and diseases of the immune system. _____ between the sexes exists in the world. By age 85, women outnumber men by _____.

Females better resist stress and the diseases women get tend to be chronic. Men, on the other hand, suffer sudden events that can kill them such as _____.

In the animal kingdom, females also tend to live longer than males. But women didn't always live longer than men in the history of human beings until _____. In 1900, the longevity gap was _____ whereas in 1950, _____.

Today, the average life expectancy for an American woman is nearly six years longer than an American man.

(6) Corporate crime is very popular in modern society and seems to be rising these years, but is often ignored by _____ and the academic circles.

What is the corporate crime? Embezzlement, corporate fraud, tax evasion, defective and dangerous merchandise, price fixing, unsafe or unhealthy workplaces, _____, causing danger to life and loss of employment are the most common crimes. However, _____ isn't often included in the corporate crime. Corporate crime costs the U.S. hundreds of billions of dollars annually — far more than conventional categories of crime such as _____ — and causes many preventable deaths, injuries, and disease. The result is not only money but also about people's lives. Workers' incomes and families' savings are destroyed and what's more, the public loses confidence in the _____, health and reputation of business.

Both government officials and sector experts have said that the impact of corporate crime will not be changed easily and remain _____, and at least one generation with special knowledge may help to recover from _____.

(7) Sharks are fascinating to many people, and many people believe that sharks are a significant threat to human life. However, _____ of the 370 species of sharks are not as harmful as people think, the largest species, _____, feed on planktons but not humans.

Australian has _____ almost half the world total shark species. Sharks live in most parts of the ocean, from the surface to depths of more than 2,000 m and from _____ to the shallows off almost every coast in the world, and sharks even swim many kilometers into fresh water.

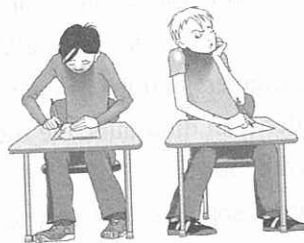
Older than dinosaurs, the oldest known fossil sharks are found more than 400 million years ago. As the top _____, they play a key role in the _____. Sharks have a number of sophisticated prey locating sensory systems, as for sight, smell, hearing, taste, touch,

_____ and bio-electric reception, which enable sharks to detect small electric fields given off by animals buried in the sand.

(8) The British agricultural revolution in England in the late Middle Ages is mainly known as the _____. The three-field system, so characteristic of manorial husbandry, divided _____ into three distinct sections, with one field for spring planting, the second for _____, and the third left fallow to recover its fertility. The system made it possible every year to work _____ of the arable land producing two crops, to permit one-third to rest and regain its strength and to reduce the labor in plowing. In the history of the agriculture, a two-field system is early to the three field system but far inferior to the three-field system which reduced the percentage of land _____, cultivated a greater variety of crops and took advantage of the animal manure as _____.

(9) Franklin D. Roosevelt, was the American president during _____ in the 1930s. The greatest crisis in American history caused the increase of factory closings, farm foreclosures, and bank failures. Roosevelt undertook immediate actions called _____. Then during the first '100 days', he worked with the Congress to pass _____ which set up alphabet agencies such as the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) to support farm prices and the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) to employ young men. He also took a series of measures to revive _____. In 1935, the establishment of the _____ provided jobs not only for laborers but also artists, writers, musicians, and authors, and the Social Security act provided _____ and a program of old-age and survivors, benefits. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the most popular President of his era and the first truly modern President in both _____ policy.

(10) Water is used for drinking, _____, farming, and industry and it's important for all of us. Water existed on the earth as three forms: _____, surface water, and rain or snow from the sky. Ground water accounted for _____ of all fresh water available for use, because people believed in its _____. People in their lives use water for _____. Now contamination and availability for groundwater are serious. And the water that can be safely drunk is from the sky due to _____.



Part 4 Multiple Choice. Circle the correct answer.

單項選擇題

- (1) Which is the reliable method to test your heart fitness level?

A. Taking your resting pulse 30 seconds before intense activity.
B. Measuring your pulse recovery after physical exercise.
C. Taking your resting pulse.
D. Measuring your pulse during intense activity.
- (2) Which is the possible heart rate for an athlete?

A. 80
B. 60
C. 40
D. 20
- (3) What's the possible benefit after regular exercise?

A. The heart can afford more efforts.
B. The heart can grow larger and stronger.
C. The heart rate can be successfully recovered between 4 to 5 minutes.
D. The heart can beat quickly.
- (4) Why do we need exercise to improve our hearts?

A. To supply more oxygen to organs and muscle
B. To lower pulse rate as possible as we can
C. To do more strenuous exercise
D. To give the heart less time to rest
- (5) Which of the following statement is correct according to the tape?

A. The resting pulse is the pulse you take when you sleep.
B. Women tend to have a slightly lower resting pulse than men.
C. The resting pulse is always regular and slow.
D. The resting pulse increases with advancing years.
- (6) Which is the right way to make the heart fit?

A. Strenuous exercise 10 ~ 20 minutes every day.
B. Aerobics exercise 10 ~ 20 minutes four times a week.
C. Aerobics exercise 10 ~ 20 minutes 3 ~ 4 times a week maximum.
D. Any exercise 10 ~ 20 minutes 3 ~ 4 times a day.
- (7) What's the possible cause of a man's heart beat being quicker?

A. Regular exercise
B. Heart disease
C. Anxiety
D. Fatness

2. (1) What does the series of lectures provide for the students?
- personal consulting
 - social activities
 - housekeeping issue
- (2) What does the original time planning mean according to the speaker?
- Plan the goals
 - Plan all the available time
 - Plan the move towards the goals
- (3) How can the students achieve those goals they make?
- Work systematically
 - Work relaxedly
 - Stick to the plan
- (4) What does the lecturer give all the students?
- Practical material for planning
 - Reading list for the subject
 - Note
- (5) What does the lecturer suggest the students to do after he explains the three planners?
- Plan one hour a day
 - Plan a week
 - Plan the whole important things in a term
- (6) What kind of planner should be mainly focused on?
- Daily plan
 - Weekly and term plan
 - Only the term plan
- (7) What's the benefit of having the habit of planning the time?
- More time to study
 - Quicker to finish the assignment
 - More leisure time
3. (1) Why do some people regard Antarctic as a part of other continents?
- Big
 - Dry
 - High
- (2) Why is Antarctic extremely cold?
- Surrounded by icy water
 - Highest continent in the world
 - Long time no sun

- (3) Why is Christchurch selected as a research center?
- Geographical location
 - Suitable weather
 - A history reason for New Zealand
- (4) What's the purpose of establishing a visitor center?
- Attract more tourists
 - Explore and study the Antarctic
 - Provide people real experiences of Antarctic
- (5) When was the Antarctic Treaty signed?
- 1958
 - 1961
 - 1959
- (6) What's the purpose of the Antarctic Treaty?
- No conflict
 - No military use
 - Multi-national cooperation
4. (1) What makes Australia lack of water?
- Rainfall distribution
 - Too many water intensive industries
 - Dry land in the history
- (2) What's the possible reason for Australian air pollution?
- The increase of carbon dioxide
 - Economic growth
 - Immigration growth
- (3) What's the effect of the atmospheric pollution?
- Lack of water
 - Warming
 - Loss of soil
- (4) What's the possible alternative to decrease the air pollution?
- Automobile prohibition
 - Use wind and waterpower
 - Change fuel
5. (1) Which of the following statement is true according to the talk?
- Leprosy is highly infectious
 - Leprosy can cause permanent disabilities
 - Leprosy currently affects over 1 million people in the world
- (2) Why are significant numbers of people affected by leprosy still not on treatment?
- It is not highly contagious
 - Effective treatment is unavailable
 - Patients have to travel long distances for diagnosis and treatment

(3) What's one possible reason for those patients who don't want to come forward to get treatment?

- A. For fear of the social consequences
- B. The drugs are expensive
- C. The treatment is costly

(4) To eliminate leprosy, which of the following methods is effective to change social attitudes?

- A. Use of advertising
- B. Collaboration with WHO
- C. School education

6. (1) What's the main benefit of planting trees?

- A. Aesthetic value
- B. Environment value
- C. Historical value

(2) Trees reduce the air temperature by _____.

- A. Keeping humid in the atmosphere
- B. Storing the water from rain and snow
- C. Evaporating water

(3) How can trees affect the air pollution?

- A. Reduce the wind speed
- B. Decrease the use of energy
- C. Absorb the carbon dioxide

(4) One benefit of trees planting is a decrease in energy costs, which may come from _____.

- A. Reducing the air temperature
- B. Decomposition and decay of wood as carbon source
- C. Assisting in soil conservation

(5) Why can we say trees play an important role for agriculture?

- A. Increase the quality of irrigated water
- B. Avoid the flood
- C. Release water to the soil

7. (1) One of the childcare centre's objectives is _____.

- A. To ensure the physical safety and emotional security of each child
- B. To challenge their physical and mental abilities
- C. To prepare children for the adjustment to school

(2) Children with disabilities may find _____ for use.

- A. Computer
- B. Wheeled chair
- C. Special chair

(3) If people want to be a qualified child carer, people need _____.

- A. Certificate of childcare
- B. Background in Early Childhood Education
- C. Higher certificate of childcare

(4) What's the biggest number of students in a class?

- A. 22
- B. 24
- C. 18

(5) Which one of the following children may be enrolled in the center?

- A. 8 years old boy
- B. 6 weeks old girl
- C. 10 weeks old kid

(6) If you choose half-day in the center, you have to pay _____.

- A. \$250 a month
- B. \$250 a week
- C. \$250 a day

(7) The center asks for _____ from the parents.

- A. Doctor's contact number
- B. Emergency telephone number
- C. Parents name

8. (1) Which is correct about London Underground?

- A. It's the largest urban transport system in the world
- B. It covers the entire London city
- C. Tube is another name for the underground system

(2) What's the traffic situation in London?

- A. Quick but confusing
- B. Bad
- C. Convenient but expensive

(3) What can we know about the London Underground system?

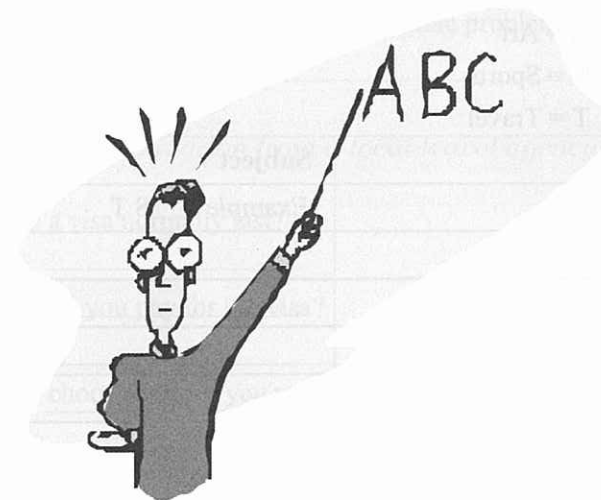
- A. Most lines are modern
- B. A small part is modern
- C. Zone 1 and 2 are outdated

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- (4) What can you possibly see in the London Underground?
- Confusing
 - Crowded
 - Organized
9. (1) In what form did the Aztec pay as tribute to the neighbouring tribes?
- Crafts
 - Produce
 - Human
- (2) How did the Aztec keep historical records?
- Special letter
 - Picture writing
 - Symbol
- (3) Which areas did the Aztec bring into cultivation?
- Wetland
 - Floating garden
 - Shallow lake
- (4) What possibly make those historians think that Aztec farmers were more than simple peasants?
- Imports from tort countries
 - The existence of a marketing system
 - Exports of highly decoration
- (5) In which field did the Aztec not highly develop?
- Engineering
 - Astronomy
 - Dancing
- (6) What kind of buildings can often be seen in the Aztec capital?
- Temple
 - Garden
 - Palace
10. (1) What do the Wrights invent?
- The style of perfecting a glider
 - The lift provided by curved wings
 - Lateral control
- (2) Why did the contemporary scientists and engineers disbelieve Wrights had invented the airplane?
- Because they were bicycle mechanics
 - Because prominent scientists had invented the sustained and controlled flights
 - Because they failed in the first trial

- (3) How did the Wrights succeed?
- By happenstance and chance
 - Absorb everything they could get their hands on
 - Study, judge and discard
- (4) How did the Wrights solve the problem of the wing design?
- By wind tunnel
 - By sufficient lift
 - By controllable wing
- (5) What kind of engine did they build to propel the powered aircraft?
- Gasoline
 - Diesel
 - Steam



Part 5 Matching

選擇搭配題

1. Complete the table showing who is allowed to visit.

A = Adults may visit

E = Every one may visit

I = Immediate family only

	Intensive Care	Maternity	Surgical	Emergency
Visitors permitted	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Complete the table. Write A for art, S for sports and T for Travel.

A = Art

S = Sports

T = Travel

Name of Author	Subject
Peter Macfarnab	Example S T
Simon Gale	_____
Pam Campbell	_____
Toni Fiorello	_____
Sally Kezik	_____
John Wells	_____

3. Complete the table. Write A or B for the Personality Type and H or U for the Physical Condition.

A = Type A

H = healthy

B = Type B

U = unhealthy

Name	Type	Physical Condition
Mary	_____	_____
Carol	_____	_____

Part 6 Short-answer questions

問答題

1. Listen to a report about the night shift workers.

(1) What does the night shift work disturb in the human body?

(2) What's the function of the internal body clock?

(3) Which organ can be in disorder due to short of sleep?

(4) What kind of mood do night shift works always have?

(5) What can we imply about night shift works' job performance?

(6) Besides healthy problem, what is another possible problem for the shift workers?

2. Listen to a traveling introduction from a local travel agency.

(1) How long does a visa normally last?

(2) How much should you pay for the visa?

(3) Where can you choose to go if you want to apply for the Esmian visa?

(4) What kind of visa will help you re-enter Esmian island?

(5) What should you do if you carry a lot of money?

(6) What should you show if you wish to get a youth transportation card?

(7) Where can the information be obtained in the handbook?

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(8) What is suggested to take in Esmia because there is much bureaucracy?

(9) What kind of money should be carried?

3. Listen to a lecture in a civilization course.

(1) How did Maori people come to New Zealand?

(2) How many people did they have in the early 19th?

(3) What can be known about Maori economics?

(4) Are Maori fully included in the New Zealand society?

4. Listen to a talk about the Australian post.

(1) How does Australia Post read the address on each envelope?

(2) What should be included on the first line of the address area on a mail?

(3) How do you need to write the country name for an overseas mail?

(4) What is also provided in the post office for people's convenience?

(5) What will you suggest to a man who wants a road service for parcels weighing up to 10kg throughout Australia?

5. Listen to a lecture in a psychiatry conference.

(1) What's the content of the lecture?

(2) What's the objective of recreation and fitness workers, who also organize recreational activities?

(3) What kind of the therapeutic recreation specialists may work in park and recreation departments?

(4) What's the usual requirement for entry-level recreation therapists?

(5) What's the qualification for the management?

(6) How long is the internship for getting certified?

(7) How many times does the career increase in ten years?

6. Listen to a lecture about the movie development.

(1) Who originally invented the Kinetoscope?

(2) What's the title of the first film ever to be copyrighted?

(3) Which country made contributions to projection machines?

(4) How did people in Paris watch the first motion picture on December 28, 1895?

(5) What's the theme in the movie made by Edison's company?

(6) When did the movie talk?

(7) When did the countries put new emphasis to the role of their own language in the movie?

7. Listen to a talk about Australian new passport policy.

(1) Why does Australia decide to change the passport law?

(2) What should be provided as personal identity to open an account in Australia?

(3) What will the new law entitle the Australia Foreign Minister?

- (4) What would Austrian tourists to USA do without the new passport system?

8. Listen to a talk in a students' orientation.

- (1) What's the higher education participation rate in Australia?
- (2) How much did Australia spend on research and development in 2000?
- (3) What's the popular problem existing in foreign students studying in Australia?
- (4) What's the result from the Culture adjustment for international students?

9. Listen to a talk about the Marshall Islands.

- (1) What's the city's main attraction?
- (2) What's the characteristic of the Majuro island?
- (3) What does the Marshall Island's economy depend on?
- (4) What's the symbol of the increasing Westernization on the food?
- (5) What kind of role did their smaller and faster canoes play?

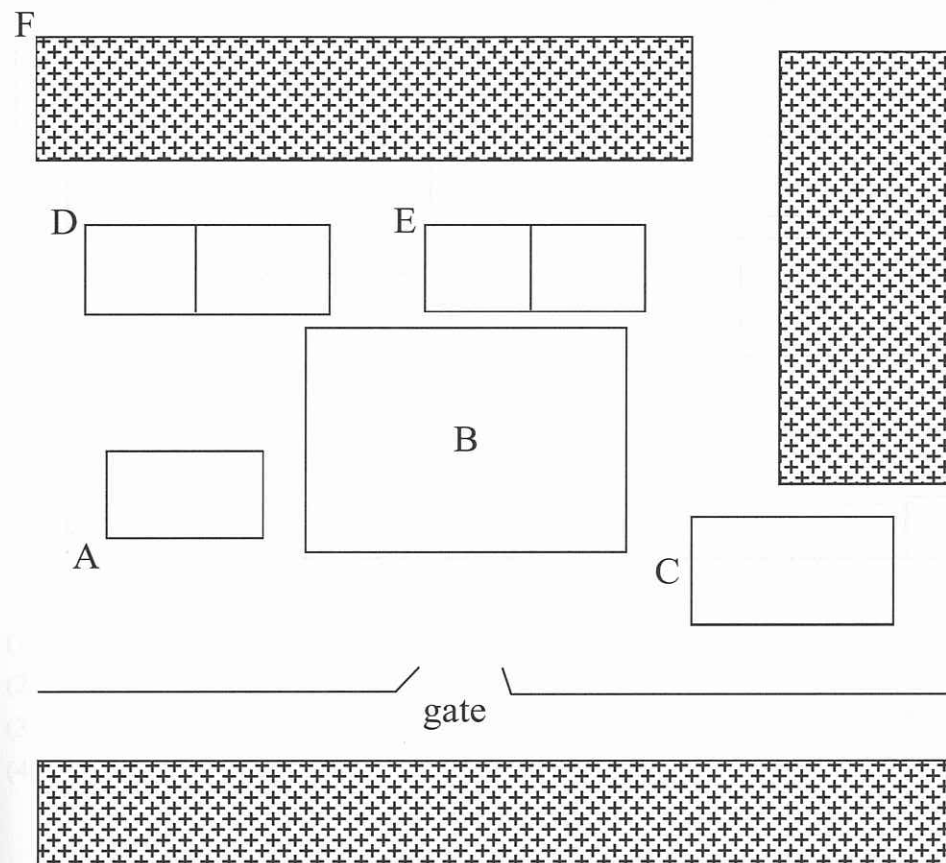
10. Listen to a report about the elderly.

- (1) What helps the elderly mentioned in the talk begin to feel healthy?
- (2) What's the average age of those students?
- (3) Where do the elderly come from?
- (4) For what point do the elderly use the internet?

Part 7 Labeling a map

地圖題

1. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

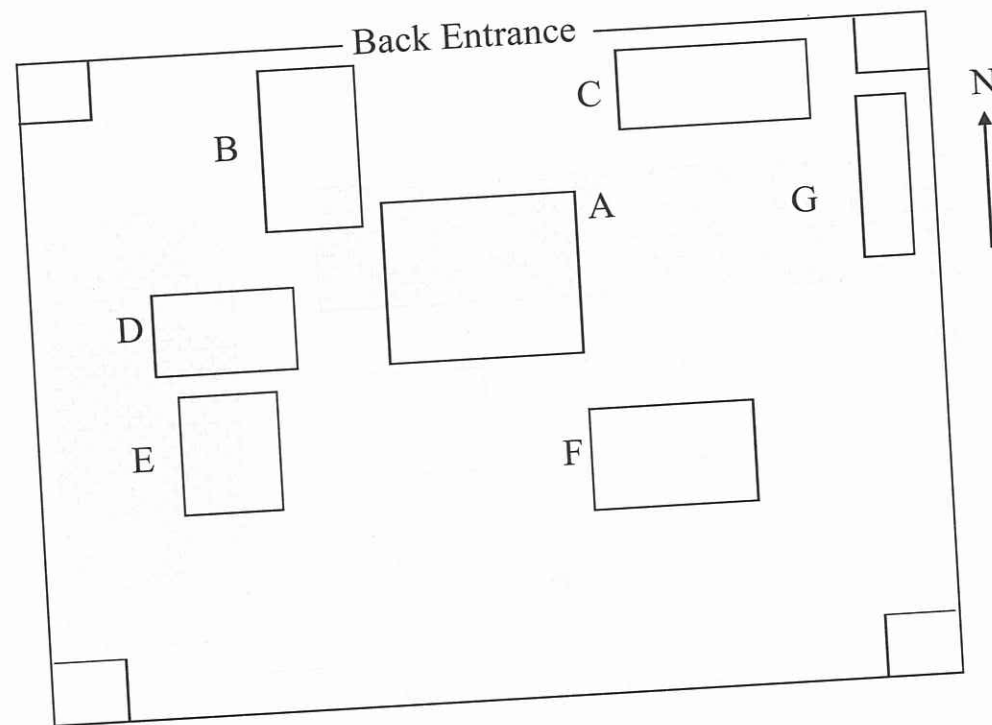


- (1) First year classroom:
- (2) Second year classroom:
- (3) Clinic:
- (4) Field:
- (5) Office:
- (6) Playground:

2. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

Example: main hall

Answer: A

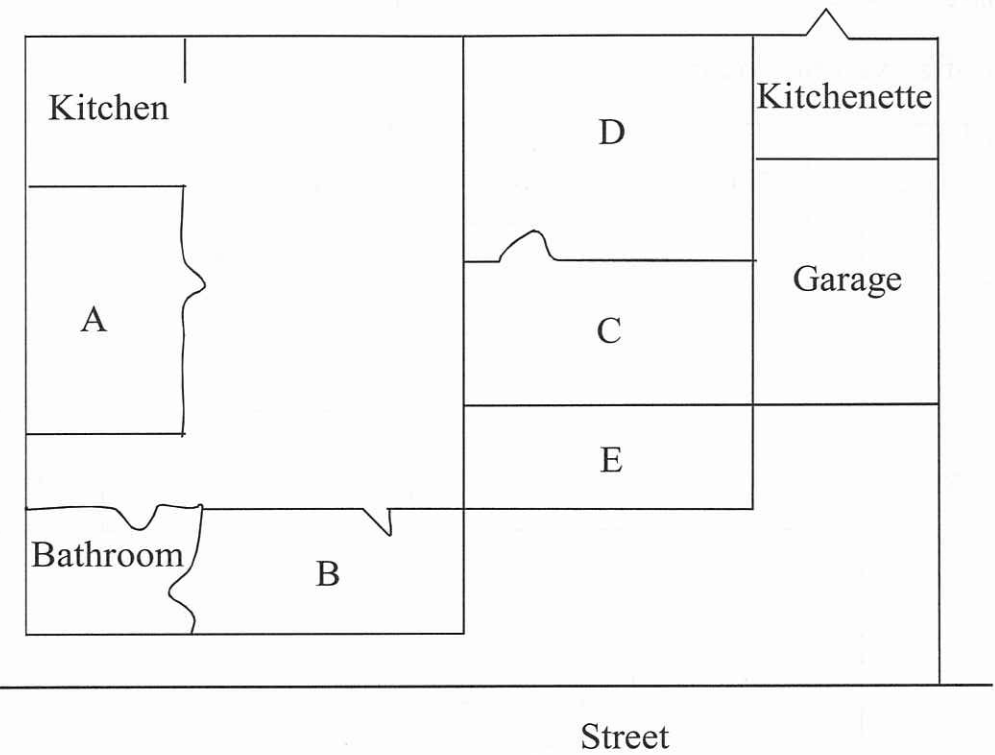


(1) library:

(2) theater:

(3) stadium:

3. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.



(1) Study room:

(2) Jack's room:

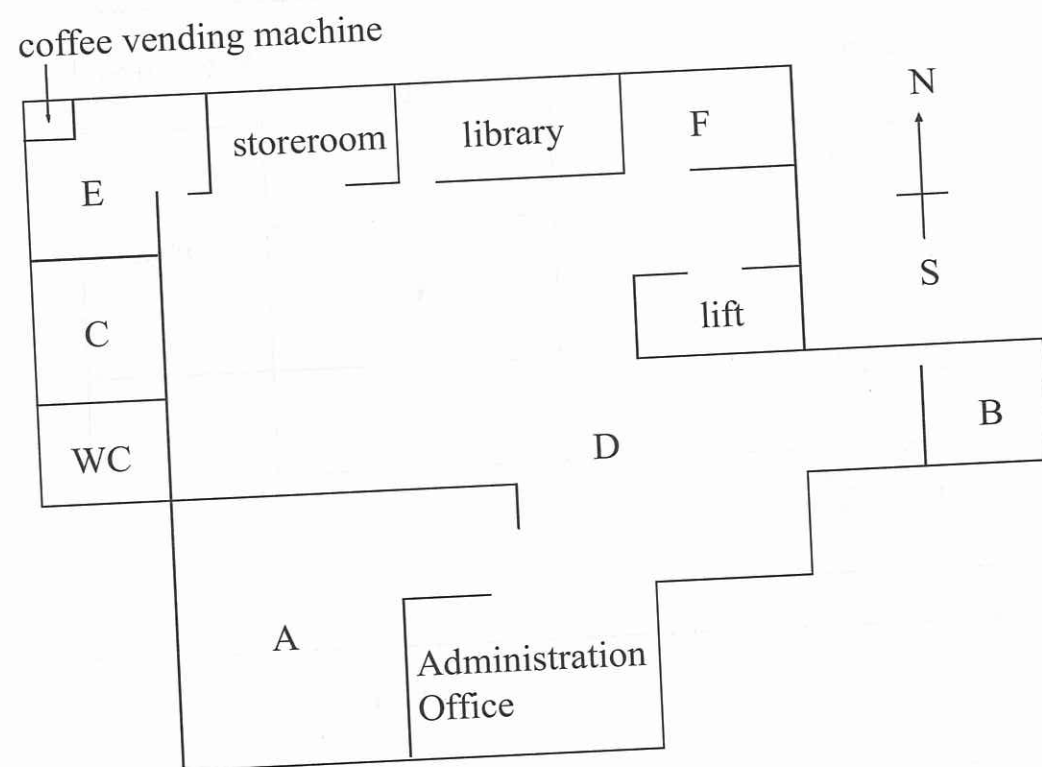
(3) My room:

(4) Laundry:

4. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

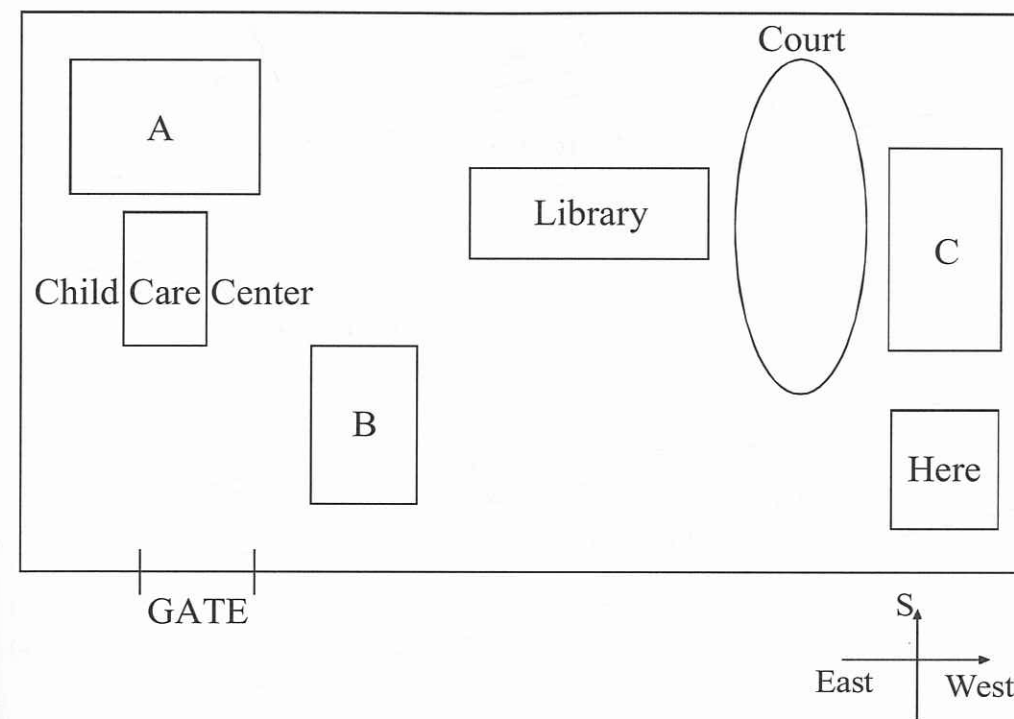
Example: Fees Office

Answer: B



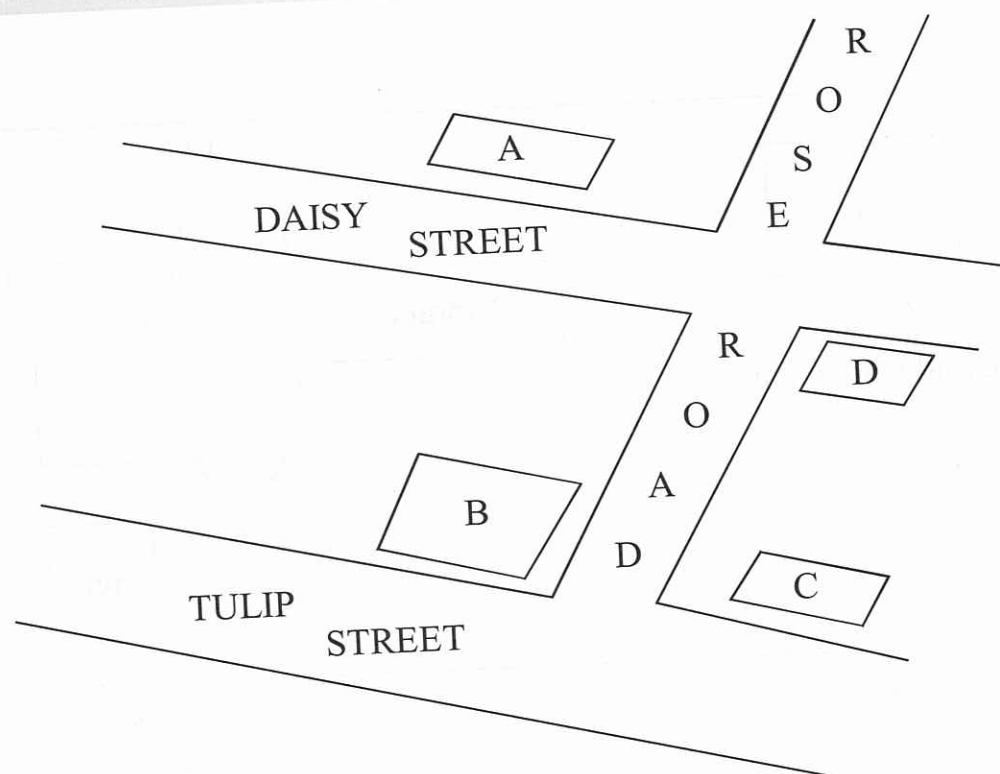
- (1) Student Lounge:
 (2) Key Room:
 (3) Box Room:

5. Label the map.



- (1) A:
 (2) B:
 (3) C:

6. Label the map.



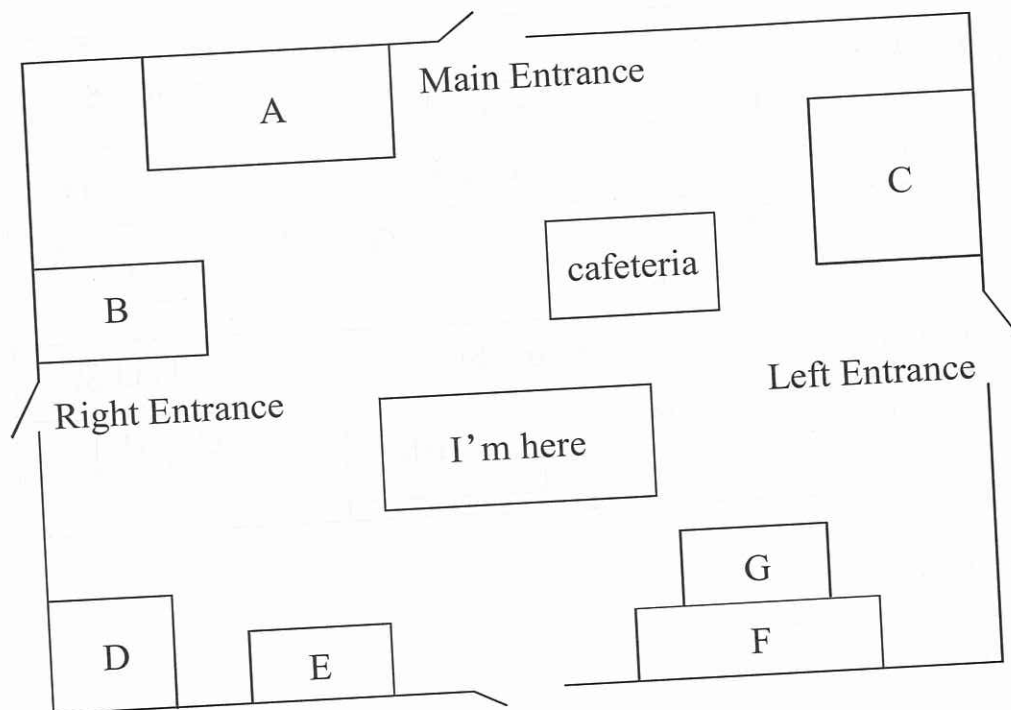
- (1) Primary School:
- (2) Kindergarten:
- (3) Post Office:

7. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

GRASS	L	EXIT	R	GRASS
Mountain St	A	Mountain St	I	Mountain St
D	K	G	V	E
	E	F	E	
Island St		Island St	R	Island St
A	S	B	S	C H
	T	PARK	T	

- (1) Hospital:
- (2) Underground Station:
- (3) Catholic Church:
- (4) Bank:

8. Label the map.

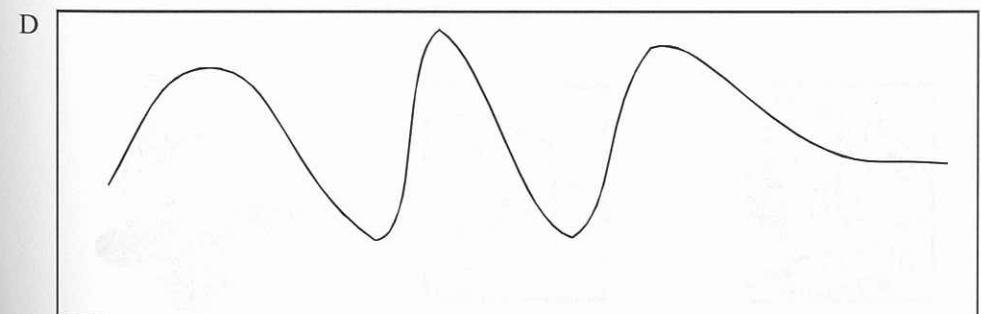
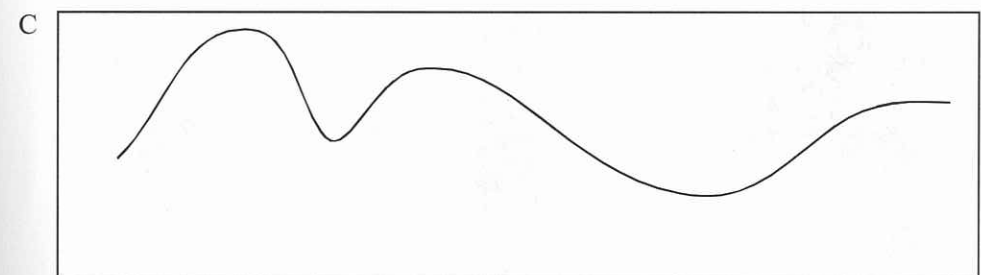
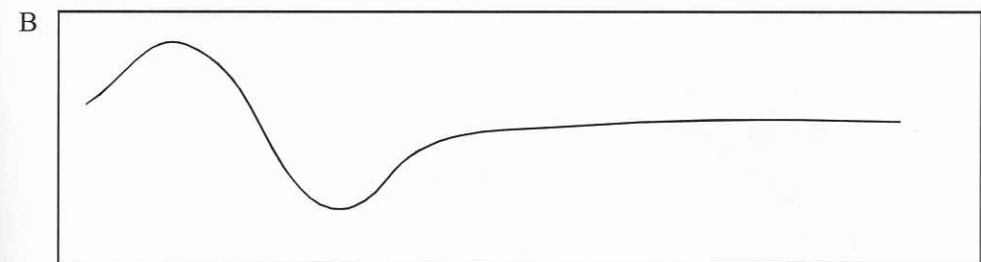
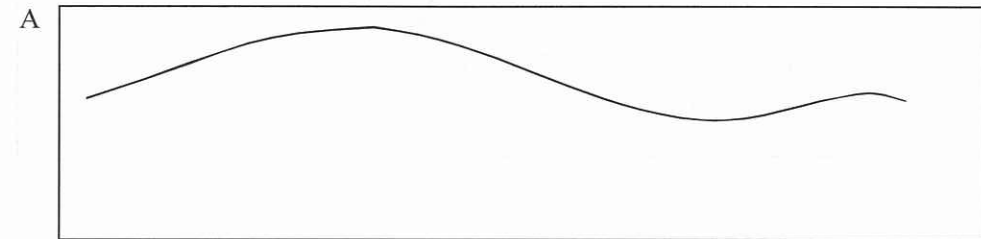


- (1) Chemistry Lab:
 (2) Language Lab:
 (3) Recreation Center:
 (4) Girl's Dorm:

Part 8 Labeling a diagram

圖畫題

1. Which of the following graphs shows the pattern being described?



2. Match with the appropriate labels.

A	B	C
		

- (1) walkman:
 (2) iron:
 (3) camera:

3. Which of the following pictures shows the person being described?

(1)



B



C

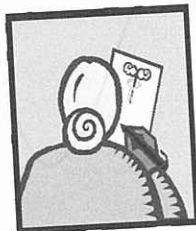


(2)

A



B



C



(3)

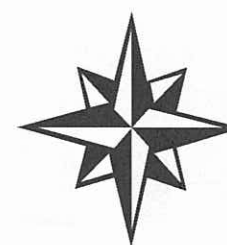
A



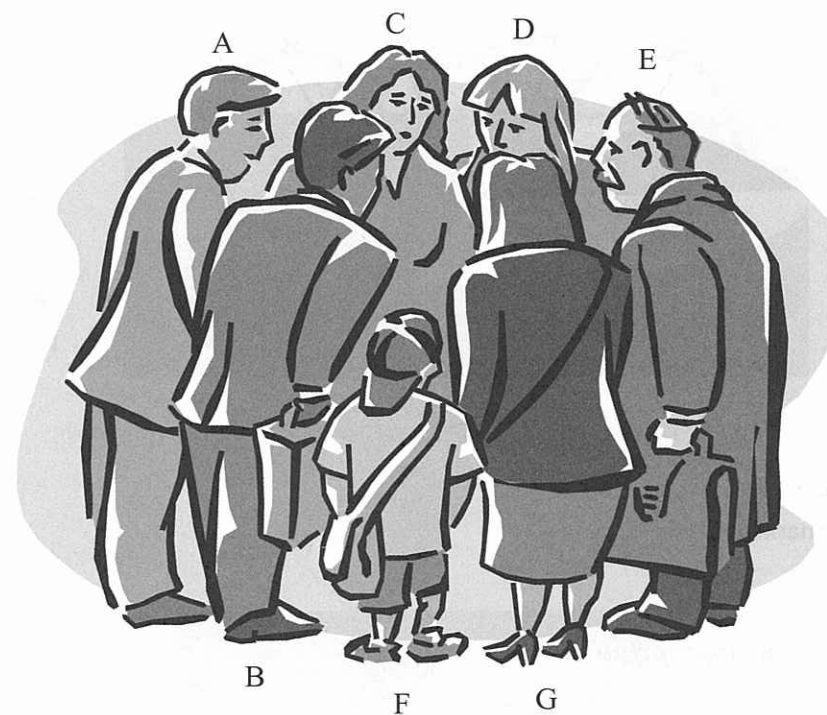
B



C

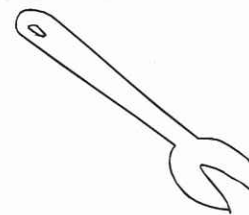


(4)

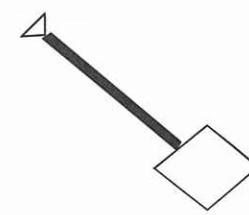


(5)

A

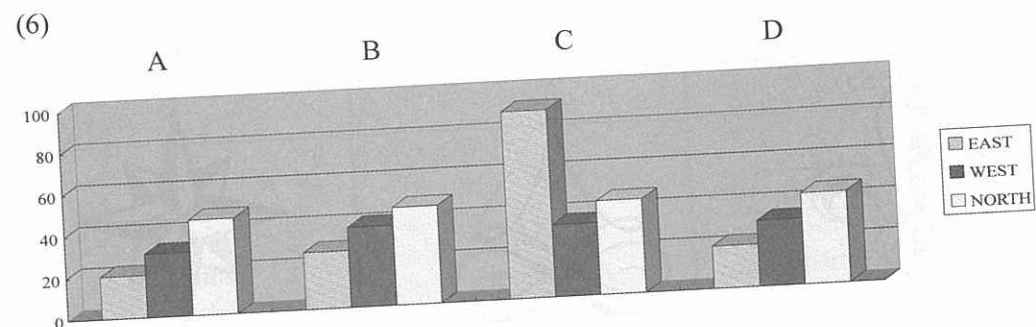


B

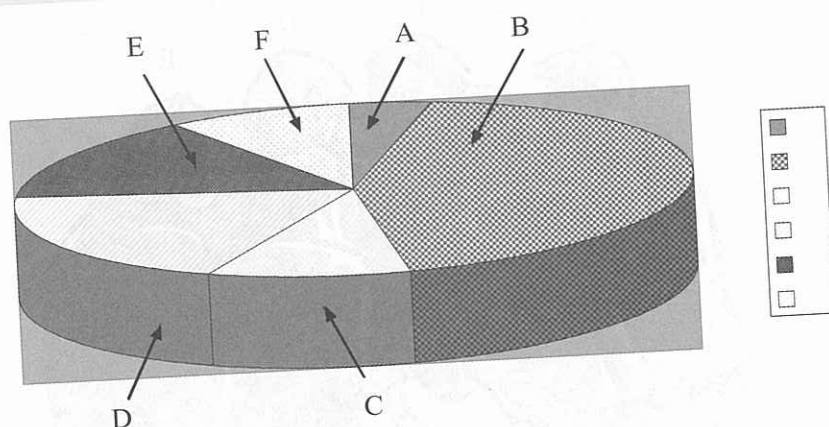


C



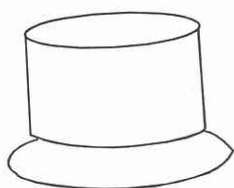


4. Match with the appropriate labels.



- (1) Farmer:
(2) Supermarket:

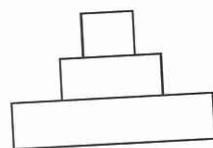
5. Match with the appropriate labels.



A



B



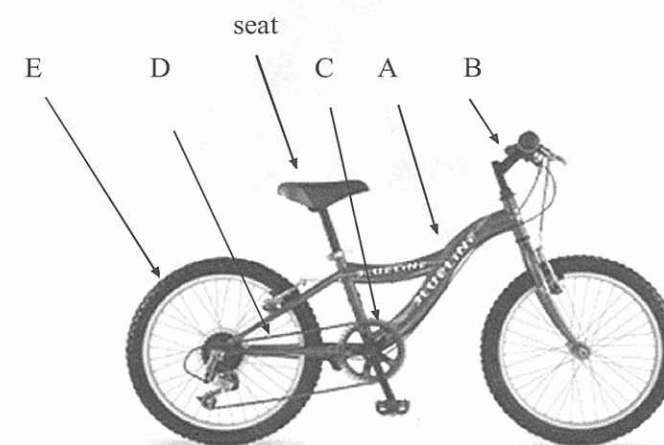
C

- (1) 20 US Dollars:
(2) 25 US Dollars:
(3) 15 US Dollars:

Part 9 Flow chart completion

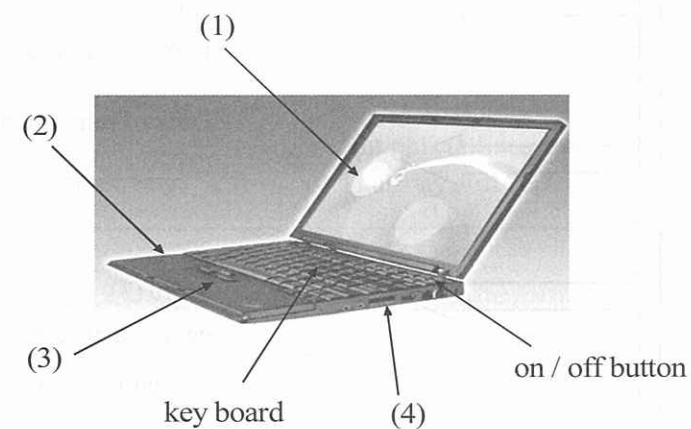
圖例題

1.



- (1) A:
(2) B:
(3) C:
(4) D:
(5) E:

2.



- (1):
(2):
(3):
(4):

3.

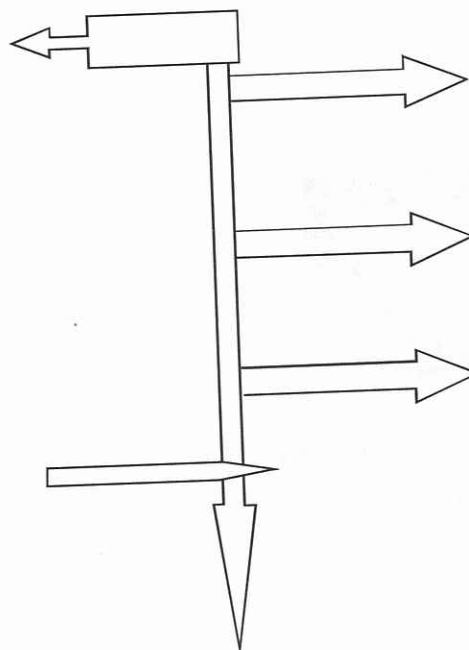


- (1) A:
(2) B:
(3) C:
(4) D:

4.

Mild winter

More mosquitoes than usual survived



Dry spring and summer
Mosquitoes nourished by
(1) _____
in breeding sites

Lack of rain killed
(2) _____

More (3) _____
gathered at remaining water sources.
Mosquito population grew large.

Virus spreads rapidly, eventually infecting humans

Answers 答案

Part 1 Personal information table completion

1. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the form.

Personal Information

Sex: Female
Name: Mrs. White / Ms. White
Date of Birth: Oct.11, 1951 / Oct.11th, 1951 (10 / 11 / 1951) (11 / 10 / 1951)
Address: 73 Hay street, Brighton
Phone: 663 9975

2. Listen to a dialogue between a student and a housing coordinator and fill in the house rental form.

Current address: Forest Street
Nationality: British
Length of stay in the country: 15 months
Course attended: Academic English
House type: twin room
Deposit: US \$320
Payment included: rent plus utilities and phone bills
Preferred time for moving: Thursday, 7th Sept. / Sept.7th / Sept. 7

3. Listen to a dialogue about a lost film and fill in the form for the claim.

Name: Rigby
Film development date: Apr. 21st / Apr. 21 / 21st Apr.
Address: Red House, Church Road
Ticket Number: Q4933
Contacting Tel: 793225
Subject: wedding photographs

4. Listen to a dialogue between two students about the student parking permit on campus and fill in the application form.

Student Parking Permit Application

Student No.: 9301321
Surname: Tonks
Other names: Andrew
Current Term Address: 16 Rampart Way, Bull Creek 6150
Vehicle Registration No.: BGF739
Signature: P. Tonks Date: 21/11/98

5. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the library card application form:

Library Application Form

<i>Example:</i>	<i>Answer:</i>
Surname:	Jones
First names:	Louise Cynthia
Address:	Foreign Student Apartment A, North Campus
Telephone No.:	9835 6712
Driver's license No.:	2020DB
Date of Birth:	1st April, 1976 / Apr. 1st, 1976 / Apr. 1, 1976

6. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the form for home insurance.

Insurance Application Form

Name: Michael Zhang
Address: Apartment 1, 72 Black Street, Highbridge
Apartment type: two-bedroom apartment
Floor: third floor
Items Insured: television, fridge, washing machine, and a microwave oven

7. Listen to a dialogue between an Indian girl and a housing advisor about the housing rental on campus.

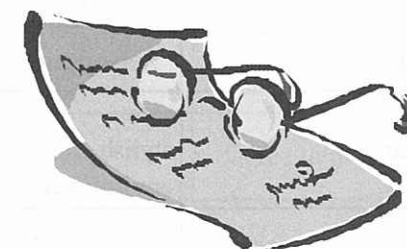
Accommodation Application Form

Surname: Bhatt
Date of Birth: 31st March, 1972
Major: Nursing
The length on Campus: 2 years
Recommended Housing Type: bedsit
Hobby: love the theatre
Diet habit: no red meat
Roommate requirement: other mature students

8. Listen to a dialogue between a student named Jenny and his advisor about the course registration at the beginning of a semester.

Course Registration Form

Name: Jenny
Type of Programme: Arts
Major: Humanities
Foundation course: A101
Selective course: Australia and Its People
Bottom credits: 9 points



Part 2 Table completion

1. Listen to a report about the heart pulserate and fill in the following table.

AGE	20 ~ 29 yrs	30 ~ 39 yrs	40 ~ 49 yrs	50 + yrs
MEN				
Excellent	under 76	under 80	under 82	under 84
Good	76 ~ 85	80 ~ 87	82 ~ 89	84 ~ 91
Fair	86 ~ 101	88 ~ 103	90 ~ 105	92 ~ 107
Poor	over 101	over 103	over 105	over 107
WOMEN				
Excellent	under 70	under 72	under 74	under 95
Good	86 ~ 93	72 ~ 79	74 ~ 81	92 ~ 99
Fair	94 ~ 110	80 ~ 96	82 ~ 98	100 ~ 116
Poor	over 110	over 112	over 114	over 116

2. Listen to a report about the Peregrine Falcon and fill in the following table.

GROWING PERIOD	GROWING PROGRESS
2 weeks	Feather appear
3 weeks	Practice wing-flapping
4 weeks	Fully grown
35 ~ 42 days	Flying
2 months	dependent on parents
A year	60% die

3. Listen to a talk about the zero emission car and fill in the following table.

Product	Advantage	Disadvantage
electric car	safe stylish environmentally friendly	batteries weigh a lot refilling takes time
hydrogen-fueled car	improve the efficiency reduce tailpipe emissions displace petroleum	expensive complex

4. Listen to a talk about the university expenses in New Jersey, America and fill in the following table.

University Expenses for 2003 ~ 2004

New Jersey Resident		
	Commuter	On-Campus
Tuition	\$6,290	\$6,290
Fees	\$1,637	\$1,637
Room and Board	0	\$7,711
Total	\$7,927	\$15,638

5. Listen to a talk and complete the table below.

Region	North	East	West
Land	hilly with thin soil	flat with soil	Rich soil
Climate	cool and wet	mixed	warm and wet
Farm type	small family-fun	commercial	average size 800 hectares
Produce	wool and timber	cereals and vegetables	milk, cheese and meat

6. Complete the table below.

Course	Type of course: duration and level	Entry requirements
Physical Fitness Instructor	Example six-month certificate	none
Sports Administrator	four-month certificate	employment in sports administration
Sports Psychologist	one-year diploma	degree in psychology
Physical Education Teacher	four-year degree in education	none
Recreation Officer	six-month certificate	none

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7. As you listen to the discussion, complete the table showing the number of points 1, 2 or 3 awarded to the lectures offered by the student union.

	Financial	Orientation	Lecture by Dean	Lecture by Alumnus
Alice	1		2	3
Eve	1	Example 2	3	3
Jennifer	1	2	2	3

8. You are going to hear a conversation about the movie show time in the student auditorium.

Movie Name	Show time			Person to watch	Preferred time
Miracle	2pm	5pm	8pm	Mary	2pm
Cold Mountain	noon	2pm	10pm	Mary Tim	Next week
Friend	7pm	10pm	midnight	Tim	midnight
Lion King	8pm			none	

9. Listen to a conversation in the coffee shop and fill in the table below.

Name	Coffee Type	Cup	Price	Comments
Mathew	espresso	large	\$2.5	good taste expensive
Betty	latte	regular	\$1.6	today's special
Carol	cappuccino	regular	\$2.0	no comments
Lynn	mocha	small	\$1.0	uniquely smooth sweet in flavour

10. You will listen to a conversation of 2 students doing a research about people's shopping habits and fill in the table below.

Shopping Habits

Percent of people	Money spent (a month)	Preferred shops	Things hard to buy
50%	£ 45	small shops	sportswear , shoes , trousers
15%	£ 75	small shops	
35%	less than £ 20	small shops	

Part 3 Summary completion

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(1) risk factor
insomnia
more than 27,000</p> <p>(3) authoritative reliable interactive
available
Students and instructors
good from bad
metadata, or data about data</p> <p>(5) depression
the life-span gap
nearly 3 to 1
heart attacks
end of C18th
three years
5.5 years</p> <p>(7) the majority
whale basking sharks
165 species
mid-ocean waters
groups of predators
marine environment
vibration detection</p> | <p>(2) semi-nomadic
temporary camps
60%</p> <p>(4) spinning the thread
Shearing
handling championships
talent and skills
under 30 second</p> <p>(6) the mass media
environmental damage
individual theft documents
burglary and robbery
integrity
significantly negative / negative
deeply-rooted illness</p> <p>(8) field system
the arable land
fall planting
two-thirds
remaining fallow
fertilizers</p> |
|--|---|

(9) the American Depression

New Deal

recovery legislation

confidence in economy

Works Projects Administration (WPA)

unemployment compensation

domestic and foreign

(10) Recreation

ground water

more than 95%

purity and availability

drinking and washing

no air pollution

Part 4 Multiple choice Circle the correct answer

1. (1) C (2) C
(3) B (4) A
(5) D (6) B
(7) C
2. (1) A (2) B
(3) A (4) A
(5) A (6) B
(7) C
3. (1) B (2) A
(3) A (4) C
(5) C (6) B
4. (1) A (2) A
(3) B (4) B
5. (1) B (2) C
(3) A (4) A
6. (1) B (2) C
(3) C (4) A (5) A
7. (1) B (2) B
(3) A (4) B
(5) C (6) B
(7) B
8. (1) C (2) B
(3) B (4) B
9. (1) B (2) B
(3) A (4) B
(5) C (6) A
10. (1) C (2) B
(3) C (4) A
(5) A

Part 5 Matching

1. Complete the table showing who is allowed to visit.

	Intensive Care	Maternity	Surgical	Emergency
Visitors permitted	I	E	A	E

2. Complete the table. Write A for art, S for sports and T for Travel.

Name of Author	Subject
Peter Macfarnab	Example S T
Simon Gale	A
Pam Campbell	T
Toni Fiorello	S A
Sally Kezik	S
John Wells	A S T

3. Complete the table. Write A or B for the Personality Type and H or U for the Physical Condition.

Name	Type	Physical Condition
Mary	A	U
Carol	B	H

Part 6 Short-answer questions

1. Listen to a report about the night shift workers.

- (1) internal clock / circadian rhythm (2) tell light dark
(3) stomach and heart (4) depression
(5) bad performance (6) social problem/social isolation

2. Listen to a traveling introduction from a local travel agency.

- (1) 90 days (2) 30 pounds
(3) your own embassy (4) multiple entry visa
(5) fill currency form (6) international student card
(7) page 13 (8) 12 passport photos
(9) Yen Australian dollars

3. Listen to a lecture in a civilization course.

- (1) by canoe (2) 100,000 (3) self-sufficient (4) No

4. Listen to a talk about the Australian post.

- (1) advanced sorting technology / electronically
 (2) the recipient's name
 (3) in capitals
 (4) prepaid envelopes/peel-and-stick stamps
 (5) regular parcel

5. Listen to a lecture in a psychiatry conference.

- (1) recreation therapy / therapeutic recreation (2) for enjoyment
 (3) community-based / community (4) a bachelor's degree
 (5) a master's degree (6) at least 360 hours
 (7) 13

6. Listen to a lecture about the movie development.

- (1) Edison's assistant / Dickson (2) Record of Sneeze
 (3) France and Germany (4) by paying
 (5) current events (6) during the 1920's
 (7) arrival of sound / after sound

7. Listen to a talk about Australian new passport policy.

- (1) improve national security / fight identity fraud
 (2) passport
 (3) cancel / deny passport
 (4) fingerprinted and photographed

8. Listen to a talk in a students' orientation.

- (1) 31%
 (2) about AUD 2.8 billion $\times$ 3 / AUD 8.4 billion
 (3) adjustment / adapting
 (4) stress

9. Listen to a talk about the Marshall Islands.

- (1) beach (2) long and narrow
 (3) farming, fishing, tourism (4) junk food
 (5) fishing

10. Listen to a report about the elderly.

- (1) by internet (2) 68
 (3) nursing / assisted care homes (4) family relationship

Part 7 Labeling a map

1. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

- (1) First year classroom: E (2) Second year classroom: D (3) Clinic: C
 (4) Field: F (5) Office: A (6) Playground: B

2. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

- (1) library: E (2) theater: C (3) stadium: G

3. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

- (1) Study room: B (2) Jack's room: A (3) My room: C (4) Laundry: E

4. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

- (1) Student Lounge: E (2) Key Room: F (3) Box Room: C

5. Label the map.

- (1) A: Student Village / student village
 (2) B: gym / Gym
 (3) C: environmental science building / Environmental Science Building

6. Label the map.

- (1) Primary School: B (2) Kindergarten: C (3) Post Office: A

7. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Hospital: A | (2) Underground Station: E |
| (3) Catholic Church: C | (4) Bank: B |

8. Label the map.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Chemistry Lab: E | (2) Language Lab: D |
| (3) Recreation Center: B | (4) Girl's Dorm: G |

Part 8 Labeling a diagram

1. Which of the following graphs shows the pattern being described?

A

2. Match with the appropriate labels.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| (1) walkman: A | (2) iron: B | (3) camera: C |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|

3. Which of the following pictures shows the person being described?

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) A | (2) B | (3) A | (4) D | (5) C | (6) C |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

4. Match with the appropriate labels.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (1) Farmer: A | (2) Supermarket: B |
|---------------|--------------------|

5. Match with the appropriate labels.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) 20 US Dollars: A | (2) 25 US Dollars: C | (3) 15 US Dollars: B |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

Part 9 Flow chart completion

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. (1) A: frame | (2) B: handlebar | (3) C: hub | (4) D: chain | (5) E: tire |
| 2. (1) screen | (2) DVD-drive | (3) touch pad | (4) floppy disc drive | |
| 3. (1) handle | (2) cord | (3) filter | (4) on / off button | |
| 4. (1) drought | (2) mosquito predators | (3) birds | | |



Tape Transcripts 錄音原文

Part 1 Personal information table completion

1. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the form.

- Manager: I need some of your information for the form.
 Mrs. White: Ok. No problem.
 Manager: ... And ... um ... What's your date of birth, Mrs. White?
 Mrs. White: The eleventh of October, 1951.
 Manager: The eleventh of October, 1951. Fine. And your address, Mrs. White?
 Mrs. White: It's 73 Hay street, Brighton.
 Manager: 73 Hay Street, Brighton. And what's your phone number?
 Mrs. White: 663 9975
 Manager: 663 9975. Good!

2. Listen to a dialogue between a student and a housing coordinator and fill in the house rental form.

- Coordinator: Hello, Sara. You told us you need our help for finding an apartment near the campus. Could you give me some detailed information about yourself and your requirement?
 Sara: All right. My name is Sara. I came to the school for a short program, so I will stay in the country for 15 months. Now I'm living in the Forest Street, far away from the campus. I hate the traffic jam on the way to the school and back every day.
 Coordinator: Oh, I can understand it. Besides that, any other requirements for the house? We have the single room, twin rooms and triple rooms.
 Sara: I prefer a twin room because I have a friend coming here next week. She will attend the same course with me, the Academic English, as you know.
 Coordinator: Ok, let me see. We have one right now. But the landlord needs a deposit of 320 US dollars.
 Sara: No problem. And we have to pay the rent every month, right?
 Coordinator: Yep, and also the utilities and phone bills.
 Sara: You can say so. But I wonder if I can move in on Thursday, 7th Sept. You know how I feel about the long way to the campus every day.
 Coordinator: Let me check it for you. And I will call you later.
 Sara: Thanks a lot.

3. Listen to a dialogue about a lost film and fill in the form for the claim.

- Woman: Excuse me. Could you help me check two rolls of film? I sent them here for developing two weeks ago and was told to pick them up the following day, but I still haven't got them now. Could you help?
- Man: Oh, I'm sorry about that. But could you tell me the exact date when you sent us your films?
- Woman: Let me think, er ... it should be April 21st, the second day of my cousin's wedding. Yes, I can remember the date clearly.
- Man: April 21st. And did you leave your name on the film?
- Woman: Oh, no, I had my friend Rigby drop off the film on that day and he should give you his name.
- Man: What's his name again?
- Woman: Rigby. It's R-I-G-B-Y.
- Man: Rigby. Ok, please wait a moment and let me check it for you. Rigby, living in the Red House, Chill Road, right?
- Woman: Rigby, right, but not the right address. He lives in the Red House, Church Road, not Chill Road.
- Man: Oh, not this one. And could you tell me more about the ticket number for picking up the film?
- Woman: It's Q4933. What's more, He left my telephone number here and it's 793225.
- Man: Well it seems I have to say sorry. I found nothing about the film you mentioned.
- Woman: Please try again. The films are about my cousin's wedding. Those are important wedding photographs.
- Man: I'll see what I can do.

4. Listen to a dialogue between two students about the student parking permit on campus and fill in the application form.

- Speaker 1: Tell me about the parking regulations on campus. I got fined yesterday.
- Speaker 2: You have to get a parking permit first and you can park in the space according to your permit color.
- Speaker 1: Where can I get the permit?
- Speaker 2: Over there in the Service Building. But I can go with you. Right, here is the form you ask for. Ok, surname, well I know that, Tonks. Other names, just Andrew. What's your student number?
- Speaker 1: Oh, yes. It's 9301321.
- Speaker 2: Your address? I know it's Bull Creek, but what's the number and street?

- Speaker 1: Er, 16 Rampart Way.
- Speaker 2: And the post code?
- Speaker 1: That's 6150.
- Speaker 2: What's the registration number of your car?
- Speaker 1: Er... It's BGF739.
- Speaker 2: BGF739. OK, I can put the date, but you have to sign yourself.
- Speaker 1: Oh, OK, I can manage that I think.

5. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the library card application form.

- Louise: Oh, hello, I'd like to borrow a book for my history paper research.
- Librarian: Ok, but you have to fill in the application form first. Would you like to do it right now?
- Louise: Yes, for sure.
- Librarian: What's your full name?
- Louise: Louise Cynthia Jones.
- Librarian: OK, Jones. And what's your address?
- Louise: Foreign Student Apartment A, North Campus.
- Librarian: It's close to our library, isn't it?
- Louise: Yes and it's convenient for me to take advantage of our great library.
- Librarian: You've already known that we have a large collection of books. And your telephone number? I need both your mobile and home phone numbers.
- Louise: Sorry, I haven't got a mobile, but my home is 9835 6712. Do you need any ID or anything like that? I used my ID a lot for all kinds of application forms on campus.
- Librarian: It does work. But we only need your driver's license number, that is if you have one.
- Louise: 2020DB, an easy one.
- Librarian: Yes. Thanks for showing it to me. The last question, your date of birth please?
- Louise: 1st April, 1976.
- Librarian: That's it. Thanks.

6. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the form for home insurance.

- Speaker 1: Good morning. I'd like to get some insurance for the contents of my home.
- Speaker 2: I can help you. Please fill in the form first. Your name, please.
- Speaker 1: Michael Zhang.
- Speaker 2: Are you Chinese?
- Speaker 1: Yes, I come from Beijing.
- Speaker 2: I traveled there last year. Good place. Well, address?

- Speaker 1: Apartment 1, 72 Black Street, Highbridge.
 Speaker 2: What kind of apartment is it?
 Speaker 1: Two-bedroom apartment.
 Speaker 2: What floor is it on? It affects the cost of the insurance.
 Speaker 1: Oh, I see. The ground floor must be different from other floors due to the easy break in. Fortunately, I live on the third floor.
 Speaker 2: Third floor. Any electric appliances?
 Speaker 1: I have a television, fridge, washing machine, and a microwave oven.
 Speaker 2: Ok. Let's come to the detailed cost of your item insurance one by one.

7. Listen to a dialogue between an Indian girl and a housing advisor about the housing rental on campus.

- Advisor: Hello. Can I help you?
 Bhatt: I'm a student of the school and I want to apply for the campus accommodation.
 Advisor: Ok and I have to ask for some detailed information for the application form.
 Bhatt: Please.
 Advisor: Your name, please.
 Bhatt: Bhatt. The spelling is B-H-A, double T.
 Advisor: B-H-A-T-T, good. Date of birth?
 Bhatt: 31st March, 1972. And my major is nursing.
 Advisor: And how long have you been in the school, one year?
 Bhatt: Last year, I went home for a period, but not long and I came back for my second year here.
 Advisor: Ok. Concerning your condition, the bedsit maybe the best choice for you. It's convenient and cheap.
 Bhatt: I like the type. That's good.
 Advisor: Any other requirement, such as diet, roommate, or anything like that?
 Bhatt: Yes. I have a special requirement for the food because I cannot eat any red meat. So no red meat. And I enjoy going to the theater, so I prefer to have some roommates with the same hobby with me. And anyway, I'd better live with other mature students.
 Advisor: I see. That's it and I will notify you as soon as possible.

8. Listen to a dialogue between a student named Jenny and his advisor about the course registration at the beginning of a semester.

- Jenny: Good morning, Prof. Smith. I come here to sign up for the new semester's course.

- Prof. Smith: Hello, Jenny. Glad to see you here. Get me a registration form over there in the files and let me see your decisions.
 Jenny: Here it is. But I really need your help for choosing the right programme.
 Prof. Smith: Ok, first of all, tell me your type of the programme, arts or sciences?
 Jenny: Arts definitely. And I think humanities are a better choice.
 Prof. Smith: That's good. And you have to take a fundamental course as part of the requirement for the first year students. Fundamental A101 is suitable for a foreign student like you.
 Jenny: I will consider it. And how about the selective?
 Prof. Smith: I will teach a course named Australia and Its People. Do you want to try?
 Jenny: It's an interesting subject. I will take it.
 Prof. Smith: Jenny, I have to remind you that when you select your courses, you have to consider the credit points. Otherwise you will be considered part-time if your enrolment drops below 9 points.
 Jenny: Thanks, Prof. And in that case, I need to think about my choices carefully.

Part 2 Table completion

1. Listen to a report about the heart pulserate and fill in the following table.

An indicator of the fitness of your heart is how quickly your pulse returns to normal after it has speeded up during a period of vigorous exercise. If you exercise regularly, your pulse recovery time will gradually speed up, so that after 30 seconds of rest, your pulse rate comes down closer to your normal resting value.

How to measure it

Using the step-up routine, strenuous exercise is possible even indoors. It does not require any specialized equipment. Find a stair, about 8 inches (20 cm) high, and step up and down off it, moving one foot after another. Aim for about 24 step-ups a minute for three minutes. After 30 seconds rest, take your pulse at the wrist; count over 15 second period and then multiply by four to get a heart rate per minute.

Then you can interpret the measuring results by the following table, which shows the relationship between your age, sex, pulse recovery at 30 seconds, and level of fitness. For example, if you are a man in your twenties and your beat per minute is under 76, you are in excellent health. But if your result is over 101, sorry, you should pay more attention to your health and do more exercise to improve it. And if your result is between 86 and 101, your health is ok but not as good as the result from 76 to 85. For women, the number is different despite the same age. If

your result is under 70, your healthy status is the best, from 86 to 93, good, from 94 to 110, fair, but over 110, you have to worry about your health.

Exercise can change everything. We met a man of 45 years old, whose first measured result is over 105, which is poor according to our table. We suggested to him to do aerobic exercise 10 to 20 minutes three to four times a week and six months later, his results changed to 85, good health at his age just in the good range from 82 ~ 89. He feels about right now. Pulse rate is an important indicator of health, furthermore, older people can test their own status to prevent disease. Then let's see the table for people over 50 years old: excellent is under 84, good is between 84 ~ 91, and poor is over 107 for males. For females, excellent is under 95, good between 92 and 99, and poor is 116.

2. Listen to a report about the Peregrine Falcon and fill in the following table.

The Peregrine Falcon has been a symbol of speed and power for centuries. A favorite of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese who practised falconry as long ago as 2000 BC. It is one of the swiftest and deadliest of the birds of prey. Known for swooping on its prey at speeds of up to 300 km/h, its mere appearance causes panic among potential victims. Found throughout the world, the Peregrine Falcon occurs in all parts of Australia.

As with all birds of prey, the female is approximately one third larger than the male. The male peregrine is generally the sole food provider during the period the female is on eggs, because the female is most aggressive, striking an intruder with her wings or gouging it with her talons. Until the young are about 10 to 14 days old, it is then that the demand for food becomes beyond the abilities of the male alone and the female starts hunting close to the nest ledge. The young at this stage can survive without constant care. The young hatch after 28 to 29 days and the small body of the newly hatched chick is wrapped in creamy white down and supported by oversized feet. Feathers appear through the down at about eighteen days or 2 weeks. The young are fed fresh meat from the parent's bill. At three weeks, they practice wing-flapping and are fully grown at four weeks. Soon after they are left alone in the nest, eventually flying 35 to 42 days after hatching. After leaving the nest, the young remain in the area, still dependent on their parents for two months or more. Yet its biological strengths have not protected it from the threat of extinction. 60% of Peregrines die in their first year.

3. Listen to a talk about the zero emission car and fill in the following table.

The zero emission car is the way of the future. Automobile manufactures are under pressure to develop cars that do not pollute. One is called the electric car, here and ready for the road. The biggest advantage that it is safe, stylish and extremely environmentally friendly — producing absolutely no exhaust emissions whatsoever. The big problem is that the batteries weigh a lot relative to

the amount of power they deliver and refilling takes longer than the conventional car. So the more powerful batteries are the only future to increase the car's range and make them more attractive to buyers.

Another one is called a fuel-cell-powered, hydrogen-fueled transportation system. The good news is that the new type will improve the efficiency two to three times or significantly reduce tailpipe emissions. A hydrogen future, at least in theory, could displace 100 percent of the petroleum needed for transportation. The bad news is that achieving that goal in that way will be frightfully expensive and complex. To be successful it requires changing every feature of our transportation energy system: refineries, pipelines, storage systems, end-use devices. Fuel cells must replace combustion engines. Hydrogen stations must replace gas stations.

4. Listen to a talk about the university expenses in New Jersey, America and fill in the following table.

Attending a university is a financial investment in your future. Our schoolarden's reasonable cost combined with its extraordinary resources make it one of the best educational values you will find.

In addition to the advantage of our reasonable tuition and fees, you may qualify for aid to help you offset your costs. First, you can have a simple picture of our tuition and fees in the following tuition and fee table.

New Jersey residents, the tuition is far lower than the non-New Jersey residents; a 6,290 US dollars for both commuters and on-campus students. Students at Cook, Pharmacy, and Engineering should add \$ 694 for tuition. For School of Business, in-state students add \$128 for tuition. And as for the fees, commuters and on-campus pay the same 1,637 US dollars and no additions. If you decide to live on campus, we charge 7,711 US dollars for the room and board but you can choose not. And you can also contact the Office of Graduate and Undergraduate Admissions for further questions.

5. Listen to a talk and complete the table below.

Now, although the UK is a fairly small country, the geology and climate vary a good deal from region to region. For our purpose today we can divide the country broadly into three — I've marked them on the map here.

The region you'll get to know best, of course, is the north, where we are at present. The land here is generally hilly, and the soils thin. The climate up here, and you've already had evidence of this, is generally cool and wet. As you will see next week, the typical farm here in the North is a small, family-run concern, producing mainly wool and timber for the market.

If we contrast that with the Eastern region, over here, the east is flatter and more low-lying,

with fertile soils and a mixed climate. Average farm-size is much bigger in the east, and farms are likely to be managed strictly on commercial lines. As for crops, well, the east is the UK's great cereal-producing region. However, increasingly significant areas are now also given over to high quality vegetables for supply direct to the supermarkets.

The third broad region is the west, where it's a different story again. The climate is warmer than in the north and much wetter than in the east. The resulting rich soils in the west provide excellent pasture, and the farms there are quite large, typically around 800 hectares. The main products are milk, cheese and meat.

6. Complete the table below.

Welcome to further education Information Week. This is the physical Faculty's session and I'm the Head of the Faculty. During the course of this morning we hope to give you a clear idea of what we offer in our training programs and we will look at the types of courses and the entry requirements, if any, for those courses. Some of these courses are open to school leavers, but for some you need previous qualifications, or relevant successful employment.

So firstly, the Physical Fitness Instructor's course is offered as a six-month certificate course, which includes an important component of personal fitness, but there are no specific entry requirements.

For Sports Administration we provide a four-month certificate course but you should be aware that this is designed for those who are in employment. This employment must be current and related to sports administration.

For the sports Psychologist course we offer a one-year diploma course, but this diploma course is available only to those who already hold a degree in psychology, so you need to make sure you have that before you apply to do this course.

Now, for Physical Education Teachers we offer a four-year degree in education. This Degree course is designed for preparing students to teach in primary and secondary schools and needs no prior qualifications as it is entered directly by school leavers. And lastly for the recreation officer's course we offer a six-month certificate. Entry to this course normally includes applicants of a wide range of ages and experiences, but we do not insist on any prerequisites for this course.

7. As you listen to the discussion, complete the table showing the number of points 1, 2 or 3 awarded to the lectures offered by the student union.

Jennifer: The student unions offer several lectures for the freshmen every year socially and academically and let's write a student guide for the freshmen as a reference.

Eve: Brilliant, Jennifer. We could use it as the basis for the survey we have to produce for our first term project. And we could compare the lecturers, the subjects, and the

attendance and the feedback from the attendants.

Jennifer: Ok. We could award points. For example, if the lecturer is famous and welcomed, we could award one point; two points if the subject is close related to the freshmen and can help the freshmen immensely; and three points if the feedback from most of the attendants is excellent at the same time. Let's try it and see. You begin, Eve. You are keen on attending lectures.

Eve: Ok. The orientation lecture is necessary for the new comers to know our school, such as the facilities and educational system, which helps a lot, so I will give 2 points. And the financial lecture is also good for those who are short of money and want to know how to cut back on the tight budget. But the lecturer's voice is boring.

Alice: That's fine, a good start. Jennifer, have you any opinions about the lecture you attended. Please don't keep silent.

Jennifer: I agree with Eve about the Financial one. The subject is good but half of the attendants doze off during the lecture. The orientation one is better, so 2 points from me.

Alice: You mean financial one is worth one point, right, Jennifer?

Jennifer: That's right.

Alice: I think so, too. Eve, also one point. We have the same idea. It's more persuasive. Good! Eve, how about the lecture by our prestigious dean, Steven?

Eve: You mean the regular lecture in the three weeks after the beginning of the semester? He introduces a lot about our major, the history the future of our major as well as the job placement after our graduation. He is humorous and well welcomed by all the attendants. I personally admire him. I will give 3 points.

Jennifer: Oh, come on. Don't put your personal preference into it. The lecture is good but not practical enough to give freshmen the clear direction. 2 points for it from me.

Alice: I agree with Jennifer. 2 points.

Eve: Now we have only one lecture left: the lecture by our alumnus — the Nobelist in Economics.

Alice: We all agree this one is the best and 3 points of course.

Eve and Jennifer: Yes.

8. You are going to hear a conversation about the movie show time in the student auditorium.

Tim: Hey, Mary. Where are you heading?

Mary: Hi, Tim. I'm going to the auditorium to check the movie show time table on the weekends.

Tim: I'm going there too. I heard there are some new fancy movies on. Hurry up!

- Mary: A lot of people here. Let's see. The latest *Miracle* is shown 3 times on Saturday, 2pm, 5pm and 8pm. Great time! I cannot wait to watch it. I will buy the tickets for the earliest show.
- Tim: I have watched it. Really wonderful! I will search for some foreign movies. I'm tired of watching American movies all along.
- Mary: Here is one—*Friend* from Korea, also 3 showings on Saturday, 7pm, 10pm, and one starting at midnight. Midnight? Oh, yes.
- Tim: I will go downtown on Saturday but I can make it the last showing.
- Mary: Wow, the *Cold Mountain* is also on this Saturday, 10am, noon, and 2 pm. I heard the movie got a lot of awards. But I don't think I can have time for this one. Maybe next week. I hope it will be on at that time.
- Tim: Oh, no it's 10pm not 10 am.
- Mary: Oh, sorry. 10pm.
- Tim: I'm interested in watching that next week too.
- Mary: Another movie on is *Lion King*, an old movie, only at 8pm.
- Tim: It's not bad but I don't like that kind of movie.
- Mary: Me either.

9. Listen to a conversation in the coffee shop and fill in the table below.

- Betty: Let's drink some coffee and have a rest.
- Mathew: Good idea. Here is a coffee shop.
- Betty: What coffee do you like? I will buy three for you.
- Mathew: I prefer espresso, good taste and I can't get enough of it. Give me the large one.
- Betty: It's 2.50 US Dollars, the most expensive.
- Mathew: We have to pay more for the things we like, right?
- Betty: Right. Lynn, how about you? Still the latte, regular, the same with me?
- Lynn: No, I will try mocha this time. It's uniquely smooth and sweet in flavour.
- Betty: Large, medium, or...?
- Lynn: Give me the small cup. 1 dollar, right?
- Betty: Yes. Carol, your choice?
- Carol: Cappuccino, regular. I remember it's just 2 dollars.
- Betty: You are right. Amazing! You are a latte lover but change into cappuccino. I will keep my favourite latte. It's today's special, only 1 dollar 60 cents. Great!

10. You will listen to a conversation of 2 students doing a research about people's shopping habits and fill in the table below.

- Speaker 1: Hello, how did you get on with your shopping inquiries?

- Speaker 2: Well, I've got fifty people to answer some questions and the results were quite interesting.
- Speaker 1: I guess the majority of people went shopping once a week, mainly on the weekend.
- Speaker 2: Right. And for those I interviewed, half of the people spend 45 pounds a month, 15% of people spent more than that, an average 75 pounds, and the rest spent relatively small amounts even under the regular shoppers less than 20 pounds a month.
- Speaker 1: I call them window shoppers.
- Speaker 2: Yes. And when I asked them what kind of shops they prefer, the response was unanimous—small shops.
- Speaker 1: How about the things they found most difficult to buy?
- Speaker 2: I went to talk to them about the things they found hard to buy and I thought the answers were going to be something like books or study materials. But the answer was clothes. They complained about the lack of shops that sell the sportswear. Not many bought sweaters and things like that, but shoes and trousers were really problematic.

Part 3 Summary completion

(1) A study appearing in the February issue of *Ophthalmology*—the clinical journal of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, the Eye M.D. Association, shows that inner retinal and optic nerve disease may be a significant risk factor for sleep disorders. After studying the experimental subjects carefully, the researchers drew the unexpected conclusions that eye disease is a risk factor for sleep disorders and whether the optic nerve is healthy or diseased strongly influences the risk of sleep disorders. Dr. Van Gelder said. Physicians and other health care professionals should be sensitive to the possibility of daytime sleepiness or insomnia, particularly in patients with severe optic nerve disease. The American Academy of Ophthalmology is the world's largest association of eye physicians and surgeons—Eye M.D.s—with more than 27,000 members worldwide. The association aims to give people more information about eye health care.

(2) The early European settlers to Canada and the U.S. are the ancestors of the present day Inuit called prehistoric Thule whalers. They had the highest concentration of settlement between 400 and 800 years ago. They brought with them a well-developed whaling technology that included large open skin boats, whaling harpoons and lances, and seal skin floats to Canada and the US. A semi-nomadic people, the Thule settled in temporary camps each summer, and in the winter returned to semi-permanent villages constructed partially from whalebone. They lived mainly on the

whales. The Thule were clearly very innovative, and developed methods to use well over 60% of the whale for food, fuel, and even building materials for their houses.

(3) We are constructing a new online library for science education to give students wide access to a rich array of authoritative and reliable interactive materials. Our grandiose vision is to bring together all digital information of potential value to scientific education, where you define both science and education as broadly as you can. Although enormous volumes of scientific material are now available on the Internet they are but poorly organized for use in education. Students and instructors have to know where these collections are and how to use them to get at the information. They need help in distinguishing good science from bad. Computer systems must recognize that different people have different requirements. We have developed a standard format in which the holders of digital collections can publish what librarians call 'metadata,' or data about data. The online library will reach out across the Internet to index the metadata and lead users to the information they want. We are developing the core structure right now. I believe we've got an exceptionally strong technical group, and I'm hoping that our ideas about the architecture will become part of the final system for demonstration next month.

(4) People have been using wool for thousands of years. The sheep was one of the first animals people domesticated when they gave up their nomadic life-styles and settled down to become farmers. Later people discovered that they did not have to kill the animal to get its wool, but could clip it off the live sheep. This discovery was virtually the beginning of the wool industry. So the woollen trade is one of the oldest in the world, and has a fascinating history, especially in the Industrial Revolution of Europe and Britain.

In all that time, the technology people have used to process wool has changed greatly, but many of the basic techniques have not. So, even today, mills use techniques that are based on very old ways of processing wool. The stages of production were washing, shearing the sheep, carding the wool, spinning the thread (which could then be 'dyed in the wool'), weaving the cloth, fulling it, stretching it by drying it under tension, raising the nap using teasels, shearing off the nap and then planning or flattening the fabric. A New Zealand home spinner or Nepalese rug maker will use the same basic techniques that a modern Italian mill making high fashion clothing will. Shearing is the first important step for the final fabric. Shearing can be stressful for sheep and shearing requires skill to shorn efficiently and quickly, without causing harm to sheep or shearer. So watching the skillful shearers work is a visually spectacular and is like a dance show. In New Zealand and Australia, lots of shearing and wool handling championships are held each year, attracting both shearers coming from all parts of the North and South Island to compete and show their talent and skills and audiences coming from the world. Competition shearing is a popular sport within the wool industry and Australian shearers have been extremely successful on the world stage. In-

credibly skillful shearers can even have a sheep shorn in under 30 second.

(5) The ultimate gender gap between men and women doesn't involve pay or promotions to the executive suite. Instead, it concerns a basic fact of life: The average woman will outlive the average man, despite their vulnerability to conditions such as arthritis, depression and diseases of the immune system.

For all its successes, medical technology has been unable to close the life-span gap between the sexes. By age 85, women outnumber men by nearly 3 to 1. Maleness seems to be a biological risk factor.

So why do men die sooner? Women have a biological advantage over men: Females better resist stress and outperform males over the long haul. The kind of diseases women get tend to be chronic—they make your life miserable, but they don't kill you. Men, on the other hand, suffer sudden events that can kill them such as heart attacks.

The phenomenon of female longevity is universal. Females of the animal kingdom — whether mice or chimpanzees or elephants — also tend to live longer than males.

In the Middle Ages, for example, just 39 percent of women reached age 40, compared with 57 percent of men. By the end of the 18th century, women began to live longer than men. The longevity gap in 1900 was three years (50.9 years for women vs. 47.9 years for men). In 1950, women outlived men an average of 5.5 years.

Today, the average life expectancy for an American woman born in 1996 is 79.7 years, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. That's nearly six years longer than an American man born in 1996, who can expect to live 73.9 years.

(6) Corporate crime is very popular in modern society and seems to be rising in recent years, but is often ignored by the mass media and in academic circles. What is corporate crime? The most common crimes are embezzlement, corporate fraud, tax evasion, defective and dangerous merchandise, price fixing, unsafe or unhealthy workplaces, environmental damage, causing danger to life and loss of employment. Most corporate crimes occur from the 'inside' and are committed by disgruntled current or former employees. However, individual theft of documents is often excluded from corporate crime. Corporate crime, as you surely recognize, is no small problem. Where the costs have been estimated, the numbers are staggering. Most credible estimates confirm that, in the aggregate, white-collar and corporate crimes cost the U.S. hundreds of billions of dollars annually — far more than conventional categories of crime such as burglary and robbery — and cause many preventable deaths, injuries, and disease. But in today's corporate environment, corporate crime isn't just about the money. It's also about people's lives. It destroys workers' incomes, decimates families' savings and casts a shadow on the health, integrity and good name of business itself.

Both government officials and sector experts have said that the impact of economic crime on the shape of the corporate sector was and will remain significantly negative, and added that it would take at least one generation with special knowledge of the corporate sector to recover from what they say is a deeply-rooted illness.

(7) Sharks are fascinating to many people, but to others sharks are primitive, vicious eating machines to be killed at every opportunity. Many people mistakenly believe that sharks are a significant threat to human life. The majority of the 370 species of sharks are harmless, are less than 2 meters long, and many species are less than 1 meter long. The largest species, the whale and basking sharks, are plankton feeders, and no threat to humans.

One hundred and sixty five shark species, slightly less than half the world total, are found in Australian waters. Sharks are found in most parts of the ocean, from the surface to depths of more than 2,000 meters and from mid-ocean waters to the shallows off almost every coast in the world. In some areas, notably Central America and Africa and even tropical Australia, sharks swim many kilometres into fresh water.

The oldest known fossil sharks are from the late Silurian more than 400 million years ago. Sharks are older than dinosaurs and are still successful as one of the top groups of predators in the ocean. They are highly adapted and play a vital role in the marine environment, similar to that of birds of prey or big cats. As well as sight, smell, hearing, touch and taste, sharks have a number of sophisticated prey locating sensory systems that include vibration detection and bio-electric reception. This latter sense, only discovered in the last 30 years, enables sharks to detect small electric fields given off by animals buried in the sand.

(8) The British agricultural revolution is the name ascribed to a series of developments in agricultural practices in Britain over the course of the 18th century. The agricultural revolution followed on directly from seven years of poor harvests, with farmers being particularly keen to capitalise on whatever they could reap. Strips, scattered units of unfenced land, were the basis of agriculture in much of England between the 10th and 18th centuries. Villagers were tenants of the manor and were obliged to work a specified number of days a year on the manorial land owned by the lord. One tenth of everyone's produce was owed to the priest, who might also hold land.

A typical village in England in the late Middle Ages might have been divided into three fields and tenants received a number of strips based on their social and economic status. By the 13th century much of England had evolved the fully developed common field system.

The three-field system, so characteristic of manorial husbandry, which divided the arable land into three distinct sections, with one field for spring planting, the second for fall planting, and the third left fallow to recover its fertility, was the one great innovation in agriculture made during the Middle Ages ... The discovery, at some time or other, that wheat or rye could be planted in the

fall as well as in the spring made it possible every year to work two-thirds of the available land and to permit one-third to rest and regain its strength according to the following rotation in each field: spring planting, autumn planting, fallow. This remarkable discovery produced two crops each year, made use of two-thirds of the arable land, and even reduced the labor in plowing. The three field system is far superior to a two-field system, reducing the percentage of land remaining fallow, allowing for a greater variety of crops to be cultivated and implying a better use of animal manure as fertilizers.

(9) Today, we will talk about the 32nd President of the United States Franklin D. Roosevelt, esp. in the 1930s of the American Depression. The depression worsened just after Roosevelt's inauguration, March 4, 1933. Factory closings, farm foreclosures, and bank failures increased, while unemployment soared. Roosevelt faced the greatest crisis in American history since the Civil War. He undertook immediate actions to initiate his New Deal. To halt depositor panics, he closed the banks temporarily. Then he worked with a special session of Congress during the first "100 days" to pass recovery legislation which set up alphabet agencies such as the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) to support farm prices and the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) to employ young men. Other agencies assisted business and labor, insured bank deposits, regulated the stock market, subsidized home and farm mortgage payments, and aided the unemployed. These measures revived confidence in the economy. Banks reopened and direct relief saved millions from starvation. Another flurry of New Deal legislation followed in 1935 including the establishment of the Works Projects Administration (WPA) which provided jobs not only for laborers but also artists, writers, musicians, and authors, and the Social Security act which provided unemployment compensation and a program of old-age and survivors' benefits. His policies brought confidence to American and also American public's deep love to him. Not only was he the most popular President of his era, he was also a very good one—historians rank him among the top six Presidents and judge him to be the first truly modern President in both his domestic and foreign policy.

(10) Water resources are sources of water usable for drinking, recreation, farming, and industry. Even though 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with water, most is salt water and the supply of fresh water is so limited in many parts of the world as to constitute a serious problem for the human inhabitants. Water is vital for all of us. We depend on its good quality and quantity for drinking, recreation, use in industry and growing crops. It is also vital to sustaining the natural systems on and under the earth's surface. Water comes to us in mainly three ways: ground water, surface water like lakes or rivers, and rain or snow from the sky. Ground water is a hidden resource. At one time, ground water accounted for more than 95% of all fresh water available for use, mainly for drinking and washing in the household as its purity and availability were taken for

granted. Now contamination and availability are serious issues. And the water that can be safely drunk is from the sky due to no air pollution.

Part 4 Multiple choice. Circle the correct answer.

1. If climbing stairs leaves you breathless, your heart and lungs are probably out of shape but do you really know how fit they are?

The Condition Of your heart of rest and the way of it responds during and after physical exercise are reliable indications of your overall fitness level. By performing a few simple tests, such as taking your resting pulse and measuring your pulse recovery 30 seconds after intense activity, you can easily assess the fitness of your heart. Pulserates vary with age; from birth to adolescence, the pulserate drops as the heart becomes larger. Physical condition also changes heart rates. A trained athlete and a person who engages in regular cardiovascular exercise will have a substantially lower heart rate than the average person. The resting pulse of a very fit person can be as low as 40. The average, however, is about 80. After exercise, the pulse of a trained athlete will recover in under a minute. For most people, however, it will take between four and five minutes, depending on the person's age.

A person who has achieved cardiovascular fitness has a very efficient blood-pumping system. Because the heart is a muscle, it can actually grow larger and stronger when it is exercised regularly. A fit heart is a more efficient heart doing its job with less effort. Over a year, a fit person's heart beats 15,768,000 fewer times than a sedentary person's heart. A lower pulserate in adults means that their hearts can do the same amount of work with fewer beats. That gives the heart more time to rest between beats and means that a stronger heart can supply more oxygen to organs and muscles during strenuous exercise. You can also gauge how hard you need to exercise to improve the functional efficiency of your heart by calculating your so-called 'target heart rate.' The target for each individual can be worked out using a simple mathematical formula based on their age and resting pulse.

If you regularly exercise hard enough to achieve your target pulse, you can monitor the improvement in the fitness of your heart. Take the measurements of your resting and recovery pulse rate every few weeks, or months, and compare it with your previous pulse rates. Exercise physiologists suggest that the minimum amount of aerobic exercise a person's heart needs to become fit is 10 to 20 minutes three to four times a week.

What is your resting pulse?

Your resting pulse is the pulse you take when you first wake up in the morning. In general, as the fitness of your heart improves, your resting pulse becomes slower, stronger, and more regular. Women tend to have a slightly higher resting pulse than men. The resting pulse also increases a

little with advancing years.

The easiest place to locate and record your pulse is on the front of your wrist, at the base of your thumb. Use your fingertips to press firmly over the pulsating artery. Count the beats for 15 seconds—then multiply by four to get a heart rate per minute.

Illness can affect our pulse, so the pulse rate is still a method to discover the disease. Fever and anxiety are the most frequent causes of a rapid pulse; heart attack can cause the heart to beat slowly. When a person has a heart attack, a part of the heart dies. This means the heart has to work even harder to do its job.

Obesity also causes the heart to beat slowly because there is fat built-up around the artery walls, which causes the blood to force its way through.

2. Can everybody hear me? Is the microphone working? Good, now, welcome everybody to the second of these lectures on successful study at college. Yesterday, we looked at housekeeping issue, issues like where to find information, how to use the library computer system, and so on. Today, we will talk about time management. And those who are interested in doing some extra reading on the subject are welcome to see me after the lecture.

Now, time management. In the past, it used to be a plan list, so as to plan for every hour of the week and then try to stick to this plan. These days, however, a whole idea of managing time has changed. To manage time, you need to have a clear idea of both what you want to achieve and how to achieve it. You set goals and need to move towards achieving those goals in an effective and systematic way.

In this college, our school goes mid-semester to end of the semester, usually involving two written assignments of between 1,500 and 3,000 words in length. At the beginning of the term, everyone looks cheerful but with time going, people start to look a lot stressed. So what has happened? Has everybody become irritable and angry without any reason? The reason is people have not managed well and they have not set priorities for reaching their goals and as a result, some of them will do badly in their assignment. It's not that they're lacking intelligence or love of the subject, but fail to have a clear idea of what they have to do and how long it will take them.

Let's step back. What does it mean establishing goals? Basically, it means deciding what you want to achieve. In other words, deciding on the results that you want to achieve. All the students that I mentioned before find themselves very stressed if they have an assignment to do. But they don't fully think of the effect that will have on their day-to-day life. There's an awful lot of spare time in a day. If you managed to spend some time even just one hour on your activity every day, the hour would help you with your study. That one hour can have a major impact on your course, particularly, if you can make it a regular habit.

In your information kits there are three planners: one term planner, one weekly planner and one daily planner. The term planner is to help you get an overview of everything that will need to

be done for the term. The weekly planner is to help you week by week, and the daily planner will help you with the detailed planning.

Before we go any further, now I'd like you to make a note in your daily planner. I want you to picture how you can make a major difference in your life by spending just one hour a day on some activity for the next term. Background reading, for example, or, preparing a bibliography. And the term plan and the weekly plan are the most important ones. However, a week is really the shortest time you can have to set an overview of your time. Now you need to set priorities for the term. Look out, how could you achieve those priorities and the result that you desire. If you can get into a habit of planning like this, you will soon find that you've actually had more time to spend on relaxation and other activities that you enjoy.

Now let's share some of the ideas that you've come up with and I'll divide you up into groups to share your ideas.

3. Today our lecture will focus on an interesting topic—Antarctica, a land of extremes. It is the coldest, highest, windiest, and highest continent anywhere on earth. Antarctica is the only continent that has never had an indigenous population of humans because it has always been such an extreme environment. But the new technologies developed over the last 200 years made it possible for people to reach these icy shores to explore and study the Antarctic. Many scientists claim that Antarctica is a part of other continents because most of the Antarctic is dry. But scientists can only go there in summer and almost no one stays there more than six months because the sun rises and sets only once a year at the South Pole, which means there are six months of daylight, followed by six months of darkness. Antarctica is freezing cold due to the icy water and wickedly high winds around it.

Nowadays more and more people have interest in knowing the mysterious continent. The good news is that people can fulfill the dream without going to the Antarctic but just to the international Antarctic center, a research center, home to the United States, the Italian, and the NZ Antarctic Programmes, located in Christchurch, New Zealand. Now the International Antarctic Centre is a modern day working Antarctic campus because of Christchurch, which is known as the world's Gateway to the Antarctic. The International Antarctic Centre is the world's best Antarctic attraction, providing visitors with an interactive, fun and exciting view of the Antarctic.

Antarctica has the distinction of being the most peaceful place on Earth. No wars have ever been fought on Antarctica. No sovereign country rules it. Tourists and scientists don't need a passport, a visa, or anyone's permission to visit. This 'Zone of Peace' is dedicated to science, with a multinational treaty that prohibits mining or acting on land claims, the famous Antarctic treat signed on December 1, 1959 by twelve nations, and which came into force on June 23, 1961, after it had been ratified by all parties. The treaty comprised some 14 Articles that the nations were prepared to agree on for successful co-existence in the Antarctic.

Two major accomplishments of the Antarctic Treaty were to preserve Antarctica for peaceful purposes and to avoid a confrontation among the claimant states on the issue of territorial claims and to enhance the protection of the Antarctic environment and dependent and associated ecosystems.

4. While the list of Australian environmental problems is long and growing, it is difficult to be certain of the extent to which population growth is a contributing factor. Clearly, the relationship between the environment and population is complex. To explore it further, we need first to look at Australian population growth. Nobody knows how many Aboriginal people lived here before European settlement: estimates range between 300,000 and 1.5 million. By 1887 there were probably about 3 million people, of mostly European origin, living in the colonies. Another hundred years later, in 1996, a national census counted 17.9 million Australians.

Australia's population continues to increase, mainly because of immigration. Immigrants add to the population in two ways: first, the immigrants themselves; and secondly, their Australian-born children. Australia has many environmental problems: land degradation, land clearing, air pollution, vulnerable water supplies. There are more, but that will do for a start.

Consider, for example, the issue of consumption of material resources. On average, Australians have become steadily richer over the last few decades. As monetary wealth has increased, so has consumption: as a nation we now own more goods, use more energy, eat more processed food and have larger houses than ever before.

All this consumption can create environmental problems: in effect, the populated areas of Australia act like a sink to our natural resources, draining the continent of nutrients, minerals and water. Australia is the world's driest inhabited continent. In many areas of Australia rainfall is limited or highly seasonal, over 80% in the coastal cities, and farmers have to overuse water stored in dams, water from beneath the ground or water from major rivers to irrigate their crops. Australian consume more water mainly for drinking, including some very water intensive industries.

Economic and population growth also causes a big increase of pollutants mainly as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The impact of automobile pollution is a major policy concern, bringing the greenhouse effect, especially in areas such as Queensland, Perth and Western Sydney. In March 2000, Australia released the Review of Fuel Quality Requirements for Australian Transport, which examines the benefits of cleaner, more efficient transport, as well as addresses the need to raise Australia's fuel efficiency standards. The increase use of other energies, such as wind and waterpower may be another way to improve the atmospheric condition.

Australian soils have naturally low fertility because they are very old. Old soils have been leached or drained of their nutrients. This means they do not contain many reserves of nutrients that can be used by a plant to grow. Degradation of soils is another significant problem facing Australian agriculture.

5. Leprosy is considered to be a special public health problem, owing to the permanent disabilities it causes as well as its social consequences such as discrimination and stigma. It currently affects over 1 million people in Africa, Asia, South America and the Pacific, and WHO estimates that between 2 and 3 million individuals are permanently disabled as a result of it. Although all the registered cases are in treatment, it is estimated that during the period 2000 ~ 2005, about 2.5 million people affected by leprosy need to be detected and treated.

Leprosy occurs when the *Mycobacterium leprae* bacteria attacks tissues in the person's body. There are three forms of leprosy: lepromatous, the most serious type, which damages the upper respiratory tract, eyes, testes, nerves, and skin; tuberculoid, which affects peripheral nerves and, sometimes, the surrounding skin, especially on the face, arms, legs, and buttocks; borderline, which has characteristics of both lepromatous and tuberculoid leprosy. Leprosy is caused by the bacteria *Mycobacterium leprae*. It is spread through contact with nasal secretions from an untreated, infected person. Close contact over a period of time is needed to transmit leprosy. It is not highly contagious, but it can also be transmitted through skin breaks, such as one made with a contaminated needle.

Prevention involves avoiding close physical contact with a person who has untreated leprosy. Eliminating leprosy has implications beyond simply resolving a public health problem. The disease is closely linked with poverty and typically affects the poorest of the poor. The World Health Organization, or WHO, has developed treatment guidelines that include a combination of antibiotics-multidrug therapy.

Although MDT is available free of charge, significant numbers of people affected by leprosy are still not on treatment. The reasons are numerous. Many health care providers do not recognize leprosy in its early stages. Health care services are often inadequate and understaffed especially when one moves off the tarred roads. Patients have to travel, and often walk, long distances for diagnosis and treatment. Even though the drugs themselves are free of charge, getting treatment can be expensive for patients and their families in terms of travel and other incidental expenses as well as lost wages. A further complication is the web of fear and prejudice which continues to shroud leprosy. Some people delay seeking treatment for fear of the social consequences. At times they do not even know that an effective treatment is available free of charge. This often leads to physical disabilities and can result in exclusion from society and a descent to poverty.

It was clear that a radically different approach was needed in order to detect and treat these hidden cases—one which relied on people coming forward for treatment on their own initiative. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, we developed a social marketing approach to leprosy to generate and meet 'demand' for leprosy services. This involved large scale advertising campaigns to improve their awareness of leprosy and dispel the fear surrounding the disease, while improving the network of clinics where leprosy could be diagnosed and treated.

6. Healthy street trees play an integral role in the city's ecological health, historical identity, aesthetic value, and quality of life. Trees benefit communities in a number of important ways. Trees reduce wind speed, decrease in energy costs, improve in air and water quality, decrease in soil erosion and mitigate noise pollution by buffering the noise level of the city. Trees also help to reduce the air temperature around them through the evaporation of water from their leaves, acting as nature's air conditioner.

Let's see the benefit to water and air quality in detail. Climate change is one of the most serious challenges to the environment, to human health, and to the global economy. It is caused by the accumulation of greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide, that are produced from the burning of fossil fuels, agriculture, and industrial activities. Forests affect and are affected by climate change. Forest fires and the decomposition and decay of wood and forest litter are carbon sources whereas growing forests are carbon sinks because they sequester and store atmospheric carbon.

Trees absorb and store the water from rain and snow only to gradually release it later, avoiding rapid fluctuations in stream and river levels and disastrous downstream flooding. Water shortages and poor water quality can cause major problems for irrigated agriculture and can pose a health risk. Forests assist in soil conservation. They provide a protective blanket for the soil against wind and water erosion.

7. The Rosemary Child Care Center has been established as safe, loving places where parents may leave their children on a full or part time schedule. The primary objective of our program is to make a positive contribution to the development of each child. We will attempt to expose each child to a variety of experiences in order to arouse their curiosity, challenge their physical and mental abilities and encourage self-expression. We will provide a stimulating environment which will encourage each child to develop and respond with new skills, at their own rate. Above all, we will try to develop in each child a positive self image. For those disabled children, we supply special computers and wheeled chairs. A loving atmosphere with an emphasis on safety and courtesy will promote the development of self confidence and encourage the acquisition of skills used in social interaction and creative experiences.

Active involvement with materials offers children opportunities for learning, development of skills, and a sense of mastery of their environment. Center staff set limits to ensure the physical safety and emotional security of each child.

All Head Teachers have degrees or child care credentials and are first-aid certified. Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten teachers have the certificates in physical activities, music and painting. We are proud to have a low turnover rate among our staff helping to keep a consistent environment for your child. Teacher's Assistants also have a strong background in Early Childhood Education. To ensure individual attention, while still preparing children for the adjustment to larger classes, the kindergarten class often has 22 children, but limited to 24

children, with two teachers.

Formal parent-teacher conferences are held twice each school year, to keep you well-informed of your child's progress. Teacher conferences are also available, by request, throughout the school year.

Our Center is open Monday through Friday, from 7:00 AM until 6:00 PM. Children are accepted from 8 weeks until 6 years old and are divided into groups based on age and developmental readiness. A parent-provided lunch allows for personal choices, individual needs and close monitoring of nutritional intake. A snack is provided by the Center in the morning and the afternoon. All children, with the exception of school age, rest or nap after lunch. You can choose full-time or part-time for your children. But the fees are different, for example, we charge \$250 a week for only half time in the center. But if you choose full-time, the fees are relatively cheap. And last but not least, if you want to leave children to us, remember to provide your doctor's name and emergency contact number for any emergency.

For more information about enrolling your child at our Child Care Center, please call our office below.

8. London has an underground system, popularly known as the 'Tube'. It is the largest urban transport system in Europe, which covers the entire centre of the city and almost all areas in, what Londoners call, Greater London.

Londoners and commuters, who travel to and from their work and the city, heavily use the underground system. So don't be surprised if your train is packed with passengers, just squeeze yourself in or wait for the next packed train.

In the beginning the underground system is quite confusing because of all the different lines and the directions (northbound, southbound and so on). Also some of the lines have trains that service different stations. An example is the Northern line where half of the trains travel via Bank and the other half via Charing Cross. If you are not familiar with the underground system, I advise you to get a map of the London Underground and plan your trip in advance. This way you know where you have to switch trains and what trains you have to take.

The biggest part of London Underground (both track and trains) is outdated. Some of the lines even still use a signaling system dating back to the sixties. What I noticed is that trains used to travel through the centre of London are modern, while on other lines the old (and sometimes crappy) trains are used. This often causes delays, cancellation of trains and sometimes trains do not run on a certain part of the line for hours on a stretch.

If the trains are running however, it is the quickest way to get from one place to another, because traffic in London is hell.

I was surprised how expensive the London underground system is. London is divided into 6 circular zones, where zone 1 and 2 cover the centre of London. The other zones are located in

circles around the centre. Of course traveling to or through zones 1 and 2 are the most expensive.

I think that for a public transport that is so heavily used, the prices are ridiculous. But apparently the organization behind it is still unable to make any profit at all.

9. Today we will talk about the Aztecs, the Indian people dominating central Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest. They arrived in the Valley of Mexico from the north toward the end of the 12th century, and until the founding of their capital, built on a one-square mile island in an enormous shallow lake, they were a poor, nomadic tribe absorbing the culture of nearby states. For the next century they maintained a precarious political autonomy while paying tribute, mainly goods particularly crops, to neighboring tribes, but by alliance, treachery, and conquest during the 15th and early 16th century, they became a powerful political and cultural group. While it is believed that the city had a minimum of 100 thousand inhabitants, others estimate that this population surpassed 200 thousand. In 1521 the Spaniards conquered its capital and many of its great buildings were ruined.

By absorption of other cultural elements and by conquest, the Aztec achieved a composite civilization, based on the heritage of early inhabitants. They attained a high degree of development in engineering, architecture, art, mathematics, and astronomy. The Aztec calendar utilized a 260-day year and a 52-year time cycle. Aztec's skill in engineering was evident in the fortifications of their island capital. The Aztec further developed sculpture, weaving, metalwork, ornamentation, music, and picture writing for historical records. Agriculture was well advanced and trade flourished. They developed wetland areas for agriculture by means of chinampas, or floating gardens. The garden was built on a raft and on market-day the whole raft could be taken to the market via the canal, the produce harvested and sold.

The political and social organization was based on three castes — nobility, priesthood, and military and merchants. The priesthood was a powerful political as well as religious force. Aztec government was relatively centralized, and the Aztec had a large and efficient army. Prisoners of war were used for human sacrifice to satisfy the many gods of the Aztec pantheon, the chief god, who was god of war. The Aztec had very strong religious beliefs and built splendid temples and pyramids to honour their many gods.

10. The story of the invention of the airplane is a fairy tale. It is the story of how two honest, straightforward, hard-working Americans accomplished something fantastic and magical — opening the skies to all mankind. Their success came so suddenly and from such an unexpected quarter that their contemporaries scientists and engineers could not believe the Wrights had done what they claimed. Early in the 1700s, inventors succeeded understanding two important contributions to airplane invention: the style of perfecting a glider before attempting powered flight and a table of the lift provided by curved wings. Then efforts to invent an airplane became

commonplace in the 1890's. The majority of the efforts were in Europe.

The Wrights began their efforts to invent the airplane by carefully studying what others had done before. The Wright brothers read everything they could get their hands on, exhibited an unusual ability to judge the worth of ideas they read, discarding as useless some widely-held superstitions in the field, identifying the hard facts, and carefully integrating bits and fragments of knowledge scattered through the literature. By careful study, the Wrights identified the best features of past aircraft and employed aeronautical theory about the lift of wings to design their first craft. Although it did not perform as expected, it was among the best gliders that had ever been built.

But the whole story is not that simple. Their first two gliders, flown in 1900 and 1901, failed to perform as the Wrights had hoped. They found that the gliders did not provide enough lift nor were they fully controllable. So they built a wind tunnel and conducted experiments to determine the best wing shape for an airplane. This enabled them to build a glider with sufficient lift, and concentrate on the problem of control. They were the first to understand how the lift from the aerofoil changes in flight, and the first to design their propellers as a form of aerofoil. Toward the end of the 1902 flying season, their third glider became the first fully controllable aircraft, with roll, pitch, and yaw controls.

During the winter of 1902~1903, with the help of their mechanic, Charlie Taylor, the Wrights designed and built a gasoline engine light enough and powerful enough to propel an airplane. They also designed the first true airplane propellers and built a new, powered aircraft. On December 17, 1903, they made the first sustained, controlled flights in a powered aircraft. They contributed to the world their method of lateral control in heavier-than-air flight.

Part 5 Matching

1. Complete the table showing who is allowed to visit.

As for the hospital regulations, it's not everyone who can visit a sick patient. People in intensive care can only be visited by their immediate family. We let children of the immediate family in to visit people in intensive care, but we don't like to do it. It's very hard on the children, and it may distress the patient. However, if the patient asks for the child, and the family agrees, that's OK. Furthermore, we let children in maternity in. They're very pleased to see their parents. The rule in maternity is everyone may visit. But the surgical ward is different. We don't allow children in the surgical ward because of the danger of infection, and as you know we restrict the hours. And in emergency, people are allowed to visit all the time and we rely on patients' relatives to be there for them.

2. Complete the table. Write A for art, S for sports and T for Travel.

- Speaker 1: This is a great collection of books, isn't it?
- Speaker 2: Very impressive. Who gave them to us?
- Speaker 1: Apparently the donor was a book reviewer. There are a lot of books about sport. Here's one. *My Life in Cricket*.
- Speaker 2: That's certainly sports. Who's the author?
- Speaker 1: Peter Macfarnab. He also wrote *Journeys Through Spain*. Next one is Simon Gale. He wrote *Classic Music Beauty*. Anything else?
- Speaker 2: No. Do you have anything by Pam Campbell?
- Speaker 1: *Wandering in Greece, Travels in The Amazon and Trip Guide to Africa*.
- Speaker 2: Sounds like she got around.
- Speaker 1: Next one is Toni Fiorello, who has a list of books about baseball. *Baseball for Everyone* and *I Love You The Baseball*. He is not a one-topic writer. He also wrote *Modern Art Development, The Origin of Ballet*.
- Speaker 2: I've got a specialist here. Sally Kezik on tennis.
- Speaker 1: Another specialist, John Wells. He has three books, one in each category. A varied talent.

3. Complete the table. Write A or B for the Personality Type and H or U for the Physical Condition.

- Professor: Medical researchers and psychologists have identified a distinction between type A and type B personalities. One study found that 60% of the managers they surveyed were clearly type A. They work long, hard hours under the conditions that lead to overload and burnout. They often take work home and they constantly compete with themselves, always trying to do better. Type B is different. They are more patient and take a broader view of things. Although they are not on a fast track to the top like type As, they can be successful at the very top in the executive positions of big corporations and live better and longer than type As. Mary, which type do you belong to?
- Mary: I can't leave the office until I finish all my workload and I often set high standards that I find extremely difficult to maintain.
- Professor: Try to change your behaviors, at least in some aspects, otherwise, you will often feel frustrated and you'll be easy to catch disease. Carol, you seem to be happy and patient to everything.
- Carol: Yes. I finally know what type I belong to. Thank you, professor.

Part 6 Short-answer questions

1. Listen to a report about the night shift workers.

Shift work particularly night shift, is considered to have adverse effect on the employee's health as well as his personal and social life.

Partial sleep deprivation is the main problem that affects the health of shift workers. Night work disturbs the circadian rhythm in the human body. This is an internal body clock that is regulated by the cycle of light and dark. It regulates a number of physiological functions such as body temperature, hormone secretion, heart rate, blood pressure, respiration, digestion and mental alertness. It lets us know, among other things, when to sleep and when to eat. Shift workers can have health problems because this internal clock is disturbed.

Shift workers and extended hour workers suffer from sleep disturbances and the physiological consequences, such as the increased stomach and heart disease, then further depression from negative health effects. You can also be suffering from sleepiness or fatigue and this can have a detrimental effect on your work performance, even a tendency or accidents to happen.

Social isolation can be another real problem for the shift worker. Those who work at night and sleep during the day have difficulty in finding time for their spouses, their family and their pal group relationship. A study shows that shift work increases the risk of divorce by 7 to 11 percent in the United States.

2. Listen to a traveling introduction from a local travel agency.

Hello, everyone. As you know, this agency has specialized in tours and independent travel to the Czech public for over 20 years. It's a magnificent place to visit, but it's not always as easy or as comfortable as it might be. So this tour is designed to help you handle the bureaucratic hassles and to give time and energy to enjoy the beauty of this breath-taking country.

The first hassle is visa. Nowadays, Esmian visas are needed by almost all nationalities. The normal visa lasts just 90 days, but a renewal is possible. It warrants you to have plenty of time when applied. From my experience, I suggest, two months should do it. The latest confirmed price is 30 pounds, but it should be noted and a lot of our old time travelers tell us that the price may change without notice, and hold up the visa processing. So ring up the Esmian embassy and check the price before sending out the forms.

Now for those of us intending to take Esmian as part of a longer tour and want to wait till you get to another country, do remember that some Esmian consulates in neighboring countries require you to provide a letter from your own embassy, just to confirm your nationality. You can

find a list of major embassies throughout the world in the student handbook on page 13. Oh, and one more thing, check whether you need a multiple entry visa if you are leaving and re-entering Esmia on your tour.

Now, some miscellaneous general advice, firstly, if you are rich enough to bring in over one thousand US dollars in cash or traveler's check to Esmia, you need to fill in the currency form. Don't forget this. You could get into trouble if you don't.

You must declare all of your items, such as video cameras on a tourist written export form, which you can arrange to carry in advance.

Regarding the health regulations, although Esmia is becoming a healthier country with every passing years, it's still distrusted in the part of the neighboring countries, and therefore it's worthwhile carrying a health certificate. The one you need is BM276.

Now, all of you here are students. The Esmian Transport Authority, for example, issues a special youth fare card which you can get in a railway station. Just show your international student card. Information about getting this is in the handbook. And give us passport photos. And by the way, because there is so much bureaucracy in Esmia, we advise you to take at least twelve passport photos with you.

Finally, a bit on currency. Pounds won't get you very far in Esmia these days, so they're not good. We advise people to carry either Yen or Australian dollars. US dollars are starting to cause difficulties because of fraud scandals. Do carry traveler's checks but we advise medium denominations. Large denominations increase the likelihood of theft and small ones increase commission charges.

Now as I mentioned earlier, this student handbook has a wealth of the information.

3. Listen to a lecture in a civilization course.

Maori, people of New Zealand, as you know, are believed to have migrated in early times from other islands of Polynesia. Their traditional asserts that seven canoes brought their ancestors just to New Zealand. The Maori language is closely related to Rarotongan, Tahitian, Hawaiian, and other languages spoken on the islands lying East of Samoa in the South Pacific. In the early 19th cent., at the end of their war against European encroachment, they numbered about 100,000. The number later dwindled to 40,000. Largely through efforts of their own chiefs, however, they have reemerged as an economically self-sufficient minority in New Zealand, and their population today is about 225,000. Few people would claim that the Maoris are fully included in the New Zealand societal community, however. They have their own members of parliament, but tend to be little concerned with general political issues and to limit their interests almost entirely to Maori affairs.

4. Listen to a talk about the Australian post.

Australia Post can deliver items of all sizes, shapes and weights. Prices and delivery times will vary depending on what you are sending and what size of what you send. Australian Post uses advanced letter sorting technology to read the address on each envelope electronically. These machines work best when address formats are structured in a consistent manner.

You need to demonstrate the address clearly as follows:

- (1) The top line should contain the recipient's name.
- (2) The second last line should contain the number and the name of the street, or Post Office Box or locked bag number if applicable.
- (3) The last line should contain the place name or post office of delivery, State or Territory abbreviation and postcode. This line should be printed in capitals without punctuation or underlining. For overseas mail the country name should be in capitals on the bottom line.

For your convenience, we also provide prepaid envelopes or peel-and-stick stamps pre-purchased from our postal outlets.

You can also mail parcel through our well-developed service system. Parcel postage prices are calculated on three factors: the size and weight of your parcel, the distance it has to travel, and how soon you would like it to arrive at its destination. For example, if you want a road service for parcels weighing up to 20kg throughout Australia, you can choose the Regular parcel. Price varies with weight and distance. But if you want a guarantee of next business day delivery, you have to choose the Express Post parcel but pay more.

Australia Post is committed to providing high-quality mail and parcel services to all Australians. Our enthusiastic, professional people will build a progressive commercial corporation through a commitment to high levels of customer satisfaction.

5. Listen to a lecture in a psychiatry conference.

Therapeutic recreation is the provision of Treatment Services and the provision of Recreation Services to persons with illnesses or disabling conditions. Therapists treat and maintain the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of clients using a variety of techniques, including the use of arts and crafts, animals, sports, games, dance and movement, drama, music, and community outings. Therapists help individuals reduce depression, stress, and anxiety. They also help individuals recover basic motor functioning and reasoning abilities, build confidence, and socialize effectively to enable greater independence, as well as to reduce or eliminate the effects of illness or disability. Additionally, they help integrate people with disabilities into the community by helping them use community resources and recreational activities. Recreational therapists should not be confused with recreation and fitness workers, who organize recreational activities primarily for enjoyment.

Community-based therapeutic recreation specialists may work in park and recreation departments, special education programs for school districts, or programs for older adults and people with disabilities. Included in the latter group are programs and facilities such as assisted living, adult day care, and substance abuse rehabilitation centers.

A bachelor's degree in therapeutic recreation, or in recreation with a concentration in therapeutic recreation, is the usual requirement for entry-level positions. Persons may qualify for paraprofessional positions with an associate degree in therapeutic recreational or a health care related field. An associate degree in recreational therapy; training in art, drama, or music therapy; or qualifying work experience may be sufficient for activity director positions in nursing homes. Therapists may advance to supervisory or administrative positions, but a master's degree is always needed.

There are approximately 160 programs that prepare recreational therapists. Most offer bachelor's degrees, although some also offer associate, master's, or doctoral degrees.

To presently become certified, specialists must have a bachelor's degree, pass a written certification examination, and complete an internship of at least 360 hours. Beginning in 2003, however, specialists will be required to complete an internship of at least 480 hours, in addition to the degree and examination requirements.

Overall employment of recreational therapists has increased 13 times in the past 10 years. Recreational therapists held about 29,000 jobs in 2000 but 35,000 this year. The rapidly growing number of older adults is expected to spur job growth for therapeutic recreation specialists and recreational therapy paraprofessionals in assisted living facilities, adult daycare programs, and social service agencies. Continued growth is also expected in community residential facilities, as well as day care programs for individuals with disabilities.

6. Listen to a lecture about the movie development.

The concept of moving images as entertainment was not a new one by the latter part of the 19th century. The first successful photographs of motion were made in 1877 and 1878 by a British photographer working in California. Muybridge took a series of photographs of a running horse. For his project, Muybridge set up a row of cameras with strings attached to their shutters. When the horse ran by, it broke each string in succession, tripping the shutters. As a result, in some of the photographs, people could see horses running with four feet off the ground.

Edison is credited for the invention of the Kinetoscope. But in fact, Edison's assistant, Dickson, was given the task of inventing the device in June 1889, possibly because of his background as a photographer. In November of 1889, Dickson devised a crude camera and filmed his first motion picture of fellow assistant, entitled *Monkey Shines*, then presented what he called the Kinetoscope to Edison, who immediately put a team on it. The Kinetoscope was a box with a

peep hole that allowed one person to watch an approximately five second long film. The Kinetoscope was a powerful viewing experience but a private one, meant for an individual or perhaps a family. Edison constructed the first movie studio in 1893. That year, Edison's assistant sneezed in front of the camera. The film was entitled *Record of a Sneeze* and was the first film ever to be copyrighted. Kinetoscope parlors opened up in New York and soon San Francisco, Washington, Atlantic City, Baltimore, and Chicago.

However, they were soon replaced by projection machines that threw greatly enlarged pictures on a screen. These new machines allowed many people to view a single film at the same time. Other inventors in Europe were working on a way of projecting motion pictures. In Germany, Emil and Max develop their own film projector. The 'true' debut of the motion picture is therefore usually dated at December 28, 1895 in Paris, where at the Grand Cafe the Lumiere brothers had their first paying audience. By the middle of January, everyone in Paris was rushing to see these 'animated photographs'. The demand for motion pictures became greater. Film screenings soon became a popular entertainment in a number of cities.

Films were made without recorded synchronized sound. However, exhibitors sometimes accompanied the images with music or lectures, or even used offscreen live actors to provide dialogue. Later, printed titles were inserted within the films. The titles gave dialogue, descriptions of action, or commentary. Titles permitted the international circulation of films, because translated titles could easily replace the originals.

Edison's company dominated the early years of American moviemaking through its control of patents on filmmaking equipment. Edwin S. Porter, who worked for Edison, became a leader in shifting film production from current events toward storytelling.

The movies talk. During the 1920's, engineers in the United States and Germany were working to develop a technology that could add synchronous recorded sound to movies. By the mid-1920's, a few systems were ready for demonstration.

The first sound film to create a sensation was *The Jazz Singer* (1927). Although silent for much of its length, in a few scenes the popular American entertainer sang and spoke in synchronous sound. The arrival of sound gave new emphasis to the role of language in cinema. Many countries strengthened their film industries out of national pride in their language and culture. In most countries, the dialogue of foreign films was translated into the home language. In other countries, however, such films were almost always played in their original version, with printed English subtitles projected on the bottom of the film.

7. Listen to a talk about Australian new passport policy.

Australia has announced it's revising its passport laws. But the government says it's now time for a re-think on how the law can be changed to improve national security and fight identity fraud.

Australia has also agreed to accept a U-S demand for a more high-tech passport, incorporating biometric facial technology to make identification more certain.

Australia has no national identification document or ID card. Thus, the Federal Government describes the passport as Australia's premier identity document — just as useful to open a bank account as it is in leaving the country.

But Identity fraud is increasing, costing Australia over a billion dollars a year, according to public service estimates, and obviously identity fraud carries with it great risks.

The penalty for identity fraud will rise from a maximum of two years jail to ten years. The new law will also give the Foreign Minister broader, defined powers to cancel a passport and prevent someone from leaving Australia.

Where we haven't got sufficient evidence, it's very hard to deny somebody a passport. I think we would want to enforce very substantially our capability to deny passports to people who might be proposing to travel overseas to cause harm to others — be they causing harm through criminal activity, such as terrorism, or if they were to cause harm through engaging in child sex or whatever it may be. We want to toughen up that capacity. But obviously that has to be done in a way that is consistent with our traditional civil liberties in Australia and privacy.

The changes to the Passport Act will set the parameters for new technology to identify passport holders. In part, Canberra is responding to a United States demand that countries that presently have visa free entry to America, such as Australian tourists, must introduce biometric identification by October. Without the new ID system, the 400,000 Australians who visit the US each year would have to be fingerprinted and photographed. The system will turn the standard personal photograph into a facial biometric identifier, contained in a microchip in the passport. Australia has to decide to use the unique physical characteristics of the face, rather than the other approach which uses the iris of a person's eye.

8. Listen to a talk in a students' orientation.

Australia's education system, a mixture of public and private schools and institutions, has amongst the highest participation rates in the world, with 31 percent of the adult population completing tertiary education. Distance and external educational programs are available at pre-school, primary and secondary levels, as well as vocational courses and university degrees. Australian universities spent about AUD2.8 billion on research and development in 2000, which represents around a third of all Australian spending in those areas. The last 20 years has also seen a big increase in the number of international students studying in Australia.

However as the international students, you have to keep it in mind that adapting to a new culture and a different education system aren't easy, particularly for teenagers or students who've never been away from home before. A lot of students complain about the early experience at the

University of Melbourne. 'Adjustment problems to the climate, the culture and the workload, adapting to a new way of teaching. Making new friends too, creates a lot of stress.' But many students have well adapted and now enjoying themselves.

It's a very multicultural place, a very cosmopolitan city, and that's really what you should be seeking when you came here. It's a very open society and it's rather non-judgemental in comparison to the place where you come from. I hope all of you will enjoy your stay here in Australia and our university.

9. Listen to a talk about the Marshall Islands.

For those who want to travel to some specific places, I will introduce you to the Marshall Islands. Majuro, a 30-mile-long atoll, is the capital and main urban center of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Almost half the Marshall Islands' present population of around 60,000 live in Majuro. Along with administrative offices and tourist amenities, the city's attractions include a relatively pristine stretch of beach called Laura.

The atoll has 57 small islets, the largest of which are connected by a single 55-kilometre stretch of paved road, making Majuro appear to be one long, narrow island. Robert Louis Stevenson called the atoll the 'Pearl of the Pacific' when he visited in 1889, but it's a far less pristine Majuro that one sees today. Majuro is the most Westernized of the Marshall Islands, but there's still a lot that can be learned about life in the islands from a visit. You can grasp what it's like to live on a ribbon of land so narrow that as often as not you can see the ocean on both sides. By visiting Laura Village, at the westernmost end of the mainland, you can find a rural life-style somewhat similar to that of the outer islands. While there, make use of the islands' best beach and Majuro Peace Park, a memorial built by the Japanese and dedicated to those who died in the East Pacific during World War II.

The Marshall Islands' economy is based on farming, fishing (especially tuna), and tourism. Coconut products account for 90 percent of the nation's export volume.

Food cultivation on the islands has always been caught as catch can. Fish and seafood provide the bulk of the nonvegetable dishes, with tuna a staple of the catch. On land, breadfruit, coconut, arrowroot, yams, taro and pumpkins are the traditional mealtime mainstays. With the increasing Westernization of the Pacific, North American junk food has been increasingly dominating more traditional staples; on the rise too are the related health problems of obesity, diabetes, high blood-pressure and alcoholism.

One craft once common in the Marshall Islands is canoe building. The old canoes could reach a length of 100ft (30m) and carry up to 40 people, with supplies for open-sea voyages that could last more than a month. The smaller and faster type was used mainly for fishing inside the lagoons.

Marshallese and English are both official languages of the islands and are commonly spoken throughout the country. If you reach the island, you will hear a lot of, Yokwe yuk, their traditional greeting means 'Love to you.'

10. Listen to a report about the elderly.

What do the elderly feel? When people get to their 70s and 80s, the maladies of the institutionalized: loneliness, helplessness, boredom, and cognitive decline will come. How to help them overcome the problems is the biggest issue. Nowadays, some volunteers originated the idea of teaching the elderly access to the internet. Pauline Allen is one of those who has started using the Internet, 'I thought I was through with life, I was ready for a rocking chair, because I was 86 years old. And I haven't found the rocking chair, yet. But, I found the keyboard.'

A volunteer helping senior citizens work a web session on the Internet says, 'the average age of my students is around 68. All are in nursing or assisted care homes. I used family relationships to introduce them to the World Wide Web.'

A lot of elders don't live with their children, even not in the same city. The opportunity to connect, to cross the time and space, is incredibly precious opportunity to them.

Ninety-four year old Ruth Hyman is a star pupil and instructor. She says, 'When I send a letter to my grandchildren, and great grandchildren, they hang it up in their offices, just like I used to hang their drawings on my refrigerator. Ha, ha.'

Dixon Moorehouse says, 'I just wish I was 15 years old and getting to learn all this.' The seniors call their weekly meetings Monday Night Live. And many say the meetings have given them new life.

David Lansdale says, 'There's a collective benefit. There is an element, tremendous element of therapy. Remember we started as a support group.'

Ruth Hyman says, 'Three years ago, they told me I wasn't going to live. But I showed them, and got work, and I've worked ever since.'

It's a really great way to spark up the lives of the elderly and more people should begin to think about what the elderly need.

Get them wired to the Internet!

Part 7 Labeling a map

1. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

Since you are not familiar with the campus, I will show you right now. When you walk in the gate, there is a big concrete playground in front of you, which has these seats around the outside

that you can rest or for some snacks. Look at the left! There is an office block—the principal's office and a nurse's clinic and small dental clinic on the right. The classroom you will go in during your first year is directly across the playground from the gate, and your second year classroom will be different, just to the left of that. There were a couple of fields behind the classroom and down the hill to the right.

2. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

I will introduce you the most famous building on campus—Victoria Library. The library is just located where there are two buildings together. The library is just in front of another one building and you can find it easily. It has a history of 100 years and it's the oldest building even in the town. People always say the oldest building is the theater, to the northeast of us. Of course, we are in the main hall. In fact, the library was constructed one year earlier than the theater. If you are interested, you can go to the library to check by yourself. The last place you maybe want to know is the stadium. It's just near the theater to the right. Ok, everybody. I hope you are clear right now.

3. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

Welcome to the new house we just moved in yesterday. It's got four bedrooms, so there's one we can use for a study. My sister and I live in the two adjoining bedrooms having a connecting door, because we need our own free space. Beside my room, there is a small room that is laundry. My brother, Jack is in the one near the bathroom, but he is not too happy about that. The big one at the front would be best for a study, because we can get at least two desks in there! And it's right on the street, so a bit noisy for a bedroom.

4. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

Student: Can you tell me how to get to my room, please?

Manager: Of course. You're in the new wing, which is very freshly painted and pleasant. But I'm afraid you're going to have to go to a couple of other offices before you can have the key. You're in the Administration Office now. Leave this office and turn right and go to the end of the hall. The last office is the Fees Office, where you can pay the balance of your room deposit. They will give you a receipt.

Student: Ok.

Manager: After you have been to the Fees Office come back past Administration. You'll see a very large room at the north western corner of the building. You can't miss it. That's the Student Lounge, and if you go in there you can meet some of the other

students and see who'll have a room near you.

Student: That's good. Can I get a cup of coffee there?

Manager: Yes, there is a vending machine in the corner. Then go to the Key Room, which is opposite the lift and next to the library, show them your receipt, and you can pick up your key there.

Student: My luggage was sent on ahead. Do you know where I should collect it?

Manager: The Box Room is next to the women's toilet. You'll have to get the key from the Key Room.

Student: Thank you.

5. Label the map.

Advisor: Actually before we go outside and walk around, let's look at the big wall map. Now, did you come here from the gate?

Student: Yes, that's right. I walked down here, passed the gymnasium, so I had to go right passing the library, and then, yeah, back up the other side of the court. Then I went into the wrong building.

Advisor: Yeah. Lots of people do that. They go to the north door of the Environmental Science Building. Anyhow, you got here. So now let's have a quick look at where the other areas are and then we will go over to Veterinary Clinical Sciences Block. We will introduce you to some of the colleagues.

Student: Oh, yes. That will be good.

Advisor: Ok. I'll start right over here in the western area, and move across to the southeast. Now right over there is the Student Village. And if you come down pass the Student Village, there is the Child Care Center.

Student: Thanks.

6. Label the map.

I have never been to this place but my friend has bought me the street directory. Let's look at it carefully. The primary school is in Tulip St. number 252. Go down the St., cross over Rose Rd. and that's the kindergarten. Walk past the kindergarten down Rose Rd. to the corner, and on the opposite corner is the Post Office.

7. Listen to the tape and match the places to the appropriate letter on the map.

The art gallery is close to here. Those who are modern art lovers can go straight to the street and at the corner, you will find it. The hospital is also not too far. From the Exit, just turn right up

Mountain St., and turn left into Lake St. Go down Lake St. until you get to the Island St., then turn right. The bank is just opposite it at the corner. The Underground Station is nearby. Just turn left into Mountain St., cross over River St., and it's on your left opposite the grass. The Catholic Church is a little bit farther. Anyway you won't go there every day. Go down the River St. until you reach the Island St. and just turn left. And you will spot it easily.

8. Label the map.

Hello, everybody. Welcome to the orientation tour. I'll show you the facilities in the Northern area of the school. Behind me to my right there is a tall building near the rear entrance. That's our Chem. Lab. As you know our school places emphasis on chemistry and we get the first prize in the national chemistry tournament every year. The language lab is just next to the Chem. Lab. Girls' Dorm is near the rear entrance but in front of the boys' dorm. We have two cafeterias next to each other but the style is totally different. You can choose what you like. The Recreation Center is on the other side very close to the right entrance. Now we can go into the Recreation Center.

Part 8 Labeling a diagram

1. Which of the following graphs shows the pattern being described?

Here's a typical pattern for culture shock. At the beginning, on entering the new environment, the mood is often upbeat, even high. The person finds the new environment interesting, intriguing, and so on, but the attitudes can plunge as the problems start happening. You feel sad. Then as time goes on, the mood changes, gradually improves as the person learns to understand and cope with the environment, and then it reaches a stable ongoing pattern, like a plateau.

2. Match with the appropriate labels.

All the three products have guarantees, but the terms are different. For the walkman, the guarantee is only 6 months and labor is not included. If you go for repairs, you have to pay for the mechanic's time fixing it. The iron is better for 12 months although the labor is excluded. Only the camera gives you the best arrangement. Both parts and labor for 6 months. 6 months is too short. 6 months? No I made a mistake. It's 12 months, really good.

3. Which of the following pictures shows the person being described?

- (1) I will introduce our star player — John was selected college player of this year. As you know, he is the best known athlete in our school, and has led our school team to many

NCAA championships. He is in training right now, the handsome guy with a T-shirt is just John. Hey, Hello, John.

- (2) Have you seen our professor? That's her over there. She is wearing a bun. She is knowledgeable but very strict.
- (3) How about this one? The three-branch one just suits our auditorium's classical style, right? Come on, give me your suggestion. I don't want to be laughed at again for a wrong style match this time.
- (4) My twin sister is standing over there. She has blond long hair with bangs.
- (5) This is a long piece of metal about four centimeters long. It's got a hole in one end and the other end is pointed and sharp.
- (6) In this part, I will show you the climate pattern in Montenegro. We can see clearly from the graph that the climate in the north area is ordinary compared with others but the east area is outstanding.

4. Match with the appropriate labels.

The pie chart indicates that the farmers, who produce the cocoa bean, receive only 4% of the retail price. The supermarkets, on the other hand, receive 45%. A rather small 15% goes to the chocolate company, while 20% is taken by the government in the form of taxes.

5. Match with the appropriate labels.

- Speaker 1: I'm thinking of buying a hat for my father as his birthday gift but I haven't decided which one to buy. Can you help me?
- Speaker 2: Ok. This hat with a conical shape on the top like a castle turret costs 15 US Dollars. It's cheap. But the one with a cylindrical shape is good for the elderly. It's a little bit more expensive than the former, 20 US Dollars.
- Speaker 1: But it's too traditional. I want to find something special.
- Speaker 2: How about this one: 25 US Dollars, based on a circular stairway in an old building in London. The crowns are designed one on top of the other.
- Speaker 1: Good, I will pick this one.

Part 9 Flow chart completion

1. Welcome to ATA Bicycle Corp. Here we demonstrate our latest products. We like consumers to design their own bicycles on the net and we produce the bicycles according to their own design, which's already popular in some other countries. Let's begin with the frame, which is

designed by a young boy to fit his height and the color is bright and stylish. Besides the frame, the handlebar is still specially made to go well with the frame. I think you will care more about the hub. So look at the hub, made of formula alloy, sturdy and powerful. Around the hub is the flexible chain. The last one I will show you is the tires. Look at them carefully.

2. I like the look of this laptop. First, the screen is big and the built-in DVD-drive is on the left-hand. You know I like watching DVDS. It's more convenient than just a CD-drive. Can I try to press the keyboard? The keyboard feels, ur ... kind of uncomfortable. I don't know why. The keys are too small for my hands. Next, the mouse. No mouse? Yes, I can use the touch pad instead. Now I will try the touch pad. When I move my fingers over this area here, that moves the cursor in the direction I want but the speed is slow. The good thing is there is an on and off button. Last, let's check the floppy disk drive on the right-hand.

3. The new type of the vacuum cleaner is upright, great for large carpeted areas. It only weighs 3kg but is more powerful. I'll explain the new type in detail. I'll start with the handle, which is specially designed and easy to handle. Near the handle, is the on and off button. Once you press the on button, you can feel how powerful the motor of the cleaner is, enough to remove any dust particles, mites, and pollen. Next, there's the cord, which rewinds at the press of a button, saves time and there's no need for you to bend over. Last there's the filter. The lifetime filter has got three levels, the higher the level the more efficient the cleaner. If you have any questions, you can also check the user manual.

4. The interaction between the weather, the mosquitoes and the virus probably went something like this: the mild winter weather enables many of the mosquitoes to survive into the spring, which arrives early. In spring and summer, drought concentrates nourishing organic matter in their breeding areas and simultaneously lack of rain kills off mosquito predators, such as lacewing and ladybugs, that will otherwise have helped limit mosquito populations. Drought will also have led birds to gather more, at remaining water sources as they share fewer and smaller watering holes, many of which are shared, naturally, by mosquitoes. Once mosquitoes acquire the virus, the July heatwave that accompanies the drought will speed up the viral maturation inside the insects. Consequently, as infected mosquitoes seek blood meals, they can spread the virus to birds at a rapid rate. As bird after bird becomes infected, so do more mosquitoes, which ultimately fan out to infect human beings.

Chapter Five IELTS Listening Trial Tests

雅思聽力全真模擬試題

Test One

Section 1

Questions 1 ~ 10

Questions 1 ~ 7

Complete the table below. Write **no more than three words or a number** for each answer.

Selection Process for the Travel Magazine:

34 shortlisted including (1) _____ from (2) _____ applicants nationally.

13 chosen for a (3) _____ training course.

(4) _____ finalists selected as competitors.

Tasks of the Competitors:

(5) _____ and 10 articles every two weeks judged by (6) _____.

Competitors make their own (7) _____ and obtain approval.

Questions 8 ~ 10

Fill in the blanks below. Write **no more than three words or a number** for each answer.

Ray's friends help him in (8) _____.

The journey begins (9) _____.

A member experienced (10) _____ during the trip.