

## LISTENING

**A. Listen to the extract from a quiz show and circle the person who gets each question right. If neither Mary nor John gets the question right, circle “Neither”**

**Question 1**    Mary/ John/ Neither

**Question 2**    Mary/ John/ Neither

**Question 3**    Mary/ John/ Neither

**Question 4**    Mary/ John/ Neither

**Question 5**    Mary/ John/ Neither

**Question 6**    Mary/ John/ Neither

**B Listen to the first part of a radio programme and write a word or short phrase to complete the notes.**

### **Name of programme 1.**

**Name of presenter 2**

## People on future programmes: Socrates, 2

## Queen Elizabeth I

## Number of phone lines in the words 4

## Country with most phone lines 5

## Number of phone lines in the UK 6

**C Listen to the rest of the radio programme and choose the correct answer.**

## READING

- A. POOR COMMUNICATION
- B. HELPFUL METHOD
- C. PAST HOBBY
- D. BODY LANGUAGE

- E. ENJOYABLE GAMES
- F. HEALTH PROBLEMS
- G. MORE IMAGINATION

1. In just a few years mobile phones have become a common sight everywhere. Walk past any cafe and you will see people chatting on their phones or sending text messages. However, some people are concerned that the signals these phones send out may be bad for our health. They worry that holding a mobile close to your head might have an effect on your brain. So, it may be a good idea to use your ordinary phone when you can.

2. We learn a lot by reading, but what if you can't see the words on the page? Many blind people can read braille. Braille is a system of writing using raised dots on the page that you can feel with your fingers. A Frenchman called Louis Braille invented it in 1821, when he was just 12 years old. His system makes life easier for many thousands of blind people all over the world.

3. When we talk to someone, only a small part of our meaning is in what we say. Some people say that as little as 7% of our message is contained in our words. We use our hands to express ourselves and we use our faces to show that we are listening or to show how we feel. Our faces and our hands can also show things that we might want to hide, like the fact that we are lying, for example.

4. People can now use the Internet and e-mail to communicate with each other cheaply and quickly. Twenty years ago, however, this wasn't possible. In those days in Britain, some people used amateur radio to contact people all over the country, and even around the world. They had special radios in their houses that sent out radio signals. They contacted each other to exchange news about their lives and about the weather, or even to play games such as chess.

5. One of the most interesting types of radio programme is radio drama. Although some radio stations only broadcast music, some also produce plays for their listeners. Many people prefer listening to a play on the radio to watching it on TV because they can be more creative. On TV, the programme-makers decide exactly what a place or a person looks like. On radio, though, you can imagine it any way you like.

6. Before the invention of radio, it was almost impossible to communicate over large distances. The only way to communicate with people far away was to send a message or a letter with a person. People lit fires on hills as a signal to each other, but it wasn't a very good way of communicating. It was very difficult to find out what was happening in distant places and news often took weeks or even months to travel around the world.

1	2	3	4	5	6

## READING 2

### Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell was a famous scientist, teacher of deaf people and inventor, who is widely known for the creation of the telephone. His father, grandfather and brothers had all been associated with work on speech, and both his mother and wife were deaf. The family greatly influenced Bell's life and work, making him look past people's disadvantages and find solutions to help them.

Alexander Bell was born in 1847, in Edinburgh, Scotland. As a young child, Bell received his early schooling at home from his parents. At the age of 10 he asked his father for a middle name like his two brothers. For his 11th birthday, his father allowed him to adopt the middle name "Graham", which was the surname of a close family friend. However, for most of his life he remained "Aleck" to close relatives and friends.

Alexander attended the Royal High School in Edinburgh, which he left at age 15, completing the first four forms only. He was not a good pupil, to the disappointment of his father. His main interest was in the sciences, especially biology, and he was indifferent to other school subjects. After graduation from university, Bell became his father's assistant. He taught deaf people to talk by using his father's system.

Both of Bell's brothers died of tuberculosis. In 1870 his family, in search of a healthier climate, moved to Canada. Soon, Alexander was invited to Boston to teach at Sarah Fuller's School for the Deaf, the first such school in the world. Throughout his life Alexander Bell continued to educate deaf people.

From 1873 to 1876 Bell experimented with many inventions, including an electric speaking telegraph (the telephone). The money for his work came from the fathers of two of his students. One of these men had a deaf daughter, Mabel, who later became Bell's wife.

In 1876, at the age of 29, Alexander Bell invented his telephone and in 1877, he created the Bell Telephone Company. By 1886, over 150,000 people in the U.S. owned telephones. Later, Bell company engineers made numerous other improvements to the telephone. However, Bell considered his most famous invention an interruption to his real work as a scientist and refused to have a telephone in his study.

Although Alexander Graham Bell is most often associated with the invention of the telephone, his interests were extremely varied.

The magazine Science was founded in 1880 because of Bell's efforts. He took part in creating the National Geographic Society and became its second President. He was also involved in hydrodynamics (the study of the forces of water), and projects related to the development and design of aeroplanes. Alexander Graham Bell had 18 patents granted in his name alone and he shared 12 with colleagues. Bell's inventions included a metal jacket to assist in breathing, a device to locate icebergs, a metal detector, and investigations on how to separate salt from seawater.

Bell died at the age of 75 on August 2, 1922. His contribution to the modern world and its technologies was enormous.

- 1) Alexander Bell's mother taught deaf people to talk.**  
1) True      2) False      3) Not stated
- 2) Alexander Bell got his middle name from his family friend.**  
1) True      2) False      3) Not stated
- 3) Alexander Bell was the best pupil at school.**  
1) True      2) False      3) Not stated
- 4) After university Alexander Bell started to work with deaf people.**  
1) True      2) False      3) Not stated
- 5) The creation of the telephone was sponsored by Bell's father.**  
1) True      2) False      3) Not stated
- 6) There were several telephones in Alexander Bell's study.**  
1) True      2) False      3) Not stated
- 7) As the president of the National Geographic Society, Bell travelled a lot.**  
1) True      2) False      3) Not stated
- 8) All Alexander Bell's inventions were connected with improving the telephone.**  
1) True      2) False      3) Not stated