Listening for numbers

I. Listen to Track 05 and complete the dates.

1. _1st_ March
2. ____ November
3. ____ May
4. ____ June
5. 5th _____
6. ____ July
7. ____ September
8. ____ October
9. 20th _____
10. 23rd _____
11. ____ April
12. ____ December

II. Listen to Track 06 and choose the ordinal number you hear and match the ordinal numbers to these topics. Write them in the chart.

~~*a street*~~*, a drink, a birthday, a floor, a date*

1.	15th	21st	26th	
2.	3rd	13th	30th	
3.	5th	6th	7th	
4.	50th	51st	53rd	*a street*
5.	6th	9th	16th	

You need to practice one last thing before your two big listening exercises: listening to years. Remember that we usually split (separar) the years in half.

1756 ➡ 17/56 ➡ seventeen fifty-six

1810 ➡ 18/10 ➡ eighteen ten

2020 ➡ 20/20 ➡ twenty twenty

III. Listen to Track 07 and write the years with numbers and letters.

1. _____
2. __*1900*__nineteen hundred_
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

With all the activities from Thursday and Wednesday you had a lot of practice listening to numbers. Now you are prepared for two longer conversations. Before that, look at the pictures. What other topics do you think you will hear?

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IV. Listen to Track 08 and complete the questions.

1. When was the grandad born?
2. Where was he in 1966?
3. What date was the party?
4. What did they eat?
5. Where were his grandparents?

Now you will listen to a man talking about a museum. Remember to first think about all the vocabulary that you expect to hear. Look at the image to help you.

V. Listen to Track 09 and complete the missing information.



The British Museum opened to the public for the first time in _____[1]. Back then, only _____[2] people a day visited the museum. Things have changed a lot in the past 255 years. The busiest day for the museum in 2013 was Friday _____[3], when there were 33,848 visitors. And 2013's busiest month was July with 747,036 visits. The most popular exhibition in _____[4] was called, 'Life and Death in Pompeii'. The original target that the museum hoped for was 250,000 people, but by the time the exhibition closed more than 471,000 people had seen the display.

The most popular exhibition ever was in _____[5], when approximately 1.6 million people paid to see 'Tutankhamen'. Among the thousands of incredible items on display is the famous Rosetta Stone. This is an extremely important text written on a granite slab in 3 languages (Greek, hieroglyphs and Egyptian). The stone dates from 196 BC and arrived at the British museum in _____[6]. You can also see the controversial Elgin Marbles (bought by the museum in _____[7] for £35,000), a statue from Easter Island carved around 1200 AD and a gigantic bust of the Egyptian, Amenohotep III who was Pharaoh from _____[8] to _____[9] BC. In total there were 6,701,036 visits last year, which was a record for the museum. The previous best ever figure was _____[10], when there were 5.9 m people who came through the British museum doors.

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