

LISTENING

Task 1 (6 points)

You will hear people speaking about how they benefitted from learning a foreign language. For questions 1–6, match each speaker with the statement (A–H) that is true for them. Write the letter of the statement next to the speaker. You can use each letter only once. There are two extra statements which you do not need to use.

LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

		Statement
1.	Speaker 1	
2.	Speaker 2	
3.	Speaker 3	
4.	Speaker 4	
5.	Speaker 5	
6.	Speaker 6	

For this person, learning a foreign language	
A	helped in their professional life.
B	helped them to reconnect with their roots.
C	helped them to discover a new leisure activity.
D	gave them a chance to build a friendship.
E	helped them enter a university.
F	provided an opportunity to fulfil a childhood dream.
G	helped them adapt to a new country.
H	helped them to find a new job.

Task 2 (11 points)

You will listen to a programme about memory. For questions 7–17, complete the gaps in the notes on the programme with the missing information (words or numbers). Use up to five words or a number per gap. You will hear the recording twice.

MEMORY

7. The aim of the podcast is to explore the _____ of remembering and learning.
8. To show the way procedural memory works, the presenter uses the example of _____.
9. All memories are not handled _____.
10. It is easier to remember what you had for breakfast _____ than on a typical weekday.
11. Short-term memory can be compared to a _____ containing a limited number of items.
12. Our short-term memory can keep information for about _____.
13. Our long-term memory works on the basis of _____.
14. Learning information by heart is less effective than _____ it.
15. The brain also keeps information related to the _____ in which something was learned.
16. The presenter refers to forgetting as really being a _____.
17. The problem with remembering information is linked to _____.

Task 3 (8 points)

You will listen to a podcast in which the host, Steve Levitt, is interviewing Charles Duhigg, the author of a book on communication. Read the questions (18–25) and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) based on what you hear in the podcast. You will hear the recording twice.

COMMUNICATION

18. What is the host asking Duhigg about in the introduction?
 - a. The reasons he wrote a book on communication.
 - b. The impact of writing a book on communication.
 - c. Duhigg's skill as a communicator and a writer.
19. When does Duhigg realise he is not being a good conversation partner?
 - a. When his wife criticises him during conversations.
 - b. When his wife laughs at him during conversations.
 - c. When his wife teases him during conversations.
20. Which advice on communication would Duhigg agree with?
 - a. People should learn strategies of effective communication.
 - b. People should rely on their gut feelings in conversations.
 - c. People should think about their conversations in advance.
21. What is the book's purpose, according to Duhigg?
 - a. To make readers aware of the dynamics of communication.
 - b. To help readers understand different communication theories.
 - c. To provide readers with a step-by-step guide to effective conversations.
22. According to Levitt, what is unique about Duhigg's book compared to other books of the same genre?
 - a. The book gives advice from someone who was not an expert.
 - b. The book gives more expert opinions on communication than others.
 - c. The book focuses on a topic that is not commonly written about.
23. Why does Duhigg talk about his experience at work?
 - a. To describe the problems managers face.
 - b. To reflect on others' challenges with communication.
 - c. To illustrate a professional challenge he faced.
24. Why was Duhigg frustrated during discussions about work with his wife?
 - a. He didn't expect a negative reaction from her.
 - b. He didn't receive the response he had expected.
 - c. He didn't believe her advice was practical.
25. What aspect of conversation was Levitt unaware of for a long time?
 - a. The significance of problem-solving.
 - b. The need to have meaningful conversations.
 - c. The differences in people's expectations.