

Exercise 2.16 Table-filling

♪ Track 7.05 ♪

Questions 1–8

You will hear a conversation between two teachers. Complete the table. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer. The recording is played once only.

Class	Name	Strengths	Weaknesses
2b	Brian Jones	reading, listening	1. _____
4c	2. _____ Robinson	3. _____, _____	listening comprehension
4. _____	Jemima Wragg	vocabulary	5. _____
6. _____	John Sunn	100% attendance, 7. _____	8. _____

Exercise 2.17 Table-filling

♪ Track 7.06 ♪

Questions 1–5

Based on the talk you hear, complete the table. Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer. The recording is played once only.

Slovenia	
Countries on the eastern border	Hungary, Croatia
Surface area of the country	1. _____ square miles
Population of the entire nation	about 2. _____
Major industries	software development, textiles, and 3. _____
Declared independence	4. _____ (month, year)
Joined European Union	5. _____ (month, year)

TFNG Reading Exercise 4

Passage: Spam Messaging

SPAM, as every user of mobile phones in China is aware to their intense annoyance, is a roaring trade in China. Its delivery-men drive through residential neighbourhoods in “text-messaging cars”, with illegal but easy-to-buy gadgetry they use to hijack links between mobile-phone users and nearby communications masts. They then target the numbers they harvest, blasting them with spam text messages before driving away. Mobile-phone users usually see only the wearisome results: another sprinkling of spam messages offering deals on flats, investment advice and dodgy receipts for tax purposes.

Chinese mobile-users get more spam text messages than their counterparts anywhere else in the world. They received more than 300 billion of them in 2013, or close to one a day for each person using a mobile phone. Users in bigger markets like Beijing and Shanghai receive two a day, or more than 700 annually, accounting for perhaps one-fifth to one-third of all texts. Americans, by comparison, received an estimated 4.5 billion junk messages in 2011, or fewer than 20 per mobile-user for the year—out of a total of more than two trillion text messages sent.

Questions 1-7

Decide if the following questions are true, false or not given.

1. In China, SPAM text messaging is a successful business.
2. People's phone numbers are collected through the use of technology which cannot be readily bought.
3. In no other country do people receive more Spam texts than in China.
4. In 2013, the number of SPAM texts increased considerably to reach 300 billion.
5. The majority of all texts received in Shanghai and Beijing are SPAM.
6. In 2011, Americans sent more texts than anywhere else in the world.