Exercise 1 68. MP3

Listen to the conversation and write down the missing information in the notes below.

What you need:

1. You need a bag of _____,
2. _____,
3. and a pot with _____ in the bottom.

What to do:

4. First, fill _____ with potting soil. Don't use soil from your _____.
5. Second, _____ the soil well. Water should come out of the hole _____.
6. Then, sprinkle about _____ seeds on top of the soil.
7. Cover the seeds with _____ potting soil. Water _____.
8. Put the pot near a _____ window. Do not let the soil _____.
9. The chives will come up in about _____ weeks.
10. You can start to cut the chives when they are about 8 centimetres or about _____ tall. Cut only about _____ the plant at one time. This way the chives will _____ growing.
11. You can grow chives _____ in a sunny place. Plant the seeds in _____. Chives are _____. They will _____ every year.

## Exercise 2 Who invented popcorn? 69. MP3

Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the notes below.

Popcorn is a delicacy that was developed by the 1. _____ of North America, dated back 2. _____ years. Besides eating popped corn, the Indians also used popped corn in 3. _____, necklaces and in 4. _____ ceremonies. According to most sources, a deerskin bag full of 5. _____ was served at the first 6. _____ dinner at Plymouth Rock in 7. _____.

Popcorn's popularity grew during the Depression of the 8. _____ when people realised that a little popcorn could go 9. _____. But its success was clinched when movie 10. _____ across the continent started serving the snack. By 1947, 11. _____ movie houses were selling popcorn at their concession stands.

70. MP3

Listen to the talk and fill in the missing information in the notes below.

There is no scream in the lobster's case and there is a chemical reason for the change in colour. Noises are produced as a lobster is boiled 1. _____, but the sounds are not 2. _____. As the lobster's body 3. _____ in the shell, pockets of air in the cavities and joints expand. If enough 4. _____ builds inside the body, the air will make whistle-like sounds as it escapes through small openings in the shell. A lobster's shell contains 5. _____ pigment molecules that combine with protein to create the camouflaging colours of the lobster. Live lobsters are usually 6. _____ or brown with flecks of 7. _____. When the lobster is boiled, the 8. _____ is denatured, or deformed, by the heat. The pigment remains, turning the shell red.

## Exercise 4 Jumping off the Golden Gate Bridge 71. MP3

Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the notes below.

People began jumping off San Francisco's 1. _____ in 1937. Between 1937 and 1990, 2. _____ people jumped from the bridge to their deaths. In an average year, 3. _____ will take the plunge. This figure is 4. _____ the number of people seen jumping off the bridge and the 5. _____ bodies recovered. A number is added to the 6. _____ tally if a suicide note or other 7. _____ is found.

The bridge is a 8. _____ spot for those serious about their suicidal 9. _____ because the Golden Gate Bridge is easily accessible and the long drop ensures 10. _____ chance of survival. Impact with the water after the 11. _____-metre drop is like hitting a concrete wall at 12. _____ kilometres an hour. Only 13. _____ suicide attempts in the bridge's history have failed.

72. MP3

Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the notes below.

When winter comes, ants 1. _____ into their nests, where food has been 2. _____. They stored it in their special chamber 3. _____. Only the top few inches of 4. _____ freeze. Beneath this layer of 5. _____ soil, life goes on in the colony. The size of their nest 6. _____ from just one chamber of 7. _____ inches in diameter to vast networks. It can extend 8. _____ underground and house a population of up to 9. _____ ants.

North America ant communities can consist of 10. _____ main nests connected by tunnels. The entire colony can cover an area the size of a 11. _____. So when spring comes, the ants have to work their way 12. _____ and begin the task of 13. _____ food for the next winter.

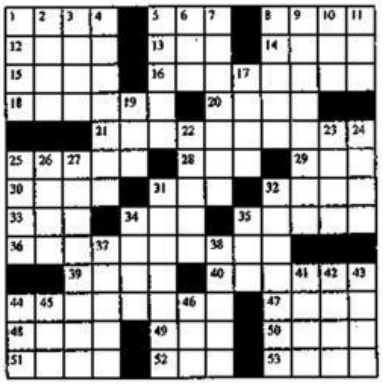
## Exercise 6 How crossword puzzles are created

73. MP3

Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing information in the notes below.

The crossword puzzle was introduced in the Sunday supplement of the *New York World* newspaper in 1. _____. The designer of crossword, Arthur Wynne, was inspired by 2. _____ Square, a children's word game in which words are 3. _____ vertically and horizontally. Wynne added empty squares and some clues. By the early 1920s, crossword puzzles were 4. _____ features of almost every American newspaper. In 1924, four puzzle books were on the 5. _____ lists. Today, crossword puzzle makers each have their own techniques to 6. _____ the skills of their players. Eugene Waleska is a creator of the *New York Times* crossword puzzle. He begins with a 7. _____ and lists as many words as he can think of that loosely fit the theme. Then Waleska starts to fill in the grid with the 8. _____ first, avoiding words ending in J or beginning with X. He works first in the lower right corner of the grid, since it is 9. _____ to find a word that ends with a certain letter. Waleska says that when he started in this business, it took him 10. _____ to fit the words into a 15x15-square grid. Now it takes less than an hour.

## Crossword puzzle



### ACROSS

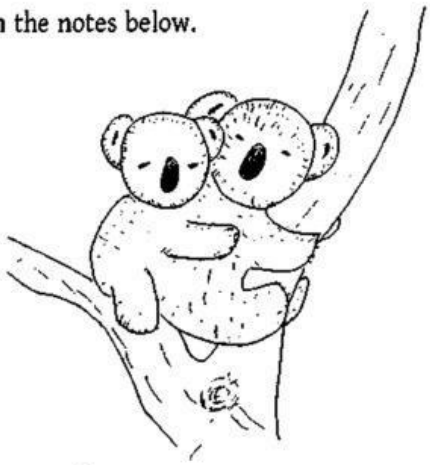
1. Thick slice
5. Percent (abbr.)
8. Very (Fr.)
12. Travel
13. Swiss river
14. City in Nevada
15. English composer
16. Precarious
18. Recapture
20. Bosc or bartlett
21. Depressed
25. Foggy
28. Used
29. Melody
30. Engrave
31. Roman numeral
32. Formerly
33. Exclamation of disgust
34. Heard at a bullfight
35. Group of eight
36. Automatic temperature control
39. Platform
40. Word with bomb or age
44. British title
47. Former actress Theda
48. Hide
49. Posed
50. Dutch cheese
51. God of war
52. Cravat
53. French philosopher Descartes

### DOWN

1. Headliner
2. Knowledge
3. Relative
4. Width
5. Walk back and forth
6. Auto
7. Capital of Libya
8. Trinity
9. Deserter
10. Alfonso's queen
11. The sun
17. Serve
19. Lock opener
22. Natives of Warsaw
23. Pleasant
24. Waste allowance
25. Beef or pork
26. "The Seven Year –"
27. Agenda
31. Nearest
32. Fall month
34. Leave out
35. With meal or cake
37. Raves
38. Savor
41. Manufactured
42. Formerly Persia
43. Arrived
44. Accountant (abbr.)
45. Over (poetic)
46. Capuchin monkey

74.MP3

Listen to the talk and write down the missing information in the notes below.



Koala is the Australian teddy bear. It is 1. ..... feet long, with 2. ..... seeming as if they were stuck on, and it has beady eyes but no 3. ..... . The fur is 4. ..... in colour. They are pouched mammals, not bears at all.

Koalas spend amost all their lives in the eucalyptus trees and eat the 5. ..... . All the toes are armed with 6. ..... claws, and the 7. ..... are divided into two groups. The great 8. ..... is thumb-like. All of these features aid in climbing. Koalas are able to spring from one upright branch to another with 9. ..... skill.

The baby is carried in the 10. ..... at first, then it clings to the fur of the mother's 11. ..... until it is almost as large as the mother. Koalas become quite tame and they are great 12. ..... at the Australian zoos and parks.

## Exercise 8 Stamp collecting

75.MP3

Listen to the talk and write down the missing information in the notes below.


Stamp collecting is a hobby that interests persons of 1. ..... and in all walks of life. There are over 2. ..... stamp collectors in the United States and Canada. The most valuable stamp in the world is the 3. ..... British Guiana magenta of 4. ..... . Only one copy is known to 5. ..... ; this is valued at about 6. $ ..... . Most stamps are not expensive. There are hundreds of stamps worth 7. ..... dollars and many more hundreds that you may buy for a few 8. ..... . So stamp collecting is not only 9. ..... man's hobby.

Each stamp collector finds his 10. ..... stamps fascinating because there is always 11. ..... behind postage stamps. The countries of the world use them as

12. telling the world about their industries, their culture, and their great men. They also use stamps to celebrate 13. in their history. So while a stamp collector is 14. his hobby, he is also storing up knowledge about 15. ..... things from every corner of the globe. Usually a beginner collects 16. that comes his way. Later on he may decide to 17. in certain kinds.

## Exercise 9 Get the right food to stay slim 76. MP3

Listen to the talk and fill in the missing information in the form.

| Colour | In calories | Food items | What you should do |
|---|---|---|---|
| Red | High | Sugar, chocolate, cake, puddings, honey, jam, cream, butter, chips, peanuts, and soft drinks | Stop and think before eating or try to avoid |
| ..... | ..... | Fatty meats, sausages, ....., ....., ....., nuts, wine, beer, and salt | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | Fresh fruit, salads, ....., ....., skimmed milk, bread, low-calorie soft drinks, tea, and water | ..... |

## Exercise 10 Our body systems 77. MP3

Listen to the talk and fill in the missing information in the notes below.

1. The skeleton is made up of bones and it gives the body its ..... and form. Bones not only ..... our bodies but also help to ..... important organs. The skull protects the ..... The ribs protect the ..... The hips protect part of the ..... canal. The spine protects the ..... There are different types of bones in our bodies.

2. The main support of the body is the ..... or spine. It is made up of a long row of small ..... joined to one another. It is found only in the ..... and trunk.

3. When a bone breaks, new cells begin to grow at the ..... ends. More and more new cells are ..... until finally the broken ends meet and ..... together.

4. To find out if a bone is broken, the doctor uses an machine. This machine can photograph the of the body. The photographs it takes are called photographs. The can be seen clearly from it.

5. There are more than muscles in your body. They make up the flesh that lies between the and the skeleton. They also push through the body and make the circulate.

6. The nervous system is made up of three parts: , the spinal cord and the nerves. All parts of the body are connected to the brain by nerves. This system controls all movement and also your senses.

7. The nervous system is very important because it we will not be able to feel, smell, taste, hear or see. The is the most important part of the nervous system. It the movements of the body and instructions to all parts of the body.

## Exercise 11 Inventor of the telephone (1) 78. MP3

Listen to the first part of the talk about the inventor of the telephone.
As you listen to the talk, write down the missing information in the notes below.

The man who invented the telephone was Alexander Graham Bell. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1. . His father and grandfather had both been teachers of 2. . His father had worked out a system of "Visible Speech", that is, a system by which a deaf person can "see" what people say by reading 3. . Bell learned this system and soon he 4. a teacher of the deaf too, and he opened his 5. for deaf people in Canada.

Through his teaching, Bell became interested in the 6. of the human voice. He thought that it should be possible to 7. sound across a distance. He worked very hard

with his assistant Thomas A. Watson day and night on this idea. They made some 8. ..... and tried again after each failure.

## Exercise 12 — 79.MP3

Listen to the second part of the talk about the inventor of the telephone and fill in the missing information in the notes below.

One day in June of 1. ..... , Watson was so excited when he heard 2. ..... from the upstairs. Bell's words that Watson heard was the first telephone 3. ..... ever sent. Since then, the telephone had been invented. 4. ..... year, the first long-distance telephone conversation 5. ..... . The distance was two miles between Boston and 6. ..... , Massachusetts.

In 7. ..... , a telephone company was formed. It had eight lines and 8. ..... telephones. From that time on, telephone systems grew fast. Two years later, there were over 9. ..... telephones in the United States. The telephone spread rapidly both in the United States and in 10. ..... . Bell's invention has often been called one of America's greatest 11. ..... to the world. When Bell died on August 2, 12. ..... , all the telephones in the United States were 13. ..... for one minute in memory of a great man.

## Exercise 13 Inventors of the airplane (1) — 80.MP3

Listen to the first part of the talk about the inventors of the airplane.
As you listen to the talk, write down the missing information in the notes below.

Wilbur and Orville Wright were the first to build an airplane in which a man could fly. Wilbur was born in 1. ..... near Millville, Indiana. After 2. ..... , Orville Wright was born. When the two brothers grew up, they built up a successful 3. ..... business and soon opened a 4. ..... shop. Wilbur Wright became interested in flying in 5. ..... after he read a German's story and he told Orville about it. Then they began to watch and study the 6. ..... of birds. They found that there was one question no one had 7. ..... , that was how to 8. ..... the glider when it began to dip forward or backward. The Wright brothers, after long study, decided to build 9. .....

smaller wings before the wings of their glider. By turning these smaller wings up or down, the glider would not dip forward or backward too far. For 10. _____ years, the Wright brothers studied and worked on this problem. In the fall of the year 1900, the Wright brothers 11. _____ their first glider at Kitty Hawk and the glider was 12. _____.

## Exercise 14 The Wright's first airplane (2) 81.MP3

Listen to the second part of the talk about the inventors of the airplane and fill in the missing information in the notes below.

The Wright brothers started to improve their glider, paying particular attention to its 1. _____ and to the shape of the wings. The new glider was longer and had a 2. _____. Then they wanted to add 3. _____ on their glider. It was December when the Wright brothers' plane was ready for the flight. The plane gained speed and rose into the air. It 4. _____ swiftly upward and downward. It was not a 5. _____ but it was successful. The plane came down undamaged, 120 feet from where it had started. Three more 6. _____ were made that day. The longest was 7. _____ feet. This was the beginning of the importance of the 8. _____ and it showed that man had actually flown in an airplane.

In 1912, Wilbur died of typhoid fever when he was only 9. _____. In 1943, Orville agreed to give their 10. _____ to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. On January 30, 1948, Orville died at the age of 11. _____ after a short illness. The Wright brothers could never be 12. _____. The names of both brothers were firmly and forever linked in the history of aviation.

## Exercise 15 Invention of the telegraph (1) 82.MP3

Listen to the first part of the talk about the invention of the telegraph.

### Questions 1-5

Circle the correct letters.

1. When was Samuel Morse born?

   A. In 1791 B. In 1917 C. In 1691 D. In 1916

2. Which college did Samuel Morse enter when he was 14 years old?

   A. Massachusetts College B. Yale College

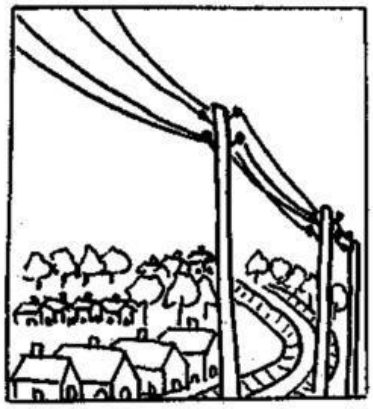
   C. Boston College D. Art School

3. What did he want to be after school?

A. An electrician B. An inventor C. An artist D. A traveller

**Questions 4-14**

Fill in the missing information in the notes below.



On one trip to the United States, Morse had an interesting idea. Later, this idea 4. ..... into his famous invention. Morse thought that it 5. ..... be possible to use electricity to send a message over a 6. ..... . This message, he thought, could be 7. ..... at the other end. A message could be sent with the 8. ..... of electricity. Before the end of the trip, Morse had 9. ..... rough plans for an instrument. He called it the electric or magnetic telegraph. Morse began to work out 10. ..... as soon as he landed. He gave up his work as a 11. ..... . Instead, he chose to work on his 12. ..... idea. Almost 13. ..... years later, his experiments were successful. He built an 14. ..... that made his idea work.

## Exercise 16 Invention of the telegraph (2) 83. MP3

Listen to the second part of the talk about the invention of the telegraph and complete the notes below.

1. People thought Morse's telegraph would not be more than ..... when they came to see it.
2. Morse asked ..... to give him some money for a telegraph line but he didn't get the money because some people in Congress ..... his idea.
3. Morse went to some ..... countries to try to get them to ..... the telegraph there but the governments didn't want to have ..... to do with his "wild" idea.
4. Later, Congress granted Morse ..... . As soon as he got the money, he built a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore, a distance of about ..... miles.
5. At first, he tried to lay his wires ..... , but that did not work well. So he decided to nail the wires to ..... .

6. In 1844, Morse sent his first telegraph message from Washington to Baltimore. The message went through . It took years of work for Morse to let people the telegraph.