UNIT / 04: FINANCE AND BUSINESS

LISTENING

IN THIS UNIT YOU WILL LEARN HOW TO

- use the questions to help you follow a talk
- successfully complete short-answer questions
- correctly answer diagram-labelling tasks.

LEAD-IN

01▶ Discuss these questions with a partner.

1 What was the last thing you bought that you could describe as good value for money?
2 Describe something expensive that you had to save up to buy.
3 Why do some people prefer physical money to debit or credit cards?
4 Do you think that in the future we will live without physical money?
5 What is the safest way to protect your money?

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS]

USING THE QUESTIONS TO HELP YOU FOLLOW A TALK

02▶ Look at the 'short-answer questions'. What do the questions tell you about the content and organisation of the lecturer's talk?

1 What were used as an ancient type of currency for trade?
2 What were the first coins made in Greece a natural mixture of?
3 Which material did the Chinese use in the seventh century BC to make coins?
4 What did most early Chinese coins resemble?
5 What distinguished the coins of the first emperor of China, Shi Huangdi, apart from being circular?
6 According to historians, what was the purpose of the round jade discs that Shi Huangdi's coins were based on?
7 Which aspect of previous Chinese coins was not kept for Shi Huangdi's coins?
8 Which industrial process can Shi Huangdi's coin-making be seen as a primitive example of?

⊙ This task asks you to answer *Wh-* questions using a given word limit. The questions will be in the order in which they are referred to in the recording and must be answered using the exact words from the recording.

TIP 02

As the questions follow the order of the information in the recording, read them through before you begin, as this will help you understand the structure of the recording.

03▶ Look at the first four questions from the exam task. What do the underlined words tell you about the answer you will need to listen for?

1 What <u>were</u> used as an ancient type of currency for trade?
2 What were the first coins made in Greece a <u>natural</u> mixture of?
3 Which <u>material</u> did the Chinese use in the seventh century BC to make coins?
4 What did <u>most</u> early Chinese coins resemble?

04▶ With a partner, think of possible answers you might hear in the recording for these questions.

1 What were used as an ancient type of currency for trade?
   feathers, cows or sheep, crops, beads, etc.
2 What were the first coins made in Greece a natural mixture of?
3 Which material did the Chinese use in the seventh century BC to make coins?
4 What did most early Chinese coins resemble?

05▶ Using your ideas for 1–4 above, for each question write a possible sentence that you might hear in the recording that gives the answer and paraphrases the words in the question. The first one has been done for you.

1 What were used as an ancient type of currency for trade?
   Thousands of years ago, feathers were used as a means of payment.
2 What were the first coins made in Greece a natural mixture of?
3 Which material did the Chinese use in the seventh century BC to make coins?
4 What did most early Chinese coins resemble?

06▶ Listen to the first part of the lecture and answer questions 1–4 above. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.
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07▶ Look at the rest of the short-answer questions for this section. With a partner, discuss ways of expressing the underlined words.

5 What <u>distinguished</u> the coins of first Chinese emperor, Shi Huangdi, apart from being <u>round</u> in form?
6 According to historians, what was the purpose of the round jade discs that Shi Huangdi's coins were <u>based on</u>?
7 Which <u>aspect</u> of previous Chinese coins was not <u>kept</u> for Shi Huangdi's coins?
8 Which industrial process can Shi Huangdi's coin-making be seen as a <u>primitive example</u> of?

08▶ Listen to the second part of the lecture and answer questions 5–8 above. Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.
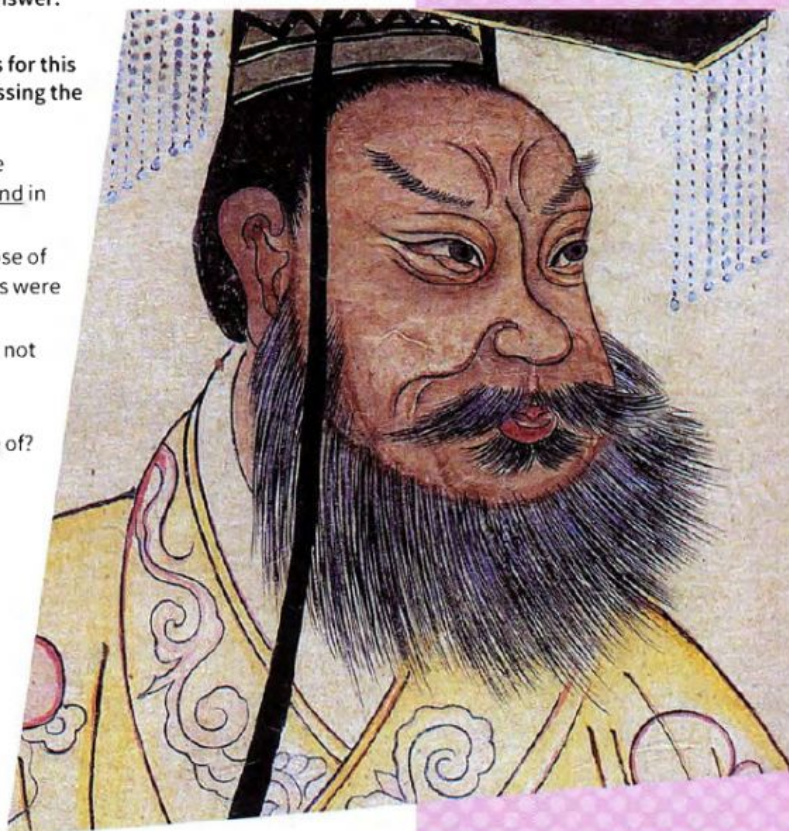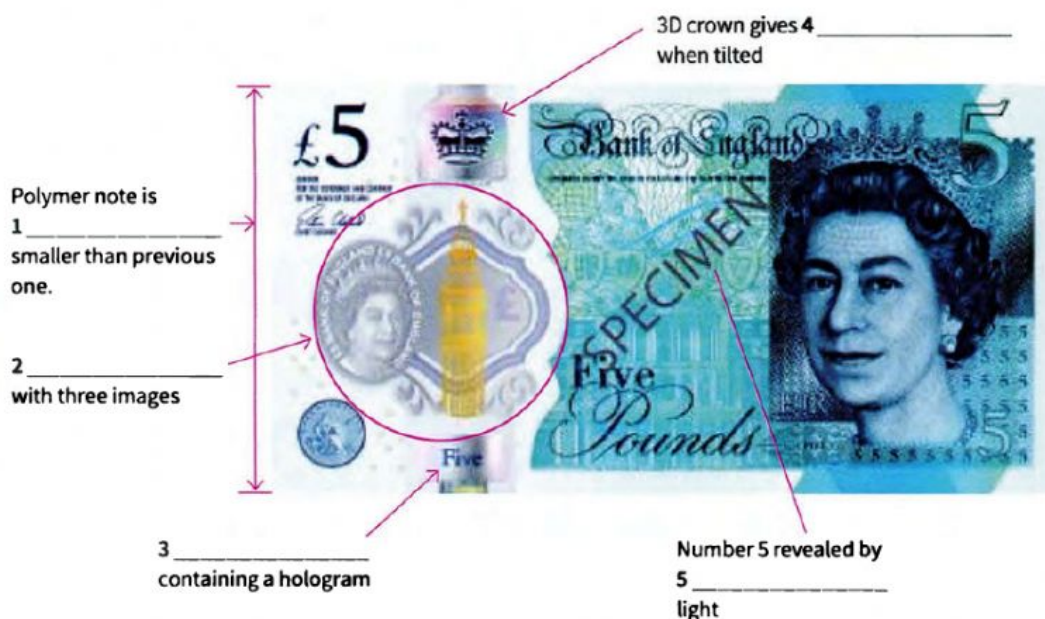28

[DIAGRAM LABELLING]

⊙ This task requires you to listen and complete the labels on a diagram, either by choosing from a list or, as in sentence completion tasks, by keeping to a word limit, normally a maximum of two words. In this section we will practise the latter. Use similar strategies to those for short-answer questions.

09▶ Look at the diagram and try to predict what kind of word is missing from each gap.

*Label the diagram below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

3D crown gives **4** _____ when tilted

Polymer note is
1 _____
smaller than previous one.

2 _____
with three images

3 _____
containing a hologram

Number 5 revealed by
5 _____
light

10▶ Listen to this new part of the lecture on the same topic and answer questions 1–5.

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11▶ Look at a candidate's answers to questions 1–5. Why would each one be marked incorrect?

1 15
2 see through window
3 sliver patch
4 effect
5 UV ultra-violet light

[EXAM SKILLS]

1 2 ▶ Listen and answer questions 1–10.

Questions 1–5

Answer the questions below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** *for each answer.*

1 Which type of people are particularly attracted to wealth that can be easily transported?
2 What did the ancient Egyptians invent in order to protect their wealth?
3 After which year was the dead bolt lock created?
4 What did the Romans add to Egyptian lock designs?
5 What made Roman locks more difficult to break open than Egyptian locks?

Questions 6–10

Label the diagram below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** *for each answer.*

Outer casing made of
6 _____
or other strong metal

7 _____

8 Spring is _____ when closed

9 _____

10 _____ with numbers

LIVEWORKSHEETS