LISTENING SCRIPT

Exercise 2:

1. 13% - 84% - 60% - 51% - 17% - 48%
2. 8.25 – 2.1 – 18.7 – 40.6 – 15.33 – 20.8
3. 9:6 – 10:1 – 20:3 – 5:2 – 18:4 – 100:1
4. 2/3 – 4/5 – ½ - ¼ - 9/10 – 7/8
5. 24 (degrees) 41 (degrees) 10 (degrees) 14 (degrees) – 7 (degrees) 30 (degrees)

Exercise 4:

1.	521	2.	160	3.	743
4.	8,950	5.	4,692	6.	5,770
7.	20,101	8.	64,324	9.	90,409
10.	300,530	11.	894,278	12.	570,367
13.	1,010,573	14.	5,609,000	15.	7,524,140
16.	3,420,022	17.	40,568,607	18.	12,000,500

Exercise 5:

5A.

You will hear a man talking to bank clerk about opening a new account

First you will have some time to look at question 1 – 7.

[*pause the recording for 30 seconds*]

Now listen carefully and answer questions 1 – 7.

A: Hello Mr. Preswick. Please take a seat. So you're interested in opening a student account with us.

B: Yes, that's right. You were recommended as the best option in the Student Union Gazette.

A: Thank you. That's good to know. We're pleased to say that (I) just down to looking at some of details on the form you sent us. Now, you said here that you wanted to open a student account, but you might also want to keep in mind other more long-term ones. Perhaps it's not terribly relevant right now but you may have noticed that we offer highly competitive interest rates on longer-term investments.

B: I'm afraid I haven't had much time to read it what with moving house and keeping up with my coursework.

A: Well, there's a minimum charge of (3) 0.5% interest per annum on the amount you borrow up to sum of a thousand pounds, which is favorable in comparison to rates in other banks, and then it increases to (4) 1.6% if you exceed this limit. Naturally, you would have to talk with us before you reached that point.

B: Basically, they are all sayings account which means you won't be able to withdraw your money without a penalty, but the longer you keep your money in the more interest we offer. The main three accounts are the Short-Term Saver which lasts for (5) a year and Term Saver at yearly rate of (6) 3.7% and lastly, if you can leave your money in for five years, you get back our highest rate of (7) 4,15%. That's our long-term option.

B: I'll remember that for future reference when I've got enough money to save.

5B.

Before listening to the rest of the conversation, you now have some time to look at questions 8-12.
[*Pause the recording for 30 seconds*]
Now answer questions 8-12.
A: Right now. I noticed that we have a few gaps in our information.
B: Yeah, that's because I couldn't fine the right documents at the time. I'd just moved house you see. But I've listed all the relevant numbers here.
A: Good. Let's start with your National Insurance Number.
B: Do you want me to read it out for you? My writing isn't very clear.
A: Yes, go ahead.
B: It's (8) PL 348600 H.
A: I've got that. And do you have an ID, like a driver's license or a passport?
B: Yes, my passport.
A: Could you read out the number please?
B: Sure. It's (9) 943002939.
A: Good, we've finished that section. So let's move on to the next one, shall we? It says here that you're making a deposit of (10) £855 to begin with. Is that right?
B: Yeah. I'm transferring it from my other account for young savers. Oh, by the way, I want to keep that one open because my dad pays money into it. All my sponsorship money will be paid into my student account.
A: Any idea how much?
B: Not yet, but I should know by Friday.
A: That's fine. But I'll need the number of your other account.
B: Uh… here it is (11) 56306672.
A: Right. That seems to be almost everything. The only thing that's missing now is your phone number.
B: Okay. It's (12) 258476.
A: Is that a local number?
B: Yeah, that's right.
A: Thank you very much, Mr Preswick. We'll be sending you your new debit card through the post in the next five working days. Now, have you got any more questions…

Exercise 7:

Announcer: *You will hear an ecology student called Anne talking to someone called Tom, who is helping her with her project on dolphins.*

Anne: Hi, Tom. Thanks so much for agreeing to help me with my dolphin project. I hope you don't mind that I asked you.
Tom: No problem, Anne. I remember when I was in my first year at university – it was always good to get as much help as possible.
Anne: Yes, I can't believe how quickly my first year is going. There's so much work to finish off. Does it get any easier in the second year?
Tom: Not in my experience, no!
Anne: Anyway, I wanted to do a project on the Maui dolphin because it's so rare. And my tutor told me that you'd done the same thing last year – I mean, you'd studied the Maui dolphin off the coast of

New Zealand, and written about it and given a presentation on it too, like I have to now. That's why I thought you'd be the best person to talk to.
Tom: Well, I wouldn't say that I know everything about the Maui dolphin – but I can probably tell you a few things about it.
Anne: Well, that's great. Thanks so much. Um, the first thing I wanted to check – because I keep seeing different information about it – is the length of the Maui dolphin. I think young dolphins – they're about a meter when they're a year old, aren't they?
Tom: Yes, about that. But an adult dolphin is bigger – the males grow up to 1.5 meters in length, eventually. Still pretty small for a dolphin.
Anne: And the females are larger than the males, I think? They can reach 1.7 meters, I read.
Tom: That's correct.
Anne: OK, I'll just write that down.
Tom: Are you going to say something in your project about where you can find Maui dolphins? Have you ever seen one?
Anne: You mean along the west coast of the North Island? I'm afraid I haven't had a chance to go there yet. I grew up in the South Island and I only came to the North Island to go to university. And as you know, even though we have other types of dolphin all along the coast of the South Island, we don't ever see Maui dolphins there.
Tom: Well, I think you'd be quite lucky to see one. Even if you did take a trip out there on a boat.
Anne: Yes, that's the problem, isn't it? That their population is so small.
Tom: About ten years ago, there were approximately 100 Maui dolphins still alive.
Anne: But now scientists believe that number has really dropped. They counted just under 50 this year. It's terrible.
Tom: Yes, the situation is worse than they expected. We can't be sure that the Maui dolphin won't disappear completely until numbers increase to 500 – and that doesn't seem likely at the moment.
Anne: Unfortunately not. Now, I should say something about their typical behavior, I suppose.
Tom: Well, they're certainly very sociable animals. In the past, when their population size was much, much bigger, there were about 30 dolphins in a group – and they'd play and swim together. That's unlike other kinds of dolphin that only travel in pairs or with a few others.
Anne: Yes, that's true. And something that's perhaps different about them, too, is that, in general, they tend to avoid boats. They're frightened of them.
Tom: And so they should be. One of the biggest problems for Maui dolphins is that when people use a particular type of fishing net – when they throw the net off the side of the boat and just leave it in the ocean – then the Maui dolphins sometimes swim into the net and they can't get out again.
Anne: I don't think most people who go fishing would want to hurt a dolphin.
Tom: No, but sometimes their behavior is dangerous. They should remember that we have to share the water with dolphins and whales and other animals.
Anne: Yes, we do. Oh, I've got one more thing I need to check with you. How far along the coastline do Maui dolphins swim?
Tom: Good question. Well, they're actually quite fast for a small dolphin. They only go up to about 50 kilos in weight. Their top speed is about 40 kilometers per hour. But scientists think they only swim a distance of about 30 kilometers – up and down the same part of the coast – just staying in a fairly small area.
Anne: I see. Well, you'd think that it would be easy for the government to do more to protect them but …