

LISTENING

Women, Sport and Film

You will hear an interview with a film-maker talking about women and sport.

- 1 In the film *Bend It Like Beckham*,
 - A Sikhs aren't welcome in the football team
 - B Jesminder continues to play football even though her parents don't want her to
 - C Jesminder is supposed to get married on the day of an important match
 - D Jesminder's parents don't realise how talented she is
- 2 Which of these statements is definitely true?
 - A Jesminder's parents don't share the same opinion about football.
 - B All the players in Jesminder's team are Sikhs.
 - C Jesminder plays football for a mixed male and female team.
 - D David Beckham appears in the film *Bend It Like Beckham*.
- 3 According to the speaker, *Bend It Like Beckham* would appeal most to
 - A football fans
 - B lovers of romantic comedy films
 - C members of the Indian community in Britain
 - D women and children
- 4 *A League of Their Own* is
 - A about a sports competition between men and women
 - B based on something that really happened
 - C about the lives of real baseball players
 - D set in Europe and the Pacific
- 5 The speaker says that
 - A women's sports events don't attract big crowds
 - B women's sports will never be as popular as men's sports
 - C the media don't take women's sports as seriously as they should
 - D the baseball league in the film was more popular than the pre-war league
- 6 At the end of *A League of Their Own*, the viewers
 - A see how the coach and the players reunited at the Baseball Hall of Fame
 - B see all the players again, several years later
 - C find out what happened to the real players after the war
 - D can see some of the women who really played in the league
- 7 The film *Offside* shows women
 - A being thrown out of the stadium by police
 - B being taken to another area of the stadium for breaking the law
 - C being arrested for using bad language
 - D watching a football match in Iran
- 8 Gemma is unhappy about the
 - A Iranian government's laws
 - B unrealistic happy ending of the film
 - C behaviour of the men on the way to the stadium
 - D attitude of the policemen to the women



READING

Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

Get It Repaired

Is your toaster broken? Has your TV stopped working? Does your jacket need a new zip? If your reaction to any of these scenarios would be to throw the item away and buy a new one, you may be pleased to learn that there is now, in many places at least, a better alternative.

From 2007, Martine Postma, a Dutch journalist, began looking for ways to limit the number of items simply **discarded** once they no longer worked. Cutting down on waste would empty the **landfills** as well as reducing the carbon emissions generated by the manufacture and delivery of new products. In 2009, Postma set up the first Repair Café in Amsterdam and in 2010, the Repair Café Foundation was established.

Some Repair Cafés today are not “real” cafés, although hot drinks are usually available. Many are located in neighbourhood institutions like community centres or old people’s homes, and are rarely open every day. But what visitors can expect to find are the tools needed to repair a variety of objects, and professionals who volunteer their time and expertise. Organisers insist that these experts are not there to fix your defective objects for you for free – they are not competing with repair professionals. Rather, these experts will work with item owners and teach them how to deal with their broken appliance or clothing. But since there is no charge for services provided, cafés now usually ask for, and receive, donations to cover costs. Many cafés also provide books and magazines on do-it-yourself projects for clients, or even just lookers-on, to leaf through. Many visitors do in fact attend just for the tea and the company.

The most popular items brought in vary according to location, but clothing and small appliances generally top the list, and the success hovers between 60 and 80%. To achieve this, some Repair Cafés now rely on 3D printers to produce **faulty** or missing parts. Larger items such as dishwashers or sofas cannot be repaired in cafés, as the rules specify that items must be physically present.

There are now over 1,100 official Repair Cafés around the world. Most are located in Europe, but cafés may be found in countries on every continent except, for obvious reasons, in Antarctica. But if you cannot locate a café nearby, organisers **caution against** driving long distances to reach one, as this is bad for the environment and therefore contrary to the movement’s **ethos**. Instead, they suggest that you open your own café. For a relatively small sum you can buy a Starter Kit, which contains a manual, the right to use the movement’s logo, links to interested people nearby, publicity through the official website, and more.

The Repair Café organisation is part of a wider trend today, where people find satisfaction in **reclaiming** items they thought were lost: in Britain, people have gathered together to form a Bike Repair Cooperative, and there are many groups for clothing exchange. Some people go even further and aim to generate their own products in, for example, beer-making and meat-rearing cooperatives.

So if your necklace is broken or your clock has stopped, don’t despair. Look for a Repair Café where you can fix the item, learn a new skill – and maybe make new friends too!

discarded: llençat / desechado

landfill: abocador / vertedero

faulty: defectuós / defectuoso

to caution against (doing something): advertir que no (es faci alguna cosa) /
advertir que no (se haga alguna cosa)

ethos: conjunt de normes i valors / conjunto de normas y valores

reclaiming (to reclaim): recuperar

Choose the best answer according to the text. Only ONE answer is correct.

1 Martine Postma

- a wanted manufacturers to make longer-lasting items
- b hoped to reuse the broken products that had piled up in landfills
- c worried about the carbon that was emitted delivering new items
- d set up a repair workshop in Holland in 2007

2 Repair Café meetings

- a often provide tea or coffee to visitors
- b are never located in a real café
- c usually take place in neighbourhood cafés
- d are open daily at regular business hours

3 Repair Cafés

- a expect visitors to bring their own equipment to use
- b are staffed by volunteers who will fix and return items
- c offer a free service so visitors don't need professionals
- d encourage visitors to learn how to fix broken items

4 Visitors

- a are generally asked to pay for the help they receive
- b mostly donate money to help with café expenses
- c are able to buy books and magazines from the café
- d must bring with them one or more items to repair

5 Repair Café items

- a rarely include clothes
- b can always be fixed
- c can't be fixed if parts are missing
- d must be repaired at the café itself

6 At present,

- a 1,100 Repair Cafés are located outside Europe
- b there is no Repair Café in Asia
- c repairing an item isn't worth a long drive
- d Repair Cafés are trying to make cars less polluting

7 The Starter Kit

- a may be ordered free of charge
- b explains how to set up a Repair Café
- c has its own website
- d comes with a new logo

8 The writer feels that Repair Cafés are

- a a trend that won't last for long
- b a waste of time
- c more than just a place to get something repaired
- d not a good place to try and meet people