

**Tapescript bij 4.1 Exercise 2**

**Woman:** Hey! Hello there! Haven't seen you in ages!

**Man:** Hi! It certainly has been a long time!

**Woman:** Great to see you again! You're looking really well!

**Man:** Oh! Do you really think so? Thank you very much!

**Woman:** Tell me, how are you doing?

**Man:** Well, you know, mustn't grumble.

**Woman:** What have you been up to? Still working in that school in London?

**Man:** Yeah, still working there for a few days a week.

[pause]

**Woman:** And where do you live now? Or are you still living in...that ...eh...little flat?

**Man:** Yeah. Same one.

**Woman:** Well, great.

[pause]

**Man:** And how about you? You still working in that little coffee shop?

**Woman:** No! Stopped that ages ago! I'm working in the city now, financial industries!

[pause]

**Man:** Oh. Great. Are you still living with your parents?

**Woman:** No way! I bought a big house with... three bedrooms, and a big garden...

**Man:** Ok, that sounds really great!

[pause]

**Woman:** Listen! We should get together for a drink sometime! Catch up!

**Man:** yeah, that's a great idea!

**Woman:** Let's do it! We'll keep in touch then!

**Man:** ok then, see you! Bye bye!

**Tapescript bij 4.1 Exercise 4**

**Jill:** Hey, Naomi, how are you? Haven't seen you in ages!

**Naomi:** Hi, Jill! It certainly has been a long time!

**Jill:** Good to see you again! So, how are you doing?

**Naomi:** I'm fine, great actually. How about you?

**Jill:** Well, you know, mustn't grumble.

**Naomi:** What have you been up to? Do you still work in that shop?

**Jill:** No, I quit. I wasn't too happy there anymore. But I found a new job as a sales assistant in the Body Shop in Soho.

**Naomi:** Great!

**Jill:** And how about you? You still working in that little coffee shop?

**Naomi:** Yeah, still there. I'm a floor manager now. And Jill, where do you live now? Do you still share that flat with those two friends?

**Jill:** No, I moved in with my boyfriend about a year ago. We've got an apartment in Kensington, it's really nice.

**Naomi:** Great. I bought something just outside of London six months ago.

**Jill:** Great!

**Naomi:** So, do you still see that guy... what was his name again?

**Jill:** Gerry. Nope, we broke up about two years ago.

**Naomi:** I'm sorry to hear that.

**Jill:** It's okay. I'm over it.

**Naomi:** Okay. Well, listen, I've got to go...

**Jill:** Alright. See you around then. Bye!

**Tapescript bij 4.1 Exercise 6**

**Peter:** Hi! Who are you?

**Susan:** My name is Susan Jackson!

**Peter:** **Can you tell something** about your hobbies?

**Susan:** Of course, I'll tell you about my hobbies.

**Peter:** OK. What are they?

**Susan:** My first hobby is going to the gym. I go to the gym at least two times a week. I do weight training and cardio exercises, I go to aerobics classes and I swim.

**Peter:** Of all those things, what do you like to do most?

**Susan:** My favourite thing to do is either swimming or what they call aqua-aerobics.

**Peter:** Aqua-aerobics? What's that?

**Susan:** Well, actually, it's just like an aerobics class but it's in a swimming pool, so you're not putting pressure on your joints when you're jumping up and down.

**Peter:** Ah, cool! Do you have any other hobbies?

**Susan:** Yeah, um, I also love to cook. And because it's going to be Thanksgiving soon, I'll be able to enjoy my hobby of baking.

**Peter:** So what kind of things do you bake?

**Susan:** Oh, well, sometimes I bake pies, like apple pies or Shepperd's pie. Shepperd's pie is very famous In Great Britain. They're not really famous in other countries, but we just love them! It's filled with meat, with a crust of mashed potato. Besides the pies, I also love baking cakes. I like really rich cakes like red velvet cakes, or carrot cakes, but this year I'm going to be baking cookies.

**Peter:** Oh, I just love cookies!! What kind of cookies will you bake, Susan?

**Susan:** I think this year, I will make traditional sugar cookies, which are big cookies in a special shape, like a heart or a flower. They have icing or some coloured sugar. They are actually really delicious!

**Peter:** Oh, wow! Sounds lovely! OK. I've got a last question for you: Describe how your favourite cookies taste. Using three adjectives.

**Susan:** Three favourite adjectives? Soft, moist, and sweet!

**Tapescript bij 4.1 Exam Exercise**

**Man:** With us today is Elizabeth Granger, who knows a lot about hobbies, passions, trends, hypes and fashions. Elizabeth, what can you say about people's interests at the moment?

**Woman:** Well, in the modern world everything seems to be subject to change: jobs, politics, economy, ecology, even people themselves. Some say that people's interests are not constant and simply reflect trends of our time. But I believe hobbies represent a connection of times and remain permanent.

[pauze]

**Man:** Can you give an example?

**Woman:** To begin with, sports were people's most popular interests at all times. There is no fashion that can make a person go out on a court and suffer pain just to feel real satisfaction afterwards. The kinds of sports do change in time, but people's addiction to sport remains unchanged.

**Man:** I see.

[pauze]

**Woman:** Secondly, reading seems to be an eternal hobby too, it never goes out of fashion! As long as humanity exists, it has always been fond of reading. Looking back in antique ages we find people spending their time with a book.

**Man:** True, true.

[pauze]

**Woman:** The third hobby that cannot be affected by any trend is travelling. Ever since a person is born, he is always looking for something new in his or her life to discover. Travelling has become very popular nowadays thanks to the fast development of new technologies, but in past times it was also one of the most interesting hobbies. The only difference is that earlier people travelled on

foot and now they do it by air.

[pauze]

**Man:** But surely there must be certain trends too? Things we like doing now that we didn't or couldn't do a hundred years ago?

**Woman:** Of course, some hobbies are reflections of modern trends. Computer games and watching TV are some things that came into our life in the 20th century and certainly became very, very popular when they came into fashion. But these interests are temporary and will be definitely replaced by some new technologies invented in future.

**Man:** So can we conclude that though modern technologies have some effect on people's hobbies, real interests remain constant?

**Woman:** Yes, that's right.

**Tapescript bij 4.2 Exercise 2**

**Man:** Good afternoon, nice to see you.

**Woman:** Hello, I am very glad to be here!

**Man:** I have never seen you before. Have you joined recently?

**Woman:** No, I work in the marketing division. I have worked there for a few weeks now.

**Man:** Oh, marketing you say? Then you may find working in our office a little boring. There is no fun here. Are you on some special assignment?

**Woman:** I am expected to assist the manager, Mr Huberts, in a new project. He hasn't turned up yet. But he was out for a meeting, so perhaps he's stuck in traffic.

**Man:** He won't be here till four today. Would you like to join me for a cup of tea?

**Woman:** Yes, it's okay. It was supposed to be a very hectic afternoon, but up until now, I didn't have much to do.

**Man:** He often comes late. Nobody in this office is punctual.

**Woman:** I think I must call Mr. Huberts. I can't sit idle for long.

**Man:** He may get annoyed if you call. Let's have tea!

**Tapescript bij 4.2 Exercise 3**

**Tom:** Hello Katerina, welcome to New York Pizza. Because it's your first day, I'm just going to go through a few of the rules with you.

[pauze]

First, you should always be in time for work. Please show up at least 10 minutes before your shift, then you're never late.

[pauze]

When you arrive at the restaurant, the first thing you do is put on an apron. The aprons are found on the hooks as you walk into the back room just on the right wall. We wear aprons to distinguish ourselves from the customers, and also to keep our clothes clean.

[pauze]

By the way, this is Sandro!

**Katerina:** Hi Sandro, nice to meet you!

**Sandro:** Hi.

**Tom:** Sandro is our head chef, and he is going to show you all about the kitchen. I'm just going to talk to you about answering the phone and I'll tell you a bit about breaks, and do's and don'ts around the restaurant.

[pauze]

Basically when you work a 2-hour shift, you get one 15-minute break. And when you work a 4-hour shift, you get two 15-minute breaks. But you have to choose your breaks wisely because you're not allowed to a break when it is really really busy, because then the customers have to wait way too long. So, obviously, take your breaks at the slowest times, if you can help it.

**Katerina:** Okay, so... so I should show up 10 minutes before work, and the apron's back there, got it. And I should answer the phone? How should I do that?

[pauze]

**Tom:** Well, at our restaurant, we always answer saying, 'Hello, New York Pizza'. And then there's three things that you have to ask, and they have to be in a specific order. The first thing you ask is, 'is it for take-out or for delivery?' Then you ask for the customer's phone number, and you ask them their address. The last thing you ask for is the actual order.

**Katerina:** Okay, so, what I have to follow is that, I have to say 'New York Pizza', when I pick up the phone.

**Tom:** Yeah.

**Katerina:** And then I have to ask if it's for take-out or for delivery.

[pauze]

**Tom:** Right.

**Katerina:** And the next thing I have to ask for would be the phone number of the customer, and then the address.

[pauze]

**Tom:** Yeah.

**Katerina:** And finally the order.

**Tom:** That's right.

**Katerina:** Okay. I got it. Thank you.



**Tapescrript bij 4.2 Exam Exercise**

**Interviewer:** Great Britain is a country full of bright business ideas, and the people behind these ideas are great entrepreneurs. Through hard work, risk and dedication, they've become some of the most successful people in the world and I'm off to meet a few of them.

London is home to one of the world's greatest entrepreneurs, Martin Moore. He's one of the best-known faces of business in Britain and Britain's third richest citizen. Wonder where I am on that list...

Martin Moore's success started when he opened his first flower shop in Oxford Street, London, in 1969, and he never looked back. His success rocketed from launching his own wholesale, Moore flowers and he's now worth an estimated 4.2 billion dollars. I've been lucky enough to be invited to Martin Moore's home and I'm really excited about it. I'm hoping to find out the secret of his success.

Martin Moore, you are one of the world's greatest entrepreneurs, not just in Britain. How have you achieved this?

**Martin Moore:** Well, by having a blast, having a lot of fun, trying to create ventures that really make a difference to other people's lives, not being afraid to give it a go, sometimes falling flat on my face, sometimes succeeding.

**Interviewer:** So in your eyes, what makes a good entrepreneur?

**Martin Moore:** An entrepreneur is somebody who sees a gap in the market and feels that people are not being treated well, and gets in there and fills that gap. An entrepreneur is somebody who, you know, believes in what they're doing 100%, who acts with integrity, who realises their reputation is all they've got in life and sets about to create a great brand.

**Interviewer:** Martin's entrepreneurial spirit has led to success and he's not alone. Britain is a great place to do business.

Any advice for me?

**Martin Moore:** Don't try to do everything yourself. You know, try to find people who are better than you. Learn the art of delegation early on. Make sure that all the people who are working for you have fun in what they're doing because 90% of your life seems to be spent at work, so make sure it's enjoyable, and screw it, just do it. Just get on with it.

**Tapescript bij 4.3 Exercise 1****Voice-over:**

From out of space our planet looks perfect. It's only when we look more closely that we start to see some of the results of our consumption:

We buy it.

We bury it.

We burn it.

Now we can't ignore it.

**TRASH!**

**Man:** This is not just a regional problem.

**Vrouw:** Somehow in the deep ocean we've got more rubbish than life.

**Voice-over:** We produce too much waste. We don't think about the effects when we throw things away.

**Vrouw:** It seems to be a case of what you don't see, isn't there.

**Man:** Nature functions by building up and breaking down, building up and breaking down. We keep throwing things into the environment that don't break down.

**Vrouw:** Everyone in the population today has these chemicals in their bodies.

**Man:** It's everywhere!

**Man:** It causes all kinds of diseases. Woman has a way of getting rid of them. it's called: having a baby.

**Voice-over:**

Can we change it?

Perhaps times will change, if we will.

**Tapescript bij 4.3 Exercise 2**

**Tom:** Hi, my name's Tom.

**Jess:** And I'm Jess. We're from the UK.

**Tom:** The environment is a big issue at the moment. Jess, do you have any advice how to help the environment?

**Jess:** Yeah, I think it's really important to remember to turn things off, so when you're brushing your teeth, there's not need to keep the tap running all the time, and remember to turn off lights and air-conditioning units when you leave the room. How about you, Tom, any advice?

**Tom:** Well, that's good to know, I think new technology is helping people to protect the environment more and more. For examples, computers mean that we use less paper, and there are all kinds of things coming off the market that stop us from using quite so many resources.

**Jess:** Absolutely.

**Tapescript bij 4.3 Exercise 3**

**Jess:** Hi, my name's Jess, I'm from the UK.

**Tom:** And I'm Tom, I'm from the UK, too.

**Jess:** Today, we're talking about the environment. Tom, we're both from Britain. What do you think is the biggest environmental problem in Britain today?

**Tom:** Well, Britain is having a problem with more and more trash on the street and garbage. I think those two things are really a problem in a small island with a lot of people living there. Would you agree?

**Jess:** I do agree especially with the rubbish problem. In Britain we haven't really introduced recycling until very recently and I know that many people still don't recycle and separate their waste so that definitely a problem for a country our size.

**Tom:** My family is quite big on recycling. We collect all the newspapers, bottles and plastics and take them to the dump outside of town, but it is a lot of hard work.

**Tapescript bij 4.3 Exam Exercise****Kristin:**

Good afternoon. I'm Kristin Diago of Radio NRX, and I'm reporting from Mexico City today. You may know that the metropolitan area is located in the Valley of Mexico, a bowl that sits high above sea level. That landscape causes a problem, the problem of smog. This is because colder mountain air hangs over the valley and traps warmer air and pollution particles below it.

The air pollution here is nasty indeed. Many, many people complain about dry throats and stinging eyes.

[pauze]

With me today is Armando Retama, director of the city's air-quality monitoring service. He will tell us more about the air pollution situation. First of all, Mr Retama, what does the smog look like?

**Armando:**

Well, when you're above it, it might look like brown smoke. From far away at ground level, it can shine like a sheet of white ice. But when you're under it, which is most of the time, you can't really see it at all.

[pauze]

**Kristin:**

You have two dozen stations recording pollution levels around the clock. What are the scores at the moment?

**Armando:**

The IMECA, that's our scale, has hit 'bad' levels across the city all week. Last Saturday evening, our monitoring system recorded a high of 136 points on its pollution scale in some areas. That's pretty high.

[pauze]

**Kristin:**

The Christmas season is coming up and Mexico City's smog becomes very intense at the start of every Christmas season. Why is it especially bad in December?

**Armando:**

Well, the pattern hits Mexico City hard in December, when there are many Christmas shoppers and tourists in the city. The increase in traffic brings routine gridlock to our streets. What makes the problem even worse, are fireworks. They add smoke and ash to the equation.

[pauze]

**Kristin:**

Will it ever fully go away?

**Armando:**

Not unless the people of the city stop driving automobiles. In the mornings, it's rise and shine for about 4 million cars and trucks that operate here. As the day goes on, the sun heats up the floor, and the floor heats up the air above it. The air and the pollutants combine, creating a dangerous haze in the afternoon. Now, there have been improvements in public transportation, but car exhaust is still the chief factor contributing to the smog. We need even better public transport, so that people can start leaving their cars.

[pauze]

**Kristin:**

On Friday, the metropolitan environmental agency asked locals to minimise the use of cars, chimneys, fireworks and open fires. What will happen when the IMECA scale points out even higher levels of pollution? Can the government do anything else besides ask people to please not use their cars?

[pauze]

**Armando:**

We send out reports on pollution levels every hour so the local government can take action if it's necessary. So far this week, the IMECA scale has not topped 150, but if that happens, it will trigger a special alert for the metropolis. That would lead to restrictions for factories and on outdoor activities at schools.

**Kristin:**

Well, let's hope it doesn't get any worse than this. Thank you for talking to us.

**Armando:**

You're welcome.