

TASK 1
USEFUL CAMPING TIPS

ANSWER BOX

| EXTRACT | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANSWER | D | M | E | F | A | G | B | K | L | H |

TRANSCRIPT

Today I have useful tips for beginner campers. I'm hoping that these tips will just make your first few camping trips a little bit easier and a little less intimidating.

D. CHECK CAMPSITE BOOKING TIMES

0. Plan ahead so plan where you're going to camp, how you're going to get there and whether or not you need reservations. So a lot of camp grounds require reservations, sometimes we're talking six months to a year in advance so you really want to be thinking ahead to where you want to camp, checking out if that area requires a permit and making sure that you have a permit beforehand

M. WORK OUT HOW MUCH FOOD YOU'LL NEED

1. Plan out the meals that you're going to make and eat while you're camping. If you're going for an extended period of time, I like to actually write it down, breakfast, lunch, dinner. Every single day, I write out what I'm planning to make so that I can make sure I pack enough food and just have everything organized and in the cooler.

E. CHECK OUT AVAILABLE SERVICES IN THE AREA

2. Know your surrounding area so really just have a general idea of where the closest town is, where the closest gas station is, where the closest grocery store is and where the closest emergency centre is. Just have a general idea in the back of your head of where you would go if you need any of those things.

F. DON'T KEEP YOUR PLANS TO YOURSELF

3. Share your itinerary with someone back at home. So tell them where you're going, how long you're going to be out, when you're expected to be back. And then let them know when you arrive home. This one is very simple, quick to do and it's just a good habit to get into.

A. ALWAYS KNOW WHERE YOU ARE

4. It's always a good idea to have a map, a topographic map and a compass, maybe even a road atlas for that area or the state that you're in. And then of course download any digital maps and print off your driving directions so that if you lose service you still have a way to navigate.

G. DON'T LEAVE YOUR STUFF ALL OVER THE PLACE

5. Everything has a home and really staying organized with your food, with your clothing, with all your gear and trying to put things back in the same place all the time will ensure that you always know where to find it.

B. BE READY FOR UNWANTED SURPRISES

6. Plan for the unexpected. Pack extra food, pack extra water, really thinking ahead to like to those just in case items and like the 'oh crap' moments when you maybe have to stay out longer than you expected.

K. RESPECT OTHER PEOPLE'S SPACE

7. Be mindful of other campers around you so if you're going to a designated campground there's going to be a lot of different sites and a lot of people there. Just be mindful of your group's noise level and making sure that pets and kids aren't like running around through other people's campsites.

L. SWEETEN THE EXPERIENCE WITH A FEW EXTRAS

8. Pack those luxury items, those extra items that will really make you feel more comfortable or more at ease. This could be things like a pillow, that's one of the ones I bring, could be some games, stuff like that that will really just make things more comfortable and more fun.

H. FORGET YOUR WORRIES AND ENJOY THE MOMENT

9. Try to disconnect from social media, from your to-do list and just the stress of daily life. I typically read my book for hours, with a hot cup of coffee, in the sunshine. It just feels amazing.

([youtube.com/watch?v=BSJreMMUEbM&t=34s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BSJreMMUEbM&t=34s), 09/10/20, 3:51 minutes)

TASK 2 STONEHENGE

ANSWER BOX

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|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0. | Stonehenge is a circular stone monument that was built before the <u>PYRAMIDS</u> of Giza. |
| 10. | As there is no <u>WRITTEN RECORD</u> of its construction, archaeologists still don't know much about its history. |
| 11. | It may have been built to serve as a <u>CALENDAR</u> and also to follow the movements of the stars |
| 12. | But it is generally held that the main use of this prehistoric monument was linked with <u>RELIGIOUS</u> practices. |
| 13. | The materials used in its construction were earth first, then <u>WOOD</u> and finally the stones we see today. |
| 14. | The bigger stones, called sarsens, were taken from the same area and weigh about <u>25 / TWENTY-FIVE TONS</u> . |
| 15. | But the smaller ones, known as <u>BLUESTONES</u> , are thought to have been brought all the way from Wales. |
| 16. | Researchers still don't understand how the stones could have been transported at a time when the <u>WHEEL</u> hadn't been invented yet. |
| 17. | One suggested method of transport is that they were somehow placed in enormous <u>BASKETS</u> which were then pulled along the ground by animals. |
| 18. | The midsummer sunrise and the winter solstice <u>SUNSET</u> are precisely marked by certain stones in the circular monument. |

TRANSCRIPTION

Deep in the heart of England, by the side of a road, stands a massive stone monument that has mystified visitors for millennia. **It is called Stonehenge and it is an ancient stone circle, older than the Pyramids of Giza (0).** What little is known about its history has been pieced together by archaeologists, because it is so old that **there is no written record of its construction (10)**, or of its original purpose.

Stonehenge is probably between 4,000 and 5,000 years old, and its construction was spread across hundreds or even thousands of years. It was used among other things as a place of burial. Some think it

may also have been used as a **calendar, (11)** or as a place to study the movements of the stars and worship the Sun and Moon. Although we may never know exactly why Stonehenge was built, **most believe it was used for religious ceremonies (12).**

The earliest versions of Stonehenge were made of earthworks and ditches dug with tools made of antlers. **This was eventually replaced by some kind of wooden structure (13),** which was replaced in turn by circles of massive standing stones.

The stones at Stonehenge were brought there over a period of several hundred years. **The largest stones, called sarsens, measure up to 30 feet or 9 metres tall and weigh an average of 25 tons (14).** These stones were probably transported 20 miles or 32 kilometres to Stonehenge. **Some of the smaller stones, called bluestones (15),** are believed to have been brought from Wales, more than 140 miles or 225 kilometres away. Although they are smaller than the massive sarsens, the bluestones still weigh an average of 4 tons each, and **archaeologists are baffled as to how they were transported so far without modern technology or even the wheel! (16)** Some people think the stones were rolled on tree trunks, or **dragged in huge baskets pulled by oxen. (17)** Others believe they were moved by boat, with the help of the nearby river Avon.

However the stones were moved, they were placed with incredible precision. **Certain stones in the ancient circle line up with the midsummer sunrise and the winter solstice sunset, (18)** marking the longest and shortest days of the year.

Today Stonehenge is a carefully protected World Heritage Site.

I hope you enjoy learning about Stonehenge today.

([youtube.com/watch?v=wf7xwHFuH2o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wf7xwHFuH2o), 12/11/2020, 3:20 minutes)

TASK 3 HOW ENGLISH IS CONQUERING THE WORLD

ANSWER BOX

| QUESTION | 0 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| ANSWER | B | A | B | C | A | B | A | B |

TRANSCRIPT

It's worth noting that Europe is following Mr Monti's recommendation. Some **97% of 13-year-olds in the EU are currently learning English at school (0).** If there's anyone who knows well how English has taken over the world as a lingua franca it's Melanie Butler.

MB: I think it is consistently being the main foreign language for most of the world for about forty years. What is very different now, I think, is **it's now become in a basic skill (19)** like reading, writing, in a writing tool... and that's a big change, increasingly starting younger and it's in order to study. I mean if you're going to read Medicine, you have to learn English, so much of the research is printed in English so...

Interviewer: It's almost become like the sort of... US dollar of world languages ...is whatever thing is denominated in.

MB: That's right, that's exactly right! So you can't do a whole pile of the... I mean you can't fly a plane if you don't speak English because... well, you can but you'll crash

Interviewer: So, which regions or countries are really leading at the moment when it comes to... you know ... learning English? Where do you see it happening most intensely?

MB: It's still hugely intense in Europe and Europe is still better than everybody else and that's, probably because the languages are much closer, you know, if you're going to start learning a language you probably wouldn't pick Chinese, Japanese or Arabic because you would know that that will take you more

time. But, the Chinese, the Japanese and the Arabs have no choice so... But the biggest single market for it, I mean there are two, there's India and China **but India has enough home-grown resource, if you like, because so much of India does speak English as second language (20)** that it doesn't need to import the expertise from the international boom where China does and it's now so big that it's basically impossible to do

Interviewer: Do we know how many Chinese are studying English? Is there a figure?

MB: All of them I mean...

Interviewer: So is it over a billion people

MB: Well, no. All the children.

Interviewer: Do you think native English speakers are already outnumbered in the world?

MB: You know, yes, I mean. Even twenty years ago, one third of all the business in the world was done in English and half of that was done between two people neither of whose first language was English. And I imagine is now half or **three quarters of the business in the world so any international business will be done in English but you might be having an Italian talking to an Arab, talking to a Chinese. (21)**

Interviewer: And do you think in that sense native English speakers no longer really own their own language?

MB: No they don't own their language, no. **And I think that what is maybe developing is a simplified version. European English is changing. (22)** There's a whole bunch of things about English that everybody hates like the spelling of the word WEDNESDAY

Interviewer: WED-NES-DAY

MB: Yes, WED-NES-DAY. So, you know the third person as *he goes, does he* that s people don't use it, so you're beginning to see the language taking the boring typical bits to produce out, the bits that everybody makes a mistake in.

Interviewer: What difference do you think the Internet has made on this front?

MB: **The Internet has had an enormous effect on the level of English of boys. (23)**

Interviewer: Boys? Why boys?

MB: 'Cause they're gamers.

Interviewer: Right.

MB: They play games online with other people and the international language of that game will be English. **The first people to spot it were the Finns. They found boys coming in at secondary school and outperforming girls at English, (24)** which, you know, doesn't happen anywhere. The Norwegians recently found that disadvantaged Norwegian boys can read English more fluently than they can read Norwegian, which is extraordinary because English is the most opaque of the alphabet in languages. The hardest language to learn to read in, and Norwegian's quite simple comparatively. **But they spend so long reading the rules to these games, they created a need to read the language by playing games perhaps with a Chinese, a Japanese, and a Thai in English. (25)**

(Adapted from: bbc.co.uk/programmes/w3csy78p, 7/01/ 2019, 4:30 minutes)