

## Аудиоскрипт

### The tapescript for Task 1

**1** Well, there are two campsites, about five kilometres apart, but I'd go to the Morvich site if I were you - unless you want to be near the castle and the museum, which are a fair distance from it even if you're driving. All we wanted was to be able to go for walks and enjoy the stunning views of the lake. You definitely wouldn't get that at the other site, though I've heard that the showers are better than at Morvich,- and it's also got a little shop which you may find useful. We don't bother about things like that, so we'll definitely go back to Morvich next summer.

**2 M:** I've just got back from the Alps. Lots of the mountain passes that are normally full of snow at this time of year, are still green. If this is the result of global warming, it's very worrying.

**F:** There are certainly strange things happening to the weather, but there's nothing to worry about really. My sister spent two weeks in Cape Town last year, where she'd hoped to find big waves and plenty of wind to surf, and she was shocked to find nothing. I went two weeks ago and it was a completely different story.

**M:** I can't believe that you're saying that. There's no hope for our planet unless something's done soon.

**3 W:** You've got this idea that moving to the country's going to change your life dramatically, but it needn't be like that at all. I know you can't bear the thought of giving up simple things like going to the library or the gym, but think of all the ...

**M:** You don't understand how important all that is for me.

**W:** Well, the main thing is your job wouldn't be affected, you'd be able to carry on writing your articles anywhere, wouldn't you?

**M:** From the point of view of work it might not be a bad thing, there'd be no interruptions from wellmeaning friends dropping in for a chat any time of day.

**4** This afternoon I'll be joined by Phil Harkins, the chef whose cookery books and television appearances have made him a celebrity. But this time instead of talking about his award-winning books or his TV cookery courses, he'll be helping you. You may have learnt how to cook at home, or at school, or maybe you went to a cookery school. But are you still unsure about a few things? Phil will try to clarify any doubts you may still have, so whether it's how to cook the perfect boiled egg or how to organise a five course meal, now's your chance. Call us from three o'clock.

**5** A team of nutritionists has been evaluating the food which is on sale in a number of college canteens, with surprising results. The survey shows that the increased variety of snacks on offer is remarkable, though the situation's still far from ideal. It wasn't long ago that there were constant complaints about the lack of fruit and vegetables and the predominance of high sugar and fatty items, from teachers in particular. Probably as a result of that pressure, colleges became aware of the problem, without ever promising quick results. Perhaps not surprisingly, the students themselves say they miss the sweeter snacks.

**6** I'd recently left school and I was helping my parents in their shop, when I heard about this half-day vacancy at the bookshop. The only work I'd ever done was a few hours at the shop and a few little holiday jobs, which were great fun because my friends were doing them too. But whilst I was a bit uneasy about this job because I'm not that good at admin tasks, I could see that this was my chance to focus on those weak points. I'd have made more money if I'd stayed working in the shop, as my parents were keen to point out, but I don't regret my choice.

**7 M:** A lot's been said about Jack Sommer, the young designer who's set to dominate next year's

fashion shows with his bold designs in strong colours, hasn't it Jane?

**F:** Yes, Sommer's collections have been both praised to the sky and criticised harshly by the press, and it's not difficult to understand why this should be. He uses everyday materials, but for dresses that would be out of place anywhere except the catwalk. You can't imagine yourself wearing them, no matter how special the occasion. But I believe this is precisely his strength. He's an artist who has created objects of beauty unlike any other.

**8 F:** So how's it different to other winter sports?

**M:** Well, take downhill skiing, for instance. You have to book lessons, start on the nursery slopes and all that - but with snow-kiting, you just need a wide, snow-covered area like a frozen lake or field, and you're off. Like with all winter sports, beginners should err on the side of caution. They need to be sure they can judge wind speed.

## **The tapescript for Task 2**

You will hear a radio programme about the history of roller skating. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences.

In today's programme, I'm going to be talking about roller skating: how the sport started and how it has developed over the years. So who was the first person to come up with the idea of attaching wheels to the feet in order to get about more quickly and easily?

Well, roller skates are not a new invention. In fact, roller skating developed out of the much older activity of ice-skating, which has existed in Scandinavia and other northern countries for centuries. The actual inventor of the first roller skates is not known, but it's generally thought that they originated in Holland in the early 1700s.

Roller skates first arrived in Britain in 1760 when the Belgian clockmaker John Merlin wore some to a formal ball in London. Merlin was known as something of a mad inventor, but he surprised everybody at the ball when he whizzed past them on wheels, playing the violin at the same time. Unfortunately, Merlin did not manage to persuade people that roller skating was a good idea. His skates had no brakes and he ended up crashing into a large mirror. Merlin was quite seriously injured in the accident and, as a result, roller skating did not immediately become popular in Britain.

In Germany, however, roller skates made a better impression. They were used in a ballet with the name *Winter Pleasures*, which included a scene where the dancers skated on ice. Because they couldn't produce the ice on stage, the organisers decided to use roller skates instead.

After this, the sport gradually became more popular, but it was only thanks to technical advances that it became safer. In 1863, an American named James Plimpton solved the problem of controlling direction when skating by fitting them with rubber springs. His design is widely regarded as the origin of the modern roller skate, although rubber toe brakes, another important safety feature didn't come in until the 1870s.

The late nineteenth century saw the beginnings of events such as speed contests, artistic displays and roller dancing as well as the first team sport on roller skates, roller hockey.

During the first decades of the twentieth century, hundreds of indoor and outdoor roller skating rinks opened, especially in the USA, and the sport became really established as a popular pastime. The first roller skating championships were held in Detroit in 1937.

The real development of the modern roller skate only began in the second half of the twentieth century. From the 1950s onwards, the use of plastics led to improvements in the design and performance of roller skates, and roller disco movies of the 1970s and 1980s increased the popularity of the sport, with roller discos opening in many parts of the world. Meanwhile, the stage musical *Starlight Express*, which features roller skating, ran for seventeen years and was seen by eight million people.

The sport of roller skating has also been gaining a more serious following, especially in southern Europe and South America. The biggest modern change to roller skates came in 1983 with the

introduction of in-line skates, also known as rollerblades. Then during the 1990s, new materials, brakes and boot fastenings all combined to make skates both lighter and safer than they had ever been in the past.

So why is roller skating so popular? I went to talk to some fans at a rink in Huddersfield

### **Explanatory notes for Task 3**

19 C . Paragraph Three, first sentence: ‘A deciding factor for me in choosing to study at the University of Edinburgh was the fact it offered more than 230 exchange places at overseas universities’. Answer A is not mentioned. Answer B doesn’t fit – her sister persuaded her to study abroad, not in Edinburgh specifically. The opposite of Answer D is said in the text: ‘... deciding to spend a year abroad was something of a novelty, with most of my friends giving more thought to embracing Edinburgh...’

20.B. Paragraph Five contains the answer, even though it is mentioned before Berkeley, it relates to it as Berkeley was the ultimate aim of going to California. The opposite of Answer A is mentioned – people didn’t live up to popular stereotypes (end of Paragraph Six). Answers C and D are not mentioned.

21. A. Last sentence of Paragraph Seven: ‘... my stay there enabled me to return to Edinburgh with an increased sense of awareness about what I wanted to gain from my English literature degree.’ Answer C is mentioned as a minor detail.

22. C. Paragraph Eight, second sentence says that you only pay a fraction of what you would normally pay in your home university. Therefore, it can actually be much cheaper. Other answers are either not mentioned or given partial attention.

23. A. To qualify for a place on the international exchange programme. The whole paragraph talks about the possible difficulties of getting there.

24 B. The cases of satisfied students are very numerous – they believe that their time abroad was well worth it.