

RECORDING SCRIPTS

This file contains transcripts of the CD recordings. The headings indicate which CD track corresponds to the text. Listening tasks and exercises are in Teachers' File.

CD Track 1

Listening

You are going to hear a person giving information about the Scottish city of Glasgow. While listening, answer questions 1-8. In your answers use a maximum of three words.

Glasgow: A City Full of Surprises

It may not be Scotland's capital, but Glasgow is the biggest city in the country. It often gets overlooked as a destination, with many people flocking to Edinburgh for their city breaks instead. In fact, Glasgow is the fifth most visited city in the UK, with London in first place, Edinburgh coming second, and Manchester and Birmingham being the third and fourth.

Glasgow is an industrial city with a fascinating history. It is said to have been founded as early as the 6th century. As a port on the west coast, it was well situated for shipping routes to the Americas, while the River Clyde made it easy to transport goods all over the country. From the 16th century onwards, this made Glasgow an important point for trade and for industries such as shipbuilding.

Many of the city's bridges and buildings were built during the 19th century, when Glasgow was one of the richest and largest cities in the world. For around 50 years it was the centre of a new and important industry: a quarter of all the railway trains in the world were manufactured in Glasgow.

One of the best pieces of advice I have to anyone visiting Glasgow is "look up". Then you'll see the sandstone houses in all their glory and the wide variety of styles of architecture around the city: Victorian, Medieval, Gothic, Art Nouveau and ultra-modern. Any fans of Harry Potter might want to check out Glasgow University, which is supposedly the inspiration for Hogwarts.

Glasgow is also a creative centre and it always has interesting events going on. There are lots of museums and art

galleries to suit any taste. The award-winning Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum is one of the most popular, and it's visited by about a million people each year. That's not surprising, as it holds about 8,000 objects, ranging from world-famous paintings to a Spitfire plane hanging from the ceiling.

The city's music scene has always been lively, with many live music venues. Bands such as Franz Ferdinand, Mogwai and The Vaselines started out here. In 2008, Glasgow became the first city in the UK to be named a UNESCO City of Music. Seven years later, Liverpool was awarded the same title, and no other British city has earned it since.

The city is also full of beautiful, green spaces. In fact, the name Glasgow comes from a Celtic word which means "dear green place". You can enjoy a game of croquet or skateboard in Kelvingrove Park, right next to the Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum. You can stroll around Pollock Park, where you will see the herd of Highland cows which the park is famous for. Or, if you want to spend a quiet afternoon, the Botanic Gardens in the West End of the city is a perfect place to do so. Plus, it's totally free.

CD Track 2

Irish Confusion

I went out to celebrate St Patrick's Day, or "Paddy's Day" as they call it. I'm not Irish, but I do like Guinness, ha ha! I met this Irish guy in the pub, and he told me loads of stuff about Ireland. It was great. He was really fun and chatty. He sure had the "gift of the Blarney". That's an Irish expression he taught me. It means he's a really good talker. The Blarney are... um... they're fairy folk, like the leprechauns, and if you leave milk for them, they give you their gift. Yes, that's right. And, oh, he was telling me about the fairies. They're not like I thought. Well, I knew the Banshees, they're a punk band, ha ha! Did you know they are Irish fairies, too? She is, I mean. The banshee. She screams, and it means... Does it kill you? No, it means you're going to die. And she has a whip

made from a, a human spine, how cool is that? Or was that St Patrick? Wait, no, St Patrick was something to do with snakes, only he wasn't really because there weren't any snakes on Ireland. Or something. Patrick was a pirate before he became a saint, though. That's pretty cool! And he used a plant with three leaves to teach people about God because.... because... oh, I can't remember that bit. But he told me that modern St Patrick's celebrations are Irish-American traditions, not native Irish. Can you believe that? People don't celebrate Paddy's Day in Ireland - who knew, eh? Ah, it was a great night. I've a dreadful headache today, though. Maybe I'm getting flu or something.

CD Track 3

The Emerald of the Caribbean

If you love Ireland and the Irish but are not so keen on Ireland's cold, wet weather, there's another place you might want to visit. The British territory of Montserrat is a mountainous Caribbean island known for its volcanoes, its black-sand beaches, and - most surprising of all - its rich Irish heritage. It's the only country outside Ireland where St. Patrick's Day is a national holiday.

You might think, well, *So what?* The Irish are everywhere - just look at St Patrick's Day in the US. It's probably a tourism marketing trick or something, right? But no. We're not talking about a community of Irish expats. The Irishness of Montserrat goes back to before the United Kingdom even existed.

I guess we need a quick recap of this bit of British history. In the 1640s, a man named Oliver Cromwell led a revolution in England. He cut off the king's head and established Britain as a republic. It didn't last long: Cromwell made himself so unpopular that the kings were put back just 10 years later. That decade, though, was a shocking one for Ireland.

Ireland had been conquered by the English a century or so earlier and it was officially a British territory, but in reality, most of the country was still controlled by the Catholic Irish nobility. Cromwell hated the Catholics fiercely, so he invaded Ireland and took the lands of the Irish Catholic nobles. By the time he was done, hundreds of thousands of Irish were dead and Ireland was completely dominated by the English.

What's this got to do with Montserrat? Well, Cromwell didn't just *kill* the Irish. Many thousands more were deported to the islands of the Caribbean. Montserrat was almost certainly the "most Irish" of these islands: in 1678, more than half of the island's population was Irish. Most of the rest of the population were black African slaves.

The Irish deportees and African slaves lived and worked alongside each other. Marriages among them were common. Over the centuries, the different peoples became one – combining their diverse heritages in the unique culture of "the Black Irish of the Caribbean".

CD Track 4

Problems on Your Plate

ONE

Barbara: I eat them. Yes, I try to eat more-or-less ethically, but this isn't something I have a problem with.

Sebastian: How can you even *say* that?

Barbara: Well, they're not endangered. Not the species I've been eating, anyway.

Sebastian: Yeah but now you know how smart they are...

Barbara: I already knew that. So what? Pigs are smart too. And rats. Even you, on a good day.

Sebastian: Huh?

CD Track 5

TWO

Barbara: Actually, I've been boycotting them for years.

Sebastian: But why? It's not like anyone else is much better.

Barbara: True, not *much* better, but that's not the point. They're the biggest, they basically invented the category, they're everywhere and they're *always* a bad influence.

Sebastian: I guess.

Barbara: And the food's disgusting, anyway, which makes a boycott easier!

CD Track 6

THREE

Sebastian: I'm *really* upset about this.

It's, like, one of the most important foods in my life.

Barbara: I'm shocked, too. I mean, I know about palm oil and so on. A bit of palm oil in a few products and there are boycott programmes and YouTube videos and leaflets everywhere. But this is news to me.

Sebastian: Exactly. I've boycotted palm oil, beef, all kinds of rainforest products. Then to learn that this is on the rainforest killer list too, and then that's only the start of the issues...

Barbara: I know. It's like learning that Father Christmas is a serial killer or something.

CD Track 7

A Guatemalan Wedding

My last trip to Guatemala was for the special occasion of my friend's marriage, and the experience was unforgettable.

The day before the wedding, my family and I journeyed up the volcano to help with the preparations. We joined the family in the group of small, rough handmade buildings they shared. White paper had been cut into hanging shapes that created a festive ceiling over the entire area. The women busied themselves around a flat stone stove, making corn tortillas and *tamales*, which are the boiled outer leaves of corn filled with tomato paste and meat. My mom and I offered to help, which immediately became entertainment for all. While the women could make perfect tortillas in seconds, my mom and I struggled to prevent the dough from sticking to our palms and made only about one every five minutes. Everyone joined in the laughter, then carefully hid our misshapen tortillas underneath the others, where no one would see them.

The wedding day was not at all what we'd expected. We'd been looking forward to dancing and having fun, but the entire celebration was surprisingly quiet and serious. In the morning, the family served the *tamales* to hundreds of guests. We watched the bride have her hair wrapped and braided before walking through the town to the church for a Catholic ceremony. Upon returning home for a gathering of friends and family, a live band played very religious music without dancing, and everyone ate

a traditional lunch with not much talking over the loud music. My family had expected to see indigenous traditions at the wedding, but other than the bride's outfit – a fancier form of her traditional *huipil* and skirt – the whole occasion was much more in the Catholic style.

Although it was far from what we'd expected, we were happy to join the newlyweds on this important day in their lives and to experience the wedding traditions of their village.

CD Track 8

New York City

ONE

Erica: Look, there's the Apollo Theater.

Dad: Ooh, maybe we could go there this evening. We don't have plans yet.

Erica: Well, what's on? Oh. It's closed tonight.

Dad: Shame. What about some other night? I'd love to see a band right here in the birthplace of jazz.

Erica: Hm... No jazz. Amateur Night is the famous event, but there isn't one while we're here. It's mostly educational programmes. How sad.

Dad: Tragic, yes. What could be worse than education?

CD Track 9

TWO

Dad: What a view! It's amazing! I wonder if I can see...

Ooooohermigerd! Welp, don't look down!

Erica: It's fine, I'm not scared of heights.

Dad: How do you feel about gorillas? King Kong's baaaack!

Erica: I'm not stupid, Dad.

CD Track 10

THREE

Erica: Ooh, there it is! The knotted gun!

Dad: What is it then, if it's not a gun?

Erica: [*pained silence*]

Dad: Good one, eh? Knotted gun... not a gun...

Erica: Yes, I noticed. How has no one killed you yet, dad?

Dad: Because whenever they try, I kill 'em first. With my jokes!

Erica: I'm pretty sure that's against the rules of war.

CD Track 11

FOUR

Dad: 275, 276, 277... Whew, still a hundred more steps to go!

Erica: Just think of the good it's doing for your heart.

Dad: Remind me why I thought this was a good idea?

Erica: I think you just wanted to be able to make a stupid joke. Probably something about big women.

Dad: The thought had never crossed my mind, I swear! But thank you for the idea, dearest daughter.

CD Track 12

FIVE

Dad: Excuse me, we're looking for the Guggenheim Museum?

Stranger: Sure, it's that way, a few blocks past the Metropolitan. You can't miss it.

Erica: You don't know my dad – he could miss anything.

Stranger: Not the Guggenheim! It's one of Frank Lloyd Wright's most famous buildings. It's very distinctive.

Dad: I'm sure we'll get it WRIGHT!
Badum-tsh!

Erica: *Daaaaaad!* We're in public!

CD Track 13

SIX

Dad: Wow! Look at the size of *him!*

Erica: Selfie time! Come on, dad. Come one, big cheesy smile!

Dad: You need to get some longer arms – you can't fit the dinosaur in the frame, look.

Erica: No, it's OK, you fit just fine.

Dad: Ha, ha. Now who's making the bad jokes?

Erica: Oh god, I must have caught it from you.

CD Track 14

Strange World

The world's oldest-known tattoo needle was found in an archaeological site in Utah, USA in 1972 but not identified until 2019. Until then it had sat ignored in a box with other things found at the site. The needles are cactus spines, and they still have ink on the tips. Carbon dating shows it is from between 79 AD and 130 AD, around the time when the emperors Trajan and Hadrian ruled in Rome.

CD Track 15

Consumerism

Patrick: I'm a bit confused by our job. Surely everyone knows how to use shops.

Kathy: I don't know about that. What if she's only used small street markets, say? She's probably never even seen a huge shopping centre or hypermarket.

Patrick: I guess so. Let's start with the Tesco near the school, then. What will we need to explain?

Kathy: I guess we have to show her the store layout, with the different departments. They have self-checkout there, we can show her how to use that.

Patrick: That's true. In that case, we'll need to show her how to use a bank machine and how to use a card reader if she wants to pay by debit card. Although I don't know if she'll have a bank account. Now, what other shops are there?

Kathy: Well, there's the out-of-town shopping centre, but she won't have a car. I think she'll need to know about the local shops, especially for day-to-day shopping.

Patrick: Yes. And we need to teach her about the shops that aren't self-service, like the bakery and the butcher's. And there's the farmers' market in the main square every Thursday – we should tell her about that, too.

Kathy: Good idea. And she probably won't have much money but will need basics like clothes. There's a good cheap second-hand shop on Queen's Road. Do you think we should teach her how to buy things online, too?

Patrick: Definitely. It's the best way to find cheaper things. If she doesn't have a bank card, though, will she be able to shop online?

Kathy: Of course. She can pay cash on delivery. We should teach her about click-and-collect services too, as she'll be at school so deliveries might be a problem. Huh. I never noticed how many different types of shopping we do all the time.

CD Track 16

LISTENING PART 1

Poetry or Not?

You will hear Sharon's school presentation. For statements 1–7, choose the correct answer: A, B, C or D. There is only one correct answer for each question. You now have two minutes to read the questions.

I am an admirer of poetry, and just as some people read fiction, watch television series or YouTube, I enjoy poems. When I find an extraordinary poem, I often think of how to get it to people who ignore poetry because they think it is boring. I don't mind that poetry is not read as much as it used to be, but once I saw a documentary about rap, and I think it might have a similar function to the one poetry had in the past.

Rap is a musical style where speech is rapped to backing music. The backing can be sampled or played and the lyrics are very important. Just finding words that rhyme is not enough in either poetry or rap, and there has been a lot of bad rap music and a lot of bad poetry. Rap is a big part of the recording industry and many people like to make money easily. Therefore, even a bad rapper with great promotion can become famous.

Today, rap is mostly performed and poetry is mostly read. We perceive poetry as something that appears in school books and publications few people buy. Originally, poetry was made to be performed. Homer, the author of the *Iliad*, was blind and composed the poem in his head then performed it publicly. Both poetry and rap use rhythm and all those words have to be put together in a way that sounds good.

Most rap is accompanied by music, so maybe it is closer to songwriting than to poetry. There are many rock or folk songs with great lyrics and nobody discusses their artistic quality. Often, they are musically simple, but that doesn't make them bad – only easier to understand. And if Bob Dylan, a master of songwriting, was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, why can't good rap lyrics be considered poetry too?

Poetry is not only an art form. There are many poems that have no artistic value, just like there is a lot of rap that does. Most rap is in English so we are not always able to appreciate the metaphors, but even if English seems to be perfect for rap, there are great rap songs in other languages too. A true artist who respects the craft behind his art always works hard on his lyrical skills. It is not necessary to categorise art in order to enjoy it. Because after all, poetry is everywhere – not only in poems.

LISTENING PART 2**The Australian Outback**

You will hear a recording about the Australian Outback. While listening, decide if statements 8–13 are (A) true, (B) false or (C) not stated in the recording. You now have two minutes to read the tasks.

Australia is the only country in the world that covers a whole continent. There are large areas with no population or that have never been visited by humans. Around 90% of the people live in big coastal cities like Melbourne or Sydney. The rest of the land is often called “the outback”. It is an area with several deserts where 60,000 people live on 6.5 million square kilometres of land.

The term “outback” expresses the emptiness and the huge distances in this area, but also the fact that it is still quite unknown to most people. This word is used mostly by the people who don’t live in it. When Australians talk about the countryside around the cities, they use the term “the bush”. If you travel further inside the country than the bush, you enter the outback. There is no precise line between the zones, so it depends on your feelings. That makes the outback even more mysterious.

The outback is very hot and dry and there are not many ways to make a living there. Most inhabitants have farms with sheep or cattle, or work in mining. Australia is rich in natural resources, including gemstones and gold. Living in the outback means living a relatively lonely life, not suitable for everyone. The largest town in the area, Alice Springs, has a population of 27,500. It is an important tourist centre because all the tours to the natural reserve of Uluru start there.

The outback is crossed by Stuart Highway, named after a Scottish explorer who was the first European to cross the continent. It basically copies his route and enables the habitants to reach other places easily. It is almost 3,000 kilometres long and travellers can spend hours driving on it without even seeing another car. Two petrol stations can be hundreds of kilometres apart.

In the 1870s, camels were brought to Australia in order to transport products through the desert. Today, Australian camels are the only free living camels in the world. The outback is very dry and sometimes it doesn't

rain for several years. Visually, the countryside is very particular, too: there is a lot of red and brown, in contrast with the blue, cloudless skies. The Australian outback is one of the few places in the world where nature hasn't been taken over by civilisation.

CD Track 18

LISTENING PART 3**A Man Who Changed the World**

You will hear a recording about the British explorer James Cook. Facts about his life are summarised below in sentences 14–20, which are in the wrong order. As you listen, indicate the order in which you hear the information by writing the numbers 1–6 in the space next to the relevant sentence. There is one extra sentence that is not mentioned. Put an X next to that sentence. You now have two minutes to read the sentences.

James Cook was a British explorer born in 1728. He had a desire to travel the world, and at the age of 17, he became a member of the crew on a trading ship. Ten years later he joined the Royal Navy to fight against the French in Newfoundland, Canada, where he took part in several successful battles. Above all, he was excellent at navigating and drawing maps. His maps of the coast of Newfoundland were so accurate that they were still being used 150 years after his death.

In 1768, Cook was asked to command a ship called the *Endeavour* on a scientific voyage to the Pacific Ocean. The official objective of this expedition was to observe the planet Venus from the island of Tahiti, to help astronomers to calculate the distance of the sun from Earth. After completing these observations, Cook opened a second, secret set of instructions. He was ordered to search the southern oceans for “Terra Australis Incognita”, which means “the unknown southern land” – a continent as big as all the northern continents combined, which scientists were sure must exist far to the south.

With the help of a Tahitian named Tupaia, Cook sailed south from island to island all the way to New Zealand. He and his crew encountered the Maori. Their early meetings turned violent and Cook's crew killed a number of Maori, but they also met some groups peacefully. Cook raised

a British flag there in 1770, officially claiming the land for Britain. After leaving New Zealand, Cook sailed west. He mapped the east coast of the land of New Holland, which today we call Australia.

Shortly after returning to England, Cook was sent south again. Once more, his task was to search for the “Terra Australis Incognita”, though this time it was not kept secret. He sailed further south than any European had been before him and his ships were the first to cross the Antarctic Circle, though he did not reach land. He proved there was no “Terra Australis” mega-continent but guessed that a smaller continent – which we now know as Antarctica – might lie further south.

The public reason for Cook's third and final expedition was an unusual one. One of Cook's scientific colleagues had taken a Tahitian man named Omai to London. As only the second Pacific Islander to visit Europe, and the first to visit London, he'd become a big celebrity. He wanted to return to his homeland, and Cook was given the job of taking him home. As on Cook's first voyage, though, there was also a secret aim: to find a way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean along the North American coast. Cook's route from Tahiti to the north took him through a group of Pacific islands that no European had visited before. He named them “the Sandwich Islands”. Today, we call them Hawaii.

Sailing north, Cook managed to reach the Bering Strait, but ice prevented him from continuing. Disappointed at his failure to complete his mission, he returned to Hawaii. At first, relations with the native Hawaiians were friendly, but they did not stay that way. Fights broke out several times. When some Hawaiians stole one of his ship's small boats, Cook tried to kidnap their king. A fight followed, and Cook was stabbed to death on the beach at the age of 50.