

Teacher: Well, no. They can be very effective, but we do need to be careful with them. For example, doctors usually tell you to keep taking antibiotics for a few days, even after you feel better.

Student 2: Yeah ... the doctor once said that to me, but I stopped when I was well again. There wasn't any point in continuing, was there?

Teacher: Hmm ... the problem is if you stop taking antibiotics before all the bacteria are killed, they'll recover and start reproducing. The next generation of bacteria will be super-strong and a lot more resistant to antibiotics. So the next time you get ill, the antibiotics won't be nearly as effective, will they?

Student 3: So is there anything we can do to ...

3.2

Host: In today's debate, we'll be discussing homeopathic medicines. First, we'll hear from Siobhan Cooper, who is in favour of homeopathy. Ms Cooper, could you define homeopathic medicines for us, please?

SC: Of course. Homeopathic medicines contain tiny amounts of active substances, which in larger amounts would cause a problem. If a person is suffering from stress, for example, a homeopathic treatment containing typically stress-inducing coffee can actually help them. The body senses the coffee in the medicine, but the amount is so small, and the body's defence reaction so strong, the overall effect is a reduction in stress. It's a powerful principle.

Host: Dr Winston, you are not a supporter of homeopathy. Could you tell us what you think of Ms Cooper's statement?

DW: Thank you. Well, this sounds simple, but again and again experiments show that homeopathic medicines are placebos. A placebo is a false medicine that does nothing. When scientists test a new medicine, they give half the people in the test a placebo – often a sugar tablet – so that they can see if the real medicine actually works. Ms Cooper mentioned that homeopathic medicines contain tiny amounts of active substances, but she didn't say just how tiny. One popular homeopathic medicine, for example, is made from pure water!

Host: Ms Cooper?

SC: First of all, I've heard these arguments many times before. Scientists don't yet understand exactly how homeopathy works, but that doesn't mean it's wrong. Millions of people around the world benefit from homeopathy, but people like Dr Winston only complain about it.

DW: Scientists do understand homeopathy, as I've just explained. Homeopaths make extraordinary claims about their placebo medicines because it's a good way of making money. This is a multi-million dollar industry, which sells sugar and water at ridiculous prices and takes money from people who need real medical help. It is extremely dangerous...

Host: Wow ... strong opinions from both sides there...

REVIEW TEST 4 ANSWERS

- 1 plastic helmet 2 strong shoes 3 climbing gloves
4 safety harness 5 metal clips
- 2 Gloves are really important because you have to hold the ropes very tightly.
3 So you are not to take off these gloves at any time – is that clear?

4 ... please, when we're putting it on you, you must tell us if it feels uncomfortable!

5 The key thing is that at least one of these clips is to be connected to the safety line at all times.

6 You are not to disconnect both clips at the same time while you're up in the trees.

3 1 tiles 2 slipping (over) 3 outside 4 bags 5 Back 6 20
7 glue 8 fumes 9 window 10 mask

4 1 trek 2 adequate 3 harness 4 slip 5 sunstroke 6 strain
7 apparent 8 collision 9 scald 10 fierce

5 1 You certainly won't make it across the desert without more water.

2 You're unlikely to have any problems if you plan your trip carefully.

3 Be careful on that ladder – you may fall.

4 You're sure to get ill if you inhale those fumes.

5 If you lift that box, you're bound to hurt your back.

REVIEW TEST AUDIOSCRIPTS 4

4.1

Hello everybody, welcome to Treetops Rope Park. Before we get started, I need to go through some essential safety instructions. OK, so first, everyone should have a plastic helmet ... can you all put it on, please? You need to clip the strap under your chin, and make sure the strap is tight. Has everyone done that? Good.

Right, so the next thing is strong shoes. Some of the bridges are narrow, which can be uncomfortable if the bottoms of your shoes are soft. If anybody needs to change their shoes, please come and speak to me after the talk.

OK, so now put on your climbing gloves, please. Gloves are really important because you have to hold the ropes very tightly and we don't want you to cut your hands. So you are not to take off these gloves at any time. Is that clear?

Right, I still need to explain the most important thing, the safety harness. One of my colleagues will help you put this on, but please, when we're putting it on you, you must tell us if it feels uncomfortable! It shouldn't be too loose or too tight.

Now, these two metal clips here are really important. They attach you to both the safety line and the bridges in each part of the course. The key thing is that at least one of these clips is to be connected to the safety lines at all times. You are not to disconnect both clips at the same time while you're up in the trees. Is that clear? OK, so are there any questions? Right, can you all form a line and follow me...

4.2

A: OK Rob, it's all looking pretty good here, but I do need to talk to you about the stairs. What are these broken tiles doing here on the steps?

Rob: Err... I put them there to make more space in the bathroom.

A: Right. Well, first of all, never put anything on the stairs. It creates a real danger of tripping or slipping over. You should try to take waste materials outside immediately.

Rob: Good point, I'll take them outside from now on, although it's easier to take a full bag of tiles out at one time.

A: Hmm. Well this might be another problem. How heavy is a full bag of broken tiles?

- Rob:** I don't know ... 30 kilograms?
- A:** As a rule, you should try not to carry any bags that weighs more than about 25 kilograms by yourself, but I'd recommend carrying no more than 20 kilograms of tiles at one time, especially down the stairs. You could really injure your back.
- Rob:** Really? But I can easily lift 30 or 40 kilos on my own.
- A:** That's not the point. You really need to look after your back in your job.
- Rob:** OK, I will. OK, here's the bathroom...
- A:** It looks great, but it smells like strong glue.
- Rob:** Yeah, it's tile glue. It smells terrible.
- A:** Hmmm ... that's not good. There's a high risk of inhaling fumes from glue like this in closed spaces. Try to keep the window wide open all the time.
- Rob:** But when it's raining outside I can't work with the window open!
- A:** I know, but inhaling fumes is a much more serious problem. You should always wear a mask when working with this glue.
- Rob:** OK, I've definitely got a mask somewhere. Anything else?
- A:** Yes. How are you cutting the tiles? ...

REVIEW TEST 5 ANSWERS

- 1 2 d 3 f 4 a 5 b 6 e
 2 1 label 2 lacquer 3 reflective layer 4 plastic 5 lacquer
 3 1 up/down 2 heat 3 plastic 4 digital 5 applications
 6 astronauts 7 digital 8 car 9 parts 10 quickly
 4 1 c 2 e 3 a 4 d 5 b
 5 1 phase 2 assemble 3 dip 4 seals 5 apply
 6 1 e 2 b 3 c 4 b 5 a

REVIEW TEST AUDIOSCRIPTS 5

5.1

OK, so now I'm going to show you the next stage of the CD manufacturing process. You've already seen how we make a master version of the CD, one from which all copies are made. You'll remember that these master versions are covered with very tiny holes and raised areas called 'pits' and 'lands' that store the digital information on the disc. Of course, those pits and lands are far too small for us to see, but they're there and they can be copied.

So the first thing that happens is that the small pieces of plastic, or pellets, you see here go into this heater, to be melted at temperatures of around 300 degrees centigrade. They're then pressed into discs. They already contain all their digital information, but a reflective layer needs to be added so that a CD player can read them.

Next, the CDs go into this machine, which we will call the metalizer. As the name suggests, it's where a very thin reflective layer of metal is added on top of the plastic, usually made from aluminium alloys.

After that, we cover the whole disc, top and bottom, in a thin layer of lacquer, which is basically a strong material to protect the disc and the information it contains. When the lacquer has dried, the last thing to add is the label on the top, which is usually painted directly on to the lacquer. It's the most important layer if you want to know whose music you're listening to! It also helps people remember which way up the disc is! OK, so if you'll follow me now, I'll take you to the ...

5.2

Our topic today is 3D printing and I'll divide the lecture into two parts. The first part of the talk looks at how 3D printing works. I'll then move on to how it can be used before drawing some conclusions.

OK, let's begin. 3D printing is similar to traditional 2D printing, but of course 2D printers can only print in two dimensions: left-right and forwards-backwards, on a flat surface like paper. 3D printing adds a third dimension, up-down, which means you can print solid objects in whatever shape you want. Some 3D printers work by pointing a powerful laser into a box of powder, which heats it up in particular places to form a solid shape. Other 3D printers shoot out tiny streams of very hot plastic, which then cools to form the desired shape. As you can imagine, the key to successful 3D printing is preparing accurate digital descriptions of the object that you want to print. But once you've got that data ready, you can print as many copies as you want.

Right, so we've looked at how 3D printing works, but what are its practical applications? Let me give you an example. Previously, when astronauts were sent into space, they had to take thousands of spare parts for the machines on the spacecraft, in case anything got broken and needed replacing. Nowadays, all they need is a 3D printer. The astronauts simply download a digital file of the part and print out what they need.

The same principle applies to all sorts of situations. If you're a mechanic and you run a car repair workshop there are also thousands of spare parts that you might need. In the old days, you either needed to keep those in stock or at least know someone who could deliver them quickly. But these days, just like the astronauts, all mechanics need is a 3D printer and some digital files. OK, so now let's talk about conclusions...

REVIEW TEST 6 ANSWERS

- 1 a 2 b 4 c 1 d 5 e 3
 2 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F 5 F
 3 1 c 2 d 3 a 4 e 5 b
 4 1 e 2 d 3 b 4 a 5 c
 5 1 conservationist 2 orangutan 3 logging; mining
 4 copper; diamonds; natural gas 5 coastal regions;
 rainforest; rescue centre
 6 1 adapt 2 exploit 3 survived 4 declined 5 captured
 7 2 to 3 from 4 with 5 for 6 than

REVIEW TEST AUDIOSCRIPTS 6

6.1

The subject of my lecture today is the environmental importance of the world's wetlands. First, I'm going to explain why wetlands are important. Then I'll look at some threats to this environment. Finally, I'll talk about some projects to protect the world's wetlands.

Let's begin by defining what we mean by wetlands. Wetlands are characterized by the fact that they support aquatic plant life. Wetlands can be natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, but cannot have water that exceeds a depth of six metres.

So why are they important for us? Wetlands have two key benefits: they remove a lot of carbon from the air, which is vital for reducing the impact of our carbon footprints and