

Section 1

Listen to Jane and her friend Sally discussing Jane's preparations to go on a tour abroad. Look at the questions 1 to 5 on the form now.

You'll see that there is an example which has been done for you. On this occasion only, the conversation relating to this will be played first and then repeated.

Jane: Who is it?

Sally: It's me Sally.

Jane: The door's open.

Sally :Hi.

Jane: Hi.

Sally: So have you decided where to go for your big holiday?

Jane: Finally, I narrowed it down to Southeast Asia or India and Pakistan and decided on Southeast Asia.

Now we shall begin to answer the questions as you listen, because you will not hear the recording a second time. First you have another chance to look at questions 1 to 5. Listen carefully and answer questions 1 to 5.

Jane: Who is it?

Sally: It's me Sally.

Jane: The door's open.

Sally :Hi.

Jane: Hi.

Sally: So, have you decided where to go for your big holiday?

Jane: Finally, I narrowed it down to Southeast Asia or India and Pakistan and decided on Southeast Asia.

Sally: Southeast Asia! Wow, sounds romantic! Decide when you'll leave?

Jane: I have to be back in time for the new term. So, I want to leave by July first.

Sally: That's a long trip. Three months nearly. Don't you think it's too long?

Jane: No, I want to do research on recycling while I'm there, for my environmental studies course next year. So I've got tons of things to do. I don't know where to start.

Sally: First things, first. Passport, air ticket and money. How much money are you taking? I hear it's not cheap like it used to be.

Jane: The passport's okay for another two years. I'll go to the travel agent tomorrow and I reckon 3,000 pounds should be plenty. I'm glad I kept doing that horrible waitress job this past three years. A thousand, a month.

Sally: Sounds plenty. Including airfare?

Jane: No, that's got a frequent flyer award. So I should be able to get to Singapore and back for nothing.

Sally: Yeah, but you have to be careful. Normally those free ticket things mean you can only fly when there are empty seats. Don't want you to get stuck there until all the rich Asian students have flown back here, after seeing their families.

Look at question 6 to 10.

Now listen to more of the conversation between Jane and Sally and answer questions 6 to 10.

Jane: I'll manage, but I'll see what the travel agent has to say. Gosh! July 1st. That's only a bit over three weeks.

Sally: Inoculations, all sorts of nasty diseases in those tropical places. Have you checked out the health requirements?

Jane: Didn't think of it? How do I start?

Sally: I think there's a Ministry of Health web page that tells you what injections and pills you need, before you go to different countries. Yellow fever, malaria, that sort of stuff. How many countries do you plan on visiting?

Jane: As many as I can. Singapore, Malaysia. I'd like to get to Sabah and Sarawak in East Malaysia, if I can. Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Indonesia for sure.

Sally: That's pretty ambitious. How do you plan to get around?

Jane: As cheap as I can. Don't fancy flying much. Maybe I can get a boat from Singapore to Borneo.

Sally: You didn't mention Borneo?

Jane: Oh, that's the big island where Sabah and Sarawak are. Most of it belongs to Indonesia.

Sally: Oh, I know! And Brunei right, that little place with tons of oil.

Jane: Right?

Sally: Have you still got your camera?

Jane: Yeah, and Dave has promised me a digital video camera for my birthday,

Sally: But your birthday isn't until late July.

Jane: An early birthday present. That's what brothers are for!

Question 1-4

Answer the following questions.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

1. What does Jane have to be back in time for?
2. What project will Jane do while on her vacation?
3. What helped Jane make enough money for her trip?
4. What award does Jane's father have?

Question 5

Complete the following sentence with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

5. Sally says free air tickets can normally only be used on flights with

Question 6 and 7

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

What two tropical illnesses does Sally mention?

6.....

7.....

Question 8 and 9

Choose **ONE** letter, A-C

8. Jane is sure she will visit

A. West and East Malaysia

B. Singapore and Vietnam

C. Singapore and Indonesia

9. How does Jane intend to travel around?

A. Bus and train in the cities

B. Rental boat

C. Bicycle

Question 10

Answer the question in ONE WORD.

10. What is the name of Jane's brother?

Section 2

You are going to hear a talk given to students on going to study in England. First, look at questions 11 to 16.

As you listen to the first part of the talk, answer questions 11 to 16.

Good morning, everybody. I'm Richard Smothers from international students consulting and welcome to today's talk on what you need to know and think about prior to going to study in the UK. Probably the biggest question is that of housing. It can be very expensive, especially in London and the halls of residence in most universities are certainly not cheap. That's what you pay for convenience. Probably the best thing for most of you, I believe it's the first time any of you have studied in the UK is to try to find a vacancy in a coop house with other students. If you

are keen to make maximum progress with your English, I would suggest that you try to find accommodation with at least one native speaker. So many foreign students end up living only with people from their own country and I've actually known cases where their English is worse after 3 years, than when they arrived. One advantage of living with British students is that they'll probably have experience of dealing with landlords, looking after the bills and other things that might be done quite differently in your home country. So how to find shared housing? Any housing? Arrive early. It's best to try and be in the town or city where you'll be studying at least a week, before the start of term. If you leave it too late, you'll be competing with thousands of other students all looking for a place to live and one of your first stops should be the housing office. They have a database of all types of off campus accommodation and the early bird catches the worm, as they say, you'll probably meet other students, at there, in the same boat you are. And chat with people. If you meet any that seem to be the type of people you could get along with, then you might well sort out your accommodation quite quickly with them.

Now look at questions 17 to 20.

As the talk continues, answer questions 17 to 20.

Now, I know that a few of you will be going with your sponsors. Sharing a house or a flat with other students is probably not what most of you would prefer. If you are trying to save money, a studio flat which has a bedroom and living room combined and a place to cook is usually cheaper than a flat with a separate bedroom and a kitchen. But remember, you will probably need somewhere to study at home.

Once you have found a place to live, there are a few things. you should check out very carefully with the landlord or the estate agent. Quite a few estate agents, look after the renting out of housing for one or several landlords. First, how are you going to pay the rent? By the way, I forgot to mention that you should open a bank account very soon after you arrived. You might want to open a savings account for the bulk of your money and keep some in a current account for paying the bills. The advantage of the former is that you get more interest on your deposit, but you usually can't write cheques or arrange to pay such things as electricity, gas, telephone and water bills plus what you owe the landlord. These are normally paid on a monthly or quarterly basis with what are called direct debits and standing orders. The rent, of course, is usually paid monthly and most landlords want a deposit of one or two months rent to pay for any damage you might do. Accidents happen and it's sad but true that there are thieves everywhere. Make sure you have good locks on your doors and windows and insist that the landlord or estate agent changes them, if they are not up to scratch. You should take out insurance for major items such as personal computers. If you have a car, then insurance is required by law. And if you think you may want to get a car, make sure you take your current driving license with you, because it may help you get cheaper car insurance. But the most important type of insurance you should take out is medical insurance. Falling off your bike and breaking your arm can be a very costly business if you are not protected by Insurance. Unlike the student union advisory service in your University, I'm not allowed to offer you the best advice on what insurance company to use. Now what about working? If you have a student visa for longer than six months, you can work for up to 20 hours per week during term time or 40 hours per week otherwise, without applying for permission from the home office. And if you have a UK visa based on a relationship to someone with a long-term visa in the UK, you will normally be free to take up any sort of employment in the UK.

Question 11-13

Complete the following sentences.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

The speaker says university residences are expensive but **11**..... He also says it is usually best to try to live in a **12**..... with at least one **13**.....

Question 14-16

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

List three things that new students looking for accommodation should do.

14.....

15.....

16.....

Question 17 and 18

Choose **TWO** letters, A-F

The speaker says

- A. some studio flats have kitchens.
- B. a few estate agents act as rental agents for landlords.
- C. a current account is best for paying utility bills.
- D. standing orders cannot be used to pay the rent.
- E. car insurance is not optional in the UK.
- F. student unions are allowed to recommend insurance companies.

Question 19 and 20

Answer each question in NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS

19. What branch of the British government issues works permits to foreign students?

.....

20. What types of work can foreign students sponsored by a long-term UK resident do?

.....

Section 3

You're going to hear two hosts of a TV program talking about taking notes from lectures. First, listen to the first part of the conversation and answer questions 21 to 25. You now have some time to read questions 21 to 25.

Rick: Hello everybody and welcome once again to how to study program on the Oxford TV educational Channel. As usual, we are your hosts Rick and

Rita: Rita. Okay, Rick, what's today's topic?

Rick: Note-taking.

Rita: Right. Note-taking. It's one of those things most of us students do but has anyone ever told you how to do it, so it can be the greatest help to you. if you had teachers like mine all of your life. Probably not.

Rick: Same here. Rita and I thought of this topic a few weeks ago, did some research and found that most students don't take or use notes in the best way.

Rita: Of course! Different things work better for different people, but we did manage to come up with some useful basic principles.

Rick: But first, how do we know it helps? How do we know it isn't better to listen carefully to everything the lecturer says rather than scribble away taking notes?

Rita: Well, we found that research on note-taking has been going on since this guy Professor CC Crawford began his studies in the 1920s.

Rick: But don't have time to tell you all about the different studies that have been done. The important thing is that most researchers agree that taking notes is better than not taking notes. And that reviewing notes is the key to their usefulness.

Rita: Both are really important. For example, in 1970 a professor Howe concluded that students were seven times more likely to recall information one week after it was presented, if the information had been recorded in their notes. He argued that the note writing activity per say, makes a contribution to later retention. But another important thing is that you shouldn't take notes like a human tape recorder. Listen to this, and I quote there is growing evidence that note taking combined with critical thinking facilitates retention and applications of the information. As the conversation continues, please answer questions 26 to 30. You now have some time to read questions 26 to 30.

Rick: In fact, in 1979 two researchers found that students who took notes for batum scored lower on comprehension tests than those who processed information at a higher level, which is inhibited by taking notes this way. Similarly in 1985, another researcher found that the most

successful students thought about the relationships between the facts the lecturer told them and the better organization of their notes reflected this process.

Rita: And putting information in different geometric figures, squares triangles, rings etc, like in computer programming to stand for different functions and alternatives, improves this reorganization. Okay! Now for some practical basics. You start, Rick.

Rick: One. Be prepared have your notebook open and pen in hand, when class begins

Rita: Two. Listen for what the teacher emphasizes with words like to summarize, the main point is, and if something is written on the board, you should probably write it down.

Rick: And if something is repeated, it's probably important.

Rita: Don't try to write down every word. Just the main ideas, content and information.

Rick: And develop your own way of abbreviating words.

Rita: Go over your notes as soon as possible after class.

Rick: Underline or highlight main ideas, concepts and information.

Rita: And last thing reorganizing notes while reviewing leads to higher test scores.

Question 21 and 22

Choose **TWO** letters, A-R

- A. Rick says most students don't take notes.
- B. Rita says most students don't use notes properly.
- C. Rick asks if listening closely is more important than note-taking.
- D. Rita says different things work better for different people.
- E. Rick says the research began in the 1920s.

Question 23 and 24

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

- 23. What is the key to the usefulness of notes?
- 24. What does Prof. Howe say contributes to remembering information?

Question 25

Complete the following sentence with **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS**.

- 25. Rita reads a sentence that says using information is improved if note-taking is combined with

Question 26-30

Compute the table below.

Write the appropriate Utters, A-F against Questions 26-30.

Activity	Effect
Putting information in different geometric figures	26
Thinking about relationships between facts	27
High-level information processing	28
Reorganizing notes while reviewing	29
Taking notes word for word	30

- A. improves comprehension
- B. inhibits high-level information processing
- C. changes the organization of notes
- D. has no effect on the most successful student
- E. improves test scores
- F. enhances reorganization of notes

Section 4

You're going to hear a talk given to some parents of children with disabilities about a type of therapy. You now have some time to read questions 31 to 40.

Good afternoon, everybody and welcome to our hospital's recreational therapy department. I'm Dr. Gillian Roberts and I'm the department head. You all have children who have some form of disability and your family physicians have recommended that they come here for treatment. Many people don't know very much about recreational therapy. It sounds rather like playing to get better. Well, in a way it is. But it's much more than this. So, today I'll give you an overview of the basic principles and some common activities of this form of therapy. Please don't hesitate to interrupt me, if you have any questions. Let me start by painting a picture in your minds. Imagine a young child with a disability and an adult splashing around, playing and laughing in a swimming pool. For the child, this happy scene is very different from the daily struggle of, for example learning to walk without clutches. The adult is a recreational therapist. It's fun, but also work and successful work as she sees the improvement in the child's balance, leg motion range and lower body strength. Equally important, she sees that the child is slowly but surely gaining confidence. So this probably gives you an idea of what recreational therapy is all about. How about a definition? The American therapeutic recreation association describes it as a healthcare and human service discipline that delivers treatment services designed to restore, remediate and or rehabilitate functional capabilities for persons with injuries, chronic illnesses and all types of disabling conditions.

Well, that's quite a mouthful. But you can see that it covers a wide range of conditions and patients. At this hospital, we used to specialize in children under 12 while older people went to St. James, very close to here. But we found that children can be encouraged by seeing adults doing similar things, to what they're doing and they also get very attached to their therapists. So now, both hospitals treat both youngsters and adults and we work very closely together, especially on research projects. Okay, who are the therapists? Well, most of them are certified therapeutic recreation specialists. Usually, simply, called recreational therapists. They are certified through the national council for therapeutic recreation certification, which requires a bachelor's degree or higher, a formal internship and passing a certification examination. To maintain their certification, they must also participate regularly in professional education activities. Recreational therapists work in a wide range of clinical service areas, but they play an especially important role in the rehabilitation of children with disabling conditions. Their work with children includes such activities as physical play focused on restoration or maintenance of functioning and the one-on-one bedside play with a single child or small group activity. By the way, it seems that so far, I've been talking about physical problems. In fact, our work also includes trying to help with psychological problems. For example, educational play focused on understanding upcoming surgery, dramatic or expressive play focused upon coping with fear and anxiety and family or sibling play to help overcome such things as excessive shyness hostility and other emotional problems. What makes recreational therapy different from other forms of therapy?

As the name suggests, it's the use of recreational activities as the mode of treatment. The treatment goals that a recreational therapist may work towards as similar to the goals of other disciplines on the rehabilitation team. But the way of achieving those goals is different. Also, the recreational therapist has a holistic perspective that includes the patient's leisure, social cognitive and physical needs. This means that a recreational therapist may work with a child on one or more of the following functional areas. Physical functioning. Things like mobility, strength and motor skills. Cognitive functioning such as attention span memory and problem solving. Emotional functioning things like self-esteem confidence and coping skills. Social functioning.

How to communicate and interact with others. Sadly, sometimes we also have to help patients learn to manage pain.

Other areas include developmental play skills, leisure interests and abilities. Well, that sounds more like something to do with recreation than the other things, I just mentioned. As you can imagine, with all those different things that might need to be worked on, a recreational therapist may use a wide range of techniques to meet the needs of each child. After completing a comprehensive assessment the recreational therapist identifies appropriate treatment goals and decides on the methods to be used. These methods might include leisure skill-building, adaptive sports, aquatic therapy. I mentioned splashing around in a pool at the beginning of my talk. Therapeutic art and animal-assisted therapy. This is increasingly popular. It's wonderful how a friendly dog can do more than all the doctors in the world for some disabled kids.

Question 31-33

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

What three physical qualities is the therapist looking at in the child in the swimming pool?

31.....

32.....

33.....

Question 34

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for your answer.

34. Name a medical establishment that is not far from Dr Roberts' hospital.....

Question 35 and 36

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

In addition to a degree, in what other activities must a candidate participate to become a certified recreational therapist?

35.....

36.....

Question 37 and 38

Complete the table below.

Write the appropriate letters, A-E against Questions 37 and 38.

Therapeutic activity	Target problems
Sibling play	37
Physical play	38

- A. Lack of physical skills
- B. Fear of surgery
- C. Aggression
- D. Understanding upcoming surgery
- E. Poor functioning

Question 39-40

Complete the following sentences.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

39. Problem-solving is part of functioning

40. Disabled children are being treated by more and more
..... nowadays.