

## Section 1

In this section, you will hear two overseas students Kate and Luki being interviewed by a university counsellor. First, look at questions 1 to 5.

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

Counsellor: Hi there, Kate, come on in. How are you today?

Kate: Fine, Thanks.

Counsellor: Hi. Luki, how are things?

Luki: Okay

Counsellor: Well, as I explained on the phone, I'm a counsellor here at the student services section of the university and I'm interviewing overseas students to help me draw up a guide for new students. So I'd be grateful, if you could tell me a little about the time, since you've been here in Cambridge.

Kate: Right

Luki: Good idea

Counsellor: Now, Kate, let's start with you. Ok. mmm... This is your second semester. Isn't it? Could you tell us something about your first impressions of the town when you arrived?

Kate: Yeah. Well, first of all, I was struck by how quiet it is here, in the evening.

Kate's first impression of the town is that it is quite in the evening. So "quiet" is the answer. Now, we shall begin. You should answer the questions as you listen, because you will not hear the recording a second time. Now, listen to the first interview with Kate and complete the notes by filling in the numbered spaces 1 to 5.

Counsellor: Hi there, Kate, come on in. How are you today?

Kate: Fine, Thanks.

Counsellor: Hi Luki, how are things?

Luki: Okay

Counsellor: Well, as I explained on the phone, I'm a counsellor here at the student services section of the university and I'm interviewing overseas students to help me draw up a guide for

new students. So I'd be grateful, if you could tell me a little about the time, since you've been here in Cambridge.

Kate: Right

Luki: Good idea

Counsellor: Now, Kate, let's start with you. Ok. mmm...This is your second semester. Isn't it? Could you tell us something about your first impressions of the town when you arrived?

Kate: Yeah. Well, first of all, I was struck by how quiet it is here, in the evening.

Counsellor: Yeah, I suppose Cambridge is a quiet place. mmm...Where did you live when you first arrived?

Kate: Well, I went straight into student accommodation. It was a kind of student hostel.

Counsellor: All right, so you didn't have to worry about doing your own cooking or anything like that?

Kate: No, but sometimes I wished I had! The food at the hostel was awful.

Counsellor: Oh Dear! But how were the other students?

Kate: To be honest, I haven't managed to make many friends, even though the place is full. People seem to keep to themselves. They're not really very friendly.

Counsellor: Oh! I'm sorry to hear that. mm...Well, what about the actual course? You're studying...?

Kate: I'm doing a masters by coursework in Environmental Studies.

Counsellor: All right, and how are you finding that?

Kate: Yeah, well, it's been pretty good really! I've enjoyed the course, but I feel there hasn't been enough contact with the lecturers. They all seem to be incredibly busy. The only chance I've really had to talk to them was on the field trip.

Counsellor: Well, that's not good. mmm...Could anything be done to improve the course in your opinion?

Kate: Well, I think it would be helpful to have meetings with lecturers on the course. Say, once a fortnight. Something like that..

Counsellor: Regular meetings. Yes, that would certainly help. Now, Kate, will come back to you in a minute, but I would just like to ask Luki some questions.

Before they continue the interview, look at questions 6 to 10.

AS you listen to the rest of the interview and complete the notes.

Counsellor: Luki, where are you from?

Luki: I'm from Indonesia.

Counsellor: And how did you find Cambridge when you first arrived?

Luki: Well, I like it here. I think the city is very beautiful.

Counsellor: What about your accommodation? Was that okay?

Luki: Yes. Okay. At first, I stayed with a family for three months. They were very kind to me, but they had three young children and I found it difficult to study.

Counsellor: Right, I see.

Luki: So after three months, I moved out and now I live with two other students in a student house. It's much cheaper and we like it there.

Counsellor: Good. And then, what about your studies? What are you studying?

Luki: I'm doing a bachelor of computing.

Counsellor: Computing, I see, and apart from the language difficulties, if you can separate them, how have you found the course?

Luki: Course, okay, but ..

Counsellor: Yes, go on..

Luki: Well, the main difficulty for me is getting time on the computers in a computer room. It's always busy and this makes it very hard to do my practical work.

Counsellor: Yes. I'm sure it would. Can you reserve time in the computer room?

Luki: No, you can't. But it will certainly help if we could reserve computer time.

Counsellor: Yes. I'll look into that and see if something can be done to improve things over there. Now, let's go back to Kate....

### Section One – Questions 1-10

Complete the notes. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

KATE	
Her first impressions of the town	Example : quiet
Type of accomodation	(1)
Her feelings about the accommodation	(2)
Her feelings about the other students	(3)
Name of course	Environmental studies
Difficulties experienced on the course	(4)
Suggestions for improving the course	(5)

LUKI

First type of accommodation	(6)
-----------------------------	-----

---

Problems with the first accommodation (7)

---

Second type of accommodation (8)

---

Name of course (9)

---

Comments about the course Computer room busy

---

Suggestions for improving the course (10)

---

## Section 2

You're going to hear a radio talk about buying a bicycle. First, you have some time to look at questions 11 to 20.

Now, listen to the first part of the talk and complete the notes by filling in the numbered spaces 11 to 20.

Well, last week we talked about buying camping equipment and today I'd like to talk to you about buying a bicycle. A simple enough exercise you might imagine but there are lots of things to look out for, to make sure you get the best deal for your money. Well, the range of bicycles is enormous. There are racing bikes, touring bikes, mountain bikes or just plain ordinary bikes for riding around town. They're varied enormously in two basic ways, price and quality. This means that the choice you make will probably be determined by the amount of money you want to pay, your own personal needs, what is actually available or a compromise of all three things. However in broad terms, you can spend anything from \$50 to \$2,000 on a bike. So you'll need to know what you're looking for.

Single-speed cycles, that is, bikes with no gears are really only suited for short casual rides. Their attraction is their simplicity and reliability. After years of neglect, they still manage to function but not always too efficiently. If it's basic transport, you're after, then you can't go wrong.

Three speed cycles on the other hand are all that is really necessary for most town riding, going to the shops and things like that. Like the single speed bike, they're simple and reliable. If you were going to be going up and down lots of hills, then you'll probably want something more efficient.

Five and ten speed bicycles are best suited to riding over long distances or hilly terrain and to serious touring. So if it's serious touring you're interested in, get a five or ten speed bike.

However, it's worth remembering that the difference in price between a five and ten speed cycle is usually very little and so it's well worth paying that little bit extra to get the ten speed one. So I would tend to recommend that 10-speed bike as the price is similar. However, you'll be getting better quality components.

Now, the next thing we need to look at is size. Buying a cycle is like buying clothes. First of all, you find the right size and then you try it on to see if it fits. Contrary to what you might imagine, the size of the cycle is not determined by the size of the wheels, except in children's cycles, but by the size of the frame. So you'll need to measure the length of your legs and arms to get a frame, that is the right size for you. Well, that's all, from helpful hints for today.

### Questions 11-20

Complete the notes below. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer

**There are many kinds of bicycles available:**

- racing
- touring
- (11) .....
- ordinary

They vary in price and (12) .....

Prices range from \$50.00 to (13) .....

Single speed cycles are suitable for (14) .....

Three speed cycles are suitable for (15) .....

Five and ten speed cycles are suitable for longer distances, hills and (16)

.....

Ten speed bikes are better because they are (17) ..... in price but (18)

.....

Buying a cycle is like (19) .....

The size of the bicycle is determined by the size of the (20)

.....

### Section 3

In this section, you will hear a conversation between two students, Fiona and Martin talking about a tutorial topic. First look at questions 21 to 24.

Now listen and answer questions 21 to 24.

Fiona: Hi there, Martin. How are you going with your Australian studies tutorial paper?

Martin: Oh good. I've finished it, actually.

Fiona: Lucky you. What did you do it on ? I'm still trying to find an interesting topic.

Martin: Well, after some consideration, I decided to look at the history of banana growing in Australia.

Fiona: Banana growing?

Martin: Yeah, Banana growing.

Fiona: Fascinating, I'm sure.

Martin: Well, it's not as boring as you'd think and I wanted to tie it into the work I've been doing on primary industries and the economy. Anyway, I bet there are a few things you didn't know about bananas.

Fiona: Such as

Martin: Such as the fact that bananas were among the first plants ever to be domesticated.

Fiona: Oh, really?

Martin: Yeah, an extremely nourishing food.

Fiona: I suppose you're going to tell me the whole history of banana growing now. Aren't you?

Martin: Well, it would be a good practice run for my tutorial next week. I'll do the same for you sometime.

Fiona: Okay! Fire away. So where were these bananas first domesticated?

Martin: According to my research the cavendish banana, which is a type of banana and the first type to be cultivated here, actually originated in China, but they had a fairly roundabout route before they got to Australia.

Fiona: I mean, I didn't go straight from China to Australia.

Martin: No, they didn't. It seems that in 1826 bananas were taken from South China to England.

Fiona: I suppose they'd have made a welcome addition to the English diet.

Martin: Yes, I'm sure. Well, apparently there was an English duke who was particularly fond of bananas and he used to cultivate them in his hot house which is where you have to grow them in England, of course because of the cool climate and they became quite popular in the UK. So he was the one responsible for cultivating the cavendish banana, which was then introduced into Australia.

Fiona: I see and we've been growing them ever since?

Martin: Yeah.

Now look at questions 25 to 32.

As the conversation continues, complete Martin's notes.

Fiona: Are they hard to grow?

Martin: Well, yes and no. To grow them in your garden, no, not really. But to grow them commercially you need to know what you're doing. You see, you only get one bunch of bananas per tree and it can take up to three years for a tree to bear fruit if you don't do anything special to it. But this period is greatly reduced with modern drying methods particularly in plantations where you have perfect tropical conditions.

Fiona: Right. So what are you looking at one year, two year?

Martin: No, no. Around 15 months in good conditions for a tree to produce a bunch of bananas. And once you've got your bunch, you cut the bunch and the plant out.

Fiona: So how do the trees reproduce then?

Martin: Well, Bananas are normally grown from suckers which spring up around the parent plant, usually just above the plant. They tend to like to grow uphill or at least that's the common wisdom.

Fiona: Well, that's why banana plantations are usually on hillsides. Is it?

Martin: Yeah, they grow best like that.

Fiona: That's interesting!

Martin: If you plant them in rich soil and give them plenty of water at the beginning of summer, then they should be well advanced by the beginning of winter when growth usually stops. But in a country like England, they had to grow. Well, you can grow them in a hot house.

Fiona: But in Australia, it's not difficult.

Martin: Well, though even here the growers put plastic bags around the bunches to protect them and keep them warm. If you got to the banana growing districts, you'll see all these banana trees with plastic bags on them.

Fiona: So, how do I stop the bananas going bad before they reach the shop?

Martin: Well, the banana bunches are picked well before the fruits are ripe. Once you cut the bunch, the bananas stop growing but they do continue to ripen. The interesting thing is that once one banana ripens, it gives off a gas which then helps all the others to ripen. So they pretty much all ripen, within a few hours of each other.

Fiona: Amazing. So, do we export lots of bananas overseas, to Europe and Asia for instance?

Martin: Well, oddly enough, no. I believe New Zealand takes a small proportion of the crop, but otherwise they're mostly grown for the domestic market, which is surprising when you think about it, because we grow an enormous number of bananas here.

Fiona: Well, thank you for all that information. I'm sure the tutorial paper will go really well. You certainly seem to have done your research on the subject.

Martin: Let's hope so.

### **Section Three – Questions 21-32**

#### **Questions 21-24**

Circle the correct answer.

**21. At first, Fiona thinks that Martin's tutorial topic is**

A inappropriate

B dull

C interesting

D fascinating

**22. According to Martin, the banana**

A has only recently been cultivated

B is economical to grow

C is good for your health

D is his favourite food

**23. Fiona listens to Martin because she**

A wants to know more about bananas

B has nothing else to do today

C is interested in the economy of Australia

D wants to help Martin

**24. According to Martin, bananas were introduced into Australia from**

A India

B England

C China

D Africa

**Questions 25-30**

Complete Martin's notes Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Commercially grown banana plant:

Each banana tree produces (25) ..... of bananas.

On modern plantations in tropical conditions, a tree can bear fruit after (26) .....

Banana trees prefer to grow (27) ..... and they require rich soil and (28) ..... The fruit is often protected by (29) .....

Ripe bananas emit a gas which helps other (30) .....

**Questions 31 and 32**

Circle the **TWO** correct boxes.

Consumption of Australian bananas



A	Europe
B	Asia
C	New Zealand
D	Australia
E	Other

**Section 4**

You are going to hear a part of a public lecture for new students. First, look at questions 33 to 35.

Now listen and answer questions 33 to 35.

John: Good morning. Good morning, everyone and welcome to our regular lecture on health issues. The series of lectures is organized by the students union and is part of the union's attempt to help you, the students of this university to stay healthy while coping with study and social life at the same time. So, it's a great pleasure for me to welcome back Miss Diane Greenebaum who is a professional dietician and has been kind enough to give up her time, in what I know is a very hectic schedule to come along and talk to us today.

Diana: Thank you. Thank you very much, John. May I take the pleasure to be back? Now stressing that university, being away from home and having to look after yourselves, learning your way around the campus, all contribute to making it quite hard sometimes to ensure that your diet is adequate. So, today, I'm going to talk about ways of making sure that you eat well while at the same time staying within your budget.

Now look at questions 36 to 41.

As you listen to the second part of the lecture, complete the notes and diagram in the spaces provided.

If you have a well-balanced diet, then you should be getting all the vitamins that you need for normal daily living. However, sometimes we think we're eating the right foods, but the vitamins are escaping, as a result of cooking. And anyway, we're not getting the full benefit of them. Now, if you lack vitamins in any way the solution isn't to rush off and take vitamin pills though they can sometimes help. No, it's far better to look at your diet and how you prepare your food.

So what are vitamins? Well, the dictionary tells us they are food factors essential in small quantities to maintain life. Now, there are fat soluble vitamins, which can be stored for quite some time by the body and there are water soluble vitamins, which are removed more rapidly from the body and so a regular daily intake of these ones is needed.

Okay. So how can you ensure that your diet contains enough of the vitamins you need? Well, first of all, you may have to establish some new eating habits. No more chips at the uni canteen, I'm afraid. Firstly, you must eat a variety of foods. Then you need to ensure that you eat at least four servings of fruit and vegetables daily. Now, you'll need to shop two or three times a week to make sure that they are fresh and store your vegetables in the fridge or in a cool dark place.

Now, let's just refresh our memories by looking at the healthy diet pyramid. Okay, can you all see that? Good. Well, now as you see we've got three levels to our pyramid. At the top, in the smallest area are the things which we should really be trying to avoid as much as possible. Things like, yes, sugar, salt, butter, all that sort of thing. Next in the middle of our pyramid, we find the things that we can eat in moderation, not too much though. And that's where we find milk, lean meat, fish, nuts, eggs, and then at the bottom of the pyramid are the things that you can eat lots off, because they're the things that are really good for you. Here we have bread, vegetables and fruits. So don't lose sight of your healthy diet pyramid when you do your shopping.

#### **Section Four – Questions 33-41**

### **Questions 33-35**

Circle the correct answer

**According to the first speaker:**

**33. The focus of the lecture series is on**

A organising work and study

B maintaining a healthy lifestyle

C coping with homesickness

D settling in at university

**34. The lecture will be given by**

A the president of the Union

B the campus doctor

C a sports celebrity

D a health expert

**35. This week's lecture is on**

A campus food

B dieting

C sensible eating

D saving money

### **Questions 36-39**

Complete the notes. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

**A balanced diet:**

A balanced diet will give you enough vitamins for normal daily living.

Vitamins in food can be lost through (36) .....

**Types of vitamins:**

(a) Fat soluble vitamins are stored by the body.

(b) Water soluble vitamins – not stored, so you need a (37)

.....

**Getting enough vitamins**

Eat (38) ..... of foods.

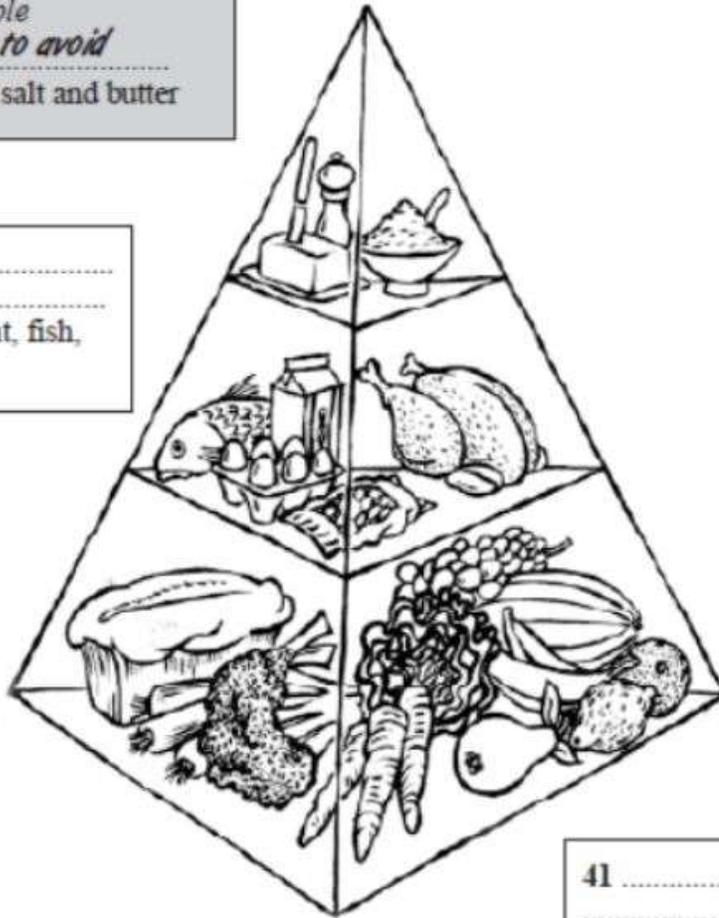
Buy plenty of vegetables and store them in (39) .....

**Questions 40-41**

Complete the diagram by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in the boxes provided.

*Example*  
*Try to avoid*  
.....  
sugar, salt and butter

40 .....  
.....  
milk, lean meat, fish,  
nuts, eggs



41 .....  
.....  
bread, vegetables and  
fruit