Keys
11 class

	Listening	Comments
1	b	
2	b	
3	c	
4	c	
5	b	
6	a	
7	Tonga	
8	Tonga	
9	Tonga	
10	Singapore	
11	Tonga	
12	Tonga	
13	Singapore	
14	Tonga	
15	Singapore	
16	Singapore	
17	clock(s)	
18	clothes	
19	1.75	
20	5.30 / half past five	
		………………………/20

Script

Task 1. Listen and answer the questions. Eg. 0 - a
Questioner: What kinds of new technology does your firm usually invest in?
Christoph: Mostly we invest in IT – Information Technology. But about a third of our capital is invested in medical technologies.
Questioner: Is it better to support start-up companies or older companies?
Christoph: Obviously there's a lot more risk with a start-up than with a company that is already running. With an older company, you can see if they have a strong management team and a good record of success,
Questioner: When you consider new projects or new ideas, what do you look for?
Christoph: We look for new products and new technology that will have a large market. If it's something people need to have, then lots of people will buy it. Take a medical product, for example. We ask what kind of disease it will treat. If it can treat a disease that is common, obviously, the product will have a much larger market.
Questioner: Many people who look for venture capital are scientists or engineers. How much do they understand about business?
Christoph: Nowadays, top scientists know a lot about business. They are very aware of the importance of economic factors.
Questioner: How long do you usually have to wait to get a return on investment?
Christoph: The payback period is usually between five and eight years. But in the biotech sector, 15 years is quite normal.
Questioner: And - if I can ask you this – what percentage of your investments don't give you any return on your investment?

Christoph: Venture capitalists expect that nine out of ten ventures won't make any return. If all goes well, the tenth investment will make enough money to give us a profit overall.

Task 2. Listen to presentation about Singapore and Tonga and decide which country has the bigger, higher, larger number in each case. Eg. 0 – Tonga

OK, now we're going to look at two island nations, Singapore and Tonga. Singapore is in southeast Asia and Tonga is in Western Polynesia in the South Pacific. They have some similarities but many differences. One is very successful in economic terms, and very rich. The other is not very successful, economically, and is quite poor. What role has geography played in these differences? Anyway, let's consider the similarities first.
Obviously, both countries are surrounded by water but Tonga has over 150 beautiful, tropical islands and Singapore has about 60. However, many of Tonga's islands are uninhabited, and, in the case of Singapore, only the large main island is important. Surprisingly, perhaps, tourism is not a major part of the economy in Tonga although the government has plans
to develop this industry. Now, my next point: both countries are small in land area and both have small populations. We'll look at the actual figures later. Let's look at climate. As you've probably guessed already, the two countries have a tropical climate and neither has any actual deserts. On the other hand, neither has much rainfall in summer. Unlike desert climates, both countries have high temperatures in summer *and* in winter whereas of course deserts can be cold in winter. And lastly, both countries are very flat and neither has any mountains.

So we have seen some of the similarities between Tonga and Singapore. Now let's consider the differences between these island nations. I said that both are small, but there are big differences between them.
Singapore has an area of 660 square kilometers, and Tonga has 748. However, Singapore is much bigger in terms of population. Singapore has over 5 million people and the population density is very high, at over 7,000 per square kilometer. In fact, it is one of the most densely populated, or crowded, countries in the world. Tonga, on the other hand, has a much smaller population, at 122,000, and a much lower density of 165. Many of its islands, in fact, are uninhabited.
Both countries are flat. as we have heard. The highest point in Singapore, Bukit Timah, is at 166 metres against 1,033 metres in Tonga. The area in Tonga has no name, by the way.

What about agricultural land? Well, Singapore only has one per cent agricultural land - yes, that's right, one per cent, whereas nearly half of Tongan land is under cultivation. Forty-eight per cent, to be precise. The wettest month in Singapore is December, which has an average of 288 millimeters, while Tonga's is March, at 210. So there is not a significant difference there.

Now, we heard about the agricultural land in Singapore - well, the lack of agricultural land, I should say. There is no agricultural land because the whole main island is one large city. So most people in Singapore live in the city and the urban-rural split is 100 to 0. But Tonga is very different. Only 25 per cent of people live in towns. Finally, Singapore is a very
rich country with a GDP per capita of 57000 dollars, which is third place in the world, while Tonga only has a GOP per capita of 2,900 dollars.
OK. What does all this mean for the HDI? Which is higher, do you think? Let's see. The HDI for Singapore is 0.846, which means it is 27th in the world. By contrast, the figure for Tonga is 0.677, which puts it in 85th place.
Why is Singapore higher? Does the remote location of Tonga give it a major disadvantage ...?

Task 3. Listen and complete questions. Eg. 0 – garden(s)

Good afternoon, everybody, and welcome to the Manor House Museum. Before you go round, I'd like to tell you about some of the interesting things we have for you.

Here in the entrance hall, you can see some old photos of the town. Over there in the Ford Room, we have some pictures of gardens painted in Italy. The colours of the flowers are really beautiful.

Upstairs on the left is our famous clock collection. We have more than a hundred and fifty different clocks and they all tell the right time. The oldest is four hundred years old!

On the right we have a clothes show. Famous actors once wore these clothes in films or television plays. Some of them are really beautiful.

You may like to buy the guide book to the museum - this has many coloured photographs and it costs £ 1.75. You can buy one over there.

We are open until five thirty today, so you have lots of time. Enjoy your visit!

	Reading	Comments
1	B	
2	D	
3	C	
4	C	
5	A	
6	D	
7	C	
8	C	
9	A	
10	B	
11	C	
12	A	
13	D	
14	C	
15	B	
16	C	
17	C	
18	B	
19	A	
20	C	
		……………………./20

Reading 1 comments

1 B: 'it makes me uneasy at times to think that while people here are spending lavishly on slap-up meals, people elsewhere are going hungry'

2 D: 'Although relatively few people came in during the week, which was a bit of a setback for us'

3 C: 'a very relevant choice for a restaurant business'

4 C "We've been targeted by a whole raft of charities in recent years'

5 A 'it's also about helping to enable people in over forty countries to feed themselves and their families in the future'

6 D: 'an existing client base out there, who had been generous in the past'

7 C: 'we've found that actually engaging their interest leads to enhanced donations'

8 C: 'I would hope that customers will feel well disposed to establishments that show they have a conscience'

9 A The aim at the moment is to bring as many restaurants on board as possible'

10 B: 'openly, of course, because they need to appreciate what they are a part of'

11 C: 'local TV celebrities serving at table'

12 A 'a high percentage of the funds collected actually find their way to the people who need it most'

13 D: 'we were looking for a way of raising our profile'

14 C 'creates a festive atmosphere'

15 B: 'We simply put a purcharge on every customer's bill. .. but anyone who feds strongly can ask to have the donation removed

	Use of English	Comments
1	multy-disciplinary	
2	multi-tasking	
3	pre-arranged	
4	ill-timed	
5	poorly-paid	
6	well-managed	
7	newly hired	
8	interrelated	
9	outweigh	
10	trans-national	
11	(the skills of) analysing and evalyating (ads)	
12	(comments) were (consistent)	
13	(depending) on	
14	(explain) the grammar to me	
15	By not (adopting)	
16	(70% of children's television shows) contain	
17	(12.8% of families) were classified	
18	mediums / media (such as television and newspapers)	
19	(Karen) must (not have gotten)	
20	(The demand) means	
		…………………………/20