

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

Запорізький національний технічний університет

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ

для вдосконалення навичок аудіювання
англійською мовою
студентів денної форми навчання
всіх спеціальностей (II етап)

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Методичні вказівки для вдосконалення навичок аудіювання англійською мовою студентів денної форми навчання всіх спеціальностей (II етап) / Укл. Н. М. Жукова. – Запоріжжя: ЗНТУ, 2014. – 46 с.

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Затверджено
на засіданні кафедри
іноземних мов
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CONTENTS

PERSONALITY

1. Are You a Winner?	5
2. Coffee Addiction	6
3. Feeling Good about Your Country	8
4. Festive Feelings	10
5. Glass Half Full	11
6. How Musical are You?	13
7. Male vs. Female Brain	15
8. Asking Personal Questions	17
9. Random Acts of Kindness	18
10. The Secret of Happiness	19
11. Why Do We Like a Film That Makes Us Cry?	21

SOCIAL ISSUES

12. Art or Vandalism?	22
13. Cinema Etiquette	23
14. Dark Tourism	25
15. Family Belongings	27
16. What Is Freedom?	28
17. Odd Job Interviews	30
18. Presentations	32
19. Showrooming and Shopping	34

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

20. Computer Glasses	36
21. Is There More of the World to Explore?	37
22. Global Traffic Jam	39
23. Modern Offices	40
24. Technology at the Winter Olympics	41

Режим доступу до аудіозапису	44
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Методичні вказівки призначено для розвитку навичок студентів сприймати на слух автентичне англійське мовлення.

Матеріалом для аудіювання стали записи серії “BBC Learning English. 6 Minute English”, де співробітники BBC порушують проблеми, актуальні для сучасної студентської молоді: становлення особистості, соціальне буття людини, науково-технічний прогрес.

Для опрацювання впродовж 3 семестрів, що становлять II етап вивчення навчальної дисципліни “Іноземна мова (англійська) за професійним спрямуванням” у Запорізькому національному технічному університеті, нами запропоновано 24 розділи. Розроблено було такі види вправ:

- дати відповіді на запитання перед прослуховуванням аудіозапису;
- заповнити пропуски у реченнях під час прослуховування;
- знайти відповідні визначення слів та словосполучень серед наведених;
- відповісти на запитання після прослуховування запису;
- обговорити запитання, що співвідносяться з темою аудіювання.

Виконуючи вправи під керівництвом викладача, студенти налаштовуються на сприйняття певної теми, прослуховують запис з метою пошуку необхідної інформації, опрацьовують лексику за темою.

У результаті прослуховування аудіозаписів і виконання розроблених вправ студенти удосконалюють свої уміння робити узагальнення і систематизувати почуте, вести дискусії, обґрунтовувати власну точку зору, збагатять словниковий запас, продемонструють і розширять світогляд.

PERSONALITY

1. ARE YOU A WINNER?

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. Who is a winner?
2. Who is a compere?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. We could say they are *hooked on* – meaning (a) _____ – taking part.
2. Yes, the lure – or (b) _____ – of winning big prizes means these people just can't stop answering (c) _____, writing (d) _____ and captions or solving (e) _____.
3. The only problem is that these prizes are either (f) _____ or there are (g) _____.
4. Every webpage you look at seems to tempt us with (h) _____.
5. In the old days I could spend a fortnight crafting a slogan and (i) _____ and (j) _____.
6. But because it's so easy, more people enter and so the odds – or (k) _____ are less.
7. Sometimes, a one million chance of winning – a very rare or (l) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. high-profile	a. someone who other people respect and go for advice about comping
2. master of comping	b. often seen in public and in the media
3. king of comping	c. someone who is very good or skilled at comping
4. guru of comping	d. someone who is the best at comping

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What's the difference between a winner and a comper?
2. What is the biggest ever cash prize to be paid in America?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What is gambling? Do you like it?
2. Do you know the biggest ever cash prize to be paid in Ukraine?
3. What do you think of lotteries? Do you consider buying a lottery ticket to be a form of gambling?
4. Have you ever taken part in any lotteries?
5. Have you participated in any TV quiz shows? Do you know anyone who has taken part in a TV quiz show?
6. Why do you think so many people like gambling? What makes people so addicted to it?
7. What damage does gambling do to society?
8. What question would you like to ask a gambling addict?
9. Do you believe in luck?

2. COFFEE ADDICTION

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. Do you drink coffee?
2. Are you a coffee addict?
3. What would you like to know about coffee?
4. Do you know which country drinks the most coffee per person?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. And if you have a strong need to keep drinking coffee then we could say (a) _____.
2. If I drink too much (b) _____.
3. It stimulates my brain – (c) _____ – that's why we call caffeine a stimulant.

4. The *New Scientist* magazine says caffeine is a 'psychoactive drug' and that (d) _____ consume it every day.

5. Fragrance is a word usually associated with (e) _____ – but I think she just means (f) _____.

6. Yes, the people of Finland consume an incredible (g) _____ of coffee per person every year. That compares with the average consumption of (h) _____ per person.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. addict	a. pleasant smell
2. consuming	b. medical condition where you are unable to sleep
3. in moderation	c. physical and mental effects of stopping doing a regular activity
4. aroma	d. having little energy
5. caffeine	e. natural substance found in tea and coffee that makes you feel awake
6. stimulant	f. substance that makes you feel more awake when you eat or drink it
7. psychoactive drug	g. someone who likes doing a particular activity very much and they can't stop doing it
8. insomnia	h. (<i>here</i>) not drinking too much
9. indigestion	i. eating or drinking something
10. high blood pressure	j. a drug that affects how a person feels and sometimes how they behave
11. lethargic	k. a pain in your stomach when it can't process the food you have just eaten
12. withdrawal symptoms	l. blood flowing around your body at a higher pressure than is normal

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What are the dangers of drinking too much coffee?
2. Where is a 'psychoactive drug' found?

3. Are there any health benefits to drinking coffee?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you think caffeine is a dangerous drug?
2. What do you know about coffee production and who gets the big profits?
3. What is the difference between blend, cappuccino and espresso?
4. Does coffee grown in different parts of the world taste differently?
5. What role does coffee (or tea) play in your life?
6. Is there anything good about addictions?

3. FEELING GOOD ABOUT YOUR COUNTRY

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. When are people proud of their country?
2. Do you know the nationality of the first astronauts to live in the International Space Station back in the year 2000?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Yes, it's a good feeling to know that a person from your country is involved in (a) _____.
2. That's true and in the 2012 Olympics we were proud (b) _____.
3. Gilberto said: "In Brazil we are proud of Ayrton Senna who (c) _____".
4. Nachiya from India said she is proud of the country's rich culture and that it has one of the great wonders, (d) _____, a wonderful place.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. national pride	a. something you are proud to do
2. to fly the flag	b. show love for your country and to be proud of it
3. to represent	c. opportunity to do something special
4. delighted	d. liked by people because of its qualities
5. an honour	e. to do / to go on behalf of
6. privilege	f. the things that make us feel good about the country we come from
7. respected	g. to show support for your country
8. patriotic	h. very happy

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What is pride?
2. What words did Commander Tim Peake use to describe his feelings?
3. When do you realise what makes you proud of your home country?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. Does Ukraine participate in space exploration?
2. Who is the first Ukrainian cosmonaut?
3. Is there anything that makes you feel good about your country?
4. Do you take pride in being Ukrainian?
5. What's patriotism? Is it cultivated in Ukraine?
6. What is the way to bring up patriotic population? What conditions are necessary?

4. FESTIVE FEELINGS

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What does Christmas mean to you?
2. What three words would you use to describe your feelings associated with this holiday?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. I suppose Christmas is a time where I feel (a) _____ for what lies ahead; feel (b) _____ for what I have both materially received and also for the good times that we've had; and then (c) _____ I suppose, as well.

2. Three words to describe Christmas I suppose is: (d) _____ first of all; (e) _____ going back home, and thirdly, I suppose, (f) _____, getting together, usually at home, in the pub with friends from around the neighbourhood ...

3. Someone said they felt fat – probably because of (g) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. greeting	a. believing something good will happen
2. the festive season	b. spend time with people you like
3. traditions	c. talk to people you haven't seen for a long time
4. carols	d. a group of people who have common interests, and/or live in the same area
5. let their hair down	e. enjoy themselves / have a good time
6. catch up	f. grateful for something
7. hopeful	g. eating lots of food
8. thankful	h. feeling of happiness
9. joyous	i. old customs that happen regularly and have become the usual
10. stuffing themselves	j. old and well-known songs sung at Christmas
11. community	k. the Christmas time
12. socialise	l. friendly message usually sent at a special occasion

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What happens in a room that in German tradition is locked before Christmas?
2. What does Christmas mean to different people?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What Christmas traditions are there in Ukraine? Are they observed in your family?
2. What's the best Christmas you've ever had?
3. What do you dislike about Christmas? Is there anything stressful about it?
4. Have your feelings towards Christmas changed since you were a child?
5. How do you feel when Christmas is over for another year?
6. Do you like giving or receiving presents?
7. How do you decide what present to buy?
8. What's your reaction to useless presents?
9. What's the most memorable present you've ever got?

5. GLASS HALF FULL

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What is your definition of an optimist?
2. What kind of person is a pessimist?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Well, do you know who wrote this famous quote: "A pessimist sees difficulty (a) _____. An optimist sees the opportunity (b) _____"?
2. But scientists are now looking inside our heads to see (c) _____ and if there is a way (d) _____.
3. Our personalities are a complex interaction of (e) _____ that affect behavior, (f) _____ and ultimately (g) _____.

4. This subject is described as 'one of the hottest new areas of research' – hottest here means (h) _____.

5. And Raquel says "My glass is always half full because (i) _____!"

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. an optimist	a. someone who always thinks bad things will happen in a situation
2. a pessimist	b. a medical condition where someone is very unhappy and cannot lead a normal life
3. a state of mind	c. (<i>in this situation</i>) things that make something else happen
4. influence	d. how you behave, feel and think
5. trigger	e. cause / make happen
6. depression	f. particular qualities or characteristics that someone has
7. point of view	g. how someone judges a situation
8. personality	h. someone who thinks good things will happen
9. drivers	i. have an effect (on something or someone)
10. traits	j. how you feel and what you think

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What kind of people tend to be pessimistic?
2. What does people's outlook on life drive?
3. Whose quotation is used in the recording?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What makes a person an optimist?
2. Is there any way to become an optimist?
3. Is your glass half full or empty?

6. HOW MUSICAL ARE YOU?

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What images spring to mind when you hear the word 'music'?
2. What makes someone musical?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. We think that this is far too narrow, and even just being immersed in our very musical world engenders people (a) _____ that they probably aren't even aware of.
2. So many people who don't play a musical instrument or haven't had formal music training (b) _____.
3. Mm, and she also says that we're 'immersed' in a 'very musical world' – we're surrounded by lots of music – (c) _____.
4. Anyway, Dr Stewart says all that music helps to engender us with music skills – music skills (d) _____.
5. Well, a part of musicality is an understanding of how music can change the way we feel – (e) _____.
6. So Petroc Trelawny hopes the test results will prove that (f) _____.
7. Because I think it's perfectly possible to listen to music (g) _____ or isn't from our own culture, and (h) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. the pitch	a. the various sounds which mobile phones make when a call or message is received
2. the key	b. surrounded by a large amount of
3. too narrow	c. an advanced or complicated ability
4. immersed	d. to show something is untrue or unimportant
5. engenders	e. (<i>here</i>) the placing of a note – either
6. a sophisticated skill	
7. ring tones	
8. tone-deaf	

9. debunk 10. myths	high or low f. stories which are old and well known, but are not based on truth g. the notes used in a piece of music, which are based on a scale, or specific series of notes h. causes or equips someone with musical skills i. not wide enough to include all people who have different levels of musical skills j. unable to sing in tune or to recognise different melodies
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Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. Can people who don't play a musical instrument or haven't had formal music training be musical?
2. How does Dr. Stewart explain 'musicality'?
3. Are some people simply born musically gifted?
4. Why are people often put off by classical music?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. How have your musical tastes changed since when you were a kid?
2. What music can change the way you feel?
3. What's the best time and place to listen to music?
4. What decade has produced the best music?
5. What musical genres do you really hate?
6. Is the Internet helping or hindering musicians?

7. MALE VS. FEMALE BRAIN

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. Do you know any difference between the brain of a man and that of a woman?
2. What are men better at?
3. What can women do better than men?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Now, this research says that men are better at some things, like (a) _____.
2. But women are better at other things – like (b) _____.
3. No, Professor Heidi Johansen-Berg from the University of Oxford says the connections inside the brain are not *'hard-wired'*: in other words, that means (c) _____.
4. The answer was in fact (d) _____. This compares with the average of (e) _____ for whales and (f) _____ for dolphins.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. brainy	a. a statement that is often true but based on limited information
2. rack my brains	b. the maximum amount of time that you can concentrate on one thing
3. hemisphere	c. designed to work in a particular way which cannot be changed
4. to navigate	d. to find your way around a new place, often using a map
5. multi-tasking	e. doing several things at the same time
6. attention span	f. half (of something round in shape)
7. hard-wired	g. think very hard to answer a question or solve a problem
8. generalisation	h. (informal) clever, intelligent

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. How much does the average human brain weigh:
 - a) 1.4 kg,
 - b) 2.2 kg,
 - c) 3.6 kg?
2. What difference did Dr. Ruben Gur find between the connections in the brain hemispheres of men and women?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. W. Shakespeare said: "Our bodies are our gardens - our wills are our gardeners." What does this mean? Do you agree with him?
2. Frank Gillette Burgess said: "Our bodies are ... our autobiographies." What does this mean? Do you agree with him?
3. Hermann M. Biggs said: "The human body is the only machine for which there are no spare parts." Is this true? Should there be lots of spare parts?
4. What do you think of cloning?
5. What is stem cell research?
6. Do you support stem cell research?
7. What are the potential benefits for stem cell research?
8. Why are so many people against stem cell research?
9. Would you help fund stem cell research if it helped cure people you know from illness?

8. ASKING PERSONAL QUESTIONS**Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.**

1. What is stress?
2. What kind of questions do you consider to be personal?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Well, I always deal with problems with colleagues
(a) _____ before things get too serious.

2. But it's the best way, person to person, face to face ... you just have (b) _____, especially when you're asking personal or sensitive questions.
3. I'm going to start with (c) _____.
4. If you don't mind me asking, (d) _____?
5. She was quite upset, but she's OK, (e) _____.

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. How many employers in the UK are saying that stress-related absence from work has gone up?
2. What is the tip for asking personal questions in British culture?
3. What phrases are to be used
 - a) to warn someone that you're going to talk about something personal?
 - b) to introduce a personal question?
 - *I wanted to talk about a personal matter. Is that alright with you?*
 - *If you don't mind me asking ...?*
 - *If it's not too personal a question ...?*
 - *May I ask ...?*
4. What problem was discussed in the role-play?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What do you do to reduce your stress levels?
2. Is it OK to ask personal questions in Ukrainian culture?
3. How do you ask personal questions?
4. How do you react to personal questions?

9. RANDOM ACTS OF KINDNESS

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. Do you ever make New Year resolutions? Do you break them? Why?
2. What is kindness?

3. Are you a kind person?
4. What is altruism?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. My resolution is that I'm going (a) _____ and (b) _____ at least twice a week.
2. I'll say that my resolution is (c) _____ and to be a bit healthier in general.
3. The first example given was (d) _____.
4. The short period of enforced kindness made children (e) _____.
5. The researchers say that encouraging schoolchildren to perform small and simple altruistic acts could make the classroom a happier place, and even (f) _____ such as bullying.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. resolution	a. unplanned and unpredictable
2. random	b. worried and under pressure
3. stressed	c. decision to change habits
4. hug	d. cuddle
5. boosted	e. improved
6. dynamics	f. liked by many people
7. popular	g. the way a group of people feel and act
8. altruistic	h. something done for the personal gain

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What is the most commonly broken New Year resolution?
2. What random acts of kindness did the BBC correspondent mention?
3. How did random acts of kindness affect children?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you know any altruistic people?
2. Is kindness a weakness of character?
3. Do you make people appreciate kindness?

10. THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What is happiness?
2. Which is the happiest country in the world?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Well I've got some news today that might (a) _____.
2. The finer things in life – (b) _____,
- (c) _____ things like that.
3. So you might be really (b) _____ but if you think you're
- (e) _____ then you're (f) _____.

Task 3. Say if the following statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

1. It's older people – the elderly – who are the unhappiest, he says, they are wiser and can detect the problems at once.
2. The study has found that having children increases your happiness level.
3. The study says if you think you're good-looking, rather than if you actually are, makes you happier.
4. Being in a short-term relationship and going out for dinner also makes you happier.
5. Being sad for twenty per cent of the time is good for you.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. down in the dumps	a. making you feel less sad or worried
2. happy-go-lucky	b. busy, lots of things going on
3. satisfaction	c. a feeling of satisfaction and pleasure
4. a state of mind	d. feel happy or pleased with the situation
5. content	e. things you want to achieve
6. materialistic	f. believing money and possessions are
7. goals	

8. hectic	the most important things
9. rewarding	g. gained the ability to make good judgments based on life experience
10. wiser	h. how someone feels about their life at the present time
11. comforting	i. describes someone who doesn't worry about the future
	j. the good feeling you get when you get something you want
	k. feeling miserable or unhappy

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What definition of happiness is given?
2. When in life are we the happiest?
3. Can we make ourselves happier?
4. What is most important thing for a happy life?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What things make you happy?
2. What makes you unhappy?
3. Do you make other people happy?

11. WHY DO WE LIKE A FILM THAT MAKES US CRY?

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What movies (if any) make you cry?
2. Why do some people love a film that makes them weep?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. All of us sort of need to find a catharsis, especially within a group to have this sort of place (a) _____.
2. Being in a group is a good place (b) _____.

3. The 1959 film has won (c) _____ – the same number has also been won by (d) _____ and (e) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. to burst into tears	a. a film that makes you cry
2. misty-eyed	b. to cry noisily
3. a weepy	c. it's regrettable, unfortunate or unfair
4. a tearjerker	d. to waste time worrying about something small or something that cannot be changed
5. to blub	e. to cry uncontrollably
6. a sob story	f. a story someone tells to get sympathy
7. goose bumps	g. a film that makes you cry
8. to cry your heart out	h. to start crying loudly and suddenly
9. it's a crying shame	i. feeling that you might start to cry
10. to cry over spilt milk	j. small bumps on your skin caused by being scared, excited, upset or cold

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. Why do we choose a film that makes us get emotional?
2. What clues in a movie provoke our feelings?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What comes to mind when you hear the word 'movie'?
2. Which movie would you like to live in?
3. What's the best movie you've ever seen?
4. Do you prefer watching movies at the cinema or on TV?
5. Which country makes the best movies?
6. Who is your favourite movie star?
7. What's the worst movie you've ever seen?
8. Do you think movies have made society more violent?
9. What movie genre do you like best?
10. Who would you want to play you in a movie based on your life?

11. What makes a great movie for you?
12. What was the first movie you saw at the movie theater?
13. If you could make a movie, what would it be about?

SOCIAL ISSUES

12. ART OR VANDALISM?

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What is art for you?
2. Who decides what belongs to art?
3. What is vandalism from your point of view?
4. What's your favourite painting?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. It was defaced by a man called Vladimir Umanets who considers his actions to be neither (a) _____, or (b) _____.
2. Well, this sounds like a dark and serious act, but, in fact, the person who did it thinks (c) _____!
3. Yes, he says that he's happy because (d) _____, but he's also sad because (e) _____ and why he thinks (f) _____.
4. According to Umanets, "Art allows us to take what somebody's done and (g) _____."
5. But perhaps we just don't understand him and in 100 years' time people will be saying (h) _____!
6. Well, I guessed (i) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. defaced	a. being excited by something enough to try yourself
2. sombre	b. art based on the unconscious mind
3. movement	c. deliberately destroying objects
4. inspiration	

5. surrealist	d. dark and serious
6. vandalism	e. group of artists who produce work based on a common philosophy
	f. wrote over and ruined

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What word does Will Gompertz use to describe the action of damaging the painting?
2. Which of M. Rothko's paintings was damaged by V. Umanets?
3. What movement did V. Umanets found?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. The motto of V. Umanets is 'Art allows us to take what somebody's done and put a new message on it'. Do you support it?
2. Should a painter be knowledgeable about art?
3. How great is your interest in art?
4. What's the best art gallery you've been to?
5. Do you have a favorite artist?
6. What kind of art do you like – paintings, sculpture, ceramics, etc.?
7. Does art change the way you think or feel?
8. Do you think anyone can be an artist or do you need a special talent?
9. Describe the pieces of artwork in your house.
10. What kind of art is Ukraine famous for?

13. CINEMA ETIQUETTE

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What is etiquette?
2. Is there cinema etiquette?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Yes, some people treat the cinema (a) _____.
2. When I go to see a film, all I want is (b) _____ and to be able (c) _____.
3. But to really appreciate the surround-sound and clear digital projection you need (d) _____.
4. They have already drawn up a code of conduct (e) _____ – a list of rules on how people should behave at the cinema.
5. The parents are just using the cinema (f) _____!
6. The largest box of popcorn was made in (g) _____ with a volume of (h) _____. It was filled in (i) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. etiquette	a. making a loud sucking noise when you drink something
2. multiplex	b. the place in a cinema or theatre where the audience sits
3. distractions	c. a large building that contains many separate cinema screens
4. auditorium	d. watching two different screens at the same time
5. surround-sound	e. unacceptable behaviour which doesn't show respect for other people
6. film critic	f. set of rules about how to behave in a certain situation
7. dual screening	g. acceptable and expected behaviour in a particular situation
8. bad manners	h. a system of three or more loudspeakers that allows the listeners to hear realistic sound all around them
9. code of conduct	i. things that stop you concentrating on something else
10. bugbears	j. something most people don't like
11. slurping	k. a person who writes about or broadcasts their thoughts about films
12. a big no-no	l. things that annoy or irritate you

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What is 'dual screening'?
 2. Is there a code of conduct for moviegoers?
 3. What big bugbears are mentioned?
 4. Where was the largest box of popcorn made? How big was it?
- What occasion did mark?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What annoys you while watching a movie at the cinema?
2. Should popcorn be banned at the cinemas?
3. How do you react to the bugbears?

14. DARK TOURISM**Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.**

1. What is tourism?
2. Have you ever heard about 'dark tourism'?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. But instead of providing (a) _____ in a nice hotel by the sea – this is where tourists travel to sites of (b) _____.
2. And next month I'm planning to go to Chernobyl – the site of (c) _____ in 1986.
3. Robben Island in South Africa is one dark tourism destination. It's where (d) _____ was imprisoned for (e) _____ years.
4. The word 'dark' is used here because it relates to places that are connected with bad or sinister things or things that could be considered (f) _____.
5. And these kinds of trips are (g) _____.
6. Doctor Stone says it's all about (h) _____.
7. He means it is hard to separate going to remember (i) _____ with visiting somewhere as part of a holiday.
8. And you were wrong actually. It was in (j) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. tourism	a. interested in wanting to find out about things
2. depressing	b. making you feel unhappy and without hope
3. catastrophic	c. an interest in things to do with death and destruction
4. curious	d. doing something because you feel forced to or feel it has to be done
5. morally wrong	e. (<i>here</i>) using something for financial gain
6. morbid fascination	f. showing good judgment about what is suitable
7. macabre	g. feeling or showing admiration for someone
8. compelled	h. the act of honouring someone or an event
9. ethics	i. the natural ways of behaving that most people share:
10. exploiting	j. what is believed to be the right way to behave
11. human nature	k. unpleasant or shocking because they are related to death
12. tasteful	l. against what is generally believed to be the right way of doing something
13. memorialisation	m. causing huge destruction or suffering
14. respectful	n. the business of providing services such as transport, places to stay, or entertainment for people who are on holiday

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What is dark tourism? Is it new? Is it popular?
2. What is morbid fascination? Is it strange to want to visit places that are connected with bad, sinister or morally wrong things?
3. What are the popular sites for dark tourism?
4. What places do they plan to turn into a tourist destination?
5. What about the ethics of dark tourism – is it wrong to make this trip?
6. How should one perceive such trips?

7. When was the prison on Robben Island closed? How many people visit the site every year?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. Are you interested in dark tourism? Why?
2. If you decided to take such a trip where would you go? Why?
3. What are the good and bad things about tourism?
4. What are the major tourist attractions in your country?
5. What is eco-tourism? Do you think it's a good idea?
6. What do you think of the idea of space tourism?

15. FAMILY BELONGINGS

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What is your most treasured possession?
2. In terms of distance, what is the world record length for a photography exhibition?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. On a dusty, grey, patch of land, a pair of (a) _____, some (b) _____, a (c) _____ and some (d) _____ are neatly arranged in rows.
2. The photos reveal (e) _____, happening across China?
3. ... we can see the many different possessions of these families – some of their things are (f) _____, but some are (g) _____.
4. ... having a television or telephone was once a (h) _____, but now they are seen by many as (i) _____.
5. Building roads to these remote areas means (j) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. treasured	a. items that can be bought
2. belongings	b. at opposite extremes
3. forefront	c. desire, want

4. old-fashioned	d. a glimpse
5. consumer goods	e. valuable, precious
6. crave	f. a position in front
7. snapshot	g. a style that is out of date
8. poles apart	h. things that a person owns

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What did the longest photo exhibition include?
2. Why were all the family belongings placed outside the house for the photographer to take a photo?
3. What were the ‘four big things’ that Chinese families would crave in the 1950s?
4. What were the four big things that people wanted in 1980s?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What do you think of the idea of such a photo session?
2. How much of a family person are you?
3. How far back do you know your family tree?

16. WHAT IS FREEDOM?

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What's freedom for you?
2. What is democracy?
3. The people of which country come out as number one in terms of having the most freedom?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. According to the Oxford English dictionary, freedom is (a) ____.
2. You mean some people are restricted and controlled (b) _____.
3. We sometimes hear about political freedom – where people are able (c) _____ – and where people are able (d) _____.

4. Many people would say that any system of democracy should automatically include the right to free speech – (e) _____.
5. People usually don't feel free or equal if (f) _____.
6. There is forced labour, where (g) _____.
7. There's another, newer way to make your voice heard: (h) _____.
8. The freedom index was based on a number of measures such as (i) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. right	a. the basic rights that all people in a society should have whatever their race, sex, religion etc.
2. restricted	b. tried to achieve political or social change by persuading people in authority to do something
3. democracy	c. the careful watching of a person or place, often secretly and usually done by people in authority, such as the police
4. free speech	d. the political system that existed in the past in South Africa, in which only white people had political rights and power
5. equality	e. the right to say anything you want about anything
6. apartheid	f. limited by rules or laws
7. forced labour	g. idea, aim, belief or way of thinking that a group of people share and try to persuade others to support
8. surveillance	h. a method of government that controls the country in a strict and unfair way
9. confidential	i. secret; only for certain people to see
10. campaigned	j. being made to do hard physical work
11. regime	k. everyone having exactly the same rights and opportunities regardless of colour, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age etc.
12. civil rights	l. a system of government in which people vote in elections to choose the people who will
13. cause	

	govern them m. something that you are morally or legally allowed to do or have
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Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What definition of freedom is given?
2. What is political freedom?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. Is everyone in your country equally free?
2. What does freedom feel like?
3. Is your freedom restricted in any way?
4. Do men or women have more freedom in your country?
5. Can freedom damage a country?
6. Do you agree we must be free to bear arms (have a gun)?
7. What is freedom of speech?
8. Should there be some limits on what we are free to say?
9. Many countries censor websites to control what their citizens can and cannot see. Is this dangerous?
10. When do you have to be careful what you say?

17. ODD JOB INTERVIEWS

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What does a traditional interview involve?
2. What type of job has been named a 'Field Nourishment Consultant'?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Let's talk more about job interviews. A traditional interview usually involves (a) _____, and sometimes you have (b) _____.

2. I suppose doing a dance is a good way of breaking the ice – making people feel relaxed – but being asked to do something (c) _____ also seems a bit unfair to me.

3. If you are having a job interview, my advice would be (d) _____, think before you speak and if you are asked to do something inappropriate, (e) _____!

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. grilled	a. feeling embarrassed and ashamed
2. interviewers	b. job in a company
3. interviewees	c. people who interview someone for a job
4. position	d. different from what is usual or normally expected
5. degraded	e. hide your feelings of being upset or disappointed
6. humiliated	f. feeling you have lost respect for yourself and from other people
7. put on a brave face	g. people who are being interviewed
8. unorthodox	h. (here) asked lots of difficult questions
9. recruiting	i. the process of finding and employing someone to work for a company
10. leave / make a lasting impression	j. making someone feel relaxed
11. breaking the ice	k. money or gifts you give someone to try to make them do something
12. role playing	l. pretending to be someone else to act out a pretend situation
13. bribe	m. behave in a way that makes people remember good things about you for along time

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. Why are some job interviews odd?
2. What is good in any job interview?

3. What strange questions were discovered by a US employment site?
4. What advice is given if you're having a job interview?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What is your dream job?
2. Are there jobs that are only for women or only for men?
3. Are there any jobs you would refuse to do, regardless of the pay?
4. Is being a rock star or sports star a job?
5. Is being a housewife a job? Should women get paid for this?
6. Does everyone have equal job opportunities in your country?
7. What's the best way to pass job interviews?
8. What is the best way to quit a job?

18. PRESENTATIONS

Part 1. Presentations: opening.

Task 1. Listen to the recording. Fill in the gaps in the transcript.

"Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for (a) _____. I hope my presentation isn't going to take too long and that you will find it interesting.

The purpose of today's presentation is (b) _____ internal communications within our company.

(c) _____ explaining that I'd like to talk about the business case for better communication; (d) _____, I want to cover different styles and methods; (e) _____ I would like to finish off by talking about some of the basics we need to have in place to deliver good quality, consistent communications across the company. I'd be very happy to invite you (f) _____ and I'm sure there'll be plenty of time for us to discuss some of the points that have been raised."

"Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for finding the time to come and join me for this presentation this afternoon. My name is Tim Mason, I'm a retail consultant, and many of you will have seen me shadowing you in your jobs and looking through the accounts and so on in the company over the last week. (g) _____ to have a look at

my findings. First, I'd like to have a look at the performance of the company, the sales of the company over the last three years; then I'd like to have a look at our market share in the womenswear market and look at our competitors; and thirdly, I'd like to suggest some improvements in our range of womenswear. At the end (h) _____."

Part 2. Presentations: body.

Task 2. Pick the phrases that you'll hear on the recording. The order of the phrases is random here.

1. Now let's look at
2. May I focus your attention on the table.
3. As you can see
4. You'll notice that
5. OK, so you can see a summary of our results here.
6. I'd like to draw your attention to ... (these statistics ...).
7. What is interesting in this slide is
8. A good example of...
9. This diagram shows.
10. key factor
11. If you look at this first graph
12. If you look at the graph you can see
13. If you look at this slide
14. A good illustration of ...

Part 3. Presentations: questions.

Task 3. Listen to the recording. Put the phrases in the correct order. There is one odd phrase.

- a. Can you explain to me ...?
- b. Yes, a very good question
- c. If you have any questions, I would be happy to answer them now
- d. Can I just ask ...?
- e. Are there any questions about any of that?

Part 4. Presentations: tips.

Task 4. Listen to the recording. What tips for a successful presentation are given?

19. SHOWROOMING AND SHOPPING

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What is shopping?
2. What is showrooming?
3. Which is better, shopping in shops or shopping online?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Anyway, today we are talking about shopping and (a) _____ called showrooming.
2. We know that the high street is (b) _____.
3. So they use the internet in store and online on their mobile which we found is particularly prevalent, to do things like try and get to the bottom of where they can find (c) _____ elsewhere but also get (d) _____, (e) _____ and also do things like look at store layouts and see where products are so they can go and find them faster.
4. Yes, and you can also use smartphones (f) _____ on the product and compare prices that way.
5. So it seems browsing – that's looking at things to buy – but not actually purchasing something in store – is (g) _____.
6. The answer is (h) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. break the bank	a. an activity where customers visit shops to see and test products before going online to buy them
2. on plastic	b. on a credit card
3. showrooming	c. an extremely cheap price
4. the high street	
5. a knock-down price	

6. retailer	d. person or shop selling things to the public
7. reassurance	e. a price that is lower than usual
8. a bargain	f. opinions and comments about what a product is like
9. shop around	g. support or advice offered to a customer after buying something
10. product reviews	h. looking at things in one or more shops without intending to buy anything
11. browsing	i. things that make people want to do something, because they know they will get a benefit
12. incentives	j. go to several shops before deciding what to buy
13. aftercare	k. a typical street in the centre of a town or village, where everyday shops and businesses are located
	l. cost too much
	m. (<i>here</i>) getting comfort and confidence from seeing something yourself

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What are the reasons for showrooming?
2. Does showrooming mean the death of high street?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. Is showrooming popular in Ukraine?
2. Do you ever 'showroom'?
3. What should brick stores do to survive?
4. Can shopping be a hobby?
5. Is shopping an addiction? How can it be cured?
6. Why do women like shopping more than men?
7. When's the best time to go shopping?
8. Do you prefer going shopping alone or with friends?
9. What's top of your shopping list?

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

20. COMPUTER GLASSES

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. Which action movie character had special eyes that were like computers – giving information about the world around him?
2. Have you heard about Google Glass?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Their new product Google Glass is a kind of (a) _____.
3. How do I say (b) ' _____ ' in Japanese?
4. I'm worried that (c) _____ if I have a computer on my head.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. wearable tech	a. a being that is part human and part machine, or a machine that looks like a human being.
2. action movie	b. technology you can wear
3. science fiction	c. a film about events that take place in the future or in other parts of the universe
4. creepy	d. eyesight
5. private life	e. glasses
6. cyborg	f. a public room or building where gambling games are played
7. vision	g. causing an unpleasant feeling of fear or unease
8. to combine	h. a film in which a lot of dangerous and exciting things happen
9. specs	i. a person's personal relationships, interests, etc., as distinct from their public or professional life
10. casino	j. to join, to unite

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What three things does the journalist do with the computer glasses?
2. Why do some people find Google Glass creepy?
3. Why could this device be dangerous?
4. Why are casinos concerned about the usage of Google Glass?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. The West sees robots as menacing, Japan sees them as helpful – how about you?
2. Will robots take over the world one day?
3. Which movie robot is your favourite?
4. Do you think robots will ever have emotions or be able to love?
5. What name would you give to your robot?
6. Will robots have rights?
7. Do you think people will have robots as companions, instead of a pet?

21. IS THERE MORE OF THE WORLD TO EXPLORE?**Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.**

1. Who was Christopher Columbus?
2. Do you think there's any more of the world left to discover?
3. Why have people wanted to explore?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. In this programme we're talking about exploration – that's a journey to a place to learn something new about it. It's a sort of (a) _____.
2. Yes, you may have heard about famous explorers – the people who made these journeys and learned new and amazing things – like (b) _____ or (c) _____.
3. Sometimes it was to find (d) _____ – things like oil, rubber or gold. Sometimes people wanted to find (e) _____ and build on; and

sometimes people have just been inquisitive – or interested – in finding out (f) _____.

4. So there are still a few places to explore – places that are not on a map! Christina Lamb called them (g) _____.

5. It would be amazing – but sometimes people are already living in these places – these are the tribes – or groups of people – who (h) _____.

6. OK, so he talks about culture – that's (i) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. exploration	a. going on a journey that may be dangerous
2. explorers	b. (here) large groups of related families who live in the same area and share the same language, customs and beliefs
3. seeking out	c. keen to learn and ask questions
4. circumnavigate	d. to travel all the way around something (particularly the world)
5. natural resources	e. people who go on a journey of exploration
6. inquisitive	f. a strong desire to travel
7. uncharted territory	g. a set of ideas, beliefs and behaviour held by a particular group of people
8. tribes	h. an area of land not shown in detail on a map
9. culture	i. valuable things that occur naturally, such as wood or oil, that can be made into things we can use
10. venturing	j. finding something by looking for it in a determined way
11. wanderlust	k. a journey to a place to discover something new about it

Task 4. Answer the question after listening.

1. Which things keep changing which mean we should never stop exploring?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What springs to mind when you hear the word 'travel'?
2. Is travel an education?
3. Would you like to travel in space or to the moon?

22. GLOBAL TRAFFIC JAM

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What if everyone had a car?
2. Do you ever get stuck in traffic jams? If 'yes', does it irritate you?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. And it is estimated – or predicted – that (a) _____.
2. It's like that now in some developing countries where there has been a huge increase in (b) _____.
3. That's certainly a good option in London, where research has found that traffic is (c) _____ now than it was (d) _____.
4. The solution will have to be (e) _____.
5. Yes, one company is already designing an M.I.T. City car (f) ____.
6. And I've heard about (g) _____ that can save space on the road by driving closer to the car in front.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. gridlock	a. a situation where there are so many vehicles on the road that none of them can move
2. a maelstrom	b. a situation that is confusing and chaotic
3. bumper to bumper	c. cars travelling close together and almost touching
4. to get behind the wheel	d. to start driving a car
5. the end of the road	e. a point where you cannot continue any further
6. gas-guzzling	f. using a lot of fuel

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. What does Bjorn Lomborg think the solution to the problem of traffic jam is?
2. What technological solutions have already been designed?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What solution to the problem of traffic jams would you suggest?
2. What transportation problems are there in your country?
3. What do you think is the most dangerous form of transportation and why?
4. What will the transportation of the future be like?

23. MODERN OFFICES

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. What do we call a kind of noise that contains the full range of sounds that humans can hear?
2. What do you know about Henry Ford?
3. What office is called an open-plan one?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

1. Do you remember Henry Ford, the American industrialist (a) _____?
2. Efficiency is one of main reasons for open-plan offices – they increase (b) _____ among staff.
3. Now, a company's staff – its employees – work together for the same goals – they collaborate, (c) _____.
4. The fundamental reason why open plan has taken root has nothing to do really with communication or collaboration or (d) _____.
5. He says it takes less space per person in an open-plan office than it does in a cellular office – that's an office which (e) _____.
6. We have bandwidth for about (f) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. open-plan office	a. working together for the same goal, exchanging information and ideas
2. industrialist	b. to become acceptable and popular
3. collaboration	c. group of people who work for a company or organisation
4. staff	d. share for each individual
5. to take root	e. big office which has few or no walls or rooms inside it
6. per person	f. movement, especially movement that is smooth and continuous
7. flow	g. owner of factories who is influential in business
8. productivity	h. rate at which goods are made

Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. Why are open-plan offices popular?
2. Why do open-plan offices have hidden costs?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What are advantages and disadvantages of an open-plan office for an employer / an employee?
2. Would you like to work in an open-plan office?

24. TECHNOLOGY AT THE WINTER OLYMPICS

Task 1. Answer the questions before listening to the recording.

1. Do you ever watch the Olympic Games?
2. What games have been the most expensive Winter Olympics?

Task 2. Complete the sentences while listening.

2. Yes, it's the 22nd Winter Games to take place but these ones are the most expensive ever – they are reported to have cost around (a) _____.

3. And it was quite a surprise when the Games were awarded to Sochi back in (b) _____ because the city is better known for (c) _____ than for ski slopes.

4. One winter sport event in this Olympics is the Biathlon. It involves (d) _____ doing two things but what are they?

5. Such as in skiing, where skis are manufactured – or made – with materials that increase (e) _____ - that's staying in good condition for a long time despite constant use – and stability – keeping skis upright – and of course, speed.

6. Ski design is constantly evolving – or (f) _____ – which makes ski events some of the most varied and exciting of the Winter Games.

7. That's why loads of (g) _____ – or fake snow is being made.

8. Of course (h) _____ is another essential ingredient for many of the winter games. Sports such as: curling, figure skating, ice hockey, luge and skeleton – that's where competitors, known as (i) _____, hurtle head first down the 1.5 km course on a sled not much bigger than a tea-tray!

9. Well, you're quite knowledgeable actually, because the answer is (j) _____.

Task 3. Match the words and word combinations with their definitions.

1. go for gold	a. made by people and used instead of something natural (e. g. fake snow)
2. athletes	b. using any type of move you want to
3. give a helping hand	c. a race, in which people move around a series of poles, turning first one way and then the other (usually skiing)
4. modelling	d. something that makes one person more likely to succeed than another
5. personal best	e. designing and planning (<i>here</i> , using a computer programme)
6. an advantage	f. people who are good at sport and
7. durability	
8. slalom	
9. snow-plough	
10. freestyle	
11. moguls	

12.artificial 13.hurtle	particularly take part in sporting competitions g. move very quickly without much control h. piles of snow you jump over when skiing i. (<i>here</i>) a type of turn or move done when skiing j. staying in good condition for a long time despite constant use k. the best result you have ever achieved l. help someone m. to try to get the best result possible
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Task 4. Answer the questions after listening.

1. How much are the Winter Olympics at Sochi reported to cost?
2. What does the biathlon include?
3. What makes a big difference when there is less than a second between gold and silver medal?
4. How was the artificial snow created?

Task 5. Discuss the following questions.

1. What sports are included into the programme of the Winter and Summer Olympics?
2. Do you prefer playing or watching sports?
3. Why do people like to watch sports if they don't participate?
4. What's your favourite sport?
5. Who is your favourite all-time sport star?
6. What is Ukraine's national sport? Do you like it?
7. George Orwell said: "Serious sport has nothing to do with fair play. It is bound up with hatred, jealousy, boastfulness, disregard of all rules and sadistic pleasure in witnessing violence. In other words, it is war minus the shooting." Do you agree?
8. Should doping be allowed if people enjoy watching entertaining events?

Режим доступу до аудіозаписів

Are You a Winner? : аудіозапис // Режим доступу :
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/general/sixminute/2014/03/140313_6min_compers.shtml

Coffee Addiction : аудіозапис // Режим доступу :
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/general/sixminute/2014/05/140522_6min_coffee_addiction.shtml

Feeling Good about Your Country : аудіозапис // Режим доступу :
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/general/sixminute/2013/05/130530_6min_national_pride.shtml

Festive Feelings : аудіозапис // Режим доступу :
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/general/sixminute/2013/12/131219_6min_festive_feelings.shtml

Glass Half Full : аудіозапис // Режим доступу :
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/general/sixminute/2014/01/140123_6min_glass_half_full.shtml

How Musical are You? : аудіозапис // Режим доступу :
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/general/sixminute/2011/01/110120_6min_english_musicality_page.shtml

Male vs. Female Brain : аудіозапис // Режим доступу :
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