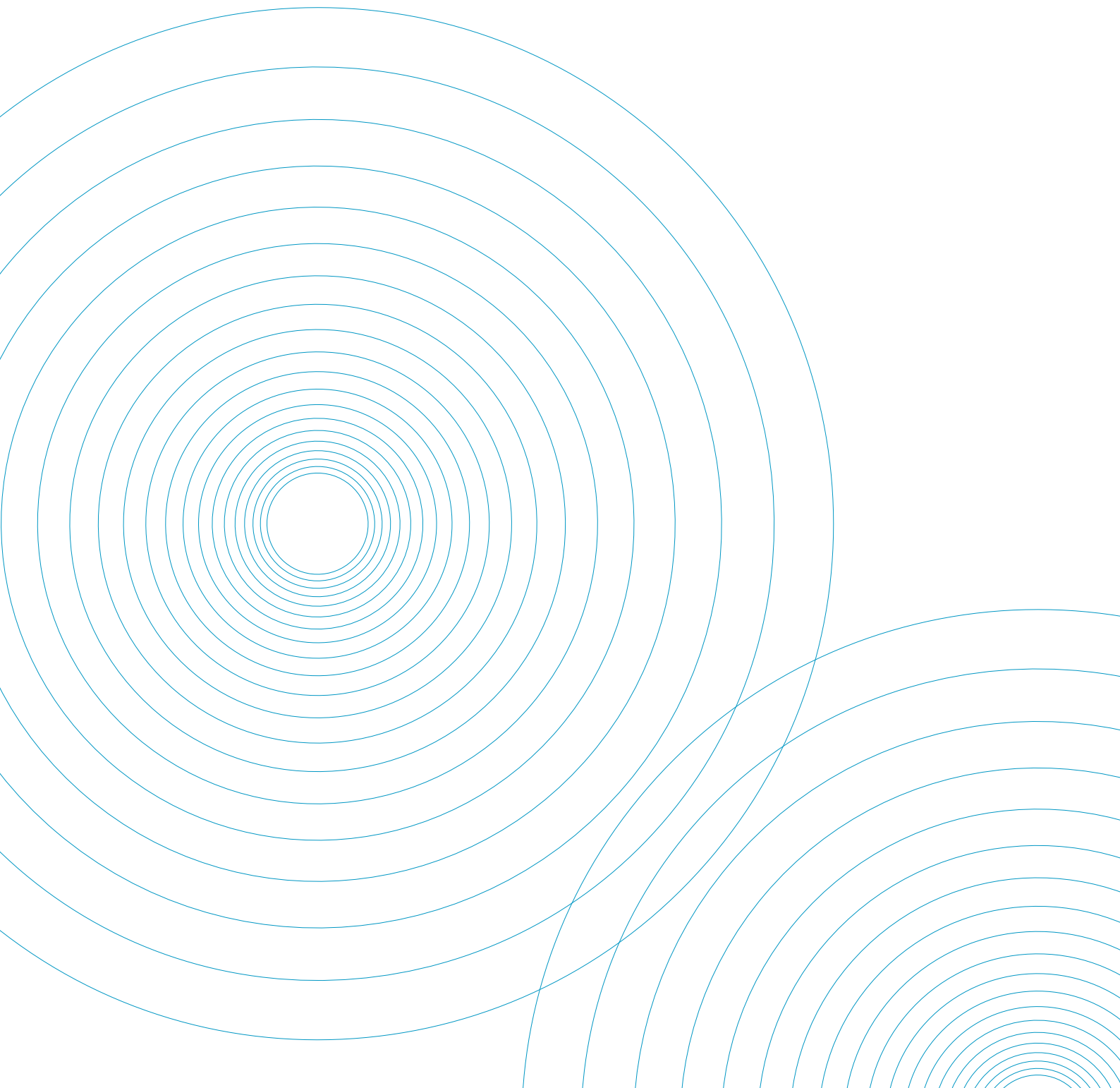


# Integrated Skills in English I (B1)

## Independent listening practice tasks



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# Independent listening task 1

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 1 – Emus

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a talk about a type of bird called an emu. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then, I will ask you six questions on some facts about the emu. Are you ready?

*The task will play twice.*

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

#### Audio script

The emu is one of the strangest birds on our planet. It's very large. In fact, it's the second tallest bird in the world. It's found in Australia where it lives in open country and avoids forests and towns. Emus can't fly but they have very long legs which means they can run very fast, up to 50 kilometres an hour. They travel a lot, especially in search of food. They feed on insects and plants but can live without food and water for a long time. Both the male and the female emu are brown in colour which can make it difficult to see them. They also have very good eyesight which helps them to escape from animals and birds that might attack them. Young emus reach full size after six months and emus can live up to 20 years in the wild.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

	Question	Answer
1	Where do emus live?	Australia
2	What kind of places do emus like living in?	Open country
3	How fast can they run?	50 (kilometres per hour)
4	Can you tell me something they eat?	Plants and/or insects
5	What colour are emus?	Brown
6	What can you tell me about their eyesight?	(they have) very good (eyesight)

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 1 – Cheese rolling

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a talk about a festival in England. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then, I will ask you six questions on some facts about the festival. Are you ready?

*The task will play twice.*

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

#### Audio script

There's an unusual Cheese Festival in the south of England. It has taken place in the month of May. They use the local hard cheese, because it's in the shape of a wheel. This means that people can push it down a hill. The cheese weighs about five kilos, so it moves fast. People take the cheese to the top of a hill. This is where the race begins. The cheese goes 200 metres to the bottom of the hill, and the competitors run after it. People always fall over because the hill is so steep. The first person to catch the cheese is the winner. Nowadays, people come from all over the world for this festival. Recent winners have been a woman from America, and a man from Japan. People have wanted to cancel the race because the weather is too wet. But it hasn't happened yet.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

	Question	Answer
1	Where does the festival take place?	South of England
2	When does the festival happen?	In May
3	What shape is the cheese?	Round/a wheel
4	What does the winner have to do?	Run after/catch the cheese
5	Who has won the race recently?	American woman/man from Japan
6	Why have people wanted to cancel the festival?	Wet weather

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 1 – Charles Dickens

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a talk about a writer called Charles Dickens. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then, I will ask you six questions on some facts about Charles Dickens. Are you ready?

*The task will play twice.*

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

#### Audio script

Charles Dickens was born in 1812 in Portsmouth, England. Dickens was lucky enough to go to school, but at the age of 12 he had to leave school to work in a factory. After this he worked in a law company and then became a journalist. His first novel was published in 1836. It was called 'The Pickwick Papers'. It was published as a serial which meant people could buy one chapter every month. Dickens became very famous after the success of this novel. During his life he wrote 15 novels and hundreds of short stories. In 1836, Dickens married a woman called Catherine Hogarth. During his marriage to Catherine, they had 10 children together. The Dickens family also had a pet. It was a bird that could talk. As well as writing Dickens also loved the theatre and magic. He once acted in a play in front of the Queen of England, Queen Victoria. Charles Dickens died in 1870 at the age of 58, but his novels are still enjoyed all over the world.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

	Question	Answer
1	Where was Charles Dickens born?	England/Portsmouth
2	Where did he work after the factory?	Law company/as a journalist
3	How many novels did he write?	15
4	What kind of pet did he have?	(Talking) bird
5	Who did he act in front of?	Queen Victoria or Queen (of England)
6	What age did he live to?	58

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 1 – Basketball

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a talk about basketball. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then, I will ask you six questions on some facts about basketball. Are you ready?

*The task will play twice.*

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

#### Audio script

Basketball has become one of the most popular team sports in the world. It was invented in 1891 by James Naismith a sports teacher from the USA. He wrote rules for the game because he wanted to teach his students how to play it. Because he had 18 students in his class, he divided them into two teams of nine to play the game. In these first games players threw the ball into fruit baskets. It took a long time to play because every time the ball went into the basket someone had to climb up a ladder to take the ball out. From 1893, many colleges in the USA started playing basketball. After a few years they reduced the number of players in each team to five. The first basketball league began in 1898 in the USA. There were six teams in the league. Trenton Nationals were champions in the first season. Unfortunately, the league was not very popular and it ended after a few years. Basketball soon became popular all over the world. The first international match took place in Russia in 1909. Basketball is now played in nearly every country in the world.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

	Question	Answer
1	What job did James Naismith do?	(Sports) teacher
2	How many players were on the first basketball teams?	Nine
3	What did the students throw the balls into?	(Fruit) baskets
4	What happened in 1893?	Colleges started playing
5	How many teams were in the first league?	Six
6	Where was the first international basketball match?	Russia

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 1 – Burlington Arcade

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a talk about a place in London called the Burlington Arcade. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then, I will ask you six questions on some facts about the Burlington Arcade. Are you ready?

*The task will play twice.*

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

#### Audio script

The oldest shopping centre in London is the Burlington Arcade. It's a narrow street with a roof and small shops on either side. The shops sell mainly expensive things such as handmade shoes and jewellery. A very rich man built it in 1819. He wanted to build a shopping street next to his large house because people were throwing rubbish into his garden. But this soon stopped them! It's very quiet and peaceful in the Arcade and this is because there are some very strange rules. For example, you can't carry large objects, play a musical instrument, run or sing. Also you can't open an umbrella. The Beadles, who are a kind of private police force, walk up and down the arcade. They have to wear long coats and tall black hats. If you break the rules, the Beadles can make you go outside. You need a lot of money to shop in the arcade. Four million visitors come to the Arcade every year but most of them don't buy anything. They just like to look around and have a quiet break.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

	Question	Answer
1	What can you buy in the Burlington Arcade?	Expensive things/shoes/jewellery
2	When was the Burlington Arcade built?	1819
3	Why did the rich man build the Burlington Arcade?	People were throwing rubbish into his garden
4	What is one of the rules of the arcade?	Can't: carry large objects/play an instrument/run/sing/open umbrella (any are correct)
5	What happens if you break a rule in the Burlington Arcade?	You have to go outside
6	How many people visit the Burlington Arcade every year?	Four million



## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 1 – Crane flies

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a talk about an insect called the crane fly. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then, I will ask you six questions on some facts about crane flies. Are you ready?

*The task will play twice.*

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

#### Audio script

OK, so what's a crane fly? Does anybody know? In fact they're often called 'daddy long legs' and that tells you something about what they look like. They look like rather large mosquitoes but they've got very, very long legs – their legs often break off because they're so long and fragile. There are over 14,000 different species of crane fly in the world but I'm going to concentrate on European crane flies. The adults hatch in September after they've lived under the ground for almost a year as larvae – that's young insects. If it's been a warm but rainy summer then you get very high numbers of crane flies. Adult crane flies only live for about two weeks. The female adults lay their eggs under the surface of the soil and the cycle begins again. People think that they're not very useful for anything but, in fact animals, such as spiders and birds, like them because they can eat them. They're also useful because in their young form they eat dead plants and so they improve the quality of the soil.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

	Question	Answer
1	What do crane flies look like?	Mosquitoes/have long legs
2	How many species of crane fly are there in the world?	(over) 14,000/allow 40,000 if misheard
3	When do adult crane flies hatch?	September
4	For how long do adult crane flies live?	(About) two weeks
5	Which animals eat crane flies?	Spiders/birds
6	What do young crane flies eat?	(Dead) plants

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 1 – Dolphins

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a talk about dolphins. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then, I will ask you six questions on some facts about dolphins. Are you ready?

*The task will play twice.*

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

#### Audio script

Dolphins are very intelligent animals. They mostly live in the sea although some live in rivers. They can stay under the water for fifteen minutes before coming to the surface to breathe. Dolphins are very social animals they live in groups and play with each other. Each dolphin has its own special sound so that other dolphins can recognise it. When a baby dolphin is born, its mother takes it to the surface of the water immediately for its first breath. Young dolphins stay with their mothers for at least three years. Adult dolphins can live for up to 60 years. They can jump as high as six metres out of the water and are so intelligent that humans can teach them to do tricks.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

	Question	Answer
1	Where do dolphins live apart from the sea?	Rivers
2	How long can dolphins stay under the water for?	15 minutes
3	How do dolphins recognise each other?	A special sound
4	Where does the mother take the baby when it's born?	To the surface (to breathe)
5	For how long do young dolphins stay with their mothers?	Three years (at least)
6	How high can dolphins jump?	Six metres

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 1 – Henri Matisse

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a talk about an artist called Henri Matisse. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then, I will ask you six questions on some facts about Henri Matisse. Are you ready?

*The task will play twice.*

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

#### Audio script

Almost anyone who loves modern art, can recognise a painting by Henri Matisse. He was an artist and he changed the world of art. Matisse was born in France in the year 1869. He worked in a law office and took drawing lessons in the evening. When he was aged twenty-one he became ill and couldn't work so he started to paint. It was then that he knew what he wanted to do with his life. He wanted to take more lessons in drawing and painting. So in 1891 he moved to Paris to study. When he was studying he became very interested in art from Japan. He began to show his own work in galleries and people who went to galleries really liked his work. But Matisse was looking for more. And he found it in 1904 when he went to the south of France where the sun is bright. From that day. The style of his paintings changed and he became famous for his beautiful pictures. Now let me show you some of ... *(fade)*

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

	Question	Answer
1	Where was Matisse born?	France
2	Where did Matisse work when he started drawing lessons?	A law office
3	How old was Matisse when he started painting?	21
4	Where did Matisse move to in 1891?	Paris
5	What kind of art was he interested in?	Art from Japan
6	In what year did he move to the south of France?	1904





## **Independent listening task 2**

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 2 – Inspire kids

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a short talk about an organisation in London. You will hear the talk twice. The first time, just listen. Then I'll ask you to tell me in a few words what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me in a few words what the talk is about.

*Give the candidate some blank notepaper.*

Now listen to the talk again. Write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then I'll ask you to tell me six pieces of information about Inspire Kids. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me six pieces of information about Inspire Kids.

*When the candidate has finished, select four follow-up questions from the list below. Choose four questions which correspond to facts not already reported by the candidate.*

#### Audio script

There's a famous organisation in London called Inspire Kids. Children of all ages have attended since it started over 10 years ago. New centres have recently opened in other British cities. Inspire Kids is planning even more centres. Now Inspire Kids needs helpers to work in its many after-school clubs. If you have skills such as music, drama or sport, you will be able to share this with the children. Inspire Kids will provide full training. Helpers need to offer at least two hours a week, but Inspire Kids welcomes people who can work for longer. You must be over 18 to work for Inspire Kids. If you're not 18, perhaps you can help to raise money, because Inspire Kids always needs to buy more equipment.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

What the talk is about: Inspire Kids – organisation with after-school clubs for children (any broadly similar formulation is acceptable).

	Fact from recording	Follow-up question
1	Started (over) 10 years ago	When did Inspire Kids start?
2	Centres in London and other cities	Where are there Inspire Kids centres?
3	Planning to open more centres	What is Inspire Kids planning to do?
4	Need more helpers	What does Inspire Kids need?
5	Need people with skills in music/drama/sport	What skills do you need?
6	Inspire Kids provides training	What will Inspire Kids provide?
7	Helpers work 2 hours a week	How many hours do you have to work?
8	Helpers need to be 18 or older	How old do you need to be to work?
9	Younger people can raise money	What else can you do if you're not old enough?
10	Inspire Kids need to buy new equipment	Why does Inspire Kids need money?

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 2 – Child language learning

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a short talk about science. You will hear the talk twice. The first time, just listen. Then I'll ask you to tell me in a few words what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me in a few words what the talk is about.

*Give the candidate some blank notepaper.*

Now listen to the talk again. Write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then I'll ask you to tell me six pieces of information about how children learn to speak. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me six pieces of information about how children learn to speak.

*When the candidate has finished, select four follow-up questions from the list below. Choose four questions which correspond to facts not already reported by the candidate.*

#### Audio script

Babies begin to speak at about one year old. To start with they learn words very slowly. For some time they only know about 50 words mainly words for objects and people, then when they are about 18 months old their vocabulary suddenly begins to grow very fast. They begin to use verbs and adjectives and they may learn as many as 10 new words every day. Some people say that this is because children suddenly recognise what a word is, they realise that each word refers to something in the real world. It is strange that children do not need to hear a word many times. Sometimes they have only heard it two or three times before they begin to use it. By the time they are six years old, children can use about 6,000 words and they can understand about 14,000.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

What the talk is about: How babies learn language/to speak (any broadly similar formulation is acceptable).

	Fact from recording	Follow-up question
1	Begin speaking at one	When does a baby begin to speak?
2	Learn words slowly	How quickly does a baby learn new words?
3	Knows 50 words at first	How many words does a one year old child know?
4	Knows words for objects and people	What are a child's first words about?
5	Vocab grows fast at 18 months	What happens when a child is about 18 months old?
6	Learn 10 new words a day at 18 months	How many words can an 18 month old child learn a day?
7	Suddenly recognise what a word is/refers to real world	Why does a child's vocabulary suddenly grown at 18 months?
8	Don't have to hear many times	Do children have to hear a word often in order to learn it?
9	Use 6,000 words by the age of six	How many words can a child use at the age of six?
10	Understand 14,000 words by the age of six	How many words can a child understand at the age of six?

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 2 – Tigers

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a short talk about animals. You will hear the talk twice. The first time, just listen. Then I'll ask you to tell me in a few words what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me in a few words what the talk is about.

*Give the candidate some blank notepaper.*

Now listen to the talk again. Write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then I'll ask you to tell me six pieces of information about tigers. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me six pieces of information about tigers.

*When the candidate has finished, select four follow-up questions from the list below. Choose four questions which correspond to facts not already reported by the candidate.*

#### Audio script

On today's programme we will be visiting Nepal to see one of the most beautiful creatures on Earth. We're going to see tigers. A fully grown tiger is a heavy animal and can weigh up to 363 kilograms. As you can see they are large creatures and a tiger's tail on its own can be one metre long. Tigers usually hunt alone. They wait until it is dark to hunt other animals. Tigers can see very well in the dark, six times better than humans can. Tigers often eat 5 kilograms of meat in one meal. When they have eaten enough, they cover the rest of the meat with leaves and dirt and come back to it later. Unlike most other members of the cat family, tigers enjoy water and are good swimmers. You can identify an individual tiger by its stripes as each tiger has a different pattern of stripes. Tigers can make a very loud noise when they roar. You can hear a tiger as far as three kilometres away.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

What the talk is about: Tigers (any broadly similar formulation is acceptable).

	Fact from recording	Follow-up question
1	Weigh 363 kilograms	How heavy is a full-grown tiger?
2	Tail up to one metre	How long can a tiger's tail be?
3	Tigers hunt alone	How do tigers usually hunt?
4	They wait until dark to hunt	At what time of day do tigers hunt?
5	They can see six times better than humans in the dark	How well can they see in the dark?
6	They eat five kilograms of meat in a meal	How much meat do they eat in a meal?
7	They cover meat with leaves/dirt	What do they do with meat they haven't finished eating?
8	They come back later to finish eating/eat it later	
9	Enjoy water and are good swimmers	How are tigers different from other cats?
10	You can identify a tiger from its stripes	How can you identify a tiger?
11	Each tiger has a different pattern of stripes	Do all tigers look the same?
12	You can hear a tiger from three kilometres away	How far away can you hear a tiger roar?



## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 2 – Shakespeare

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a short talk about history. You will hear the talk twice. The first time, just listen. Then I'll ask you to tell me in a few words what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me in a few words what the talk is about.

*Give the candidate some blank notepaper.*

Now listen to the talk again. Write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then I'll ask you to tell me six pieces of information about William Shakespeare. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me six pieces of information about William Shakespeare.

*When the candidate has finished, select four follow-up questions from the list below. Choose four questions which correspond to facts not already reported by the candidate.*

#### Audio script

William Shakespeare was a famous English writer. People all over the world have heard of Shakespeare and he is one of the most famous writers that ever lived. Shakespeare lived in the 16th century when Elizabeth I was the Queen of England. He moved to London when he was a young man. Not many people know this, but, Shakespeare was a successful actor before he starting writing plays and poems. In his lifetime Shakespeare wrote 37 plays and they are still as popular today as they were when he wrote them. His plays are still performed all over the world in many different languages. Perhaps the best known play is Romeo and Juliet. As well as writing poems and plays, he also built a theatre in London called the Globe theatre. William Shakespeare died on the 23rd of April. We think that this is also his birthday.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

What the talk is about: (the life of) William Shakespeare (any broadly similar formulation is acceptable).

	Fact from recording	Follow-up question
1	Famous English writer	What did Shakespeare do?
2	One of the most famous writers that ever lived/ known all over the world	How well-known is Shakespeare?
3	Lived in 16th century	When did Shakespeare live?
4	Elizabeth I was queen	Who was queen when Shakespeare lived?
5	Moved to London when a young man	Where did Shakespeare live?
6	Successful actor before started writing	What did Shakespeare do before he was a writer?
7	Wrote 37 plays	How many plays did Shakespeare write?
8	Plays performed all over world/different languages	Where are Shakespeare's plays performed today?
9	Best-known play was Romeo and Juliet	What was Shakespeare's best-known play?
10	He built theatre/Globe in London	What did Shakespeare build in London?
11	Died 23 April	When did Shakespeare die?
12	We think that 23 April might be his birthday	When do people think Shakespeare's birthday was?

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 2 – First colour film

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a short talk about history. You will hear the talk twice. The first time, just listen. Then I'll ask you to tell me in a few words what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me in a few words what the talk is about.

*Give the candidate some blank notepaper.*

Now listen to the talk again. Write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then I'll ask you to tell me six pieces of information about the first colour film. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me six pieces of information about the first colour film.

*When the candidate has finished, select four follow-up questions from the list below. Choose four questions which correspond to facts not already reported by the candidate.*

#### Audio script

Colour films are older than you think. Did you know that even some silent movies were made in colour? One of the most popular films of all time was a silent movie called 'A Trip to the Moon.' It was made in France in 1902. The film is a story about a group of people who fly to the moon and meet strange insects living there. Most films at this time were only in black and white but 'A Trip to the Moon' was special. It was sent to Paris to be made into a colour film. To make it colour, the film had to be painted with coloured paints and brushes. It took 200 people to finish the work. For a long time, people thought that this film was lost. But in 1993 a copy of it was found. You can now see the film, in colour, in a museum in Spain.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

What the talk is about: The first colour film – how it was made (any broadly similar formulation is acceptable).

	Fact from recording	Follow-up question
1	Some silent films made in colour	Were all silent films in black and white?
2	One of the most popular films was A Trip to the Moon	Was A Trip to the Moon a successful film?
3	Made in France	Where was A Trip to the Moon made?
4	Made in 1902	When was A Trip to the Moon made?
5	Film about people flying to moon (meet insects there)	What is A Trip to the Moon about?
6	Most films at time were black and white	What were films usually like at the time?
7	Made into colour in Paris	Where was the film made into a colour film?
8	Painted with paints and brushes	How was the film made into a colour film?
9	Took 200 people to paint it	How many people painted the film?
10	Found in 1993	When was the film found?
11	Each tiger has a different pattern of stripes	Do all tigers look the same?
12	Can now see in museum in Spain	Where can you see the film now?

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 2 – Coober Pedy

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a short talk about geography. You will hear the talk twice. The first time, just listen. Then I'll ask you to tell me in a few words what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me in a few words what the talk is about.

*Give the candidate some blank notepaper.*

Now listen to the talk again. Write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then I'll ask you to tell me six pieces of information about the town. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me six pieces of information about the town.

*When the candidate has finished, select four follow-up questions from the list below. Choose four questions which correspond to facts not already reported by the candidate.*

#### Audio script

The town of Coober Pedy in South Australia is home to about three thousand people. It is a dry place in the desert and it is extremely hot and dusty. So why do people come to live in this hot place? In fact, most people came to live here to look under the ground for beautiful and expensive coloured stones called opals. The first opals were found in Coober Pedy in nineteen fifteen. Over ninety percent of the world's opals come from Australia. So what is it like to live in Coober Pedy? Well about half the people in the town live in underground homes because of the extremely high summer temperatures. The town is a very long way from any other towns so the town's football team has to travel about nine hundred kilometres every time it plays a game. Very little rain falls here, so there are almost no trees, plants or grass. Most tourists visit when the weather is cooler, between March and November. Recently, they have found a lot of oil under Coober Pedy, so the town may soon change completely.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

What the talk is about: A (mining) town in Australia (any broadly similar formulation is acceptable).

	Fact from recording	Follow-up question
1	It's in South Australia	Where is the town?
2	About 3,000 people live there	How many people live in the town?
3	It is a hot, dusty place in a/the desert	What sort of place is it?
4	Most people went to live there to look for jewels	Why did most people go to live there?
5	The first jewels were found in 1915	When were the first jewels found in the town?
6	(Most of the) people in the town live in underground homes	What kind of homes do people live in?
7	The town is a very long way from any other towns	Is the town near any other towns?
8	The football team has to travel about 900 kilometres to play a game	How far does the town's football team have to travel to play a match?
9	Very little rain falls	Why are there no trees or plants?
10	Very high summer temperatures/cooler between March and November	What's the weather like in the town (in summer/ in winter)?
11	Most tourists visit between March and November	When do most tourists visit?
12	They have found a lot of oil under the town	Why will the town completely change soon?

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 2 – Garry Kasparov

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a short talk about a famous person. You will hear the talk twice. The first time, just listen. Then I'll ask you to tell me in a few words what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me in a few words what the talk is about.

*Give the candidate some blank notepaper.*

Now listen to the talk again. Write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then I'll ask you to tell me six pieces of information about Garry Kasparov. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me six pieces of information about Garry Kasparov.

*When the candidate has finished, select four follow-up questions from the list below. Choose four questions which correspond to facts not already reported by the candidate.*

#### Audio script

Some people say that the best chess player ever was a man called Garry Kasparov. He was born in 1963 and started playing chess when he was only 5 years old. By 1984 he was the number one chess player in the world. Garry Kasparov was the youngest person ever to be the best chess player and what's more amazing is that he stayed number one in the world for 19 years! Perhaps what Garry Kasparov is most well-known for is playing chess against a computer. The computer was called Deep Blue. The designers of Deep Blue thought that no person could defeat the computer at chess. In fact, Kasparov won 4 games against Deep Blue and the computer only won 2 games. In 2005 he decided to stop playing chess in competitions, although he still plays for fun and teaches other people to play like him.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

What the talk is about: A chess player – Garry Kasparov (any broadly similar formulation is acceptable).

	Fact from recording	Follow-up question
1	People say he was best chess player ever	What do people say about Garry Kasparov?
2	Born 1963	When was Garry Kasparov born?
3	Started playing chess at five years old	How old was Garry Kasparov when he started playing chess?
4	1984/became youngest person to be best in world	When did Garry Kasparov become the best player in the world?/What happened in 1984?
5	Stayed number one for 19 years	How long was Garry Kasparov the number one chess player for?
6	Played chess against a computer	What is Garry Kasparov most famous for?
7	Computer called Deep Blue	What was the computer called?
8	Designers of computer thought no one could beat it	What did the designers think about the computer?
9	Kasparov won four games against Deep Blue	How many games did Garry Kasparov win against the computer?
10	Deep Blue won two games	How many games did the computer win?
11	Stopped playing chess in competitions in 2005	When did Garry Kasparov stop playing chess in competitions?
12	Still teaches and plays for fun	What does Garry Kasparov do now?

## ISE I

### Sample Independent listening task 2 – Winter Olympics

#### Examiner rubric

You're going to hear a short talk about history. You will hear the talk twice. The first time, just listen. Then I'll ask you to tell me in a few words what the speaker is talking about. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me in a few words what the talk is about.

*Give the candidate some blank notepaper.*

Now listen to the talk again. Write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. Then I'll ask you to tell me six pieces of information about the Winter Olympics. Are you ready?

*The task will play once.*

Now tell me six pieces of information about the Winter Olympics.

*When the candidate has finished, select four follow-up questions from the list below. Choose four questions which correspond to facts not already reported by the candidate.*

#### Audio script

The winter Olympics began in France in 1924. Sixteen countries competed and since then the competition has grown internationally. In 2014, 88 countries were in the Russian winter Olympics. Thailand, Brazil and Kenya have sent teams to the winter Olympics. That's surprising because they're countries with warm climates. Sometimes the winter weather can cause problems for the Olympics. In the Austrian Olympics there wasn't enough snow and in the Japanese Olympics there was too much. When the winter Olympics began in Russia, the organisers were worried that it might be warm. They decided to use snow machines. The huge machines worked all day and night to make new snow. Norway is the country that has won the most gold medals. The oldest winner is the ski jumper Anders Haugen. He competed in the first winter Olympics in 1924. At the time, there was a mistake with his result. The mistake was discovered fifty years later. When he finally received his medal he was 83 years old.

#### Questions and answers

*If the candidate asks, the examiner may repeat the questions once.*

What the talk is about: Winter Olympics (any broadly similar formulation is acceptable).

	Fact from recording	Follow-up question
1	First Winter Olympics was in France in 1924	When/where was the first Winter Olympics?
2	16 countries	How many countries were in the first Winter Olympics?
3	88 countries in 2014 Russian games	How many countries were in the Russian Winter Olympics?
4	Thailand, Brazil, Kenya have warm climates but sent teams	Why is it surprising that Thailand, Brazil and Kenya sent teams?
5	Winter weather causes problems Austria – not enough snow. Japan – too much snow	What can cause problems? What happened in Austria and Japan?
6	Russian organisers were worried because can be warm	Why were the Russian organisers worried?
7	Snow machines worked all day and night Snow machines made new snow	How long did the snow machines work? What did the snow machines do?
8	Norway won most medals	Which country has won most gold medals?
9	Oldest winner/ski jumper	Who was Anders Haugen?
10	Mistake with his result	Why didn't Anders Haugen get a medal?
11	Found the error 50 years later	When did they find the error?
12	83 – got his medal	How old was he when he got his medal?





