

Listening Transcribing 8

جملات را کامل گوش کنید و سعی کنید به خاطر بسپارید و بنویسید. بعد از هر جمله می توانید Pause کرده و جملات را بنویسید. اما مهم است که جملات را کامل گوش کرده و بدون Pause در داخل جمله آنها را بفهمید، حفظ کرده و بنویسید.

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Listening 45

برای جواب دادن به این سئوالات، دو طرف جای خالی را تا جایی بخوانید که بتوانید حدس بزنید جواب چه باید باشد. این پیش بینی جواب (هم از نظر گرامری و هم از نظر معنایی) بسیار اهمیت دارد. حتماً یادتان باشد که به فارسی از خودتان بپرسید که جواب چه باید باشد. مثلاً برای سئوال دوم، باید دنبال مشکل موزه های محلی باشید و جواب باید یک صفت باشد.

Questions 21–25

Complete the sentences below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

The name of the assignment is 'Museums – their **21**

The number one problem with local museums is that they are **22**

The purpose of the museum shop is to **23**

The boat was **24** years old.

The **25** are dark.

پس از پاسخگویی به سئوالات، یک بار دیگر به اسکرپت زیر دقت کرده و سعی کنید جواب را خوب بفهمید. همچنین با توجه به جای جواب، پارافریزهای استفاده شده در جمله سئوال و جمله جواب را، در صورت وجود، بیابید.

Anne Hello Tom!

Tom Hello Anne!

Anne What have you been doing?

Tom Oh, just sitting around, catching up with some reading.

Anne I've had a great time. You know we're doing this assignment on, what is it?

Tom 'Museums - their costs and benefits:

Anne That's right. Well, I've been to the Sandgate Museum. It was really good. These local museums are really interesting because they connect people with the history of one special place. We all know about kings and emperors and battles and wars, but local museums tell us about the everyday lives of ordinary people and that's why they are so important.

Tom I'm not so sure about that. I think they are of interest but they're so small that they can't give a true picture. They do their best.

Anne I don't really agree. They do give a true picture, but perhaps not a full picture. It's the truth but not the whole truth.

Tom I think the smallness is the number one problem. Because they're small and local they attract few visitors. That's why they have so little money. And because they have little money they can't buy or maintain many really interesting exhibits. As a result, the shop is almost as big as the museum to try to raise money by selling souvenirs, postcards, sweets and so on.

Anne I think they find it difficult, but not impossible. And don't forget, they get a lot of their exhibits free from local people. There was this boat, for example, that was fantastic!

Tom Really? What was that?

Anne There was a massive fishing boat, a real one, about 100 years old, and you could walk on it, and get the feeling of what fishing in those days was really like.

Tom Sounds quite good. But I've always found that these kinds of museums are a bit dingy. For example, the display cabinets are so dark that you can hardly see the exhibits, and the labels are sometimes difficult to read...

Listening 46

برای جواب دادن به این سئوالات اولین نکته مهم آن است که سئوالات (26, 27...) به ترتیب شنیده میشوند. باید برای هر سئوال مشخص کنید که به نظر Tom برای سرمایه گذاری در هر موزه، کدام گزینه مناسب تر است. چون جوابها ممکن است در حین مکالمه چندین بار تغییر کنند، بسیار بسیار اهمیت دارد که تا انتهای هر بخش خوب گوش کنید و سپس جواب دهید.

Questions 26–30

How does Tom think the museums should be funded?

- A by the state
- B by local government
- C by private funding

Write the correct letter **A**, **B**, or **C** next to Questions 26–30.

- 26 local history museums
- 27 natural history museums
- 28 science museums
- 29 craft museums
- 30 working farms

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Anne So coming back to our assignment. What we've got to decide is whether these museums should be funded by the government or just by local people.

Tom I think it depends entirely on what kind of museum it is.

Anne How do you mean?

Tom Well, take local history museums. They are small so they won't survive without financial support. But that should come from the local authority, since only people in that area or tourists will visit it.

Anne I agree, but what about big natural history museums? Surely they should get money from the central government.

Tom Why? Children who want to learn about nature can go out into the countryside with their schoolteachers. They could survive from donations, and they get loads of visitors anyway. The state should spend more on science museums, since not enough people are studying science these days.

Anne I'm not so sure. But I do think a sort of museum which should not get public funds is the craft museum.

Tom Yes, like museums of cotton weaving.

Anne Yeah, which are of interest to only a very small number of people, and they should pay for it.

Tom I agree. But a working farm is a different thing again. That's something from the past of all of us and so it's important to the local community. Kids can learn a lot too. That's the sort of thing that the local government should be spending its money on.

Anne Yes, I agree. Well, I think we've got plenty of ideas for our assignment.

Listening 47

برای جواب دادن به این سئوالات، دو طرف جای خالی را تا جایی بخوانید که بتوانید حدس بزنید جواب چه باید باشد. این پیش بینی جواب (هم از نظر گرامری و هم از نظر معنایی) بسیار اهمیت دارد. حتماً یادتان باشد که به فارسی از خودتان بپرسید که جواب چه باید باشد. نکته مهم دیگری که باید توجه کنید آن است که ممکن است ابتدا یک جواب را بشنوید ولی بلافاصله آنرا عوض کند. بنابراین تا یک جواب احتمالی را نوشتید، سراغ سؤال بعدی نروید و مواظب کلماتی که به شما اعلام می کنند ممکن است جواب تغییر کند (مانند but یا however) باشید.

Questions 31–35

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Recycling is principally the responsibility of **31**

The second stage in the cycle relates to acquiring **32** in general.

Harvesting includes cutting down trees and **33**

Chemical processes create **34**

A significant proportion of the **35** stage is unnecessary.

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Lecturer I'm going to begin my lecture today with a look at Product Life Cycles. Now as we go through the Product Life Cycle I will be trying to raise some issues which are important with regard to each phase of the cycle. I won't have all the answers for you this morning. This one of the lecture series is just to get you started and - I hope - interested.

Let's start with the first phase of the cycle, that of Product Design. This is really the most important part of the cycle. We often talk as if it is consumers who are responsible for recycling - and so they are - but in reality the major responsibility must be borne by *designers*. They can design products where recycling is easy and cheap, or difficult and expensive. In the latter case, the likelihood is that recycling - though technically feasible - will not, in fact, take place.

Now don't jump ahead, because the second stage is not Product Manufacturing, but rather that of *Materials* Acquisition. This is the activity we do when we mine coal or other minerals such as gold or iron or copper.

In addition to mining, there is harvesting, which includes the cutting down of trees as a first step in the making of furniture or paper, or *fishing*. These activities have costs which are not only money costs: pollution is one of the extra costs. We have also to think whether the resources we use are renewable - such as trees - or not - such as coal and other minerals. The third stage is not manufacturing either. It is Materials Processing. This is where we take the raw materials and use energy to change them into a form that can be used in manufacturing. For example, trees must be turned into paper, or oil into plastic. The cotton plants that grow in the fields must be turned into cloth. All of these activities require the use of chemical processes and, as with all chemical

processes, waste is produced - often of a dangerous kind. And now we come to the Manufacturing stage. This is usually the most expensive in terms of cost and energy and waste. The wastes are often those that contribute to global climate change. For example, we make 41 billion glass containers (mostly bottles) each year and we throw most of them away: a lot of manufacturing seems unnecessary if we could only organize things better. And this could mean greater profits for the manufacturing companies, too.

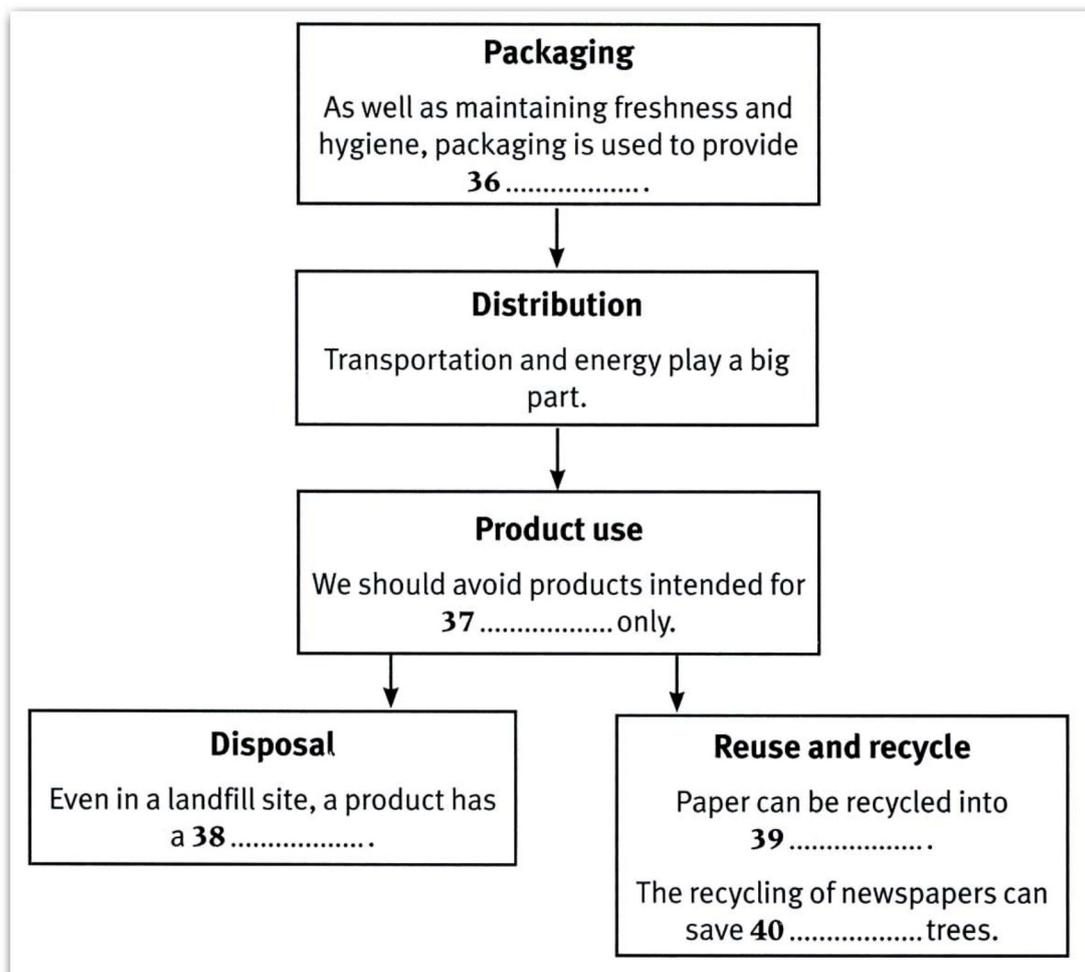
Listening 48

برای جواب دادن به این سؤالات، دو طرف جای خالی را تا جایی بخوانید که بتوانید حدس بزنید جواب چه باید باشد. این پیش بینی جواب (هم از نظر گرامری و هم از نظر معنایی) بسیار اهمیت دارد. حتماً یادتان باشد که به فارسی از خودتان بپرسید که جواب چه باید باشد. نکته مهم دیگری که باید توجه کنید آن است که ممکن است ابتدا یک جواب را بشنوید ولی بلافاصله آنرا عوض کند. بنابراین تا یک جواب احتمالی را نوشتید، سراغ سؤال بعدی نروید و مواظب کلماتی که به شما اعلام می کنند ممکن است جواب تغییر کند (مانند but یا however) باشید.

Questions 36–40

Complete the flowchart.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer



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Stage five is Packaging. Many products are packed in paper or plastic which themselves, of course, have their own processes and costs. Excessive packaging is often criticized, but it must be remembered that packaging serves a purpose - often more than one purpose - such as maintaining freshness and hygiene, as well as providing *information*.

In our globalized world, we must never forget the next stage, which is Distribution. This is the stage where transportation and energy play a big part. Lorries, trucks, trains, planes, and ships all use up the precious stocks of oil and, as we know, generate greenhouse gases which, as we hear again and again, contribute to climate change. Stage seven is the point of it all: using the product. Looking after products, using them in the recommended ways, timely repair and maintenance, all reduce the need for early replacement and reduce the number of products in landfill sites.

We should not encourage the purchase of *single use* products, that is, products which are designed for use on one occasion only, and then to be thrown away and replaced. [I'm going to skip a stage for a moment and move straight on to the final stage which is Disposal - putting the product in the bin.

This is the end of the life of the product and we lose it completely. It may have only a little value but it does have a *value* even at this stage of its life, even in fact when it's actually in the landfill site. Now, I missed out one stage.

This is a cycle within a cycle. That is, within the life cycle of the product there can be a closed-loop cycle which can extract more value from the product. This is the reuse and recycle loop. It is a closed loop because, in theory, it can continue forever, though in practice of course, this is not possible. Recycling products means that they can be used to make more of the same product CDs, bottles, books - or that they can be used to make different ones. For example, one pound of recycled paper can make six *cereal boxes*. And if we recycled all our newspapers, we could save *40,000* trees a day! Now with this approach to the life cycle of a product in mind, we can go on to consider Life Cycle Analysis ...

Listening – Spelling and Pronunciation 11

به کلماتی که می شنوید خوب گوش کنید و سعی کنید آنها را بنویسید.

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