

Listening skills practice: Boy bands – exercises

Listen to the radio interview about boy bands and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

1. Check your understanding: gap fill

Do this exercise before you listen. Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

reality	music	'look'
feel-good	record	good-looking

How to create a boy band

- Find four or five _____ boys.
- Check they have at least some _____ ability.
- Decide on a _____ for the band.
- Write them some songs with safe, _____ lyrics.
- Ideally, get them on a _____ TV show.
- Make as much money as possible from _____ sales, concerts and merchandising.

2. Check your understanding: true or false

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | Many boy bands are not successful. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. | In the past, boy band members dressed differently but had similar personalities. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. | Having different types of boy in the group is supposed to appeal to different girls. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. | One Direction first became famous on YouTube. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. | One Direction lyrics are written for girls who like rebellious boys. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. | One Direction's stylists try to give each band member an individual look. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. | One Direction became famous in the US by clever use of social media. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. | One Direction have not tried to make money from merchandising. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

3. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best phrase to complete these sentences.

1. The most important thing for boy bands in the past was that they had some musical ability / they could dance well / they had different personalities .
2. Things have changed because people wanted something different / the media and new technology influence things differently / both of the above .
3. Starting on a reality show like X Factor is great for a band because appearing on TV is the quickest way to get famous / the many viewers who vote every week become loyal fans / people feel a personal connection with bands they see on TV .
4. The words to One Direction songs are designed to make teenage girls feel good about themselves / appeal to mums by being a bit cheeky / communicate universal messages about love .
5. One Direction's clothes are very individual and they each have a strong look / create a clean-cut, safe and non-threatening image / are casual and fashionable with a touch of rebelliousness .
6. Lots of people said One Direction wouldn't be regarded as serious musicians / get famous in the US as well as the UK / have a number one record .
7. One Direction were the first British band to have their first album go to number one in the US / sell so many copies of their first album in just one week / break into the US market by using social media .
8. The boys have also made money from selling One Direction products like dolls and phones / performing as many sell-out concerts as possible / giving talks about their success .

Listening skills practice: High-achieving teenagers – exercises

Listen to the radio interview about high-achieving teenagers and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

1. Preparation: grouping

Do this exercise before you listen. Write the words in the correct group.

listeners	photographers	editors	readers
talent scouts	fans	top designers	followers

People working in arts and media	The audience for arts and media

2. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best option to complete these sentences.

- Many famous and successful teenagers have **used new technology / worked from an early age / been inspired by YouTube videos** .
- Justin Bieber started off **singing with R&B star Usher / sending videos to talent scouts / posting videos on YouTube** .
- Some people say Justin Bieber is the most influential person in the world because **he has had so many number one songs / he has so many followers on Twitter / he is friends with Barack Obama** .
- A negative consequence of fame for Justin Bieber is **he has very little privacy / people get bored of hearing about him / people criticise his appearance** .
- Tavi Gevinson started a fashion blog **when she was 11 years old / when she was in 11th grade in high school / in 2011** .
- “Rookie” means **a beginner / a fan / someone who is bad at something** .
- Style Rookie **allowed readers to post pictures of themselves / soon had a lot of readers / was noticed by Karl Lagerfeld** .

8. When some people didn't believe her age, Tavi was sad and angry at first / decided to attack them in return / completely ignored them and continued working .
9. Tavi employs only teenagers / writers and photographers of all ages / a very small group of people .
10. Louise thinks it's difficult for Tavi to have a normal life / there's more pressure when you are a writer / there's more pressure when you are a performer .

3. Check your understanding: gap fill

Do this exercise while you listen. Write the numbers to complete the gaps.

1. Justin Bieber started off posting videos on YouTube at the age of _____ .
2. Justin Bieber has over _____ followers on Twitter.
3. Tavi Gevinson started Style Rookie when she was only _____ years old.
4. Tavi's blog soon built up a huge following of up to _____ reader per day.
5. One magazine upset Tavi by printing an article saying the writer didn't believe Tavi was only _____ .
6. Tavi started Rookie Magazine in _____ .
7. Less than a week after it started Rookie Magazine had _____ followers.
8. Tavi employs about _____ writers and photographers.

Do you think Justin Bieber and Tavi Gevinson deserve their success, or are they just lucky?

I think ... deserves his/ her success because ...

I don't think ... deserves his/ her success because ...

Listening skills practice: How to improve your memory – exercises

Listen to the radio interview about improving your memory and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

Preparation: matching

Match the words with the definitions and write a–h next to the numbers 1–8.

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| 1..... | to tune in | a. to be coming quickly, to seem very close |
| 2..... | to visualise | b. to listen to a live radio programme |
| 3..... | familiar | c. a small change |
| 4..... | an adjustment | d. necessary, of extreme importance |
| 5..... | a knock-on effect | e. the last exams in a university course |
| 6..... | vital | f. well known or easily recognised |
| 7..... | to be looming | g. to form a mental picture of something |
| 8..... | finals | h. something that happens as a result of something else happening |

1. Check your understanding: multiple selection

Which sentences are true about memorisation? Tick (✓) four correct answers.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| ..... | We all use memory in the same way. |
| ..... | We learn to use our memory as soon as we are born. |
| ..... | There are two different forms of memorisation. |
| ..... | We are taught how to improve our memory in history lessons. |
| ..... | Writing shopping lists can improve your memory. |
| ..... | Teaching helps us to memorise. |
| ..... | We can train our brains to be more effective. |
| ..... | We can only use one image at a time as an aid to memorisation. |

2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Write the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The speaker explains how to make our _____ (memorise) function better.
2. We can make _____ (improve) in our ability to memorise.
3. We use a _____ (combine) of long-term and short-term memory.
4. There are several things we can do to recall _____ (inform).
5. We can use word _____ (associate) to remember a concept.
6. The term _____ (visualise) means imagining a picture.
7. You can use different _____ (formulate) to remember historical facts.
8. Following the tips will improve your _____ (be able to) to remember.

Discussion

Have you got a good memory?

What do you do to help you remember things when you're studying?

Vocabulary Box

Write any new words you have learnt in this lesson.

Listening skills practice: How to study – exercises

Listen to the school assembly about how to study and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

1. Preparation: grouping

Do this exercise before you listen. Put the study ideas in the correct group.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| a. Just read your notes, but don't highlight them or write anything extra | b. Think long term | c. Make a study timetable |
| d. Take regular breaks | e. Answer email, text messages and Facebook messages immediately | f. Work where there are distracting noises |

Good study habits	Bad study habits

2. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | The students will be taking exams soon. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. | A revision timetable could be from one to six weeks. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. | No one can really concentrate properly with music on. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. | You should try to forget about the internet, text messages, Twitter, Facebook, etc. while you're studying. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. | You should try not to have a break until you really need one. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. | Underlining or highlighting your notes is better than writing more notes. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. | Mind maps are good because they mirror the way the brain works. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. | The most important thing is to remember the information. You don't have to understand it. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

3. Check your understanding: gap fill

Complete the gaps with a word or phrase.

1. Some of you are probably fantastic at studying, really organised and _____.
2. It's a good idea to have some kind of _____ or _____.
3. If you're studying for an important exam, it's important to think _____.
4. Make sure the place where you're going to study is _____, with no distracting _____.
5. If you have to work near a TV, you might have to use _____ to drown out the sound of the TV.
6. While you're studying, you should _____ the internet, text message, Facebook, etc.
7. You should plan your studying and take regular _____.
8. It is better to write notes, so your mind is _____ the information more.
9. Mind maps seem to work in the same way the _____ works.
10. Which study method you choose all depends on your personal _____.

Are you good at studying?

What distracts you?

What do you do to help you concentrate?

Listening skills practice: My hero - exercises

Listen to the speakers talking about their heroes and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

Do the preparation exercise before you listen. Then do the other exercises to check your understanding.

1. Preparation: matching

Match the two halves of these phrases and write a–g next to the numbers 1–7.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1..... to make | a. someone (for ...) |
| 2..... to risk | b. of the danger |
| 3..... to campaign | c. a discovery |
| 4..... to spend | d. your life |
| 5..... to become aware | e. all day working |
| 6..... to be interested | f. against slavery |
| 7..... to admire | g. in ecology |

2. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Circle which speaker (A, B, C or D) talks about ...

1. someone who was dedicated to world peace. **A / B / C / D**
2. someone who has been the victim of violence as a result of their campaigning. **A / B / C / D**
3. someone who left a more conventional job to help young people in their country. **A / B / C / D**
4. someone who was excluded from the professional community of the time. **A / B / C / D**
5. someone who she wishes she could meet. **A / B / C / D**
6. someone who wrote a book about the effect humans could have on nature. **A / B / C / D**
7. someone who made an important scientific discovery while still a child. **A / B / C / D**
8. someone who faced strong criticism from big business. **A / B / C / D**

3. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Circle the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. Mary Anning's discovery was important because it showed that _____.
a. fossils could teach us about the past b. an animal could become extinct c. the shape of the coast was constantly changing
2. Mary Anning's dog died because _____.
a. it fell off a cliff b. a large amount of earth and rocks fell on it c. it got stuck down a hole while looking for fossils
3. Mary Anning didn't write a famous book because _____.
a. she was too busy exploring the cliffs b. she did not have access to a formal education c. she believed only men could be scientists
4. Kailash Satyarthi first saw the problems of child slavery when he was _____.
a. 6 years old b. 11 years old c. 26 years old
5. Kailash Satyarthi has saved over _____ children from enforced labour.
a. 18,000 b. 80,000 c. 800,000
6. Because of their work, two of Kailash Satyarthi's _____.
a. friends were injured b. children were attacked c. co-workers were murdered
7. Rachel Carson first specialised in _____.
a. human biology b. the study of insects c. marine biology
8. Rachel Carson's book made people realise that _____.
a. using pesticides was damaging the ecosystem b. birdsong is essential to humans c. humans cannot control nature
9. These days, more and more people are buying _____.
a. powerful pesticides b. organic food c. Rachel Carson's book
10. The speaker is apologetic because _____.
a. she doesn't know very much about John Lennon b. she gets upset when she thinks about John Lennon c. John Lennon is an obvious choice of hero
11. The speaker likes _____.
a. all the Beatles' songs and b. all of the Beatles' music, c. only the Beatles songs

Listening skills practice: My hero - exercises

Lennon's solo music

but not Lennon's solo music

that Lennon wrote

12. It's amazing that Imagine _____.

a. is still so well loved today

b. really changed the way
things were

c. contained so many
important themes

Which of the heroes described in the listening were you most interested in?

Why?

Do you have a hero of your own?

Tell us about them!

Vocabulary Box Write any new words you have learnt in this lesson.

Listening skills practice: New inventions – exercises

Listen to the radio programme and do the exercise to practise and improve your listening skills.

Preparation

Do this exercise before you listen. Write the inventions in the correct group. If you don't know, have a guess!

Time travel machine	Indoor cloud-maker machine	Sign language translation gloves	Wingsuits (that enable you to fly)
Air-maker (for use on other planets)	Bio-fabric clothes (that change colour according to the wearer's mood)	Solar water distiller	Digital running shoes (that give you performance statistics)

Real inventions	Fictional inventions

1. Check your understanding: true or false

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|--|------|-------|
| 1. | Wingsuits allow people to fly or glide. | True | False |
| 2. | Wingsuits are getting cheaper. | True | False |
| 3. | Gabriele Diamanti's water distiller is powered by the sun. | True | False |
| 4. | The 'enable talk gloves' help people to use sign language in really cold conditions. | True | False |
| 5. | James Cameron invented a new underwater camera. | True | False |
| 6. | MIT students have invented a new type of ketchup. | True | False |
| 7. | The last invention is a way of producing clouds indoors. | True | False |
| 8. | The science correspondent thinks the clouds are ugly. | True | False |

2. Check your understanding: gap fill

Do this exercise while you listen. Write the word to fill the gaps.

1. Wingsuits are not very _____, but the modern ones are better than ever.
2. Last October was the first ever wingsuit world _____ in China.
3. You can buy a wingsuit for 600 to _____ dollars.
4. The water distiller is for places where it's hard to get clean _____ water.
5. To produce the water distiller properly, they still need help with _____.
6. The 'enable talk gloves' were invented by some Ukrainian _____.
7. The gloves use sensors to turn sign language into _____ and then into spoken _____.
8. James Cameron was part of a team which designed a submarine capable of descending to _____ kilometres down.
9. James Cameron was the first person to do a solo _____ so deep under the sea.
10. MIT students have invented a product that helps people get the contents out of _____.
11. A Dutch _____ has found a way of creating clouds indoors.
12. You can't make clouds for yourself at _____ yet.

Discussion

Which of these new inventions would you most like to try out?

Listening skills practice: Sports interviews – exercises

Listen to the radio interview and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

1. Preparation: word 2 word

Do this exercise before you listen. Put these questions in the correct order by writing a number in the brackets.

1. it () popular () sport? () Is () a ()
2. do () it? () you () How () play ()
3. it? () does () Who ()
4. all () female? () sport () Is () the ()
5. do () How () you () go? () fast ()
6. Wales, () isn't () That's () it? () in ()
7. sport? () you () about () Can () tell () your () us ()
8. what () explain () is? () Can () you () that ()

2. Check your understanding: grouping

Do this exercise while you listen. Which sport? Put these sentences in the correct groups.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| a. The sport began in the 1930s. | b. It's becoming really popular in the UK. | c. This sport involves doing tricks in the air. | d. There are more guys than girls doing it. | e. There are more girls than guys doing it. |
| f. It started in California. | g. When you compete, you score points for your team. | h. There are strong influences from other, similar sports. | i. A big event for this sport is held in Wales. | j. The clothes people wear for this sport have changed. |

Wakeboarding	Roller derby

3. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best option to complete these sentences.

1. People are talking about these sports because they are becoming more and more popular / they might be included in the 2020 Olympics / a lot of people are getting injured doing them .
2. In wakeboarding the rider is attached to the board / another rider / a speedboat .
3. In wakeboarding 1260 degree spins are impossible / difficult / surprisingly easy .
4. Wakestock festival in Wales has a similar feel to California / is a good place to see the best riders / is really cool but not many people know about it .
5. Wakeboarding tricks are unique to the sport / have different names to skateboarding and surfing moves / are often the same as skateboarding and surfing ones .
6. Roller derby has had a revival in popularity in the last fifteen years / has always had a small group of dedicated fans / has continually grown in popularity since it started .
7. In roller derby you score points by going past other players / arriving at a goal / making people fall over .
8. Roller derby teams are currently mostly non-professional / mostly professional / about half professional and half amateur .

Which of these sports would you be most interested in trying?
<i>I'd like to try ... because ...</i>
<i>I wouldn't like to try ... because ...</i>

Listening skills practice: The best job in the world – exercises

Listen to the information about the “best job in the world” competition and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

1. Preparation: multiple selection

Do this exercise before you listen. Which five activities can you do in Australia? Tick (✓) all the correct answers.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| ..... | get to know aboriginal culture |
| ..... | look at dinosaur fossils |
| ..... | learn how to cook traditional, local curries |
| ..... | go skiing |
| ..... | visit ancient Inuit monuments |
| ..... | enjoy a firework display at New Year |
| ..... | see lions and tigers in the wild |
| ..... | go surfing |

2. Check your understanding: gap fill

Do this exercise while you listen. Complete the gaps with the correct word.

1. The organisation Tourism Australia is offering six jobs, for six _____.
2. If you want one of these jobs, you have to make a short _____.
3. The job of outback adventurer is for someone with a passion for _____ life.
4. Job number two is a park _____ in Queensland.
5. The wildlife caretaker job on Kangaroo Island is for someone who loves _____.
6. If you're not an outdoor person, the next job is for someone whose talents are in _____.
7. The taste master will need to _____ about food as well as enjoy eating it.
8. The final job is based in _____.

3. Check your understanding: grouping

Do this exercise while you listen. Put the job requirements with the correct job.

a. write, take photographs and make films	b. help preserve and promote plants, animals, fossils and indigenous culture	c. work with some dangerous animals	d. work with the organisers of festivals
e. find the best places for "winning and dining"	f. learn how to make alcoholic drinks	g. work in a state with the world's biggest sand island	h. use social media to tell people about cool events
i. find adventures and employment for young people on working holidays	j. travel in a hot air balloon and be prepared to eat insects!	k. use different types of transport and leave only footprints	l. report on cafés, concerts and days out

outback adventurer	park ranger	wildlife caretaker
lifestyle journalist	taste master	chief funster

Which of these jobs would suit you? Why?

I'd like to ... because ...

I'm good at ... (-ing)

I enjoy ... (-ing)

I'm interested in ...

Listening skills practice: The Filter Bubble – part one – exercises

Listen to the speaker talking about a book called *The Filter Bubble* and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

Preparation: gap fill

Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

support	interact	log on	click on
download	keep track	appears	monitor

- You need to _____ to connect to a specific computer system.
- You can _____ some programs onto your computer for free.
- Cookies _____ of how you use websites.
- On social media you can easily see updates about the political party you _____.
- The police can _____ a criminal's activity on the internet.
- Personalised information _____ in your newsfeed.
- If you _____ the link you get taken to another website.
- I don't _____ with many people on the site.

1. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Everybody sees the same adverts when they are online. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. Websites and apps sometimes monitor the way we use them. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. A cookie can track your habits on a website. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. The speaker wrote a book called 'The Filter Bubble'. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. The speaker tells us which political party she supports. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. The speaker clicks more frequently on friends with the same ideas. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. Some of the speaker's friends had left the social media site. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. A website can decide which information you want to see. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

2. Check your understanding: matching

Match the two sentence halves and write a–f next to the numbers 1–6.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|----|---|
| 1..... | The adverts you see | a. | can work out what we like. |
| 2..... | Internet browsers | b. | move around a website. |
| 3..... | Cookies keep track of how you | c. | are not random. |
| 4..... | The filter bubble | d. | were hidden from her. |
| 5..... | The speaker | e. | is like an ecosystem. |
| 6..... | Some of the writer's friends' posts | f. | noticed strange things on her newsfeed. |

Discussion

Have you noticed what kinds of adverts and information appear when you're online?

Are you happy with this?

Vocabulary Box

Write any new words you have learnt in this lesson.

Listen to the speaker continue talking about a book called *The Filter Bubble* and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

Preparation

Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–f next to the numbers 1–6.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1..... to keep up to date | a. a computer program that searches the internet and gives you a list of results (e.g. Google, Baidu or Yahoo) |
| 2..... to keep your eyes open | b. people who share your opinions and interests |
| 3..... like-minded people | c. to not get the opportunity to do something good |
| 4..... a search engine | d. to know about, to be conscious of |
| 5..... to miss out on something | e. to be watchful and alert |
| 6..... to be aware of | f. to maintain your knowledge of the most recent information |

1. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Circle the best answer to these questions.

1. Social media sites can often decide to ...
a. stop us from seeing things.
b. show us information from only one website.
c. show us false information.
2. The results of the same internet search by two people ...
a. will always be the same.
b. can be completely different.
c. can come in a different order..
3. In Eli's example about two friends typing 'Egypt', one friend got ...
a. information about buying a property in Egypt.
b. information about travelling to Egypt.
c. information about Egyptian food.
4. Some search engines record information about ...
a. what we look at.
b. how much time we spend online.
c. other search engines we use.
5. The speaker thinks that sometimes it can be helpful to have ...

- a. online shopping.
- b. more than one search engine.
- c. personalised information.

6. The speaker thinks it is important for everyone ...

- a. to understand how the filter bubble works.
- b. to know the filter bubble exists.
- c. to stop using certain search engines.

7. The speaker suggests ...

- a. using different search engines that don't filter information.
- b. using software that prevents filtering.
- c. using the search engines for short periods of time.

8. The speaker finishes by advising us ...

- a. to learn more about different kinds of search engines.
- b. to learn more about how the internet functions.
- c. to find out what changes are taking place next.

2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Write the word to fill the gaps.

1. Two people can type the same word into a search _____ and get different results.
2. Personalised information makes online shopping easier and it helps us to connect with like-minded _____.
3. But let's stop and think. Aren't we going to _____ out on a lot of really interesting and fresh information?
4. Whatever you think about the filter bubble, I think we all need to be _____ that this is happening.
5. For now, just try to make sure that you keep your eyes and ears _____ and learn as much as you can about how the internet works.
6. Things change very quickly, but we should all try and keep up to _____ and learn more about how the wonderful worldwide web actually works!

Discussion

Is it important to know about the filter bubble?

Listening skills practice: The Maasai and the lions - exercises

Listen to the speaker talking about the Maasai and the lions and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

Do the preparation exercise before you listen. Then do the other exercises to check your understanding.

1. Preparation: matching

Match the vocabulary with the correct definition and write a–e next to the numbers 1–5.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1..... 20 | a. How much does the average male lion weigh? (kilograms) |
| 2..... between 2 and 4 | b. How many years does a lion in the wild live? |
| 3..... 180 | c. How many cubs can a female lion have in one litter? |
| 4..... 12 | d. What is the fastest speed a lion can run? (kilometres per hour) |
| 5..... 81 | e. How many hours a day do lions spend resting? |

2. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Circle the best answer to these questions.

- How did the Maasai people feel about lions in the past?
a. They strongly disliked them. b. They were not sure how they felt. c. They loved them.
- What is the aim of the Lion Guardians scheme?
a. To move the lions to a different, safer area. b. To protect the lions and allow experts to do research. c. To train local people to protect the lions.
- Why do the Lion Guardians tell local farmers where lions are?
a. So they can kill the lions. b. So they can take their cows to a different area. c. So they can protect their families.
- How do other local people feel about the Lion Guardians?
a. They respect them. b. They don't understand them. c. They are annoyed by them.
- Why did Olubi Lairumbe change his mind about killing lions?
a. He saw how dangerous hunting lions could be. b. He killed a pregnant lion and felt very bad about it. c. He learnt more about lions and realised he was wrong.
- How does Mingati Makarot know where the lions are?

Listening skills practice: The Maasai and the lions - exercises

- a. He uses special tracking equipment. b. He uses his knowledge of the area and hunting skills. c. He uses information provided by his team.
7. How do Maasai warriors get a lion name, traditionally?
- a. By killing a lion. b. By having the characteristics of a lion. c. By doing something brave.
8. How has the naming tradition changed?
- a. Young men have to kill more lions to get a name. b. Young men can use their father's name. c. Young men are given special names without killing lions.
9. What do the Lion Guardians do to help people see lions as part of the community?
- a. Give people photos of the lions. b. Tell people stories about the lions. c. Give the lions Maasai names.
10. What is the key factor in the scheme's success?
- a. The Maasai have changed their culture but kept their identity. b. The Maasai can influence people from neighbouring areas. c. The Maasai have always wanted to protect lions.

3. Check your understanding: gap fill

Do this exercise while you listen. Write a word or words to fill the gaps.

1. The Maasai people and the lions were enemies because the lions wanted to kill the tribe's _____.
2. Now, there is a new scheme to _____ lions.
3. The aim is for local people to manage and protect lions, without any involvement from _____.
4. The Lion Guardians learn a range of skills including how to manage _____ between humans and lions.
5. In the past, lost livestock was often _____ by carnivores.
6. If someone is going to carry out a lion _____, the Lion Guardians try to persuade them not to.
7. Olubi Lairumbe has killed _____ lions in his lifetime.
8. Olubi appeared on the Africa documentary _____.
9. Mingati's lion name means one who is _____ and doesn't lag behind.
10. Traditionally, after killing a lion, the warrior brings the lion's mane and _____ back

Listening skills practice: The Maasai and the lions - exercises

home as a trophy.

11. After the naming tradition changed, boys who wanted to prove their bravery were given _____ tasks.

12. Since the programme began in 2007, no lions have been killed in the area, compared to _____ in the neighbouring area.

Discussion

What's your opinion of the Lion Guardians scheme?

Is there ever any conflict between animals and humans where you live?

I think that ...

Vocabulary Box

Write any new words you have learnt in this lesson.

Listening skills practice: Unusual British festivals – exercises

Listen to the presentation about unusual British festivals and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

1. Preparation: matching

Do this exercise before you listen. Match the two parts of the phrase to make common festival activities. Write a–f next to the numbers 1–6.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1..... follow | a. a firework display |
| 2..... cook and eat | b. as a special character |
| 3..... watch | c. your house or street |
| 4..... take part in a | d. ancient traditions |
| 5..... decorate | e. competition |
| 6..... dress up | f. special food |

2. Check your understanding: true or false

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | Many of these festivals are actually races or competitions. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. | The Burning of the Clavie brings good luck for the new year. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. | On Shrove Tuesday in Scarborough people dance with ropes. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. | Cheese rolling involves running away from a big, round cheese. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. | Snail racing started in the UK. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. | The competition to pull the ugliest face is an old tradition. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. | The Burning of the Clocks festival marks the summer solstice. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. | The Burning of the Clocks festival ends with people throwing water. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

3. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best phrase to complete these sentences.

1. The Clavie is a whisky container / a wooden cross / a bonfire made of things people don't need .
2. In the Up Helly Aa festival, they burn a wooden man / a Viking boat / a line in the grass .
3. During a pancake race, you have to eat as many pancakes as possible / run as fast as possible while tossing a pancake in a pan / run and jump over the ropes without dropping the pancake .
4. Nowadays, the people who win the cheese rolling competition are usually top athletes / people from the village / visitors from all over the world .
5. The fastest snail in the Snail Racing is cooked with garlic and butter / rescued from the barbecue / given a prize of extra lettuce .
6. Black pudding throwing is similar to pancake tossing / Olympic sports like javelin and shotput / bowling .
7. To win the best gurner competition, one man had all his teeth removed / grew a really long beard / had a lot of facial piercings .
8. The Burning of the Clocks festival is 2 years old / 20 years old / 200 years old .

Which of these traditions would you like to take part in?

Do they remind you of any other festivals that you know about?

I'd like to ... because ...

There's a festival in ..., where they ...

Vocabulary Box

Write any new words you have learnt in this lesson.

Listening skills practice: What kind of student are you? – exercises

Listen to the teacher giving students a quiz about their study skills and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

Preparation: matching

Match the two parts of the question and write a–h next to the numbers 1–8.

- | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1..... | When do you usually get | a. to do when you finish school? |
| 2..... | When do you usually do | b. with the staff at school? |
| 3..... | What is your average mark | c. an exam? |
| 4..... | How do you feel before doing | d. to school? |
| 5..... | What kind of relationship do you have | e. your homework? |
| 6..... | Where do you usually sit | f. studying before an exam? |
| 7..... | How much time do you spend | g. in tests? |
| 8..... | What do you want | h. in class? |

1. Check your understanding: multiple choice

Circle the best answer to these questions.

1. At the beginning the teacher asks the students to think carefully about ...
a. the questions.
b. their answers.
c. where they sit.
2. The answers the students choose will be seen by ...
a. the other students.
b. the teacher.
c. nobody.
3. The first question is about the time ...
a. students arrive at school.
b. students spend at school.
c. students leave.
4. The teacher asks about ...
a. where students do their homework.
b. how much time students spend doing their homework.
c. when the students do their homework.

Listening skills practice: What kind of student are you? – exercises

5. In question three, students who normally get half marks should answer ...
 - a. A.
 - b. B.
 - c. C.

6. Question four is about the students' relationship with ...
 - a. people in their lives outside school.
 - b. people working at the school.
 - c. people studying at the school.

7. The teacher thinks some students prefer to sit in the middle of the class so that ...
 - a. they can hear the teacher without being right at the front.
 - b. they can have pleasant thoughts without following the lesson.
 - c. no one will notice them using their phones.

8. Question six is about students' ...
 - a. exam results.
 - b. future career.
 - c. plans for the future.

9. Students with mostly As have a good ...
 - a. attitude towards studying.
 - b. idea about what they want to do in the future.
 - c. network of support at school.

10. Students with mostly Bs need to ...
 - a. become excellent students.
 - b. increase the time they spend studying.
 - c. change some of their habits.

11. Students with mostly Cs are probably ...
 - a. wasting a lot of their time.
 - b. unable to do any better.
 - c. going to be unemployed in the future.

12. Students with mostly Cs should ...
 - a. join the homework club.
 - b. try to change as soon as possible.
 - c. leave school at the first opportunity.

2. Check your vocabulary: gap fill

Write the word to fill the gaps.

1. The quiz is designed to find out what kind of _____ you are.
2. The teacher tells the students to pay _____ to what she is saying.
3. One question asks about the students' average _____ in tests.
4. Another question asks about students' relationship with the _____ at the school.
5. For some people, what they do after school _____ on their exam results.
6. Students with mostly A answers have a good _____ towards studying.
7. Students with mostly B answers can improve and _____ excellent students.
8. If 'C' students don't change, they might leave school without any _____.

Discussion

What kind of student are you?

Vocabulary Box

Write any new words you have learnt in this lesson.

Listening skills practice: What's in a name? – exercises

Listen to the extract from a radio programme about names and do the exercises to practise and improve your listening skills.

Do the preparation exercise before you listen. Then do the other exercises to check your understanding.

Preparation

Write the words in the correct group.

Daisy	Hannah	James	Alice
Harry	Muhammad	Jacob	Ava
Daniel	Jasmine	Jake	Amy

/ei/ train	/æ/ ham

1. Check your understanding: true or false

Circle *True* or *False* for these sentences.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|--------------|
| 1. | The US starts trends in names that Britain sometimes follows. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 2. | Using nouns as names is a completely new fashion. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 3. | Names that seem to come from nature could come from surnames. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 4. | 'Ridge' is a name that is inspired by nature. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 5. | 'Lyric' is a relatively popular name. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 6. | All the different months are popular as names. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 7. | 'Blue' is a popular name for boys. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 8. | 'Apple' is probably becoming popular because of the company of that name. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 9. | People soon accept names that seem strange at first. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

Listening skills practice: What's in a name? – exercises

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|--------------|
| 10. | The Beckhams' daughter was named after a famous writer. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 11. | 'Rowling' is a popular name because of the Harry Potter writer. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |
| 12. | There is a Dutch family with six children whose names all use the same letters. | <i>True</i> | <i>False</i> |

2. Check your understanding: gap fill

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

places	anagrams	abstract qualities	food names
safety and warmth	jobs	inspired by nature	fictional characters

- Examples of names that are _____ are 'Honor' and 'Passion'.
- Examples of names that suggest _____ are 'Shelter', 'Bay' and 'Harbor'.
- Examples of names that could be _____ are 'Frost', 'Wolf', 'Fox' and 'Bear'.
- Examples of _____ are 'Olive' and 'Clementine'.
- Examples of names that are _____ are 'Chelsea' and 'Brooklyn'.
- Examples of names that are _____ are 'Taylor', 'Mason' and 'Cooper'.
- Examples of names taken from _____ are 'Bella', 'Edward' and 'Hermione'.
- Examples of names that are _____ of each other are 'Alex', 'Lexa', 'Xela' and 'Xeal'.

Discussion

Do you have a common or an unusual name? Do you like your name?