

Listening Transcribing 9

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 53

Questions 21–25

Complete the notes below.

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

The Arts Association receives **21** £ million from the government.

The first issue the Arts Association tries to address is **22**

All the issues mean that the arts are for **23**

The government wants **24** in return for its contribution.

The **25** programme helps organizations with financial problems.

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

Briony What have you been working on, Arthur?

Arthur I've been looking into the funding of the arts by the Arts Association.

Briony Oh, Mr. Simpson gave you that topic, did he?

Arthur Yes, it's not too difficult. At least all the facts and figures are easy to find, or I think they will be. I've done a lot of useful stuff already. Simpson hasn't asked me to present my research for the past few seminars, so I think he might ask me this time.

Briony Well, what have you found out?

Arthur Well, it's big money at the Arts Association. £330 million from the government and £118 million from the Lottery. Let me see, I've got my notes here. Now, the Arts Association mission statement tells us that it exists to develop, sustain, and promote the arts. So that's clear, but then we need to know exactly how it can do this. However, before we get to that, there are certain issues which the Association must take into account.

Briony What are those issues?

Arthur They are, first, access. This is the idea that the arts mustn't be just for the few.

Briony Not just Italian opera, but pop concerts, too?

Arthur Something like that. Other issues are education, cultural diversity, social regeneration, and social inclusion. All these are different ways of saying that the arts are for everyone.

Briony All right, but what does it actually do?

Arthur It does what it wants, I think. The government does not interfere in its activities, but demands that it gets value for money for its funds.

Briony But there must be certain programmes that it carries out?

Arthur Oh yes. There is the touring programme, which is what it says, that is, a programme to support...

Briony ... give money to...

Arthur ... yes, that's right... to support touring companies, for example, dance companies, orchestras and so on. There is also the recovery programme.

Briony What on earth is that?

Arthur It's a financial programme to give extra money to organizations which are financially in a bad way or which might have financial difficulties in the future. Like it says, it's for their recovery.

Briony It all seems very complicated.

Arthur It is.

Listening 54

برای این تمرینات مهمترین نکته ای که باید توجه داشته باشید آن است که سئوالات به ترتیب خوانده می شوند (26, 27, 28...). همچنین اولین جوابی را که می شنوید ممکن است دوباره تغییر کند، بنابراین تا انتهای هر سئوال خوب گوش کنید و زمانی که کاملاً مطمئن شدید آنرا جواب دهید.

Questions 26–30

What is the subject of each of the books Mr Simpson recommended to Arthur?

Choose your answers from the box and write the letters A–F next to the question numbers.

- A financial information
- B psychology of art
- C art and other media
- D modern art
- E history of art
- F the art market

Greenberg	26
Parliamentary report	27
Dennison	28
Hampton	29
Frick	30

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.

Briony Did you get any information on the reading for the other half of our work?

Arthur Yes, I did. You mean the Art and Society module?

Briony Yes.

Arthur Yes. I met Simpson himself as we were waiting for a train at Norchester station so I managed to ask him.

Briony Any luck?

Arthur Yes. I've got the notes I took here. He told me, of course, to start with Greenberg, who covers contemporary art and the up-to-the-minute movements in America. It's about the modern movements really. As far as the economic impact of art is concerned, a basic text is the Parliamentary report on art and the UK economy. This gives lots of monetary facts and figures, but the figures are not very satisfactory as, of course, a lot of the information is confidential and can't be published. *Art Now! Art Wow!* by someone called Dennison sounds exciting and is about how art and artists are created, presented for buyers, and sold in the US. It's about the whole trade in art as a phenomenon.

Briony Like a product, like washing powder...

Arthur Yes... That's the idea of the book, anyway. And there's another one here, oh yes, by someone called Hampton. It's a book called *American Art* which Simpson says is full of discussion on the relationship of art to the other aspects of culture, such as film, television, books and so on.

Briony Popular culture, I suppose.

Arthur Not just popular ... culture of all sorts, I imagine. Finally, for the spiritual and more abstract aspects of art, he recommends *Art and the Mind of Modern Man* by Frick. It's sort of about how art relates to how we think. He did have lots of other recommendations, but luckily his train arrived before he could move on to them. These seem enough to me.

Briony Yes. They're a good place to start. We will be busy.

Listening 55

Questions 31–38

Complete the notes below.

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

The European Starling

Length	12 inches
Colour	31, white spots.
Nesting sites	32
Diet	33
Natural range	British Isles, Finland
Population	British Isles, Finland: in decline USA: 34

Some of the problems created by large numbers of starlings

On wildlife

They compete with other species for **35** places.

On agriculture

They feed on **36**

They cause **37** damage.

On human life

They may cause **38**

Questions 39 and 40

Choose the correct letter **A**, **B**, or **C**.

- 39** What is regulated by legislation on species movements?
- A the movement of foreigners
 - B the deposit and pick-up of water
 - C the import and export of fish
- 40** What is the ultimate deciding factor in species management?
- A economics
 - B ethics
 - C politics

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Lecturer Thousands of exotic plants and animals have been introduced into the British Isles over thousands of years. These newcomers compete with native species for resources, and can also cause major changes in the wildlife and in the habitats of our countryside. The problem is not just British of course, but global, and it has been going on for centuries. One good example of this I'd like to mention today is the European starling. The starling, to us in the UK, is a fairly ordinary little bird, about twelve inches long. In flight it appears to be black or grey with tiny white spots. So it's a very ordinary looking, almost dirty-looking bird. It nests in trees and buildings and can be found in the country and in towns. It travels in large flocks, leaving the nests in the morning and returning in the early evening. It feeds on insects and fruit. Its native range includes the British Isles and Finland, but it is also found in most of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa. In the British Isles and Finland, however, it has suffered a huge decline, and in these countries there is an effort to conserve the species. It is a different story in some of the places where it has been introduced. For example, the population in the USA is estimated at 170 million birds.

Also, they are becoming a big problem in Australia and New Zealand. Starlings, as I have said, nest in trees and it has been found that they are more aggressive than native species, native that is to Australia and New Zealand, when they are looking for nesting places. They therefore compete with native species for nests and also they drive those species away from nests. So, this nest-building activity causes harm to native species, but also they are a nuisance to humans. They gather in large flocks of thousands of birds and feed together on commercial crops. This causes great financial damage to farmers. And they also make a mess, both in the town and the countryside.

There is also the problem that starlings may carry diseases which affect both humans and other animals, although this has not been really confirmed and we are waiting for more work to be done on this. The question arises - what are we to do about foreign species which not only do damage to native species but interfere with human activity?

We have three approaches in theory, but usually it is not a free choice between them. Usually we have to do the best we can and that money will allow. The best approach of course is prevention, and many countries have passed legislation which attempts to limit or prevent the arrival of non-native species in their countries. In particular, there are many international regulations on how and where ships may pick up and deposit water, and this is a major contribution to preventing the accidental transport of fish and organisms by ship, since accidental transport by ship is a frequent cause of fish and other creatures going from place to place. Ports also have special areas where water can be deposited, and many of them have treatment facilities to kill any foreign species that may establish themselves in their waters. For fish and organisms that live in water, these international regulations are useful, but obviously not all species can be dealt with in this way. Sometimes it is simply too late for prevention. Then we have to consider eradication or management. By management I mean that we have to decide how best to live with the new creatures and how to keep their numbers down. However, this becomes not only a scientific question. It can be a matter of choice what population level of an invasive species we want to maintain. This choice involves costs: there is the cost of living with the species and there is the cost of managing the species over time (and species management is usually a long-term business without any foreseeable end). However, there is not just the economic aspect to this question. We can also consider the ethical point: how should we treat animals which we have, sometimes deliberately, introduced into the environment? Is it permissible just to exterminate a number of them convenient to ourselves?

The most important decision has to be made in the political forum, whatever considerations go into the making of that decision. These questions are relevant also to the approach of eradication which is another option but which does not have an encouraging history. Many attempts have been made to eradicate introduced species...

Listening – Spelling and Pronunciation 13

به کلماتی که می شنوید خوب گوش کنید و سعی کنید آنها را بنویسید. در این تمرین املائی کلمات بسیار اهمیت دارد.

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