

Part 1.

Interviewer: Excuse me.

Luisa: Yes?

Interviewer: I wonder if you could spare a few minutes to do a survey on transport. It won't take long.

Luisa: No, that's fine.

Interviewer: Lovely. The survey is on behalf of the local council. They'd like to know about what transport you use any suggestions for improvement. Can I start by asking you how you travelled to town today?

Luisa: Sure. I came on the bus.

Interviewer: Great. Now can I get a few details about yourself?

Luisa: OK.

Interviewer: What's your name?

Luisa: It's Luisa ...

Interviewer: Yes.

Luisa: Hardie.

Interviewer: Can you spell that, please?

Luisa: Yes, it's **H-A-R-D-I-E**.

Interviewer: Great. Thanks. And can I have your address?

Luisa: It's 19, White Stone Road.

Interviewer: Oh, right. I know that area. It's Bradfield, isn't it?

Luisa: That's right.

Interviewer: Is the postcode GT7?

Luisa: It's actually **G-T-8, 2-L-C**.

Interviewer: Great. And could I ask what your job is? Are you a student?

Luisa: I've actually just finished my training. I'm a **hairdresser**.

Interviewer: Oh, right. And one more question in this section. What is the reason for you coming into town today?

Luisa: Actually it's not for shopping today, which would be my normal reason, but to see the dentist.

Interviewer: Right. Thanks.

Interviewer: Now in this last section I'd like you to give us some ideas about the facilities and arrangements in the city for getting to and from work, er, any suggestions you have for improvements.

Luisa: Well, something I've thought about for some time is that when I do walk and I'm doing a later shift, I think the **lighting** should be better.

Interviewer: Yes, good point.

Luisa: And of course, I think it's a real shame they've been cutting down on the number of **footpaths**. They should have more of those. Then people would walk more.

Interviewer: Yes, right.

Part 2.

Hi, everyone. Thanks for coming to this short presentation on our new product design. As you know, we've already redeveloped our 'Adventure' shampoo to make it more modern and appealing. And we've renamed it 'Adventure Tech'. Our market research established the target market as men in the 18–40 age range who like to be outdoors and also like technical gadgets, such as smartwatches, drones and things like that. We needed to create a bottle which appeals to that market.

So, today, I'm happy to unveil our new bottle design. As you can see, it's designed to look like a black metal drinking flask, with some digital features printed on it.

I'd like to talk you through the following three points: the key features, sizing and our timeline for production.

Firstly, you'll notice it has an ergonomic design. That means it fits smoothly into your hand and can be easily opened and squeezed using one hand. And, it looks like a flask you might use when hiking outdoors. The imitation digital displays are designed to remind the user of other tech devices they may have, such as a smartwatch or smart displays in their home.

I'd now like to tell you about the sizes. It comes in two sizes: the regular size and a small travel size. The travel size is the same type of design – a flask, also with imitation digital displays on the bottle. We were thinking of starting with one and following with the travel-size in a few months, but we've worked hard and both are ready now.

Finally, I'm going to talk to you about our timeline for production. You've probably heard that we're launching in two months. In preparation for that, we're starting the marketing campaign next month. You can see the complete overview of all phases in this Gantt chart.

In summary, the bottle's been designed for men who like adventure and technology, and it comes in two sizes. The marketing campaign is starting next month and we're launching the product in two months.

OK. So, any questions? Feel free to also email me for further information in case we run out of time.

Part 3.

Interviewer: Welcome to another episode of suitcase stories, which this time meets a traveller who's been to a most unusual holiday destination, Ethiopia. Welcome Sally Jones. How did you end up in Ethiopia, Sally?

Sally: I guess it is a bit strange, but I love going to relatively unknown places. I can't stand getting somewhere and realising every other person is a tourist. I went to Vietnam and the cities were full of holiday makers. It was so depressing, but I honestly haven't met another traveller who has been to Ethiopia, so I thought, why not? I went during September when the countryside is in full bloom after the hot summer and rainy season.

Interviewer: Is it difficult getting there?

Sally: Not especially, but getting around the country is difficult. As you'd expect, a lot of the roads are in a terrible condition. Bumps, ruts, abandoned roadworks, mud floods. I saw the lot. They recommend only travelling during daylight because there are no lights on the road and a lot of livestock wander around at night. It's an accident waiting to happen. Even in daylight, travelling a short distance takes hours and I've just got to be honest, the buses are a nightmare.

Interviewer: And what makes the travel worthwhile?

Sally: The scenery is fantastic. People think it's a big, dry country, but actually there are beautiful forests, huge mountains with snow on the peaks and enormous rivers. It's a very high country too, so you get this wonderful quality of light during the day and there's something new around every corner. But one of the best things is the coffee. It's absolutely delicious. Ethiopia is actually where people began drinking coffee and it somehow tastes different there, almost fruity.

Interviewer: What are the towns like? I've heard about the rock churches.

Sally: There are lots of those in the city of Lalibella, literally carved out of stone, incredible. There's another city called Axum, which has these enormous stone pillars and another called Gondar with beautiful castles and churches. They're more recent though, from the 17th century? I guess I didn't associate Ethiopia with beautiful architecture, but it's all there. You can take a tour of the northern cities. It's something they recommend in all the travel guidance.

Interviewer: Do do anything else surprise you?

Sally: Yes, I've become quite an expert on surprising things about Ethiopia. Here's one. Did you know Ethiopia is the second oldest Christian country in the world? There have been Christians there since the fourth century. And that's where all the churches come from. What else? Oh yes, they have their own time. Literally, the day starts at 6am. That has to be the strangest thing you've heard, right? Oh, and they have their own alphabet that nobody else in the world uses.

Interviewer: Fascinating. And are the people welcoming?

Sally: Absolutely, yes. The country has a real image problem, but they're trying to build a tourist industry. Okay, maybe the accommodation isn't 100% up to scratch, but that will come. And like most developing countries, you have to be a little bit careful about the food and drink. Some of the dishes are a bit surprising. And there's still a lot of poverty, sadly, and you see this wherever you go. But the important thing is how friendly the people are. I'm definitely going back one day.

Part 4.

Presenter: Today I'm talking to our science reporter Ryan O'Shea, who's been looking at the current national science and engineering competition. Tell me Ryan, what exactly is this competition and who can enter?

Ryan: It seemed that young scientists and engineers who have developed new ideas completely of their own. They may be school projects or something they've done as a hobby, and the winners are rewarded prizes and named Young Scientist and Young Engineer of the Year. Anyone aged 18 or under can take part, although the science category was won by a 17 year old last year as was the engineering one. The competition covers every area of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, and is intentionally broadly based, so as to encourage as many young people as possible to enter.

Presenter: And has this competition been going long?

Ryan: It's been an annual event since 2009, although it became much bigger in 2010 once more people became aware of it. And then the media started to take an interest in the Big Bang Fair, where the winners are announced. From that year on, there have been lectures by top speakers and shows put on by national television channels.

Presenter: What's the Big Bang Fair all about?

Ryan: It's a three day fair for school students interested in science and engineering, with lots of things to do like interactive science quizzes, games and activities. For instance, one boy had set up a non-moving bicycle like those you find in a gym and was pedaling away energetically. But this was about electricity rather than exercise, with a challenge to anyone present to generate more than he could as measured by the attached equipment. Nobody managed to, at least while I was there.

Presenter: So they have a good time there, learning about physics and biology and things like that.

Ryan: Yes, there are plenty of fun things to do. But its real purpose is more serious. To promote careers in those subjects. Especially where there is a national skills gap in particular areas. This is done in a wide range of ways. And a study into how this can be extended is currently being carried out by the Centre for Science Education.

Presenter: How many people go to the fair and who are they?

Ryan: Well, the total at the most recent one was over 22,500, of whom at least two thirds, according to the figures I have, would have been of secondary school age, with teachers and parents making up rather less than a quarter between them. Over 110 public and private organisations from across the country were represented. And it was clear that everyone there had a genuine desire to raise awareness of young people's achievements in science and technology.

Presenter: How many of them were actually involved in the competition?

Ryan: People can enter either as individuals or as part of a team. So that whereas in total 193 projects were presented, there were actually 312 competitors working in the fields of science, technology, mathematics and engineering.

Presenter: And what kind of projects were there?

Ryan: In one I particularly liked, the team built quite complicated structures in the shape of road bridges. Entirely in chocolate. Entirely in chocolate were surprisingly strong, though of course any that collapsed could simply be eaten. In another, a team managed to convert coffee into a gas that then became the source of energy for a car, successfully covering the 300 kilometres to the fair. Finding alternatives to petrol as a fuel was a common theme, not surprisingly, with many entries aimed at reducing the amount of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide being released into the atmosphere.

Presenter: How are the winning entries decided?

Ryan: The final is held at the Big Bang Fair, where the number of entries is reduced to a short list of six. Neither individuals nor teams need to make a formal presentation to a big audience, but they are expected to be able to give a clear explanation, going into some detail about their project so that it can be properly assessed by the five judges. They may well be asked things about it too, partly to see how well they respond to questions.

Presenter: So it's not only the quality of the work they do that counts.

Ryan: Well, that's the main thing, of course, but they also take into account their communication skills, as the winners may have the chance to speak in public, including on TV, on behalf of young scientists and engineers.

Presenter: That must appeal to quite a lot of teenagers.

Ryan: Yes, it certainly does.

Presenter: So when will we know who's won this year?

Ryan: It's quite a long process. So although all entries had to be in by October 31, we'll have to wait until nearly the spring to find out. It'll actually be on the first day of the next Big Bang Fair, which runs from March the 11th to the 13th. I'm sure that will be followed with a lot of interest. Thank you, Ryan.