

**Task 1.** You will hear part of an interview with Luke Hardinc, a young student. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences.

**A:** And in this week's programme, *Education Today* we talk to seventeen-year-old Luke Harding, who has chosen to do a two year course in film studies. Tell us, Luke, why did you decide to do this particular course?

**B:** Well, I wasn't sure what I wanted to do when I went to college, but I've always loved seeing films at the cinema, and this course gives you the chance to watch them at college and get a qualification at the same time. No, but seriously, it's a proper serious course, just like History or English, and you need to be *really* interested in films – you have to have seen lots, and just sitting there watching is not enough, you can't just say 'oh this one's cool and that one's no good' – I mean, you need to have opinions about them, and you've got to be able to back up your theories, too.

**A:** And who actually chooses the films you watch? Can you do that yourself or is there a syllabus?

**B:** In the first year it's more or less up to the class to decide ... though the teacher does have a say, too. It's not like the second year – although you can choose one or two yourself, then it's the examiners who specify the majority of them. But basically you can do anything that you find interesting in the first year.

**A:** Really. And what about the other stuff you do on the course ... how much of it is practical?

**B:** About twenty per cent of the course ... in the first year, that is. The rest of it is theoretical - and we have to write essays too.

**A:** What else do you do apart from practical work?

**B:** Well, you get to understand how films are put together – both old and more recent ones. In fact, one example of a popular film was ... last week we were looking at how a Harry Potter film was made. The techniques were amazing – they're very clever.

**A:** That sounds as if you have a very good time!

**B:** Well – yes – but of course as I said there are essays and things as well. We have to research people who are important – who can use their influence in what happens – I've just done a study of the director Meera Syal – she's quite famous, and she's made a lot of films about the Asian community in Britain.

**A:** And is there an exam at all?

**B:** Sure – and you've got to pass it – it counts for two thirds of the marks, and the coursework for one third. If you fail, they make you repeat the year.

**A:** And how about the second year. Is that the same sort of work again?

**B:** Yes, basically. But it's a lot harder because ... you don't watch just mainstream English and American stuff – you need to see a bigger variety of films, like foreign language films. And there's a lot more theory. And then on the practical side, you have to apply what you've learned by making a short film yourself – so you script it, actually make it, and then edit it – I'm really looking forward to doing that.

**A:** So will all this work set you up for a brilliant career?

**B:** Well, it's really good preparation for a degree in Media Studies, which is what I want to do. And it's already given me lots of confidence ... I mean, of course you can't just walk off and become the next big Hollywood director at the end, you've got to be realistic, but it's a great course. And on the plus side it means I've always got an excuse when mum and dad complain I'm watching too many videos!

**A:** Well – it's been interesting to talk to you – and I now know a lot more about film studies! Luke Harding, thank you for joining us today.

*Now you will hear Task 1 again. (Task 1 repeated)*

**Task 2.** *You will hear an interview with an expert on different senses. For questions 24-30, choose the best answer A, B or C.*

**A:** So we're here for the third programme in our series 'It Makes Sense' – when we investigate the five senses of hearing, seeing, touching, tasting and smelling – this week the sense we're going to be talking about is smell. I have with me Jane i Stone, who has just published a series of articles on how our senses affect our daily lives – Jane welcome to the programme.

**B:** Thanks – nice to be here.

**A:** Jane, how did you become an expert on smell?

**B:** Well – I didn't intend to specialise in it, and of course I do write about all the senses, but when I was at university studying them – there was a module on the course – the other senses seem to be more concrete somehow, easier to be precise about, but smell is so personal. I found it fascinating.

**A:** You said in one of your articles that smell is actually the sense we rarely use now – at least for anything important. Is that right?

**B:** It certainly is – it used to be rather more vital to us than it is now. You see, smell is linked to survival and it's actually quite useful in that way – more than you might think. After all – if food smells bad then that tells you that food has gone off – or is dangerous – we can instantly recognise a poisonous food. And of course it tells us when it's nice to eat too! That's a really vital use of the sense in the animal world, but not so much for people in the modern world. We can trust our food manufacturers, I hope!

**A:** Let's hope so! But it's more complicated than that surely.

**B:** Of course it is. Our sense of smell is still actually very important – but not so much for identifying danger as for social reasons. You see, we respond to smells sensitively – with our feelings, not with logic or even with common sense – but we don't all respond to the same smell in the same way. How we respond depends on the emotional associations we have with that particular scent.

**A:** What do you mean by that?

**B:** For instance, the smells of autumn may create happy memories for one person, but the same smell could make another person unhappy. This could be if it makes them think of cold, dark winter days, or something bad that happened to them in winter once.

**A:** They're all natural smells – what about artificial ones?

**B:** It's not really very different. Perfumes can bring back both good and bad memories – and they can be very emotional memories, too. The perfume manufacturers are well aware of this – they have very good marketing techniques which they use all the time. They know all about associations people have with smells – we've all got a favourite perfume, because it reminds us of something nice, or just because it makes us feel good - and they use that. Of course they are selling an image as well - one that's tied up with the lifestyle the particular brand of perfume suggests.

**A:** And they are expensive too! Maybe that's part of the marketing. But do you have any other interesting information to give us about smells? Or anything different about the sense of smell.

**B:** Well – let's see – did you know that it's harder to forget smells than to forget facts? Or, putting it another way, we remember smells longer? There have been experiments where people could pick out a particular smell thirty days after smelling it for the first time.

**A:** That's interesting! So smells bring back more memories than – say – music?

**B:** That seems to be the case.

**A:** But then what happens if you lose your sense of smell – when you have a cold, for instance?

**B:** Well, smell is actually linked to taste – we smell the food at the same time as we taste it and this is how we get the flavour of food. When we eat, our mouths and noses work together – and that’s why when you have a cold, you lose your sense of taste as well. People who lose their sense of smell permanently as a result of an injury or illness feel that life doesn’t have many pleasures – after all, we all enjoy eating!

**A:** So, what’s your favourite smell?

**B:** Oh, I have lots of different ones – the smell of the sea reminds me of happy family holidays, and the smell of roses makes me think of my friend’s house. Strangely enough, I like the smell of aircraft fuel at airports – then I know I’m going to fly somewhere exciting! But it’s the general smell of my garden in the rain that I really like the most - that means I’m at home where I should be. I enjoy smelling different things and I think I’d be very unhappy without my sense of smell.

**A:** Jane, thank you for talking to us. Next week we’ll talk about sight. But now we move on to ...

*Now you will hear Task 2 again. (Task 2 repeated)*