

English Language for Competitive Exams
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Week - 3
Lecture - 14
Listening

Welcome back friends. So, we are going to do some listening today. Some in the general instruction that I wanted to give you for this today's task is that there will be four sections in what we are going to do in today lecture and you are expected to do to be very pro active, very participative in whatever we are doing. I am going out certain passages you have to make notes. Take down certain questions pay attention to what is being talked about and then proceed with responding to whatever questions I give you.

First one is a conversation with short dialogue, second is a monologue, third again is a dialogue, but with more details and the forth is a lecture full of information. Remember that most examinations that test your listening activities, abilities. So, remember today's this lecture is all about listening. So, they do not replay sections. So, listen to me very carefully and quickly make down notes. So, this is what we are going to do today.

Listening for specific information, so listen as I speak and I will show you the questions before I speak, I will not show you the script of what I am going to give you, but before that I will give you the questions take down answers as you hear the conversations. So, remember and like reading activities you are not going to see anything written here only questions and nothing else.

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Information:
Example – Hotel Name: Hilton

Length of Stay (1) :
Number of people (2):
Type of en-suite rooms (3):
Total cost (4):
Price inclusive of (5):
Method of Payment (6):
Name (7):
Address (8):

Now, here is the first slide please look at it. Length of stay, number of people, type of en-suite rooms, total cost, price inclusive, method of payment, name, address - the title is booking a hotel room. Hello good evening, good evening sir welcome to the Hilton hotel how may I help! We have just driven from London and we are going to stay here in bath for a few days we would like to book a couple of rooms, alright. So, for how many nights is that? We will be leaving on Monday morning. So, let me see that is some three nights and you said two rooms I think who are the rooms for and we are with friends we would like to book one double room for the boys there are 4 of us and another for the 3 girls. That is fine, we have two rooms available both en suite, rate - how much are they per night.

Let me see the twin room for the girls is 40 pounds per night and the double room is 50 pounds per night, perfect that sounds reasonable. So, what is the total for 3 nights for both rooms, that will be a total of 270 pounds. Does that include everything? Yes that price includes tax as well; can I pay now using a credit card? Yes sure, you will need to pay for the first night now and you can pay for the other nights when you leave or you can pay for all the three nights right away. I think I will just pay for everything now as we will be definitely be here till Monday. That fine as well. I will just need to take some details from you to confirm the booking can you give me your full name please? Yes it is

Harry Wong that is w o n g and what is your date of birth please? 16th December 1990 and can you give your address as well? Sure, it is 18 Cartious House, Chelsea SW 3 and your telephone number please? My mobile number is 08663879455, right. Thank you.

Now, look at the questions here this is the slide you must have heard the conversation response to the questions. So, let me give you the answers now. So, answer to the first question how many nights, how many, what is the duration - so 3 nights; how many number of people are there in total - there are, they are 7; what is the requirement they want a double room and a twin room, and the total cost that is the forth question is 270 pounds. Price inclusive, yes it is inclusive of all, including taxes, credit card - mode of payment, yes it is credit card. The name of the person who is speaking is Harry Wong and you must have heard the number - number 18 Cartious House, Chelsea SW 3.

I hope you have taken down all the, taken down notes properly and now we move on to the next one please listen to this. This is a monologue that is single person speaking and the earlier one was a dialogue and listen carefully jot down answers as you hear them.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:14)

- (9) The company expanded in ____
- (10) The number of permanent staff is ____
- (11) Most volunteers join the programme in ____
- (12) Beacon receives all its funding from ____
- (13) Why do students need help with language?
- (14) Where can students help with agriculture and farming?

Now, look at the questions first. The company expanded in, the number of permanent staff is, most volunteers join the programme in or joined the programme in, beacon

receives all its funding from, why do students need help with language? And next question where can students help with agriculture and farming?

Now, listen to the passage volunteering abroad, ok everyone thanks for coming today and for your interest in volunteering abroad. For those that do not know much about our company Beacon let me start by telling you a bit more. Beacon is one of the largest volunteer abroad organizations in India, the company was founded in 1980 in 2000 the company grew by joining with another company electric travel making us even larger. In 2014 we sent 20,000 people abroad on a variety of service projects and internships overseas more than any other company; all participants receive the best support from our full time professional staff to ensure that the experience is safe, worthwhile and fun. We have lots of very experienced staff working for us; we have around 150 full time staff members many of whom are from our volunteers themselves inspired by their own experience.

Some of these people are even part of the original groups of volunteers back in the early 90s about 75 of those staff are not located in India at all and spend their whole time in another country supporting the volunteers. They are experts on the local communities you are looking; you are working in having spend their whole lives there. They have vast experience in fields such as community development or education.

The times that volunteers join the program vary a lot some join in July because they have just finish studying at college or university and want to do some volunteering before they move on to work or further study. The summer months are also popular because people want to escape the weather, but there are no set start dates and programs run continuously throughout the year. So, the majority of volunteers start when it is best for them. Beacon is an entirely independent organization which does not receive any funding from religious bodies political parties development organizations or other sources and of course, we do not request many from our partner organizations outside.

All our work is 100 percent funded through your contributions as a volunteer. We do get help from the government, but that is from reduced business taxes not financial contributions, it is this financial independence that gives us the freedom to setup projects

where ever we think it may be useful and where we think that our volunteers can make a valuable contribution. Now I am going to tell you about some of the more popular opportunities in a bit more detail, one of the most popular volunteer in choices is teaching you will find a warm welcome awaits you from our students around the world.

The main thing you will do is assisting with English conversation because though the local teachers are very capable of teaching the structural aspects of the English language such as grammar, they do not use the correct intonation or pronunciation because they lack the confidence of a native speaker, but providing conversational English teaching you can greatly enhance the learning experience of 1000s of children and adults with whom we work. You can also volunteer in agriculture and farming access to safe and health food is a major concern of any society, volunteers work on a farm with the aim of promoting sustainable local food sources and responsible farming.

Using pesticides another destructive agriculture techniques can have a long term negative impact on the environment and threat in the future well being of whole regions, beacons agriculture and farming projects focus on organic farming practices and educating local communities on the benefits. So, I hope that has helped you to learn a bit more about beacon, does anybody have any questions? Now let us look at the process: the company expanded in, and the number of permanent staff is, most volunteers join the programme in, beacon receives its funding from, why do students need help with language? Where can students help with agriculture and farming?

I hope you are listening and here are your answer let me tell you the answer. So, first answer is the year 2000, total number of people is 150 and the answer to the question the most volunteers join the programme in the time best for them. Where does it get funding from? Volunteer contribution and why do students need help with language? Because the local teachers lack the confidence of a native speaker; last answer volunteer can help with organizing local farming and organic methods as use of pesticides and similar materials harm plants.

We will move on the third section now and take down the questions now.

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- (15) How long did Lorna work at a radio station?
(16) Why does Lorna want to do a Masters?
(17) How long will it take to do the Masters part-time rather than the modular route?
(18) Which two things must Lorna have to join the course?
The fees are (19) per year to do the course part-time. The university has a (20) it can use to fund the most suitable students. You must have a (21) in place before you can get any funding. The details on funding can be found on the (22) . That will also have information on eligibility, help available, and (23).

These are your questions look at them while I read the passages. So, please keep looking at the questions and mark the answers as you listen to me. Lorna I am looking for some advice about doing a masters degree in media studies, am I at the right place? John: yes my name is john, I am the head of the media studies course, nice to meet you and you are I am Lorna nice to meet you to. So, how can I help you? Well, I have seen the prospectus for the course, but I am still somewhat confused about few things and about some of the options for studying. What is a situation at the movement are you working? Yes, I have been working as a journalist for a local newspaper for the last three months. Prior to that, I had two jobs in the media at a small local radio station for about 2 years and at a TV station for about 4 years. So, I have worked in media for about 6 years in total.

Well, that see useful if you want to do the course. What is your motivation to do further study? I enjoy my job a lot at the movement, but I feel the opportunities for promotion are quite limited, is not that I think a masters will help with those though, I will probably leave my job may be to go into TV or something, but basically I think wherever I end up going in the future employers prefer to see someone with post graduate qualifications these days, and are you intending to study full time? Well I would really like to keep working as I need an income, what are the options for me if I want to work while

studying? You could do certain modules over a number of years you like, it is up to you how many you do basically you get credits for the ones you complete.

People usually do the masters in anything from 18 months up till until 4 years it depends on your time if you wanted a fix schedule and attendance embedded part time well that would be a total of 3 years. So, what is the admission criteria to join the course? Well there are a few things that are useful, but not essential, but there are some requirements. Usually to join a masters people must have a bachelors degree, but we are prepared to over look this if someone has got enough work experience, but you must have one or the other. It is useful if you have research experience as you have to complete a thesis, but we can train you on this if not, is essential that you have motivation if you want to join the course as it is very demanding.

What about the cost for the course? The fees for a year if you are studying part time are 2250 pounds, no sorry they have gone up this year 2400 pounds of course, you are paying for all other living costs. Is there any kind of (Refer Time: 15:17) or scholarship available to help with the fee? Yes there are things available, but you have to meet the criteria to get funding, often though the in university will actually contact you about funding, universities have a certain budget available to provide funds. So, they will look for the best students and offer them something if they think they will be suitable. You would have to have a firm offer in place to join the course though before you would be considered for any funding.

Where can I go to find out more about it? The best place to look for information about funding is on your, sorry on our university website; all the details about whether you are eligible, what help is on offer and how to apply will be there. If you cannot find the information you are looking for you can always come and speak to us again and there will be a number you can ring. Oh! Thanks for that and is it easy to get hold of you, if I need to speak to you further? Yes, I am here most days, but you can always phone the office first to check its best to book a appointment in case I am not around.

Let us look at the questions. So, how long did Lorna work? She worked for two years. Look answer to the second questions because employers like post graduate

qualifications. Answer to the third question how long will it take to do the master degree part time that is the third; 3 years sorry. Which two things must Lorna have to join the course? She should either have bachelor degrees or work experience. The fee, question regarding the fee, it was 2250 pounds and now its 2400 pounds.

So, do not write, do not get confused because the revised rates is the answer that you are looking right it can use to find the most suitable candidates, what is it? You have to have a budget, the answer is to have a bud get, next answer is firm offer and where can you find more information regarding all this? It is on the university website and the last answer the question to the last that will also have information on eligibility help available and on how to apply. So, those are the blanks that you are supposed to do.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:52)

- 24) Indian Railways is owned and ___ by the government of India.
- 25) There are more than ___ million people working for Indian Railways
- 26) The ___ of the railways from 1857 occurred under Robert Maitland Breton.
- 27) The joining of the East Indian Railway with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway led to a network of ___ kilometres.
- 28) The route from Bombay to Calcutta, opened in 1870, was an ___ for the book *Around the World in 80 days*.

Now we will move on the next section here are the blanks and listen to me look at the slides. History of Indian rail in today's lecture we are going to be talking about the history of Indian rails - from when they begin, up till 1945 when they had all been taken over by the government. Indian railways is an Indian state owned enterprise owned and operated by the government of India through the ministry of railways. It is one of the world's largest railway networks comprising 115000 kilo meter of track over a route of 65000 kilo meters and there are 7500 stations.

It transports over 25 million passengers daily which is over 9 million on an annual basis. Indian railways is the world's 9th largest commercial or utility employer by number of employees with over one point million employees. The history of rail transport in India began in the mid 19 century, the core of the pressure for building railways in India came from London in 1948 there was not a single kilo meter of railway line in India. A British Engineer Robert Maitland Brereton was responsible for the expansion of the railways from 1857 onwards; the Allahabad Jabalpur branch line of the East Indian railways has been opened in June 1867. Brereton was responsible for linking this with the great Indian peninsula railway resulting in a combined network of 6400 kilometers.

Hence it became possible to travel directly from Bombay to Calcutta this route was officially opened on 7th March 1870 and it was part of the inspiration for French writer Jules Verne's book around the world in 80 days. At the opening ceremony the Viceroy Lord Mayo concluded that if possible at the earliest possible moment the whole country should be covered with a network of lines in a uniform system.

By 1875 about 95 million pounds were invested by British companies in Indian railways, by 1880 the network had a route mileage of about 14,500 kilometers mostly radiating inwards from the 3 major port cities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. By 1895 India had started building its own locomotives and in 1896 cent engineers and locomotives to help build the Uganda railways. In 1900 the great Indian peninsula railway became a government owned company, the network spread to the modern day states of Assam, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh and soon various autonomous kingdoms began to have their own rail systems. In 1905 an early railway board was constituted, but the powers were formally vested under Lord Curzon the then Viceroy of India.

It served under the department of commerce and industry and had a government railway official serving as chairman a railway manager from England and an agent of one of the company railways as the other two members. For the first time in its history the railways began to make a profit, in 1907 all most all the rail companies were taken over by the government. The following year the first electrical locomotive made its appearance, with the arrival of First World War the railways were used to meet the needs of the British outside India, but with the end of the war the railways were in a state of disrepair and

collapse. In 1920 with the networks having expanded to 61,220 kilometers a need for central management was met by Sir William Acworth a British railway economist based on the East India railways committee chaired by Acworth, the government took over the management of the railways and detached the finances of the railways from other governmental revenues.

The period between 1920 and 1929 was a period of economic boom, there were 66000 kilometer of railway lines serving the country, the railways represented a capital value of some 687 million sterling and they carried over 620 million passengers and approximately 90 million tons of goods each year. Following the great depression the railways suffered economically for the next 8 years and the second world severely crippled the railways, starting 1938 about 40 percent of the rolling stock including locomotives and coaches was taken to the Middle East. The railways workshops are converted to armaments workshops and many railways tracks were dismantled to help the allies in the war. By 1946 all railways systems had been taken over by the government.

Now let us look at the questions - the answer are to the first one, you will have to look at the first one was operated, answer to the first one second one 1.4, third answer is expansion, next is 6400. Next 28 inspiration, 29 Bombay, answer to 30th railways system, next is disrepair or collapse, next one is capital and value and the last one is coaches.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:40)

Period	Situation
1875 - 1899	The network radiated inward from (29) , Madras, and Calcutta
1900 - 1906	It was not long before various independent kingdoms had their own (30) .
1907 - 1919	When the war finished the railways were suffering from (31) and
1920 - 1938	Between 1920 and 1929, the railways had a (32) of around £687 million
1939 - 1946	The rolling stock that was moved to the Middle East included locomotives and (33) .

Thank you very much and we will continue with our next class.