

## TASKS

<b>National University of Public Service</b> <b>Language Testing Centre</b> <b>NATO STANAG 6001 LEVEL 3</b> <b>LISTENING PRACTICE TASKS</b>	<b>Number of tasks: 2</b> <b>Time: 40 minutes</b> Task 1 is worth 10 marks Task 2 is worth 15 marks  <b>Pass mark: 15</b>
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**Listening Task 1, Questions 1-10** Listen to the report about drinking problems. For each question **circle** the best answer (A, B, C or D). You will hear the recording twice.

**Now you have 30 seconds to look at the questions for Task 1.**

### Example:

#### Alcohol consumption in Scotland

- A. is on the rise.
- B. is decreasing.
- C. is getting moderate.
- D. is insignificant.

#### 1. The campaign at Strathclyde University encourages

- A. abstinence.
- B. sensible drinking.
- C. parental guidance.
- D. "no drink" driving.

#### 2. Many people feel that the media

- A. diverts attention from drinking problems.
- B. focuses on drinking problems.
- C. is not interested in drinking problems.
- D. helps to promote drinking.

#### 3. The Scottish National Party wants

- A. to withdraw some licenses.
- B. to stop giving out licences.
- C. to restrict the number of licences.
- D. to revise the licensing laws.

#### 4. The Nicholson Committee suggests

- A. fixed opening hours for pubs.
- B. flexible opening hours for pubs.
- C. keeping pubs open round the clock.
- D. closing pubs at 2300 hours.

- 5. Licensing boards might be inefficient because of**
- A. the pressure from businesses.
  - B. the high number of applications.
  - C. their negative attitude to training.
  - D. the councils' pressure.
- 6. Ken Steward blames growing alcohol consumption on**
- A. the new laws.
  - B. the big number of pubs.
  - C. the pub practices.
  - D. the licensing boards.
- 7. Licensing boards will fight**
- A. irresponsible promotions.
  - B. long operating hours.
  - C. underage alcohol sales.
  - D. bad pub locations.
- 8. Licensed businesses breaking the laws may expect**
- A. small fines.
  - B. bad publicity.
  - C. shorter business hours.
  - D. heavy penalties.
- 9. To defeat heavy drinking, Scotland needs**
- A. better health education.
  - B. better counselling.
  - C. fewer pubs and clubs.
  - D. a new drinking culture.
- 10. In a radio program on the new law, participants want**
- A. further discussions.
  - B. urgent implementation.
  - C. full modification.
  - D. small amendments.

## MARKING GUIDE AND KEY

National University of Public Service

Language Testing Centre

NATO STANAG 6001 LEVEL 3

LISTENING PRACTICE TASKS

TASK 1 is worth 10 MARKS

Each correct answer is worth 1 MARK

### Scots

1. B (1)

2. A (1)

3. D (1)

4. B (1)

5. A (1)

6. C (1)

7. A (1)

8. D (1)

9. D (1)

10. B (1)

**Listening Task 1, Questions 1-10** Listen to the report about drinking problems. For each question **circle** the best answer (**A, B, C** or **D**).

You will hear the recording twice.

**Now you have 30 seconds to look at the questions for Task 1.**

(Pause for 30 sec)

**Now listen to the example.**

**The cost to society of excess drinking in Scotland has been put at one billion pounds by a new report on alcohol statistics. The number of alcohol-related deaths has risen dramatically in the past 30 years. Moreover, there is a significant increase in young people drinking alcohol.**

**The correct answer is A.                  Circle A.**

**Now listen to the recording. For each question circle the best answer A, B, C or D. You will hear the recording twice.**

### **LISTENING TASK 1    READING 1**

0      The cost to society of excess drinking in Scotland has been put at one billion pounds by a new report on alcohol statistics. The number of alcohol-related deaths has risen dramatically in the past 30 years. Moreover, there is a significant increase in young people drinking alcohol.

1      A scheme aimed at tackling heavy drinking among students is being launched at Strathclyde University. A research found that most students had no knowledge of the number of alcohol units in specific drinks. Stickers on glasses and toilet mirrors at student union bars now enable students to make informed choices.

2      Meanwhile, the media discussed First Minister McConnell's comment in his speech to secondary school students that it was okay to get drunk "once in a while". After the remark was blown out of proportion, many voiced concerns that the media helped to move the focus from tackling Scotland's drinking culture.

3      At present, there are more than seventeen thousand liquor licences in Scotland. The Scottish National Party came up with severe criticism of the outdated licensing laws that do not reflect contemporary attitudes to alcohol.

4      The Scottish Nicholson Committee suggested a move from the present system of 'fixed' opening hours to a 'premises-by-premises' approach, which means that local licensing boards

would make the decision on opening hours. Twenty-four-hour drinking in Scotland's pubs has been ruled out by the country's justice minister.

5 The stress is on providing proper training to licensing boards so they understand the consequences of their decisions. A possible stumbling block to the reform is that licensing boards might be 'terrified' of pub lawyers and afraid of turning down applications.

6 In a radio debate, Ken Stewart, a recovering alcoholic, said that an increasing number of young people are attracted by alcohol price-discounts offered by greedy pub owners. So he welcomed the new laws giving licensing boards power to deal effectively with operators who put profit before their social responsibilities.

7 Licensing boards are likely to make a crackdown on the so called pub 'happy hours' and other marketing tools encouraging alcohol consumption. They will be able to deal effectively with the small minority of errant license-holders.

8 Licensed businesses breaking the rules will also be monitored by appointed enforcement officers. In cases of violation, their licenses might be suspended for years.

9 The main issue the licensing boards will address is binge drinking, that is drinking heavily for a short space of time, which is the most damaging aspect of Scotland's approach to alcohol. The pressure is on pubs and clubs to adapt to changes in society and work patterns so as to have a more relaxed drinking where people could actually drink more sensibly and slowly.

10 In a BBC Radio Scotland program in June, a call for immediate action was made in the context of comments about the link between violent crime and drinking. The participants expressed their hope that the government has no intention of allowing the new law to gather dust.

**This is the end of the recording.**

**Now you have 30 seconds to complete your answers.**

(Pause for 30 seconds )

**LISTENING TASK 1 READING 2 (Count: 1-2-3-4-5)**

The text will be copied here.

**This is the end of Task 1.**

**Now you have 30 seconds to check your answers**