

Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón

Pruebas unificadas de idiomas

**INGLÉS
NIVEL INTERMEDIO
JUNIO 2010**

Rellenar por el candidato

Apellidos			
Nombre			
DNI			
Nº de expediente			
Tipo de matrícula	<input type="checkbox"/> Libre	<input type="checkbox"/> Oficial Profesor: Grupo/horario:	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>That's English!</i>

Rellenar por el corrector

	Puntuación obtenida	¿Supera la prueba?	
Comprensión de Lectura	/20	SI	NO
Comprensión Oral	/20	SI	NO
Expresión e Interacción Escrita	/20	SI	NO
Expresión e Interacción Oral	/20	SI	NO

(Puntuación mínima para superar cada prueba: 10 puntos)

APTO GLOBAL

NO APTO GLOBAL

INSTRUCCIONES PARA LA REALIZACIÓN DE LAS DISTINTAS PRUEBAS QUE COMPONEN EL EXAMEN

Instrucciones comunes a todo el examen:

1. Siga las instrucciones correspondientes a cada una de las tareas.
2. Utilice bolígrafo azul o negro. No escriba en las zonas sombreadas.
3. Puntuación máxima de cada prueba: 20 puntos.
4. Puntuación mínima para superar cada prueba: 10 puntos.
5. Los candidatos podrán abandonar el examen cuando consideren que han terminado, pero siempre después de la realización de la Comprensión Oral.
6. Duración global del examen: 2 horas y 45 minutos.

Instrucciones para la Comprensión de Lectura

1. Esta prueba se compone de dos o tres tareas.
2. Las respuestas erróneas no se penalizarán.
3. Duración de esta prueba: 60 minutos.

Instrucciones para la Comprensión Oral

1. Esta prueba se compone de varios textos orales.
2. Cada texto se escuchará DOS VECES.
3. Dispone de 1 minuto y medio al principio de cada tarea para leer las instrucciones y las preguntas. Después de escuchar un texto por primera vez dispondrá de 45 segundos para realizar la tarea. Tras escuchar el texto por segunda vez dispondrá de 45 segundos para completar la tarea.
4. Las respuestas erróneas no se penalizarán.
5. Duración de esta prueba: 35 minutos.

Instrucciones para la Expresión e Interacción Escrita

1. Esta prueba se compone de dos tareas. Distribuya su tiempo para realizar ambas adecuadamente.
2. Debe ajustarse a los temas propuestos y respetar la extensión indicada.
3. Si desea escribir un borrador, se recomienda que sea de tipo esquemático, porque no habrá tiempo de copiar todo el texto a limpio. En todo caso, esas anotaciones no serán evaluadas.
4. Escriba con letra clara y respetando el uso de mayúsculas y minúsculas.
5. Duración de esta prueba: 70 minutos.

COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA - TASK 1 (1 x 7 = 7 marks)

Read the text and match the statements below (1 to 7) with one of the 8 paragraphs in the text (A to H). One statement DOES NOT correspond to any paragraphs and one paragraph DOES NOT correspond to any statements. Write the letter (A, B, C, etc.) of the paragraph in the space provided.

Question 0 has been done as an example.

THE PERFECT COTTAGE GUEST

A. Some cottages, like Sawatzky's, are accessible by water only, meaning guests have to be picked up at a marina. If you say you're going to appear at a certain time, be there; don't leave your hosts waiting while you go for dinner or tour the town.

B. Rather than have your hosts rummage through their home for extra fleece jackets or make a trip to town for a particular brand of suntan lotion, be prepared for the weather, the bugs and the area you're visiting. If you require special sunscreen or insect repellent bring it with you, and if the temperature tends to plummet at night, pack extra clothing.

C. If you're planning on staying for a meal or more, bring a dish like lasagna or goodies for the grill. In all probability your hosts will be able to accommodate it in the fridge or freezer and use it as an alternative. You may also think if there might be something they're missing, like bottled water or fresh vegetables.

D. John Sawatzky and his wife, Irene, have a cabin. The couple invited good friends to join them there, but the conversation turned to how cottage life just wasn't for their guests. "For them to come to our cottage and to tell us why they didn't want a cottage...we didn't invite them again for years."

E. Your hosts probably go to their cottage to relax, so be a low-maintenance guest. "I don't want to cater to people, it's my weekend, too," says Linda Wiseman, who owns a cottage. "Company has to take out food and drinks from the refrigerator when they want them, put their dishes in the dishwasher. If they're here for a meal, they should help in the kitchen, before and after."

F. If you're looking for a vacation with maid service, go to a hotel, not a friend's cottage. Clean up after pets, use coasters for drinks, keep tidy, and throw out garbage. Guests of Elda Reppin tossed cigarette butts on the ground, which is not only a mess to clean but also a fire hazard in the middle of the woods. "I didn't want to tell them to stop smoking, so I picked up the butts."

G. If you're a regular guest and your host has some projects on the go, roll up your sleeves and pitch in. "We had a guest who built us some new stairs," says Caldwell. "The couple will definitely be invited back and we offer them the cottage for a week of their own."

H. Don't expect a planned itinerary for your trip. "We have friends who come to the cottage, but what they really want to do is vacation and sightsee," says Sawatzky. If there's something you'd like to do, go for it. Invite your hosts along, but don't be offended if they turn you down; caring for a cottage is hard work and sometimes, fun excursions have to take a back seat to chopping firewood or waterproofing the deck.

Example:

Statement:

0. *Have a nice gesture.*

Paragraph:

C	
---	--

Statements:

Paragraphs:

1. Be ready to be on your own.
2. Compliment your hosts.
3. Don't change your plans unexpectedly.
4. Help yourself.
5. Prevention is better than cure.
6. Respect your surroundings.
7. Skillful people are welcome.



COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA - TASK 2 (1 x 7 = 7 marks)

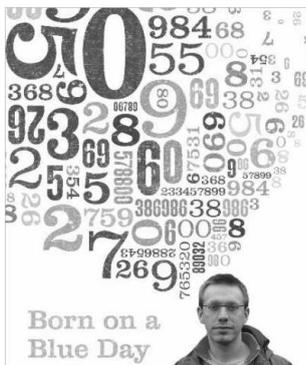
Read the text about Daniel Tammet. Then read through sentences 1 to 7 and choose the option (A, B or C) which best expresses the information in the text. Write the letter in the corresponding box on the right.

Question 0 has been completed as an example.

A MAGICIAN WITH NUMBERS

Daniel Tammet has an extraordinary gift for mathematics.

He can also speak 10 languages as well as his own invented language, "Mänti".



Daniel's mathematical abilities are so extraordinary that it took a long time for them to be recognised. He struggled at school. He got a B at Maths GCSE. He wasn't diagnosed with Asperger's syndrome until three years ago, at 25. Sooner would have been better "both for me and my parents".

"As a child I didn't speak very much. I used to put my fingers in my ears to feel the silence. It was hard for me to find my voice because I was, for so long, absorbed in my own world," says Daniel "I had to teach myself to look in somebody's eyes," he explains. "Before that, I used to look at their mouth, because it was the part of their face that was moving."

Daniel's condition brings him great riches: his visualisation of numbers means he can perform extraordinary mathematical achievements. Daniel's world is a rich and strange one, where every number up to 10,000 has colour, texture and emotional resonance. More remarkable still, he has described it all in *Born on a Blue Day*, his memoir of his life with a rare form of Asperger's; consciousness-raising is part of his motivation for writing his book. "My condition is invisible otherwise."

Scientists at California's Center for Brain Studies were amazed when, two years ago, they discovered his facility for discerning prime numbers. They had assumed he must have been trained to do it. But to him, it is more like an instinctive process.

"The scientists and researchers come to me so I can help them design the parameters of their experiments," he says. It is important to Daniel that he uses his gifts responsibly, perhaps for science, perhaps for teaching: he is already devising a new system of visualisation to help with language learning and dyslexia.

Daniel was lonely. Forming relationships was difficult. "I was desperate for a friend and I used to lie in bed at night thinking about what it would be like. My younger brothers and sisters had friends and I used to watch them playing to try to work out what they did and how friendship worked. Then, I would have traded everything for normality".

Falling in love with Neil has changed everything. They have been together for six years. Now his emotional life is more like everyone else's. "Neil is very patient with me, and the routines I need to have to help with my anxieties," says Daniel. "I don't know what I'd do without him."

Generally, Daniel feels he is progressing all the time towards "outgrowing" his autism." He is getting steadily better at social interaction. "Every experience I have I add to my mental library and hopefully life should then get easier." I've learned that being different isn't necessarily a bad thing." In this, he seems to sum up the progress we all hope for.

Example:

0. *Daniel's natural talent for mathematics ...*

A was acknowledged three years ago.

B took some time to be acknowledged.

C was recognised when he was born.

B	
----------	--

1. When Daniel was a child, ...

A he couldn't hear and had to read people's lips.

B he had to learn to make eye contact.

C he was quite extroverted.

--	--

2. The book *Born on a Blue Day ...*

A is a remarkable way to teach Maths.

B is about Daniel's rich family background.

C is meant to increase awareness.

--	--

3. Daniel's gift for mathematics ...

A is a natural ability to him.

B is the result of long practice.

C has required expert training.

--	--

4. Daniel is determined to ...

A become a scientist.

B get into the teaching profession.

C put his talent to good purpose.

--	--

5. When Daniel was very young he really wanted to ...

A make friends.

B play with his brother and sister's friends.

C understand his friends.

--	--

6. Neil is so important for Daniel because ...

A he doesn't complain about Daniel's special needs.

B he was a friend from his childhood.

C they have similar interests and routines.

--	--

7. In general Daniel ...

A complains about his condition.

B feels proud to be different.

C is changing for the better.

--	--

COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA - TASK 3 (0.5 x 12 = 6 marks)

Read an excerpt from the book *How to be a Brit*. For questions 1 to 12 choose the best option from the list (A, B, C, etc.) to complete the missing information. Some words do not correspond to any gaps.

Question 0 has been completed as an example.

HOW TO BE A BRIT

An _____(0)_____ *manual for everyone who longs to attain True Britishness – a complete guide to the British Way of Life.*

IN ENGLAND * everything is the other way round.

On Sundays on the Continent even the poorest person puts on his best suit, tries to look respectable, and at the same time the life of the country becomes gay and _____(1)_____; in England even the richest peer or motor-manufacturer dresses in some peculiar rags, does not shave, and the country becomes dull and dreary. On the Continent there is one topic which should be _____(2)_____ - the weather; in England, if you do not repeat the phrase 'Lovely day, isn't it?' at least two hundred times a day, you are _____(3)_____ as a bit dull. On the Continent people use a fork as though a fork were a shovel; in England they _____(4)_____ it upside down and push everything - including peas - on top of it.

On the Continent stray cats are judged individually on their merit - some are loved, some are only respected; in England they are _____(5)_____ worshipped as in ancient Egypt. On the Continent people have good food; in England people have good table manners.

On the Continent public orators try to learn to speak fluently and smoothly; in England they _____(6)_____ a special course in Oxonian stuttering.

On the Continent almost every _____(7)_____ whether little or great has openly declared at one time or another that it is superior to all other nations; the English fight heroic wars to combat these dangerous ideas without ever mentioning which is *really* the most superior race in the world. Continental people are _____(8)_____ and touchy; the English take everything with an exquisite sense of humour - they are only _____(9)_____ if you tell them that they have no sense of humour. On the Continent the _____(10)_____ consists of a small percentage of criminals, a small percentage of honest people and the rest are a _____(11)_____ transition between the two; in England you find a small percentage of criminals and the rest are honest people. On the other hand, people on the Continent either tell you the truth or lie; in England they _____(12)_____ ever lie, but they would not dream of telling you the truth.

* When people say England, they sometimes mean Great Britain, sometimes the United Kingdom, sometimes the British Isles - but never England.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| A assist | E indispensable | I people | M slightly |
| B avoided | F loose | J population | N take |
| C cheerful | G nation | K regarded | O turn |
| D hardly | H offended | L sensitive | P universally |

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
E												
√												



COMPRENSIÓN ORAL - TASK 1 (1 x 6 = 6 marks)

Listen to 6 short extracts related to wild animals. Match each extract (1 to 6) with the best description (A to G) and write the letter in the appropriate box. One of the letters does not correspond to any extract. The first extract is an example. You will hear the whole recording twice.

WILD ANIMAL TRIVIA

	DESCRIPTION	EXTRACT	ANSWER
X Example	FLOATING FOR AIR	EXAMPLE	X
A	A GOOD PAINTER	EXTRACT 1	
B	ANIMAL SUPERSTITIONS	EXTRACT 2	
C	ANIMALS THAT CURE	EXTRACT 3	
D	LEGS LIKE NO OTHER	EXTRACT 4	
E	SILENT ANIMALS	EXTRACT 5	
F	SPORT LOVING ANIMALS	EXTRACT 6	
G	SURPRISING SAFETY REGULATIONS		



COMPRESIÓN ORAL - TASK 2 (1 x 7 = 7 marks)

You are going to listen to three people reviewing audio books (the presenter, a man and a woman). For questions 1 to 7, choose the option (A, B or C) which best expresses the information in the text and write the letter in the corresponding box on the right. Question 0 has been completed as an example. You will hear the information twice.

**AUDIO BOOK REVIEWS****Example:**

0. *The audio books under review are*

A *One non fiction and one fiction.*

B *Two non fiction and one fiction.*

C *Two non fiction and two fiction.*

B	
---	--

1. The first book they discuss is ...

A an autobiography.

B a biography.

C a contemporary book.

--	--

2. According to the man, the book he has chosen is ...

A absorbing.

B badly written.

C complicated.

--	--

3. The woman thinks the book ...

A described too many clothes.

B didn't have enough colour.

C had too much colour.

--	--

4. What the woman liked best about *The Potato Factory* is ...

A the characters.

B the language.

C the plot.

--	--

5. According to the man, the reading of the audio book is ...

A confusing

B excellent.

C too long.

--	--

6. The presenter's choice is ...

A from an author he dislikes.

B neither historical nor literary.

C not primarily historical.

--	--

7. Who liked *The Time-torn Man*?

A Both of them.

B Only the man.

C Only the woman.

--	--

COMPRENSIÓN ORAL - TASK 3 (1 x 7 = 7 marks)

You will hear a conversation between an employer and an employee. Read through questions 1 to 7. Listen carefully and fill in the gaps with up to **THREE WORDS**. Question 0 has been completed as an example. You will hear the whole recording twice.



A GREENER OFFICE

Example:

0. Gordon has read a leaflet and visited two WEB.PAGES.

1. The company should use pens.

2. Gordon thinks that you cannot standard paper from the best recycled paper.

3. The employer wants to talk to the rest of about the coffee machine.

4. An electric would be more environmentally friendly.

5. The company could save about £200 per year in their

6. Gordon would like to be

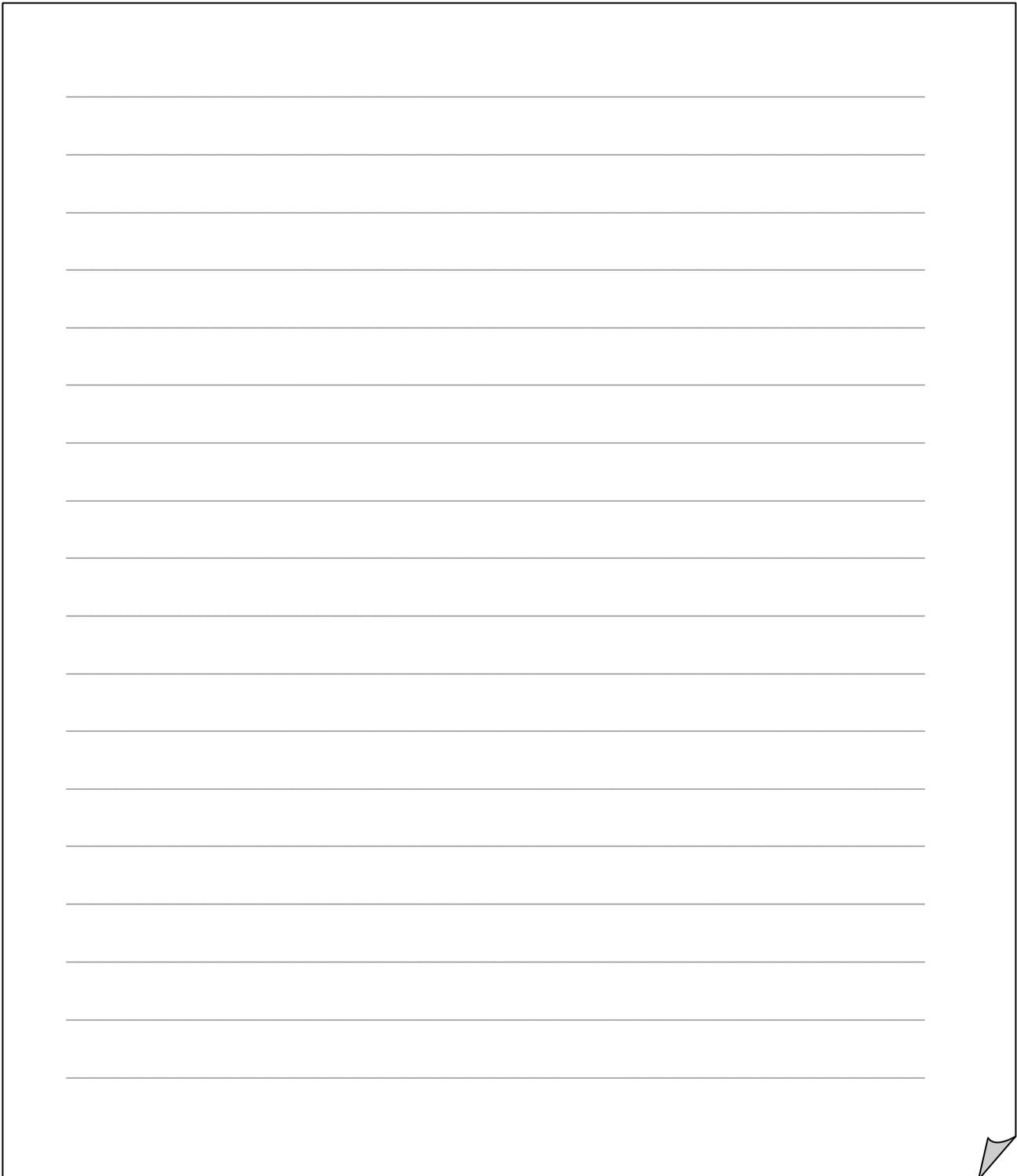
7. The employer wants Gordon to write a proposal about the he wants to make.

A) Adecuación Coherencia, cohesión	B) Riqueza lingüística Corrección lingüística	PUNTUACIÓN TOTAL de la tarea
/ 4	/ 6	/ 10

EXPRESIÓN E INTERACCIÓN ESCRITA - TASK 2

You want to take part in the composition contest of your youth club. The papers will be published in the monthly magazine. As you have learned about people whose lives were touched in some significant way by another person, now you have the chance to write about someone who has affected your own life positively in some way.

Write an article of 140-160 words in an appropriate style.



JUNIO 2010

INGLÉS

NIVEL INTERMEDIO

OFICIALES Y LIBRES

CLAVE DE RESPUESTAS

COMPRESIÓN DE LECTURA

TASK 1 – (MATCHING) THE PERFECT COTTAGE GUEST

1. H 2. -- 3. A 4. E 5. B 6. F 7. G

TASK 2 – (MULTIPLE CHOICE) A MAGICIAN WITH NUMBERS

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. C

TASK 3 – (HUECOS) HOW TO BE A BRIT

1. C 2. B 3. K 4. O 5. P 6. N
7. G 8. L 9. H 10. J 11. F 12. D

COMPRESIÓN ORAL

TASK 1 – (MATCHING) WILD ANIMAL TRIVIA

	ANSWER	
EXTRACT 1	G	
EXTRACT 2	F	
EXTRACT 3	A	
EXTRACT 4	B	
EXTRACT 5	E	
EXTRACT 6	D	

TASK 2 – (MULTIPLE CHOICE) AUDIO BOOK REVIEWS

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. A

TASK 3 – (HUECOS) A GREENER OFFICE

Para la corrección de las comprensiones orales de huecos se puntuará de la siguiente manera:

- A las palabras **reconocibles** se les otorgará **1 punto**, aun cuando presenten faltas de ortografía o errores gramaticales. Por ejemplo, si un verbo es correcto, pero está en una forma incorrecta se considerará reconocible.
- Se podrá otorgar **medio punto** en aquellos casos en los que hay dos palabras en el hueco y una de ellas es reconocible pero la otra no.
- A las palabras **irreconocibles** se les otorgará **0 puntos**.

1. REFILLABLE
2. DISTINGUISH
3. THE STAFF/WORKERS/EMPLOYEES
4. HAND DRYER
5. HEATING BILLS
6. A GREEN OFFICER
7. CHANGES

TRANSCRIPCIONES

TASK 1 – (MATCHING) WILD ANIMAL TRIVIA

- **EXAMPLE**

In the Nigerian Navy, there are twenty ships all of whose names mean 'hippopotamus' in various dialects of the country. Hippos can run faster than men. They give birth underwater, and the first act of the newborn is to float to the surface for its first breath of air. Hungary exports more hippos than any other European country. Hippos cannot swim.

- **EXTRACT 1**

The elephant cannot jump, but is the only animal apart from man that has been taught to stand on its head. It is forbidden to lead an elephant through the approach tunnels of London's Heathrow Airport. In Milwaukee, pet elephants must be kept on a lead when taken for a walk on public streets.

- **EXTRACT 2**

At the end of the last century, every tenth house in St Petersburg would have at least one pet bear cub during the season. Lord Byron kept a pet bear when he was at Cambridge University. Bears have been observed to climb telegraph poles in their search for honey, mistaking the buzzing sound for that of bees. Bears have been taught to play basketball. Dr Leon Smith, their coach, commented: "Food is now secondary to the thrill of making a score".

- **EXTRACT 3**

Art school examiners in Pretoria, South Africa, once gave a pass mark to a chimpanzee's drawings which had been submitted as a joke by a student. According to the United States customs office at Baltimore, "paint placed on a canvas by a sub-human animal" cannot be allowed to enter their country free of duty. A customs spokesman commented, however, "If we did not know they were produced by an animal we would have thought they were good modern art".

- **EXTRACT 4**

According to Mexican folklore, it is dangerous for a woman to catch sight of a bear in a zoo while she is pregnant, because her baby could take the form of the bear. Eskimo women never comb their hair on the day a polar bear is to be killed. All polar bears are left-handed.

- **EXTRACT 5**

Giraffes' milk is seven times richer in protein than cow's milk. Their hearts weigh about 25 lb. (11.4 kgs.) and their blood pressure is two or three times that of man, which is quite necessary considering how high the blood must be pumped. Giraffes make no noise and show affection by pressing their necks together. The neck of the giraffe has seven vertebrae, the same number as in the human neck.

- **EXTRACT 6**

The elephant may be distinguished from other animals by its knee joints, which are much lower down than in most hoofed creatures. It is thus able to bend its hind legs in the fashion of a kneeling man. Ivan the Terrible put an elephant to death because it bowed down before him. The African elephant sleeps in a standing position. The elephant needs only two hours sleep a day.

TASK 2 – (MULTIPLE CHOICE) AUDIO BOOK REVIEWS

PETER: Good evening. One of the great pleasures of life is doing work that doesn't seem like work at all. Which is why I always enjoy bank holidays before one of our occasional audio book reviews. This time we've taken the theme of history but in its wider sense. Two non fiction books, one fiction and leaping from 16th Century Scotland and France to 19th Century Australia. Let's start though with Vidar, tell us what you've chosen.

VIDAR: Peter, I have gone for a book, a biography indeed, by one of our best known contemporary biographers - Antonia Fraser. And as many people will know she has written a huge number of books about people in history. And I've gone for her biography of Mary Queen of Scots.

PETER: You've chosen something to give us more of the sense of content.

VIDAR: Absolutely. Mary Queen of Scots is someone about whom people learn a lot at school and she is one of those characters that I think all of us have heard of in some context or other in history. And Antonia Fraser has brought to life her life through what is a very sympathetic portrayal of what was a very tragic life, lived in Scotland, in France and for about 20 years in captivity in England. It's really well written, really well read and history can be complicated, it can be boring, it can be taught badly but that was really an example of how absorbing a subject can be. And I think Antonia Fraser rightly deserves a lot of acclaim.

PETER: As you say it's very complex - all the relationships. Lee, how do you take to this?

LEE: I did enjoy the reading of it. I found though that there weren't enough colour in it for me and perhaps as a newcomer to England there were some things that I did not understand that needed to be explained, so perhaps the fault is mine, not the book's.

PETER: Actually my quarrel was slightly different to Lee's, almost the reverse, I thought there was almost too much colour - there was a lot of clothes - I thought it was a bit of a girly version of history really, you know.

LEE: I quite like the clothes I'm afraid.

PETER: Did you?

LEE: Yes.

PETER: Now Lee, perhaps not wholly surprisingly you've chosen a book with a strong Australian theme, tell us about the *Potato Factory*.

LEE: I'm going to start with my criticism of the *Potato Factory*. It's not really the plot that is the best thing about this book. What happens to the characters in the central storyline is actually, I think, a bit too far fetched, even though the main character - Ikey Solomon - did exist and may even have been who Dickens based Fagin on in *Oliver Twist* but what I really enjoyed in it is its fantastic descriptions and language. I particularly like those descriptions of 19th Century London and think about them often as I find myself in some of the places that he talks about.

PETER: So really in a way you're making a reverse journey - you've come back from Australia where this book ends to see those streets. Have you actually gone into those areas?

LEE: I have yes, yes I have. And since I've read *The Potato Factory* as well and it does make you think yeah - and it is a reverse journey as many Australians make.

PETER: Vidar, what did you make of this?

VIDAR: I have to say what I thought was really good about this for me - yeah the story was good and there were some real characters in there but the characterisation through the reading was superb I thought, you know the different characters, the different voices that Humphrey Bower brings out and that actually is another example of where I think audio books come into their own, if you get someone who does it well and they've got to do it well if they're reading for 23 hours I think that really tells a lot and for me that was one of the real plus points.

LEE: And I think he's the one that keeps it going, his voice characterisations were brilliant.

PETER: Now I've cheated very slightly, as presenters are allowed to do, because you could argue that my choice is more literary than historical. Now I've always been fascinated by Hardy because he seems such a set of contrasts. The book which explores this is Claire Tomalin's Thomas Hardy - *the Time-torn Man*... So what did you two think?

LEE: I was really happy that you chose this book because I'm a fan of Thomas Hardy, and I really enjoyed this book.

VIDAR: I enjoyed it to learn more about him, the man, the inner man or the time-torn man, as the title actually suggests and I think the other huge plus for me was another reminder of what an excellent biographer Claire Tomalin is.

PETER: Right, thank you very much for that.

TASK 3 – (HUECOS) A GREENER OFFICE

Belinda: So, what did you want to see me about Gordon? Is everything ok?

Gordon: Fine. Fine. I wanted to talk about making the office greener.

B: Oh. Well, I'm all ears!

G: Have you read that leaflet yet? – the one from GreenWays ?

B: I had a quick glance yes. I thought we were pretty green in this office.

G: So did I. But after reading that leaflet I've come to the conclusion that there are a lot more things that we could do. I've had a look at a couple of web pages and I've got a few ideas.

B: Ok. Let's hear them.

G: Right, first of all I think we should start buying refillable pens. Disposable ones are cheap but we use hundreds. We should buy a box of pens and a supply of refills.

B: Would that work out cheaper?

G: Yes. They'd be cheaper and more ecological.

B: Ok. What else?

G: Paper.

B: But we already recycle paper. We've been doing it for years.

G: Yes. But the paper we buy isn't recycled. We should buy recycled paper, without bleach.

B: And the quality?

G: There are different grades of paper. The best recycled paper is indistinguishable from the paper we're using.

B: But isn't it more expensive?

G: No, not any more. It used to be but these days the prices are more competitive.

B: Ok, let me think about the paper. What else?

G: The coffee machine.

B: Go on ...

G: We should get rid of it and buy a kettle.

B: Well I must admit I don't like the machine coffee very much but I think we ought to consult the rest of the staff about that one.

G: Ok. Fair enough.

B: Anything else?

G: Oh yes. We ought to replace the paper towels in the toilets with an electric hand dryer.

B: Would that save money?

G: Yes. And it would be much kinder to the environment. And ...

B: Yes?

G: We ought to lower the thermostat on the heating.

B: But people would complain if we did that.

G: I'm only talking about one or two degrees.

B: Would that make a difference?

G: Yes, we'd save about £200 a year in our heating bills.

B: Goodness. You really have been doing your homework, haven't you?

G: That's another thing I wanted to talk to you about.

B: Yes?

G: Well, I think you ought to pay me to be a "green officer".

B: (laughing): And what would that involve exactly, Gordon?

G: Well, you wouldn't have to pay me any extra but a part of my job description would include a few hours a month to make the office greener. I'd save the company hundreds of pounds and we'd all have a cleaner conscience.

B: Well, you've certainly given me a lot to think about.

G: Oh, I haven't finished yet!

B: What else is on that list?

G: Ehm ... low energy light bulbs, soyabased print cartridges, working from home once a month, bicycle racks ...

B: I'll tell you what Gordon. Why don't you write up a short proposal of what your job as "green officer" would consist of and what sort of changes you'd like to see made?

G: And you'll consider it?

B: Yes. I think you've got a lot of good ideas. I'm sure we can come to some sort of an agreement. I'm afraid I have a meeting now so ...