

## TRANSKRYPCJA NAGRAŃ

### TASK 1.

*What advice would you give to somebody who is planning to do more for charity. Say a student, like me, who doesn't have a lot of spare cash to give away and is wondering what else he or she can do instead?*

#### **SPEAKER A**

Have you thought of working for the National Trust on one of their volunteer holidays? Single people and couples from 16 upwards from all walks of life and from all over the world come on National Trust Working Holidays and get involved in hands-on conservation. Groups are usually made up of a dozen volunteers. One thing you can be sure of is that they are all very sociable. I went to the Lake District for five days and rain or shine, we worked out - not with gym equipment but with handsaws and sledgehammers. We helped fill in pot holes, tore down barbed wire fences, unclogged a small stream and shifted loads of boulders out of a field. It's not what you'd call a clean job, but it is great fun.

#### **SPEAKER B**

Try training as an adviser with the Citizens Advice Bureau. Their service provides unique, office-based, volunteering opportunities. You'll find a team of like-minded people between 20 and 70-plus, and clients and problems of infinite variety and interest. Hundreds of students volunteer with the Citizens Advice Bureau every year. There is a range of volunteering roles available, from administration and reception to advising and campaigning. For emerging linguists you could get to practice what you have learnt as an interpreter at the Citizens Advice Bureau. Law students can knock up to six months off their training contract by volunteering as an adviser. In a survey of public perception of charities the Citizens Advice Bureau was regarded as the most honest, helpful, approachable, effective, informative and fair, but the volunteers get lots out of it, too.

#### **SPEAKER C**

You should think about becoming a volunteer for the charity Volunteer Reading Help. It trains volunteers to work with children aged 6-11 who find reading a challenge and may need extra support and mentoring. Without individual support children can fall behind their peers and lack confidence and self esteem. Many may find it difficult to interact socially with adults and left to themselves often drift into offensive behaviour. We believe that literacy is the gateway to all that life has to offer and can contribute to keeping teenagers on the right track. The trained network of reading helpers circulates among students so that each child gets the invaluable chance to interact with a number of different tutors.

#### **SPEAKER D**

Some of the most interesting developments in volunteering are in the field of mentoring. I am a mentor (or "befriender") with a charity in Brighton, which matches adult volunteers with disadvantaged children from single parent families. All adult volunteers are carefully vetted, including an enhanced Criminal Records Bureau check, before being carefully matched with an individual child who they pledge to see for 3-4 hours every week for 2 years. Because children need all sorts of positive role models there is often a space for befrienders from all sorts of backgrounds and of different ages. Those who are retired might fit a grandparent-type role. Younger befrienders may be able to play the role of big brother or big sister.

*adapted from: [www.guardian.co.uk](http://www.guardian.co.uk), [www.nationaltrust.org.uk](http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk),  
[www.citizensadvice.org.uk](http://www.citizensadvice.org.uk), [www.vrh.org.uk](http://www.vrh.org.uk), [www.escis.org.uk](http://www.escis.org.uk).*

**TASK 2.**

**Interviewer: Humans have marked their bodies with tattoos for thousands of years. Our guest, Joanne Fletcher, is a researcher in the Department of Archaeology at the University of York. She describes the history of tattoos and their cultural significance to people around the world. Joanne, what is the earliest evidence of tattoos?**

**J:** For a long time, the earliest known examples were Egyptian. Tattoos are present on several female mummies dated to around 2000 BC. But this date has been pushed back another 1000 years by the discovery of the Iceman from the Italian-Austrian border in 1991. His body shows tattoo patterns that have been carbon-dated at around 5200 years old

**I: Can you describe the tattoos on the Iceman and their significance?**

**J:** The distribution of the tattooed dots and small crosses on his lower spine and right knee and ankle joints correspond to areas of strain-induced degeneration. This suggests that they may have been applied to alleviate joint trouble and would explain their somewhat 'random' distribution in areas of the body which would not have been that easy to display if they had been applied as a form of status marker or ornamentation.

**I: And what about ancient Egyptian tattoos? Who got them and why?**

**J:** This seemed to be an exclusively female practice in ancient Egypt, though for a long time female mummies found with tattoos were overlooked by male excavators, who seemed to assume the women were of "dubious status." Nevertheless, some female mummies had been buried at Deir el-Bahari - opposite modern Luxor. This is an area where people belonging to the royal family and elite were buried. And we know that at least one of the women described as "a royal concubine" was actually a high-status priestess named Amunet. You can read it from her funerary inscriptions. I personally believe that the tattooing of ancient Egyptians functioned as a permanent form of amulet. It was supposed to protect women during the very difficult time of pregnancy and delivery. This is supported by the fact that these tattoos are distributed largely around the abdomen.

**I: Where does the word tattoo come from?**

**J:** Following James Cook's British expedition to Tahiti in 1769, the islanders' term "tatatau" or "tattau," meaning to hit or strike, gave the west our modern term "tattoo." The skin marks then became fashionable among Europeans, particularly so in the case of men such as sailors and coal-miners. Both these professions carried serious risks, which presumably explains the almost amulet-like use of anchors or miner's lamp tattoos on the men's forearms.

**I: What about modern tattoos outside of the western world?**

**J:** Modern Japanese tattoos are true works of art performed by modern practitioners. On the other hand, highly skilled tattoo artists of Samoa continue to create their art as it was carried out in ancient times, prior to the invention of modern tattooing equipment. In the Maori culture of New Zealand, the head was considered the most important part of the body, and the face was embellished by incredibly elaborate tattoos which were regarded as marks of high status. Each tattoo design was unique to the individual and has accurately been described as a form of ID card. Tattoos of warriors were given at various stages in their lives as a kind of rite of passage, they were supposed to enhance their features and make them more attractive to the opposite sex. Although Maori women were also tattooed on their faces, the markings tended to be concentrated around the nose and lips. Although Christian missionaries tried to stop the practice, the women maintained that tattoos around their mouths and chins prevented the skin becoming wrinkled and kept them looking young; the practice was apparently abandoned in the late 1970s.

*adapted from: www.smithsonianmag.com*

### TASK 3

**Reporter:** Bob Dylan's song *The Times They Are A-Changin'* may feel like an appropriate refrain for anyone observing or working in the music industry. First, it was the launch of online retailers selling CDs at reduced prices. Then, came the rapid growth in file sharing sites such as Napster, which allowed the copying and downloading of music onto PCs, often without paying any royalties. And now the next big challenge - mobile music - seems to be simmering. So what is mobile music? I'm asking Elizabeth Daniel - Professor of Information Management at the Open University Business School.

**E.D.:** Although mobile music has been with us since the Walkman, the current use of the term is to describe downloading and listening to music on mobile devices such as iPods and mobile phones. While Apple's iPod is still the dominant device in the mobile music market – with their iTunes site selling 600 million downloads in 2007 – the iPod is expected by many to lose its dominance to mobile phones.

The power of the mobile phone in the music industry was demonstrated by Madonna. Some have put the success of her single *Hung Up* down to the fact that a ringtone was available one month before the record was released.

Mobile phone ownership is higher than that for most types of music players, so if the music industry can get mobile right, the returns could be significant. Indeed they may even be enough to reverse the downturn in revenues witnessed by the music industry in recent years.

However, to ensure they are not left behind by the growth in mobile music, the music industry must be sure that it has a clear understanding about what consumers want on their phones and how they want it served up. Otherwise, Bob Dylan may have got it right when he sang "you better start swimmin' or you'll sink like a stone, for the times they are a-changin'".

*adapted from: www.open2.net*