

**ŽUPANIJSKO NATJECANJE U ZNANJU ENGLESKOG
JEZIKA
za 4. razrede srednjih škola**

SLUŠANJE S RAZUMIJEVANJEM

Good morning. May I have your attention, please? The listening part of the test will start now. Open your tests to page 2. As you can see, the listening task and questions are on this page.

You will hear a recording on space tourism.

You will hear the recording twice, and there will be a short pause between the two listenings.

You can write your answers during both the first and second listening.

For questions 1-10, complete the sentences using no more than one word or a number for each gap. You will hear the exact words that you need to use. You do not need to change them. The answers will occur in the same order as the questions.

While you are listening, write your answers on the task itself. You may cross out your answers, change them, make notes or underline words if you wish.

After the second listening, you will have 1 minute to check your answers and transfer your final answers to the separate Answer Sheet. You must do this carefully and clearly, and you must not change what you write on your Final Answer Sheet in any way.

Now, let's begin. You have 30 seconds to read through the questions.

(30 seconds)

Now you will hear the recording.

Space Tourism

A holiday in space has been the stuff of fantasy for many a year, but it looks increasingly likely that science fiction will indeed become science fact at some point in the future. However, it should be made clear from the outset that commercial trips into space are nothing new and have actually been taking place for a number of years. Although such launches halted due to safety concerns in 2010, they are set for a return in 2015.

In fact, in the 10 years after 2001, there were a total of 7 fee-paying travellers on board 8 space flights, with one tourist making two such voyages. Of course, the costs involved are, to put it mildly, astronomical. Although some voyages have cost as little as 20 million dollars, trips with the Russian space programme have set wealthy adventure seekers back as much as 40 million. One private agency is known to have received 80 million dollars in deposits alone.

The roots of the space tourism phenomenon go back to the 1980s when NASA allowed companies and institutions to send their representatives on missions in order to carry out research. These were known as 'payload specialists', and they were allowed to go in return for the payment of extremely large sums. Even two politicians went on such missions, though they had been preceded by engineers, who were later followed by pilots and scientists. The Soviet Union also offered such deals, and it was as part of such a programme that the first person from the UK went into space. The lucky cosmonaut, a chemist, was one of 13,000 applicants to be the first Briton in space, following hard on the heels of a journalist and a teacher from other countries.

However, US businessman Denis Tito was the first pure space tourist, as he paid out of his own pocket just for the experience of travelling into space rather than conducting experiments for a firm or institution. The Russians were attracted by the opportunity to fund their space station maintenance. Nevertheless, they ensured Tito underwent a rigorous and expensive training regime. He was followed by South African entrepreneur Mark Shuttleworth, a science graduate whose fortune was built on computers, particularly internet security, and who was well known for charitable work such as developing free educational software in his home country.

It is hoped by some that the next step will be commercial flights into space with hotel accommodation provided. However, such an increase in traffic is not without its critics. Despite the potential positive contribution to the economy, unease has been expressed about safety and, in particular, effects on the environment, and it is felt that far more research needs to be carried out on this latter. Other aspects of the concept have also come in for strong criticism and some commentators have condemned it as elitist and based on the vanity of the rich and powerful.

However, there might be more practical obstacles to the development of mass space tourism. Since it is a fact that the more something weighs, the greater the amount of fuel that is required to transport it, there would have to be strict controls on luggage allowances, otherwise the cost might become prohibitively expensive. There would also be restrictions regarding food and drink, since their preparation presents numerous challenges in space. As a result, there'll be no gourmet meals in space for the foreseeable future, which might be something of a problem for those used to the luxury of travelling in business class. It goes without saying that space tourism must have more research and cash pumped into it, but regulation is an issue that is often overlooked and which is sorely needed.

(20 seconds)

(You will now hear the recording again.)

Task 1: LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Task 1: Space Tourism

You will hear a recording on space tourism. Listen carefully to the instructions. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences using no more than one word or a number for each gap. You will hear the exact words that you need to use. The answers will occur in the same order as the questions. You will hear the recording twice.

The task begins with an example (0).

After you hear the passage for the second time, you have 1 minute to check your answers and transfer them to the separate answer sheet.

- (0) Commercial trips into space were forced to stop in 2010 .
- (1) In the first decade of this century, _____ people paid to travel in space.
- (2) The most expensive trip into space cost the individual _____ million dollars.
- (3) The first commercial astronauts were _____ by profession.
- (4) A _____ was the first person from Great Britain to travel in space.
- (5) The money from the first space tourist was used to pay for _____ .
- (6) The second space tourist made his money from _____ .
- (7) The main doubts about space tourism concern the _____ .
- (8) Some social critics of space tourism say it is _____ .
- (9) There will be limits on the _____ people can take on board.
- (10) The speaker believes that _____ is often ignored in space tourism.

(10 points)

TASK 1 – LISTENING COMPREHENSION	
1	seven/7
2	forty/40
3	engineers
4	chemist
5	maintenance
6	computers
7	environment
8	elitist
9	luggage
10	regulation
Total points:	