

- 1 You are going to read a magazine article about studying abroad. For questions 1-15, choose from the speakers (A-E). Some of the speakers may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A Ken Russell
B Jason Green
C Martha Jordan
D Lucy Cowper
E Graham Roberts

Which statement refers to which student(s)?

- The locals immediately made us feel welcome. 0 B
- I shared accommodation with other people. 1 2
- I couldn't understand their customs. 3
- I found it impossible to adjust to the country's culture. 4
- Oral work was neglected during the course. 5 6
- You shouldn't avoid speaking because your language isn't perfect. 7
- The course I took didn't come up to my expectations. 8
- I studied matters that I wouldn't have done in England. 9
- My native language can be spoken in other ways. 10
- I enjoyed cultural experiences when I wasn't studying. 11 12
- Weekly excursions were included. 13
- Natives complimented me on my language skills. 14
- I developed a strong liking for my place of study. 15

1. Courses Abroad

When leaving school, young people are faced with two choices -- studying or getting a job. Nowadays, studying is the most popular option and often this means moving to another country. Both good and bad experiences are always memorable.

Language student, **Ken Russell**, did a one-year German course in Frankfurt. "The thought of hearing, speaking, and living German 24 hours a day worried me. I knew that you could learn grammar and vocabulary anywhere, but I could only really develop a total understanding of the language in the country itself. At first I found it hard to speak because I felt embarrassed whenever I made mistakes, but I soon realised that this was the best way to learn. The course was very demanding. We had lessons from 8am to 4pm, five days a week. We had homework every day as well. Every Saturday we went on a day trip to a museum or to a nearby town to see the sights. That way I learnt a lot about the culture as well as the language. I truly believe that my experience was an excellent way of opening my mind to other cultures.

Jason Green studied in Lyons as part of a European Business course. "When we arrived, the mayor invited all the foreign students to the town hall for cheese and wine. That was great, because from the beginning we felt like part of the community. I was in a group of twenty students from England. We all lived in the student hall of residence, so we got to know the French students quite quickly. The most enjoyable part of my course was the Student Enterprise Project, which gave us practical work experience. The style of the lectures was very different to that in England. In Lyons, there were so many people present in the lecture halls that there was no chance for discussion. We just listened and took notes."

Sometimes language is not the problem when studying abroad, as **Martha Jordan** discovered. "I had

just finished a 5-year course on Japanese Art and Literature when I went to Japan for a one-year Art History course. My Japanese is pretty good, and many native speakers actually told me so. However, their culture was so alien to me that I felt totally lost. Even after my twelve months were up, I was still no closer to fitting in, although both my written and spoken Japanese had improved."

"I knew a little basic Italian before I went to Rome, just enough to order a meal or go shopping," says **Lucy Cowper**, who studied Italian there for two months. "I was working during the day, teaching English to Italian businessmen. My Italian course was held three evenings a week from 7 until 10 pm. I had expected the lessons to be more communicative, but the emphasis was mainly on grammar. I felt I was learning textbook Italian, not the Italian the natives spoke, as I realised by listening to my friends. I learnt lots about Rome but the course was a let-down. I wouldn't recommend it."

Another student had a better experience. "Until I arrived, I hadn't realised how different British English and American English are," says **Graham Roberts**, who went to Boston to study American Culture and Literature. "At first nobody could understand me. It didn't bother me, though. In fact, it was part of the adventure. The course was quite tough -- we had to spend about eighteen hours a week in classes and lectures, and there was a lot of reading. It was also a shock to have to do unrelated subjects like science, which you'd never do in Britain. In the little free time I had, I would go to the theatre or to poetry readings. One of the best things about living in the USA is that everything is so cheap, apart from rent and going out, but I shared an apartment with two Boston students which cut down costs and helped me to integrate into American society. I now regard Boston as my second home."

- 2 You are going to read a magazine article about how some people became millionaires. For questions 1-15, choose from the people (A-E). Some of the people may be used more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

A Chris Evans
B Tony Churchill
C Mark Creasy
D Stephen Wolfram
E Tom Parry Jones

Which of the people suggest the following?

- I invented something that saves human lives. 0 E
- I took advantage of a government decision. 1
- My main interest is making money. 2
- A change of scene worked well for me. 3
- You can always discuss my product with others who are interested in it. 4
- I am very rich but I have a very simple lifestyle. 5
- I've worked at more than one university. 6
- Saving farm animals made me rich. 7
- I am thought to be quite clever. 8
- I took someone else's advice. 9
- I believe that you must actively promote your ideas. 10
- I made a lot of money by searching carefully. 11
- I aim to be twice as rich in two years. 12
- I solved a food-related problem. 13
- I think that thorough reading on my subject has really paid off. 14
- The program I developed is a great help to students, among others. 15

2. Inventive Millionaires

The words of an old song are "Who wants to be a millionaire? I don't!" Nowadays many people aspire to millionaire status, and the I don't becomes I do.

Chris Evans is 38 years old and a biotech boy wonder. He has already started ten different companies and says, "I think very commercially." Evans did his PhD at the University of Hull in two years and complains that these years were a waste of time in terms of lost income. "I don't do things that won't make me money." After just two years of working in other people's companies, ambition drove him to set up his own. Evans works eighteen hours a day and is worth at least £50 million. He is aiming to double his wealth by the time he reaches forty.

Tony Churchill made his fortune from chickens. Back in the Sixties, the British poultry industry was losing £12 million a year to Marek's disease, which causes malignant tumours in chickens. Churchill found that the disease was caused by a virus, and devised a vaccine. At that time, he was working for the Agricultural Research Council, so while he was named as the inventor on the patent, he had no rights to royalties or licensing fees. "There was evidence that someone was going to make a lot of money out of it, and I thought it might as well be me," he says. Today, at 64 years of age, he is worth about £5 million. He owns his own company as well as a conference centre in Cambridgeshire.

Mark Creasy is the most financially successful prospector in almost 150 years of gold mining in Australia. He studied at the Royal School of Mines in London, then left for Australia when he was only 23 years old. He worked as a mining engineer for eighteen months before striking out as a prospector -- first for opals, then emeralds, then gold. Creasy struck it big in 1994, when he sold his stake in the Yandal belt in Western Australia to a mining mag-

nate for over £80 million. In the industry they call him the prospector of the century but, as he says, "I work seventy hours a week and live on rice and tinned fish. The key to my success is that I've read every single book on West Australian geology, and knew where to look and how to look. I've also got a lot of determination."

The maths professor in the United States who once told **Stephen Wolfram** he couldn't sell mathematics was definitely wrong. It was 1988 and Wolfram had just launched Mathematica, the first technical program to have an integrated symbolic language. It is now used by millions of students, scientists, and engineers. Now aged 37, Wolfram is worth more than £100 million. "People would say I'm fairly smart," he says earnestly. Indeed, he published his first paper at 15, and held academic posts at Caltech, Princeton University and the University of Illinois in his early twenties. Today, Mathematica has become an industry of its own, with books and even Internet discussion groups.

When the British government announced plans to enforce drinking and driving laws in 1965, **Tom Parry Jones** was a lecturer in inorganic chemistry at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology. He was approached by Bill Ducie, an engineer with a nose for an emerging market, who reasoned that if the government was going to enforce its blood alcohol limit, it would need a detection device. He suggested Jones invent one. Jones worked for two years and came up with the Alcoyser. The two men were on the road to a fortune. Jones says, "We made a profit in the first year." They went on to invent the Alcolimeter and today some forty countries are using it. The secret of Jones's success? "It's not just having a good idea, you've got to get on your bicycle and sell your product around the world."