

## The issue of waste

AUDIO - open this URL to listen to the audio:

<https://goo.gl/v1G1kK>

### Questions 1-4

Answer the questions below.

Write **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

- 1 Where was a Stone Age rubbish dump found? 1.....
- 2 In Medieval times, what type of waste was most common? 2.....
- 3 What did science link with waste? 3.....
- 4 Which invention is the biggest problem for the environment? 4.....

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[Tips: Short-answer questions](#)

### Task guide

This task requires you to write answers to separate questions by using information you hear on the recording.

The questions **follow the order** of the recording.

Read the instructions carefully. Notice **how many words** you can use to answer each question. If you use more words than you are told, your answer will be wrong.

You must write the **exact words** that you hear on the recording. Do not try to use other words or to change the form of words.

Remember that the wording used in the questions is not likely to be **exactly** the same as the wording you hear on the recording. It is likely to be paraphrased or to use synonyms.

Sometimes you may think you know the answer to a question from your general knowledge. But remember that these questions are about **what the speaker says**. You must answer the question according to what information the speaker gives on the recording.

[Step-by-step Guide](#)

## Step 1 - Think first

Look at Questions 1-4, and think about the kinds of answers you are required to write. Questions 1-4 are about **facts**. Questions 1, 3 and 4 will need to be answered with **nouns**. Question 2 will need to be answered with an **adjective**.

While multiple-choice questions often test your understanding of **opinion** rather than plain fact, in short-answer questions you need to listen for and **extract facts**.

## Step 2 - Identify the correct answer

This task is likely, particularly when used in Section 4, to involve dealing with more than one apparently possible answer. It's important to distinguish between what is apparently possible and what is correct.

Look at the tapescript for Questions 1 and 2 and answer the questions below.

### Tapescript

*We have evidence that in ancient Greece and Rome governments operated municipal waste collection, and a huge Stone Age mound was identified some years ago in Norway as waste disposal, so we can see that people have been generating waste for a very long time indeed. However, during the Dark Ages, sophisticated municipal waste processing disappeared.*

*The medieval answer to waste was to throw it out of the window. But this waste, apart from broken pottery and a few metal objects, was largely organic.*

### Question 1

- This question asks '**where**': which three places are mentioned in the script?
- Which words in the tapescript mean the same as '**rubbish dump**'?
- Which words in the tapescript mean the same as '**was ... found**'?
- What is the correct answer to Question 1?

### Question 2

- Can the words '**throw it out of the window**' be an answer to Question 2?
- Which three types of waste in medieval times are mentioned in the tapescript?
- What word in the tapescript means the same as '**most common**'?
- What is the correct answer to Question 2?

## Step 3 - Listen and do the task

### Questions 5-7

List **THREE** factors which led to the **increase** in **waste**.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for** each answer.

5.....

6.....

7.....

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### Short-answer questions

#### Task guide

This task requires you to answer the same question with a list of two or more things.

The instructions tell you the maximum number of words you can use. Do not use more words than this.

You can write your answers in any order.

It is important that what you write in the list answers the question.

#### Step-by-step guide

##### \* Step 1 - Think first

The question asks you to list '**factors which led to the increase in waste**'.

- Think of words which mean the same as '**factor**'.
- Think of words which mean the same as '**lead to**'.
- Think of words which mean the same as '**increase**'.
- Think of words which mean the same as '**waste**'.

##### Step 2 - Select what to write

Look at the tapescript for Question 5. The correct answer is '**mass manufacturing**'.

#### Tapescript

As many countries became *industrialised*, we saw the *advent* of *mass manufacturing*. This has been enormously *damaging* as it has greatly increased the *amount of things* on the planet's surface which don't go away by themselves.

Why are these answers not correct?

- industrialised
- the advent of manufacturing
- damaging
- amount of things

##### Step 3 - Listen and do the task

## Questions 8-10

Which country uses the highest proportion of each method of waste disposal?

Choose your answers from the box and write the letters **A-F** next to questions **8-10**.

A Denmark

**B Germany**

**C Japan**

D Switzerland

E UK

F USA

8..... incineration

9..... landfill

10..... recycling

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[Tips: Matching](#)

## Task guide

This task requires you choose an answer for each question **from the same list of possible answers**.

The options are usually listed **alphabetically** or **similarly**. For example, if the options are dates, they will be listed with the earliest first.

The questions **follow the order** of the recording.

You must read the question very carefully, as the possible answers will be mentioned **several times** in different ways.

### [Step-by-step guide](#)

#### Step 1 - Read the question

The question asks you to listen for the country '**which uses the highest proportion of each method of waste disposal**'.

It is very likely that all the six countries listed will use **all three waste disposal methods**.

It is possible that a large country such as the US could incinerate 'a **low proportion**' of its waste, but this waste could be 'a **higher quantity**' of waste than that incinerated by another smaller country that incinerates 'a **high proportion**' of its waste.

Such questions will **not depend on** mathematics.

You need to read the question very carefully.

### **Step 2 - Check what you will hear**

Look at the tapescript for Question 8.

#### **Tapescript**

*One of the main ways of dealing with MSW is incineration -burning it. This is adopted variously around the world. The **UK** burns relatively little waste, as does the **US**, while **Denmark** burns about half of all waste, and **Japan** uses this method for as much as three quarters.*

You hear four countries, the **UK**, the **US**, **Denmark** and **Japan**, mentioned very closely together. The possible answers, **A**, **C**, **E** and **F**, are all heard, and you must be able to distinguish **C** as the only correct one.

### **Step 3 - Listen and do the task**

**Solution:**

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Norway             | 6. packaging        |
| 2. organic            | 7. disposable goods |
| 3. disease            | 8. C                |
| 4. plastic            | 9. E                |
| 5. mass manufacturing | 10. D               |

## Audioscript:

Lecturer: Good afternoon, everybody. Today I'll be talking about the issue of waste, which has become an immense problem in today's society. We face huge challenges in terms of reducing its creation in the first place and then in dealing with it when it has been created. Now, the model of nature would be our ideal - a completely cyclical system in which no excess waste is generated that can't be processed by itself. However, we humans have proved, despite our apparent intelligence and ingenuity, quite incapable of achieving this. Where did it all go wrong? We have evidence that in ancient Greece and Rome governments operated municipal waste collection, and a huge Stone Age mound was identified some years ago in Norway as waste disposal, so we can see that people have been generating waste for a very long time indeed. However, during the Dark Ages, sophisticated municipal waste processing disappeared. The medieval answer to waste was to throw it out of the window. But this waste, apart from broken pottery and a few metal objects, was largely organic.

Look at Questions 1-4, and think about the kinds of answers you are required to write. Questions 1-4 are about facts. Questions 1, 3 and 4 will need to be answered with nouns. Question 2 will need to be answered with an adjective.

### Question 1

- This question asks 'where': which three places are mentioned in the script? --> Greece, Rome, Norway
- Which words in the tapescript mean the same as 'rubbish dump'? --> 'mound' and 'waste disposal';
- Which words in the tapescript mean the same as 'was ... found'? --> 'was identified'
- What is the correct answer to Question 1? --> Norway

### Question 2

- Can the words 'throw it out of the window' be an answer to Question 3? --> No. They could form the answer to another question: What type/method of waste disposal was most common?
- Which three types of waste in medieval times are mentioned in the tapescript? --> (broken) pottery, metal objects, organic waste
- What word in the tapescript means the same as 'most common'? --> largely
- What is the correct answer to Question 2? --> organic

This meant, of course, that it was quickly absorbed into the environment by the natural processes of decay. However, many concerned people, such as doctors, claimed that this created health problems, although it wasn't until science produced convincing evidence of the connection between rubbish and disease that governments began to see the importance of dealing with the problem effectively.

Note: 'Link' in the question is expressed as 'produced convincing evidence of the connection between' in the tapescript, and 'waste' in the question is 'rubbish' in the tapescript. 'Health' is not the correct answer, as this refers to part of the

tapescript where 'people, such as doctors, claimed' something in relation to the 'natural processes of decay'.

Unfortunately, their response has remained slower than the generation of waste. It is very hard to deal with waste that won't melt into the environment, as so many of our *modern consumer goods* won't, and that's why the invention of plastic has caused the worst headache for the environment - it's more than nature can deal with.

**Note:** Plastic, we are told, 'has caused the worst headache' - 'is the biggest problem'. '*Modern consumer goods*' is not the answer: firstly, they are not a single invention; secondly, you cannot write this answer in 'no more than one word', as the rubric requires.

In order to address the root of the problem of waste, we need to think about what has made the quantity of waste accelerate in growth. I'd identify three main reasons. As many countries became *industrialised*, we saw the *advent* of *mass manufacturing*. This has been enormously *damaging* as it has greatly increased the *amount of things* on the planet's surface which don't go away by themselves.

Why are these answers not correct?

- industrialised --> '*Industrialised*' is an **adjective**, not a **noun**. A 'factor' needs to be a noun, or a noun with an adjective.
- the advent of manufacturing --> '*The advent of manufacturing*' is wrong for two reasons. Firstly, it consists of four words, and the question allows a maximum of two. Secondly, the problem of waste is specifically related to mass manufacturing, not just manufacturing
- damaging --> '*Damaging*' is an **adjective**, not a **noun**. It does not make sense, as '**damaging**' cannot lead to an increase in waste.
- amount of things --> '*Amount of things*' is wrong for two reasons. Firstly, it consists of three words, and the question allows a maximum of two. Secondly, it has been taken from the tapescript without its context, so it doesn't really make sense. In the tapescript, the 'amount of things' is carefully defined as 'on the planet's surface that don't go away by themselves'.

Closely related to this is packaging - necessary for *transporting things* around the world, but then extremely difficult to get rid of properly.

**Note:** '*Transporting things*' is not the correct answer. Transporting goods is one of the reasons why **packaging** is used, but it is the packaging itself which forms waste.

And a third aspect to the problem has been disposable goods. We have become accustomed to so many things being to use and then discard that we find it hard to imagine life without them. And yet we spare little thought for where they go when we do discard them.

**Note:** Both words are necessary: '**goods**' alone would not describe the reason for the



increase in waste, which is that more goods are now designed to be thrown away after use.

Right now, let's move on from where all this waste comes from to what is done with it all now it's here. Different countries deal with waste differently. Of course, each country also changes what it does, so the figures for waste treatment I've got here are likely to change in the future. Let's look at Municipal Solid Waste, or MSW. MSW is important to consider because it's effectively a measurement of consumerism - how much waste people produce that goes beyond the absolute basic requirements in life to eat and drink.

One of the main ways of dealing with MSW is **incineration** -burning it. This is adopted variously around the world. The **UK** burns relatively little waste, as does the **US**, while **Denmark** burns about half of all waste, and **Japan** uses this method for as much as three quarters.

**Notes: You hear four countries, the UK, the US, Denmark and Japan, mentioned very closely together. The possible answers, A, C, E and F, are all heard, and you must be able to distinguish C as the only correct one.**

These are broad brush strokes, of course, because an important issue is how efficient and clean the burning process is. Another major form of waste treatment is using **landfill** sites - basically, burying the waste in the earth. Currently, this method is the **dominant process used in the UK at over 80%**. and is also heavily used in **Germany** and in the **US**, while densely populated and mountainous countries such as **Switzerland** and **Japan** dispose of relatively little this way.

**Note:** Five possible answers are mentioned. E is the correct answer, because it 'is the **dominant process used in the UK**'. In the other countries, it is used to varying degrees - from 'heavily' in Germany to 'relatively' in Switzerland and Japan - but not as 'the highest proportion', as the question asks.

A third - and much better way of dealing with waste is to **recycle** it, turning it back into more things we need. It must be said that much depends here on whether further waste is generated by the recycling processes themselves. The **UK** and **Japan** have rather poor records in recycling, while **Switzerland tops the table in this respect**, and reasonably impressive levels are achieved by **Denmark** and **Germany**. I really hope that if we all gathered here again ten years from now, these figures would be much higher. Time - and a lot of effort - will tell.

**Note:** Five possible answers are mentioned. Denmark and Germany are 'reasonably impressive', the UK and Japan 'rather poor'. None of these uses 'the highest proportion', as the question asks, but Switzerland '**tops the table in this respect**'.