

Audioscripts

3.10 Unit 11, 1a

Radio presenter: Good afternoon. This is James Stoke from *Radio Sheffield* bringing you "Job profile". In today's programme we are going to be talking about apprenticeships for young people. In the studio we have Jack Swinton from Sheffield who is already doing an apprenticeship. First Jack, tell us a bit about how you became an apprentice?

Jack: Well, it took a while before I actually decided to do an apprenticeship. You see, while I was at school, I was lucky enough to get an offer of a professional contract with Sheffield United football club. I was only 17 and the idea of getting paid to do something I loved seemed like a great idea at first. But it takes a lot of time and luck to get into the first team and then your chances of actually making it big in football are very small. I talked things over with my parents and friends and decided to reject the offer and continue going to school.

Radio presenter: So how did you find your apprenticeship?

Jack: Well, like I said, I was still at school doing my GCSEs when my class tutor suggested I look into apprenticeships. I have always been interested in building things, so I looked at the National Apprenticeship website for opportunities in the building sector. In the end, after discussing everything with my parents, I decided that a construction apprenticeship would be the best thing for me.

Radio presenter: And you were obviously successful in your search for an employer, too.

Jack: That's right. I started working for a construction company here in Sheffield in 2016.

Radio presenter: And how is your apprenticeship organized?

Jack: I work on the building site four days a week and go to college on the other day. The hours at work can be long, but I enjoy it there. What I like most is helping to build something from the start and then seeing the end result. That's really satisfying.

Radio presenter: And what about college?

Jack: That's ok, too. The teachers there are very helpful. One of them advised me to try to get higher qualifications later. So, when I finish my apprenticeship I think I will go to evening classes to get my BTEC in construction. The course takes two years. If I'm successful, I could possibly go on to university to study civil engineering. At the moment I'm very pleased with my choice of apprenticeship. Now I know what I really want to do with my life.

Radio presenter: That sounds great, Jack. What do you want ... ?

3.11 Unit 11, 1b

Radio presenter: Good afternoon. This is James Stoke from *Radio Sheffield* bringing you "Job profile". In the studio today we have Samantha Young from Sheffield. Now, Samantha, what made you decide to do an apprenticeship?

Samantha: Hi there. Please call me Sam.

Radio presenter: Ok, Sam. So what made you choose to do an apprenticeship?

Sam: Well at school I just didn't know what career I wanted. The only thing I knew was that I enjoyed being creative.

Radio presenter: So how did you find the right apprenticeship for you?

Sam: I went to the job centre here in Sheffield and the people there said I should look at the National Apprenticeship website. I took their advice because I didn't really have any other choice. I didn't want to be unemployed and end up without any qualifications.

Radio presenter: And you were obviously successful.

Sam: That's right. I found an offer of a very interesting apprenticeship on the website. It included work experience with a special effects company in Manchester which has contracts with several national TV companies. The company is based in Media City, in Manchester because that's where the *BBC* and *ITV* have their northern headquarters. So, after going through the application procedure, you know, letter of application, CV, job interview and so on, I was lucky enough to be offered the apprenticeship.

- Radio presenter: So you moved to Manchester then, didn't you?
- Sam: Yes, I did. It's too far to travel every day from Sheffield. But the company helped me to find a flat, which I share with two other apprentices.
- Radio presenter: And how is your apprenticeship organized?
- Sam: Well, I go to a college in Manchester which offers a special course for people wanting to work in creative and digital media. I spend about three months at the college and then I do six weeks' work experience at the company. Then I go back to college for the next part and so on for the next two years. I have to take an exam at the end of the two years.
- Radio presenter: And what do you like best about the apprenticeship?
- Sam: Well, although the college course is fine, I find the work in the company more interesting. You see, I've already been involved in one extremely exciting project.
- Radio presenter: Tell us about it.
- Sam: Sure. I've been working on a TV film for the *BBC*. I helped to create scenes with explosives using atmospheric smoke and fire effects. That was fun.
- Radio presenter: You seem to be really happy with your choice of apprenticeship.
- Sam: Yes I am. And I can definitely recommend an apprenticeship to any young people listening to the programme. I would also highly recommend looking at the National Apprenticeship website. You are sure to find something that interests you. Another thing, I would ...

3.12 Unit 12, 1

- Radio presenter: I'm Melanie Moore and you're listening to *Channel 555*. Today we are going to talk about the effect that the media has on young people. In the studio today we have two students from a local college here in Manchester, Christina Waites and Mark Donaldson. First of all, Christina, how much, would you say, do media like TV influence you?
- Christina: Well when I was younger, say 13 or 14, I used to watch about six hours of TV a day and I guess I was influenced quite a lot by it. But now I'm 19 and I only watch about two hours in the evening, mostly soaps or talent shows. I spend most of my time on social networking websites or watch videos on the Internet that friends have said are cool.
- Radio presenter: And what about you, Mark?
- Mark: Well, I don't watch much TV, either. The only difference to Christina is that I watch about 6 or 7 hours of sports programmes a week. Apart from that I play online games with friends and watch my favourite series online.
- Radio presenter: Several surveys have found that a lot of the media that young people use have a negative effect on them, especially when it comes to body image. What do you think about that, Christina?
- Christina: Well I really don't like the way young women are portrayed in the media. In a lot of TV programmes the girls look like models or pop stars. We 'normal girls' get the feeling that we should be like them, and if we are not, then we think we're inferior. And another thing I don't like is the way alcohol is shown. The commercials show drinking alcohol as a "cool" thing to do. As a result I think a lot of teens who want to be "cool" often drink too much and can even end up binge-drinking.
- Radio presenter: Well, Mark, do you agree with Christina about the negative effect of the media?
- Mark: Yes I do. A lot of violence is shown by the media. When I think of some of the games my friends play that show murder, rape, armed robberies and so on, it is not surprising if young people lose touch with reality. They can become used to violence and tend to think such behaviour is normal and even become violent themselves.
- Radio presenter: So what do you think can be done, Mark?
- Mark: In my opinion, what's most important is to teach children and young people how to deal with modern media, and especially with social networking websites. Just think how these media influence the way that we, and children especially, see the world. I think such platforms should be open to everybody, but at the same time there should be some sort of control on what can be shown on these types of media.
- Christina: And I think you should just turn ...

3.13 Unit 13, 1

Radio host: Good morning and welcome to *Radio Seven*. My name's Mike Rogers and I'm your host this morning on "Milestones in Medicine", the radio show which keeps you up-to-date with the latest technological developments. The question we have for today's guest is what are the chances of cloning your own organ in order to replace a sick one? Professor Emily Hamilton is a research scientist in the field of bioengineering. We've asked her to give us an insight into the trend towards growing human organs. Good morning Professor Hamilton and thank you for joining us today.

Prof. Hamilton: Good morning, it's a pleasure to be here.

Radio host: First of all, what kind of patients would benefit from cloning organs?

Prof. Hamilton: We're talking about patients who suffer from organ failure, or whose organs are sick or damaged for some reason.

Radio host: I think the question on everyone's mind is how would you create a cloned organ?

Prof. Hamilton: What we basically do is we remove the nucleus from an unfertilized egg and replace it with the nucleus of a skin cell from the patient. This cell can then be grown into a complete organ and, in theory, will be a perfect genetic match for the patient's DNA. Of course, it'll still take us a couple of years until we can celebrate the final breakthrough.

Radio host: Professor Hamilton, that sounds like a difficult process. Why don't you just transplant organs? That should be much easier, shouldn't it?

Prof. Hamilton: Well, not really. Everyone knows about organ transplants, but what people don't realize is that there is a major problem with supply; for every organ that is donated there are literally hundreds of patients waiting to receive it. Cloned organs could be made as needed so patients wouldn't have to wait for an organ from a donor. And, since the organ will contain the patients' genes, it's more likely that the body will accept it.

Radio host: That does sound like a positive development, indeed. But there are still difficulties, aren't there?

Prof. Hamilton: I'm afraid there are, yes. Creating a complete organ is a lot more complicated than, say, creating a flap of skin to cover a wound. We're working on a technique which will help us to copy the form of an organ, such as the bean-shape of a kidney. And of course, the proper function of the organ is a challenge which will likely take decades to solve. Nevertheless, we've already successfully transplanted 'grown' windpipes into patients. So even though we're only in the early stages of developing cloning therapies, we're already helping patients to live longer and are improving their quality of life. And it looks like cloning will work with people of all ages.

Radio host: Thank you Professor Hamilton. One of our followers has just tweeted us with a question about ...

3.14 Unit 14, 1a

Radio presenter: Good morning. This is Jason Green on the "Energy Show". Last week we reported from the European climate conference. Government officials there expressed the view that there should be a greater focus on green technologies to help solve the problem of climate change. In the studio today I have two experts whose companies are doing innovative work on new green technologies. Our first guest is Susan Miller from *Severn Soft Cells*. Could you tell our listeners a little about the latest product that your company has developed, Susan?

Susan: Of course. At the present time we at *Severn Soft Cells* are developing a new generation of solar cells which includes a transparent solar cell.

Radio presenter: Could you give our listeners an idea of how the transparent solar cell works?

Susan: Well, just imagine a solar cell that looks like a piece of glass that is only one thousandth of a millimeter thick. This glass or cell transmits light that is invisible to the human eye and at the same time it converts ultraviolet light into electricity. This power which the solar cells supply can be used to extend the battery life of electronic devices considerably. Hopefully, one day we can use this transparent solar cell as the sole energy source for portable electronic devices, such as mobile phones and tablets. And another advantage of these new solar cells is that they are clear, in fact they look exactly like normal glass. So, in future, windows could even be made from these solar cells. The windows would then generate enough solar energy to supply appliances in the house.

Radio presenter: When do you intend to start selling your transparent solar cells?

Susan: Let's say in about three or four years' time. At the moment we only have a prototype, which already reduces the time between battery charges on mobile phones considerably. We are sure that our cells will replace rechargeable batteries in mobile phones completely in the future.

Radio presenter: That sounds promising. And now, John Skinner, your company is working on a similar project, isn't it?

John: Yes, that's right. We at *RecycleMore* are developing biodegradable batteries at the moment. At present about 22,000 tonnes of household batteries end up on landfill sites every year. And recycling rates are

extremely low – only about 10% of household batteries are in fact recycled. So my company has decided to look into the possibility of creating more efficient, biodegradable batteries that are environmentally friendly. We are working on a battery made of a wood-based substance called aerogel. Our target markets are portable computing and in-car electronic manufacturers. To give you an idea of how innovative this battery is let me tell you that the batteries that are on the market at the moment are only made of about 4% recyclable parts. Our aerogel-based batteries would be almost 100% recyclable.

Radio presenter: Thanks John. That is quite impressive. Well, listeners these are just a few of the energy saving innovations which have the potential to make energy production greener. What do you think about ... ?

3.15 Unit 14, 1b

Radio presenter: Welcome to *Radio 606*. I'm Phil Flute and on today's programme we are going to discuss what makes life here in London so stressful. From noise to pollution – the causes of stress in big cities are manifold. I have two guests in the studio today, Indira Khan and Tony Green, who want to talk about the things that make their lives here in London stressful. Indira, what makes your life in a big city like London so stressful?

Indira: Well, what makes me feel particularly stressed is the air pollution. You see, I suffer from asthma and I just hate breathing in all the fumes from the traffic here. I can't avoid it because my work is in the centre of London. Another thing which makes me feel stressed is that there are so many people living and working here that they start to feel anonymous. And when people feel anonymous, that gives them a "not my problem" attitude. This attitude leads them to bad habits like dropping their rubbish on the streets or spitting chewing gum on the ground. You see, I get very angry when I see people not caring for the environment.

Radio presenter: What about you, Tony? You work in London, too. What would you say makes your life here stressful?

Tony: The main thing that affects my stress levels is the constant pushing and jostling on the trains, on the tube, on the buses and even on escalators. Everybody seems to be in a rush. Even in their lunch breaks people are jostling one another in the shops and cafés. I think that if we all relaxed a little more we would get where we wanted to go – maybe it would take a little longer but we would be happier.

Indira: That's right. When I think of how I travel to work every day. I leave home in north London at seven in the morning and run to the bus stop to catch the number 14 bus to the nearest tube station. Then I jump off the bus, sprint up the hill to the tube station and run down the escalator to catch a Northern Line train to King's Cross. When I get there it's the same story – run, run, run to get into work for 8 o'clock.

Tony: Yes. Since my workplace has shifted from a small town just outside London to Oxford Street in the city centre my health has suffered.

Radio presenter: Would you mind telling us how?

Tony: Well about three months ago I started getting pains in my chest. It got so bad I went to the doctor and he told me that I was suffering from stress-related heart problems. Nothing acute, but I have to take medicine to help me combat the stress.

Radio presenter: What would you both say about ... ?

3.16 Unit 15, 1

Adviser: As an adviser from a human rights organization I would like to inform you about the work that we are currently doing as regards child exploitation in the tourist industry. With the growth of digital technology we can now get access to cheap flights and hotel accommodation all over the world. As a result, the tourist industry has grown at an astonishing speed over the last few years. However, the downside of this development is that holidaymakers – especially in developing countries – are brought into contact with children who are at risk of crimes such as child trafficking. A key point for us is the role of the tourist industry in employment. We are, of course, in favour of the development of jobs in the hotel business for young local people. However, these young people are also often at risk. They frequently have to work long hours, sometimes in dangerous conditions. We focus on helping to create decent working conditions and on promoting the rights of young hotel workers. In this respect, I am pleased to say, a number of leading hotel chains and tour operators are now working hand in hand with us.

Before I go on, I must stress that the leading tour operators are certainly NOT directly responsible for child sex tourism in any way and that a lot of these companies and hotel chains help us in our work. They help us by reporting any cases they may be aware of. Moreover, in cooperation with several

leading tour operators we are able to run a programme of e-learning workshops to provide extra training for hotel staff. The modules are all based on real-life cases and are designed to teach staff members at the hotels how to notice and deal with cases of child exploitation that they see in their hotel. This programme has been quite successful.

In quite a few countries where mass tourism has expanded and the infrastructure for tourism is being developed you can often see children involved in activities such as the construction of new hotels or in building roads. Here again, we have started to assist governments and the tourist industry in updating guidelines and standards to protect children. We have a long way to go but I can say with some certainty that we are beginning to get to the heart of these problems with the help of most of the tourist industry.