

<p>Example: 0. This programme is from</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>BBC Learning.</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>BBC Radio 4.</i>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>BBC World.</i>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>the BBC World Service.</i>
<p>1. The “Trojan Room“ was the</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	space lab.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	science lab.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	main lab.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	computer lab.
<p>2. This room was full of computers and</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	shelves on the walls.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	library books.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	computer screens.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	coffee pots.
<p>3. For their work, the scientists</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	wanted a new source of coffee.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	tested the effects of coffee.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	relied on coffee.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	needed a kitchen.
<p>4. Some were unhappy because they</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	worked in the same building.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	suffered from headaches.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	hated wasting their time.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	had too little coffee.
<p>5. They decided to do something because they</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	wanted equal opportunities.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ran out of time.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	fought for fair trade.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	felt persecuted.
<p>6. In 1993 these scientists</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	tried to market Skype.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	tested sound software for Skype.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	laid the foundations for Skype.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	developed online video for Skype.

7. Paul Jardetzky* had the idea to	<input type="checkbox"/>	invent a camera for computers.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	film a computer screen.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	direct a camera at a computer.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	connect a camera to a computer.
8. Quentin Stafford-Fraser* wrote software	<input type="checkbox"/>	to store images on holograms.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	to capture video files.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	for laptop computers.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	for individual computers.
9. The image displayed was	<input type="checkbox"/>	used as a screensaver.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	updated every hour.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	small in size.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	rich in colour.
10. Now most scientists	<input type="checkbox"/>	walked more than ever.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	knew when to start walking.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	drank more coffee than ever.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	did their work more efficiently.
11. Martin Johnson* managed to publish	<input type="checkbox"/>	twelve lines of text.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	screenshots online.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	a newsletter about coffee online.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	anti-virus software.
12. His invention became popular with	<input type="checkbox"/>	online traders.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	internet users.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	film lovers.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	computer hackers.
13. In 1993 web servers usually showed	<input type="checkbox"/>	the source code.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	the logos of their institutions.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	photos of the institutions' offices.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	film clips about their institutions.

14. Using this service was fun because the	<input type="checkbox"/>	users met in online chat rooms.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	image was always different.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	colours were always different.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	camera angle was always different.
15. At the time, publishing images online was	<input type="checkbox"/>	widely celebrated.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	nothing new.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	completely ignored.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	briefly mentioned.
16. The light was kept on because	<input type="checkbox"/>	the coffee pot was in a dark corner.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	the coffee pot was watched at night.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	it made the room look nice.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	it made finding the pot easy.
17. Tourists even	<input type="checkbox"/>	wanted their faces displayed online.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	tried to buy the coffee pot.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	paid for cups of coffee from it.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	came to see it.
18. The coffee pot was part of a	<input type="checkbox"/>	reality TV show.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Japanese TV show.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chinese TV show.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	BBC radio programme.
19. The coffee pot in a radio soap opera was front page news in	<input type="checkbox"/>	"Time" magazine.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	"The Times".
	<input type="checkbox"/>	"The New York Times".
	<input type="checkbox"/>	the "Daily Mail".
20. This story is really about the first	<input type="checkbox"/>	online viewing.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	internet forum.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	high-tech coffee machine.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	coffee advert.

TEST Listening Comprehension – ‘1993 The Trojan Room Coffee Pot’

Rebecca Kesby talks to the scientists.

- *Before listening, read everything and look up words you need.*
- *You will be able to listen twice.*
- *Note that the options give the meaning but not necessarily the original wording.*
- *Try out with a pencil first. Then mark clearly in ink before handing in this sheet.*
- *Tick the single box that comes closest to what you understand.*



The Trojan Room Coffee Pot

Listening Comprehension

Multiple Choice Test

Annotations

* **Names of interviewees**

- *Quentin Stafford-Fraser (British accent)*
- *Paul Jardetzky (American accent)*
- *Martin Johnson (Australian accent)*