Evidence in the Drawer

C1 Advanced · Work · about 2 min of audio

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Name _____ Date _____

Part 1 — Fill the gaps while you listen

1. A bicycle repair shop's drawer of broken spokes looked like clutter until the _____ began sorting them by fracture point.
2. Most breaks occurred near the hub, although _____ usually blamed potholes and rough roads.
3. One winter, a _____ rear wheel came back twice in a month, each time with another broken spoke.
4. The mechanic laid the _____ side by side and noticed that several had snapped at the same hooked end.
5. That repeated location _____ stress around the hub, not simply hard riding or one unlucky collision.
6. She checked tension across the wheel and found the drive side _____ tighter.
7. She evened the tension and replaced the damaged spokes, a small _____ that stopped the cycle of returns.
8. The drawer had seemed untidy, yet it made separate repairs _____ in a way memory alone could not.
9. More unexpectedly, it changed counter _____: customers began asking what previous work might have contributed to a failure.
10. The record was hardly _____, since only broken parts returned to the shop, not spokes that endured the same roads.
11. Its value lay _____, because fragments turned recurring failures into questions that routine success could not raise.
12. A workshop, it turned out, could learn from what it _____, provided it did not mistake a clue for proof.

Part 2 — Write every sentence you hear

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Answer key

Part 1 — the missing words

1. mechanic 2. customers 3. commuter's 4. fragments 5. suggested 6. markedly 7. adjustment 8. comparable 9. conversations 10. scientific 11. elsewhere 12. discarded

Part 2 — the full transcript

1. A bicycle repair shop's drawer of broken spokes looked like clutter until the mechanic began sorting them by fracture point.
2. Most breaks occurred near the hub, although customers usually blamed potholes and rough roads.
3. One winter, a commuter's rear wheel came back twice in a month, each time with another broken spoke.
4. The mechanic laid the fragments side by side and noticed that several had snapped at the same hooked end.
5. That repeated location suggested stress around the hub, not simply hard riding or one unlucky collision.
6. She checked tension across the wheel and found the drive side markedly tighter.
7. She evened the tension and replaced the damaged spokes, a small adjustment that stopped the cycle of returns.
8. The drawer had seemed untidy, yet it made separate repairs comparable in a way memory alone could not.
9. More unexpectedly, it changed counter conversations: customers began asking what previous work might have contributed to a failure.
10. The record was hardly scientific, since only broken parts returned to the shop, not spokes that endured the same roads.
11. Its value lay elsewhere, because fragments turned recurring failures into questions that routine success could not raise.
12. A workshop, it turned out, could learn from what it discarded, provided it did not mistake a clue for proof.

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