

CONTENTS

Lesson 1	1
Lesson 2	14
Lesson 3	24
Lesson 4	33
Lesson 5	44
Lesson 6	53
Lesson 7	63
Lesson 8	74
Lesson 9	84
Lesson 10	93
Lesson 11	103
Lesson 12	112
Lesson 13	119
Lesson 14	130
Lesson 15	140
Lesson 16	151
Lesson 17	159
Lesson 18	169
Lesson 19	179
Lesson 20	192
Lesson 21	202
Lesson 22	211
Lesson 23	220
Lesson 24	229
Lesson 25	238
Lesson 26	249

Lesson 27	.....	260
Lesson 28	.....	271
Lesson 29	.....	282
Lesson 30	.....	290
Lesson 31	.....	299
Lesson 32	.....	312
Lesson 33	.....	319
Lesson 34	.....	328
Lesson 35	.....	336
Lesson 36	.....	344

Lesson One

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

compère	Jason Douglas
monitor	Terry Donovan
lane	Pauline
brilliant	Balaclava
baseball	East Ham
classics	Graham Smith
fabulous	Sydney
marathon	Fraser
hang out	Stanley Hooper
salon	Hollywood
	Maria Montrose
	Charles Orson
	David George
	Dad
	Suzanne Brown
	Dickens
	Shakespeare
	Martin Luther King, Jr.
	Adolfo Vasquez
	Sophia Loren
	Linda Montgomery

Bruce Springsteen

II. Cultural Notes:

1. Martin Luther King, Jr.

US black civil-right leader (1929-68). An outstanding orator, he followed principles of nonviolent resistance in organizing demonstrations against racial inequality and was one of the leaders of the Great March to Washington in 1963, joined by over 250,000 people. His campaigns contributed to the passing of the Civil Rights Act (1964) and the Voting Rights Act (1965) and earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.

2. Sophia Loren

Italian film actress (1934-). From working as extra and then a supporting actress, she worked her way up to international stardom in such films as *Two Women* (1961), *The Millionairess* (1962), *Marriage Italian Style* (1964), and *The Cassandra Crossing* (1977). She was married to the Italian film producer Carlo Ponti.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: This Is Your Life!

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. "This Is Your Life" is _____.
 - a. the most popular programme on British and American television
 - b. one of the most popular programmes on British and American radio

- c. one of the most popular programmes on British and American television
2. "This Is Your Life" is a _____ programme.
- a. weekly
 - b. monthly
 - c. daily
3. The programme is recorded in _____.
- a. studio 4
 - b. studio 3
 - c. studio 2
4. The programme begins at _____.
- a. 6.45
 - b. 7.55
 - c. 8.00
5. The subject of tonight's show will be _____.
- a. Terry Donovan
 - b. Jason Douglas
 - c. Pauline
6. Camera _____ will be at the studio entrance.
- a. four
 - b. three
 - c. two

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The person invited to "This Is Your Life" does not know that he or she will be the subject of the programme.
2. () The subject can meet only friends and relatives from his or her past at the studio.

3. () Terry Donovan is the compère only for tonight's show.
4. () Jason Douglas will arrive at the studio at eight sharp.
5. () Jason will be sitting in the middle for most of the show.
6. () Usually the guests wait in Room 401 and Pauline tells them when they should enter.

C. Identification. Match each name in Column I with a description in Column II to identify the person.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Jason Douglas | (a) Jason's English teacher |
| (2) Terry Donovan | (b) the subject of tonight's |
| (3) Pauline | programme |
| (4) Susan Fraser | (c) an actress who worked with |
| (5) Stanley Hooper | Jason in 1974 |
| (6) Maria Montrose | (d) the compère |
| (7) Charles Orson | (e) a director |
| | (f) the person who waits with |
| | the guests in Room 401 |
| | (g) Jason's sister |

Answer: (1) — () (2) — () (3) — () (4) — ()
 (5) — () (6) — () (7) — ()

D. Complete the following résumé for Jason Douglas.

Name: Jason Douglas

Former name: _____

Profession: _____

Date of birth: _____

1952: _____

1958: _____

1966: _____

1969: _____

1973: _____

1974: _____

Task 2: What Are Your Ambitions?

A. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. Where is the interviewer from?

2. Why does he ask these questions?

3. How many people have been interviewed?

4. How many questions does each interviewee answer?

5. What are the questions?

B. Fill in the following chart with answers that each interviewee gives to the questions.

	Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2	Interviewee 3	Interviewee 4
Question 1				
Question 2				
Question 3				
Question 4				
Question 5				
Question 6				

Section Two:

In Your Own Words

I. Vocabulary:

remarkable

Patricia Newell

hypnotist (hypnotise)

Trevor Cartridge

stuffy

Julius Caesar

ashore

soak

II. Cultural Note;

1. Julius Caesar

Roman general and statesman (100-44 BC), whose career marked the end of the Roman Republic.

III. Exercises;

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. When does the programme "In Your Own Words" start?
 - a. 10.50.
 - b. 10.15.
 - c. 9.50.
2. What is the programme about?
 - a. Patricia will tell stories about some unusual people.
 - b. Some people are invited to tell their unusual stories.
 - c. Anyone can be invited to talk about themselves in their own words.
3. What does Trevor Cartridge do?
 - a. He is a dentist.
 - b. He is a soldier.
 - c. He is an announcer.
4. Where does he work and live?
 - a. In Paris.
 - b. In Rome.
 - c. In London.
5. What is Trevor's story mainly about?
 - a. How he gave up smoking.
 - b. How he became interested in hypnotism.

- c. His experience as a soldier in the army of Julius Caesar.
- 6. Where did Trevor live two thousand years ago according to his story?
 - a. In Britain.
 - b. In France.
 - c. In Italy.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () When Trevor decided to stop smoking, he gave it up at once.
- 2. () Trevor became interested in hypnotism because a hypnotist helped him give up smoking.
- 3. () The hypnotist told Trevor that hypnotism could also help him remember his past life and, of course, Trevor believed him immediately.
- 4. () After being hypnotised, Trevor could only remember the night he landed in Britain as a soldier of the Roman army.

C. Fill in the following chart with information about the journey the Roman army made according to Trevor.

Designation: D Company

Number of men: _____

Journey from _____ to _____

Means of transport: _____

Weather conditions: _____

Food: _____

Drink: _____

Condition of weapons after landing: _____

Fighting: _____

Equipment lost or damaged: _____

Soldiers killed or wounded: _____

D. Point out what is not true in Trevor's story.

E. Fill in the blanks according to what you hear on the tape.

1. It was a _____, _____ night. There were a hundred _____ in the boat. We were all _____, because the weather was _____ and most people were _____, because it was very _____.
2. We thought we were going to die. In the end the boat was _____, and we all _____. I remember _____ water, and _____ beach. The water was _____ and it was a _____ night.
3. Finally another boat _____, and we _____ the other soldiers. I remember _____, and getting _____, and _____. It was wonderful. We were _____, too.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

discriminate
workaholic

Clarke

II. Study Skills: How to Predict?

When you listen to a person speaking your own language, in many situations you can be one step ahead of the speaker. You can very often predict what that person is going to say next - perhaps not always the exact words, but at least the main ideas. Have you ever found yourself finishing other people's sentences for them? This is often something we do without even thinking about it. The more you can predict, the easier it becomes to understand - in a foreign language too. In fact, you will probably be surprised at how much you can predict in English. Train yourself to predict as much as possible. Do this consciously. There are many things which can help you to predict while you are listening, for example:

1. how much you know about; the topic
the situation
the country in which the language
is spoken
2. intonation, for example: When presenting a list, rising intonation signals that more items will follow and a falling intonation signals the end of the list: I'd like to buy some eggs, cheese, tomatoes and a cake.
3. signals such as: 'I'm afraid that ...' (signals something negative will follow) 'There's one point I'd like to make ...' (signals an opinion will follow)

The phrases in group 3 are called semantic markers.

They serve as signals for the meaning and structure of the lecture or text. They tell us how the ideas are organized. There are many

other semantic markers in English, which are classified here according to their function.

1. The markers used for listing, such as:

firstly	thirdly
in the first place	my next point is
secondly	last/finally
2. Markers that show us the cause and effect relationship between one idea and another;

so	because
therefore	since
thus (we see)	
3. Markers which indicate that the speaker or writer is going to illustrate his ideas by giving examples;

for instance	an example/instance of this
for example	was . . .
let's take . . .	
4. Markers that introduce an idea which runs against what has been said, or is going to be said;

but	and yet
nevertheless	although
on the other hand	
5. Markers which indicate that the speaker or writer is about to sum up his message, or part of it;

to summarize
in other words
what I have been saying is this
it amounts to this
if I can just sum up
6. Semantic markers used to express a time relationship;

previously

while

when

it is worth noting

8. Markers used to re-phrase what has already been said, or to introduce a definition:

to put it another way

that is to say

if

assuming that

unless

These are only a few examples of semantic markers. Train yourself to listen for these key words and phrases.

Task 1: Learning to Predict

Listen to the following sentences. When you hear "pause", stop your recorder and guess what the speaker is going to say next. Discuss your answer with your classmates and then let the speaker finish his or her sentence.

1. Answer: _____

Reason : _____

2. Hint: the first speaker is a guest complaining about the conditions of Room 43 which is a single room. The second speaker is a hotel clerk who suggests that the guest move to a double room.

Answer : _____

Reason : _____

3. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

4. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

5. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

6. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

7. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraphs will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Two

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

documentary

Charlton Heston

synching up

log book

take

soundtrack

sequence

discard

initial

dubbing

neg

soylent

ouch

soybean

cracker

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Film Editing

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of the statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () According to the film editor, many people think that film editing is simply sticking pieces of film together.
2. () According to the film editor, it takes an average of four

to five weeks for him to edit a film.

3. () "Synching up" and "logging" are often done by the editor's assistant.
4. () After the "fine cut" is made the film editor can enjoy watching the film.

B. Fill in the following blanks to give a clear picture of what needs to be done before a film is ready for distribution.

1. The assistant :

- a. _____ which means _____

- b. _____ which means _____

2. The film editor :

- a. _____
- b. _____

- c. _____

3. Others :

- a. _____
- b. _____ which means _____

- c. _____

Task 2: A Vision of the Future

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. What did the woman do last night?
 - a. She watched TV.
 - b. She went to a movie.
 - c. She went to New York.
2. Who is Charlton Heston?
 - a. The man in the dialogue.
 - b. An actor performing in *Soylent Green*.
 - c. A person in the story of *Soylent Green*.
3. What is the film about?
 - a. Life in New York in 2022.
 - b. Life in New York in 2020.
 - c. Life in New York in 2002.
4. How many people does New York have in the movie?
 - a. Eight million.
 - b. Fourteen million.
 - c. Forty million.
5. Which of the following mentioned in the film is not a result of pollution?
 - a. The soil produces nothing.
 - b. New York has ninety degree weather all year long.
 - c. People ride bicycles instead of driving cars.
6. Which of the following is made out of ocean plants?
 - a. Soylent red.
 - b. Soylent yellow.
 - c. Soylent green.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () In the movie only rich people can have real food.
2. () Most people eat crackers.
3. () Greenhouse effect is a result of pollution.
4. () The woman believes that the film is a true prediction of the future, though the man disagrees with her.

C. Fill in the following blanks to give a clear picture of the problems New York faces in the movie.

1. Over population: New York has _____ people.
2. Housing shortage: Most people _____. Thousands _____. People who do have a place to live have to _____.
3. The soil is so polluted that _____. The air is so polluted that _____.
4. Most people have no real food. They eat something called _____: _____, _____, and _____. The first _____ are made out of _____. The _____ is made out of _____.
5. New York has _____ weather all year long.
6. Fuel shortages: There is so little _____ that people have to _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

reservation	Christopher Columbus
aborigine	Ireland
convict	Mario
goldrush	Helena
sugar-cane	Queensland
coastline	Sydney
vineyard	Juan

II. Cultural Note;

1. Queensland

The second largest state of Australia, situated in the north-east. It is Australia's most decentralized region, containing approximately one third of all Australian urban centres. It has an area of 1,728,000 square kms with a population of two million (1980). The capital city is Brisbane.

III. Exercises;

Task 1: American Indians

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. When did Christopher Columbus arrive in what he believed to be "India"?

2. Why did he call the native Americans "Indians"?

3. How did the Indians treat the early settlers?

4. Why did the Europeans start to take the land from the Indians?

5. How did the Indians think of the land?

6. How did the Indians react when the white began to take their land?

7. What was the result?

8. How are the Indians and the White Man portrayed in Hollywood films?

B. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. Which of the following word describes the relationship between the Indians and the early settlers?

- a. Friendly.
- b. Estranged.
- c. Hostile.

2. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?

- a. Peanuts.
- b. Corn.
- c. Potatoes.

3. Which of the following does not describe the land the Indians were left with?

- a. Too cold.

- b. Too hot.
 - c. Too dry.
4. Which of the following does not explain why the White Man took land from the "reservations"?
- a. It had important minerals in it.
 - b. He wanted to make national parks there.
 - c. He needed more land for new immigrants.

Task 2: New Australians

A. Identification:

1. Match a name in Column I with a place in Column II to find where the person is from.

Column I	Column II
(1) Margaret	a. Greece
(2) Mario	b. Italy
(3) Helena	c. Spain
(4) Juan	d. Scotland

Answer: (1)—() (2)—()

(3)—() (4)—()

2. Write in Column II the number connected with each event mentioned in Column I.

Column I	Column II
(1) The population of Australia	(a) _____
(2) The number of Aborigines	(b) _____
(3) Gold was discovered	(c) _____
(4) People went to Australia from 1851 to 1861	(d) _____

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it

is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Most of the settlers in Australia came from Britain until 1850.
2. () Many of the immigrants to Australia from 1851 to 1861 were from China, because China is near to Australia.
3. () The Italians dominate the sugar industry of Australia.
4. () The Greeks are the fourth largest national group in Australia, after the British, the Scottish and the Italians.
5. () The Greeks went to work in vineyards or coalmines or started cafes and bars and restaurants.
6. () Many Greeks went to Australia after WWII because the conditions in Greece were bad, whereas Australia offered to pay the boat fare to Australia.

C. Fill in the blanks with events connected with the following time expressions.

1. Italians

- a. the 1850s and 1860s: _____

- b. 1891: _____

- c. the end of the nineteenth century: _____

2. Greeks

- a. 1830: _____

- b. the 1860s: _____
- c. 1890: _____

d. after WW II: _____

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

curry

Malc

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Learning to Predict

Listen to the following sentences. When you hear "pause", stop your recorder and guess what the speaker is going to say next. Discuss your answer with your classmates and then let the speaker finish his or her sentence.

1. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

2. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

3. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

4. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

5. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

6. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Three

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

slip	Brian
warranty	Weaver
expire	Robin Stuart
defective	
nag	
crumb	
courtship	
intermediary	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: I Don't See It That Way

A. Conversation One:

1. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

(1) The customer comes to the shop _____.

- a. to repair his cassette player
- b. to have his cassette player repaired
- c. to complain about his cassette player

(2) The clerk refuses to repair the cassette player for free because _____.

- a. the customer's warranty is expired

- b. the customer dropped it off a building and ruined it himself
- c. the customer bought the cassette player more than six months ago

2. Give brief answers to the following questions.

(1) When did the customer buy the cassette player?

(2) What's wrong with the cassette player now?

(3) How long is the cassette player guaranteed to free repairment?

(4) When did the warranty run out?

3. Fill in the following blanks.

(1) Customer: Well, but you can _____ a little bit.

Clerk: ... _____ you. Then we'll have to _____ everybody.

(2) Pay for this is _____. I mean, surely you're going to _____ this cassette player.

(3) Clerk: Well, sir, I'm sorry, you should have _____ earlier.

Customer: But surely you won't _____ ten days _____ this.

B. Conversation Two:

1. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

(1) When does the dialogue take place?

- a. A weekday afternoon.
- b. A weekday evening.
- c. A weekend evening.

(2) What is the agreement between husband and wife?

- a. They two will share the housework.
- b. The wife should remind the husband about his housework.
- c. The husband should clean the living room when it looks dirty.

2. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

(1) () The man hasn't vacuumed the living room or cleaned the bedroom because he is tired.

(2) () Though the woman is tired too, she has already done her share of the housework.

(3) () The wife hopes that the husband will do the housework voluntarily, but the husband's eyes are not sensitive to dirt.

(4) () The husband does not think that cleanliness is very important.

C. Conversation Three:

1. Give brief answers to the following questions.

(1) Is Bob married or single?

(2) How long has Bob worked for the company?

(3) What's his attitude towards work?

(4) What's his purpose of speaking to Mr Weaver?

(5) What's Mr Weaver's comment on Bob's work?

(6) What does Mr Weaver suggest that Bob should do?

(7) What does Bob threaten to do if he can't get the raise?

(8) What's Mr Weaver's answer?

Task 2: Marriage Customs

A. Fill in the blanks to give a brief outline of the talk.

Speaker: _____

Topic: _____

In the West marriage is a _____.

In India _____ is very common. The young couple meet for the first time _____.

In Japan _____ still take place. But the young couple get a chance _____ and if one of them says 'Oh, no, I could never marry him or her', they _____. If they like one another, then _____.

In parts of Africa polygamy is quite common. A man can have

_____.

Conclusion: Professor Stuart believes that various forms of arranged marriage have _____

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () In the West people believe that marriage should be based on romantic love.
2. () In Japan marriage is often arranged by an intermediary, usually the girl's aunt.
3. () According to the professor, though polygamy sounds fine from the man's point of view, the man in fact takes on a great responsibility and economic burden.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

gurn	Dracula
extraction	Rosemary
painkiller	
hiccup	
key down	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: At the Dentist's

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. Why does the dentist ask the man to open his mouth wide?

- a. To give him a general check-up.
 - b. To give him an injection.
 - c. To pull out one of his teeth.
2. Why doesn't the patient open his mouth?
 - a. He hates to have injections.
 - b. His tooth aches.
 - c. He hates the dentist.
3. Why does the dentist want to give the patient an injection?
 - a. To let him sleep so that he won't be so noisy.
 - b. To rob him while he is asleep.
 - c. To reduce the pain while the tooth is being pulled out.
4. What does the dentist finally give the man?
 - a. An injection.
 - b. A pull-out.
 - c. Some painkillers.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The patient has come to see the dentist because his tooth has been aching for a week.
2. () The injection will only freeze the area around the tooth rather than let the patient go to sleep.
3. () The patient doesn't want to watch in the mirror in front of him because he'll faint.
4. () According to the dentist, the patient will make up the blood that he will lose in a night.
5. () The dentist is angry with the patient because he is wasting her precious time.
6. () The patient will probably have his tooth pulled out next

week.

Task 2: Hiccups

A. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. Why does the man call Rosemary?

2. How long has he been hiccupping?

3. What has he tried to do?

4. What does Rosemary finally suggest?

5. What's the result?

B. Identification. Match the suggestions Rosemary has made in Column I with the man's reaction in Column II.

Column I

Column II

(1) Hold the breath.

(a) Never heard of that.

(2) Drink from the other
side of a glass.

(b) Hiccupped in the middle.

(3) Key down the back
of his neck.

(c) Won't be frightened when
knowing it beforehand.

(4) Put a coin on the
forehead.

(d) Dropping water all over
the carpet.

(e) That's for nose bleeding.

(5) Have to be frightened.

Answer: (1)—() (2)—() (3)—() (4)—()
(5)—()

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

garlic

chip

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Learning to Predict

Listen to the following sentences. When you hear "pause", stop your recorder and guess what the speaker is going to say next. Discuss your answer with your classmates and then let the speaker finish his or her sentence.

1. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

2. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

3. Hint: The woman is asking the man to buy a pack of fish
and chips from a nearby shop.

Answer: _____

Reason: _____

4. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

5. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

6. Answer: _____
Reason: _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Four

Section One :

I. Vocabulary :

flurry	Marsha Davenport
update	Seattle
toxic	San Diego
contaminate	Oklahoma
beverage	Houston
pint	Miami
billboard	Montreal
prohibit	Toronto
tie	Charles Mckay
	Delta
	Sarah Cooper
	Jerry Ryan
	Argentina
	Haiti

II. Cultural Notes :

1. Seattle

A city in the state of Washington, USA. It is Alaska's main supply port.

2. San Diego

A city on San Diego Bay, California, USA.

3. Oklahoma City

Capital of Oklahoma on the North Canadian River, USA. Founded in 1889, it expanded rapidly following the discovery of oil. Today it is a commercial, industrial, and distribution centre for an oil-producing and agricultural area.

4. Miami

A city and port on Biscayne Bay, Florida. A major tourist resort and retirement centre, it grew during the Florida land boom of the 1920s and includes now Coral Gables and Miami Beach.

5. Montreal

A Canadian city and port in Quebec, on Montreal Island at the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Canada's largest city, it is also the greatest transportation, trade, and manufacturing centre. Two thirds of the population is French speaking, making it the second largest French-speaking city in the world.

6. Toronto

Capital of Ontario, Canada. On Lake Ontario, it is Canada's second largest city.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: Weather Forecast

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The weather reporter for today is _____.
 - a. Marsha
 - b. Peter
 - c. Margaret
2. The weather report covers the weather activity of _____.

- a. the United States
- b. Canada
- c. the United States and Canada

B. Fill in the following chart.

	Weather Description	Temperature
British Columbia down to northern California		
Seattle		
Southern California		
San Diego		
Midwest		
Oklahoma City		
Houston		
Miami		
New York City		
Montreal		
Toronto		

Task 2: The 5 O'clock News

A. Fill in the following chart.

Title	Name	Summary of the Report
News anchor		
Consumer reporter		
Sports announcer		

B. Give brief answers to the following questions based on the news report.

1. What happened to Delta yesterday?

2. Why did that happen?

3. When were suspicions first aroused?

4. How many people telephoned the hospital?

5. What did they complain of?

6. What did the investigation reveal?

7. What have government authorities ordered?

C. True or False Questions; Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false (based on the consumer report).

1. () A recent study of 70,000 Canadians shows that drinking beer moderately is better than drinking no beer at all.
2. () Researchers haven't yet discovered why drinking beer moderately is good for health.
3. () According to the study, drinking a little beer every day is better than drinking a lot at one time.
4. () Legislation was introduced today to make it illegal to produce cigarettes, cigars, or any other tobacco products.
5. () The legislation would also prevent tobacco manufacturers to sponsor any kind of public events.
6. () Cigarette manufacturers insist that the legislation would be useless, and this had already been proved in parts of the country.

D. Fill in the following blanks (based on the sports report).

Teams Playing		Result
(1) Mexico	—	_____
(2) _____	— Argentina	_____
(3) _____	— Haiti	_____
(with _____ left to go)		

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

ballet	Brooklyn
ration	Benny Gross
nervy	Kimberley Martins
	Madonna
	Rothmans
	Doris Bradley
	Keith

II. Cultural Note:

1. Brooklyn

One of the five boroughs of New York City, USA, situated at the southwestern end of Long Island. It has an area of 210 square km, population 2.2 million (1980).

III. Exercises:

Task 1: What Do You Like For Entertainment?

A. Fill in the following blanks.

Reporter: Deborah Tyler

Interviewee: Students of the _____

Major: Benny Gross— _____

Kimberley Martins— _____

B. Fill in the following chart about how often Benny and Kimberley go to the eight forms of artistic entertainment.

	Benny	Kimberley
(1) Art gallery		
(2) Ballet		
(3) Classic concerts		
(4) Exhibition		
(5) Folk concert		
(6) Opera		
(7) Pop concert		
(8) Theatre		

- C. Re-arrange the forms of artistic entertainment that Benny and Kimberley like, beginning with the form that each one likes best.

Benny: ()—()—()—()—()—()

Kimberley: ()—()—()—()—()—()

Task 2: Are You A Heavy Smoker?

- A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- () The conversation probably takes place at the cigarettes counter in a large supermarket.
- () Mrs Bradley has bought ten packets of cigarettes for herself.
- () The interviewer asks Mrs Bradley questions for a survey on smokers' habits.
- () Though Mrs Bradley is in a hurry, she finally agrees to

answer the questions.

5. () Mrs Bradley says that she smokes because she wants to be relaxed.
6. () The interviewer himself is a smoker, too.

B. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. A Silk Cut costs _____.
 - a. one pound forty-four
 - b. twenty-six pence
 - c. thirty-eight pence
2. Mrs Bradley gives the salesgirl _____.
 - a. four pounds
 - b. five pounds
 - c. six pounds
3. Mrs Bradley smokes _____ a week.
 - a. three cigarettes
 - b. twenty cigarettes
 - c. sixty cigarettes
4. Mrs Bradley will describe her husband as _____.
 - a. a chain smoker
 - b. a heavy smoker
 - c. a light smoker
5. Mr Bradley has never smoked _____.
 - a. a pipe
 - b. a cigar
 - c. a cigarette
6. Mrs Bradley has _____.
 - a. no children

b. a daughter

c. a son

C. Fill in the following chart about Mrs Bradley's smoking experience.

Name: _____

Sex: _____

Age: _____

Amount: _____

First experience:

Time: _____

Place: _____

Offered by: _____

Feeling: _____

Later; started smoking _____ a day and gradually
_____.

Experience of giving up smoking; twice

1. Time: _____

Reason: _____

Result: _____

2. Time: _____

Reason: _____

Result: _____

Time when she smokes most;

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Time when she never smokes;

1. _____

2. _____

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

roller-skate

foam

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Learning to Predict

Listen to the following sentences. When you hear "pause", stop your recorder and guess what the speaker is going to say next. Discuss your answer with your classmates and then let the speaker finish his or her sentence.

1. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

2. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

3. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

4. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

5. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

6. Answer: _____

Reason: _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Five

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

exorbitant	Herbert Wilson
excursion	Isle of Wight
stopover	Jersey
	Bush
	Teheran
	Kuwait
	Athens
	Cairo

II. Exercises:

Task 1: An Unpleasant Trip

A. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. Where did Mr and Mrs Wilson go for their summer holiday?

2. How did they feel about the tour?

3. What did Mr Wilson decide to do when they returned home?

4. What is Happytours?

5. What did Mr Wilson complain about in his letter?

6. What will the Wilsons do in the future?

B. Fill in the blanks with the words used in the brochure and by Mr Wilson to describe the hotel and travel arrangement.

	Brochure	Mr Wilson
Hotel		
Service		
Food		
Atmosphere		
Journey home		

Task 2: At the Travel Agency

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

- Miss Bush comes to the travel agency to _____.
 - ask for some information
 - buy a ticket
 - talk to a friend
- Miss Bush's main purpose of the trip is _____.
 - sightseeing in Australia and the Far East
 - visiting a friend in Cairo
 - attending a conference in Sydney
- Miss Bush will probably buy _____.

- a. an excursion fare
 - b. a full return ticket
 - c. a single ticket
4. The full fare costs _____.
- a. 1402 pounds
 - b. 1204 pounds
 - c. 2104 pounds
5. Miss Bush's trip will probably be _____.
- a. London—Sydney—Cairo
 - b. London—Kuwait—Sydney
 - c. London—Cairo—Sydney
6. Miss Bush will probably come to the travel agency again _____.
- a. the day after tomorrow
 - b. next week
 - c. in two weeks

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () Miss Bush's conference in Sydney will last for three weeks.
- 2. () Miss Bush thinks that the full return fare is better than the excursion fare because she can have a stopover.
- 3. () Miss Bush wants to visit not only Australia but also the Far East this time.
- 4. () Though Miss Bush thinks that the full return ticket is quite expensive, she will accept that because it is once in a lifetime.
- 5. () Though Miss Bush is used to travelling by air, she's

still frightened this time.

6. () A friend of Miss Bush's in Cairo is also going to attend the conference in Sydney.

C. Fill in the blanks with the two things that Miss Bush will do.

1. Persuade _____, who are also going to the conference, _____.
2. Persuade _____

Section Two:

A Saturday Afternoon

I. Vocabulary:

imposing	Gillian
panama	St Alfred
mansion	Carmichael
certify	Maurice Featherstone
lounge	

II. Exercises:

- A. Identification. Identify briefly the following characters in the story.

Name	Identification
Gillian	_____
Dr Carmichael	_____
Maurice Featherstone	_____

B. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. St Alfred's Hospital is considered most exclusive because _____.
 - a. it accepts all people with mental illness
 - b. it only accepts people with serious mental illness
 - c. it only accepts extremely rich people with mental illness
2. Gillian parked her car _____.
 - a. outside the hospital gates
 - b. outside the main entrance of the hospital building
 - c. in the park of the hospital
3. Gillian came to the hospital to _____.
 - a. research on the problems of long-stay patients
 - b. solve the problems of Maurice Featherstone
 - c. be a doctor in the hospital
4. After Maurice entered the hospital, _____.
 - a. he never went out
 - b. he only went to the village on weekends
 - c. he only went out to see flower shows
5. Maurice had been the gardener of the hospital for _____ years.
 - a. forty-five
 - b. thirty-five
 - c. twenty
6. Maurice returned to the hospital for his birthday party _____.
 - a. before 4 o'clock
 - b. at 4 o'clock
 - c. after 4 o'clock

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The first time Gillian met Maurice, he was watering the flowerbeds near the gates of the hospital.
2. () If you want to see Mr Carmichael in his office, you should go through the main door, turn right, walk down to the end of the corridor. It's the last but one door on the right.
3. () Dr Carmichael knew that Gillian was coming.
4. () Gillian interviewed the patients during the day and write up results in the evening.
5. () Dr Carmichael never asked Gillian to interview Maurice, because Maurice was already a normal person in his mind.
6. () Maurice did not set fires in the hospital because he had never been given a chance.
7. () Gillian tried to persuade Maurice to leave the hospital, but Maurice was unwilling to do so.
8. () The end of the story suggests that it was Maurice who set the fire.

D. Fill in the blanks with information about Maurice.

Name: _____

Sex: _____

Age: _____

Appearance: _____

Temperament: _____

Length of stay in the hospital, _____

Reasons for entering the hospital:

1. When he was seventeen, _____
2. Over the next few years, _____
3. Later _____

Visits from family members: _____

Bills: _____

E. Fill in the blanks.

1. Gillian felt _____ as the porter _____ and _____.
2. Some of the patients were _____ and _____, some seemed almost _____. Only one or two had to be _____. She found it hard to believe that _____ had been thought _____.
3. She arranged _____ to give him a party. They wanted it to be _____ and Dr Carimicheal agreed to _____. There was a _____ in the village. Maurice seemed _____. The cook had made _____ and the staff had _____.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

aural

perception

II. Exercises :

Task 1: Learning to Predict

Listen to the following sentences. When you hear "pause" stop your recorder and guess what the speaker is going to say next. Discuss your answer with your classmates and then let the speaker finish his or her sentence.

1. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

2. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

3. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

4. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

5. Answer : _____

Reason : _____

6. Answer : _____

Reason: _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Six

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

eucalyptus	Skinner
raspberry	Waterloo
cypress	
cowshed	
granary	
dip	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: In the Path of the Earthquake

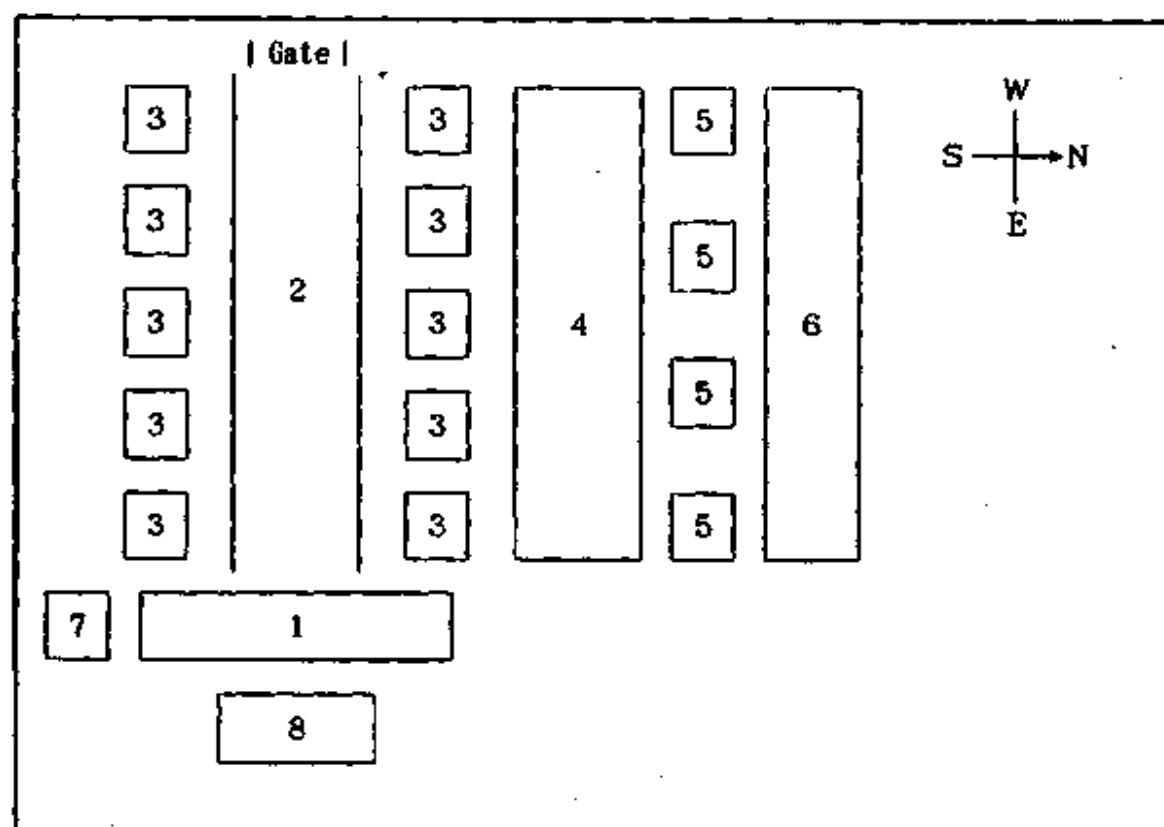
A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () On the day when the earthquake took place, Mr Skinner got up at about a quarter to five because he wanted to milk the cows earlier that day.
2. () When the earthquake came, Mrs Skinner was in the kitchen preparing breakfast.
3. () Mrs Skinner tried to run out of the kitchen and went into the rose-garden, because it was safer there.
4. () Jack Skinner was the husband's name.
5. () Mr Skinner was running after the cows, because he was frightened by the earthquake and didn't know what to do.

6. () Everything on the Skinners' farm moved five metres to the south during the quake.

B. Map 1 is a layout of the Skinners' farm. Mark out the plants and buildings in the map. Then in map 2 draw a new plan of the Skinners' farm after the quake.

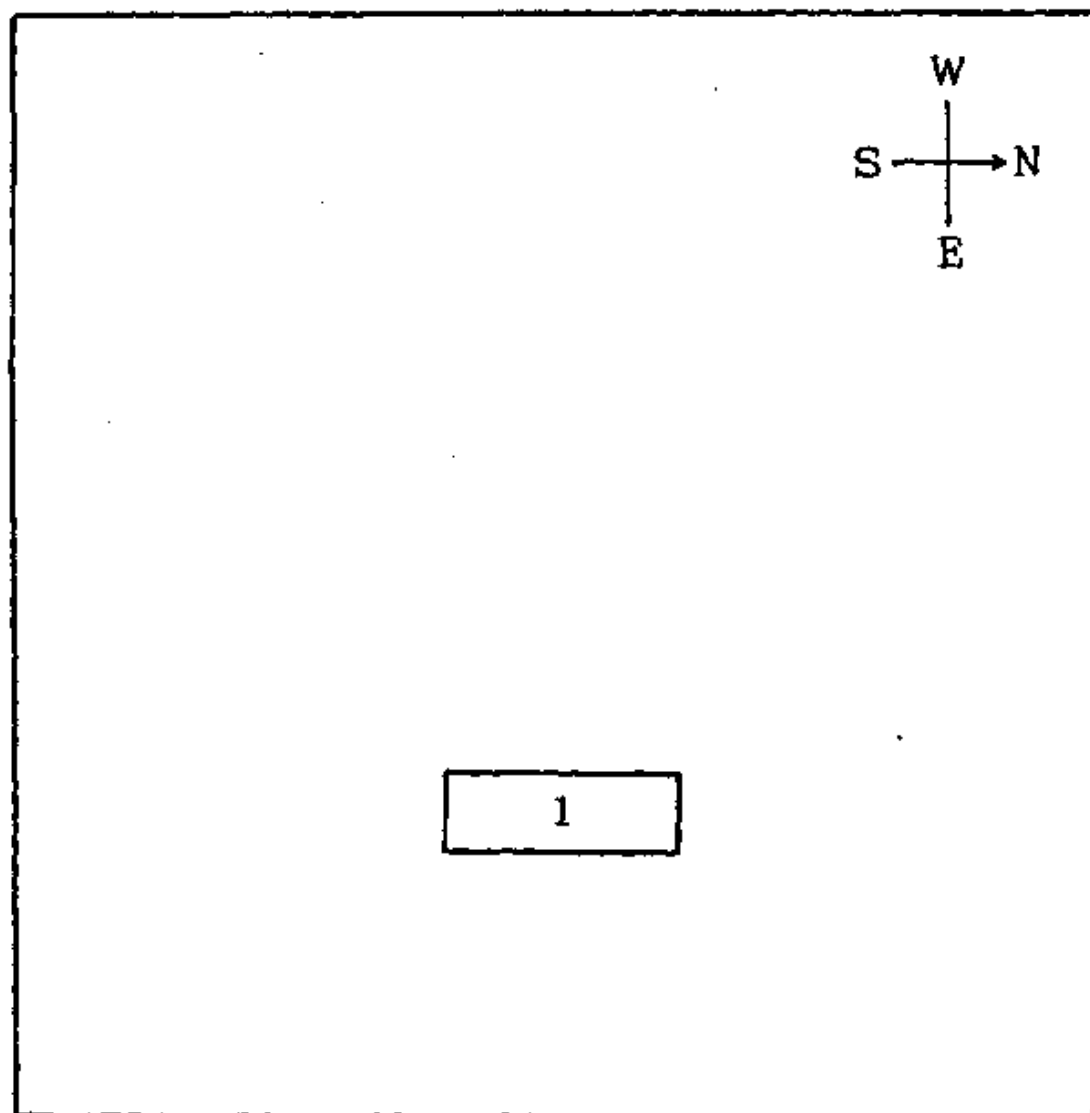
Map 1:



1. _____
3. _____
5. _____
7. _____

2. _____
4. _____
6. _____
8. _____

Map 2:



Task 2: A Funny Thing Happened to Me ...

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The speaker went to London not to buy _____.
 - a. Christmas presents
 - b. books
 - c. Christmas cards
2. The speaker wanted to catch the early afternoon train not because _____.
 - a. it was the only train back
 - b. he didn't like the noise of London
 - c. he had made some arrangements for that evening
3. The train he wanted to catch was the _____ train.
 - a. 3.13
 - b. 3.30
 - c. 3.33
4. While waiting for the train, he didn't buy _____.
 - a. a newspaper
 - b. a bar of chocolate
 - c. a packet of chocolate biscuits
5. The packet contained _____ biscuits.
 - a. two
 - b. three
 - c. four
6. The packet of biscuits they ate actually belonged to _____.
 - a. the man
 - b. the speaker
 - c. somebody else

B. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. When did the incident happen?

2. What did the speaker do at college?

3. Where is Waterloo station?

4. How did the speaker go there?

5. Why didn't he catch the train?

6. How long did he have to wait for the next train?

7. Where did he wait?

8. What newspaper did he buy?

9. Where did he sit?

10. What did he do?

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The man sat opposite to the speaker because they were friends.
2. () The man looked like a typical businessman and there was nothing special about him.
3. () When the man took a biscuit from the packet near the speaker, the speaker was shocked because he thought it was his packet.

4. () Though the speaker was shocked, he didn't say anything but pretended to be interested in his puzzle.
5. () When the speaker took his first biscuit from the packet, he found the man looking at him furiously.
6. () The speaker's biscuits were actually under his newspaper.

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. Suddenly he _____ the table, _____ my packet of biscuits, _____, _____ it _____ his coffee and _____ his mouth.
2. I was ready to _____ when the man suddenly _____ his chair, _____ and _____ the buffet.

Section Two:

Consolidation: A Very Beautiful Story

I. Vocabulary:

sergeant	Ginger
tamper with	
teddy	

II. Exercises:

- A.** Listen to the first part of the policemen's discussion and give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What are the two policemen discussing about?

2. When was it sent to the police?

3. Whom was it for?

4. What did the police suspect?

5. Who had examined it?

6. What was the result?

7. What did Jim talk about?

8. Where was the message suspected to be existing?

B. Listen to Gentleman Jim's recording and write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Gentleman Jim wants his wife to play the tape over and over again because he sincerely hopes his wife can enjoy all the beautiful things of the past.

2. () Jim and his wife first met on a sunny day.

3. () Jim has two sons and a daughter who are now all in prison.

4. () As a small boy, Jim's son used to play with teddy bear and bricks on the bed.

5. () Jim wanted to marry his wife after their first dance.

6. () Jim didn't buy the house next to his wife's mother because it was too small.

7. () Jim's friend Ginger had a very beautiful cat with a black ribbon tied around its neck.

8. () Jim sounds a very romantic person, but in fact he doesn't feel about things like that.

C. Discuss with your classmates what message is hidden in Gentleman Jim's recording.

D. Listen to the second part of the policemen's discussion and list all the things they feel unusual about Gentleman Jim's recording.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

E. Listen to Gentleman Jim's recording again and work out the message.

Answer: _____

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

bibliography

breakdown

Indo-European

actualmente

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Learning to Predict

Listen to the following sentences. When you hear "pause", stop your recorder and guess what the speaker is going to say next. Discuss your answer with your classmates and then let the speaker finish his or her sentence.

1. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
2. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
3. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
4. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
5. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
6. Answer: _____
Reason: _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Seven

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

disheartened	Ernest Watson
periodical	Humphries
deposit	Albert
biography	Balham
catalogue	Tahiti
renew	
paperback	

II. Cultural Note:

1. Tahiti

The largest of the Society Islands in the south central Pacific Ocean, in French Polynesia. It has an area of 1,005 square kms with a population of 116,000 in 1983.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: Learning a Foreign Language

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Professor Ernest Watson was answering questions on _____ on the subject of learning a foreign language.

- a. the phone
 - b. the radio
 - c. T. V.
2. Mr. Humphries wanted to know _____.
- a. how to study Spanish grammar
 - b. how to enlarge his Spanish vocabulary
 - c. how to improve his speaking and listening in Spanish
3. Professor Watson compared learning a language to _____.
- a. learning to drive
 - b. driving a car
 - c. watching T. V.
4. Professor Watson's advice was to _____.
- a. practice more in using the language
 - b. go to live in the country where the language is spoken
 - c. watch more T. V. programmes

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () Mr. Humphries often went to Spain on holiday to practice his Spanish.
- 2. () When Mr. Humphries went to Spain this summer, he got disheartened because he still couldn't understand the Spanish people.
- 3. () According to Professor Watson, Mr Humphries could improve his oral Spanish by practising with another student.
- 4. () According to Professor Watson, Mr Humphries could improve his listening in Spanish by speaking to Spanish

speakers in London.

C. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What is the listener's name?

2. Where does he live?

3. How long has he been studying Spanish?

4. How has he been learning Spanish?

5. Why hasn't he bought the BBC book?

6. Why doesn't Mr. Humphries want to practice oral Spanish with another student?

7. What does learning to speak mean, according to the professor?

Task 2: In the Library

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. One needs to _____ to join this library.

a. write down one's name and address

b. show some kind of identification with one's name and address on it

- c. give one's address
2. The woman wants to borrow some books because _____.
- a. she wants to read them and relax
 - b. she wants to take them away on holiday this weekend
 - c. she enjoys reading and can't live without books
3. The woman is finally able to join the library by showing _____.
- a. her driving licence
 - b. her bank book
 - c. her passport
4. The woman can take out _____ books out at a time.
- a. four
 - b. two
 - c. six
5. The woman can also borrow _____ records by paying _____ pounds as a deposit.
- a. five; 2
 - b. four; 2
 - c. two; 5
6. The woman can keep the books for _____ weeks.
- a. three
 - b. four
 - c. six

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The woman wants to join the library now because she has just moved to the district.

2. () The library can never issue tickets without some sort of identification.
3. () The woman has just got her passport. That's why she has it on her.
4. () The librarian suggests that the woman go and choose her books while her tickets are being prepared.
5. () Apart from books, the woman can also take away magazines, periodicals or newspapers.
6. () The woman probably wants to borrow some books on history and biography this time.

C. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. Where is the catalogue?

2. What is the punishment for failing to return the books on time?

3. Where will the woman go on holiday?

4. Does the woman finally borrow any books?

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. You have to pay a deposit of _____ in case _____. But that _____ to take out _____. We also have _____ on cassette if you prefer it. Cassettes seem to _____ records lately.

2. After that you must _____ if you wish to keep them

longer.

3. Oh, never mind. I'll leave it until _____. It's not
_____. I'll get _____. Well, thank you.
I'm sorry _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

darn	Creighton
gauge	Julian Harris
gosh	Adriatic
petrified	Curtis
scary	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: United World Colleges

A. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. Where does the dialogue take place?

2. What does Julian want to know?

3. What's the name of the International Secretary?

4. Who wants to apply to one of the colleges?

5. What is the main language used for normal lessons?

6. Is it expensive to go to one of the colleges?

7. Does a student have to get high marks in her examinations?

8. What does personal qualities refer to?

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hold _____, I'll _____ the International Secretary.

2. But at _____ in Canada some subjects are taught in _____, and at the College of the Adriatic some _____.

3. Julian: Her last question is about her other interests. Can she do _____, for example?

Creighton: Yes, _____. It depends on _____ she enters. Each college has its own _____, such as _____ or _____, in which students can _____.

Task 2: I Remember ...

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. What's the possible relationship between the speakers?

- a. Friends.
- b. Former classmates and friends.
- c. Colleagues.

2. When were they in college?

- a. Twenty years ago.
- b. Twenty-five years ago.

- c. Thirty years ago.
- 3. What does Martin remember most about the college days?
 - a. Curtis's hair down to his waist.
 - b. How Grace looked.
 - c. The air-conditioned blue jeans.
- 4. What is Grace's best memory?
 - a. The time they were driving home from college for a spring break.
 - b. The peace demonstration.
 - c. The graduation day.
- 5. Who of the three went to the graduation ceremony?
 - a. Martin.
 - b. Curtis.
 - c. None of them.
- 6. How did Grace spend her graduation day?
 - a. She went for a picnic with Martin and Curtis.
 - b. She attended the graduation ceremony.
 - c. She drank wine in a bar.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () The time they were in college were probably the sixties.
- 2. () In college Grace used to paint a flower on her face.
- 3. () They called Martin's blue jeans air-conditioned because they had a lot of holes.
- 4. () Martin no longer has his air-conditioned blue jeans.
- 5. () When they were driving home for a spring break once, they got arrested for stealing gas.
- 6. () They got arrested when they took part in a peace

demonstration. But they were not frightened because five hundred other students got arrested with them.

7. () Grace has never regretted for not having attended the graduation ceremony.
8. () The three of them spent the last day of college together by the stream, drinking wine, playing guitar and singing.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

misconception

II. Study Skills: Note-Taking 1

As students you may often attend lectures delivered in English. You will want to write down as many of the details as possible as you listen so that you can remember them later. However, taking notes on a lecture can be difficult. How can you write everything down quickly, especially when the words are long? You may still be writing one sentence while the lecturer is five sentences further along. By the time you are finished writing and can listen again you are lost! You no longer understand what the lecturer is talking about. Or, like many students, you may decide that it is more important just to listen, and so you stop taking notes. But then at the end of the lecture you have already forgotten many important details. This textbook will introduce some techniques which you can begin to use now to make sure that your listening and note-taking keep pace with the speaker's ideas.

Rephrasing Sentences for Note-Taking

Taking good notes requires you to be able to do two things very quickly: First, you must recognize main topics; second, you must be able to write down as many details and supporting examples as you can hear and understand. In other words, your hand must work as quickly as your ear.

Most students do not have special training in transcribing, or copying speech. You don't need a course in secretarial skills or shorthand in order to do a good job taking notes. But you do need to practise a few simple techniques to help you to be thorough in your note-taking. You should use abbreviations. We will study that technique later in this book. You should also learn how to write only the most important words from each sentence, and ignore the rest.

When you send a telegram to somebody, you must pay by the word; and for many people, money is limited. That is why we send very short telegrams which include only the most important words. For example, compare these two messages:

1. "I will be arriving tomorrow, Monday, April 15, on TWA flight number 222, at JFK airport."
2. "Arrive 15th TWA 222 JFK"

Which message would be more expensive?

When you take notes, you have a similar problem. In this case it is not money, but time, that is limited. Therefore, it is a good idea to practise listening for only the most important sentences in a section of speech, and only the most important words in those sentences.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: Learning to Rephrase

Listen to the following sentences. Write the words you think are most important in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Eight

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

inclination	Laura
genetic	Alan
make-up	Barbara
gallantry	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Twins

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following questions.

- Where does the conversation most probably take place?
 - On the radio.
 - On the phone.
 - In the laboratory.
- When does the conversation take place?
 - In the morning.
 - In the afternoon.
 - In the evening.
- What's the name of the programme?
 - The World of Investigations.
 - The World of Investigation.
 - The Word of Investigation.

4. What's the relationship between Laura and Sarah?
 - a. They are sisters.
 - b. They are twins.
 - c. They are identical twins.
5. In what ways are Laura and Sarah identical?
 - a. In appearance.
 - b. In personality.
 - c. In life style.
6. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - a. The twin's mother often mixes them up.
 - b. The twin's boyfriends often mixes them up.
 - c. The twin used to have problems in finding boyfriends.

B. Fill in the blanks with information about the twins.

Name: Laura and Sarah

Sex: _____

Similarities: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Differences: 1. Laura is single, but Sarah has a _____ husband and _____ children.
2. When Laura was learning to type, Sarah was _____.
3. When Laura was writing articles for the _____, Sarah was _____.
4. When Laura was in _____, doing her

first job for _____, Sarah was
_____.

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Laura is still single not only because she is busy, but also because she does not want to get married.
2. () Laura and Sarah have different life styles because of the genes.

Task 2: Genetic Make-up

A. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. Who are the speakers?

2. When does the conversation take place?

3. What are they discussing about?

4. Why does Alan think that the idea of genetic make-up is frightening?

5. What does Barbara think the idea of genetic make-up means?

6. What kind of families can bring up criminals according to Barbara?

7. What does it mean by saying "it takes a thief to catch a thief"?

8. According to Alan, what kind of people win medals for gallantry?

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Do you mean the idea that because of our genetic make-up we are _____.
2. If somebody was born with _____ that made him a _____ it would be necessary for him to be _____ if he was actually going to become a criminal.
3. They're men who _____ ordinary life and _____. They're usually _____, too.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

reschedule	Turner
galley	Wendy
buzzer	Puerto Rico
moan	Pan Am
groan	Juan Salvador
slump	Brisbane
thump	
tarmac	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Can I Take a Message?

- A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The conversations take place _____.
 - a. on the phone
 - b. at Mr. Turner's office
 - c. at Mr. Turner's home
2. The first speaker is _____.
 - a. Mrs Turner
 - b. Mary, the secretary
 - c. Jane, the secretary

B. Fill in the following blanks.

1. Message 1:

Caller's name: _____

Caller's number: _____

Message: _____

2. Message 2:

Caller's name: _____

Caller's number: _____

Message: _____

3. Message 3:

Caller's name: _____

Message: _____

4. Message 4:

Caller's name: _____

Message: _____

5. Message 5:

Caller's name: _____

Message: _____

C. Fill in the following blanks.

1. I'm sorry, he's in a meeting right now. _____?
2. I'm going to be _____ for a while. Would you _____ to Mr Turner and _____, please?
3. Oh, excuse me _____. I have another call. _____?
4. Thank you for _____. Can I help you?

Task 2: Night Flight

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The flight was conducted on Christmas Eve, 1969.
2. () The plane would reach its destination Brisbane at one Christmas morning.
3. () During the flight nearly half of the passengers got ill because of the fish they had eaten.
4. () The two pilots and the radio operator also got poisoned and fainted. That made the case extremely dangerous.
5. () Though the hostess did not announce the danger to the passengers, they still came to realize that something was wrong.
6. () The plane finally landed in Brisbane with the help of a passenger who was a pilot himself.

B. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. While the hostesses started preparing the food trays, most of the passengers were _____.
 - a. sleeping
 - b. reading
 - c. talking
2. The plane was usually _____.
 - a. not full
 - b. nearly full
 - c. full
3. Two passengers got sick when _____.
 - a. the hostesses were collecting the trays
 - b. the hostesses were having dinner
 - c. the hostesses were in the galley putting things away
4. According to the radio operator, the only way out was _____.
 - a. for him to land the plane
 - b. to revive the two pilots
 - c. to wait for help
5. Though the two pilots collapsed, the plane was still flying because _____.
 - a. it was on automatic pilot
 - b. the radio operator could fly the plane
 - c. a passenger knew how to fly a plane
6. The passenger at first refused to fly the plane because _____.
 - a. he was boasting when he said he had been a pilot
 - b. he was too old to fly a plane
 - c. he had never flown four-engined planes
7. The Air Traffic Control told the performing pilot to circle

above Brisbane because _____.

- a. they hadn't prepared well
- b. they wanted him to use up most of the fuel
- c. there was no empty runway

8. As the plane approached the runway, _____.

- a. the airport was on fire
- b. ambulances were ready for rescue
- c. fire trucks and ambulances were ready for rescue

C. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. Nearly half of the passengers were ill-- _____ ill. Several were _____, some were _____ in pain, and two were _____.
- 2. The man sat down _____. His hands were _____.
- 3. An hour later the lights of Brisbane appeared _____. He could see _____ shining brightly _____.
- 4. There was a tremendous _____ as the wheels _____, bounced twice, _____ the runway and screeched _____.

D. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What did one of the hostesses discover when the first buzzers sounded?

- 2. Why couldn't the hostess open the door to the flight deck?

- 3. Why did the hostess refuse to make an announcement?

4. When did the passengers begin to realize that something was wrong?

Section Three :

I. Vocabulary :

pidemic

II. Exercises :

Task 1: Learning to Rephrase

Listen to the following sentences. Write the words you think are most important in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Nine

Section One:

Willing to Train

I. Vocabulary:

vet

Cathy

II. Exercises:

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Catherine comes to the Careers Advisory Officer to see what job suits her most.
2. () Catherine's mother is overpowering.
3. () Catherine's mother knows her daughter well.
4. () The job that Catherine will probably choose is nursing.

B. Fill in the blanks with information about Catherine based on her own statement.

Name; Catherine _____

Age: _____

Qualifications: 1. _____

2. _____

Interests: 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Intelligence: _____

C. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What does Catherine's mother believe that Cathy is interested in?

2. What does Cathy's mother think about her?

3. What jobs does Cathy's mother think that she should do?

4. Why does her mother think so?

5. Why does the officer ask Mrs Hunt to go to the other office?

6. Does Cathy want to do the work her mother has suggested?
Why or why not?

7. Is Cathy willing to train?

8. What job does the officer suggest? Why?

9. How does the officer describe the job of nursing?

10. How does Cathy think about the officer's suggestion?

D. Complete the following sentences.

1. Ever since she was _____ she's been _____ her music and dancing. She ought to be _____. She's quite willing _____ a few more years to get _____.
2. My mother sent me _____ when I was _____, so I'm quite good, _____. But I don't want to do that _____ my life, especially _____. It's so _____.
3. I went to _____ with _____ last year. I really enjoyed that. And I like _____. But I suppose you mean _____ —things that would help me to get a job.
4. I wondered about _____ —you meet lots of _____, and you learn to _____ —but I don't know. It doesn't seem _____.
5. I _____ sick animals. I _____ our dog when it was _____. My mother was sick, but I didn't _____. I was _____ about the dog.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

grey

amongst

aint

dim

estate

II. Cultural Note:

1. Civil Service (UK)

The bureaucracy that implements government policies. The civil service is organized into such ministries as the Home Office and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: How Do Others Think of My Job?

A. Fill in the following chart.

	Sex	Job	Stereotype of the Job
Speaker 1			
Speaker 2			
Speaker 3			
Speaker 4			
Speaker 4			
Speaker 5			
Speaker 6			

B. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What does Speaker 1 think of university students?

2. How are letters to Speaker 2 addressed?

3. Why does she think it's stupid?

4. What job does Speaker 3 want to do? Why?

5. Why are there dirty jokes about travelling salesmen?

6. Are the jokes true according to Speaker 5?

7. Why does Speaker 6 enjoy her work?

8. What will happen if she works hard and saves hard?

Task 2: Job Stereotypes

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () One of the speakers is a sociologist.

2. () People have wrong images or stereotypes about all professions or jobs.

3. () Job stereotypes may produce a serious problem. People can be doing a job that has a positive image but does not suit them at all.

4. () The survey was about what kind of jobs children want to do.
5. () The children were given twelve pairs of statements, one is positive, the other is its opposite.
6. () The professions they looked at were physicists, lawyers, accountants, sales representatives, travel agents and three types of engineer.

B. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The result of the survey is most striking concerning one profession, _____.
 - a. the engineer
 - b. the civil engineer
 - c. the estate agent
2. According to the result, the person most likely to lose his job was the _____.
 - a. estate agent
 - b. sales representative
 - c. engineer
3. The children thought the engineer was likely to be _____.
 - a. badly dressed
 - b. well dressed
 - c. a bad person
4. The profession that had the greatest number of positive opinions was the _____.
 - a. lawyer
 - b. physicist

c. economist

5. About _____ of the children associated electrical engineer with dirty work.
- a. 90%
 - b. 76%
 - c. 68%
6. The majority of the children thought the economist was _____.
- a. funny
 - b. cheerful
 - c. gloomy
7. The most serious implication of the results of the survey was that _____.
- a. children often have prejudices against certain professions
 - b. children are ignorant of the importance of the engineer's role in society
 - c. children may never consider certain professions that they can do well in
8. In _____ to be an engineer is to be somebody.
- a. all European countries
 - b. most European countries
 - c. some European countries

C. Re-list the professions in the survey, beginning with the one that the children took as the most favourite.

Answer:

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

(10) _____

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. The vast majority of children thought that engineering was a _____ . They also thought the job was of _____ and _____ ; that is, the engineer is more likely to _____ than to _____ .
2. There were good points ; too. Engineering was seen to be _____ work.

Section Three :

I. Vocabulary :

barter

Pepsi-Cola

beverage

Coca-Cola

II. Exercises :

Task 1 : Learning to Rephrase

Listen to the following sentences. Write the words you think are most important in the space given.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraphs will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Ten

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

closure	Corby
rabies	Northamptonshire
hamster	Kent
derailed	Channel
disrupt	Thirsk
double barrelled	Yorkshire
transplant	Newcastle
pancreas	Surrey
insulin	Blair Hill
diabetes	Newton
magistrate	Frederick
	Sidgwick
	Led Zeppelin
	Stevenage
	Carlisle
	Melrose

II. Cultural Notes:

1. Corby

A town in central England, in Northamptonshire.

2. Northamptonshire

A county in the East Midlands of England, with an area of 2,367 square kms and a population of 527,532 (1981). The administrative centre is Northampton.

3. EEC

European Economic Community, or Common Market. An organization of West European states created by the Treaty of Rome (1957) to foster economic co-operation and common development with the eventual aim of economic unity, and a measure of political unity. The original signatories were Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Later, the UK, Denmark, the Republic of Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal became its members.

4. Kent County

A county in southeastern England, bordering on the English Channel and Greater London Area.

5. Yorkshire

A former county in northeastern England, bordering on the North Sea. It comprised the North, West, and East Ridings. It was reorganized in 1974 to form the counties of North Yorkshire and Humberside and the metropolitan counties of West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire.

6. Newcastle

A city in Australia, in New South Wales on the mouth of the Hunter River.

7. Surrey

A country in southeastern England, bordering on Greater London Area.

8. Stevenage

A town in southeastern England, in Hertfordshire.

9. Carlisle

A city in northwestern England, the administrative centre of Cumbria on the River Eden.

10. Melrose

A market town in southeastern Scotland, in the Borders Region on the River Tweed.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: News Summary 1

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The purpose of demonstration was to protest against the town's major employer.
2. () The demand on hospital service has increased by a quarter in the last year in the south of England.
3. () The aid from EEC is to help develop Britain's poorer area.
4. () Kent County Council has been doing very well in rabies controls.
5. () The last news item is about the damage a derailed coal train has done.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The marchers demonstrated outside _____ where union leaders are talking about _____ with the management.
2. While the number of _____ have increased, the demand on the service has _____.
3. The EEC is to give _____ to Britain's,

- _____. The aid from the _____ includes _____ for Northern Ireland and _____ for _____ and _____ in the north of England.
4. Kent County Council has said that _____ dogs, _____ cats, _____ rabbits and _____ hamsters have been _____ at Channel port in _____ of this year. This was _____ than in the same period last year.
5. A _____ at Thirsk in North Yorkshire has _____ between Newcastle and _____.

Task 2: News Summary 2

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following statements.

- _____ armed with a shotgun held up _____ at a secondary school this morning.
 - Sixteen girls; a class of children
 - A girl of 16; a class of children
 - A girl of 16; sixteen children
- Surgeons at Cambridge have successfully completed transplantations in _____ patients who suffer from _____.
 - two; liver cancer
 - three; diabetes
 - two; diabetes
- The stately home owner was fined because _____.
 - he let a rock band play overtime in his grounds.
 - he let a rock band play in his grounds.
 - he played rock music overtime.

4. Three people have been killed in the storms in _____.
- a. the north of England.
 - b. southern Scotland.
 - c. the north of England and southern Scotland.

B. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What kind of shotgun was used in news item one?

2. To whom did the shotgun belong?

3. When was a shot fired?

4. To which direction was the shot fired?

5. Who were the two patients mentioned in news item two?

6. How are the patients now?

7. When was the concert held?

8. How much was the home owner fined?

9. How were the three people in news item four killed in the storms?

10. What are forecast for tonight?

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

chuckle	Richard Hill
eccentricity	Buckland
bizarre	Howard Hughes
eagle	
toast	
giraffe	
hermit	
recluse	
tissue	
penthouse	

II. Cultural Note:

1. Howard R. Hughes

US aviator, film producer, and entrepreneur (1905-76).

III. Exercises:

Task 1: British Newspapers

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Professor Hill does not think that many British newspapers are real newspapers because they don't contain news at all.
2. () The real newspapers are more serious than the popular papers but the latter have a larger circulation.
3. () Professor Hill thinks highly of the newspapers he buys every day.
4. () Professor Hill thinks that his favourite newspaper is

much better than the popular papers and that others should read this paper, too.

B. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. In Britain the popular papers are to do the following except _____ people.
 - a. to shock
 - b. to instruct
 - c. to amuse
2. Facts show that the vast majority of British readers want _____.
 - a. no proper papers at all
 - b. a proper paper
 - c. more than a few papers of entertainment
3. If an intelligent person finds a copy of Professor Hill's favourite paper 50 years from now, he will still find it _____.
 - a. entertaining and amusing
 - b. interesting and instructive
 - c. shocking and surprising

C. Fill in the blanks with information about Professor Hill's favourite paper.

News: (1) Political matters are _____.

(2) The editorial column may _____ on one issue and _____ on another

Book Reviews: _____

Art: _____

Economics: (1) _____

(2) _____

Sports: _____

Readers Letter: _____

Task 2: Eccentricity

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is an eccentric, according to Dr Jones?

2. Does eccentricity mainly refer to matters of appearance?

3. Why is the Victorian surgeon an eccentric?

4. What particular kind of eccentric is Dr Jones most interested in?

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Only an eccentric has particular habits which others find irritating or amusing.
2. () The Victorian surgeon lived at Buckland.
3. () Visitors to the Victorian surgeon's house used to get bitten or even attacked by the animals that he kept there. However, the guests still liked to go back.
4. () A hermit is a person who cuts himself off from the world.
5. () Howard Hughes was not a hermit all his life.
6. () Howard Hughes became a recluse because he was tired

of high living.

7. () Ever since Howard Hughs became a recluse, he cut himself off completely from the world.
8. () Howard Hughs used to spend his days watching adventure films without eating anything.

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nobody was allowed to _____ and he would _____ his hand _____ before _____ anything _____. He didn't even allow _____ to go near him _____ and his hair and beard _____.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

solar

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Learning to Rephrase

Listen to the following sentences. Write the words you think are most important in the space given below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Eleven

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

analyst	Thomson
nervy	Roy Miller
prescribe	Sheffield
tranquillizer	Paul
marmalade	
spaghetti	
eleven	
superb	
handyman	
alteration	
carpentry	
handicapped	
rewire	
power-point	
smoke-alarm	
burglar-alarm	
automatically	
wheelchair	
convert	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: A Way of Life

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. This conversation takes place _____.
 - a. at a doctor's surgery
 - b. at an Indian restaurant
 - c. between a chef and Mr. Thomson
2. The doctor suggests that Mr Thomson should _____.
 - a. stop smoking and eat more
 - b. stop smoking and eat less
 - c. stop smoking and have good meals every day instead
3. Mr Thomson has come to see the doctor because he always feels _____.
 - a. hungry
 - b. nervous
 - c. unhappy with his work at office
4. It seems, according to the doctor's questions, Mr Thomson's condition has a lot to do with _____.
 - a. Mr. Thomson's way of life
 - b. Mr. Thomson's diet and everyday habits
 - c. both a and b
5. Actually, Mr Thomson's tension is caused by _____.
 - a. his daily habits
 - b. his relationship with his wife
 - c. his work

B. Complete the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

1. I'm always nervy, _____, ready to _____ anybody.
2. It's easy to say give it up or _____.
3. Either you _____ or there's _____ of your feeling _____.
4. I'd prefer to see you really _____.
5. Try to be in _____.
6. But then... _____, I begin to feel _____ again.
7. Remember your health is _____ not your _____.
8. I'll _____ your wife.

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Mr Thomson is basically very fit.
2. () Mr Thomson smokes at most thirty cigarettes a day.
3. () The doctor does not think that Mr. Thomson has to give up smoking.
4. () Mrs Thomson isn't a good cook at all.
5. () Mr Thomson always has a lot to eat for breakfast and dinner.
6. () Mr Thomson never has a feeling of tension after dinner in the evening.
7. () The doctor suggests that Mr. Thomson should have a fruit juice and some cereal for breakfast.
8. () The doctor's last question is embarrassing and person-

al.

Task 2: Do it Yourself

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. Who is being interviewed?
 - a. Paul.
 - b. Mr Miller.
 - c. A journalist.
2. What prize did Mr. Miller win?
 - a. "Handyman of the Year".
 - b. "Most Popular Star".
 - c. "Best Master of the Kitchen".
3. What has Mr Miller done to his house?
 - a. He painted it.
 - b. He renovated it.
 - c. He altered it.
4. Why did Mr Miller do something to the house?
 - a. For fun.
 - b. For his disabled son.
 - c. For the prize he won.
5. What does Mr Miller say he will do with the money he won?
 - a. To buy a new house.
 - b. To start his own business.
 - c. To become an expert.
6. How much is the prize?
 - a. 10,000 pounds.
 - b. 1,000 pounds.
 - c. 100,000 pounds.

B. Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. How often does Do it Yourself magazine organize a competition?

2. What does Mr Roy Miller do?

3. Where did Mr Miller learn do-it-yourself skills?

4. How did Mr Miller make alteration to his house by himself?

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Though Paul is disabled, he managed to move in the house.

2. () Mr Miller enjoys doing things with his own hands.

3. () The front door to his home does not open automatically.

4. () Mr Miller bought his house simply because the flat he used to live in was too expensive.

5. () Government buildings often have special paths for those handicapped.

6. () Paul could reach all the switches because they were originally installed at the right height for him.

7. () Do-it-yourself has become one of Mr Miller's hobbies.

8. () Mr Miller had known a lot about carpentry and electrics before he was engaged in do-it-yourself.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

collide	Scotland
slip	Scottish
hoover	
fridge	
agony	

II. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The story took place in _____.
 - a. Scotland
 - b. England
 - c. Ireland
2. The girl worked as a waitress _____.
 - a. while she was a university student
 - b. after she left university
 - c. before she started at university
3. The girl was _____.
 - a. Scottish
 - b. English
 - c. Welsh
4. The girl had to go to work at _____ every morning.
 - a. 7.30
 - b. 7.15
 - c. 10.00
5. She got up at _____ the first time she started work-

ing.

- a. 7.30
 - b. 7.15
 - c. 10.00
6. She picked up her first job at the age of _____.
- a. 18
 - b. 20
 - c. 8

B. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Why were the hotels in that small Scottish town taking on extra staff?

2. What were the two heavy swing doors for?

3. Why was the head waiter furious at her?

4. Why was she late the first day she started working?

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () She had a big breakfast that morning.
- 2. () She couldn't bear being laughed at so that she burst in-
to tears.
- 3. () Together with others, she started getting the dining
room ready for lunch, having little time to enjoy the beauti-
ful scenery outside the window.
- 4. () She started doing everything all by herself.

5. () The head waiter found out she had opened a bottle of wine wrongly.
6. () Her shoes looked smart and were very comfortable.
7. () In the afternoon she didn't take much rest even though she was free.
8. () She hated her job and never did it again.
9. () Actually she got on quite well with the head waiter.
10. () She worked very hard and was exhausted that day.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

Landsat

barren

radar

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Learning to Rephrase

Listen to the following sentences. Write the words you think are most important in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Twelve

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

canister	Fingers Jones
helmet	Ginger Robertson
oxygen	
risky	
suspicious	
get-away	
bundle	
stink	
dustcart	
cul-de-sac	

II. Exercises:

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The three men are discussing their plan for a bank robbery.
2. () The three robbers don't think dustbin day is a good day for their robbery.
3. () They plan to take away 15,000 pounds.
4. () If two of them wear motor-cycle helmets, the bank clerks would be suspicious.

5. () If Jim goes back and pretends to wake up with everyone else in the bank, people will think he is the thief.
6. () One of them will wait in a dustcart in front of the bank.
7. () They plan to take away the money together with rubbish.

B. Identification: Identify the items in Column I with those in Column II with regard to their function in the robbery.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. nerve gas | a. to move away the money and robbers |
| 2. motor-cycle-helmet | b. to wrap the money |
| 3. dustbin | c. a parking lot |
| 4. dustcart | d. to put people to sleep instantly |
| 5. plastic bag | e. to keep people from being recognized |
| 6. cul-de-sac | f. to put money in |

Answer: (1)—(); (2)—(); (3)—(); (4)—();
(5)—(); (6)—();

C. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How will Jim protect himself from going to sleep after he opens the canister of nerve gas?

2. What will happen if they park a car in front of the bank?

3. Why don't they want to put the money directly into the dustbin?

4. Why has Jim hired a room right opposite the bank?

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

villain	South Street
mechanic	Forest Road
abandon	High Street
fascinating	Church Lane
impertinence	Ox Lane
identity	Crown Jewels
fuss	MP
precisely	
sarcastic	
lipstick	
power-compact	
anxiety	
keyhole	
outrageous	

II. Exercises:

Task 1; Crime

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. This conversation is about _____.
 - a. a bank robbery
 - b. a burglary into a civilian's house
 - c. a theft on a bus

2. They _____ the car they drove.
 - a. damaged
 - b. stole
 - c. bought
3. The money they robbed from the bank _____.
 - a. was brought to Boss in safety
 - b. was gone on their way to the Boss's
 - c. was still in the bank

B. Activities. Write down what happened to the two villains at the following locations.

- (1) South Street: _____.
- (2) High Street crossroads: _____.
- (3) The garage opposite the school: _____.
- (4) Outside the Police Station: _____.
- (5) Ox Lane: _____.
- (6) Church Lane: _____.
- (7) London Road roundabout: _____.
- (8) The Boss's: _____.

Task 2: Shop-lifter

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. This conversation takes place _____.
 - a. between a shop assistant and a customer
 - b. between a shop assistant and a shop-lifter
 - c. between a policeman and a shop-lifter
2. This conversation takes place _____.
 - a. in a department store

- b. at a cosmetic shop
- c. in the street
- 3. The man stops the woman in order to _____.
 - a. have a look in the woman's bag
 - b. start a conversation with her
 - c. rob her purse
- 4. The man has been very _____ while the woman _____.
 - a. arrogant and rude; polite and co-operative
 - b. polite and insistent; arrogant and dishonest
 - c. polite and insistent; friendly and honest

B. Write down what the woman says about the use of the following articles.

- 1. Six lipsticks: _____.
- 2. Five power-compacts: _____.
- 3. Ten men's watches: _____.
- 4. Fifteen cigarette lighters: _____.

C. Complete the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

- 1. Would you mind _____ me _____ your bag?
- 2. I advise you _____.
- 3. So may I look in your bag, Madam? We don't want to _____.
- 4. I must _____ what you have in your bag.
- 5. No _____ to be _____, madam. I thought I'd _____.
- 6. I'll apologize _____.

7. One has to _____ these days; one's house might
_____ while one's _____ ...

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

plateau Anasazi
mesas
anthropologist
formulas

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Learning to rephrase

Listen to the following sentences. Write the words you think are most important in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Task 2: Dictation

The following paragraph will be read to you slowly. Listen to it for three times, and while listening write as much and as closely to the original text as you can.

Lesson Thirteen

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

fantastic	Lesley
sample	Fiona
architect	John Middleton
grumble	Ann Patterson
estate	Eileen Hawkes
foreseeable	Joanna
orchestra	Paul Madison
amateur	
baby-sitter	
bassoon	

II. Cultural Note:

1. the Royal Academy of Music

An operative venture started in 1719 in London, England. It had the support of the King and other distinguished amateurs. The first season (1720) was successful, thereafter difficulties began.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: Guessing What People Are Talking About

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and an F if it is false.

1. () Lesley and Fiona are talking about a holiday they had last week.
2. () Neither of them likes the city they went to.
3. () It was easy for them to understand people no matter how quickly they spoke.
4. () Only one of them walked along the river.
5. () Neither of them thinks they should go there again next year.
6. () They enjoyed themselves very much drinking and eating.

B. Write a list of things that Lesley and Fiona liked about the city.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C. Complete the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

1. It _____ me _____ last week.
2. Really, it's _____, a certain _____.
3. It's very _____, right _____ the city.
4. But there's a lovely view _____.
5. They do have artists _____, don't they?

Task 2: Nice to See You!

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The conversation takes place _____.

- a. at John's home
 - b. in the village hall
 - c. at Peter's home
2. Most of the people in the conversation _____.
- a. meet for the first time
 - b. have known each other for a long time
 - c. are members of an orchestra

B. Identification. Match the people in Column I with the professions, identity or location in Column II.

Column I	Column II
1. Peter	a. architect
2. Ann Patterson	b. estate agent
3. John Middleton	c. in London
4. Eileen Hawkes	d. host
5. Paul Madison	e. local schoolteacher
6. Joanna	f. amateur musician
	g. Eileen's daughter
	h. at the Royal Academy of Music
	i. doctor

Answer: (1)—(); (2)—(); (3)—();
 (4)—(); (5)—(); (6)—();

C. Complete the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

- I expect your patients _____ at this time of year?
- They are _____ of _____ now.
- Well, if I can _____ anything... I'm _____ a handyman in my spare time.

4. I can't _____, well, not in the _____ future.
5. I hope you don't mind _____.
6. I'm _____ to study the bassoon at _____ for a couple of years.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

stump	Ramos
gin fizz	Jane Smith
blare	Chris Bonner
pinball	Tommy Finch
video	Charles Dimmock
watercolour	Arthur Fuller
deadline	
negotiate	
payroll	
self-critical	
virtue	
conscientious	
coherent	
irrelevant	
thug	
bloke	
vicious	
fanatic	
self-discipline	
polemic	

boarding-school

II. Cultural Notes:

1. the Beatles

A British rock group, which achieved worldwide popularity during the 1960s. The Beatles appeared at the Carven Club in Liverpool in 1962. In 1970 they disbanded to pursue separate careers.

2. The National Front

An extremely right-wing political party in the UK, formed in 1966. One of its central platforms is the repatriation of all immigrant groups, and its meetings, often held in immigrant areas, have provoked violence.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: What Do You Like about Your Job?

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The first speaker probably works in _____.
 - a. a night club
 - b. an evening school
 - c. an office
2. According to the tape, the second speaker _____.
 - a. is a pop music singer
 - b. produces radio programmes
 - c. is a coach for some body-building courses
3. The third speaker earns a lot of money by _____.
 - a. drawing oil paintings
 - b. art designing
 - c. selling magazines, books, etc.

4. The fourth speaker is engaged in _____.
a. the management of a company
b. a lot of funny experiences
c. bookkeeping

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The first speaker does not enjoy working late at night.
2. () The place where the first speaker works is very quiet.
3. () The second speaker chooses the music that is new and exciting for the people in her class.
4. () During her classes, the second speaker doesn't have to yell because she turns the background music low.
5. () The third speaker sometimes is so much obsessed by his work that he forgets about time.
6. () The greatest pleasure work has brought to the third speaker is money.
7. () The fourth speaker's job does not become routine at all. It's more and more interesting.
8. () The fourth speaker certainly takes pleasure in the work, especially when they're making money.

C. Complete the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

1. I'm _____.
2. Some of my regulars are always _____ ways that they can _____.
3. I like the place and I _____ for a while.
4. For my last class I always use _____ it's

- _____.
5. It's hard to keep _____ interesting routines.
 6. _____ a session you can really see how people _____ and sort of _____ some muscle.
 7. You're always working _____.
 8. _____ it was fun, because there was so much to learn, and _____ figures and money was interesting.

Task 2: What Do You Think of Yourself?

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. This interview is shown on a TV programme called _____.
 - a. Up with People
 - b. People Overheard
 - c. Life of People
2. The woman interviewed _____.
 - a. always has her things in order
 - b. looks different in the mirror and shop windows
 - c. is unable to keep her flat tidy
3. The second interviewee, Chris Bonner, thinks that _____.
 - a. the whole country is in a terrible mess
 - b. his flat is in a mess
 - c. he is pretty tidy
4. The third interviewee, Tommy Finch, thinks _____.
 - a. little of himself

- b. much of the civil rights
 - c. much of himself
- 5. Charles Dimmock, the fourth interviewee, _____.
 - a. is an army officer
 - b. used to be an army officer
 - c. is going to be retired
- 6. Arthur Fuller's personality has made him _____.
 - a. shy but independent
 - b. shy and dependent
 - c. good at making friends

B. Provide as much information as possible about the following people with the help of what you hear on the tape.

- 1. Jane Smith;
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
- 2. Chris Bonner;
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
- 3. Tommy Finch;
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
- 4. Charles Dimmock;

- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
 - f. _____
5. Arthur Fuller;
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

trap

Bert

II. Study Skills: Notetaking 2

Recognizing the Main Idea

Unless, for some reason, you wish to record every word that the lecturer says, you will have to select what to write down. You will naturally want to select the main points, and perhaps some subordinate or subsidiary points which relate to the main points. How does one recognize the main points?

Usually, the speaker will make it clear which ideas he wishes to emphasize by the way in which he presents them. In other words, the main ideas are cued. They are often cued by such semantic markers as:

I Would like to emphasize . . .

The general point you must remember is . . .

It is important to note that . . .

I repeat that . . .

The next point is crucial to my argument . . .

Let's move on to another matter . . .

My next point is . . .

Another problem to be discussed is . . .

A related area would be . . .

Very often speakers list their main points.

Other ways in which lecturers may cue their main points while speaking are by emphasis or repetition; or perhaps by visual display (e. g. by putting headings on a blackboard, overhead projector etc).

Sometimes you will find that the *facial expression* and *gestures* of the lecturer point up his meaning (of course, you will not see these if you are crouched over your notes, scribbling away furiously!).

Often *examples* and *points of lesser importance* are also cued. The speaker may use such phrases as:

Let me give you some examples . . .

For instance . . .

I might add . . .

To illustrate this point . . .

Examples and points of lesser importance should be related briefly to the main headings.

Sometimes speakers will *digress*, i. e. mention things which

have very little to do with their main topic, or relate to it only in a rather roundabout way. Speakers will sometimes digress deliberately in order to give more spice or variety to their lectures, or because the digression is interesting, amusing or topical. There is, of course, no need to note down digressions. Digression markers are expressions like;

By the way . . .

I might note in passing . . .

III. Exercises:

Recognizing the Main Idea

Listen to these paragraphs. Then decide what topic heading you would use to describe the main idea of each. Write the topic heading in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Lesson Fourteen

Section One :

News Summary

I. Vocabulary :

speculation	Florence
avalanche	Naples
shatter	Perugia
cable	Piccadilly
ambush	DC10
ram	Antarctic
mask	The Euro-Constituency of London
impact	South-West
opponent	Herald Friend
formula	the Association of Cinematograph,
negotiation	Television, and Allied Technicians
disturbance	Albert Tapper
rival	Manchester

II. Cultural Notes :

1. Florence

A city of Italy, the capital of Tuscany on the River Arno. Florence is a major market town as well as an administrative and educational centre. Its principal industry is tourism. Art treasures in Florence include works by Michelangelo, Donatello, Masaccio, Giotto,

Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Raphael, Titian, and Rubens.

2. Naples

A city in Italy, situated on volcanic slopes overlooking the Bay of Naples. It is an important port and a centre of commerce and tourism.

3. Perugia

An Italian city with a population of 137,000 (1977).

4. Antarctica

The most southernly continent, surrounding the South Pole. Almost circular in shape, it is indented by the Weddell and Ross Sea. It consists chiefly of a vast ice-covered plateau and contains about 90% of the world's ice.

5. Independent Television

Commercial TV in the UK, otherwise known as the ITV Network, which emerged in 1956 as a rival to the monopoly of public broadcaster BBC.

6. Manchester

A city in northwestern England, the administrative centre of Greater Manchester. It is an important port as well as England's second largest commercial centre.

III. Exercises:

A. Summarize each of the following pieces of news in one sentence beginning with the words given.

1. No _____.
2. In central Italy _____.
3. Thieves _____.
4. Two hundred _____.
5. A by-election _____.

6. Efforts _____.

7. Arrests _____.

B. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The Prime Minister announced yesterday that there would be _____ in the near future.

- a. a quick election
- b. no general election
- c. a by-election

2. The earthquake in central Italy killed _____ people.

- a. hundreds of
- b. three
- c. five

3. A quarter of a million pounds was stolen from a security van _____ London.

- a. in central
- b. in south
- c. southwest to

4. The thieves escaped with the money in _____.

- a. a car parked nearby
- b. a lorry nearby
- c. a van passing by

5. The DC10 airliner was flying _____ just before it crashed in the Antarctic.

- a. abnormally
- b. downward
- c. normally

6. An election is being held for the European Parliament because

- _____.
- a. the previous member, Mr Harold Friend died
 - b. the previous member, Mr Harold Friend resigned
 - c. Mr Harold Friend was defeated by his opponent
7. Those on strike at Independent Television have begun talks on a formula for _____ in London.
- a. expanding the strike
 - b. ending the strike
 - c. winning the strike
8. Fighting broke out on a train to Manchester _____.
- a. between football fans supporting rival teams
 - b. between football players from rival teams
 - c. between football supporters and the police

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () The Prime Minister said the date for general election would be set according to the interests of the nation.
- 2. () Both Naples and Rome were affected by the earthquake.
- 3. () The driver of the security van and his assistant were badly hurt by the masked thieves.
- 4. () The security van was forced to a stop by a car nearby in a narrow street off Piccadilly.
- 5. () At the last election for the European Parliament Mr. Friend had a majority of 70,000 over his nearest opponent.
- 6. () Mr. Albert Tapper was the General Secretary of the Association of Independent Television.

7. () Policemen got onto the train after the fight was over just outside Manchester.
8. () The fight might lead to the cancellation of all soccer specials operating from Manchester.

D. Complete the following statements with the information you hear on the tape.

1. _____ announced that there will be no general election in the near future.
2. _____ several small towns and villages are still cut off by _____ following _____.
3. _____ then threatened the driver and his assistant _____ and forced one of them to _____.
4. All _____ on board the aircraft died when it _____.
5. He hoped it would lead to _____ but he refused to speculate on _____.
6. _____ are to appear _____ today following disturbances on a train bringing football supporters back from _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

bearded	Clark
razor	Midget
circus	Coke
scout	Darley
un-nerving	Denise

gape	Finchley
youngster	Brent
berk	Tony
barman	
Clergyman	
compliment	
superficial	
over-simplify	
non-existent	
legarthy	
washing-up	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Bearded Lady

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is special of Mrs. Clark?

2. What advice did all those specialists offer her?

3. When did she decide to let her beard grow?

4. What was it like being stared at all day?

5. Is there any advantage of her beard?

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Mrs. Clark started growing beard at the age of 5.

2. () Her father used electric razor to shave her on Sundays.
3. () She stopped shaving when she was around fifteen.
4. () Her beard grew too fast for her to shave.
5. () Sometimes she has to wrap her beard around her waist in case she should fall over it.
6. () She has been in the circus for about thirteen years.
7. () The Ten Foot Woman and the Midget are members of the circus.
8. () Mrs. Clark's beard is fifty feet long.

C. Complete the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

1. You see it was growing _____, something like _____ a day.
2. It was taking so much time _____ and I was just wasting my time _____.
3. Oh, yes, every week I _____.
4. But you get used to _____.

Task 2: At a Youth Centre

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. This discussion takes place _____.
 - a. at a youth centre
 - b. at a pub
 - c. at a night club
2. It is likely that James is _____.
 - a. a teacher
 - b. a waiter

- c. a clergyman
3. Most of those involved in the discussion must _____.
- a. be of the same generation
 - b. be of two different generations
 - c. be classmates
4. Mr. Finchley is _____.
- a. a teacher of English
 - b. a clergyman
 - c. a social worker
5. According to Finchley and James, most disagreements between the old and the young seem to _____.
- a. be over hair and general appearance
 - b. be superficial
 - c. Both a and b
6. The whole discussion is on _____.
- a. children
 - b. generation gap
 - c. hair and dress style

B. Give a list of things that are "unacceptable" to the older people.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

C. True and False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Paul often comes to the Youth Centre to find something

to do.

2. () It is illegal to sell alcohol to Paul because he is only 16.
3. () Mrs. Brent doesn't like the way Paul talks to adults.
4. () James thinks that Paul is offensive.
5. () Actually the teenager generation has rejected the values of its parents for a mixture of violence and legarthy.
6. () Teenagers' helping others means helping those who are doing washing-up.

D. Complete the following statements with what you hear on the tape.

1. No barman's ever _____ yet.
2. Don't get me _____.
3. I'm always _____ his clothes.
4. But I have more contact _____ them.
5. I don't mean _____ for you to _____ the discussion.
6. I like the idea of _____ a discussion. I'll _____ that.
7. I wouldn't want to _____.

E. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Why does Mrs. Brent refuse to dance?

2. Why does Finchley say that the so-called generation gap is only a myth?

3. How does James explain the seemingly different language used by the young people?

-
4. Why does Finchley suggest Mrs. Brent to read a book entitled Britain's Sixteen-Year-Olds?
-

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

monetise

transaction

interim

revert

II. Exercises:

Recognizing the Main Idea

Listen to these paragraphs. Then decide what topic heading you would use to describe the main idea of each. Write the topic heading in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Lesson Fifteen

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

execute	Nicola Burgess
penalty	the Isle of Skye
deterrent	Daniel and Michelle Burns
convict	Hi-Vita
crackerjack	the Scottish Highlands
judicial	Luke Saunders
rehabilitate	Bangladesh
preventative	
croft	
assembly	
nut	
bolt	
robot	
second-hand	
pannier	

II. Cultural Note:

1. Bangladesh

People's Republic of Bangladesh. A country in the Indian sub-continent, lying between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengals in the delta of the Rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra. Its official lan-

guage is Bangali.. and official religion Islam.

III. Exercises :

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. What causes the two women's discussion on capital punishment?
 - a. The execution of a murderer.
 - b. The report of a murder.
 - c. The function of judicial system.
2. Why does one of the women think that killing a killer is not justified?
 - a. Because the killer doesn't have to be killed.
 - b. Because the crime is not very serious.
 - c. Because once you're killing a killer, you become a killer as well.
3. What, according to one of them, is more important than punishment?
 - a. Life.
 - b. Rehabilitation.
 - c. Elimination.
4. What are the problems that cause people to kill according to one of the women?
 - a. Poverty and drugs.
 - b. Discrimination.
 - c. Both a and b.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The two speakers agree with each other on everything.
2. () Capital punishment has not been used for ten years.
3. () One of the speakers doubts if the person sentenced to death is really guilty.
4. () When criminals come out of prison, they never go back to a life of crime.
5. () Prisons are very crowded.

C. Give a list of viewpoints that Speakers A and B hold respectively.

A

B

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why doesn't the second speaker believe that we are sure the person convicted is really guilty?

2. Why doesn't the first speaker trust the present rehabilitation program?

3. What does the second speaker suggest to improve the rehabilitation program?

4. What are the two reasons given by the first speaker for not keeping murderers in jail?

(1) _____

(2) _____

Task 2: A New Way of Life

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Who are being interviewed?

2. What's special about them?

3. Why did Michelle and her husband decide to come to live in a remote area of Scotland?

4. How do they make a living now?

5. What is unusual of Mr. Luke Saunders?

6. What did Luke do before his journey?

7. What did he do for money?

8. What is he going to do now?

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Daniel and Michelle Burns gave up their jobs just because they felt underpaid.

2. () Daniel used to be a sales manager and Michelle an advertising executive.

3. () According to Michelle, a big house and two cars mean everything in life.
4. () They found this Scottish croft through advertisement.
5. () They raise all sorts of animals for money.
6. () Living a natural life in the country makes them happy.
7. () When he was a factory worker, Luke had to do monotonous work every day.
8. () People abroad were uncooperative and Luke had to try hard to solve problems.
9. () Luke had friendly relationship with people abroad. He could communicate with them without knowing their language.
10. () He had to go to hospital once in India.

C. Complete the following statements with what you hear on the tape.

1. We have two interviews with people who decided to _____.
2. We saw this place and we both _____ it.
3. It's a very simple life, and we're not _____.
4. There's such a lot to do _____ that we don't have time to _____.
5. All I had to do was put _____ that hold the wheel on.
6. Did you ever feel like _____, _____ and _____?

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary :

extract	Sigmund Freud
psychoanalysis	Watkis
conflict	Latin
neurose	Caseus
borderline	Roqueford
neurotic	
psychopathology	
sane	
conceal	
micro-organism	
biochemical	
unpalatable	
bland	
coagulate	
texture	
dissemination	
ultimately	
flavour	
enzyme	
deliberately	
dairy	

II. Cultural Note :

1. Roqueford

A village in southeastern France. It is famous for ewe's milk cheese named after it.

III. Exercises :

Task 1: The Work of Sigmund Freud

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. This radio talk is delivered by _____.
 - a. a radio announcer
 - b. Sigmund Freud
 - c. Eric Watkis
2. Sigmund Freud developed his system of _____ while he was studying cases of _____.
 - a. psychoanalysis; mental illness
 - b. psychoanalysis; memory illness
 - c. psychology; mental illness
3. *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life* was published in _____.
 - a. 1940
 - b. 1914
 - c. 1904

B. Give a list of the chapter headings of Freud's *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life* (at least four of them).

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

C. Complete the following statements according to what you hear on the tape.

1. By examining details of the patient's life, he found that the

- illness could often _____ some definite
_____ within the person _____.
2. But he discovered, too, that many _____ observed
in mentally ill patients were _____, to a lesser de-
gree, _____.
 3. This led him to the realization that _____ between
_____ is not _____ as was once believed.
 4. We repress _____ because that memory is
_____.
 5. Freud demonstrates that there are _____ many of
_____ we make.

Task 2: Cheese

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The passage is about _____.
 - a. the history of cheese-making
 - b. cheese-making
 - c. the history of cheese
2. Cheese _____.
 - a. was made originally in Europe between 60 BC and 300 AD
 - b. was introduced from south-west Asia 8,000 years ago
 - c. was introduced from France in the nineteenth century
3. _____ were great pioneers in the art of cheese-making.
 - a. Romans
 - b. South-west Asians
 - c. Frenchmen in the Roquefort caves

4. In cheese-making, _____ play an essential role.
- a. biochemicals
 - b. salt and water
 - c. micro-organisms

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Cheese is one of the most popular foods in daily life.
2. () Early cheese was rather delicious and tasty like fresh cheeses.
3. () In order to make cheese stronger in taste and more solid in texture, salt is added to the soft fresh cheese and other biochemical processes are allowed to continue.
4. () Romans spread the techniques for producing cheese to the countries they invaded.
5. () If you keep your milk or 'per-cheese' mixture at a certain temperature or in a certain environment, things will turn out in a certain way.
6. () In the nineteenth century, people still didn't know much about which micro-organisms were involved in the different stages of producing cheese.
7. () The presence of different micro-organisms affect the taste of cheese.
8. () In terms of final taste, human performance still matters much even though cheese-making processes have become industrialized and developed with technology.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. What was early cheese probably like?

2. What is 'fresh cheese'?

3. What is 'ripened cheese'?

4. What is the origin of the English word 'cheese'?

5. When did people begin to realize the role of micro-organisms and enzymes in producing different types of cheese?

6. What did people do to make cheeses of different taste before the discovery of micro-organisms?

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

yucca

Navajo

Pueblo

II. Exercises:

Recognizing the Main Idea

Listen to these paragraphs. Then decide what topic heading you would use to describe the main idea of each. Write the topic heading in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____

Lesson Sixteen

Section One:

Men and Women

I. Vocabulary:

sensible	Marina Spiden
legislation	Brian
bawl	Vera Cresswell
snore	Tom Penman
settee	Jimmy
advert	Birmingham
milkman	
dekko	
barge	

II. Cultural Note:

1. BBC

British Broadcasting Corporation, a broadcasting authority in the UK. The BBC was first set up as a private company in 1922 and was incorporated as a public body under royal charter in 1927; it is responsible to parliament and is politically neutral and independent. The BBC provides external services in thirty-eight languages.

III. Exercises:

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Women are not affected by recent changes in the way people actually live.
2. () A hundred years ago people never questioned whether men were really wiser, stronger, more sensible and better than women.
3. () Women got the right to vote in 1875.
4. () Women are in a dilemma of two roles: being a wife and mother and having a full-time job.

B. Identification. Match the people in Column I with what they do in Column II.

Column I	Column II
1. Mrs. Spiden	a. being furious at the advert
2. Mr. Spiden	b. living with Brian and Marina
3. Jimmy	c. going on one's milk round
4. the dog	d. getting the housework and shopping done in the morning
5. Mrs. Cresswell	e. having a dekko at the advert
6. the baby	f. making a mess on the carpet
	g. writing the advert
	h. throwing a radio out of the window
	i. putting up an advert to sell the family
	j. snoring on the settee
	k. bawling
	l. never lifting a finger to help with the housework
	m. having an afternoon job

Answer: (1)—(); (2)—(); (3)—();

(4)—(); (5)—(); (6)—();

C. Complete the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

1. Don't get _____ it again . . . That's _____ the story.
2. Put the whole damn lot of 'em _____.
3. 'For sale—one _____ dog, one _____ boy of _____, one baby girl of _____ and one man that _____. Any offer considered. Apply _____'.
4. One woman offered _____. She said that's _____.
5. When I saw that one sort of . . . _____ . . . I nearly _____.
6. He came and _____ everything.
7. It was you . . . that _____.
8. When he _____ his milk round he _____ the shop.
9. It's all _____ now . . . It's done us _____.

Section Two :

I. Vocabulary :

suffragette	Bruce
militant	Downing Street Number 10
governess	the House of Commons
railing	Brooklands
eventually	Henry Seagrave

demonstration	Frazer Nash
vocation	Jan
boo	Duncan
clap	Keith
exclusive	
intelligence	
valid	
unjustified	
stamp	
couch	
draughtsman	
imply	
symbolic	

II. Cultural Notes:

1. Downing Street No. 10

Downing Street is a street in the Greater London borough of the City of Westminster, adjoining Whitehall. No. 10 is the official residence of the Prime Minister. It was named after the English statesman Sir George Downing (1623-84).

2. the House of Commons

One of the Houses of the British Parliament. It has 650 members of Parliament (MPs), each representing a geographical constituency, and is regulated by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

3. Brooklands

A town in south Manitoba, Canada.

4. Concorde

The first supersonic airliner, it was built by the French and

British in co-operation. Powered by four Rolls-Royce Olympus engines, it came into service in 1976.

III. Exercises;

Task 1: The Suffragette Movement

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Mrs. Bruce, the interviewee, _____.
 - a. was a militant suffragette
 - b. was a supporter of the Suffragette Movement
 - c. was not interested in the Suffragette Movement
2. Mrs. Bruce doesn't think whether women should vote _____.
 - a. made a great deal of difference to her
 - b. made things better
 - c. was a matter of little importance
3. According to what Mrs. Bruce says, _____.
 - a. the Suffragette Movement was not as peaceful as she had expected
 - b. the Suffragette Movement died away peacefully
 - c. she doesn't care much whether the Suffragette Movement was peaceful or not.
4. On the whole, Mrs. Bruce _____.
 - a. is very much interested in politics
 - b. is not interested in politics at all
 - c. is eager to enter the House of Commons

B. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How would Mrs. Bruce feel if she was called a suffragette?

-
2. What came out of the Suffragette Movement?

 3. What role does Mrs. Bruce think those women MPs have been playing?

 4. What did Mrs. Bruce say when her friends asked her to join the Suffragette Movement?

 5. What does she think of women joining men in their world of work, sport and politics?

C. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. I did not _____ suffragette.
2. I had _____ but I thought it wasn't going to be me.
3. _____, no harm was done.
4. Those were much more peaceful days, nobody _____ their marches. There were _____ and a lot of _____.
5. But that's quite _____ beating men _____.
6. I always got _____ at Brooklands.

Task 2: Sex Discrimination

A. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Changes are very gradual, actually too slow to come.
2. () People always believe that women are capable of making decision or have intelligence.

3. () Applying for a job, women must prove certain elements of her behaviour and skills as men do.
4. () The law's there because people do stupid things.
5. () Employers consider women on equal terms with men.
6. () The first speaker thinks that sex discrimination in language matters much.

B. Fill in the blanks with the information you hear on the tape.

1. If you _____ a tree long enough the apple'll _____ and you can eat it but sometimes you've _____ and do something.
2. Because women were _____, it was necessary for the law to stop that, _____.
3. If . . . that's _____, that _____ the _____ the discrimination.
4. You've got to _____.
5. It's also _____ that you have to tell people not to _____ murdering other people.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

counterpart

proficient

II. Exercises:

Recognizing the Main Idea

Listen to these paragraphs. Then decide what topic heading you would use to describe the main idea of each. Write the topic heading

in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Lesson Seventeen

Section One :

I. Vocabulary :

stampede	Chicago
aviation	Air France Concorde
constable	Brixton High Road
windscreen	Barclays Banks
raid	Stockwell
patrol	Robert Cranley
getaway	Jaguar
stadium	Croydon
trample	Fantasy
surge	Roy Thompson
formation	the Atlantic
cockpit	Dulles International Airport
rage	US Air Force F-15
blaze	Fréjus
ethnic	Cannes
estimate	Geneva
emerald	Scotland Yard
ruby	the F. A Cup
semi-final	Liverpool
exaggerate	Arsenal
senile	Nottingham Forest

over-medication
combat
interaction
complication
rhythm
depression
immune
metabolism
counter-act
vitamin

II. Exercises:

Task 1: News in Brief

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Gunshots broke out _____.
 - a. near a branch of Barclays Bank at Stockwell
 - b. in Croydon
 - c. along Brixton High Road in London
2. People were killed and injured at a Chicago concert when _____.
 - a. the waiting crowd rushed to get the unreserved seat tickets
 - b. the waiting crowd rushed angrily to the gates
 - c. the waiting crowd had a clash with the police
3. An Air France Concorde _____.
 - a. missed colliding with four US Air Force F-15s
 - b. collided with a US Air Force F-15
 - c. and four US Air Force F-15s collided

4. The French Army was called in to help the fire fighters because _____.
 - a. forest fires are going out
 - b. forest fires in the south of France are threatening human property and lives
 - c. forest fires are urged between Fréjus and Cannes by strong winds from the south
5. _____ organized a demonstration _____.
 - a. The Labour Party; against sex prejudice
 - b. The Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress; against race prejudice
 - c. The Trades Union Congress; against race discrimination
6. A mailbag containing nearly _____ worth of jewels was missing _____.
 - a. £635,000; at Heathrow Airport
 - b. £175,000; in Geneva
 - c. £750,000; between Geneva and London

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () A police constable pursuing the bank robber's car was driving at the the speed of 18 miles per hour.
2. () The British pop group Fantasy is thinking of cancelling the rest of its US tour because of the bloody incident.
3. () Two US Air Force fighters missed colliding the French Concorde by 10 feet and 50 feet respectively.
4. () At least two fire fighters were killed in the forest fires in the South of France.
5. () Around fifty thousand people turned out in the

demonstration against racial discrimination.

6. () The case that a mailbag of valuable jewels was missing was first discovered by the Scotland Yard.

C. Identification. Match the incidents in Column I with details in Column II.

Column I	Column II
1. Bank Robbery	a. mailed from Geneva to London
2. Chicago Concert	b. stretched for over two miles
3. Plane Collision	c. the closest recorded miss in aviation history
4. Forest Fires	d. fifty injured, four killed
5. Demonstration in London	e. strong westerly winds fanning the flames
6. Missing Mailbag	f. officials from the Labour Party
	g. window glasses shattered by a bullet
7. Football Match	h. people knocked and trampled
	i. Dulles International Airport
	j. abandoned villages and holiday homes
	k. Heathrow Airport Police
	l. Nottingham Forest and Arsenal
	m. Trafalgar Square
	n. Fantasy
	o. a stolen Jaguar
	p. £16,000
	q. diamond, emerald, ruby, and other stones

Answer: (1)—(); (2)—(); (3)—();
(4)—(); (5)—(); (6)—(); (7)—();

Task 2: Old Age and Health

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. There are a lot of improvements in the care of old people and the old people's health _____.
 - a. becomes better
 - b. is no better than it used to be
 - c. is worse
2. A much more common problem with the old people's health _____.
 - a. is the fears of becoming old
 - b. is that they become senile
 - c. is over-medication
3. In order to have good health, one should _____.
 - a. follow a balanced diet and do regular exercises
 - b. eat eggs and beef
 - c. never change his way of living

B. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. Most people . . . dread _____. But in fact _____ become senile.
2. Perhaps only about _____ of those _____ become senile.
3. Nearly _____ of people _____ have _____ one serious disease.
4. So this's a problem that doctors have to _____.

5. The _____ starts _____ and there are changes in metabolism, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
6. No section of the population can _____ exercise than _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

sauce	Paul Thorton
chef	Carl Finch
domestic	Alan
venture	Australia
permanent	New Zealand
establishment	London
competition	Pompeii
appreciate	Italy
resist	Italian
experiment	Genova
ginger	Shelagh
recipe	Liz
archaeology	
ladder	
shin	
polythene	
bucket	
cone	
ridiculous	
spaghetti	

pesto
delicacy
licence
systematically
hook
agriculture

II. Cultural Note:

1. Pompeii

An ancient city near Naples, in Italy. It was buried four to six metres deep under volcanic ash by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius (79 AD). Its rediscovery (1748) stimulated general interest in classical archaeology. Pompeii, now about three-quarters excavated, provides unparalleled evidence for daily life in Roman times.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: At a Small Restaurant

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

- (1) Mr. Paul Thorton is _____.
a. a chef
b. a journalist from a magazine
c. the owner of the restaurant
- (2) Mr. Carl Finch is _____.
a. a chef of the restaurant
b. a journalist from a magazine
c. the owner of the restaurant
- (3) The restaurant is located _____.
a. in a quiet and peaceful place away from London

- b. in London
- c. in the country in Australia

- (4) The restaurant is attractive because _____.
- a. everyone contributes new ideas, which has improved the dishes greatly
 - b. they serve ginger marmalade there
 - c. customers are used to those old dishes

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- (1) () The staff members of the restaurant don't share in decision-making.
- (2) () The owner, Carl, always has the final say when disagreement comes up.
- (3) () Alan has been with Carl for fifteen years.
- (4) () Carl once lectured on cooking with practical demonstrations in Australia and New Zealand.
- (5) () His lectures had been very popular.
- (6) () Carl once wanted to set up his business in a competitive place.
- (7) () The restaurant used to be a farmhouse.
- (8) () Carl feels all right keeping serving the same dishes.
- (9) () Alan may not want to have his recipe publicized.

C. Answer the following questions.

- (1) What kind of trouble does Paul Thorton has with his restaurant?
- _____

- (2) Why did his lecture tour last for two years?

(3) What did he want to open a restaurant for?

(4) Why did he choose this place?

Task 2: The Tree Climbers of Pompeii

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What attracted Shelagh's attention when she was taking a walk in Pompeii?

2. What had Shelagh expected to see in Pompeii?

3. Why did people in Pompeii climb trees?

4. What did people in Pompeii do with pine cones?

5. Could anybody collect pine cones without any permission?

6. What is more interesting to Shelagh, the ruins in Pompeii or the tree climbers there?

B. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. Suddenly I saw a man _____, and I was looking at him so all I could see was _____ and _____ and he was about _____.

2. Like a monkey, _____, except he was _____ ... He was ... he was all _____.

3. 'Well, you know, um, pine nuts are _____ and valuable _____ in Italy.'
4. They were very _____, which ones were _____ and which ones were _____.
5. Clearly it wasn't enough to _____ and wait till they _____.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

unfettered

Vance

affirmatively

II. Exercises:

Recognizing the Main Idea

Listen to these extracts from some famous speeches. Then decide what main idea each speaker wants to express. Write it out in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Lesson Eighteen

Section One: Energy Crisis

I. Vocabulary:

pessimistic	Michael Parkhurst Talkabout
fossil	Marvin Burnham
conserve	New England Institute of Technology
oil-rig	North Sea
evacuate	Stone Age
contaminate	CANE-Campaign Against Nuclear
radioactivity	Energy
compensation	Jennifer Hughes
disposal	Savannah
terrorism	Catherine Woodstock
plutonium	Charles Wicks
hydroelectric	
flexible	
optimistic	

II. Cultural Notes:

1. North Sea

A section of the Atlantic Ocean in northwestern Europe, between the British Isles and the Continent north of the Strait of

Dover.

2. Stone Age

The cultural phase during which man relied on stone, supplemented by wood, bone as material for weapon and tools. The Stone Age is subdivided into Old, Middle, and New.

III. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. In order to conserve fossil fuels, _____ strongly suggests that _____.
 - a. Dr. Catherine Woodstock; nuclear power stations should be built.
 - b. Prof. Marvin Burnham; nuclear power should be the only alternative.
 - c. Prof. Jennifer Hughes; nuclear power should be the safest power to resort to.
2. Prof. Marvin Burnham and Prof. Jennifer Hughes _____.
 - a. agree with each other on alternative power resources
 - b. sharply disagree with one another on nuclear power
 - c. are trying to reach an agreement on nuclear power
3. According to one of the experts present, nuclear power is _____.
 - a. dangerous in its production and disposal, and is a target for terrorists
 - b. safe, but it is more dangerous to work down a coal-mine
 - c. not a source of contamination and radioactivity
4. Dr. Catherine Woodstock thinks _____.

- a. it is more important to save energy by conservation than to produce energy with the same amount of money
 - b. there should be research on solar energy, wind power, wave power, tidal power, etc.
 - c. Both a and b.
5. Mr. Charles Wicks _____.
- a. agrees with other speakers on energy crisis
 - b. is not interested in his position
 - c. doesn't think the world will run out of energy resources.
- There will always be some alternatives.

B. Give a list of the pros and cons of nuclear power stations, according to the speakers in the program.

Pros	Cons
a. _____	a. _____
b. _____	b. _____
c. _____	c. _____
d. _____	d. _____
	e. _____

C. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. Pessimistic forecasts say that there is only enough coal for _____, enough natural gas for _____ and that _____ might run out in _____.
2. Surely we don't want to _____. That's what will happen if we _____ nuclear research.
3. Some of this waste will remain _____.
4. A reactor only last about _____. By the year 2000 we'll have _____ in the UK.

5. Don't forget that energy from _____, _____ and _____ lasts for ever. We really won't _____ we start _____ cleaner, safer sources of energy.
6. If we listened to the pessimists (and there are a lot of them about) _____ would sleep _____.
7. _____, we must continue to _____ fossil fuels _____ . . . The big question is where to spend the money—on _____ or on _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

desperately	Mal Carrington
manufacturer	Reginald Healy
atmosphere	Chemobyl
carbon	Strontium 90
dioxide	Plutonium-239
polar	NASA
acid	
dramatic	
habitat	
appalling	
menace	
virtually	
celestial	
equator	
orbit	
shuttle	

crew
component
batch
module
computerize
accommodation
pantry
larder
civilian

II. Cultural Notes:

1. MIT

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an American university, world famous for scientific education and research.

2. NASA

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the US civilian agency formed in 1958, that is responsible for all non-military aspects of the US space program.

III. Exercises:

Task 1; The Years to Come (I)

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. This talk is broadcast _____.
 - a. on radio
 - b. on TV
 - c. neither a nor b
2. Dr. Reginald Healy _____.
 - a. is an expert on life in the future from MIT

- b. is an expert on nuclear power
 - c. works for *The Years to Come*
3. According to what Dr. Healy says, the world in 2000 _____.
- a. will take quite a new look
 - b. will be more progressive and the life better
 - c. will be more crowded and polluted
4. Now human beings are faced with _____.
- a. a shortage of oil, water, forests, etc.
 - b. a shortage of labour power
 - c. a colder climate
5. Greenhouse effect _____.
- a. is the result of decreasing the amount of carbon dioxide
 - b. has reduced the heat of the sun in the lower atmosphere
 - c. could melt the polar ice caps, which would cause disastrous flooding
6. The most serious problem with nuclear power stations _____.
- a. is the accident at Chernobyl
 - b. is the disposal of their waste
 - c. lies in how much *Strontium 90* and *Plutonium-239* are available.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () The constantly increasing food production can never catch up with the increasing population.
- 2. () The world population today is 1,500 million and it would reach 6,500 million in 2000.

3. () There are 250 births and 100 deaths every minute in the world.
4. () Hopefully the world will suffer less from the loss of its forests because very few people use wood fuel now.
5. () Carbon dioxide and other chemicals which derive from use of fossil fuels won't increase the quantity of acid rain.
6. () Carbon dioxide will cause a number of species to become extinct.
7. () Nuclear plants are a constant menace to life on this planet.
8. () *Strontium* 90 needs storing for 5,000 years, being kept in any temperature.

C. Complete the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

1. This means there is an increase of _____ people per day, and _____ of this is _____.
2. So _____ part of these needs will have to be met by _____.
3. _____ the increase of births there will be enough water only for _____.
4. Hundreds of thousands of _____ will be lost because of _____.
5. I'm afraid that if this trend doesn't change _____ we won't be able to do very much to _____.

Task 2: The Years to Come (II)

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is Dr. Healy talking about?

2. Is this space station going to be built by the USA?

3. When are the thousands of parts going to be assembled?

4. How many people are going to be involved in the first crew to begin their space life?

5. What lies behind the idea of a space station?

6. Why do scientists set up such a space station?

B. Give a list of daily necessities that are equipped within the space station.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____
- k. _____

C. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

1. A bright new _____ will appear in the sky like

- _____, fully visible from _____.
2. _____ by the shuttle and _____ will be needed to deliver *Freedom*, _____, into _____ around the Earth.
3. _____, construction crews are going to _____ the space station's _____. The first _____ is going to be launched _____.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

whence Georgia
swelter
oasis
indestructible
abhorrent
vindication
purgatory
unequivocally

II. Exercises:

Recognizing the Main Idea

Listen to these extracts from famous speeches. Then decide what main idea each speaker wants to express. Write it out in the space given.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____

Lesson Nineteen

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

cramp	James Milligan
detached	Barbican
Jazz	St. John's Wood
blues	Morgan's Walk
audition	Battersea
orchestra	the Thames
chord	St. Louis Blues
sharp	
flat	
scandal	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Estate Agent

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. James Milligan is _____.
 - a. a property expert
 - b. a programme expert
 - c. a salesman
2. Housing prices rise rapidly in the London area because _____.

- a. more and more people become very rich
 - b. buying houses is a fashion
 - c. the real value of money declines
3. James Milligan is talking about _____.
- a. houses that most people can afford
 - b. houses at unusual and surprising prices
 - c. houses that cost one million pounds

B. Give a list of reasons that people want to buy houses that cost one million pounds.

- 1. They want space _____ since they are tired of _____ built just after _____.
- 2. Larger families _____.
- 3. Teenagers _____.
- 4. Due to rising prices of _____.

C. Describe the characteristics of the following places mentioned by James Milligan.

- 1. Barbican:
 - a. situated _____ so quiet and fairly free from _____;
 - b. several theatres _____;
 - c. suitable for _____.
- 2. St. John's Wood:
 - a. favoured mostly by _____;
 - b. a walled garden _____.
- 3. Battersea:
 - a. suitable for _____;
 - b. grand _____;

- c. a wonderful view _____ ;
d. only a few minutes _____ .

Task 2: Jazz Singer

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. How successful is the interviewee?

2. What did she try to do before she became a singer?

3. How did she become a singer?

4. Has she been successful ever since?

5. What does she think of the songs she sings?

6. How does she look at the scandal attached to her life?

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () There are two kinds of blues, the happy blues and the sad blues.
2. () West 42nd Street was the street for dance those days.
3. () When she started singing, she actually knew quite a lot about singing.
4. () She became a successful and professional musician with the help of a lot of other people.
5. () She often tries to change the fashions and she has made

it.

6. () There is a feeling of understanding between her and her audience.
7. () She won't sing anything that she doesn't believe in.
8. () She sings according to how she feels and she never sings the same way twice.

C. Complete the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

1. One night it's a little bit _____, the next night it's a little bit _____. It's all according to _____. I never feel _____. The blues is _____.
2. If you want to _____ you really have to know your job... Otherwise you find yourself _____ and _____ where _____.
3. That's true _____.
4. I've never _____ because I won't sing just _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

manual

Denmark

monitor

keyboard

floppy

disc

terminal

statistics

pregnant
incidence
abnormality
confirm
disturbance
guideline
safeguard
fanatic
enthusiast
constipation
sedentary
crouch
dermatitis
electrostatic
fluff
fuzzy
nausea
thrombosis
intricacy
migraine
circulatory

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Setting Up a Home Computer

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The speaker is _____.
 - a. setting up a home computer
 - b. telling people the names and the functions of the parts in

- a home computer system
- c. attending a computer science class
- 2. The book of instructions is called _____.
 - a. instruction manual
 - b. instruction menu
 - c. instruction review
- 3. The monitor _____.
 - a. is a television set
 - b. is used to store information
 - c. shows on the screen the information that has been typed in
- 4. _____ are mentioned as other parts of a home computer.
 - a. A keyboard, two floppy discs and the disc drive
 - b. A keyboard, typewriter and a floppy disc
 - c. Two floppy discs, a disc drive and a typewriter

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () The book of instructions tells you how to set up your system and then how to use it.
- 2. () Once you type the information on the screen, you can change it no longer.
- 3. () The monitor can print on paper the information on the screen.
- 4. () If you want to use a computer properly, you'll have to be able to type.
- 5. () The disc drive is quite complicated because it is the part of the system that operates the floppy discs.

6. () The second floppy disc is where you type in your information and where the programme works on this information.

Task 2: My Computer Makes Me Sick

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The speaker is delivering a speech on _____.
 - a. human capacity enlarged by the computer
 - b. benefits the computer brings to human beings
 - c. harm and danger that the computer does to human health
2. Statistics show that _____.
 - a. using computer may cause severe abnormality during women's pregnancy
 - b. 36 women using computer had to terminate their pregnancy
 - c. 16 women in Denmark didn't get pregnant because they used computer
3. Workers working with computers are protected against _____.
 - a. the disturbance of natural light to their vision
 - b. watching television for long hours
 - c. increased stress and disturbances to vision for being exposed for long periods to the video screen
4. Without taking the precautions offered by the speaker, we will have a generation of _____.
 - a. great intellectual capacity
 - b. deformed sufferers
 - c. little common sense

B. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Is there anyone who has a clear idea about the exact connection between working with computer terminals and the problems with pregnancy?

2. What is recommended to those who work with computers?

3. Who else are at risk besides those who work with computers?

4. What were the health problems some computer enthusiasts felt connected with the use of computers?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

5. What happened to those who had already suffered from short-sight?

6. Why did people have an itching face?

7. What sort of image would our next generation have if the speaker's precautions were not taken?

C. Write out a list of the precautions offered by the speaker.

1. Make sure that _____ ;
2. Rest your eyes _____ ;
3. Make sure _____ ;
4. Make sure your seat _____ ; and

5. Get up _____.

D. Complete the following sentences with the information you hear on the tape.

1. The computer has enlarged man's _____ as well as his _____ ... but it brings with it _____ to match the _____.
2. A survey was done in _____ on _____, who happened to use _____ for _____ of their working day. In _____ of the subjects there were some _____ during the pregnancy.
3. In a _____ of pregnant women of _____ but who did not work with _____, the incidence of _____ in their case was only _____.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

cholesterol

Bert

inactivity

II. Study Skills: Note-taking 3

Using Abbreviations

We have said that the student is not concerned with taking down every word that the lecturer says, so have rejected shorthand for normal note taking. Nevertheless, a lot of time and effort can be saved by using abbreviations and symbols. The symbols you use must make sense to you, but it is not necessary for anyone else to be able to understand them. Note-taking is a very individual skill. The

main point to remember is to use only abbreviations which you will be able to remember when revising your notes some time later. A student of linguistics, for example, might be ill-advised to use phon. as an abbreviation for phonology; it could equally well stand for phonetics, a related, but different, area of linguistics.

Abbreviations can be of three kinds:

1. Field abbreviations. The student specializing in a certain field will learn certain abbreviations as part of the study of that field. For example, a student of chemistry will know that C stands for Carbon, and Ca for Calcium. Such abbreviations are very useful since they are widely used within each field but not ambiguous, or liable to be misunderstood.

2. Commonly understood abbreviations. These are abbreviations in common use, or else easily understood. Some examples are *i. e.* meaning *that is*, and $=$ meaning *is equal to*, or *is the same as*. For more examples see table below.

Some useful abbreviations and symbols for note taking

From Latin		Symbols			
cf.	compare (with)	∴	therefore, thus, so	≫	much greater than
e. g.	for example	∵	because	≪	much less than
etc.	et cetera, and so on	=	is equal to, the same as	=	equal to, or greater than
et al.	and others	≠	is not equal to, not the same as	%	per cent
ibid.	in the same place (in a book or article)	+	plus, and, more	÷	divide, divided by
i. e.	that is	-	minus, less	×	multiply, multiplied by
N. B.	note well (something important)	>	greater than	∇	insert (something) which has been omitted
viz.	namely (naming someone or something you have just referred to)	<	less than	→	from to, leads to, results in

3. Personal abbreviations made up by the student himself. If you find yourself having to frequently note down a certain word it is sensible to find a way of abbreviating it. For example, a student of English literature listening to a lecture on the poet Wordsworth could well use the initial W. instead of writing out the poet's name in full each time he has to refer to it.

III. Exercises:

Main Ideas and Supporting Details

A. Suggested Abbreviations:

heart disease; heart dis.

cigarette; cigaret.

especially; esp.

difference; differ.

responsibility; respty.

cholesterol; chol.

exercise; ex.

similarity; simty.

financial; finan.

hostility; hosty.

B. Listen to these paragraphs. Then write in the space given below

the main idea and supporting details of each paragraph.

1. _____ (main idea)
 - a. _____ (supporting details)
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
2. _____ (main idea)
 - a. _____ (supporting details)
 - b. _____
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
3. _____ (main idea)
 - a. _____ (supporting details)
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - (3) _____
 - (4) _____
 - (5) _____
 - (6) _____
 - (7) _____
 - b. _____
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
4. _____ (main idea)
 - a. _____ (supporting details)
 - b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

Lesson Twenty

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

short-list	Johan Blun
publisher	Maria Rosa
vital	Dennis
tutorial	Hindenburg
majestically	Lakehurst
commentator	New Jersey
disintegrate	Frankfurt
cargo	Graf Zeppelin
cabin	
amenity	
lounge	
hydrogen	
pressurize	
sabotage	
ignite	
static	
hull	
fatality	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Fixing an Appointment

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The conversation is _____.
 - a. between a school principal and her secretary
 - b. between Maria Rosa and her secretary
 - c. between a tourist and her tour guide
2. They are making arrangements for _____.
 - a. the whole week
 - b. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
 - c. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
3. From the conversation, it is quite obvious that the woman _____.
 - a. doesn't have much to do during the week
 - b. has a very busy schedule
 - c. is going to be busy next week

B. Fill in the blanks with the information you hear on the tape about the woman's schedule.

1. Monday:
 - 10.00 a.m. — 10.30 a.m. : _____
 - Lunch : _____
 - 2.30 p.m. : _____
 - 3.30 p.m. : _____
2. Tuesday:
 - 9.30 a.m. — 12.30 p.m. : _____
 - 2.30 p.m. : _____
 - 4.00 p.m. : _____

C. Fill in the blanks with the information you hear on the tape

about the changes that have been made to the woman's original schedule.

1. The meeting with the lawyer _____.
2. The tutorial with Maria Rosa _____.
3. Mr. Dennis is expected to come _____.

Task 2: Last of the Airships?

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The story took place _____.
 - a. at 7.20 a.m. on May 6th 1937
 - b. at 7.20 p.m. on May 16th 1937
 - c. at 7.20 p.m. on May 6th 1937
2. The Hindenburg was _____.
 - a. an ocean liner
 - b. an airship with luxurious facilities
 - c. a man's name
3. By 1937, it had been _____.
 - a. quite safe to travel by the Hindenburg
 - b. very dangerous to cross the Atlantic by the Hindenburg
 - c. rare for the Hindenburg to carry passengers
4. After the accident, the exact cause of the disaster _____.
 - a. was found
 - b. was unknown
 - c. was determined to be the leaking gas
5. Since the disaster, _____.
 - a. people have been using airships a lot
 - b. a lot of improvements have been made to the Hindenburg

- c. airships have never been seriously considered as a means of commercial transportation

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The Hindenburg exploded in the first Atlantic crossing of its voyage.
2. () Both Europe and the United States had developed a series of airships over 40 years, among which the Hindenburg was the first one.
3. () The Hindenburg had been built to compete with the great luxury transatlantic liners.
4. () On the Hindenburg, there were very strict safety regulations.
5. () The Hindenburg had to hover in the sky for three more hours because of heavy fog.
6. () The first flames appeared near the tail of the Hindenburg.
7. () The first explosion happened just as the first mooring rope touched the ground.
8. () More crew members died than the passengers.

C. Fill in the blanks with the information you hear on the tape.

1. There were _____ people on the Hindenburg, among whom _____ died and _____ managed to escape.
2. The Hindenburg was designed to carry _____ passengers accommodated in _____ luxury cabins.
3. The Hindenburg was _____ metres long and

_____ metres in diameter. It could fly at a speed of _____ and was able to cross the Atlantic in _____ of an ocean liner.

4. The Hindenburg had carried _____ safely and even _____ by _____.

5. The Hindenburg's sister ship, the Graf Zeppelin, had flown _____ kilometres and it had carried _____ passengers without incident.

D. List the safety precautions that had been taken on the Hindenburg.

1. The smoking room _____.
2. The cigarette lighters _____.
3. Both passengers and crew _____.
4. The airship _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

marvellous	Peggy
fireplace	Sara
toast	Woodside Road
wardrobe	Rod
stereo	
amplifier	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Looking for A Flat

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is Peggy reading newspapers for?

2. Does Peggy want to have a flat on her own?

3. Why doesn't Peggy care about the noise in Woodside Road?

4. Why does Peggy say it would be marvellous to be on the ten bus route?

5. Why must Peggy tell Sara and Mary?

B. Give detailed information about the flat according to what you hear on the tape.

1. The number of rooms: _____

2. The rent: _____

3. The location: _____

Task 2: Moving In

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Rod and Liz _____.

a. are moving into a new house

b. are looking in the house they are going to rent

c. are talking about the house they have just bought

2. The first thing they decide to do is _____.

a. to put two chairs in front of the fireplace

b. to toast their feet before the fireplace

c. to put their bed in the corner behind the door

3. Their desk goes _____.
a. opposite the fireplace
b. in the far corner between the two windows
c. beside the wardrobe
4. Their TV set is put _____.
a. opposite the window
b. in the opposite corner, between the windows and the fireplace
c. in front of the fireplace
5. Rod doesn't care if the bookcase is far away from his desk because _____.
a. exercise'll do him good
b. he doesn't write much
c. he works elsewhere
6. Both Liz and Rod feel it convenient to use the table lamp if it is put on _____.
a. the chest of drawers
b. the desk
c. a table
7. Both Rod and Liz want to go to the kitchen because _____.
a. they have to move something into it.
b. Rod and Liz have never been to it
c. both of them would like to have a cup of tea there

B. Give a list of the furniture and other household items mentioned in the conversation.

Answer: _____

C. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. —Mm, it's not _____, is it?
—Oh, it's great!
2. —God, what _____ have you got in there?
—Well, there's _____ in there, I emptied it ...

—Oh, God, my back _____.
3. —Oh along that wall there _____?
—Because that's ... there's just about _____ there.
There's about _____, so it shouldn't
_____, no.
4. —Let's just go to the kitchen and er ... _____ and
...

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

installation

II. Exercises:

Main Ideas and Supporting Details

A. Suggested Abbreviations:

disasters; disas.

South; S.

Consumption; consp.

government; gov.

economical; ecol.

technology; techgy.

expensive; exp.

North; N.

earthquake; ethq.

federal; fed.

millions; mns.

year; y.

installation; instl.

B. Listen to these paragraphs. Then write in the space given the main idea and supporting details of each.

1. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
2. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
c. _____
3. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
4. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
c. _____

d. _____

Lesson Twenty-One.

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

nil	Stuart
commentator	Judy
bewilderment	Dustin Hoffman
congratulation	Harry Carter
quarter-final	Mark Smith
unbeatable	Peter Plumber
ballboy	David
linesman	Gardener
umpire	John Fairlight
runner-up	Brown Hutchins
semis	
tournament	

II. Cultural Note:

1. Dustin Hoffman

US film actor (1937-). He established his reputation in the films of *The Graduate* (1967) and *Midnight* (1969). In 1980 he was awarded an Oscar for his performance as a divorced man bringing up his son in *Kramer vs Kramer*.

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Talking About Television

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Both the man and the woman spent some time last night _____.
a. playing football
b. watching a film on TV
c. watching TV
2. *The Graduate* _____.
a. is a love story
b. is a sports film
c. is about Dustin Hoffman
3. The end of the conversation shows _____.
a. the woman is not interested in football at all
b. the woman is only interested in animals
c. the woman does have some interest in football

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The woman watched TV all night yesterday.
2. () Both the man and the woman like football game very much.
3. () The woman regretted that she hadn't switched the TV on earlier.
4. () The programme on foxes was great.
5. () The woman watched the ending of the football game but missed the beginning of the News.
6. () England won the game.
7. () The loser, however, scored six goals.

8. () Programmes on animals appeared to be more interesting than football matches to both the man and the woman.

C. Fill in the following blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. I watched _____ TV.
2. Just before the football _____, I switched _____ just to _____.
3. It's _____ I didn't _____ earlier.
4. When the football came on, I _____.

Tack 2; Games

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The interview is _____.
 - a. about a basketball match
 - b. on a football game
 - c. about a tennis match
2. _____ wins the championship.
 - a. Harry Carter
 - b. Peter Plumber
 - c. Mark Smith
3. Harry Carter and Mark Smith _____.
 - a. share the same view about the umpire
 - b. feel the final result is convincing
 - c. have quite different attitudes towards the umpire

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Harry Carter wins the championship at the age of 19.

2. () Harry Carter never felt nervous in the earlier rounds.
3. () Gardener was beaten by Harry Carter with the score 4-6, 5-7.
4. () According to Carter, John Fairlight is almost unbeatable but he failed in the quarter-finals.
5. () Lots of players are satisfied with those umpires.
6. () Mark Smith had very bad luck that day.
7. () Plumber, the interviewer, does not go along with what Mark Smith says about Carter's points.

C. Identification. Identify who, Harry Carter or Mark Smith, has made the following remarks.

1. "I did pretty well to beat Hutchins in the semis."
2. "I was a bit nervous against Jones when he took the lead in the second set."
3. "What a terrific job the officials here have done, ..."
4. "... half of Carter's points were on doubtful decisions ..."
5. "That was quite a tough match."
6. "... what a terrible umpire ..."

Answer:

Harry Carter: _____

Mark Smith: _____

D. Complete the following statements with what you hear on the tape.

1. Poor old Smith _____ his head _____.
Well, well, what a way to _____!
2. I just knew all along I was _____.
3. I was a bit _____ Jones when he _____ in

the second set.

4. And now let's _____ the runner-up to the title.

Section Two:

Olympics

I. Vocabulary:

agenda	the Olympic Games
exploratory	Armstrong
detract	Herr Müller
penalise	Sr Cordoba
arbitrarily	Patel
soar	
phenomenally	
lobby	
coverage	
pitch	
wholcheartedly	
endorse	
archery	
hockey	
tenet	
equestrian	
stamina	
pentathlon	
strand	
yacht	

II. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. People present at the meeting _____.
 - a. may be sportsmen
 - b. are probably members of the Olympic Committee
 - c. are probably from the host country of the next Olympic Games
2. The meeting is held _____.
 - a. to see whether the size of the Olympic Games could be reduced in any way
 - b. to decide the size of the Olympic Games
 - c. to decide where the next Olympic Games should be held
3. At the end of the meeting, people present _____.
 - a. have reached an agreement
 - b. still hold diversified views
 - c. are convinced by the chairman
4. There are _____ attending the meeting.
 - a. four
 - b. six
 - c. five

B. Summarize briefly the views presented by the following people.

1. Mrs. Armstrong; _____
2. Sr Cordoba; _____
3. Mrs. Patel; a. _____
b. _____
4. Chairman; _____

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The cost of the Olympics is increasing.
2. () According to Mrs Armstrong, reducing the size of the Olympics means damaging the overall appeal of it.
3. () Sr Cordoba really thinks that the composition of the Olympic Games should be altered.
4. () Nobody present thinks boxing is violent.
5. () According to Herr Müller, hockey and football should be cut out because they take a lot of space.
6. () The meeting ajourns after the discussion on the Olympics.

D. Write out the names of at least ten kinds of sports mentioned on the tape.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

E. Fill in the following blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. Let's not _____ the proposal _____ before we've had a chance to _____.

2. I can see the point that _____ space and _____, the host city is _____ a lot of difficulty.
3. The costs seem to _____ every time we _____ the Olympics.
4. I _____ to agree with what has been said about football.
5. So why not use them for _____—or do you think we should _____ that too?
6. Another _____ is that we should concentrate on _____ by _____ the team games _____ in the programme.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

crumble

grit

protein

II. Exercises:

Main Ideas and Supporting Details

A. Suggested Abbreviations:

permanent; perm.

protection; protc.

development; devlp.

hundred; hund.

B. Listen to these paragraphs. Then write in the space given the main idea and supporting details of each.

1. _____ (main idea)

- a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
2. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
c. _____
3. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
c. _____
4. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____

Lesson Twenty-Two

Section One:

Class in Britain and America

I. Vocabulary

stratification	Christine
pervade	Harry
stratum	Anna
slang	Barrie
point to point	Pygmalion
hilarious	Lincolnshire
clan	Range Rover
groom	
paternalistic	
stagger	
cottage	
immigrant	
snobbish	
uninhibit	

II. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. What is Harry's nationality?

- a. British.
- b. English.
- c. American.
2. What can be used to tell people's social status in England?
 - a. Their clothes.
 - b. Their accent.
 - c. Their job.
3. What surprised and amused Harry in Lincolnshire?
 - a. The muddy fields.
 - b. The large number of people.
 - c. People who went there drove the car of the same brand and spoke in the same way.
4. Why was Barrie staggered living in a cottage tied to a farm?
 - a. The groom next door did not like him.
 - b. He felt uneasy living there.
 - c. People in the community did not know how to treat him because they did not know which class he belonged to.
5. What does Harry think of the middle class in Britain?
 - a. The most snobbish.
 - b. Totally uninhibited.
 - c. Very extraordinary.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () According to Harry, class distinctions have not changed much in the last forty or fifty years.
2. () People's accent is not enough to tell their social position in the U. S.
3. () In the country, there was a paternalistic relationship

between those farmhands and their masters.

4. () The middle-class people in Britain are not aware of the whole system.
5. () Equality of opportunity is a nice ideal to have.

C. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. In England they seem to _____. There I was _____ Lincolnshire and we went through _____ and suddenly we _____ this parking lot with _____ in it.
2. I think you raised _____ there, Barrie, because you're _____ talking about yourself not _____.
3. I mean _____ are what I find _____—they seem to be _____ for the most part... I'm not _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

flunk	Sequoyah
survive	the Big Cypress
bookkeeping	Haskell Institute
inferior	TB
accomplish	Brighton
foundation	Florida
nursery	Tribal Board
	Head Start

II. Cultural Notes:

1. Brighton

A resort in southern England, on the East Sussex coast.

2. Florida

A state in the far southeast of the USA, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

III. Exercises:

Task 1: Autobiography: Seminole Girl (I)

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The speaker _____.
 - a. is an American Indian
 - b. came from India
 - c. isn't of American origin
2. _____ prevented her from attending a college far away.
 - a. Her tough father
 - b. Her brothers and sisters
 - c. Her mother's illness
3. She _____ when college life started.
 - a. realized her English was terrible
 - b. realized her knowledge on bookkeeping was too little
 - c. had already mastered English
4. During her college days, she _____.
 - a. busied herself preparing for the lectures and assignments
 - b. managed to adapt herself to the environment and people around her
 - c. Both a and b.

B. State what role the following people and places had played in the speaker's life with the help of the information you hear on the tape.

1. Head of the Department of Education at the Agency:

2. The white school in the Big Cypress area:

3. The college:

4. The landlady of the apartment:

5. The boy who asked her about her origin:

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () In high school, she took all the courses that would prepare her for the university.

2. () She and her family lived on an Indian reservation in Florida.

3. () She spent three extra months on English courses at college.

4. () She was always confident that she understood what the professor was saying in class.

Task 2: Autobiography: Seminole Girl (II)

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the

following statements.

1. _____, the Indian girl found a job in a bank.
 - a. A year after she graduated from college
 - b. Two days after she graduated from college
 - c. Two months after she graduated from college
2. In the fall of 1966 _____.
 - a. her father and the president of the Tribal Board asked her to manage an enterprise on the reservation
 - b. she just graduated from college
 - c. she got a job in a bank at Big Cypress
3. It took her quite some time to decide whether to go back to the reservation because _____.
 - a. she didn't like her people on the reservation
 - b. she loved her work with the bank and meanwhile she had deep affection and a sense of responsibility for her people
 - c. the pay offered by the Tribal Board was too low.
4. Some people on the reservation don't seem to like her. Maybe it is because _____.
 - a. she tried to prove herself better and more knowledgeable than others
 - b. of her father
 - c. they are jealous of her
5. She is afraid _____ when she comes back to live on the reservation again.
 - a. she would feel lonely and miss the outside world
 - b. she would be resented by her own people
 - c. she would lose contact with her friends

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it

is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () She went through a lot of difficulty getting used to the life outside the reservation.
2. () She wouldn't feel guilty if she hadn't helped her people on the reservation.
3. () Being an Indian, she has a strong sense of belonging.
4. () Among Indians, there is a tradition that people should help each other and share everything.
5. () She doesn't have any close friends to whom she can tell what she wants.
6. () Being educated and working off the Indian reservation, she has become different from what her tribal people expected of her.
7. () She feels quite at home on the reservation when she is back from Miami.
8. () The old people on the reservation, though kind, can hardly understand how she really feels.

C. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. I knew he was _____ because he had expected me to _____.
2. If it didn't _____, if the store _____, and I thought I hadn't even tried, _____.
3. That's _____, that I can talk to them. That's _____, not _____, but _____ the same things, and _____.
4. They do not _____ that there are things I miss _____. They do not understand _____.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

equivalent

distortion

spectrum

II. Exercises:

Main Ideas and Supporting Details

A. Suggested Abbreviations:

false; f.

conclusion; concl

scientific; scient.

student; st.

vocabulary; vocab.

English; Eng.

translational; transl.

equivalent; equiv.

appropriate; appro.

B. Listen to these paragraphs. Then write in the space given the main idea and supporting details of each.

1. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
2. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
3. _____ (main idea)
a. _____ (supporting details)
b. _____

c. _____

Lesson Twenty-Three

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

courier	Dick Hudson
qualification	Pamela Gable
co-ordinator	Collington Road
allowance	Croydon
repetitive	Parker
drowsy	Ann
incredible	
immature	
identical	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Finding A Job

A. Complete the information chart for the applicant with what you hear on the tape.

1. Name: _____
2. Address: _____
3. Telephone number: _____
4. Date of birth: _____
5. Present job: _____
6. Languages: _____
7. Formal qualifications: _____

8. Present salary: _____

B. List Miss Gable's responsibilities with her present job and the would-be responsibilities with the job she is applying for.

1. Responsibilities with the present job

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

2. Responsibilities with the new job

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () For some time, Miss Gable worked as a courier for a tour operator.
- 2. () Miss Gable studied business management at college.
- 3. () Miss Gable sounds as if she doesn't like the new job.
- 4. () If Miss Gable takes the new job, She won't earn more than her present salary.
- 5. () Miss Gable's new job is to be a tour guide.
- 6. () If Miss Gable takes the new job, she will use her car a lot without any allowance by the new employer.
- 7. () The interviewer asks Miss Gable to think about the new

job before she makes the final decision.

Task 2. Hypnosis

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Hypnosis _____.
 - a. is a medical treatment dealing with the patient's mind
 - b. is a magic way of fortune-telling
 - c. deals with people who always feel drowsy
2. _____, according to Dr. Parker, is one of the most powerful tools in hypnosis.
 - a. A swinging watch
 - b. Voice
 - c. An assistant
3. When a patient receives the treatment of hypnosis, he'd better _____.
 - a. get completely relaxed
 - b. fall asleep
 - c. become sensitive
4. The treatment of hypnosis is _____.
 - a. to make the patient forget his past
 - b. to make the patient lose his memory
 - c. to make the patient remember in great detail what caused him pain and suffering and help him to face his problems
5. _____, Dr. Parker has turned out to be _____.
 - a. Because his patients were co-operative; very successful
 - b. By using well-tried techniques; very successful
 - c. With the help of his secretary; well-established

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Dr. Parker found he had the talent for hypnosis when he was in the last year in a medical school.
2. () There have been a lot of changes in Dr. Parker's method.
3. () Dr. Parker asks the patient to sit on a sofa.
4. () The secretary usually doesn't take notes or look after the recording equipment.
5. () Dr. Parker wants to control his patient's mind during the treatment.
6. () The standard procedure is to take the patient to the present slowly.
7. () The 35-year-old female patient remembered a lot of things in detail far back in time.

C. List the details the thirty-five-year-old lady remembered.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

D. Complete the following statements with what you hear on the tape.

1. _____, you have to make him forget his body

- _____. Then I'll tell him _____ on _____.
2. Then I tell the subject _____ what I'm saying but _____.
3. At first I used to _____—some say that _____ help—but now I simply get my patient to _____.
4. I've taken patients _____ and a few even further than that

Section Two:

Getting A Job

I. Vocabulary:

scour	the Situations Vacant
curriculum	Judith Davidson
vitae	Christopher Shields
summon	Mark Ashworth
inadequacy	
cram	
inarticulate	
clumsy	
tongue-tied	
gauche	
crash	
initial	
prompt	
consultant	

sideline
condense
slick
sophisticated
legible
bluntly
fraction
outshine

II. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. This discussion is on _____.
 - a. how to get a job
 - b. how to please the employer
 - c. the problems those job applicants have in selling themselves
2. Many applicants fail to get a job _____.
 - a. because of their own inability with application forms and C.V.
 - b. because the competition is too fierce
 - c. because these employers are too fussy
3. Writing an application, one should _____.
 - a. be very careful about spelling, grammar, content and layout
 - b. always use a typewriter
 - c. feel free to present anything he wants
4. An applicant's handwriting _____.
 - a. is a symbol of his educational level

- b. indicates the applicant's character in a way
 - c. doesn't matter at all in a job application
5. With hundreds of people fighting over one vacancy, one has to _____.
- a. write his application longer than others
 - b. hire someone to write the application for him
 - c. make his application impressive, well-written and appealing to the employer

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Those who have been to universities don't make grammatical or careless spelling mistakes.
2. () Some application letters are dirty and untidily written.
3. () Some people are at a loss what to put in an application.
4. () Applying for a job, one doesn't need at all a good reference or a letter of recommendation by a former boss.
5. () The applicant's address and the date he writes the letter are vital things with regard to an application letter.
6. () Highly qualified and brilliant, an applicant will be turned down if he is tongue-tied and gauche during the interview.

C. Identification. Match the people in Column I with the special activities in Column II.

- | Column I | Column II |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Christopher Shields | a. lectures at a business training college |
| 2. Mark Ashworth | b. author of <i>Getting a Job</i> |

penicillin
bacteriologist
microbes
mould

II. Cultural Notes:

1. Alexander Fleming

British microbiologist (1881-1955), who discovered the anti-biotic penicillin.

2. Football League

An English association football competition for professional teams.

III. Exercises:

Comprehensive Exercises: Main Ideas or Supporting Details

You will hear some extracts from four different lectures. For each extract write down whether you think it is a main idea, supporting detail or digression. Discuss with your classmates why you think the extract falls under the heading you have chosen.

1. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
2. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
3. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
4. Answer: _____
Reason: _____

Lesson Twenty-Four

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

intelligence	Kellerman
linguistic	Brigid
architect	Puerto Ordaz
psychologist	Silent Sustained Reading
motor	
gracefully	
composition	
survival	
manual	
mystery	
fiction	
budget	
comic	
stifle	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: I. Q. Tests

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Mrs Kellerman is probably _____.
a. a psychologist

- b. a primary school teacher
 - c. a doctor
2. I. Q. Tests, according Mrs Kellerman, _____.
- a. can be used to measure all types of intelligence a child has.
 - b. can be used to measure certain types of intelligence a child has.
 - c. can not be used to measure a child's intelligence
3. Musically gifted children _____.
- a. are interested in noises
 - b. are fascinated by all kinds of sounds, even animal noises
 - c. are keen on playing the piano
4. Psychologically speaking, a child who possesses bodily intelligence may _____.
- a. be good at language acquisition
 - b. be good at sports
 - c. become an engineer in the future
5. Parents should _____ if the children find it easy to take things apart and use various tools.
- a. show them how to operate a recorder
 - b. stop them from doing that
 - c. give them models to make and take them to science museums
6. According to Mrs Kellerman, _____ since nobody is good at everything.
- a. a child should be judged on his individual talents
 - b. a child should be judged on his I. Q. scores
 - c. a child should be judged by his parents who know him better than anybody else

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () I. Q. tests are most valid in testing a child's ability in linguistic and numerical skill or reading and maths.
2. () The earlier a child's talents are recognized, the better.
3. () Children who are not good with words and numbers can still do well in school examinations.
4. () A child doesn't have to go to private lessons even if he is discovered to have special talents.

C. Fill in the following blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. Some children have abilities that _____, that aren't _____ by many schools.
2. And if these skills are not _____, they cannot be _____. That's why, _____, there are so many _____ in the world. They are not doing the things _____.
3. Many children _____ to learn to play _____ but, while they might not become great _____ or _____, they may get a lot of _____ ... They can easily recognize _____ and sing them _____.

Task 2: Why Is It Good for Children to Read

A. Write out a list of benefits that reading can bring to a child according to what you hear on the tape.

- a. Reading can be _____;
- b. Reading expands _____;

- c. Reading improves _____ ;
e. Reading helps _____ .

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Even doing an art project, a child needs to read.
2. () Science fiction is the most important for children.
3. () Magazines and newspapers should be excluded from a child's reading list.
4. () Never say it is a waste of time when a child is reading.
5. () Even a comic book offers children something to learn.
6. () Children don't have to read when they pick up a new game or play a new toy.

C. According to what you hear on the tape, give a list of things that children should be allowed to read.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

D. Fill in the blanks in the following passage based on what you hear on the tape.

If I have a child who is _____, if he'll read _____, I'm happy because _____. Or if he's, while he's eating breakfast he's reading _____ he's still reading something and I _____ from him and say,

'Stop wasting your time', because that is _____ to further reading and if you _____ it to _____ then, that will, it sometimes, it will _____ them and they'll _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

inference	Mitch
athletic	Estelle
devise	
arithmetic	
correlate	
mental	
ice cream cone	
hot dog	
hibachi	
tempura	
Saki	
Sitar	
Koto	

II. Exercises:

Task 1: What Is a Koto (I)

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. According to the tape, an intelligence test is designed to _____.
 - a. determine one's ability to learn and his ability to change

- behaviour on the basis of experience
- b. determine one's ability to work with his hands
 - c. determine one's potential to become a sportsman or a language learner
2. The question "What is intelligence" _____.
- a. is quite easy to answer
 - b. doesn't require much thinking
 - c. is fairly difficult to answer
3. If a person is good at football, we _____.
- a. can say he is good at all sports
 - b. can't say he is good at other forms of sports as well
 - c. can say he is very intelligent
4. A psychologist has designed a test based on _____.
- a. 2 variables
 - b. 3 variables
 - c. 3 facts
5. This new test aims at finding _____.
- a. correlation among those variables
 - b. cause-and-effect relationship among the variables
 - c. finding language and mathematical genius from those tested

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () Intelligent people usually learn quickly, know answers to a lot of questions and can solve difficult problems.
- 2. () Intelligent people are equally good in everything.
- 3. () People's abilities are closely related to one another.

C. Complete the following passage with what you hear on the tape.

A correlation is _____ of finding out if these abilities _____. If two abilities are correlated, it means that if you are _____, you are probably _____—or, if _____, you will probably be _____. When two abilities are not correlated, it means _____—they do not _____. It means that being good at one _____ being good at another.

Task 2: What Is a Koto? (II)

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. One has to remember that intelligence test measures _____.
 - a. how well he could do
 - b. all his abilities
 - c. how he does at the time he takes the test
2. Some people do poorly on an intelligence test because _____.
 - a. they are not quite interested in doing it
 - b. they did not have a proper education
 - c. they are stupid
3. _____ will do better when questions are asked about the hibachi, tempura and saki.
 - a. Japanese
 - b. Americans
 - c. Indians
4. Some questions would be "unfair" if _____.
 - a. the test taker had never seen or heard of what is asked

about

- b. they are on musical instruments like koto or sitar
- c. the test taker is a foreigner

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () If a person is intelligent, he can answer any questions.
2. () Unfair questions will produce unfair results of a test taker's intelligence.
3. () One person's experience affects his scores of an intelligence test.
4. () American boys and girls have little idea about ice cream cones, baseball, automobiles and hot dogs.
5. () Illustrations to a question will certainly help a test taker to work out a better answer.
6. () Intelligence is partly measured by the ability to put information together and use it to answer questions.
7. () It is very difficult to think of a question that is fair to all boys and girls all over the world.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

Parliament	De Lesseps
malaria	Suez
Whale Shark	
Basking Shark	

II. Exercises:

Comprehensive Exercises: Main Ideas or Supporting Details

You will hear some extracts from four different lectures. For each extract write down whether you think it is a main idea, supporting detail or digression. Discuss with your classmates why you think the extract falls under the heading you have chosen.

1. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
2. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
3. Answer: _____
Reason: _____
4. Answer: _____
Reason: _____

Lesson Twenty-Five

Section One

The Lucky Story of the Holiday Money

I. Vocabulary:

border the British Consul
currency
efficiency
folder
distract
mat
desperate

II. Exercises:

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Where had Mary, the female speaker, been travelling?

2. What kind of holiday was Mary going on?

3. What did Mary put into the folder?

4. When did Mary find the folder had gone?

5. Why did Mary carry a special card with her when camping?

6. Was the policeman helpful?

7. Were John and Mary suspicious of the people at the garage?

8. Who recovered the folder?

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The folder was found missing after they got the petrol.
2. () The policeman suggested that Mary should ask for help from the British Consul there.
3. () Mary let John go into the garageman's office and go all through the man's papers.
4. () They were not suspicious of the old lady with something green sticking out underneath her.
5. () They never felt desperate even with all their money and credentials missing.
6. () When they heard about the phone call, all their worries were gone.
7. () Everything was recovered and nobody had stolen the folder.
8. () They did not give the garage men anything as a token of gratitude.

C. Describe, according to the recording, what Mary and John did at the following places.

1. At the border between Italy and France: _____
2. At a garage in France: _____

3. At the campsite: _____
4. At the Police Station: _____
5. At the garage again: _____
6. On the road across: _____
7. At a cycle-repair shop: _____

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

sensible	Jackie
underground	Lesley
tube	Egypt
panick	Egyptian
livid	Albert Simons
mummy	
thriller	
exert	
sinister	
ingredient	
remedy	
authority	
clandestinely	
archaeologist	
anthropologist	
scruple	
autopsy	
indiscriminate	
ethical	
tissue	

X-ray
archaeology

II. Exercises:

Task 1: Parking in London

A. Choose the best answer (a, b, or c) for each of the following questions.

1. How does Lesley look?
 - a. Excited.
 - b. Exhausted.
 - c. Foolish.
2. What happened to her today ?
 - a. She failed to remember where she parked her car.
 - b. She could not find where the Tube Station was.
 - c. She had a terrible fight with a traffic policeman.
3. Why didn't she find her car?
 - a. Because she was frightened by the policeman.
 - b. Because it was the first time she went to London.
 - c. Because she didn't know at each exit of the Tube Station there was a car park.
4. Why did Lesley say 'Sorry' all the time?
 - a. Because the policeman got very angry.
 - b. Because she needed the policeman's help.
 - c. Because she ran into the policeman.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Lesley parked the car in central London.

2. () Lesley went to London by Tube.
3. () Lesley's car was green.
4. () The policeman was old and wore new uniform.
5. () There was only one car park at the Tube Station.
6. () The policeman was friendly to Lesley all the time.

C. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with what you hear on the tape.

1. I'm _____ someone.
2. I thought I'd be very _____, so I'd drive down to the Underground _____ London.
3. And was he ever so _____?
4. He _____ me.

Task 2: Mummy Dust

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The talk is _____.
 - a. on Ancient Egypt
 - b. mummies in Ancient Egypt
 - c. death in the nineteenth-century Egypt
2. Mummies _____.
 - a. are the well-preserved bodies of important people in ancient Egypt
 - b. are the well-preserved bodies of ordinary Egyptians
 - c. are the well-preserved bodies of important people in Egypt now
3. The magic story of "mummy dust" led to _____.
 - a. a lot of deaths

- b. great improvement in preserving bodies
 - c. a great demand for mummies both inside and outside Egypt.
4. With the increasing commercial value of mummies _____.
- a. some people were engaged in making false mummies
 - b. the black market of mummies came into being
 - c. Both a and b
5. Nowadays archaeologists and anthropologists are very careful in treating mummies because _____.
- a. they are hesitant to touch such bodies
 - b. they don't want to do the least destruction to the mummies
 - c. they bought the mummies at high price.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () Both ordinary people and scholars are fascinated by Egypt.
- 2. () Nowadays many mummies of ancient kings and queens have come to life again.
- 3. () Mummies were once believed to have medical effect on some diseases.
- 4. () Even in the nineteenth century the Egyptian authorities had to exert tight control over the sale of mummies.
- 5. () Because of the Black Market, scientists had to buy mummies for their research in a secret way.
- 6. () New techniques of analysis won't do any destruction to the mummies.

7. () After the analysis, scientists now restore the poorly preserved mummies to a state of "decent burial".

C. Fill in the following blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. The custom of preserving the bodies of important people . . .
_____ the popular imagination.
2. So-called 'mummy dust'— _____ —was thought to
be an essential ingredient in _____ . . .
3. In this way, the scientists involved have tried to satisfy both
_____.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

appalling

break-in

bolt

wary

credential

antique

Study Skills: Notetaking 4

Outlining—the Standard Topic Outline Form

Outlining is a skill that will be useful to you when you are taking lecture notes, reading, or writing a paper. An outline shows the organization of a lecture or a written article. It is an organized list of ideas, grouped together in such a way as to show their relationship to one another.

We generally use a system of Roman numerals, Arabic

numbers, and letters to show relationships. There is a standard form for using symbols to show which ideas are most important. The symbols used, in order of decreasing importance, are Roman numerals, capital letters, Arabic numbers, lower-case letters, and numbers in parentheses. The placement of the topics on the paper is important also, with the most important items farthest to the left. Lesser items are entered farther and farther to the right. The blank form looks like this:

- I. _____
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
- II. _____
 - A. _____
 - 1. _____
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - 2. _____
 - B. _____

The letters and numbers are placed about three spaces to the right of the item above. Periods are used after Roman numerals and numbers. Headings of equal importance are indented an equal distance from the left margin (notice II. 1. and II. 2.). The purpose of this indentation is to make each idea easy to see and to show just how it is related to the ideas before and after it. No punctuation is needed at the end of an idea unless it is written as a complete sentence.

Some students may already be familiar with a type of outline that uses the decimal system. This outline form shows the relationship between ideas by giving a decimal rank to each idea.

1. _____
 - 1.1 _____
 - 1.2 _____
2. _____
 - 2.1 _____
 - 2.11 _____
 - 2.12 _____
 - 2.2 _____

If you know how to use the decimal system well already, you can use it throughout the rest of the notetaking exercises. If not, we suggest you learn the standard topic outline form.

III. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The text is mainly about _____.
 - a. how serious the problem of burglary is
 - b. measures against burglary
 - c. a and b
2. The number of burglaries reported to the police has risen to _____ this year.
 - a. 5,000
 - b. 400,000
 - c. 50,000
3. The insurance companies lost _____ last year to cover household burglary losses.

- a. 148.2 million pounds
 - b. 138.2 billion pounds
 - c. 138.2 million pounds
4. Most burglars look for _____.
- a. easy break-ins
 - b. widely open garage doors
 - c. unlocked doors
5. People are advised to use a programmed time-switch because _____.
- a. it will save electricity
 - b. in this way nobody will know that the owner of the house is away for a long time
 - c. burglars are often frightened by it
6. The last sentence means that _____.
- a. your property should be worth the money you spend on security systems
 - b. a security system is better than none
 - c. there's no use fitting security systems

B. Suggested Abbreviations:

number; no.	burglary; burg.
over; +	previous; prev.
credential; cred.	electrical; elect.
equipment; equip.	jewellery; jewl.

C. Notetaking: Complete the following outline.

Title: _____

I. The figures for burglaries have risen alarmingly.

A. A house is burgled in Britain _____.

B. Over the past 3 years _____.

C. Insurance Companies _____.

II. Measures against burglaries

A. Don't advertise _____

1. When out even for a short time, _____.

2. A burglary can take _____.

B. Don't leave marks that you're away for a long time.

1. Marks;

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

2. Way to avoid;

Buy _____

C. Be wary of strangers at the door

1. Check _____

2. If in doubt _____

D. Make a note of your properties

1. Keep a record of _____

2. Take photographs of _____

E. Speak to the _____ for any _____

III. Strike a balance between _____.

Lesson Twenty-Six

Section One :

Sport in Britain

I. Vocabulary :

rugby	the Football Association Cup Final
amateur	Wembly Stadium
rambling	Twickenham
affiliate	Murrayfield
cater for	Cardiff Arms Park
expenditure	Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship
reservoir	Walse
navigation	Northern Ireland
cricket	the Football League
gymnastics	Scottish League
gymnasium	the British Waterways Board
amenity	

II. Cultural Notes :

1. Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship

An annual competition of lawn-tennis which is held in Wimbledon in south-west London. It is organized by the All-England Club and the Lawn Tennis Association.

2. Tennis Association.

The prototype and father of all league Association Football competitions.

3. Scottish League

The Scottish Association Football League.

III. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. According to the speaker, public enthusiasm for active participation in sports and recreation in Britain _____.
 - a. decreases
 - b. grows
 - c. remains the same as before
2. As far as the speaker is concerned, _____ to make opportunities and facilities of sports available to the public.
 - a. it is the duty of the government
 - b. there is a duty on the part of the individuals
 - c. company employers have the duty
3. The most popular spectator sport in Britain is probably _____.
 - a. The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship
 - b. the international rugby matches at Murrayfield
 - c. Association Football
4. Local authorities provide facilities to meet the public demand for indoor and outdoor activities, such as _____.
 - a. tennis courts, swimming suits and pubs
 - b. golf courses, swimming pools and leisure centres
 - c. amusement parks, bars and recreation centres

5. _____ should be legally guaranteed for pupils at _____.

- a. Physical education; publicly maintained schools
- b. Gymnasiums; publicly maintained schools
- c. Physical education; privately maintained schools

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () People have become more and more interested in watching sports games and taking an active part in them as well.
- 2. () Association Football has a history of more than 200 years.
- 3. () Britain spent around £500 billion on sport and outdoor recreation last year.
- 4. () The British Waterways Board contributes a lot to the popularization of water-based sports.
- 5. () Some companies offer time and facilities to their employees to do a little sport.
- 6. () Sports should be a must in almost all educational institutions.

C. List at least eight of the sport and recreational activities mentioned in what you hear on the tape.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

D. Fill in the blanks with what you hear on the tape.

1. There are well over _____ affiliated to the English Football Association or FA and some _____. The main clubs in England and Wales belong to the _____, _____, and the _____ belong to the Scottish League. They play in _____ in England and _____ in Scotland. During the football season, attendances total some _____.
2. We must thank the British Waterways Board, which as part of its work maintains _____ for navigation, about _____ of other waterways and some _____.

Section Two:

I. Vocabulary:

substance	Andrew Frobisher
fossil	Malaysia
synthetic	Harry Benson
strategic	Monica
cultivate	Gross National Product (GNP)
fragment	OHP (Overhead Projection)
hectare	Hindu
smallholder	Muslim
tackle	

enlighten
projection
labour-intensive
tap
latex
mind-blowingly
compatible
livestock
jungle
candidate
multi-cultural
yield
capture
migration

II. Exercises:

Task 1: A Post-industrial Society (I)

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Mr. Andrew Frobisher lived in Malaysia _____.
 - a. for ten years
 - b. in the 70s
 - c. in the 50s and 60s
2. Dr. Harry Benson is _____.
 - a. an agricultural economist
 - b. a post-industrial economist
 - c. a rubber specialist
3. Rubber in Malaysia can be said to be _____.
 - a. the lifeblood of its economy

- b. a source of poverty
- c. a problem in the Malaysian life
- 4. Growing rubber trees, a small-holder _____.
 - a. does live an easy life
 - b. has to face financial problems and bear boredom and fatigue
 - c. compete with others with the help of insurance companies
- 5. From the talk, it is clear that Mr. Frobisher and Dr. Benson _____.
 - a. don't have much interest in the life of people on rubber plantations
 - b. know little about plantation life of those rubber small-holders
 - c. are sympathetic with the rubber small-holders in Malaysia

B. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Why does Dr. Benson say rubber is an example of post-industrial industry?

2. How many people in Malaysia are involved in rubber production?

3. How long does the average useful life of a rubber tree last?

4. What are young people doing on the rubber plantation?

5. What is the life like on the rubber plantation?

C. Describe in detail what a small-holder of a rubber plantation has to do to his rubber trees with the information on the tape.

1. Each tree _____.
2. The trunk _____.
3. The latex _____.
4. A worker has to _____.
5. Each worker has to _____.

D. With the help of what you hear on the tape, fill in the following blanks with figures about Malaysia.

1. In _____, it was estimated that _____ of the population were below the poverty line.
2. Rubber represents about _____ of the Gross National Product _____ of export earnings.
3. There are _____ million hectares of land under cultivation for rubber in Malaysia, but that of _____ of this area is divided amongst small-holders— _____ of them—who between them _____ of the country's rubber.

Task 2: A Post-industrial Society (II)

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. What do the Malaysians do to make the work on the plantations more varied and profitable?
 - a. Making life more interesting.
 - b. Collecting suggestions about it.
 - c. Introducing other products which are compatible with continuing to grow rubber trees.

2. What are small-holders encouraged to do?
 - a. To raise livestock like chickens and turkeys among the trees.
 - b. To plant more rubber trees.
 - c. To increase the output of rubber.
3. Why has turkey been replaced by sheep as a by-product in the trees?
 - a. Raising turkey doesn't bring big profits.
 - b. Turkey does not go along with chickens among the trees.
 - c. The Malaysians don't like eating turkey.
4. Which of the following is NOT the reason for raising sheep among the rubber trees?
 - a. They supply meat acceptable to Hindus and Muslims in Malaysia.
 - b. They feed on the seeds of the rubber trees.
 - c. Their milk, wool, and skin are of commercial value.
5. What will be the next meeting?
 - a. At 18:15 next Monday.
 - b. At 8:15 next Monday.
 - c. At 8:50 next Monday.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Profits on chicken have proved to be encouraging.
2. () Turkeys could live well off the seeds of the rubber trees.
3. () Raising sheep among the rubber trees is money-saving and labour-saving, too.
4. () With some livestock introduced in rubber production,

the rubber plantation small-holders don't have much to worry about.

5. () This talk is one of the series "Other lands, Other problems".

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

apprehension

perseverance

II. Exercises:

A. General Comprehension: Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () There are three types of problems: sociological, cultural and linguistic.
2. () The linguistic problems are discussed in the greatest detail.
3. () Psychological and cultural problems mainly concern British students and so are discussed briefly.
4. () In order to understand English people better the most important thing for a student to do is to listen to the radio and TV.
5. () Though English people are often reserved, if the student has the courage to speak to them, they will often respond.
6. () The advice given on how to improve spoken English will seem difficult to follow.
7. () For students of English short sentences are better than

long ones.

8. () The only way to make oneself think in English is to practise speaking as much as possible.

B. Suggested Abbreviations;

Problems; probs.

Separation; separ.

Possible; poss.

accommodation; accom.

British; Brit.

environment; envirt.

Very; v.

laboratory; lab.

important; imp.

C. Notetaking: Complete the following outline.

Title: _____

I. Purpose of the speech

A. aware _____

B. suggest _____

II. Categories of problems

A. _____

1. fear of _____

e. g. _____

solution _____

2. suffer from _____

3. solution; a. _____

b. _____

B. Cultural

1. practical ones

a. _____

b. _____

2. Brit. way of life

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Solution: _____

C. _____

1. Little practice _____

when 1st speak to Eng. person:

great diff. _____

2. Reasons

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. Different styles of speech _____

3. Solution

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. Most impo: _____

4. How to improve spoken Eng.

- a. _____
- b. try to _____
Not _____
- c. practise _____
- d. _____

Lesson Twenty-Seven

Section One:

Holistic Medicine

I. Vocabulary:

holistic	Vivienne
conventional	
cardiologist	
acupuncture	
taint	
manifest	
symptom	
arthritis	
rhumatism	
rheumatoid	
cart	
ambulance	

II. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. _____ is taken into consideration in holistic medicine.
a. man's heart

- b. The individual part of the body
 - c. The whole of the person
- 2. Acupuncture is _____.
 - a. a part of holistic medicine
 - b. a part of conventional medicine
 - c. a part of modern Chinese medicine
- 3. According to traditional Chinese medicine, arthritis or rheumatism _____.
 - a. is an imbalance of the energy system within the body
 - b. are an imbalance of the spiritual side of a patient
 - c. are symptoms of a balanced energy system
- 4. Traditionally in China people used to pay their doctor _____.
 - a. when they were ill
 - b. when they were well
 - c. when they had to see him
- 5. In traditional Chinese medicine, the doctor treated the patient with various methods like acupuncture, diet, and exercise so that the patient should _____.
 - a. pay him
 - b. get well soon
 - c. live in accordance with the laws of the universe.

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () Holistic medicine looks at the body as a whole rather than the individual parts of the body.
- 2. () The conventional medicine usually relates a problem one has with his whole body.

3. () Traditional Chinese medicine emphasizes the balance within human body.
4. () The conventional medicine believes in a proper life style with regard to working, resting, eating, etc.
5. () People in the West won't pay much attention to their body until they are terribly ill.
6. () Acupuncture is regarded as a form of preventive medicine in the West.

C. Fill in the following blanks with the information you hear on the tape.

1. What we've tended to do in conventional medicine is to _____ to a point where we're actually only looking at _____.
2. Holistic medicine insists that if there is a problem _____, that is going to somehow _____.
3. You have _____ within your body and when that energy _____ in some way, then you will _____.
4. Our way of looking at life in _____ is very _____ in that we tend to struggle on _____ and not take terribly much notice of _____ when things are _____ and we tend to struggle on until me _____.

Section Two :

1. Vocabulary :

outgoing

Janice

extrovert	Pauline
dazzle	Jeffery Ingrams
half-mast	Denise Harper
outrageous	The Central Model Agency
outlet	The Metropolitan Academy of
fabric	Modelling
rebellion	Margaret Connor
outfit	
sober	
conservatism	
manoeuvre	
glossy	
glamour	
delve	
freelance	
audition	
auburn	
hazel	
versatile	
poise	
stardom	
cosset	
hectic	
motivation	

II. Exercises;

Task 1: Psychology of Clothes

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The clothes one wears in a way _____.
 - a. reflect his personality
 - b. show his social position
 - c. indicate his economic condition
2. Generally speaking, the way people are dressed is _____.
 - a. an unconscious act
 - b. a conscious act
 - c. determined by different occasions
3. We can tell what a person is like by _____.
 - a. the size of his clothes
 - b. the colour of his clothes, his age, and his social position
 - c. the colour and length of his clothes, his haircut, the materials he uses, etc.
4. The second speaker feels that many employers' view on clothes are _____.
 - a. quite liberal
 - b. a bit conservative
 - c. encouraging to fashion-followers

B. Identification. Based on what you hear on the tape, match the person in Column I with the way one is dressed in in Column II.

- | I | II |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. a man absorbed by other things | a. in warmer clothes |
| 2. a person of minority origin | b. in bright reds |
| 3. a homesick student | c. with trousers at half-mast |
| 4. a young executive | d. unconventionally |
| 5. a sociable and outgoing person | e. in dark blue suit |

Answer: (1)—(); (2)—(); (3)—();
(4)—(); (5)—()

C. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () People usually wear smart clothes for a job interview in order to impress the employer.
2. () Aggressive clothes can never indicate aggressive personality and attitude to life.
3. () A middle-aged pop star may be dressed in a rebellious way in order to keep in touch with his youngfans and current trends.

D. Fill in the blanks according to what you hear on the tape.

1. People are beginning now to take seriously the idea of a kind of _____, to believe that there is _____ in our clothes _____ which is trying to express something we may _____.
2. They want to _____ to sell clothes, so I can't really say that I _____ with it. There should be _____, leaving people _____ in what they are wearing.

Task 2; Fashion Model

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Denise Harper is _____.
a. a model
b. a model agent

- c. an announcer
2. Margaret Connor started her career of a model _____.
- a. five years ago
 - b. nineteen years ago
 - c. fifteen years ago
3. As described by Margaret, a model doesn't have _____.
- a. colourful life
 - b. a fixed job with regular working hours
 - c. a life with variety.
4. A model has to take with her some spare shoes, make-up, spare tights, etc. in a bag because _____.
- a. she doesn't have any more personal belongings
 - b. she is afraid they may be stolen
 - c. she is often called to start working at a moment's notice
5. Margaret likes being a model because _____.
- a. of the handsome pay
 - b. she is a freelance
 - c. of the variety and excitement of not knowing what's going to happen the next day

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () Jeffery Ingrams knows very little about fashion models.
- 2. () The average model doesn't earn as much as a top secretary.
- 3. () Margaret became a model just from school.
- 4. () Clients can refer to index card kept in their files to find

the model they need.

5. () A model should know how to sell herself.

6. () Making TV commercials is not as interesting as photographic work.

C. State the activities of the following people and agencies based on what you hear on the tape.

1. Denise Harper: _____

2. the Metropolitan Academy of Modelling: _____

3. the girls at the Academy (mentioned above);

D. Supply the following information about Margaret.

Sex: _____

Age: _____

Height: _____

Length of the hair: _____

Colour of the hair: _____

Colour of the eyes: _____

General impression of the appearance: _____

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

baffle

Denmark

restate

Poincare

Polya

II. Exercises:

A. General Comprehension: Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Not all problems are solvable. The problem of Hamlet belongs to the unsolvable ones.
2. () The lecture is largely devoted to how to solve the kind of problems that the student of Mathematics was involved in.
3. () The solution is called an "A-ha" solution because English people sometimes say "A-ha" when they hit upon a good idea.
4. () P incare was a French Psychologist.
5. () Polya was a famous mathematician.
6. () Although Polya's description of the solving process mainly concerns insight problems, his ideas can be applied in all sorts of areas.
7. () Polya's description has four stages, from "understanding the problem" to "looking forward".
8. () Finally the lecturer advises people to summarize their successful experience of solving a problem so that they can use the method next time.

B. Suggested abbreviations:

Mathematics; Maths

emotional; emot.

Sometimes; s'times

Mathematician; Mathc.

experience; exp

problem; prob.

C. Notetaking: Complete the following outline.

Title: _____

I. Not all problems are solvable

A. The st's _____ problem can be solved

B. Hamlet's _____ problem might have

C. Many _____

II. Solution to _____

A. _____ solution

Also called _____

Eng. people s'times say _____ when

e. g. _____

B. Polya's description: _____ stages

1. _____

gathers _____

asks a. _____

b. _____

2. Devising a plan

makes use of _____ to

decide on _____

asks; a. _____

b. _____

Polya calls it _____

c. _____

Polya calls it _____

St. stays here until _____

3. _____ the plan

carries out _____

checks _____

4. _____

asks _____

III. Conclusion

Lesson Twenty-Eight

Section One:

Interviews

I. Vocabulary

hurdle	Walter Edwards
dread	Anita Jones
sting	Southampton
jitter	Nita
secretarial	Louise Simpson
petrified	Audrey Maguire
falter	
stammer	
stage fright	
ogre	
squirm	
revere	
mercenary	
upbringing	
irrelevant	
sidle	
fidget	
twiddle	
clutch	

hunch
project
excerpt
prospectus
clip
cocky
interrogated
sober
frumpy
laid—back
serene

II. Exercises :

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The man in the introduction wants to show you _____.
 - a. there's no getting away from the interview
 - b. how to use the interview to your own advantage
 - c. it's natural you might be dreading the interview
2. According to the man in the introduction, some companies _____.
 - a. may ask you to talk with someone from the personnel department first
 - b. do a kind of screening interview first
 - c. may ask you to send them a photo to find out what you look like first
3. According to the man's analysis of the first interview, _____ are very important in job interviews.

- a. appearance, self-confidence and accurate answers to questions.
 - b. appearance, secretarial experience and self-confidence
 - c. appearance, self-confidence and family background
4. The man's impression about the second applicant is that she is _____.
- a. full of confidence but too casual
 - b. full of confidence but too cocky
 - c. full of confidence but friendly

B. Complete the following statements concerning the aim of the lecture

1. The man is trying to;

- (1) take some of _____
- (2) get you over _____
- (3) show you how _____
- (4) show you how _____
- (5) illustrate how _____

C. Answer the following questions and base your answers on the man's opening remark.

1. What do they try to find out from the screening interview?

2. Who is likely to conduct screening interviews?

3. Where does Walter Edwards work?

D. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it

is true according to the first interview and write an F if it is false.

1. () Anita Jones has just completed one-year secretarial course.
2. () Anita Jones has worked at several full-time jobs.

E. Fill in the blanks according to the man's analysis of the first interview.

1. Anita is a very nervous applicant; _____ and _____.
2. Anita didn't take much care over _____.
3. Anita's faltering and stammering _____ shows that she is _____ by _____ of _____.
4. The man advises people to avoid _____.

F. Answer the following questions and base your answer on the man's analysis of the first interview.

1. What do job applicants often think that the interviewer enjoys doing?

2. What does the man compare some job applicants to?

3. How does the man comment on Anita's answer to the question of her upbringing?

4. What does the man think Anita's nervous movement indicates to the interviewer?

G. Complete the following description given by the man about Anita's movement in the interview.

1. As she came into the room, she
 - a. _____ to the desk.
 - b. _____ whether to shake hands, sit down or what to do.
 - c. _____.
2. Throughout the interview she
 - a. _____;
 - b. _____ on her handbag;
 - c. _____ the handbag to herself.
3. Furthermore, she sat on the edge of her seat with
 - a. _____ and
 - b. _____ on her face.

H. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements about the second interview.

1. According to the tape Louise is given an interview _____.
 - a. in a publishing firm
 - b. in a lawyer's office
 - c. in a bookstore
2. Louise got to know the new office extension _____.
 - a. by having noticed it when passing by the building site
 - b. from the interview
 - c. from the prospectus
3. Louise once worked as a secretary _____.
 - a. as a summer job

- b. as a winter job
- c. as a holiday job
- 4. When Louise worked in a lawyer's office, she also offered to work occasionally in the office _____.
 - a. as a receptionist
 - b. as a typist
 - c. as an assistant to the lawyer

I. List the good points that the man finds in Louise's performance at the interview.

- 1. She gives an image of _____.
- 2. She was conducting herself in a _____.
- 3. She talked to the interviewer in a _____.
- 4. She also gave the impression that she was there to _____ rather than _____.
- 5. She wanted to know _____ as much as _____ if she would _____.
- 6. Her clothes were _____ and _____, without being _____.
- 7. She had also taken the trouble to _____.

J. Sum up the basic points about an interview according to the man.

- 1. It shouldn't be a. _____,
b. _____.
- 2. It should be _____.

Section Two:

News Report

I. Vocabulary

poll	Republican
auditor	Democrat
portion	Washington
gorgeous	Idaho
crisp	Dakota
exemplar	Carolina
senate	Georgia
slim	Alabama
ballot	California
	Colorado
	Montana
	Lamar
	Aberdeen
	Brown County
	Shelby
	Toole County

II. Exercises:

A. Complete the following chart according to what you hear on the tape.

1. Time: _____
2. Place: _____
3. Number of States: _____
4. Predication of Election Observers: _____

B. Fill in the blanks with the weather information in the following places

1. Lamar, Colorado:

It's _____,

2. Aberdeen, Brown County, South Dakota:

The weather is _____, absolutely _____
day.

3. Shelby, Montana:

The weather is _____ today, _____
anywhere _____.

It's _____.

No _____

C. Fill in the following chart about the election.

1. Governors to be elected in _____.

2. Things to be decided locally: _____

3. Major item of national interest: _____

4. Seats to be decided: _____

5. Seats possessed by Republicans: _____

6. Nine states with the closest senate races were:

Section Three

I. Vocabulary:

consonant

formidable

II. Exercises:

A. General Comprehension: Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to

complete each of the following statements

1. It is _____ to identify words in speech
_____ in print.
 - a. easier; than
 - b. more difficult; than
 - c. as easy; as
2. In speech _____ sounds are often difficult to identify.
 - a. vowel
 - b. consonant
 - c. a and b
3. The problem of identifying weak forms and unstressed syllables occurs in _____.
 - a. listening
 - b. reading
 - c. writing
4. To remember what has been said is _____ to remember what has been written.
 - a. as easy as
 - b. more difficult than
 - c. easier than
5. When listening to a foreign language, the student spends most of the time doing the following except _____.
 - a. identifying words correctly
 - b. understanding words
 - c. trying to remember
6. When students understand and remember all the words, _____.
 - a. they usually follow the argument

- b. they still have problems in following the argument
 - c. they often forget the argument
7. A more colloquial speech is _____ to follow
_____ a more formal one.
- a. as easy; as
 - b. less easy; than
 - c. easier; than
8. The text mainly deals with _____.
- a. problems in listening
 - b. ways to solve the problems in listening
 - c. a and b

B. Suggested Abbreviations:

consonant; conso	formal; fl.
foreign; for.	note; N. B.
development; dev.	informal; infl.
pronunciation; pron.	

C. Notetaking: Complete the following outline.

Title: _____

I. Probs. in listening

A. Doesn't identify _____

Reasons; 1. in speech 1 word _____

2. _____ diff. to identify

3. Some words pronounced _____

e. g. _____

Also _____

e. g. *cotton, carbon*

B. Remembering _____

1. In listening got to _____
2. Concentrate on _____
3. In for. lang. brain _____.
4. In own lang. _____

C. Can't follow _____

- Reasons: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

II. Other prob.

A. Pron. of Eng. changes _____ and from

e. g. _____

N. B. usually vowels _____

B. Style of Eng.

1. v. formal vs. _____
2. more formal; _____ to understand
e. g. _____

C. Also; 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Lesson Twenty-Nine

Section One:

The Sad Life of an Old Man

I. Vocabulary:

disabled	Sinclair
borough	
faded	
gentility	
grumble	
grumpy	
frail	
spectacularly	
premises	
multi-millionaire	
emigrate	
arthritis	
transaction	
flourish	

II. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Linda, the main speaker, got to know the old man when

- _____.
- a. she was working in the borough in London
 - b. she was taking care of the disabled people
 - c. she was making a survey of the needs of disabled people
2. To Linda's surprise, the old man _____.
- a. lived in a very bad housing condition
 - b. was locked up in a small, dark room
 - c. lived in a large house
3. The old man was very _____.
- a. garrulous
 - b. introversive
 - c. discontent
4. Linda was asked to visit the old man again by _____.
- a. a message left in her house
 - b. a phone call from him
 - c. a letter from him
5. The old man's father was _____.
- a. very rich
 - b. very poor
 - c. quite well-to-do
6. Linda felt helpless with the old man because he _____.
- a. needed more care
 - b. wanted to become richer
 - c. wanted to be young again

B. Fill in the blanks according to the tape.

1. Linda had prepared herself for

a. any very bad _____ that disabled people might be in, and

b. some quite bad _____ that they might have.

2. The old man grumbled about

a. _____.

b. _____.

c. _____, and

d. _____.

C. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The other woman thought the old man was extraordinary because _____.

a. all the rooms in the large house were used by only himself

b. he had shut up all the rooms except one or two

c. he lived in a back room

2. Linda told the old man _____ that they go back and see somebody a second time.

a. it wasn't unusual

b. it was very rare

c. it was very often

3. The house in which the old men now lived _____.

a. had been bought by him

b. had been the family house

c. had been inherited from his grandfather

D. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the old man cut himself off from his friends?

2. Why did he become more and more in pain?
- _____

Section Two:

News Report

I. Vocabulary

serial	Los Angeles
transient	Joseph Griffin
Xerox	NPR
chapel	Salas Wason
mission	Marcotte Tears
huddle	Union Rescue Mission
caliber	William Booth
skid road	Afro
slayer	
prostitute	

II. Exercises:

- A. Fill in the information according to what you hear on the tape.

1. Event: _____
2. Name of the victim: _____
3. Place: _____
4. The victim is a _____.
5. He is _____ shot by the killer.
6. The killer is believed to be _____.

- B. Complete the notice at the Union Rescue Mission.

_____ men have been _____ in the
_____ in _____. The men were all
_____ and _____ at the time of the
_____. Please _____ in this _____ and
those along the streets to _____ at night to any of the
_____ or _____. When they are _____
please tell the men to _____, not to be _____ at
night, but _____. The lives of the men may
_____.

C. Fill in the description of the murderer.

Complexion: _____

Height: _____

Build: _____

Weight: _____

Age: _____

Sex: _____

Haircut: _____

D. Answer the following questions.

1. When was the first victim shot?

2. When did the most recent killing occur?

3. What were the five homeless men doing when they were
killed?

4. Why do many transients still sleep outside?

5. What are Los Angeles police still looking for?

6. How many people is this murderer suspected of killing?

7. What were most of the victims?

8. When were they killed?

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

seminar

anecdote

II. Exercises:

A. General Comprehension. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Seminar is one of the ways in which students can be actively involved in the learning process.
2. () The preparation stage refers to the time the students write the seminar papers.
3. () There is no use circulating one's copies of the paper in advance to all participants because often they don't read it at all.
4. () No matter whether you have circulated copies of your paper in advance, you'd better give a brief presentation in class.
5. () Writing out your presentation doesn't mean making a

summary of your paper.

6. () In order to make your presentation interesting, you should always remember to tell jokes or anecdotes.
7. () Try to look at your audience when you are speaking, otherwise you will never make contact with your audience.
8. () Your presentation must be prepared in a different way from your paper because it is intended to be listened to.

B. Suggested Abbreviations:

participants; parts.

comprehension; compr.

presentation; pres.

something; sth.

C. Notetaking: Complete the following outline.

Title: _____

I. What is a seminar?

II. Stages of presenting a seminar

A. _____

1. _____

2. _____

B. _____

1. Two ways

a. _____

b. _____

2. First method

can be applied to _____

a. Introduce _____

Reasons: (1) _____

(2) _____

b. Do not _____

Reasons: (1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

C. Procedure

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Make sure you can find your way easily
_____, in case you forget something.

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

III. Conclusion

Lesson Thirty

Section One:

An Alarming Experience on the Road

I. Vocabulary

dual-carriageway

Norwich

lay-by

Lotus Elan

slump

kerb

acceleration

smithereens

collision

hedge

literally

veer

radiator

fumble

ignition

airbase

breathalyser test

gosh

coroner

II. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The narrator _____ when the accident happened.
 - a. was driving in his car
 - b. was walking along the road
 - c. was standing by the side road
2. The narrator's car _____.
 - a. was smashed to pieces
 - b. exploded in the collision
 - c. was left intact
3. The driver was pulled out _____.
 - a. through the driving-door
 - b. through the passenger door
 - c. through the front window
4. The narrator first managed to get help from _____.
 - a. residents nearby
 - b. people in a nearby American airbase
 - c. people that had stopped
5. The driver died _____.
 - a. when he crashed into the other car
 - b. when he was on the way to the hospital
 - c. before the car crash

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The narrator is probably a teacher.
2. () A man was driving a Lotus Elan Sports-car behind the narrator.
3. () The narrator noticed the Lotus suddenly slowed down

when he left it and took another road.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the narrator and his passenger get off their car?

2. What happened when the narrator got near the Lotus?

3. How did the narrator manage to save his life when the Lotus suddenly changed into full acceleration?

4. What would be the next thing, according to the narrator?

5. Why did the narrator think so?

D. Give a description about things happened to the two cars .
Complete the following statements according to what you hear on the tape.

1. The narrator's car ;

(1) It left _____, took off and shot _____.

(2) It landed _____.

2. The Lotus ;

(1) It veered _____ and got stuck _____.

(2) The acceleration was still _____.

(3) The back wheels _____ throwing
_____ all over _____.

(4) The radiator _____ and there was
_____ everywhere.

E. Complete the following list of things that the narrator managed to do after the crash.

1. We tried to get _____.
2. We had to _____ and get round _____.
3. We managed to get _____, turn _____.
4. We laid _____.
5. I ran _____ and shouted _____.
6. I managed to get _____ from people that had stopped.
7. We tried to make _____.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. Who arrived at the scene later?

2. What did the police ask the narrator and his friend to do?

3. How did the man die ?

Section Two:

News Report

I. Vocabulary :

certificate	Federal Aviation Administration=FAA
off-duty	Kansas City
alleged	California
ban	Wendy Kaufman
scope	Palmdale

pending
 opt for
 urine
 abuse
 sizeable
 commuter
 grand jury
 cocaine
 overdose
 revoke

Pittsburg

II. Exercises :

A. Fill in the following chart according to what you hear on the tape.

Place	No. of controllers in vestigated	No. of controllers removed from jobs	Reason
Kansas City			
Palmdale			

B. Complete the following information according to what you hear.

1. Today the FAA continued to _____ at _____.
2. So far the FAA has conducted _____ at _____ — Palmdale in _____ and now _____.

C. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) which is opposite to the fact discussed in the recording.

1. Controllers _____.
 - a. will be given pre-employment urine test
 - b. will be given the annual physical exam
 - c. have been given routine drug testing
2. Alcohol or drug abuse was a major factor for fatal accidents for _____.
 - a. commuter pilots
 - b. taxi pilots
 - c. controllers

D. Complete the following information according to what you hear on the tape.

1. A grand jury is conducting an investigation into
 - a. _____,
 - b. _____, and
 - c. _____.
2. Pittsburg area hospital had treated about _____ for _____.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What does US Air acknowledge?

2. When was the pilot's last flight?

3. What has the airline done to the pilot?

4. What is the FAA planning to do with the pilot?

Section Three :

I. Vocabulary :

strain

crunch

II. Exercises :

A. General Comprehension; Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () A student normally has only one chance to understand the lecturer.
2. () Students should not be discouraged by the new words in lectures, because they can always look them up in the dictionary later.
3. () Students should always write down the title correctly and completely, for it will help the students catch the main points of the lecture.
4. () You can always be sure that a lecturer will always indicate if an important point is to follow.
5. () Students should also pay attention to the indirect signals a lecturer uses to indicate an important point.
6. () A student needs to make a note of every point that the lecturer makes.
7. () A student should write his notes when the lecturer is giving important information.
8. () Spacing and underlining help to show the structure of the lecture.

B. Suggested Abbreviations:

unfamiliar; unfam.

important; imp.

intonation; into.

usually; usu.

adjective; adj.

concentrate; concen.

information; info.

maximum; max.

verb; v.

argument; argu.

C. Notetaking: Complete the following outline.

Title: _____

Skills of notetaking:

I. Understand what the lecturer says _____.

A. It's diff. to understand a lecture.

1. Cannot stop _____.
2. May not recog. _____
3. Meet _____.

B. Solutions:

1. Infer _____
2. Don't be discouraged if _____.
3. Often poss. to understand much by _____.

II. What's imp. ?

A. Most imp. info: _____

Make sure to write it down _____.

Implies _____.

B. Direct signals & indirect signals.

1. Direct signals:

a. Explicit: _____

b. Colloquial: _____

2. Indirect signals:

a. Sth. imp. : _____

b. Sth. incidental; _____

III. Writing down _____

A. Use _____

B. Select _____

usu. _____ s'times _____

C. Write _____

D. Time to write:

1. Connectives that indicate _____; write

e. g. _____.

2. Connectives that indicate _____; Listen

e. g. _____.

IV. Show _____ by _____ presentation.

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

Lesson Thirty-One

Section One : Graphology

I. Vocabulary

graphology

fairground

doodle

printout

transmit

potential

consultancy

assess

secretiveness

tell-tale

diagonal

stroke

vertical

stem

procrastinating

taper

sarcastic

indicative

wedge-shaped

Harry Benson

executive
subconscious
angular
tangled
horizontal
symmetrical
superficially
conformist
chaos
incidentally
outlet
implement
felt tip
the middle-of-the-roads
erase

II. Exercises

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Has graphology been widely accepted by people?

2. What is the connection between the way we write and the way we are?

3. How did the interviewer become interested in graphology?

4. According to the interviewer, where is graphology being used now?

5. How many firms come to the interviewee's consultancy firm?

6. What do these firms come for?

7. What do the clients have to provide to the interviewee for interpretation?

8. How long does it take for the interviewee to analyse a sample?

9. What can the interviewee tell from the sample?

B. Fill in the following chart about the interviewee's interpretation of the different handwritings of the letter "t".

Sample	Shape	Interpretation
1	It's more or less ____ and ____ with a ____ from ____ to ____.	An optimistic kind of person
2	It's ____ only with ____ on the ____ of the ____, which doesn't even ____ the stem.	A procrastinating character
3	There are ____ in the ____, reaching up to ____, and then ____ right through.	Inefficiency
4	A ____ on the ____ of the ____, taper to ____ on the ____ of the ____.	A sarcastic kind of person
5	It's ____ down the ____.	A very practical sort of person
6	It's ____ up the ____.	A dreamer

C. Complete the following information based on the "success story".

Company: _____

Job Applicant: _____

Job Applied: _____

Reason for not being hired; _____

Present Position; _____

D. Answer the following questions.

1. How do most people doodle?

2. What does doodling mean to the interviewee?

3. What do a lot of angular or tangled horizontal lines mean in the doodle?

4. What do arrows stand for?

5. What does it mean when arrows are aimed in a lot of different directions?

E. Identification. Match each item in Column I with one item in Column II recognizing the description of the doodle and its indication.

Column I

1. a human eye
2. lots of little stars
3. a little human figure
4. a very detailed
and symmetrical
design

Column II

- a. hope
- b. a conformist
- c. a suspicious or distrustful
nature
- d. make friends very easily
and enemies incidentally

Answer: (1)—(); (2)—(); (3)—(); (4)—()

F. Fill up the following information chart according to what you hear on the tape.

1. Best doodles: _____

Reason: _____

2. People who do a great deal of aimless doodling:

3. People who do very little doodling:

Reason: _____

4. Reason for most people who do doodling:

G. Complete the chart about writing implements.

Writing implements	User
ordinary pen	
felt tip	
pencil	

Section Two:

News Report

I. Vocabulary

statistics

Ervin Mann

obstetrician

Paxtang

obstetrician	Paxtang
obstetric	Pennsylvania
discount	
rebate	
implicate	
defect	
cross section	

II. Exercises.

A. Complete the following information according to what you hear on the tape.

1. The US government's statistics show:
 - a. the number of adult smokers keeps _____;
 - b. more and more women are _____;
 - c. more than enough men are _____

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Dr. Ervin Mann is working in the American Cancer society.
2. () Dr. Ervin Mann's offer equals one thousand two hundred dollars.
3. () One result of smoking during pregnancy is that babies are small at birth.
4. () Seventy-five women have completed their pregnancy without smoking during the pregnancy.

C. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The 'figures' the interviewee mentioned at the end refers

- _____.
- a. the number of pregnant women who would quit smoking
 - b. the weight of babies at birth
 - c. the money he will give away in a year from now
2. The offer will be raised up to _____.
- a. 200 or 250 dollars
 - b. 300 or 350 dollars
 - c. 500 or 550 dollars

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. We know that _____ have more difficulty in _____, so that it takes both babies who are _____ at the time of birth, will take at least _____ before they will come up _____.
2. It's all _____. Each time they come _____ they reaffirm _____. And certainly we _____ those patients and feel that _____. Other patients, of course, have stated they _____. So I think it's _____.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary

polygyny
polyandry
monogamy
patrilocal
virilocal
matrilocal

uxorilocal

neolocal

dowry

kin

II. Study Skills: Notetaking 5

Branching Notes

This is a type of note taking which is especially useful when you have not been given an outline of the lecture. It enables you to develop your notes as the lecture proceeds, in a flexible way. It is also argued that this type of layout makes it easier to recapture the speaker's original message and to see the relationships between ideas more clearly. Here is a procedure which you might try to follow:

1. Have, if possible, a double-page spread of notepaper in front of you. You may find it better to have the pages spread breadthwise; i. e. with the broad part going from left to right.
2. Take notes only on one of the double pages. The blank facing pages can always be used for adding more information, or for 'reconstituting' notes, i. e. re-writing your notes in a fuller or more convenient form.
3. For any kind of note taking, always make a habit of noting the lecturer's name, the subject and date of the lecture. (Noting the lecturer's name can be useful if for any reason you wish to contact him outside the lecture room. Dating lectures helps to keep them in the correct sequence.)
4. Put the topic of the lecture in the centre of the page. (If it is not made clear what the central topic of the lecture is, then put the first topic there.)
5. Relate all the other topics to it, and to one another, by lines.

This technique can be best explained by an example. Read the following short article entitled 'Acquiring information'

Acquiring information

What are the ways in which a student can acquire information? Firstly, he will acquire information from his tutors, in three main ways--by lecture, by tutorial and by handouts which the tutor may give him. Secondly, he may acquire information from 'other experts' outside his college; principally by reading but also perhaps by listening to the radio, listening to cassette recordings, or watching educational TV programmes. Thirdly, he will get information from his fellow students; perhaps in student-led seminars, perhaps in the contributions of other students in tutorial, or perhaps just in informal conversation. Lastly, he can acquire information from himself! By thinking about his subject and linking together what he has heard and seen, he may come up with new ideas, which are his alone. Here is the information in list form;

Acquiring information

1. from tutors
 - a) lecture
 - b) tutorial
 - c) handout
2. 'other experts'
 - a) reading
 - b) radio
 - c) cassettes
 - d) TV
3. fellow students
 - a) seminars

b) tutorials

c) conversation

4. student himself—can develop new ideas.

Now look at the following notes. You will see the same in branching form. There are no golden rules about the 'correct' form of the branching. Two students may put the information down in different ways and still have good notes. PRINT your headings (i. e. write them in capital letters) if at all possible—it will make it easier to follow your notes when you are revising. Make your headings as concise as possible (this applies to list notes too, of course).

III. Exercises:

A. General Comprehension; Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What are the benefits of the social recognition of marriage for children?

2. What are the three areas the speaker will deal with in this lecture?

3. What are the three possibilities for the number of mates?

4. What are the possibilities for the locality of the marriage?

5. What are the possibilities for the transfer of wealth?

B. Suggested Abbreviations.

marriage; ma,

C. Notetaking: Complete the following outline.

Title: _____

I. Benefits of ma. for children

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

II. No. of mates

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

III. Locality of the marriage

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

IV. Transfer of wealth

A. _____

form: _____

B. _____

form: _____

C. _____
form: _____

Lesson Thirty-Two

Section One :

How to Keep Fit

I. Vocabulary :

suppleness

PT = physical training

stamina

strain

muscle

ligament

tendon

endurance

flop

telly

irksome

freak

escalator

aerobic

beneficial

tone up

fume

II. Exercises :

A. Fill in the blanks according to what you hear on the tape.

1. The three S-Factors are _____.
2. Strength is useful so that we don't _____ or _____ and _____ when we suddenly _____ a bit energetic like _____ or perhaps _____ or even get out of a _____ or a _____.
3. Suppleness is important so that you can _____ and _____ reach things without _____ yourself.
4. Stamina is particularly important so that you can _____ without _____. You have _____.
5. If you maintain your stamina over a period of years it has _____ of _____ against _____.

B. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for each of the following questions.

1. Which of the three S-Factors is the most important?
 - a. Stamina.
 - b. Suppleness or strength.
 - c. It depends.
2. Which of the three choices helps to develop all the three S-Factors rather well?
 - a. Swimming.
 - b. Playing squash.
 - c. Cycling.
3. Which kind of physical activity should you choose to keep fit?
 - a. Something comfortable.
 - b. Something demanding.

c. Something enjoyable.

C. Complete the following advice given by the speaker.

1. To keep fit you may :

a. _____ a bit _____ , a bit _____ ;

b. _____ the bus _____ or _____
sooner ;

c. _____ a bit of _____ instead of
_____ by public _____ ;

d. _____ instead of _____ in the
_____ .

Section Two :

News Report

I. Vocabulary :

allegedly	Neo-Nazi
commentator	Coeur d'Alene
coverage	Zdaho
cringe	Clay Morgan
jackboot	Oregon
attribute	Mormon
sparsely	Basque
trail	Wyoming
Jewish	Paraguay
fascist	McCall
sheriff	KBSU
supremacist	Voizy

creep
ransack
armory
perpetrator

II. Exercises;

A. Fill in the chart according to what you hear on the tape.

1. Event: _____
2. Place: _____
3. Time: _____
4. Perpetrator: _____
5. Number in jail: _____
6. Declaration: _____

B. Complete the following description of those Neo-Nazis.

1. Most of them are _____.
2. They like to live _____.
3. They dress up like _____.
4. They wear _____, _____ and _____.

C. Complete the following definition based on what you hear on the tape.

1. A promised land is a place that's
 - a. _____,
 - b. _____,
 - c. _____.
2. The pioneers mentioned are
 - a. _____ who came here to _____.

b. _____ who came here to _____ in
_____.

D. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () Those Neo-Nazis had been warned by the sheriff before they made their move.
2. () We can do nothing to those creeps because it is not against law to believe in evil.
3. () Those Neo-Nazis had tried to rob the bank and ransack the
armory before they set off those bombs in Coeur d'Alene.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

disrupt	Harriet Mann
qualm	Humphrey Osmond
fervently	Mariam Siegler
predispose	Princeton
analytic	Massachusetts
substantiate	Carl Gustav Jung
touchstone	Hattie
peg	
tenor	
adept	
verve	

II. Exercises:

A. General Comprehension; Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () As a school principal you can have four kinds of reactions towards the teacher's report.
2. () The three psychologists presuppose that everyone of us sees all events from one time vantage.
3. () The three psychologists started in 1968 based on the observations they had made in the 1920s.
4. () Time and space are the criteria used to differentiate person from person in this system.
5. () There are four types of people according to this system, but only the first type, the past type, has been discussed in this section of the lecture.
6. () The past type people are conservatives from their early years.

B. Suggested Abbreviations.

research; re	New Jersey; N. J
institute; ins	psychologist; psyt
subjective; subj	develop; dev

C. Notetaking; Complete the following outline.

Title: _____

I. Background

A. The scheme

1. Premise; _____
2. Sort people according to _____.
3. Types of people; _____.

B. The experiment

1. Began in _____ at _____.
2. Done by _____.
3. Take-off point: _____.
4. The theory: _____ are the touchstones.
Each person _____ around him. Certain
traits are _____.

II. Categories of people

- A. _____.
1. sees time _____ enjoys _____ tells
stories about _____ remembers
_____.
2. emotional people who _____.
3. in early years _____ from 35 _____
diff. to be _____.
4. goal _____.

Lesson Thirty-Three

Section One :

A Coincidence in New York

I. Vocabulary :

disc	Barbazon Plaza Hotel
crook-like	
mangy	
appalling	
outskirts	
snatch	
wrench	
chip	
sundry	
retrace	
con	
foyer	
right	
compact	
ado	

II. Exercises :

A. Answer the following questions :

1. What did the narrator want in the public library?

-
2. Why did the narrator leave the cinema-like room?
-
3. Why did they keep her so long?
-
4. How was the woman dressed in the corridor?
-
5. What was the story told by the woman?
-
6. How much did the narrator give that woman?
-
7. What was the coincidence the narrator had when she was in a hotel?
-
8. How was the woman dressed this time?
-

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The public library is different from any other libraries because you cannot find a book on a shelf.
2. () The narrator's attention was attracted by a woman wearing a new fur hat with a long crook-like feather in the library.
3. () The woman said her handbag and umbrella had been caught in the closing door of the underground train.
4. () The woman appeared quite innocent after she had opened the bag when the narrator went to get the tea and left her bag on the chair.

5. () The narrator was surprised to find that there were about fourteen dollars in her bag while she had taken only twelve with her when she set off.

C. Fill in the detailed information according to what you hear on the tape.

So I thought to myself, 'Well, it's _____. I wonder if I will _____ if I go over there.' So I went over to the _____ and took out my _____ and _____ and pretended to _____ my face, when the lady _____ to me and without _____ at all _____ the same story. So I turned to her and looked her _____ and I said, 'You and I _____ in the _____. ' And then I _____.

Section Two:

News Report

I. Vocabulary:

suspense	Tom Julton
opposition	Sinaloa
virtually	PRI
procedure	Miguel de la Madrid
package	Sisirial Romaro
initial	
margin	
accusation	
manipulate	
guarantee	

campaign
stuff
ballot
falsify
registration
tally
credibility
translucent
in proportion to
verify
commission
representation
bond
distribute
tribunal
enact

II. Exercises :

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. Today was a day _____ in Mexico.
 - a. waiting for voters to be present at the polls
 - b. of waiting by voters to learn the result of the election
 - c. waiting for the government to announce the result
2. Since its founding in 1929, the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party _____.
 - a. has never failed in the elections
 - b. has once failed in the elections
 - c. has only lost votes in one city in the elections

3. Critics of the system in Mexico say it is not democratic because _____.
 - a. other parties are not allowed to take turns in ruling the country
 - b. not all the political parties are given a chance to take part in the general election
 - c. the opposition parties were not given a chance to take power
4. Today the Mexican Congress began work on a package of reforms _____.
 - a. that would increase pressure upon the government
 - b. that would allow the opposition parties to grow stronger
 - c. that could give opposition parties a greater voice in politics in Mexico

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () A week ago Saturday, a new governor was elected in the Mexican state of Sinaloa.
2. () The National Action Party was said to win the election according to the government.
3. () The election was won by a three-to-one margin.
4. () Government officials admit they have done something to the election in order to guarantee the victory.
5. () Mexico President Miguel de la Madrid promised to propose sweeping changes in election system last summer.
6. () Some of the President's proposals had also long been demanded by the opposition parties.

C. Fill in the blanks with detailed information about the government.

1. The government was said to have
 - a. _____ to guarantee that the PRI always win;
 - b. _____ PRI campaigns;
 - c. _____ PRI candidates as the price of keeping their jobs.
2. The opposition leaders say that, to ensure a PRI victory, the government will
 - a. _____ boxes;
 - b. _____ registrations;
 - c. _____ tally.

D. Identification. Match the proposal in Column I with its result in Column II.

- | Column I | Column II |
|--|---|
| 1. the establishment of a new federal elections commission | a. official poll watchers can verify that no one has stuffed the boxes beforehand |
| 2. the preparation of a permanent list of voters | b. judge the fairness of the elections |
| 3. the introduction of the translucent ballot boxes | c. with the assistance of all political parties |

Answer: (1)—(); (2)—(); (3)—().

E. Fill in the blanks with the information you hear on the tape.

The reforms would also give _____ more _____ in the national Congress. _____ hundred out of _____ congressional seats will be awarded to opposition

parties _____ the number of votes they receive. It's the most _____ political reform in recent Mexican _____ but opposition leaders here are still not _____. Sisirial Romaro, a _____ woman from the National Action Party, says _____ is possible in Mexico until the _____ between the government and its _____ the PRI is _____.

F. Answer the following questions.

1. What have the opposition leaders proposed in answer to the president's reform package?

2. What do the opposition parties demand about the elections?

3. Have the opposition's proposals got any chance of being approved? Why or why not?

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

tug
hypotheses
envision
fiberglass
trailer
helm
liferaft
stow

ramification

manoeuvre

ascertain

prerequisite

II. Exercises:

A. General Comprehension; Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The time line people pay more attention to the present and the future.
2. () The time line people are not enthusiastic because they tend to envision the whole picture.
3. () The present type people can understand the present very well and make quick responses.
4. () The present type people are the best in dealing with crises and emergencies.
5. () The future types are satisfied with the present, but believe the future is the best.
6. () The future types are often better prepared for the future than the present.

B. Suggested abbreviations;

prediction; pred.

enthusiasm; enth.

ramification; ramif.

emergency; emerg.

environment; envir.

C. Notetaking; Complete the following outline.

B. _____.

1. Life; _____.

2. Way of thinking: _____.
3. Impressions given to others: _____.
- e. g. _____.

C. _____.

1. Life: _____.
2. Characteristics;
- a. Has the greatest ability to _____.
- b. Superbly equipped to _____.
- c. Responds to _____ immediately.
- d. e. g. _____.

D. _____.

1. Life;
- a. present; _____.
- b. past; _____.
- c. future; _____.
2. Characteristics;
- a. Perceives _____ and then _____.
- b. e. g. _____.

III. Conclusion:

Lesson Thirty-Four

Section One :

Palmistry

I. Vocabulary :

sceptical	Zodiac
palmistry	Jupiter
chiromancy	Saturn
gypsy	Apollo
chirognomy	Mercury
flexibility	
dermatoglyphics	
ridge	
furrow	
bulk	
diagram	
astrology	
index finger	
proportional	
saturnine	
brooding	
melancholy	
palmist	
characteristics	

spatulate
impulsive
knotty
dignified
methodical

II. Exercises :

A. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. What is chiromancy concerned with?

2. What is chirognomy concerned with?

3. What is dermatoglyphics concerned with?

4. In which area has the man focused his research?

5. How many parts are there in one hand according to chirognomy?

6. Why is there connection between our character and our hands?

7. Where are the names of the four fingers taken from?

B. Fill in the chart according to what you hear on the tape.

CHIROGNOMY

Area	Parts of hand included	Relation
A		
B		
C		
D		

C. Identification. Match each item in Column I with one in Column II and Column III

Column I

1. the finger of Apollo
2. the finger of Mercury
3. the finger of Jupiter
4. the finger of Saturn

Column II

- a. inner concerns
- b. ambition, life energy, prospects for success
- c. human relationship
- d. presence of saturnine qualities

Column III

- i. the index finger
- ii. the middle finger
- iii. the ring finger
- iv. the little finger

Answer: (1)—()—(); (2)—()—(); (3)—()—(); (4)—()—()

D. Complete the following information according to what you hear on the tape.

1. The square shape finger reflects _____.
2. The spatulate type of finger is the finger of _____.
3. The pointed type of finger belongs to _____.
4. Finger with the smooth joints indicates _____.
5. The crooked type of finger means _____.

Section Two:

News Report

I. Vocabulary:

up in the air	the Philippines
influential	Manila
archbishop	Corazon Aquino
endorse	the New People's Army
insurgence	Cardinal Jaime Sin
civilian	Gary Hart
truce	NAFP
initiative	the New Armed Forces of
implement	the Philippines
worm	Luzon
disposition	Tagalog
ultimately	
objectively	
unleash	
strategy	
implication	
escalation	
offensive	

concession

resume

II. Exercises:

A. Identification. Identify the following characters' title and function as mentioned in the news report.

1. Corazon Aquino: _____
2. Haimi Sung: _____
3. Garis Porter: _____

B. Match each item in Column I with one in Column II by recognizing the person's action or comment.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Corazon Aquino | a. have criticized Aquino's attempts at negotiation |
| 2. military leaders | b. will meet with rebel leaders tomorrow |
| 3. the NPA rebels | c. proposed a one-hundred-day cease-fire |
| 4. Garis Porter | d. offered a thirty-day cease-fire |
| 5. civilian negotiators | e. says that the rebel proposal is a response to Aquino's earlier offer |

Answer: (1)—(); (2)—(); (3)—();
(4)—(); (5)—()

C. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Who suggested the five talking points?

2. How would these talking points be received by the Philippine military?
- _____

D. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The most important talking point is the disposition of the New People's Army.
2. () Some of Corazon Aquino's military officials think that Aquino is naive to negotiate some kind of cease-fire agreement with the Communists.
3. () According to the speaker, the military on Aquino's side is simply not capable of controlling the NPA through military means.

E. Fill in the detailed information according to what you hear on the tape.

Nobody _____ to be the first one to _____ the cease-fire once it's _____. So I think the _____ to a hundred-day cease-fire is, ... has much _____ and much _____, if in fact they could _____ that _____, which at this point I think it is still very much _____.

Section Three:

I. Vocabulary:

inextricably

terrestrial

supersonic
deceleration
terrain
coral
reef

II. Exercises;

A. General Comprehension; Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What future is the speaker more interested in?

2. Why does the speaker want to deal with transportation and communication first?

3. What will happen to communication and transportation by the turn of the century?

4. Which vehicle will be more practical to develop for terrestrial transportation? Why?

5. Why will private hovercraft not be popular?

6. Why should we get rid of the petrol engine?

B. Suggested abbreviations;

transportation; transp.
century; c.
hovercraft; ho

communication; comm.
continent; cont.
petroleum; p.

because; \therefore .

- C. Notetaking: Make an outline for the first part of the lecture you have heard on the tape.

Lesson Thirty-Five

Section One:

The Unfortunate Story of the Lost Money

I. Vocabulary:

quit	Idris
veranda	Osman
access	<i>Encounter</i>
definite	
accusation	
tirade	
in lieu of	
row	

II. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

1. The narrator had been in _____ for several years.
 - a. North America
 - b. North Africa
 - c. England
2. The narrator would have a three-month holiday back _____.
 - a. in North America

- b. in North Africa
 - c. in England
3. He would _____ when he left.
 - a. close his house up
 - b. ask his cook to manage the house
 - c. ask the police to keep a careful watch on the house
 4. All the rooms of the house opened on to _____.
 - a. a corridor
 - b. a balcony
 - c. a veranda
 5. The police refused to come and search the cook or look round the house unless _____.
 - a. I had got some evidence against him
 - b. I made a definite accusation against him
 - c. I had got a witness of what had happened

B. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () The narrator remembered putting his sixty—five pounds into the papers in the top left—hand drawer of his desk.
2. () Idris knew where to get the keys to all the rooms in the house.
3. () Thinking Idris was a coward at admitting stealing the money, the narrator waited for a couple of days.
4. () The narrator continued to work there for another couple of years after he sent away Idris.
5. () The narrator finally found his lost money when he was reading a magazine.

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. He absolutely _____ at this and gave me a _____ . Anyway, I had quite made up my mind although I _____ so long to tell him.
 2. Terrible difficult because I _____ , never to come back in about _____ after that ... feeling that one had done something wrong which one _____. And I didn't _____ what had happened to Idris, in fact.
- _____

Section Two:

News Report

I. Vocabulary:

mall	Camden
booth	New Jersey
frame	Jeffersonville
fill in for sb.	Indiana
to be on the house	Bob Hanson
stuff	Lakewood
bun	Laura Boyle
aluminium	John Walley
foil	Studebaker
popcorn	Ford
ashfall	Ramblar
millimetre	Corvat
projector	Thelma Wilson

crumble	Carlo Crown
flicker	Linda King
tint	Johnny Buckman
reminisce	Merilyn
first-run	
hood	
plaster	
auction	

II. Exercises :

- A. Fill in the following chart with information about drive in movie theatres.

Time	summer of 1933	
Place		
Event		
Days of Popularity		
Number of drive-ins in the '50s		
Number of drive-ins remained		
End for drive-ins		

- B. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

- _____ when the last cars entered the Lakewood Drive-in:
 - It was in the morning
 - It was at dusk
 - it was in the late evening

2. "Laura Boyle filled in for her daughter" means _____.

- a. she signed the name for her daughter
- b. she replaced her daughter as a ticket-collector
- c. she handed in the ticket for her daughter

3. "The show was on the house" means _____.

- a. the show was free of charge
- b. the film was shown on the wall of the house
- c. the projector was placed on the roof of the house

C. Fill in the detailed information according to what you hear on the tape.

Thirty Years ago, John Walley opened the Lakewood drive-in on _____ in southern Indiana. _____ still surround the theatre. Since _____ people _____ for miles to get to the drive-in. But the '80s _____ to the drive-in. And on this night John Walley _____.

D. True or False Questions. Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

- 1. () Before the show started, parents took their children to a playground in front of the theatre.
- 2. () Inside the snack bar, the menu was brought to the customers in no time.
- 3. () Hotdogs, popped popcorn and drinks were served in the snack bar for twenty-three years.
- 4. () People heard that the Lakewood Drive-in was closing up, so they came from all over that area.

5. () It was hard for the Lakewood Drive-in to compete with air-conditioned theatres and to get new movies.
6. () People paid no attention to what was going on in the Lakewood drive-in while watching the film.

E. Fill in the blanks with the numbers according to what you hear.

1. In the _____, _____ cars would fill the Lakewood Drive-in.
2. In the _____, _____ cars was considered a good night.
3. Sometimes the movie's played to just _____.

F. Identification. Match each item in Column I with one in Column II by recognizing the person's identity.

- | Column I | Column II |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Johnny Buckman | a. cook in the snack bar |
| 2. Johnny Walley | b. ticket collector at the Lakewood drive-in |
| 3. Bob Hanson | c. projectionist at the Lakewood drive-in |
| 4. Laura Boyle | d. frequent customer who went out on dates at the Lakewood drive-in twenty-seven years ago |
| 5. Carlo Crown | e. reporter from National Public Radio |
| 6. Linda King | f. owner of the Lakewood drive-in |
| 7. Thelma Wilson | g. customer who spent her wedding night at the Lakewood drive-in twenty-two years ago |
| 8. Marilyn | |

Answer: (1)—(); (2)—(); (3)—(); (4)—();

(5)—(); (6)—(); (7)—(); (8)—()

Section Three:

Technology and the Future (II)

I. Vocabulary:

strip tease

bypass

via

overdue

console

II. Exercises:

A. General Comprehension: Write a T in front of a statement if it is true according to the recording and write an F if it is false.

1. () We would feel deaf and blind if we were to live in the Middle Ages, because of the lack of communication.
2. () Satellites and microelectronics have enabled us to do anything we want to in the field of communication.
3. () in the future there will be no local calls because there will be no cities or countries.
4. () *Voices from the Sky* is a book written by the speaker.
5. () The speaker is very sure that English will be the world language in the future.
6. () According to the speaker, people will transport more for pleasure than for work.

B. Suggested abbreviations:

general; gen.

microelectronics; microel.

- C. Notetaking: Make an outline for the second part of the lecture you have heard on the tape.

Lesson Thirty-Six

Section One:

I. Vocabulary:

aspect	DIY
outlook	Rubik
integrated	Cubot
telecommunication	
transmit	
telex	
data	
teleconference	
on the cards	
internal	
toll-free	
relay	
laser	
digital	
fibre-optic	
diversion	
attribute	
recession	
redundancy	
indulge	
phenomenal	

bodget
concrete
software
span
versus
age-range
statistics
resounding
portable
featherweight
lay-size
digress
microtechnology
prone to
gadgetry
monitor
aerobics
sensor
handgrip
cube
rotate
quintillion
robot
microprocessor
innovation
tangied
ethical

II. Exercises :

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What do they stand for?

a. ISDN;

b. PCs;

c. DIY;

2. What do they mean?

a. hacker;

b. modem;

3. What could the future world-wide telecommunications network do?

4. What could world-wide video teleconferencing do?

5. What has caused the growth in computer industry according to some people?

B. Identification. Divide the following phrases into two groups by recognizing the group each item belongs to.

1. digital packet switching

2. faster computer transmission with a digital network

3. world-wide video teleconferencing

4. satellite relays

5. internal toll-free telephones

6. laser devices

Group 1: the marvellous things to be achieved

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Group 2: the means that help to achieve those marvellous things

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

C. Write out the different uses of PCs according to the sequence listed below.

1. Principal use: _____
2. Close second: _____
3. Third place: _____

D. Fill in the chart about the reception of PCs in the US.

Age Group	Interest	Disapproval
18—19		
over 60s		

Section Two:

News Report

I. Vocabulary:

assault	Dade County
in the wake of	Florida
publicize	Miami
booby	Herald
intruder	Andre Vieluchee
hard-line	Prentice Raschid
perceive	Cuba
at length	Cuban
stem	Haitian
raider	Hispanic
burglarize	
electrocute	
turn the table	
assailant	
alleged	
refugee	
context	

II. Exercises:

A. Choose the best answer (a, b or c) to complete each of the following statements.

- In a poll conducted by Miami's *Herald* _____ interviewed have been victims of some violent crimes in the past five years.
 - forty-two out of those
 - the forty-two people
 - forty-two percent of people
- _____ admit they need weapons to feel safe in Dade County.

- a. Almost half of the people interviewed
 - b. Forty-two percent of the people interviewed
 - c. Half of the people in the area
3. To the reporter who has been covering the story, the surprising part of the story is _____.
- a. that a large number of people have been victims of violent crimes
 - b. that a lot of people intend to take law into their own hands
 - c. that many people think it acceptable to shoot an intruder
4. Prentice Raschid, a black business man was charged with man slaughter because _____.
- a. he had used an illegal gun to kill an intruder into his store
 - b. he had electrocuted a burglar with a man trap
 - c. he had not reported the intrusion to the police
5. All the six incidents mentioned left _____ dead and _____ wounded.
- a. four; two
 - b. six; four
 - c. two; six

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Prentice Raschid, the black business man, set up a booby trap?
- _____
2. What is the chief cause for the increase of crime in Dade County, according to the reporter?
- _____
3. What is the public reaction to the Raschid case?

Section Three:

Technology and the Future (III)

I. Vocabulary:

microbiological	Dallas
microbe	Barron Hilton
caviar	Haldane
desalination	
poignant	
boon	
afflict	
therapy	

II. Exercises:

A. General Comprehension; Give brief answers to the following questions.

1. What will happen to our population around the turn of the century?

2. What will happen to agriculture by the twenty-first century?

3. How can protein be produced from petroleum?

4. What will be a major industry in the twenty-first century?

5. Apart from tourism, what else can space stations be used

for?

B. Suggested abbreviations:

population; popu.

agriculture; agr.

kilowatt; kw.

C. Notetaking: Make an outline for the third part of the lecture you have heard on the tape.
