



Qena Faculty of Arts  
English language & Literature Dept.



Qena Faculty of Education  
Basic Education  
English Department



South Valley university

# **LISTENING & CONVERSATIONS**

## **Level II**

For students of Qena Faculty of Education  
Basic Education

**2<sup>nd</sup> Year – 1<sup>st</sup> Term**

**English Department**

2023/2024

# Unit 1 – How are things?

**Get ready to listen and speak**

For each expression, write 1 (to start a conversation), 2 (to try to end a conversation), 3 (to say goodbye).

Hi, there		How are you doing?		Talk to you later.	
I've got to go		See you around.		I guess I'd better be going	
See you later		Have a nice weekend.		Right, I must dash.	
How's it going?		What's up?		It was nice talking with you.	

## A Listening – Introducing yourself



(1) Listen and match each conversation (1-4) with a picture (a-d):

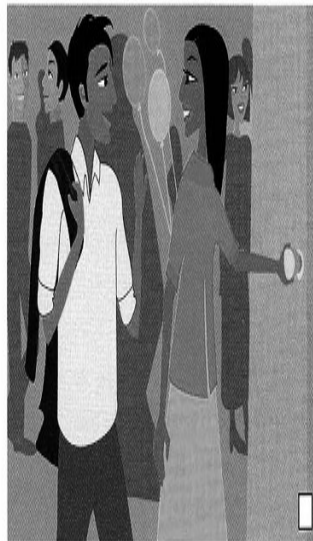
a



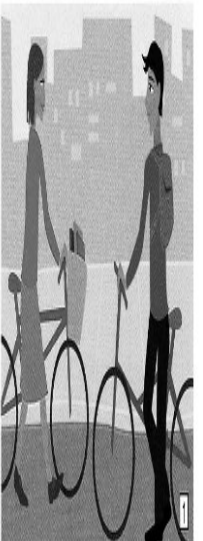
b



c



d



(2) Listen to each conversation again. Tick ✓ the expressions in *Get ready to listen and speak* that you hear.



(3) Listen once more and add any more expressions to the list.

## B Listening – A friendly chat

 (1) Martin and Ana work together in Singapore. Listen and answer the questions.

- (a) Do they know each other? .....
- (b) Where do you think they work? .....

 (2) Listen again and tick ✓ True, False or Don't know.

	True	False	Don't know
(a) Ana started her job a month ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(b) She works on reception.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) She is from Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) Martin hasn't been in Singapore long.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) He has had the same job for three year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Ana used to work in London.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(g) Many of her family live in London.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(h) She left her last job because of stress.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## C Speaking – Reacting to what you hear

### Speaking strategy: Agreeing

(1) You can be friendly by saying *Me too* or *Me neither* to agree with the person you are speaking to. This also shows you have understood and helps to keep the conversation going. Look at these extracts from martin and Ana's conversation.

**Ana:** How long have you been here in Singapore?


**Martin:** Nearly three years now. I like it a lot.

**Ana:** *Me too.*

**Ana:** I don't like big cities.

**Martin:** *Me neither.*

### Speak up

 (2) Listen to each statement and agree using *Me too* or *Me neither*.

**Example: a**

**You hear:** *I don't like chicken.*

**You say:** *Me neither.*

### Focus on ...

#### So ... I, Neither ... I

You can say *So ... I* and *Neither ... I* to agree with someone.

Read the statements and complete each response using a word below.

will did would do can am could have ~~de~~ had

- |                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| a I like fish and chips.             | So <u>do</u> I.  |
| b I don't usually go to parties.     | Neither ..... I. |
| c I can't wait for the weekend.      | Neither ..... I. |
| d I'm going to the cinema tonight.   | So ..... I.      |
| e I won't go to the party tomorrow.  | Neither ..... I. |
| f I've been to Africa, you know.     | So ..... I.      |
| g I watched the football last night. | So ..... I.      |
| h I'd never eaten snails.            | Neither ..... I. |
| i I couldn't swim when I was young.  | Neither ..... I. |
| j I'd like to go shopping tomorrow.  | So ..... I.      |

### Did you know...?

Singapore has four official languages: Malay, Mandarin Chinese, Tamil and English.

Many people also speak 'Singlish', a Singaporean version of English

## D Speaking – Maintaining a conversation

**Speaking strategy: Asking follow-up questions**

(1) Look at this extract from the conversation between Martin and Ana. Notice the follow-up question that Martin asks.

**Martin:** Where were you before you moved here?

**Ana:** At the Regent Palace, in London.

**Martin:** *That's a big place, isn't it?*

(2) Think of at least two possible follow-up questions for each statement below:

(a) I went to the cinema last night.

.....

(b) I work in New York.

.....

(c) My computer doesn't work.

.....

(d) I bought a jumper yesterday.

.....

(e) I'm going to start a cookery course soon.

.....

### Focus on ... question tags



You can turn a statement into a question by adding a question tag.

We add a negative question tag to a positive statement:

*That was a great movie, wasn't it?*

We add a positive question tag to a negative statement:

*You didn't see Miki, did you?*

Turn each statement into a question by adding a question tag.

isn't she	don't you	<del>aren't they</del>	should we
have you	would you	won't we	won't they
did you	do you	have you	wasn't it

a Those are my car keys, ..... aren't they ..... ?

b Lisa is a police officer, ..... ?

c You didn't say that, ..... ?

d You know I'm right, ..... ?

e We'll always be friends, ..... ?

f You don't know the answer, ..... ?

g You wouldn't leave me alone here, ..... ?

h We shouldn't be here, ..... ?

i You haven't seen this film before, ..... ?

j They will be here on time, ..... ?

k You haven't got a brother, ..... ?

l That lecture was a bit boring, ..... ?

## Speak up

(3) Listen to five statements. Respond with follow-up questions.

**Example: a**

**You hear:** *I read a book at the weekend, but it was terrible.*

**You say:** *Oh, really, What book did you read? / Why didn't you like it?*


### Learning Tip


When you are talking with someone, you should try to participate as actively as you can. As well as reacting to what you hear, you should develop the conversation further by asking additional questions to find out more information.





## Sound smart


### Intonation in question tags

- 1  6 The way you say a question tag gives its meaning. Listen to the same sentence spoken twice. In A the speaker is asking a genuine question, but in B the speaker is asking for agreement.


A  Helen lives in Hong Kong, doesn't she?

B  Helen lives in Hong Kong, doesn't she?

- 2  the correct answer to complete the rules.  
To ask a genuine question, your voice should go UP / DOWN.  
To ask for agreement, your voice should go UP / DOWN.

- 3  7 Listen to these sentences and tick ✓ the ones that are genuine questions.

a       b       c       d       e   
f       g       h       i       j


- 4  7 Listen again and repeat each sentence using the same intonation.


### Class bonus

(1) Imagine you and your partner were on holiday last week. Write five statements about what you did on your holiday.

(2) Find a new partner and take turns to talk about your holiday. How many follow-up questions can your partner ask about each statement?

## E Listening – Expressing opinions

 (1) Listen and match each conversation (1-6) to a topic (a-f).

 (2) Listen to each conversation again. Do the people agree or disagree?

(1) .....


(2) .....

(3) .....

(4) .....

(5) .....

(6) .....

 (3) Listen once more and write three expressions in each column.



a smoking



b exams



c computer games



d vegetarianism



e traffic



f obesity

### Expressions to agree with someone

.....*That's exactly what I think* .....

.....

.....

### Expressions to disagree with someone

.....

.....

## F Speaking – Defending opinions

**Speaking strategy: Arguing your point**

(1) Match each statement (a-e) with a response (1-5).

(a) I think politicians these days are all the same.

(b) I believe that marriage should be for life.

(c) From my point of view, killing animals for sport is wrong

(d) It seems to me that the world is getting more dangerous

(e) In my opinion, working overtime is too stressful.

(1) **You may be right, but** a lot of people enjoy hunting.


(2) **I may be wrong, but** isn't there less crime these days?


(3) **I agree to some extent, but** the extra money is handy.


(4) **Yes, but** it's still important to vote.

(5) **I know what you mean, but** isn't divorce increasing?

## Speak up

 (2) Listen to each statement in Exercise 1 (a-e) and speak each response.

 (3) Listen again to each statement and give a different response. Begin each reply with one of the expressions in bold.

 (4) Now listen and respond to five more statements. Begin each reply with one of the expressions in bold.

*Example: a*

**You hear:** *If you ask me, there are too many cars on the roads these days.*

**You say:** *I know what you mean, but everyone needs a car.*

### Can-do checklist

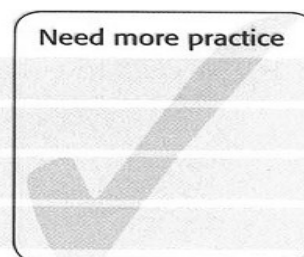
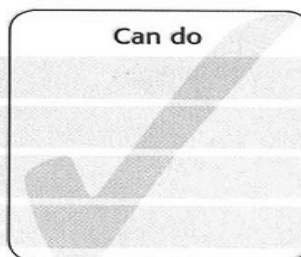
Tick what you can do.

I can begin and end a conversation in a natural way.

I can react to what I hear.

I can maintain a conversation and ask follow-up questions.

I can express opinions and defend them.



# Unit 2 – Can I take your coat?

**Get ready to listen and speak**

☉ Which kind of restaurants do you like to go to?

- Expensive restaurants
- Small, local restaurants
- Family restaurants
- Fast food restaurants
- Self-service restaurants

☉ What do you usually have to eat when you go out for a meal?


- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**A Listening – In a restaurant**


 (1) Listen to these questions. Tick ✓ when a waiter might ask each question.

	Before the meal	During the meal
a	✓	
b		
c		
d		
e		
f		
g		
h		



 (2) Listen again and match each question (a-h) with a reply (1-8).

- (1) Yes, I've booked a table for eight o'clock.
- (2) No, thank you. I'll keep it with me.
- (3) Oh, yes, please. It's very nice.
- (4) Yes, it's wonderful, thank you.
- (5) Not yet. can we have a little more time?
- (6) Not for me, thank you. I'm full.
- (7) Oh, it looks lovely! Thank you.
- (8) Yes, please. I'll have an orange juice.

 (3) Look at these three short conversations. Try to guess the missing words. Then listen and check.

(1) Customer: Hello. I ...*booked a table* ..... for seven o'clock. The name's Katai

Waiter: Ah, yes. Follow me, please.

(2) Waiter: Are you .....

Customer: Yes, for ..... I'd like the soup, please.

Waiter: And for your .....

Customer: I'll have the salmon, thank you.

Waiter: Very good. And would you like .....

Customer: Just some mineral water, please.

(3) Waiter: Would you like .....

Customer: No, tahnks. I'm full. Can I have ....., please?

## Focus on ... describing food

Underline the positive adjectives to describe food, and circle the negative ones.

tender    bland            crispy    juicy    greasy  
tough    under-done    fresh    tasty    overcooked

Think of one food that is ...

salty .....  
hot and spicy .....  
sour .....  
sweet .....  
bitter .....  
savoury .....



Write *S* (steak), *P* (potatoes) or *F* (fish) next to each word. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

rare .. <u>S</u> ..	steamed .....	sautéed .....
baked .....	medium .....	roast .....
fried .....	well-done .....	mashed .....
boiled .....	grilled .....	(stir / deep)-fried .....

## B Listening – Deciding what to have

1 13 Imagine you are on holiday in Rome. You go to a small café for lunch. Listen to the waitress and tick ✓ the dishes she describes.

2 13 Write the letter of each expression (a–e) next to the correct dish in the menu. Then listen again and check.

- a very light
- b quite sweet
- c very tasty
- d a little salty
- e very tender



### Antipasti / Starter

Bruschetta	✓	.....
Caesar salad		.....
Minestrone soup		.....

### Piatti principali / Main course

Risotto Napolitano	.....	.....
Pollo Toscano	.....	.....
Ravioli Filberto	.....	.....
Salmone al Brodo	.....	.....
Bistecca al Norte	.....	.....

### Dolce / Dessert

Tiramisù	.....	.....
Chocolate tart	.....	.....
Cheesecake	.....	.....
Coffee or Tea	.....	.....

€23 (service not included)

### Learning tip

You may sometimes find it hard to understand someone, especially if they have a strong accent. Remember that everyone speaks with an accent, so you need to adjust your listening. Don't stop listening – try to 'tune in' to what they are saying.

### Sound smart the schwa /ə/

The schwa is the weak vowel sound in an unstressed syllable and is pronounced /ə/. It is very common in spoken English.

- 14 Listen to these words. Notice the schwa.  
tender    medium    under-done  
wonderful    salmon    sugar
- 15 Now listen to these words. Underline the schwas.  
waiter    reservation    potato  
pasta    starter    popular

## C Speaking – After a meal

### Speaking strategy: Offering to pay

1 Look at these short conversations and notice the expressions in bold.

A: Let me **get this**, will you?

B: No, **it's on me**.

A: Shall we split the bill?

B: No. **I'll get it**. This is **my treat**.

### Did you know ...?

To *split the bill* means to share the cost equally. It is also called to *go Dutch*. It is quite common for people, especially young people, to *go Dutch* in many English-speaking countries.

### Speak up!

2 What do you think B is saying in this conversation? Write your answers.

A: Oh, look. Here's the bill. I'll get it.

B: .....

A: Well, shall we at least split it?

B: .....

A: Are you sure?

B: .....


A: Thanks very much.

B: .....

3  16 Play the recording and say your answers.

## D Speaking – Dealing with problems

### Speaking strategy: Complaining in a restaurant

1  17 Match each complaint (a–f) with a response (1–6). Then listen and check.

a We've been waiting for our drinks for half an hour.  5

b Excuse me. These carrots are almost raw.

c I'm afraid I asked for it rare, but this steak is virtually well-done.

d I didn't know this dish had nuts in it. I'm allergic to them.

e Don't you have any high chairs for children to sit in?

f Sorry, but I asked for the bill ten minutes ago.

1 Sorry, sir. I forgot to mention it. Would you like to order a different main course?

2 I'll find out what's happened to it.

3 Oh, dear. I'll get some more for you.

4 Sorry, sir. I'll bring you another one as quickly as possible.

5 Sorry, I'll bring them for you now.

6 I'm afraid not. Would a cushion do?

2 Look at the complaints (a–f) and find:

a an expression you can use to get the waiter's attention.


.....

b two expressions you can use to help you complain *politely*.

.....

.....

### Speak up!

3  17 Play the recording again and take the role of the customer. Try to speak at the same time.

4 Imagine you are a customer in a restaurant. Look at these problems. Think of what you can say to the waiter. Then say your answers.

Example: a

You say: Excuse me. My soup is cold and the bread is rather hard as well.

a Your soup is cold and your bread is rather hard.

b You've been waiting for your main course for twenty minutes.

c You don't like the wine. You think it's 'corked'.

d The vegetables are under-cooked.

e You think the bill is wrong. You have been charged too much.


f You asked for sparkling mineral water, but you have still mineral water.

g You asked for green salad, but it has tomato in it. You are allergic to tomato.

h Your glass of mineral water is warm.



## E Listening – Describing restaurants

1  **118** Martin Vickers is a TV food critic. He is talking about two restaurants he has been to recently. Listen and complete the review form.



<b>The Big Bistro</b>	
Atmosphere	(Good) / Average / Poor
Service	Good / Average / Poor
Food quality	Good / Average / Poor
Value for money	___ / 10
<b>Sala Thai</b>	
Atmosphere	Good / Average / Poor
Service	Good / Average / Poor
Food quality	Good / Average / Poor
Value for money	___ / 10

2  **118** Listen again and complete Martin's notes.

*The Big Bistro*  
 Atmosphere: quite sophisticated  
 Staff: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Service: very \_\_\_\_\_  
 Food: \_\_\_\_\_ (tuna salad \_\_\_\_\_, steak rather \_\_\_\_\_, potatoes \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Total cost: \_\_\_\_\_

*Sala Thai*  
 Atmosphere: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
 Staff: very \_\_\_\_\_  
 Service: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Food: absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ (soup very \_\_\_\_\_, fish very \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Total cost: \_\_\_\_\_

### Class bonus

Make a group and role play a conversation in a restaurant.

**Customers:** Ask about the dishes on the menu and decide what to have. Unfortunately the meal and the service are not very good, so you will need to complain.

**Waiter:** Welcome your customers. Explain the dishes on the menu, take their order and serve the food.

**Manager:** Deal with any problems and try to keep the customers happy!

### Extra practice

Go to the *BBC Learning English* website and type 'restaurant listen' in the search box. Press enter. Then choose a link that interests you.

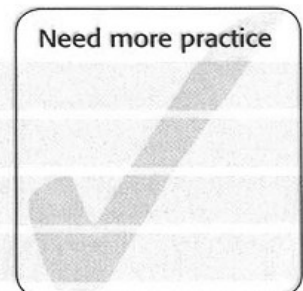
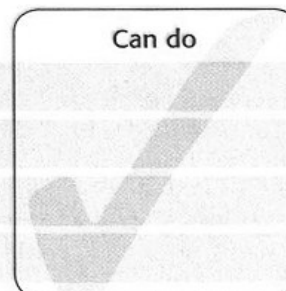
Complete any exercises.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>

### Can-do checklist

Tick what you can do.

- I can understand explanations of dishes on a menu.
- I can offer to pay.
- I can complain effectively if there is a problem.
- I can understand restaurant reviews.

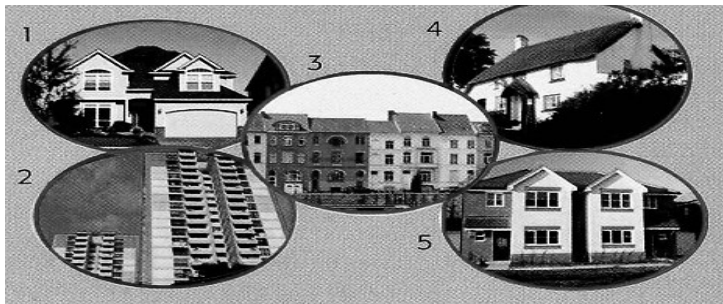


# Unit 3 – I'm looking for a flat

**Get ready to listen and speak**

⊙ Match each type of accommodation (a-e) with a picture (1-5).

- (a) a semi-detached house
- (b) a cottage
- (c) a terraced house
- (d) a detached house
- (e) a block of flats



⊙ Look at these adjectives you can use to describe houses and flats. Write *P* (positive) or *N* (negative) next to each adjective

- |          |                          |             |                          |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| modern   | <input type="checkbox"/> | spacious    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| cramped  | <input type="checkbox"/> | comfortable | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| private  | <input type="checkbox"/> | shabby      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| quiet    | <input type="checkbox"/> | bright      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| noisy    | <input type="checkbox"/> | messy       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| isolated | <input type="checkbox"/> | dingy       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

⊙ Tick ✓ the adjectives that describe your home.  
 ⊙ How important are these factors to you when choosing a home to live in? Give each one a number (1-5).  
 (1 = unimportant, 5 = extremely important)

- |       |                          |          |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| size  | <input type="checkbox"/> | location | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| style | <input type="checkbox"/> | price    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**A Listening – Explaining your requirements**

**19** (1) Oleg has just stated work in Dublin, Ireland. He is looking for a place to stay and decides to phone an agency. Listen and answer the questions.

- (a) Is he going to share or live alone? .....
- (b) Does he want to rent or buy a property? .....

**19** (2) Listen again and complete the form on the right

**20** (3) Now listen to the second half of the conversation. Tick ✓ the property he decides to go and see.

74 North Foley Road, Dublin  
 To Let: €1,250 per month  
 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom  
 Furnished

21 Ivy Court, Dublin  
 To Let: €1,200 per month  
 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom  
 Furnished

12a Joyce Street, Dublin  
 To Let: €1,400 per month  
 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms  
 Furnished

**Carter Property Management Ltd.**

**Client requirements form**

Name: <sup>a</sup> Oleg Markov .....

Type of property: <sup>b</sup> flat / house .....

Location: <sup>c</sup> .....

No. bedrooms: <sup>d</sup> .....

No. people: <sup>e</sup> .....

Pets: <sup>f</sup> Yes / No

Smoker: <sup>g</sup> Yes / No

Other requirements: <sup>h</sup> .....

Budget: €<sup>i</sup> ..... (max)

## B Speaking – Finding the right property

### Speaking strategy: Asking about alternatives

1 Match each statement (a–e) with a response (1–5).

- a Do you have anything with a larger garden?  4
- b Is there anything away from the main road?
- c Don't you have anything cheaper?
- d I'd rather have something near a better school.
- e I'd prefer something closer to the city centre.

- 1 That's the most central one we have.
- 2 There's one in Hobart Street. That's very quiet.
- 3 We have one near the Rileys School. That's a good one.
- 4 Yes. This one has nearly half an acre.
- 5 I'm afraid not. That's the least expensive.

2 Underline the phrases in the statements (a–e) that you can use:

- to ask about alternatives.
- to express a preference.

### Speak up!

3 Imagine a property agent is showing you various properties for rent. What can you say in the situations below? Say your answers.

Example: a

You say: It's nice, but it's a bit small. Do you have anything a little larger?

- a Small – larger?
- b Noisy neighbourhood
- c No garden
- d No garage
- e Too expensive

### Focus on ... comparatives and superlatives



Complete the sentences using the comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets.

- a I'd like something with a .....bigger..... (big) garden, if possible.
- b The one on Park Avenue is ..... (expensive) of the three.
- c I think this one is ..... (good) than the others.
- d Don't you have anything ..... (near) the sea?
- e This one is the ..... (nice) one we've seen.
- f Do you have something which is ..... (convenient) for the shops?

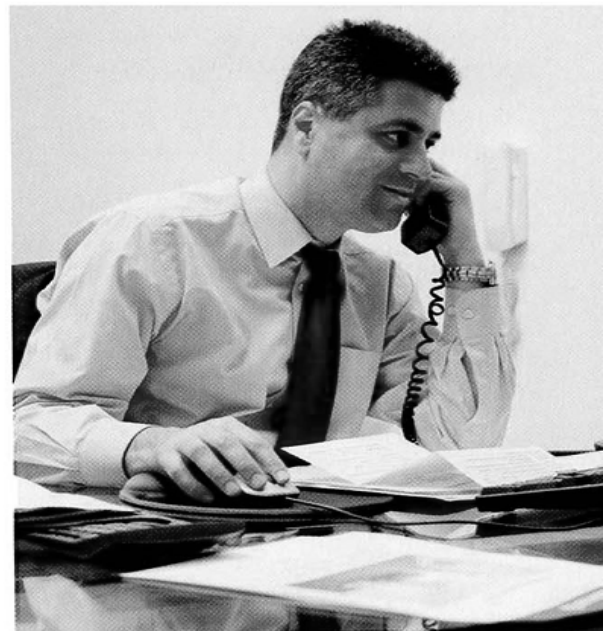
## C Listening – Checking the financial side

1 Look at these questions. Then listen to this property agent in the US. Which questions does he answer?

Finances	
a	How much is the rent?
b	When is the rent due?
c	How much deposit is required?
d	Will I get all my deposit back?
e	Are bills included?

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

2 Listen again and answer each question.



## D Listening – Making sure of the facts

1 Read these questions. Then listen to the property agent's replies. Write the letter of each reply (a–f) next to the correct question.

Tenancy agreement

1 How long is the rental agreement? .....

2 Will the rent go up? .....

3 Is insurance included? .....

4 Can I sub-let? .....

5 How much notice must I give if I want to leave early? ...a...

6 Who do I contact if there is a problem? .....

2 Look at the statements below. Tick ✓ True or False for each statement. Then listen again and check your answers.

- |   | True                     | False                               |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a You need to give two months' notice.                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b Contents insurance is not included.                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c The rent may go up after the lease expires.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| d You should pay for repairs yourself.                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| e The rental agreement starts from the day you move in.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| f You will be evicted if you break the terms of your tenancy agreement. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## E Speaking – Getting what you want

### Speaking strategy: Making requests and asking for permission

1 Look at the expressions in bold below. Which expressions can you use:

- a to ask permission to do something?
- b to ask someone to do something?

**Is it OK if I** have broadband installed?  
**Could you** send someone to repair the cooker, please?

**Would you mind if I** got cable TV?  
**Would you mind fixing** the tap in the bathroom?

**I was wondering if I could** paint the kitchen a different colour.

### Speak up!

2 Imagine you have just moved in to a rented flat and want to make some changes. Think of what you can say when you call your landlord to ask permission. Then say your answers.

Example: a

You say: Would you mind if I painted the lounge white? It's green at the moment and I'd like something a little brighter.

- a Lounge green – white
- b Satellite TV
- c Change phone company
- d New sofa
- e Broadband Internet

3 Now imagine that you have discovered lots of problems. Think of what you can say to ask the landlord to fix them. Then say your answers.

Example: a

You say: Could you send someone to repair the washing machine, please? It's stopped working.

- a The washing machine has stopped working.
- b Your bedroom window is broken.
- c The heating doesn't work properly.
- d The garden is a mess.
- e The front doorbell doesn't work.



**F Listening – Dealing with problems**

123 Lucy and Samir are tenants in the same block of flats in London. They each have a problem and call the rental agent, Mr Lee. Listen and complete the chart.



	Lucy	Samir
1 What's the problem?	a <u>The cooker is broken.</u>	d _____
2 When did it start?	b _____	e _____
3 What does Mr Lee promise?	c _____	f _____

**G Speaking – Overcoming difficulties**

**Speaking strategy: Making your point more forcefully**

1 123 Listen again to Lucy and Samir complain to Mr Lee. Tick ✓ the expressions you hear.

- I really must insist that you do something about this immediately.
- I'm not very happy about this at all.
- I'd like to know what you are going to do about it.

**Speak up!**

2 Imagine you are a tenant with the following problems. Complain to your rental agent and make your point forcefully. Use the expressions above and say your answers.

Example: a

You say: I told you four days ago that the roof in my bedroom leaks, but nobody has been to repair it yet. I'm not very happy about this at all. When are you going to send someone to fix it?

- a Roof in bedroom leaks (told four days ago)
- b Smoke alarm broken (told two weeks ago)
- c Gardening not done (for two months)
- d Kitchen sink blocked (since last week)
- e Saw mouse in kitchen (last night)

**Class bonus**

Work with a partner. One person is a tenant and the other is a rental agent.

Tenant: You moved in to your apartment last month. There are some things you would like to change and there are also some problems you want your landlord to fix. You call your landlord.

Rental agent: Listen to your tenant and respond to each request or complaint.

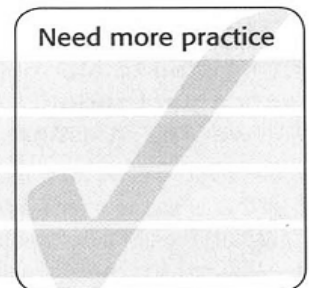
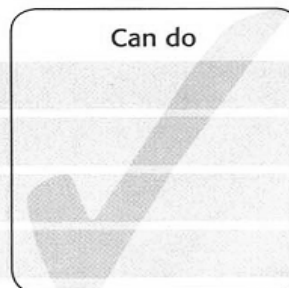
**Extra practice**

Go to [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) and type *renting accommodation listen* in the search box. Choose a link and watch or listen to any information you find.

**Can-do checklist**

Tick what you can do.

- I can explain my accommodation requirements.
- I can ask about alternatives to help me find the right place.
- I can ask detailed questions about costs and legal requirements.
- I can deal with problems and complain effectively.





# Unit 4 – I'd like a refund, please

## Get ready to listen and speak

- Match each word (a–h) with a definition (1–8).
- a a credit voucher       e an extended warranty
- b a refund                       f faulty
- c to exchange                       g to haggle
- d a receipt                         h a bargain

- **24** Listen to eight statements. For each statement, tick  who you think is speaking.

<p>1 <b>(n)</b> a piece of paper you receive that proves what you bought, when, and how much you paid</p> <p>3 <b>(n)</b> something on sale at a much lower price than normal</p> <p>5 <b>(v)</b> to negotiate the price of something before buying it</p> <p>7 <b>(n)</b> a guarantee that lasts longer than the normal period</p>	<p>2 <b>(n)</b> a piece of paper from a shop that allows you to buy goods up to the value shown</p> <p>4 <b>(v)</b> to change something you bought for something else of similar value</p> <p>6 <b>(n)</b> money you receive when you return something</p> <p>8 <b>(adj)</b> describing an item which is not working correctly</p>
---	--

	Customer	Shop assistant
a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

go to Useful language p. 79

## A Listening – In a shop



- 2 **25** Listen again and circle five mistakes in this complaint form. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 **25** Listen to Maribel, a Brazilian au pair working in London, return an item to a shop. Answer the questions.

- a What item is Maribel returning? A blouse
- b What is the problem with it? .....
- c What does Maribel ask for? .....
- d Why doesn't the assistant agree? .....
- e What does Maribel decide to do? .....

### Haywards Department Store

#### Complaint Form CS284

Item:	Ray Nichols <u>jeans</u>
Purchased:	Last month
Receipt:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Problem:	Item has shrunk (only washed twice).
Action taken:	Credit voucher given.

## B Speaking – Returning items

### Speaking strategy: Making a complaint in a shop

**1 Look at this extract from Maribel's conversation in the shop.**

Assistant: We can't accept responsibility.

Maribel: Well, I'm sorry, but that's not good enough.

**2 Notice the expressions in bold you can use when you want to complain.**

**I'm sorry, but** this camera doesn't work properly.

**I'm afraid that** this phone doesn't work properly.

**Sorry, but** this phone is broken and I've only had it two weeks.

### Speak up!

**3 Imagine you are a customer in a shop. Use the information below to complain to the shop assistant.**

Example: a

You say: Hello. I bought this notebook computer yesterday, but I'm afraid that the display doesn't work.

- a You bought a notebook computer yesterday, but the display doesn't work.
- b The radio you bought last week has stopped working.
- c A friend gave you a vase for your birthday, but it is cracked.
- d The shoes you bought two months ago are already falling apart.
- e Your new tennis racquet broke the first time you used it.

### Learning tip

Take care with the way you use your voice. For example, if you need to complain, try to sound friendly rather than aggressive. Don't raise your voice or appear out of control.

### Did you know ...?

A recent survey of 30,000 customers in 30 countries revealed big differences in how likely customers are to complain.

Most likely to complain	Least likely to complain
Sweden 41%	Taiwan 1%
UK 36%	Saudi Arabia 3%
Australia 30%	China 4%
Canada 26%	Poland 5%
US 23%	Russia 6%

### Sound smart Showing emotion

- 1 26 The way you say something can be as important as *what* you actually say. Listen to this sentence spoken in two different ways.

A: I saw John today.

B: I saw John today.

Notice how A's voice goes up and down more, showing excitement and interest. B's voice stays very flat, making him sound bored and uninterested.

- 2 27 Listen to six people each say *Good morning. How are you?* Match each speaker (1–6) with how you think they feel.

1	friendly
2	worried
3	angry
4	bored
5	interested
6	tired

- 3 27 Listen again and repeat each sentence, copying the same intonation.

**C Listening – Understanding shop policy**

28 Barbara is the manager of an electrical shop. Listen to her explain the shop's policy on refunds and exchanges. Tick ✓ True or False for each statement.

- |   | True                     | False                               |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a Damaged and faulty items must be returned straight away.                                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b You can either have a refund or exchange the item.                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c You must have a receipt.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| d You have to pay a small administration charge for items that need to be repaired.       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| e Unwanted items can be refunded or exchanged if returned in under two weeks.             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| f If you return an unwanted item after two weeks of purchase, then no refund is possible. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |



**D Listening – Finding out more about a product**

1 29 Listen to six questions this customer asks. Count the number of words in each question. A contraction (like *Where's*) is two words.

- a 5 b  c  d  e  f

2 29 Listen again and write each question.

- a *What size is the screen?*
- b .....
- c .....
- d .....
- e .....
- f .....

3 29 Listen again and repeat each question using the same stress and rhythm. What product do you think the customer is asking about?

.....

4 30 Now listen to the sales assistant's answers. Write the number of each answer (1–6) next to the correct question (a–f) in Exercise 2.

5 31 The customer sees two new mobile phones on sale. Listen to the sales assistant talk about them and complete the missing information.

**S340**

4G  
 Fast <sup>a</sup> ..... Internet .....  
 Download <sup>b</sup> ..... clips  
<sup>c</sup> ..... mega pixel camera  
<sup>d</sup> ..... video calling

**410i**

MP3 player + <sup>e</sup> .....  
 Stereo sound  
 Can store <sup>f</sup> ..... + songs  
 Full <sup>g</sup> ..... – like a pocket PC  
<sup>h</sup> ..... gigabyte hard drive

**Learning tip**

If you want to check you have understood something correctly, repeat the important details to the speaker. Make sure your voice goes up at the end of the sentence to make it clear you are asking for confirmation.

## E Listening – Bargaining

1 32 Pierre is at a market in London, haggling with a stallholder. Listen and tick ✓ which sentences you hear the stallholder say.

- a That's £35 to you.   
It's £35 to you.
- b Let's say 30 pound, then. How's that?   
Let's say 30 pound, then. What about that?
- c It's a bargain, I promise.   
It's a bargain, I promise you.
- d That is a cash price!   
That is the best price!
- e It's a deal.   
It's not dear.

2 32 Listen again and complete Pierre's sentences.

- a It's a bit more than I wanted to ..... pay .....
- b Is that your .....
- c Can't you ..... any better?
- d How much .....
- e Well, ..... you £20 for it.

## F Speaking – Negotiating the price

### Speaking strategy: Reaching an agreement

1 Look at these expressions you can use to accept or reject a price.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>To accept a price:</b> | <b>To reject a price:</b> |
| That's OK with me.        | No, I can't pay that.     |
| OK. That's fine.          | Sorry, it's too much.     |
| It's a deal.              | It's not worth that.      |

### Speak up!

2 33 Imagine you are at a market. Listen and accept or reject each offer on price.

- Example: a  
You hear: You can have the desk for \$45.  
You say: Sorry, it's too much. Can't you do any better?

### Class bonus

Half the class are market stallholders; the other half are customers.

Stallholders: Decide what items you have to sell, e.g. a jacket, a camera, and the price. Try to sell them.

Customers: Speak to various stallholders. Find out what they are selling and haggle.

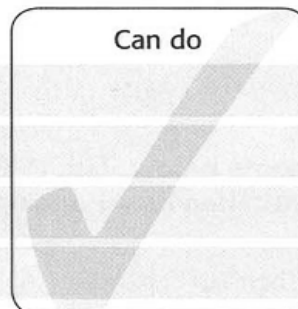
### Extra practice

Choose an electronic item you own, e.g. a television or mobile phone, and make a list of its features. Then imagine a friend asks you about it. Talk about its features.

### Can-do checklist

Tick what you can do.

- I can make a complaint in a shop.
- I can understand a shop's returns policy.
- I can ask questions about various products.
- I can bargain and reach an agreement.





# Unit 5 – I there anything on?

**Get ready to listen and speak**

⊙ Do you watch a lot of TV?

Not really, I only watch programs I like.

I watch quite a lot of TV.

Yes, I'm a real telly addict.

⊙ Do you prefer to watch films at the cinema or at home or on DVD?

**Did you know...?**

*Although most internationally famous movies are made in English, every year an Oscar is given for the Best Foreign Language Film. Past Winners include Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon (Taiwan), life is beautiful (Italy), Babette's Feast (Denmark), and Tsotsi (South Africa).*

⊙ Unscramble the letters to find ten types of film. Can you think of an example for each one

(a) ecdoym .....

(b) orhror .....

(c) eicense tiiofcfn .....

(d) rwa .....

(e) itlhler .....

(f) tfasayn .....

(g) iaocnt .....

(h) ovle osryt .....

(i) tweerns .....

(j) aatinoimn .....

**A Listening – A film review**

34 (1) Listen to Matthew Jerkins, a film critic, talk about a new film. Note down who those people are.

Jane Martins ..... *A maid in a large country house* .....

Charles Danton .....

Helen Richards .....

Peter Kite .....

Kevin Hadley .....



2 34 Look at the statements below. Tick ✓ True, False or Don't know for each statement. Then listen again and check.

- |   | True                     | False                    | Don't know                          |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a The film takes place in the north of England. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b It is based on a true story.                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| c Both the main actors are very good.           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| d The ending is rather weak.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| e It is Kevin Hadley's first film.              | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| f The movie is only suitable for adults.        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |



## B Speaking – Describing films

Speaking Strategy: talking about films

(1) Write P (positive) or N (negative) next to each word or expression.

- |                          |       |                          |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| heart-warming            | P     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| well-acted               | ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| lots of twists and turns | ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| too long                 | ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a bit boring             | ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| very surprising          | ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| gripping                 | ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| utterly believable       | ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| original                 | ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| predictable              | ..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Speak up!

(3) Think of a film you like. Look at the questions below and make notes.

My favourite film

What is the plot?

Who are the main characters?

How does it end?

Who was it directed by?

Can you remember any of the actors?

Is it well acted?

Were there any special effects?

Do you like the soundtrack?

Why do you like this film?

(2) Listen to the film review again. Tick ✓ the words and expressions in Exercise 1 that you hear.

(4) Now talk about the film. If possible, record yourself and play back to recording afterwards. Can you identify any areas to improve?

## C Listening – Describing TV programmes

1 Listen to six people each describe a TV programme they enjoy. Write the number of each speaker (1–6) next to the type of programme they are describing.

- |                 |                    |                  |                   |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ..... news      | ..... crime series | ..... soap opera | ..... drama       |
| ..... talk show | ..... quiz show    | ..1.. cartoon    | ..... documentary |
| ..... nature    | ..... cookery      | ..... sport      | ..... comedy      |

2 Look at the audioscript on page 90 and listen again. Underline any words and phrases that help you identify the type of programme.

3 Listen to five people give their opinion on different TV programmes. Write P (positive) or N (negative).

- a ..P..    b .....    c .....    d .....    e .....

4 Listen again and note the key words that helped you identify each comment as positive or negative.

- a I'm really into it. ....
- b .....  
c .....  
d .....  
e .....



### Learning tip

Listening for opinions is a useful skill. Try to notice if the speaker is using positive or negative words, and ask yourself how these reflect their viewpoint. If you hear mostly negative words, then the speaker's opinion is likely to be unfavourable. Similarly, a lot of positive words would indicate approval.

## D Listening – Listening to the news



1 **137** Listen to the radio news headlines. How many different stories are mentioned?  
.....

2 **137** Tick ✓ the topics that are mentioned. Then listen again and check.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>          | science <input type="checkbox"/>         |
| sport <input type="checkbox"/>                  | the environment <input type="checkbox"/> |
| politics <input type="checkbox"/>               | space <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| the economy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | education <input type="checkbox"/>       |
| culture <input type="checkbox"/>                |  |

### Learning tip

If possible, look for any visual clues that could help you. For example, the pictures that accompany the news on television can help you understand the topic of each news item.

3 **137** Listen again and write down the key points in each headline.

Downturn for EU + North American economies. China  
dominant superpower by 2025.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

4 **138** Now listen to the main story in more detail. Answer the questions.

- a What organization carried out the research?  
The Global Studies Institute
- b Has China overtaken the world's major economies yet?  
.....
- c By when is China expected to be the dominant economic power? .....
- d When did China's economic reforms begin?  
.....
- e How much of the American market is China predicted to have? .....
- f How much of the European market is China predicted to have? .....
- g Who is Tim Robbins? .....

## E Speaking – Talking about the news

### Speaking strategy: Summarizing

1 Which of these summaries of the news story about China is most accurate? .....

- a China's economy is going to grow stronger over the next thirty years, but it will not overtake the economies of America and Europe.
- b China has the fastest growing economy in the world today. It has already replaced America and Europe as the biggest industrial and commercial centre in the world.
- c China's economy has been growing quickly for the last thirty years. According to one report, it will not be long before it becomes the biggest economy in the world.

### Speak up!

2 **139** Listen to this news story and write down the main points. Then give a brief summary of the story, using your notes as a guide.

It's about  
.....  
A report by ..... found that  
.....  
.....  
.....

## F Listening – Making predictions

1 You are going to listen to two news reports about global warming. Tick ✓ the words you think you may hear.

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| food <input type="checkbox"/>       | temperatures <input type="checkbox"/> |
| century <input type="checkbox"/>    | traffic <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| scientists <input type="checkbox"/> | education <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| prices <input type="checkbox"/>     | shopping <input type="checkbox"/>     |
| falling <input type="checkbox"/>    | friendship <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| loss <input type="checkbox"/>       | rise <input type="checkbox"/>         |
| holiday <input type="checkbox"/>    | sea ice <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| recover <input type="checkbox"/>    |                                       |

2 Listen to the first report. Circle the words above that are mentioned.

3 Now listen to the second report. Each time there is a pause, note what you think will come next.

### Sound smart Stress and rhythm

1 Look at the first report on global warming. Listen again and notice how the underlined words have more stress.

A group of top European and Australian scientists say that temperatures will rise much faster than previously predicted, possibly by as much as six per cent by the end of the century. They also say that the record loss of sea ice over recent years means that the earth may no longer be able to recover.

2 Find the audioscript on page 91 for the second report on global warming. Listen and underline the words and expressions that should have more stress.

3 Read both reports aloud. Stress the important words.

### Extra practice

Go to the *BBC Learning English* website and click on 'News'. Choose some news stories to watch or listen to. You could also go to the *Voice of America Special English* website to watch or listen to more news stories.  
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>  
<http://www.voanews.com/specialenglish/>

### Class bonus

- Make a group and plan a radio show. You need one presenter, one reporter and one reviewer. Decide what stories to cover and each prepare your roles.
 

Presenter:	It is your job to read the main headlines and present the show.
Reporter:	You need to report in detail on the main story of the day.
Reviewer:	You need to give a review of a film and a TV programme.
- When you are ready, present your show to the class.

### Can-do checklist

Tick what you can do.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I can describe and discuss films and TV programmes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I can summarize main news stories.                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | I can make predictions about what I will hear.      |

Can do

Need more practice



# Unit 6 – I've got a pain in my arm

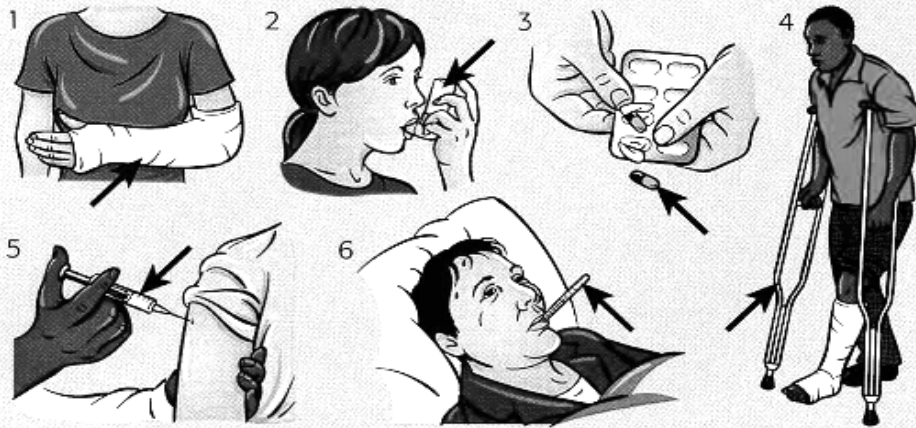
## Get ready to listen and speak

- Make a list of as many common health problems as you can.

a headache, a sore throat,

- Match each word (a–f) with a picture (1–6).

a an injection     b an inhaler     c crutches   
 d antibiotics     e a cast     f a thermometer



- Tick ✓ the health problems below that you or someone you know suffers from.

skin problems   
 insomnia   
 asthma   
 hay fever   
 migraines   
 high blood pressure   
 stress

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## A Listening – At the doctor's

- 1 **42** Complete these questions a doctor might ask a patient. Then listen to the conversation and check.

- 1 What seems to be the trouble ?
- 2 Do you ..... when it started?
- 3 Where does it ..... exactly?
- 4 Is it ..... if I do this?
- 5 Are you ..... to anything?
- 6 Have you got any other ..... ?
- 7 Have you been ..... anything for it?

- 2 **42** Write the answers to these questions. Then listen to the conversation again and check your answers.

- a What problem does Mohammed have?  
He has a terrible pain in his shoulder.
- b When did it start?  
.....
- c What other symptoms does he have?  
.....
- d Has he been taking any medicine for it?  
.....
- e What action does the doctor want to take?  
.....

### Did you know ...?

A *dermatologist* specializes in skin problems.  
 An *ophthalmologist* treats eye diseases.  
 A *paediatrician* is a specialist in children's health.  
 A *psychiatrist* specializes in mental health.  
 A *cardiologist* is a heart specialist.

**Focus on ...**  
**describing health problems**



Write each word in the correct category.

~~dry~~ stabbing dull tickly shooting chesty

Words to describe a cough:

dry .....

Words to describe a pain:

.....

Complete the sentences, using the words below.

sprained runny blotches bleed sore feverish  
 temperature numb swollen itchy rash

- a My foot is badly swollen .
- b I need some tissues. I've got a ..... nose.
- c Have you got anything for a ..... throat?
- d Mike often has a nose ..... in the morning.
- e Aunt Sophia has ..... her ankle.
- f I've got a high .....
- g I feel very ..... . I'm sweating a lot.
- h I have no feeling in my fingers. They're .....
- i I've got a bad ..... on my arm.
- j What are these ..... all over my neck?
- k My legs are very ..... . I can't stop scratching.

## B Speaking – Explaining what's wrong

### Speaking strategy: Describing symptoms

1 Look at this extract from Mohammed's conversation with the doctor. Notice how he describes the problem.

Doctor: Now, what seems to be the trouble?

Mohammed: **I've got a terrible pain in my** shoulder.

Here are some other phrases you can use to describe your symptoms.

I think I'm **suffering from** stress.

I'm **coming down with** the flu.

My arm **aches**.

### Speak up!

2 Imagine you are at the doctor's. Listen to each question and use the ideas below to have two conversations.

You hear: What seems to be the trouble?

a

You say: I think I'm coming down with the flu.

#### Conversation 1

a the flu, b yesterday, c since yesterday morning, d runny nose, sore throat, headache, e a little, f some aspirin

#### Conversation 2

a pain / back, b at the bottom, c last Sunday, d No, e Yes, very, f some pain killers

3 Now listen and use your own ideas to answer each question.

4 Imagine you have the following health problems. Make a list of symptoms and then explain what's wrong to the doctor.

- a the flu
- b stress
- c food poisoning

- a bad cough .....
- b .....
- c .....

### Learning tip

In this type of situation, don't worry too much about making mistakes. It doesn't matter if your English isn't perfect. It's better to keep speaking and get your message across.



**C Listening – Getting a diagnosis**

1 **445** Listen to Sharon Maurice talk to her doctor about a health problem. Tick ✓ the picture on the right that shows Sharon.

2 a What exactly is wrong with Sharon?

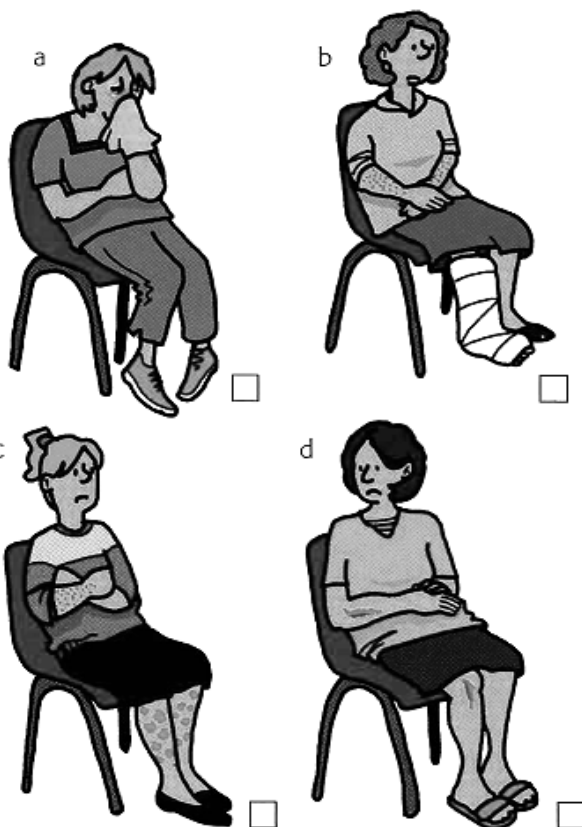
.....

b What does the doctor think is the cause?

.....

3 **445** Look at the statements below. Tick ✓ True or False for each statement. Then listen again and check your answers.

- |   |                               |   |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| a The blotches are all over Sharon's body.        | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b They are getting worse.                         | <input type="checkbox"/>      | <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| c She noticed them two weeks ago.                 | <input type="checkbox"/>      | <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| d She also has a rash, which is very itchy.       | <input type="checkbox"/>      | <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| e It's caused by an allergic reaction to her cat. | <input type="checkbox"/>      | <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| f The doctor prescribes some tablets.             | <input type="checkbox"/>      | <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| g He expects both problems to clear up quickly.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      | <input type="checkbox"/>                  |
| h Sharon has to go back in two weeks.             | <input type="checkbox"/>      | <input type="checkbox"/>                  |



**D Listening – Understanding the doctor's instructions**

1 **446** Dr Vasquez is a doctor in Texas, US. He is speaking to a patient. Listen and answer the questions.

a What's wrong with the patient?

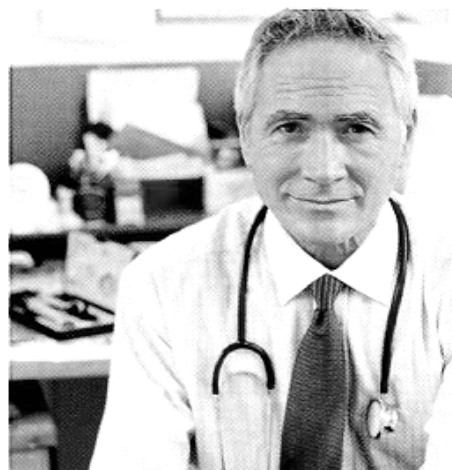
.....

b Why doesn't Dr Vasquez prescribe antibiotics?

.....

c What advice does he give?

.....



2 **447** Listen to Dr Vasquez diagnose three more patients. Complete the chart.

	Diagnosis	Instructions
Patient 1	a chest .....	two tablets ..... a day for ..... days
Patient 2	a mild case of .....	use an ..... / come back .....
Patient 3	a very bad .....	take ..... spoonfuls every ..... hours / don't ..... / come back in .....

3 **448** Imagine you are a patient of Dr Vasquez. Listen and tick ✓ the correct statements. Put a cross X next to the incorrect statements.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a You should take two tablets, twice a day, before meals. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | The problem should go in a couple of days. <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| b You shouldn't drink alcohol, but coffee is OK. <input type="checkbox"/>                     | You should start eating small portions of food. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c You need to exercise more often. <input type="checkbox"/>                                   | You shouldn't drink alcohol or milk. <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## E Speaking – Reacting to news

### Speaking strategy: Showing concern and relief

#### 1 Underline the expressions to express concern and relief.

Dr Vasquez: You have some sort of virus, I'm afraid.  
 Patient: Oh, dear. Really? Are you sure?  
 Dr Vasquez: Yes. I don't think it's too serious, though.  
 Patient: Thank goodness for that!

#### 2 Write C (concern) or R (relief) next to each expression.

Thank goodness for that! ..R..      How awful! ..C..  
 Oh, no. That's terrible. ....      Phew! ..R..  
 Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. ....      What a relief! ..R..  
 Well, that's good news. ....  
 Oh, dear. Really? ..C..

### Speak up!

#### 3 Listen to eight statements and respond, expressing concern or relief.

Example: a  
 You hear: My blood pressure is very high.  
 You say: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

### E tra practice

Imagine you are ill. Make a list of your symptoms and tell your doctor. If possible, record what you say and listen to yourself afterwards. Identify areas to improve, e.g. your grammar or pronunciation.

### Sound smart

#### Linking – /w/ and /j/

- Listen to these sentences. Notice that a /w/ or /j/ sound is added when a word ending in a vowel sound is followed by a word beginning with a vowel sound.

I'll give you /w/ a prescription.  
 The /j/ operation was a success.
- Say these sentences aloud. Which words do you think are linked with /w/ or /j/? Some sentences have more than one example.

/w/                  /w/

  - Are you allergic to anything?
  - Come back at the end of the week and we'll see if you're better.
  - It's not serious, so I don't want to give you any tablets.
  - The exercise will help you a lot, so please do it!
  - Who is your regular doctor?
  - You are quite ill, I'm afraid.
  - The good news is that we aren't going to operate.
  - Your knee is a lot better now.
- Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat each sentence. Practise linking the sounds.

### Class bonus

Half the class are doctors; the other half are patients.  
**Patients:** Imagine you are ill. Make a list of your symptoms. Then find a doctor and describe what's wrong. Listen carefully to the doctor's diagnosis and instructions.  
**Doctors:** Listen to your patients describe their health problems. Ask questions to help you make an accurate diagnosis. Then prescribe some medicine and give instructions.

### Can-do checklist

Tick what you can do.

- I can describe a range of symptoms accurately.
- I can participate actively in a consultation, answering questions.
- I can understand the doctor's diagnosis and instructions.
- I can react to news, showing concern and relief.

Can do

Need more practice

# Unit 7 – I could do without a break

**Get ready to listen and speak**

⊙ Who do you prefer to travel with?

- with family  with friends  alone  With your partner

⊙ Which is the best way to travel?

with a tour, where everything is organized for you

just looking hotels and transport in advance

with no fixed plan, making all the arrangements yourself en route

⊙ Match each type of holiday (a-f) with a picture (1-6).

(a) a cruise  (b) a skiing holiday  (c) a holiday by the seaside

(d) a city break  (e) a camping holiday  (f) an activity holiday



52 (2) Listen and write the type of holiday each speaker prefers.

- (1) ..... a holiday by the seaside .....
- (2) .....
- (3) .....
- (4) .....
- (5) .....
- (6) .....


52 (3) Listen again and complete the key words and expression that help identify each type of holiday each speaker is describing.

- 1 realxing on the .. *beach*..., ..*swimming*..., playing in the .. *sea*..., making ..*sand castles*...
- 2 looking around ....., going to ....., hooping on .... a ..... bus
- 3 catching the ....., top of the ....., ..... down, fantastic .....
- 4 ..... riding, ....., .....-riding, doing ..... things
- 5 being ....., walking up in ....., going .....
- 6 sit on the ..... and relax, look .....

**Learning Tip**

Listening for key words and phrases is an important skill. Try to group the words and phrases you hear into similar topics or themes. For example, if you hear *class*, *exam*, *teacher* and *homework*, then the topic might be *school*.

**B Listening – Choosing a holiday**

1  Simon and Jenny Carter are booking their summer holiday with a travel agent. Listen and find six mistakes in the booking information form. The first one has been done for you.




**TrailBlazers**

**Customer Booking Information**

<b>Booking Ref:</b>	9873459				
<b>Client:</b>	Mr & Mrs Carter				
<b>Flights</b>					
<b>From London (LHR) to Vancouver (YVR)</b>					
June 13 <sup>th</sup> / 12 <sup>th</sup>	AC855	Dep 12:30	Arr 14:25	<b>No. people:</b> 2	<b>Cost per person:</b> £780
<b>From Calgary (YYC) to London (LHR)</b>					
June 20 <sup>th</sup>	AC852	Dep 22:00	Arr 01:55		
<b>Hotels</b>			<b>Cost (prpn / breakfast included)</b>		
Metropolitan Vancouver 4*		No. of nights: 2	£160		
Emerald Lake Lodge 4*		No. of nights: 2	£150		
Fairmont Jasper Park Lodge 4*		No. of nights: 2	£250		
Westin Calgary 4*		No. of nights: 1	£ 94		
<b>Car hire:</b>	(Compact) £25 per day				

*This quote valid for 14 days.*

2  Listen again and answer these questions.

- a What does *prpn* mean? .....
- b How long does it take to drive from:  
 Vancouver to Lake Louise? .....
- Lake Louise to Jasper? .....
- Jasper to Calgary? .....
- c What can you do in these places?  
 Jasper National Park: .....
- .....
- Calgary: .....
- .....

**Class bonus**

Half the class are travel agents; the other half are tourists.

Tourists: Find a travel agent and find out what holidays they have to offer. Ask for detailed information before you book.

Travel agents: Think of three different holidays you want to offer and note as many details as you can. Then try to sell your holiday to as many tourists as possible.



## C Speaking – Travel tips

### Speaking strategy: Making recommendations

1 Look at the expressions below. Which can you use:

- a to recommend someone does something?  
 b to recommend someone *doesn't* do something?

- 1 It's well worth ...ing  a  
 2 Don't bother ...ing   
 3 You should definitely ...   
 4 It's not really worth ...ing   
 5 I recommend (that) you ...   
 6 I wouldn't ... if I were you.   
 7 I recommend ...ing.

2 **153** Listen again to the conversation at the travel agent's. Tick ✓ the expressions you hear.

### Speak up!

3 **154** Imagine you are in your hometown and a tourist asks you some questions. Listen and reply, using your own ideas.

Example: a

You hear: Can you recommend a good place to stay?

You say: Yes, there's a good hotel on Clarence Road. It's right in the centre. I don't think it's very expensive. You could try that.

### Focus on ... phrasal verbs



Complete the sentences using these particles.

around to off back in out of back up off

- a What time shall we set ..... off ..... tomorrow?  
 b We'll pick you ..... at six.  
 c I forgot to bring ..... any souvenirs, I'm afraid.  
 d I'm looking forward ..... this trip.  
 e You can't check ..... before 2 pm.  
 f The best way to get ..... the city is by tram.  
 g We checked ..... the hotel and left.  
 h All my friends saw me ..... at the airport.  
 i I didn't get ..... to the hotel until very late.

## D Speaking – Booking a day trip

### Speaking strategy: Asking for detailed information

1 You can ask these questions if you want to go on a day trip or excursion.

- What time does it leave?  
 Where does it leave from?  
 How long does it last?  
 What exactly is included?  
 Are there any hidden extras?

### Speak up!

2 **155** Imagine you are on holiday and a tour guide is trying to sell you an excursion. Listen and respond to each sentence you hear, using the prompts below.

You hear: Do you want to go on a night cruise?

a

You say: That might be nice. How long does it last?

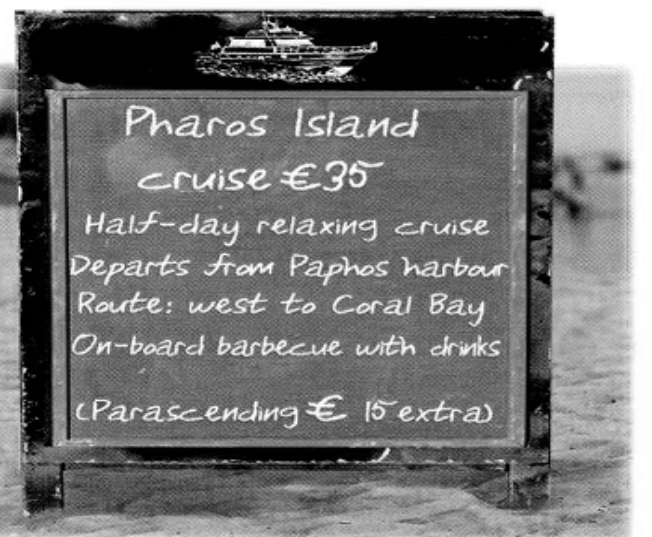
- a How long? d What / included?  
 b Where / leave from? e Hidden extras?  
 c What time / leave? f OK / think about it.

3 Look at this advert for another cruise. What questions can you ask for more information?

What time does it leave?

.....

.....



**E Listening – Renting a car**

1 **156** Listen and complete these questions you can ask when you want to rent a car.

- a What .....range..... of cars do you have?
- b Is ..... included?
- c Do I have to pay an ..... if I have an accident?
- d Can I hire a car .....?
- e Is there a ..... limit?
- f Do you provide .....?
- g Is ..... cover included?
- h What ..... do I need?

2 **157** Listen and write the number of each response (1–8) next to the correct question (a–h).

3 **158** Listen to Laura in Italy rent a car at Dublin airport. Complete the information.

**VW Polo**

Class: Economy / €<sup>a</sup> ..... 89 ..... pw

**Ford Fiesta**

Class: <sup>b</sup> ..... / €<sup>c</sup> ..... pw

**Toyota Corolla**

Class: <sup>d</sup> ..... / €<sup>e</sup> ..... pw

**Toyota Avensis**

Class: Full-sized / €<sup>f</sup> ..... pw

4 **159** Read these questions. Try to remember the answers. Then listen again and check.

- a How long does she want to rent a car? For a week.....
- b Why doesn't she want the VW Polo? .....
- c Why doesn't she rent the Ford Fiesta? .....
- d How much does she finally pay? .....
- e Why is this cheaper than the advertised price? .....

**Did you know ...?**

In British English, you *rent* or *hire* cars, bikes, DVDs and electronic equipment. In American English, *hire* is only used for people.

**Sound smart**

**Missing sounds – /t/, /d/ and /h/**

- 1 **159** Listen to this sentence. Notice that the sounds /t/, /d/ and /h/ often disappear in connected speech. Why doesn't she ren(t) the For(d) Fiesta? Did (h)e say (h)e'd (h)ave the car for nex(t) week?
- 2 Look at sentences a–h. Which /t/, /d/ and /h/ sounds do you think are not pronounced?
  - a I've go(t) jus(t) one question.
  - b You didn't say you couldn't swim.
  - c We could go tomorrow.
  - d You must be tired.
  - e Have you played before?
  - f I managed to talk to her last night.
  - g Are you taking him to the station?
  - h I didn't know the answer, so I kept quiet.
- 3 **160** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

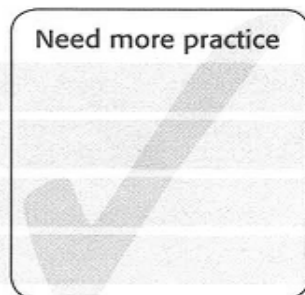
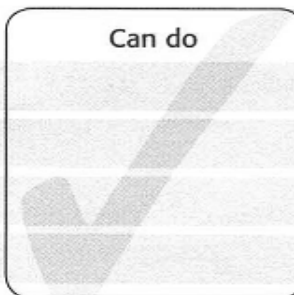
**Extra practice**

Go to <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/> and type *rent car video* in the search box. Watch the video and complete the exercises.

**Can-do checklist**

Tick what you can do.

- I can understand detailed information about travel arrangements.
- I can make and respond to recommendations.
- I can ask for detailed travel information.
- I can enquire about renting a car.



# Unit 8 – It's an amazing place!

**Get ready to listen and speak**

- ⊙ Where was the last place you visited on a sightseeing trip?
- ⊙ Did you enjoy it?

.....  
 .....

- ⊙ What is the best way to look around a city? Number these options in order (1-4).

on your own .....  
 with a friend .....  
 with a group of friends .....  
 on a guided tour .....

- ⊙ Put each verb in the correct place.

go on	work out	travel	do	have
-------	----------	--------	----	------

- (a) *..do...* some sightseeing / everything on your list
- (b) ..... a look around / a rest
- (c) ..... where you are / what to do
- (d) ..... a guided tour / an excursion
- (e) ..... around by bus / independently

**A Listening – A short break**



**Did You know...?**

The worldwide tourist industry is worth over 500 billion euros a year. The most popular tourist destination in the world is Paris. Over 25 million people a year visit the city. However, the fastest-growing region for tourism is Asia.

- 161 (1) Mark is asking his friend Emmanuel for advice on going to Paris. Listen and tick ✓ the topics Emmanuel mentions.

accommodation  food  money  safety   
 transport  nightlife  weather  attractions

- 161 (2) Tick ✓ True or False for each statement. Then Listen again and check.

(a) Mark is going To Paris next weekend.	True	False
(b) he hasn't found anywhere to stay in.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Taking the Metro is easy but expensive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(d) It's possible to walk to most of the main sights.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(e) Changing money can be difficult.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(f) Emmanuel thinks Paris is more dangerous than London	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- (3) (a) Where does Emmanuel say Mark can find a cheap place to stay?

.....  
 .....  
 (b) Why is it a lovely area of the city?  
 .....

**Focus on ...**  
**describing places**

Match the adjectives which have a similar meaning.

a crowded	vibrant
b fascinating	popular
c lively	international
d touristy	beautiful
e picturesque	dirty
f pricey	packed
g cosmopolitan	historic
h peaceful	interesting
i trendy	expensive
j old-fashioned	quiet
k polluted	fashionable

**D Speaking – Finding out information (1)**

**Speaking strategy: Making polite requests**

(1) Look at this extract. Underline the phrase Mark uses to ask Emmanuel for information about Paris.

As you're from Paris, I was wondering if you could give me some tips?

(2) Here are some more expressions you can use. Notice the expressions in bold.

**Do you think you could** suggest a few places to see?

**I don't suppose you** know anywhere good to stay?

**I wonder if you'd mind** giving me a bit for advice?

**Speak up!**

(3) Imagine you are going on a short sightseeing trip. You know someone who comes from the place you are visiting. Ask politely for information.

*Example: a*

You say: I was wondering if you could suggest a good place to stay?

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) accommodation | (b) weather  |
| (c) transport     | (d) safety   |
| (e) money         | (f) food     |
| (g) nightlife     | (h) shopping |

**C Speaking – Finding out information (2)**

**Speaking strategy: Asking for recommendations**

1 Underline the expressions you can use to ask for recommendations.

Do you think I should exchange money at a bank or bureau de change?

Is it worth visiting the aquarium?

Do you think it's a good idea to walk to the castle, or is it too far?

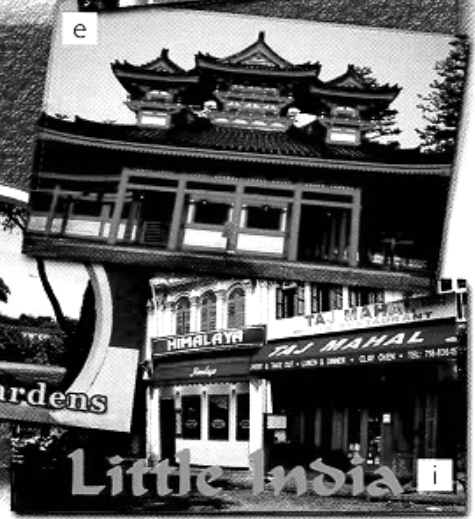
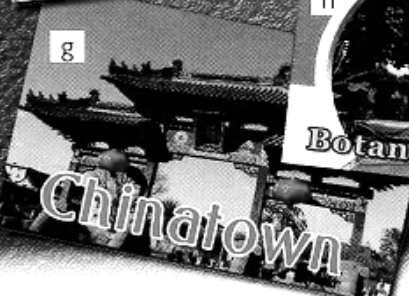
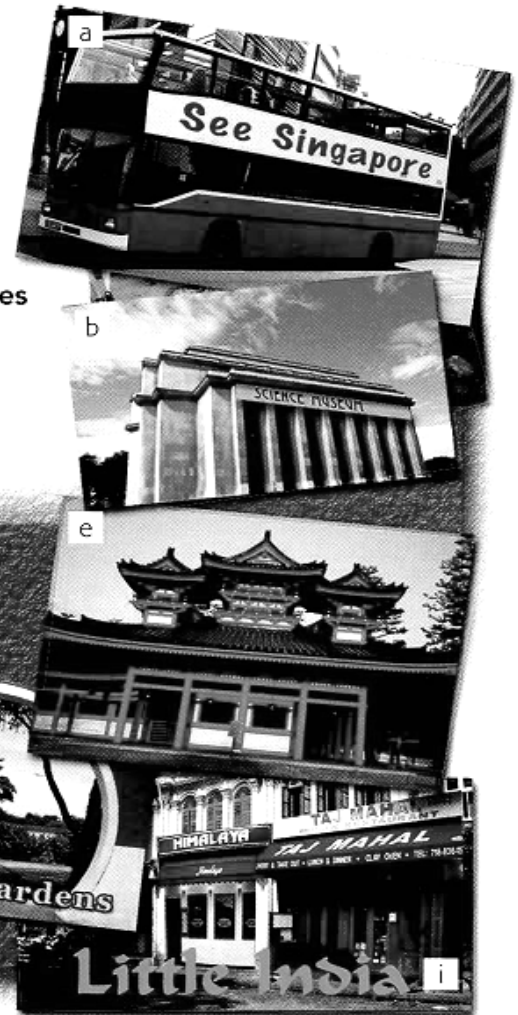
Would you recommend going to the National Museum?

**Speak up!**

2 Imagine you are on holiday in Singapore. There are lots of things to do and you don't have much time. Look at the pictures and ask the hotel receptionist for some recommendations.

Example: a

You say: Is it worth going on a sightseeing bus?





## D Listening – Following a talk



1 Before you listen, make a list of everything you know about Peru.

.....

.....

### Learning tip

By asking yourself what you know about a topic before you listen, you are better prepared. Whenever possible, try to predict what you think you will hear.

2 **162** Listen and complete these statements.

- Lima is also known as the City of Kings.
- The Spanish founded the city in .....
- There were around ..... Inca temples and palaces when the Spanish arrived.
- Plaza Mayor is the ..... in Lima.
- Lima was founded nearly ..... years ago.
- In 1746 an ..... destroyed almost all the city.

3 **162** Try to remember the answers to these questions. Then listen again and check.

- For how many years was Peru a colony of Spain?  
Almost 300 years.
- Who was Francisco Pizarro?  
.....
- In which building does the President of Peru live?  
.....
- How many buildings survived the disaster of 1746?  
.....
- What is the oldest building in Plaza Mayor?  
.....

### Sound smart

#### Linking consonant-vowel

1 **163** If a word ends in a consonant, and the next word begins in a vowel, then the consonant sound moves to the beginning of the next word. For example, get up, stop over. Listen to these examples.

He tod us a bit about when the Spanish arrived in Peru.  
An earthquake destroyed almost all of the city.

- Look at these sentences and underline the sounds that are joined together.
  - Can I take a brochure, please?
  - We got on the boat and sailed across to the island.
  - I want a table with a view of the sea, if possible.
  - I had a good look around the castle.
  - We went out with a group of friends that afternoon.
- 164** Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat.

## E Speaking – Asking questions

### Speaking strategy: Interrupting politely

1 In an informal talk it is usually possible to interrupt the speaker and ask a question. Here are some expressions you can use.

- Sorry, can I ask a question?
- I'm sorry, but could I ask a question?
- Excuse me. I have a question.
- Sorry to interrupt, but ...
- Could I interrupt for a moment?

2 **162** Listen again to the talk. Tick ✓ the expressions you hear.

### Speak up!

3 **165** Imagine you are on the same guided tour. You also want to interrupt to ask a question. Listen and ask to interrupt each time you hear a beep.

Example: a

You hear: It was the Spanish who actually founded the city of Lima. [beep]

You say: Sorry, can I ask a question?

You hear: Of course, go ahead.

## F Speaking – Requesting more information

### Speaking strategy: Asking for further details

- 1 Look at this extract from the guided tour. Underline the expression the tourist uses to ask for further details.

Tourist: Sorry, can I ask a question?

Guide: Yes.

Tourist: What about the Incas? They were here before the Spanish, weren't they? Could you tell us a bit more about them?


- 2 Here are some more expressions you can use to ask for further information.

Can you say (a bit) more about ...?

I'd like to know more about ...

I'd be interested to hear more about ...

### Speak up!

- 3  Imagine you are on a guided tour. Look at the information below. Listen and each time you hear a beep interrupt politely and ask for further details.

Example: a

You hear: That's the Modern Art Museum, the most popular one in the city, and on the left ... [beep]

You say: Sorry, can I ask a question? I'd like to know more about the museum. What is there to see?

- a museum
- b Mardi Gras
- c Lord Byron
- d castle
- e the National Palace

### Class bonus

- 1 Make notes about a city you know well. Include places to go, things to see, where to stay, the best time of year to go there, how to get around, nightlife and shopping.
- 2 Make a group and take turns to talk about a city you know. While you are listening to your classmates, try to interrupt politely to ask for further information.

### Extra practice

Think of a city you would like to visit one day, and download a city guide from the Internet to watch or listen to. Listen and make notes of any attractions or activities you think are interesting.

### Can-do checklist

Tick what you can do.

I can ask for recommendations before going on a trip.

I can understand the details of a guided tour.

I can interrupt politely to ask for further explanation.

I can ask for further details.

Can do



Need more practice



# Unit 9 – Shall we say five o'clock?

**Get ready to listen and speak**

⊙ Complete the phrases with *for, of* or *with*

- (a) work ... *for* ... a big company
- (b) be in charge ..... overseas projects
- (c) be head ..... a big department
- (d) be responsible ..... making important decisions.
- (e) deal ..... with complinats and queries

⊙ Match each verb with a phrase

- |   |                        |                          |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (a) solve      | (1) a file by mistake  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (b) connect to | (2) a faulty telephone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (c) arrange    | (3) the internet       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (d) delete     | (4) a problem          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (e) repair     | (5) a meeting          | <input type="checkbox"/> |

⊙ Now tick ✓ the things you would like to do

**A Listening – Asking for services**

**2** (1) Vicky works at a small marketing agency in Florida, US. There is a problem with the office photocopier, so she phones a local office supplies company. Listen and answer the questions.

- (a) Is the photocopier still under guarantee?  
 Yes, it has two years left on its guarantee  
 .....
- (b) When did Kelta and Co buy it?  
 .....
- (c) What exactly is wrong with the photocopier?  
 .....
- (d) Has Vicky tried to fix it herself?  
 .....
- (e) When is she told someone can come to fix it?  
 .....
- (f) What time does she finally agree?  
 .....

(2) Tick ✓ how you would describe the attitude of the assistant Vicky speaks to.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. helpful <input type="checkbox"/>      | 3. unfriendly <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| 2. professional <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. uncooperative <input type="checkbox"/> |

(3) How satisfied is Vicky with the service she receives. Tick ✓ your answer

- (A) very satisfied
- (B) quite satisfied
- (C) not very satisfied
- (D) very dissatisfied



**Learning Tip:**  
 When you are listening to someone, try to notice the speaker's tone of voice. The way the speaker sounds can tell you a lot about their attitude.

## B Speaking – Making appointments

### Speaking strategy: Fixing a time

- 1 Look at these expressions you can use when making an appointment.

What time	would be most convenient?	
day	would suit you best?	
date	is good for you?	
Sometime	this morning	would be great.
Any time	early next week	is OK for me.
	after three	would be fine.
	between 10.30 and 12	
What / How about ...	tomorrow afternoon?	
Shall we say ...	the 24th?	

- 2 Listen again to Vicky's conversation. Underline the expression in Exercise 1 you hear.

### Speak up!

- 3 Imagine you want to make some appointments. Use the ideas below to fix a time.

Example: a

You say: How about Monday? Any time in the afternoon would be fine.

- a Monday / afternoon
- b Friday / 2pm–4pm
- c Tuesday / not before 10am
- d Friday morning / 10am
- e early next week / before Thursday

- 4 Now listen and respond to each person, fixing a time.

Example: a

You hear: We have the books you ordered. When would be a good time to drop them round?

You say: Shall we say two o'clock tomorrow afternoon?

- a 2pm tomorrow
- b Thursday morning
- c Friday morning
- d 11am–1pm
- e Tuesday 19th, in the afternoon
- f between three and four

## C Speaking – Getting what you want

### Speaking strategy: Insisting

- 1 Look at this extract. What phrase does Vicky use to insist on an earlier time?

Assistant: We can't get anyone there until late afternoon, I'm afraid.

Vicky: I'm sorry, but that's no good at all. We're very busy here and we need this fixing immediately.

- 2 Here are some more expressions you can use when you need to be forceful.

It's simply not acceptable to ...

You have to do something ...

You can't expect me to ...

I really must insist that ...

### Speak up!

- 3 Imagine you work for a large company. You experience the following problems and call the maintenance department. Listen and respond, insisting on your point.

Example: a

You hear: I'm sorry. We won't be able to repair it for at least four weeks.

You say: But you can't expect me to use this computer for the next four weeks. I can't get any work done. I need it fixing as soon as possible.

- a Your computer keeps crashing.
- b The smoke alarm in your office is faulty. It constantly turns on and off, and disrupts everyone.
- c You have been waiting for five weeks for a new light in your office.
- d You are too cold in your office and want a new heater.
- e You have a lot of heavy boxes to take to reception for collection by a courier company in 20 minutes.
- f The toilet in your department has been out of order for nearly a month. It's a five-minute walk to the next one. You've noticed staff productivity is falling as a result of the time lost.



**D Listening – A hard sell**



1 **15** Stuart Hawthorne is a salesman in Adelaide, Australia. He's visiting Melanie Clark, a potential customer at a large insurance company. Listen and answer the questions.

- a What do you think Stuart is trying to sell?  
.....
- b Tick ✓ how you would describe Stuart's manner.  
friendly and flexible  confident and relaxed   
rude and aggressive  direct and rather pushy
- c Tick ✓ how you think Melanie feels.  
offended  pressurized   
amused  impressed

2 **15** Now listen again and write your answers to these questions.

- a What are the benefits of the Gold Plan?  
.....
- b How many computers will be covered by the plan?  
.....
- c What extra incentive does Stuart offer?  
.....

**Did you know ...?**

*Hard sell* is an aggressive way of selling that puts pressure on the buyer. *Soft sell* is a more indirect technique that aims to influence the buyer's emotions. One survey of internet advertizing showed that hard sell techniques are popular in the US, while the soft sell approach is favoured in Japan.

**Focus on ...**  
**conditionals**



Complete the sentences using the first conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- a If you order (order) now, I ll give (give) you ten percent off.
- b You ..... (have) it next Monday if you ..... (pay) today.
- c If you ..... (not / decide) now, it ..... (be) too late.
- d We ..... (not / buy) it if the price ..... (not / be) right.
- e ..... (you / call) again next week if you ..... (have) time?
- f If you ..... (pay) cash, we ..... (not / charge) for delivery.

Choose the correct time clause to complete each sentence.

- a I won't agree unless / when you promise to deliver by Friday.
- b As long as / Until you offer me more money, I'll do it.
- c I'll sign the contract after / until I see you.
- d When / Until the board agrees, we will make the decision.
- e I'll leave the company unless / if there's no hope of promotion.
- f I won't call you again unless / until Friday morning.

**Class bonus**

Half the class are buyers; half the class are sellers.

**Buyers:** Imagine you want to buy some new office equipment. Decide what you want. Then shop around and use your negotiating skills to get the best deal, e.g. a discount, free delivery.

**Sellers:** You have an office supplies company. Make a list of items you sell. Then try to sell as many as you can. Use hard and soft sell techniques. Try to negotiate the best deal for each item.

## E Speaking – Negotiating

### Speaking strategy: Bargaining

#### 1 Look at this extract from Stuart and Melanie's conversation.

If you agree now, I'll give you a five percent discount.

#### 2 Look at these expressions. Listen and repeat.

Is that your best offer?

You'll have to do better than that, I'm afraid.

If you order now, we'll give you a discount.

We might be able to come down on price if you order in bulk.

I'll give ten percent extra free, provided that you sign a one-year contract.

#### 3 Which expressions would you use:

a to ask for a better deal?

.....

b to offer a better deal?

.....

### Speak up!

#### 4 Imagine you are a sales person. Use the expressions above to offer the following incentives.

Example: a

You say: If you order now, I'll give you an eight percent reduction.

a order now / an eight percent reduction

b pay in advance / free delivery


c free installation / order two

d one-year free insurance / order in bulk

e 25% discount / sign a two-year contract

### Sound smart

#### Using stress for emphasis

1  We usually stress the important words in a sentence. Listen to this example.

A: OK, so if I pay in advance, you'll give me a ten percent discount?

B: Yes, and if you pay **now**, then I'll give you a **fifteen** percent discount.

2 Look at these conversations and underline where you think the greatest stress will be.

a A: If we agree to the deal, we will lose control of the company.


B: Yes, but if we don't agree to the deal, the company will collapse.

b A: If we increase our prices, we will make more profit.

B: Yes, but if we decrease our prices, we will get more customers.

c A: If we move production to Asia, costs will go down.

B: Yes, and if we don't move production to Asia, we will be uncompetitive.

3  Listen and check. Then listen again and repeat, emphasizing the important information.

### Extra practice

Go to the BBC Learning English website and type 'negotiating a contract listen' in the search box. Press enter and then choose a link that interests you. Complete any exercises.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/>

### Can-do checklist

Tick what you can do.

I can make an appointment at a time that is convenient for me.

I can insist on what I want politely but firmly.

I can try to bargain and negotiate.

Can do

Need more practice

# Unit 10 – I'd like to open an account

**Get ready to listen and speak**

- Write the number of each item (1–7) next to the correct word or phrase (a–g).
- a a chequebook ..... 2
- b a bank card ..... ..
- c a bank book ..... ..
- d a bank statement ..... ..
- e a paying-in slip ..... ..
- f an ATM machine ..... ..
- g some traveller's cheques ..... ..



## A Listening – At a bank



1 **9** Listen to ten office workers in London ask for services at a bank. What does each person want to do? Complete the notes.

- a open an account .....
- b order a new .....
- c check his .....
- d pay a cheque into her .....
- e send some money .....
- f deposit money into his .....
- g pay his electricity .....
- h buy some .....
- i arrange an .....
- j order a new .....

2 **10** Now listen to four replies. Match each reply (1–4) with one of the services requested above.

- 1  a    2     3     4

3 **10** Listen again to each reply. Make notes of all the important information.

1 Need ID (passport / driving licence),

2

3

4

### Learning tip

Taking notes helps to focus your attention. Don't try to write everything you hear – just concentrate on the most important information. Note only the key words and ignore everything else.

## Focus on ... money



Match each verb with an expression.

- |            |                            |
|------------|----------------------------|
| a borrow   | an overdraft               |
| b lend     | a cheque into your account |
| c withdraw | money to someone           |
| d deposit  | money from your account    |
| e arrange  | money from the bank        |

Complete with the missing prepositions.

- a save up to buy something  
 b pay ..... a cheque  
 c take ..... a loan  
 d fill ..... an application form  
 e apply ..... a mortgage  
 f invest ..... a company

## Did you know ...?

In British English, many people say *quid* rather than *pound*. (*Can you lend me 20 quid?*) In American English, people say *buck* rather than *dollar*, and in Canada, a *dollar* is also called a *loonie*.

## B Listening – Understanding details

- 1 **Raymond, from Hong Kong, is working in Canada and decides to open a savings account. Listen to a bank clerk explain various savings accounts. Tick ✓ the account Raymond chooses.**

First Reserve     Bonus Saver     Regular Saver     e-Savings

- 2 **Listen again and find six mistakes in the form below.**

Type of savings account	Interest rate	When interest is paid	Conditions
First Reserve	<del>2.5%</del> 3.5%	annually	at least \$15,000
Bonus Saver	3%	every three months	20 days' notice before withdrawal
Regular Saver	2.3%	every two months	no interest paid if withdraw money
e-Savings	4.5%	every month	save at least \$100 per month

## C Speaking – Confirming details

### Speaking strategy: Making sure you understand

- 1 **Underline** the phrase Raymond uses to make sure he has understood correctly.

Bank clerk: Our e-Savings account is instant access, too.

Raymond: Does that mean I can get at the money immediately?

Bank clerk: Yes, and there's no penalty.

- 2 **Here are some other expressions you can use.**

So, in other words, ...?    Do you mean ...?

So you're saying that ...?    So that means ...?

### Speak up!

- 3 **You will hear five statements. Use the expressions in Exercises 1 and 2 to reply to each statement, confirming the details.**

Example: a

You hear: The interest rate is 3% but, if you have over £25,000 invested, then it goes up to 3.5%.

You say: So that means if I save over £25,000, I'll get 3.5% interest?



## D Speaking – Asking about terms you don't understand

### Speaking strategy: Asking for clarification

1 Look at this extract. Underline the phrase Raymond uses to ask the bank clerk to explain a term he doesn't understand.

Bank clerk: There's a penalty if you take money out.

Raymond: What do you mean by 'penalty'?


Bank clerk: Well, if you withdraw money, then you won't get any interest for that month.

2 Here are some other expressions you can use.

What exactly does ... mean?

I'm sorry. Can you explain what ... means?

### Speak up!

3  You will hear five statements. Use the expressions above to ask about the words you don't understand.

Example: a

You hear: This account has a variable rate of interest.

You say: I'm sorry. Can you explain what 'variable' means?

You hear: Variable means the interest rate can go down or up.

a variable?      c minimum balance?      e automatic fee-free overdraft?

b secured?      d lump sum?

### Focus on ... conditionals



Complete the sentences, using the expressions below.

<del>you want</del>	you will get
you open	<del>you should give</del>
you take	unless you have
you won't get	you aren't

- If you want to withdraw some money, then you should give 30 days' notice.
- If ..... money out, ..... any interest for that month.
- You can't open a First Reserve account ..... £5,000 to invest.
- If ..... a Bonus Saver account, ..... an interest rate of three percent.
- If ..... online, then you can't have an e-Savings account.

## E Listening – In a post office

1 14 Listen to eight customers ask for services at a post office. Tick ✓ the services they ask for.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| pay utility bills <input type="checkbox"/>        | apply for a driving licence <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| exchange currency <input type="checkbox"/>        | buy travel insurance <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| buy car insurance <input type="checkbox"/>        | apply for or renew a passport <input type="checkbox"/> |
| transfer money <input type="checkbox"/>           | buy phone cards <input type="checkbox"/>               |
| save and invest money <input type="checkbox"/>    | redirect post <input type="checkbox"/>                 |
| top up your mobile phone <input type="checkbox"/> | collect their pension <input type="checkbox"/>         |
| get a personal loan <input type="checkbox"/>      | buy home insurance <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| get a credit card <input type="checkbox"/>        |  |

2 15 Brigitte is in a post office in London. She wants to send a package. Listen and answer the questions.

- a Where does she want to send the package?  
 To Switzerland.  
 .....
- b Who is she sending it to?  
 .....
- c Why does she have to fill in a Customs label?  
 .....
- d What service does she decide to use?  
 Surface mail  Airmail   
 International Signed For  Airsure

3 15 Listen again and complete the Customs label.

**CUSTOMS DECLARATION** **CN 22**  
**DÉCLARATION EN DOUANE** May be opened officially / Peut être ouvert d'office

Great Britain/Grande-Bretagne **Important!** See instructions on the back


<input type="checkbox"/>	Gift/Cadeau	<input type="checkbox"/>	Commercial sample/Echantillon commercial
<input type="checkbox"/>	Documents	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other/Autre <i>Tick one or more boxes</i>

Quantity and detailed description of contents (1) Quantité et description détaillée du contenu	Weight (in kg)(2) Poids	Value (3) Valeur
-----		
-----		
-----		

<b>For commercial items only</b> If known, HS tariff number (4) and country of origin of goods (5) <i>N°tarifaire du SH et pays d'origine des marchandises (si connus)</i> HS238 UK	<b>Total Weight</b> Poids total (in kg) (6)	<b>Total Value (7)</b> Valeur totale
--	---	---

I, the undersigned, whose name and address are given on the item, certify that the particulars given in this declaration are correct and that this item does not contain any dangerous article or articles prohibited by legislation or by postal or customs regulations

Date and sender's signature (8) *Brigitte Tenhoff* July 3<sup>rd</sup> '20

4  **15** Try to remember the missing information in the chart. Then listen again and check.

	Time	Cost
Surface mail	a <u>two weeks</u>	£ <sup>b</sup> .....
Airmail	c .....	£ <sup>d</sup> .....
International Signed For	three days	£ <sup>e</sup> .....
Airsure	f .....	£ <sup>g</sup> .....


## Extra practice

Take a look at the websites below for more information on the services offered by post offices around the world. Take notes of any useful information and then imagine you are telling a friend about what you discovered. If possible, record what you say and listen to yourself afterwards.

<http://www.usps.com/> (the United States)  
<http://www.royalmail.com/> (the UK)  
<http://www.canadapost.ca/> (Canada)  
<http://www.auspost.com.au/> (Australia)  
<http://www.sapo.co.za/> (South Africa)

## Sound smart

### Corrective stress


-  **16** Listen and notice how B gives extra emphasis to the correct information.

A: OK, so if I send this by International Signed For, it'll get there in two days?

B: No, it'll get there in three days. If you send it by Airsure, it'll get there in two days.
- Look at these dialogues and underline where you think the corrective stress will be.

a A: So I have to fill in a CN22 Customs label?  
 B: No, you need to fill in a CN23 Customs label.

b A: So I fill in a VN1 form and then go to the Payment section?  
 B: No, go to the Payment section first and then you can fill in a VN1.

c A: Did you say it will take two weeks by standard mail?  
 B: No, it'll take three weeks by standard mail. It'll take two weeks if you send it Swiftmail.
-  **17** Listen and check. Then listen again and try to speak at the same time as the customer.

## Class bonus

With your partner, role play two conversations: one in a bank and another in a post office.

### In a bank

Customer: You want to find out about business savings accounts.

Clerk: Answer your customer's questions in detail.

### In a post office

Customer: You want to send some company brochures and advertizing material.

Clerk: Explain the mail services available and any differences between them.

When you finish each conversation, swap roles and try again.

## Can-do checklist

Tick what you can do.

- I can ask for a wide range of services at banks and post offices.
- I can understand detailed explanations of different bank accounts.
- I can ask about and understand various ways of sending mail abroad.
- I can ask for clarification and explanation where necessary.



## GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY AND WRITTEN STRUCTURES EXERCISES – TEST (1)

### (I) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences

- Present Simple - Verbs
- Leisure activities - Prepositions
- Telling the time - Wh Questions

1. What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ at the weekend?  
A) does / does                      B) do / does  
C) does / do                          D) do / do
2. What \_\_\_\_ Dick and Tom like \_\_\_\_?  
A) do / doing    B) doing / \*    C) do / do            D) does / doing
3. Do boys like \_\_\_\_ jeans?  
A) wear            B) wearing        C) to wear            D) worn
4. My classmates \_\_\_\_ on picnic every month.  
A) went            B) goes            C) going              D) go
5. Mary \_\_\_\_ face every morning.  
A) washes his    B) wash my        C) washes her        D) washes their
6. I \_\_\_\_ a cigarette, but my teacher \_\_\_\_ smoke.  
A) don't / smokes                    B) smoke / doesn't  
C) smokes / smokes                  D) smoke / don't
7. They \_\_\_\_ wash \_\_\_\_ car every day.  
A) don't / my                          B) don't / his  
C) don't / their                        D) don't / our
8. My parents \_\_\_\_ eat meat.  
A) don't            B) aren't            C) doesn't            D) are
9. Summer holidays \_\_\_\_ in June.  
A) begins            B) begin            C) beginning        D) began
10. We \_\_\_\_ tennis on Monday evenings, but my little sister \_\_\_\_ on Sundays.  
A) play / play                          B) plays / plays  
C) play / plays                         D) plays / play
11. You \_\_\_\_ a lot of things in \_\_\_\_ free time.  
A) do / our            B) does / your    C) do / my            D) do / your
12. My cat licks \_\_\_\_ tail every evening. But my dogs never lick \_\_\_\_ tails.  
A) its / their        B) its / its            C) their / its        D) \* / \*
13. I like \_\_\_\_ football, but my brother doesn't.  
A) play              B) played            C) playing            D) plays
14. She likes \_\_\_\_ TV, but her husband doesn't.  
A) watching        B) to watch        C) watches            D) watched
15. Her sister doesn't \_\_\_\_ eating a hamburger.  
A) like                B) likes              C) liking              D) liked
16. Do you like \_\_\_\_ in your free time?  
A) read                B) reads             C) to read             D) reading
17. I like \_\_\_\_ but I \_\_\_\_ like swimming.  
A) sailing / don't                      B) sail / doesn't  
C) sail / don't                          D) sail / do
18. Tom \_\_\_\_ her but she doesn't like \_\_\_\_ .  
A) like / her        B) likes / him        C) likes / he            D) like / him
19. Andrew buys a newspaper everyday. \_\_\_\_ reads \_\_\_\_ at home.  
A) It / he            B) Him / it            C) He / it              D) His / it
20. Mike eats cheeseburgers because \_\_\_\_ likes \_\_\_\_ .  
A) he / their        B) him / they        C) he / them            D) him / them
21. "What time is it?"  
"3:45"  
A) It is quarter past three.  
B) It is fifteen past four.  
C) It is quarter to four.  
D) It is fifteen to four.
22. It is half past eight.  
A) 8:30              B) 7:30              C) 18:30              D) 17:30
23. It is quarter past eight.  
A) 8:30              B) 7:30              C) 8:15                D) 17:15
24. It is five to nine.  
A) 9:55              B) 9:35              C) 8:55                D) 9:05
25. It is five past nine.  
A) 9:55              B) 9:35              C) 8:55                D) 9:05
26. A friend of mine likes \_\_\_\_ on picnic at weekends.  
A) to go              B) going             C) goes                D) go
27. I \_\_\_\_ my teeth every morning.  
A) brushing        B) brush             C) brushes            D) to brush
28. \_\_\_\_ Kate live near Jane?  
A) Is                  B) Are                C) Do                    D) Does
29. His father \_\_\_\_ , but Bill's father \_\_\_\_ smoke.  
A) smokes / don't                      B) smokes / doesn't  
C) smoke / don't                        D) smokes / isn't
30. My father \_\_\_\_ driving.  
A) doesn't likes                         B) don't likes  
C) doesn't like                          D) don't like
31. She \_\_\_\_ a bus to university.  
A) always takes                         B) always take  
C) takes always                         D) take always
32. I \_\_\_\_ to a football match every Sunday but my father \_\_\_\_ .  
A) go / don't                              B) goes / doesn't  
C) go / doesn't                          D) goes / don't
33. Every year millions of people \_\_\_\_ The London Museum.  
A) visit              B) go                 C) come                D) want
34. The Buckingham Palace \_\_\_\_ lots of rooms.  
A) have              B) has                C) to have             D) having
35. Visitors \_\_\_\_ to India 's Independence Day from all over the world.  
A) visit              B) come              C) leave                D) goes
36. I \_\_\_\_ English, Russian, and Romanian, but I \_\_\_\_ Chinese.  
A) speak / don't speak                B) speaks / speak  
C) speaks / speaks                        D) speaks / don't speak
37. Many foreigners in our country \_\_\_\_ to the Golden Bazaar.  
A) buy                B) go shopping    C) want                D) come
38. A: What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ ?  
B: An architect.  
A) do / do            B) does / do        C) are / do            D) do / are
39. A: What \_\_\_\_ your niece \_\_\_\_ ?  
B: A nurse.  
A) do / do            B) does / is        C) does / do            D) is / do
40. A: Where \_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_ ?  
B: In the Ministry of Education.  
A) do / do            B) do / work        C) are / work            D) work / \*
41. A: \_\_\_\_ languages do they speak?  
B: Just one.  
A) What              B) How many        C) How                D) Which



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

42. A: Do you \_\_\_\_ Afghani?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_ .  
A) speak / you don't                      B) speak / I don't  
C) speak / don't I                            D) speaks / don't speak
43. A: \_\_\_\_ does Margaret start work?  
B: At 7 in the morning.  
A) What time    B) What kind    C) What sort    D) What about
44. A: \_\_\_\_ do your brothers like working in this factory?  
B: Because they earn much money.  
A) What            B) When            C) Why            D) Whom
45. \_\_\_\_ he like his job?  
A) Does            B) Do                C) Is                D) Are
46. I \_\_\_\_ an accountant.  
A) do                B) does             C) am               D) is
47. \_\_\_\_ New York exciting?  
A) Are              B) Do                C) Does            D) Is
48. Where \_\_\_\_ they live?  
A) are              B) do                C) does            D) is
49. Why \_\_\_\_ you want to learn English?  
A) do                B) are               C) \*                D) is
50. We \_\_\_\_ Algerians.  
A) does            B) are                C) do                D) am
51. What \_\_\_\_ he do at weekends?  
A) do                B) is                C) does            D) are
52. He plays football \_\_\_\_ Friday mornings.  
A) in                B) on                C) at                D) of
53. Do you relax \_\_\_\_ weekends?  
A) at                B) on                C) in                D) by
54. Where do you go \_\_\_\_ holiday?  
A) at                B) in                C) of                D) on
55. I like \_\_\_\_ .  
A) cooks            B) cooking            C) cook            D) cooked
56. She gets up early \_\_\_\_ the morning.  
A) on                B) in                C) at                D) by
57. She gets up early \_\_\_\_ the weekdays.  
A) at                B) of                C) on                D) in
58. He takes photos only \_\_\_\_ spring.  
A) in                B) at                C) on                D) by
59. He hates \_\_\_\_ football \_\_\_\_ television.  
A) watching / on                            B) to watch / in  
C) watch / on                                 D) watching / in
60. They like \_\_\_\_ very much.  
A) sail              B) sailed            C) sailing            D) sail
61. My brother's birthday is \_\_\_\_ March.  
A) in                B) on                C) at                D) to
62. The train leaves Paris \_\_\_\_ 4 p.m.  
A) in                B) at                C) on                D) by
63. Vancouver is very cold \_\_\_\_ winter.  
A) at                B) in                C) on                D) to
64. Sometimes we \_\_\_\_ cards.  
A) plays            B) playing            C) play              D) to play
65. She never \_\_\_\_ meat.  
A) eats             B) eating            C) eat                D) to eat
66. We always \_\_\_\_ lemonade in the evenings.  
A) to drink            B) has                C) drinking            D) have
67. A: I'm sorry. I'm late.  
B: \_\_\_\_ Come and sit down.  
A) Excuse me!                                B) Don't worry!  
C) What's the matter?                        D) Why are you late?
68. A- \_\_\_\_ your wife \_\_\_\_ English?  
B- Yes, she does.  
A) Do / speak                                B) Does / speaking  
C) Does / speak                                D) Do / speaking
69. "How many languages \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ ?"  
"Three: English, German and Spanish."  
A) does / speak                                B) do / speak  
C) do / speaking                                D) does / speaking
70. Why \_\_\_\_ you like \_\_\_\_ in the hotel?  
A) do / working                                B) do / work  
C) does / working                                D) does / work
71. They never go out \_\_\_\_ Friday evenings .  
A) on                B) in                C) at                D) by
72. She loves \_\_\_\_ to music.  
A) listening            B) to listen            C) listens            D) listen
73. They often eat in a restaurant \_\_\_\_ Tuesdays.  
A) on                B) in                C) of                D) at
74. \_\_\_\_ summer I play tennis \_\_\_\_ Sundays.  
A) In / in            B) At / on            C) In / on            D) At / in
75. "Do Mr. Adams and his daughter like going \_\_\_\_ ?"  
"No, they \_\_\_\_ ."  
A) ski / don't                                    B) skiing / don't  
C) skiing / do                                    D) ski / does
76. " \_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_ a winter holiday?"  
"Yes, they do."  
A) Do / wanting                                B) Does / want  
C) Do / want                                    D) Does / wanting
77. What time \_\_\_\_ you go to bed?  
A) do                B) does             C) is                D) have
78. " \_\_\_\_ do you do your homework?"  
"After dinner."  
A) Where            B) What            C) How            D) When
79. " \_\_\_\_ you go out on Friday evenings?"  
"Yes, I do sometimes."  
A) Do                B) Where            C) Are            D) Does
80. " \_\_\_\_ do you like your job?"  
"Because it's interesting."  
A) Why              B) What              C) How              D) Where
81. " \_\_\_\_ do you travel to school?"  
"By bus."  
A) How              B) What              C) Why              D) Where
82. " \_\_\_\_ you live with?"  
"With my mother and sisters."  
A) What / do                                    B) Who / do  
C) Where / does                                D) Who / does
83. " \_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_ on Sundays?"  
"I always relax."  
A) How / doing                                B) What / do  
C) Where / does                                D) What / relax
84. " \_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_ on holiday?"  
"To Rome or Paris."  
A) Where / like                                B) How / relax  
C) Where / go                                    D) Why / go

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (II) Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text

Earthquakes are amongst the most destructive ..... (1) disasters. They usually ..... (2) without any warning and ..... (3) in a great ..... (4) of life and an enormous demolition of buildings. Additionally, they may cause devastating landslides or create gigantic tidal waves which, in ..... (5), are colossal walls of water smashing into seashores with such force that they are ..... (6) of destroying coastal cities. However, the ..... (7) majority of fatalities and serious injuries ..... (8) about when buildings ..... (9).

Most frequently, the earthquake lasts 30 to 60 seconds, so usually there is no time to ..... (10) the mortal ..... (11) once the shaking starts. The savage forces of an earthquake trigger ..... (12) a complex chain ..... (13) in the building's structure when it is shaken, lifted, pushed or pulled. A building's height, its shape and construction materials are the most significant ..... (14) deciding about the survival or collapse of the structure and, consequently, about the life or death of its ..... (15).

- |     |               |                  |                 |                 |
|-----|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | (A) nature    | (B) naturalistic | (C) natural     | (D) native      |
| 2.  | (A) hit       | (B) strike       | (C) fall        | (D) attack      |
| 3.  | (A) result    | (B) effect       | (C) lead        | (D) cause       |
| 4.  | (A) fatality  | (B) waste        | (C) harm        | (D) loss        |
| 5.  | (A) fact      | (B) certainty    | (C) honesty     | (D) truth       |
| 6.  | (A) potential | (B) conceivable  | (C) capable     | (D) possible    |
| 7.  | (A) wide      | (B) broad        | (C) full        | (D) vast        |
| 8.  | (A) bring     | (B) come         | (C) lay         | (D) make        |
| 9.  | (A) demolish  | (B) jumble       | (C) destroy     | (D) collapse    |
| 10. | (A) avert     | (B) evade        | (C) abstain     | (D) restrain    |
| 11. | (A) upkeep    | (B) upturn       | (C) upshot      | (D) uptake      |
| 12. | (A) up        | (B) on           | (C) out         | (D) off         |
| 13. | (A) activity  | (B) motion       | (C) progress    | (D) reaction    |
| 14. | (A) factors   | (B) phenomena    | (C) points      | (D) ingredients |
| 15. | (A) settlers  | (B) citizens     | (C) inhabitants | (D) burghers    |

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (III) Put the words in the correct form

1. Does it make any ..... (DIFFER) to them if we pay by cheque?
2. The two boys should receive a just punishment. Their ..... (BEHAVE) at the inauguration ceremony was really outrageous.
3. Couldn't you provide us with a more ..... (PRACTICE) scheme? The one you have just devised is not sensible at all.
4. As a matter of fact, the realization of the project itself isn't so ..... (TROUBLE) as the initial conditions we have to accept.
5. Jason is the most ..... (TRUTH) person I know. He never tells lies.
6. Mutual accusations will get you nowhere. You'd better try to find a more reasonable ..... (SOLVE) to your conflict.
7. The main cause of the current crisis in the party seems to be the deep ..... (DIVIDE) between its members.
8. It's most ..... (FASHION) among youths these days to spend their free time in the cinema.
9. Unfortunately, none of us managed to convince the director of the benefits that our experiment might bring. His ..... (APPROVE) grew even stronger when Jack mentioned the possible cost of the venture.
10. Cindy and Mike's close ..... (FRIEND) finally developed into a profound feeling and culminated in their marriage last year.
11. Nobody has applied for the mission knowing how ..... (HAZARD) it may be.
12. Tom has lost his ..... (CONFIDE) in conventional medicine after many years of unsuccessful treatment and has opted for acupuncture.
13. 'What's the ..... (LONG) of this rope?' - 'It's six metres long.'
14. Mar's been terribly busy this week. It's ..... (DOUBT) whether he'll attend our performance tomorrow.
15. - 'Why didn't you react to my warning?'  
- 'They might not have understood its discreet ..... (MEAN).'

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (IV) Insert the correct preposition(s)

<b>AT</b>	<b>BETWEEN</b>	<b>BY</b>	<b>IN</b>	<b>FOR</b>	<b>FROM</b>	<b>OF</b>	<b>ON</b>	<b>WITH</b>
-----------	----------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	-------------

1. Although Mrs. Parker was bitterly jealous ..... her friend's higher wages in the company, she managed to avoid making sharp comments.
2. The committee doesn't support any immediate changes. They say the modifications should be introduced step ..... step.
3. The landlord was very generous to us. All that we consumed in his inn was ..... the house.
4. We can't give up, Now that we have gone through the most difficult part of the route we must reach Khartoum ..... any cost.
5. If you had informed us ..... advance that you wouldn't be giving any seminar we wouldn't have gone to the trouble of making all the necessary arrangements.
6. Jack's great interest ..... Unidentified Flying Objects seems quite odd to his friends, but the boy considers it an absorbing hobby.
7. What unavoidably makes me angry ..... Frank is his inability to take prompt decisions.
8. The football star is going to spend holidays in a secluded place where he expects to hide ..... the curious journalists and photographers.
9. All the candidates, except ..... Mr. Jerkins, have scored the required number of points.
10. Customers used to complain about the high prices of food, meat ..... particular.
11. Learning this long definition ..... heart, at first, seemed an impossible task. But, finally, I was successful ..... memorizing it.
12. Instead ..... a long speech at the beginning of the meeting, the chairman only gave a short welcome to all the participants.
13. Only mark was keen ..... going fishing early in the morning. The rest of the company felt too tired after their long journey.
14. Tell the children to stop fooling around or I'll lose my patience ..... them.
15. There's no difference ..... price ..... these two printers.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Rewrite the sentences using the given forms so that they retain their original meaning.**

It wasn't Tom that you saw in the department store, for sure.

1. It couldn't .....

We had to call the doctor because the baby had a high temperature. (because of).

2. ....

If I were you, I wouldn't tell anybody about the discovery.

3. You had .....

The boys laughed at the man in spite of his old age. (fun of)

4. ....

You are all welcome to take any food you like.

5. Help .....

What was the reason for his resignation? (made)

6. ....

Did the children enjoy themselves during the performance? (good time)

7. ....

We haven't had any message from him since March. (heard)

8. ....

You don't have to worry about the future. (no need)

9. ....

All the students were awarded diplomas.

10. Every .....



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(VI) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

1. If you go on ..... me like this, I will never be able to finish writing my report.  
(a) disturbing                      (b) afflicting                      (c) concerning                      (d) affecting
2. Turn off this machine, please. The harsh sound really ..... me crazy.  
(a) takes                      (b) worries                      (c) drives                      (d) bothers
3. Everyone knew that ..... this task would require a considerable effort.  
(a) working                      (b) engaging                      (c) making                      (d) completing
4. Mr. Tanner did his best to fix the faulty oven, but his ..... at repairing electrical devices wasn't good enough to succeed.  
(a) service                      (b) skill                      (c) technique                      (d) craft
5. Judy didn't ..... for a second to agree to Mike's proposal as she had been in love with the boy for a long time.  
(a) decide                      (b) linger                      (c) hesitate                      (d) await
6. Don't get so nervous about his coming late. When you get to know him better, you'll learn to take it .....  
(a) easy                      (b) loose                      (c) nice                      (d) fine
7. The inconsiderate driver was ..... for parking his vehicle in the wrong place.  
(a) inflicted                      (b) condemned                      (c) harassed                      (d) fined
8. The idea to ..... a visit to the local council residence was welcomed by all the visitors.  
(a) do                      (b) pay                      (c) go                      (d) walk
9. His ..... of the safety regulations really can't be ignored any longer.  
(a) disregard                      (b) unfamiliarity                      (c) carelessness                      (d) inattention
10. Let's ..... the place, it looks so gloomy and unpleasant.  
(a) miss                      (b) abandon                      (c) depart                      (d) disappear
11. What are you saying is quite ....., so give us, please, more details on the situation.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(VI) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

(a) famous                      (b) accustomed                      (c) obvious                      (d) familiar

For a short while, I managed to catch ..... of the President entering the palace.

12. (a) vision                      (b) notice                      (c) view                      (d) sight

The suggestion to leave the camp at once was strongly ..... by the climbers who were afraid of the approaching snowstorm.

13. (a) opposed                      (b) complained                      (c) quarreled                      (d) resigned

The first thing for all of you to remember is that ..... your duties may result in an instant dismissal.

14. (a) escaping                      (b) neglecting                      (c) resisting                      (d) missing

It was the commission's job to decide whether the pilot was ..... for the crash that occurred right after the take-off.

15. (a) responsible                      (b) prone                      (c) guilty                      (d) comprehensive

None of us has ever ..... of taking any rash steps against illegal broadcasting.

16. (a) declared                      (b) persisted                      (c) approved                      (d) concluded

Several soldiers of the squad were taken ..... by the enemy forces.

17. (a) capture                      (b) hostage                      (c) kidnap                      (d) torture

The student was ..... of understanding the theory even after the professor's profound explanation.

18. (a) incompetent                      (b) incapable                      (c) helpless                      (d) unsuccessful

I'm going for a walk in the park. Would you like to ..... me company?

19. (a) follow                      (b) stay                      (c) ward                      (d) keep

Patrick is too ..... a gambler to resist placing a bet on the final game.

20. (a) instant                      (b) spontaneous                      (c) compulsive                      (d) continuous

**TEST (2)**

**(I) Replace each Bold *Italicized* word with a synonymous one:**

It is believed that our ***inherited*** (1) genetic characteristics play the ***decisive*** (2) role in our being beautiful, attractive and appealing to other individuals. Although there is no ***clear*** (3) theory on what beauty really is and how it works, the results of a recent scientific ***research*** (4) seem to ***confirm*** (5) the hypothesis that our facial features are ***determined*** (6) by our brains. Their possible role to ***reflect*** (7) health and fertility as well as genetic superiority – the quality that people, ***supposedly*** (8), share with animals which, their own sexual preferences. Most species of birds, for example, rely on the brightest colours of plumage when ***selecting*** (9) their ***partners*** (10). To them, the vivid ***shades*** (11) of the feathers indicate the potential partner’s genetic fitness to produce healthy ***children*** (12).

In humans, similarly, beauty ***shows*** (13) our well-being and our sexual attractiveness, but as far as our facial characteristics are taken into account, people ***tend*** (14) to regard as extremely ***charming*** (15) the faces with the highest degree of symmetry. And equally effectively, the facial properties may also indicate the appeal of the whole body.

- |     |                  |                 |                 |                 |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1.  | (A) indebted     | (B) derivative  | (C) innate      | (D) acquisitive |
| 2.  | (A) vital        | (B) functional  | (C) tangible    | (D) customary   |
| 3.  | (A) eminent      | (B) obscure     | (C) indicative  | (D) explicit    |
| 4.  | (A) chore        | (B) endeavor    | (C) inquiry     | (D) labour      |
| 5.  | (A) bear out     | (B) stand over  | (C) prop up     | (D) make about  |
| 6.  | (A) reliant      | (B) conditioned | (C) implied     | (D) designated  |
| 7.  | (A) manifest     | (B) pertain     | (C) survey      | (D) uncover     |
| 8.  | (A) plainly      | (B) normally    | (C) allegedly   | (D) mainly      |
| 9.  | (A) favouring    | (B) postulating | (C) referring   | (D) asserting   |
| 10. | (A) counterparts | (B) mates       | (C) fellows     | (D) accomplices |
| 11. | (A) dyes         | (B) marvels     | (C) twilights   | (D) hues        |
| 12. | (A) stamina      | (B) progeny     | (C) entity      | (D) forebears   |
| 13. | (A) affirms      | (B) foresees    | (C) displays    | (D) envisages   |
| 14. | (A) incline      | (B) aspire      | (C) anticipate  | (D) declare     |
| 15. | (A) flourishing  | (B) startling   | (C) captivating | (D) engrossing  |

### (II) Put the words in the correct form

1. The low ..... (ATTEND) at the concert was a result of the organizers' carelessness about giving it even more extensive publicly.
2. Another attempt to establish a ..... (LAST) peace has failed after one of the negotiators refused to sign the treaty.
3. This new situation is more than ..... (ADVANTAGE) to all the investors. Definitely, it's a chance not to miss.
4. Besides innumerable human victims, the tornado has caused an enormous ..... (DESTROY) to the buildings in the area.
5. A sudden ..... (GROW) in food prices will certainly bring about violent protests from the population.
6. Let's stop quarreling about such ..... (RELEVANT) details. It doesn't matter what we take first, the soup or the second course.
7. The number of the nails Harry had bought at the ironmonger's wasn't ..... (SUFFICE) and we had to borrow a few from our neighbour.
8. .... (OBEY) at this school is severely punished, so remember to mind your manners both during the lessons and outside the classroom.
9. Some people claim that the microprocessor is the greatest (INVENT) of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
10. The actors received a ..... (STAND) ovation from the enthusiastic audience for their brilliant performance in *Othello*.
11. Without the congressmen's ..... (VALUE) assistance we would never have gathered enough money for our son's operation.
12. It's ..... (POINT) to try to reach the village on foot. The only possible way of getting there is by helicopter.
13. Jack's initial ..... (EXCITE) at taking part in the competition died down after he had learned about the extra costs he would have had to cover.
14. The ..... (PLEASE) of spending holidays in the countryside consists in breathing fresh air and being in harmony with nature.
15. You'd better ask Frank, I'm not in ..... (POSSESS) of the manual you are looking for.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (III) Add the suitable verbs to make the correct phrasal verbs

<b>break</b>	<b>come</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>drop</b>	<b>get</b>	<b>go</b>	<b>jump</b>	<b>lie</b>
<b>put</b>	<b>settle</b>	<b>take</b>	<b>throw</b>	<b>tick</b>	<b>turn</b>	<b>work</b>	

1. Mike's interest in practicing karate ..... **off** rather quickly and the boy started to look for a new hobby to take up.
2. The exact cost of the whole venture isn't known yet, but our best accountants have been trying to ..... it **out**.
3. For some people, the situation was too tense to ..... **up with** and no wonder that quite a few of them preferred to go home.
4. There was no sign indicating that the cottage had been ..... **into**, yet, the owner was sure his precious paintings had been stolen.
5. - 'There's no hot chocolate on the menu, sir.'  
- 'That's all right. I can ..... **with** a cup of tea instead.'
6. Luckily, the bomb which ..... **off** near the bank last Friday didn't kill anyone.
7. I don't quite like the new apprentice's approach. He seems to ..... **down** on the job.
8. We owe this marvellous wooden church building to the first Christian pioneers who ..... **down** in this area in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
9. Our stay in the town will certainly be a good chance for Michael to visit his grandfather's birthplace, so I'm sure he will ..... **at** the opportunity.
10. Don't you think Patrick ..... **after** his grandfather? They both have got equally blue eyes and blond hair.
11. If none of you is going to wear these clothes, I'll ..... them **away** or donate them to charity.
12. During the Winter Olympic Games, the small mountain village ..... **into** a metropolis with thousands of visitors from all over the world.
13. I knew nothing about the treasure hidden in my garden, I ..... **across** it while I was digging the earth.
14. These naughty boys went on making terrible noise in the park even though they had been ..... **off** by the annoyed constable.
15. Mr. Simpson's illegal practices enabled him to ..... **away without** paying taxes for almost two years.



**(IV) Rewrite the sentences using the given forms so that they retain their original meaning.**

1. Is your uncle the owner of this Rolls Royce? (**belong**)  
.....?
2. After I had introduced my guests to each other I made a long speech on the current changes in the computer technologies.  
**Having** .....
3. Why didn't they tell us they were going to sell their house?  
**I wish** .....
4. George won't lend his tape recorder to you if you don't promise to bring it back by Saturday. (**unless**)  
.....
5. Jerry had terrible problems with solving the riddle. (**hardly**)  
.....
6. Our representatives have been criticizing the new concept. (**critical**)  
.....
7. It doesn't make any difference if they paint the board white or yellow. (**matter**)  
**It** .....
8. Finally, the new prime minister has been appointed.  
..... **last**
9. I haven't visited Oslo since 1998.  
**The last time** .....
10. Mrs. Arnold will take care of our cat while we are away. (**look**)  
.....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (V) Fill in the gaps with the correct words

age	average	chimney	dogs	dot	fault	hand	lead
luck	order	point	pride	rash	sale	sight	

1. Stop acting like a child. In a few weeks you'll be coming of ..... and nobody will tolerate your foolish behavior any longer.
  
2. It's much better for us that the supervisor has been dismissed from work. Nobody could stand his finding ..... with everything.
  
3. It's no use trying to operate the photocopier, it's been out of ..... since September.
  
4. The Japanese runner was in the ..... for about twelve kilometres until she was outrun by the Italian champion.
  
5. The 8.20 fast train has never come late, it has always arrived on the .....
  
6. You say George and Stacy. I remember, it was love at first .....
  
7. These works of art aren't for ..... One can only admire them in the museum.
  
8. The water in the lake must have been contaminated as dozens of holidaymakers came out in a ..... after having bathed in it.
  
9. I have been totally out of ..... this evening. I haven't won anything either at roulette or at blackjack.
  
10. - 'Don't worry, it won't take long before the rescue brigade arrives'.  
- "It's a very comforting piece of news that help is at ....."
  
11. We don't have any exact data, but on ..... We serve a hundred customers a day.
  
12. Today's performance of our pentathlon team was a shame, but we expect them to do much better at swimming which is the strongest ..... of our representatives.
  
13. It's raining cats and ..... outside, so we had better stay at home this evening.
  
14. Mrs. Robson takes a lot of ..... in her cooking and her guests compliment her on her delicious dishes.
  
15. I wish Tim would follow the doctor's advice and stop smoking like a .....

**TEST (3)**

**(I) Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text**

The money that some professional sportsmen earn shouldn't impress anyone when you take into ..... (1) the fact that only a few of them manage to ..... (2) immortality and everlasting fame. And once they reach their ..... (3) and display their talent at their best, they are fully conscious that their brilliant careers won't last forever. They lived under a constant pressure of being ..... (4) and subsequently replaced by someone who is younger, faster and more ..... (5). For that reason, objectives like retirement benefits and pensions are ..... (6) great concern to all professional athletes.

Some of the retired competitors go as far as to organize strikes and rallies to ..... (7) their protest against any policy unresponsive to their demands ..... (8) the younger professionals seek more upgrading solutions to the problem as more and more of them attach a proper significance to ..... (9) a solid education, even at university level. Such an approach should help them find interesting and well-paid jobs ..... (10) their sports career is over.

A completely new strategy has been ..... (11) by the schools priding themselves ..... (12) supporting their own teams. Their authorities insist that the sports clubs members achieve high academic standards or else they are debarred from partaking in certain sports events, which may lead to further ..... (13) in their professional careers.

By these practical and most effective ..... (14), combining education with sports activity, the ..... (15) of the professional athlete as being brainless and unintelligent may eventually be changing to the sportsmen's benefit.

- |     |                |                |                 |                   |
|-----|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1.  | (A) reflection | (B) attention  | (C) examination | (D) consideration |
| 2.  | (A) obtain     | (B) fulfill    | (C) attain      | (D) succeed       |
| 3.  | (A) prime      | (B) shape      | (C) best        | (D) capacity      |
| 4.  | (A) outcast    | (B) outshone   | (C) outstayed   | (D) outgrown      |
| 5.  | (A) achieved   | (B) attributed | (C) accomplish  | (D) accredited    |
| 6.  | (A) with       | (B) in         | (C) at          | (D) of            |
| 7.  | (A) voice      | (B) claim      | (C) insist      | (D) speak         |
| 8.  | (A) whereby    | (B) whereas    | (C) whereupon   | (D) wherein       |
| 9.  | (A) mastering  | (B) learning   | (C) receiving   | (D) attending     |
| 10. | (A) right away | (B) promptly   | (C) barely      | (D) once          |
| 11. | (A) assembled  | (B) installed  | (C) devised     | (D) emerged       |
| 12. | (A) with       | (B) on         | (C) for         | (D) in            |
| 13. | (A) disruption | (B) hitch      | (C) detachment  | (D) wreckage      |
| 14. | (A) grounds    | (B) results    | (C) factors     | (D) means         |
| 15. | (A) vision     | (B) outlook    | (C) image       | (D) judgment      |

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

(II) Replace the Bold *italicized* verb or phrase with the synonymous phrasal verb in the correct form

<b>bring about</b>	<b>care about</b>	<b>do up</b>	<b>get over</b>	<b>give away</b>
<b>hand in</b>	<b>hold on</b>	<b>make out</b>	<b>put in for</b>	<b>run into</b>
<b>set off</b>	<b>stand out</b>	<b>take over</b>	<b>turn down</b>	<b>wrap up</b>

1. Stop telling me about this tournament. *I'm not interested in* it.
2. We have decided to *redecorate* our sitting room in August.
3. Martin's condition was rather bad, but after a series of antibiotic injections he *recovered from* his illness.
4. Unfortunately, our secret plans had been *revealed* by someone before we managed to put them into practice.
5. The switchboard operator told me to *wait on the phone* before she made the connection.
6. The inscription on the label was written in such a small print that I could hardly *understand its meaning*.
7. I'm very sorry to say that I'm having your class for some time. Mr. Johnson will *take my place*.
8. At first, they seemed to be amazed at Peter's offer of two thousand pounds, but in the end they *rejected* it.
9. It's essential that you *deliver* the documents in person by Thursday.
10. Alice is going to *apply for* the job of a sales assistant in Newcastle.
11. The only accident that happened last night was in Gloucester. A lorry *collided with* a tractor and the both drivers were slightly wounded.
12. The guide advised us to *put on some warm clothes* as cold weather was forecast.
13. Around midday, it started to rain heavily and the hikers had to wait for about half an hour before *starting their trip*.
14. You won't have any problems with recognizing him. He *is easily seen* even in a large crowd because of his great height.
15. Making any unauthorized alternations may *result in* a failure of the machine.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(III) Replace each Bold *italicized* adjective with a synonymous one**

<b>absorbing</b>	<b>desperate</b>	<b>fatal</b>	<b>genuine</b>	<b>graceful</b>
<b>horrible</b>	<b>idle</b>	<b>innocent</b>	<b>judicious</b>	<b>mean</b>
<b>ordinary</b>	<b>painful</b>	<b>praiseworthy</b>	<b>precise</b>	<b>puzzled</b>

1. This is not a very *wise* decision. Just think of all the consequences such an action might lead to.  
.....
2. Mark was charmed by the girl's *elegant* movements and her good manners. ....
3. This is nothing new. It's just a *usual* transistor radio. ....
4. Our academy admits only people with a *real* interest in art.
5. The bitter feeling of having been deserted by his closest friends made Stanley leave the city for ever. ....
6. If you need some more *specific* information, turn to MR. Smith, who is in direct control of our department. ....
7. *The terrible* discovery of a Skelton in Mrs. Preston's garden has provoked endless speculations about a murderer hiding somewhere in the neighbourhood. ....
8. The local newspapers write about the boy's *admirable courage*. After all, he was the only one who hurried to the rescue. ....
9. The suspect claimed he was *not guilty* and that the robbery was committed by someone else.  
.....
10. I was so **confused** by the chairman's reply that I didn't know whether I was allowed to cast the vote or not. ....
11. Since Mrs. Johnson's unexpected resignation, we have been in an *urgent* need of a new secretary.  
.....
12. Mike's comment on the political crisis in our country provoked a *fascinating* discussion which kept us awake during the whole night. ....
13. He is usually very *lazy*, so we have a hard time of making him do his lessons properly.  
.....
14. The poor mother went mad after she had learnt about her son's *deadly* accident. ....
15. Don't bother to ask him a favour. He is too *selfish* to help other people. ....



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (IV) Rewrite the sentences using the given forms so that they retain their original meaning.

I don't usually sleep after work. (**in the habit**)

1.

.....

Little Tommy was expecting Christmas with real delight. (**forward to**)

2.

.....

The young clerk didn't know how to deal with the complicated matter. (**capable**)

3.

.....

Alan is both a good sprinter and a skilled jumper.

4.

**Besides** .....

Several workers refused to join the strike. (**opposed**)

5.

.....

I haven't lent my new lawnmower to anybody.

6.

**Nobody** .....

Peter's hair really ought to be cut. (**needs**)

7.

.....

The attacker made me open the safe.

8.

**I was** .....

In spite of countless obstacles, Jim succeeded in building his own house. (**successful**)

9.

.....

I'll go upstairs to find out if they have already vacated the rooms. (**sure that**)

10.

.....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences

1. Mrs. Hurston was in deep ..... after her husband's unexpected death.  
(a) regret                      (b) grief                      (c) lament                      (d) disturbance
2. The Martins have confirmed their strong .....to charity actions by donating a lump sum of money again.  
(a) compliance                      (b) reliance                      (c) assignment                      (d) commitment
3. The other party has raised a number of ..... to the reforms in the tax system.  
(a) problems                      (b) objections                      (c) difficulties                      (d) complaints
4. My older brother is extremely fond of astronomy, he seems to ..... a lot of pleasure from observing the stars.  
(a) derive                      (b) possess                      (c) seize                      (d) reach
5. I can accept criticism in general, but George really ..... it too far, so I had no other option but to show my disapproval.  
(a) carried                      (b) pushed                      (c) put                      (d) made
6. When old Mr. Barnaby died, several people ..... their claim to the substantial legacy that he left.  
(a) placed                      (b) drew                      (c) assumed                      (d) laid
7. The relations between these two countries have become very ..... after the unpleasant incident at the border.  
(a) reckless                      (b) excitable                      (c) feverish                      (d) tense
8. The press puts ..... on the police forces who were unable to cope with the crowd of savage hooligans.  
(a) fault                      (b) charge                      (c) blame                      (d) guilt
9. On entering the nursery I stumbled on the wooden blocks ..... all over the carpet.  
(a) plunged                      (b) scattered                      (c) settled                      (d) tossed
10. No matter how loudly you shout to him he won't hear you. He is as deaf as a .....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

- (a) bat                                      (b) stump                                      (c) tomb                                      (d) post
11. The jury ..... her compliments on her excellent knowledge of the subject.  
(a) paid                                      (b) gave                                      (c) made                                      (d) said
12. We couldn't stay long, so we only wished Mark many happy ..... of his birthday and hurried to the airport.  
(a) days                                      (b) returns                                      (c) moments                                      (d) regards
13. Ever since we quarreled in the office, Janice and I have been ..... enemies.  
(a) assured                                      (b) confirmed                                      (c) defined                                      (d) guaranteed
14. If I had known that she had fallen so seriously ....., I'd certainly have visited her in hospital.  
(a) ill                                      (b) unhealthy                                      (c) invalid                                      (d) unwell
15. A young tourist has been declared ..... after he got lost in the mountains last Monday.  
(a) absent                                      (b) deserter                                      (c) missing                                      (d) vanished
16. You needn't hurry. You make take your ..... before you give me the definite answer.  
(a) while                                      (b) minute                                      (c) time                                      (d) thinking
17. Michael was ..... with anger when he saw his car had been scratched.  
(a) stored                                      (b) fixed                                      (c) loaded                                      (d) filled
18. The schoolboy's excuse wasn't ..... at all. Nobody in the classroom believed in the far-fetched story he told.  
(a) credential                                      (b) credible                                      (c) creditable                                      (d) credulous
19. The professor wasn't ..... with the current political affairs in his country after his long stay abroad.  
(a) familiar                                      (b) present                                      (c) knowledgeable                                      (d) actual
20. It's not easy to make Stanley furious, the boy is very gentle by .....  
(a) himself                                      (b) personality                                      (c) reaction                                      (d) nature

**TEST (4)**

**(I) Write in the correct words:**

L----- (1) has it that Zeus – the highest of the gods – took the form of a bull and seduced the princess named Europa. The -----f-----g (2) of their love was Minos who was later e-----d (3) the first king of Crete. The wife of Minos also fell in love with the bull and she -----v----- (4) birth to a monster who was half-man and half-bull. The beast was, however, -----t (5) hidden in a winding labyrinth deep beneath the king’s palace. Minos, as a revenge, demanded a horrible human sacrifice from the Athenians. Consequently, every nine years seven youths and seven maidens were thrown down the dungeon to Minotaur – a monster with a -----s----- (6) for human flesh. Theseus, the son of Aegeus – the Athenian ruler – and the acknowledged hero, insisted on ---n-----g (7) the Minotaur in its dungeon to kill the monster. In a desperate fight Theseus ---f-----f (8) the monstrous creature and escaped from the maze with the helping --- ----- (9) of Ariadne. On coming back to Athens, however, he didn’t ---r----- (10) a white sail as he had ---r-----d (11) to his father before and grief-stricken Aegeus – the king – threw -----f (12) into the sea. Ever since the event, the sea has been called the Aegean Sea.

**(II) Put the words in the correct form**

1. This year winter is rather mild in ..... (COMAPRE) with the last one when temperatures fell below thirty degrees.
2. All the ..... (RESIDE) of the hotel had been evacuated before the fire spread out.
3. If you want to improve your English, I recommend your buying a book on grammar ..... (USE).
4. Our grandfather is so ..... (FEAR) of the modern technologies that he doesn't even want to have a TV set in his house.
5. The international council has devoted several million dollars for help to the ..... (DEVELOP) countries in Africa.
6. At first, I was against keeping the news secret, but Frank's ..... (SENSE) arguments finally convinced me.
7. That day was the most ..... (MEMORY) one in Pamela's whole life. She kept reminding us of it almost every day.
8. Working in these conditions may be extremely ..... (HARM) to health, especially if no protective clothes are worn.
9. I wouldn't say these two statues were made by the same sculptor. In fact, there's little ..... (RESEMBLE) between them.
10. The competitor was disqualified even though his ..... (DENY) of having used steroids was so firm.
11. Due to a heavy snowstorm the ..... (DEPART) of the train was delayed.
12. The teacher did his best to encourage his pupils to use their ..... (IMAGINE) when writing their stories.
13. Big loans on very ..... (FAVOUR) conditions are offered by the bank to those who make a large-scale investment.
14. It was a ..... (REST) afternoon for all the representatives, who were busy preparing the necessary documents.
15. I have always admired her great ..... (WISE) and skill in handling the most intricate problems.



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (III) Insert the correct prepositions

<b>ABOUT</b>	<b>AT</b>	<b>BY</b>	<b>FOR</b>	<b>FROM</b>
<b>IN</b>	<b>OF</b>	<b>ON</b>	<b>UNDER</b>	<b>WITH</b>

1. .... response to the rising demand ..... petrol, its production has had to be increased.
2. She said she didn't need any support and that she could arrange everything ..... herself.
3. Danny wished her father could stay ....., but the man still had a few months of the military service to do.
4. Rather than go ..... foot in the heavy rain, we preferred to wait ..... a bus, however long that might have been.
5. Mrs. Riley was very glad ..... her son's victory in the school competition.
6. I'm unable to use my computer ..... present; it's been ..... repair since last Monday.
7. After a long walk through the dense jungle, the refugees found themselves in a rocky terrain where they could feel free ..... their pursuers.
8. The poor man who died ..... heart attack had been our most devoted worker.
9. The police have come across some substantial evidence, which will make it easier for the court to charge the terrorists ..... murder.
10. Would you mind waiting a minute? We are expecting the mail ..... any moment.
11. Apart ..... a harsh physical training, the troops have had to go through an extensive language course.
12. For many years, the population of the Siberian tiger has been ..... real danger of extinction.
13. Throughout the whole ceremony the president couldn't get rid of his anxiety ..... the possible assassination.
14. Alice is working really hard ..... her business skills as she wants to make a good manageress.
15. This man has no idea about the law procedures, he must have been appointed as a juror ..... mistake.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (IV) Rewrite the sentences using the given forms so that they retain their original meaning.

The building designer doesn't like the idea of a complete reconstruction. (**approve**)

1.

.....

We have never visited a more charming place before.

2.

**Never** .....

My new assistant knows a lot about anesthetics. (**knowledge**)

3.

.....

Our experiment will be carried out only if we gather enough money. (**condition that**)

4.

.....

We haven't contacted each other for several months. (**touch**)

5.

.....

Mr. Thompson's opinion of these innovations is rather low. (**much of**)

6.

.....

Michael works overtime because he wants to pay off his debts. (**view**)

7.

.....

Each of us has tried to comfort the depressed patient. (**attempt**)

8.

.....

I was just going to leave my office when the phone rang. (**about**)

9.

.....

Nobody managed to work out the correct answer. (**failed**)

10.

.....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Fill the gaps with the correct words**

<b>cash</b>	<b>fingers</b>	<b>flight</b>	<b>hand</b>	<b>home</b>
<b>lamb</b>	<b>log</b>	<b>names</b>	<b>risk</b>	<b>rule</b>
<b>sense</b>	<b>temper</b>	<b>tune</b>	<b>weather</b>	<b>wall</b>

1. The younger scouts were too afraid to take the ..... of marching through the deep forest late at night.
2. After a while, the lecturer lost his ..... and started to shout at the students who had been sniggering all the time.
3. The trading company that he set up a year ago has recently gone to the ..... because of the huge financial losses it has made.
4. Mary has no problems with running the accounts. Indeed, she feels at ..... with the job.
5. I can't say he's very good at playing the saxophone. It happens quite often that he plays out of .....
6. There is no bigger gardening enthusiast in the village than Mr. Dandelion. His skill at growing plants is admirable and his neighbours say he's got green .....
7. Let me stay at home this morning, please. I'm feeling rather under the ..... So I won't be of great use in the office.
8. Philip, apologize to your sister! I don't want to hear you calling her ..... any more.
9. We were informed by the shop assistant that they didn't accept credit cards. Consequently, we had no other option but to pay in .....
10. When Alex returns from work, he is usually so tired that he falls asleep immediately and sleeps like a ..... until supper time.
11. I can understand his dissatisfaction with his meager wages, but on the other ....., he isn't a full time worker.
12. Somebody pushed Eric in the crowd and the boy fell down the ..... of stairs and broke his leg.
13. Brian takes sandwiches and black coffee for breakfast as a .....
14. That dog of theirs may look dangerous, but in fact, it's as gentle as a .....
15. The new apprentice is very clever. However, one thing he still lacks is the ..... of duty.

**TEST (5)**

**(I) Choose the words that best complete the sentences in the text**

The knowledge and eloquence that people ..... (1) through travelling is usually perceived as the best ..... (2) in life. It is the inquisitive human nature that ..... (3) people to seek ..... (4) experiences and to set out on an exploration trip. Those who travel frequently and to ..... (5) places benefit from establishing new relationships and ..... (6) a better knowledge about other cultures and lifestyles.

However, there is a ..... (7) of truth in the assumption that people are prone to ..... (8) clichés and unfounded prejudices about other nations and their characteristics. Sometimes, it is only the first-hand encounter that can help change the ..... (9) towards the so-called ‘inferior communities’. This direct contact with a different civilization enables travellers to ..... (10) their baseless assumptions and get ..... (11) with the real concept of life in all four corners of the globe.

..... (12) question, travelling ..... (13) friendship and makes it easier for many individuals to acknowledge the true value of different traditions and customs. Yet, it does not always mean enjoyment. It may also ..... (14) coming close with the atrocities of real existence as well as becoming aware of the challenges and hardships that other people have to struggle with. Hence, a true voyage is the one with a good deal of experiences to ..... (15) about, very often combined with exposure to abhorrent sights and incredible ordeals. The learning to be complete, thus, requires an ability to observe and analyse the surroundings, both their glamour and brutality.

- |     |                 |                 |                |                |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1.  | (A) purchase    | (B) exact       | (C) gain       | (D) nurture    |
| 2.  | (A) completion  | (B) fulfillment | (C) conclusion | (D) resolution |
| 3.  | (A) impels      | (B) involves    | (C) entails    | (D) pursues    |
| 4.  | (A) thriving    | (B) throbbing   | (C) thwarting  | (D) thrilling  |
| 5.  | (A) reverse     | (B) averse      | (C) diverse    | (D) converse   |
| 6.  | (A) acquiring   | (B) educating   | (C) learning   | (D) exacting   |
| 7.  | (A) speck       | (B) grain       | (C) scrap      | (D) tip        |
| 8.  | (A) persevering | (B) cherishing  | (C) indulging  | (D) persisting |
| 9.  | (A) prejudice   | (B) manner      | (C) outlook    | (D) approach   |
| 10. | (A) drop        | (B) cease       | (C) fail       | (D) quit       |
| 11. | (A) informed    | (B) realize     | (C) acquainted | (D) defined    |
| 12. | (A) Apart       | (B) Beyond      | (C) Unfailing  | (D) Beneath    |
| 13. | (A) facilities  | (B) affords     | (C) elicits    | (D) incites    |
| 14. | (A) involve     | (B) derive      | (C) consist    | (D) enclose    |
| 15. | (A) commemorate | (B) reminisce   | (C) resemble   | (D) remind     |

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (II) Put the words in the correct form

1. Eddie had imagined life on the farm to be enjoyable and peaceful, but the ..... (REAL) turned out to be totally different.
2. Do you remember the exact ..... (DEFINE) of this mathematical rule?
3. They say that ..... (SILENT) is golden, but who could really believe that?
4. Professor Jenkins' lectures were the most ..... (INFORMATIVE). Even his books didn't contain so much relevant data.
5. Cindy's unique artistic ..... (ABLE) enabled her to obtain a scholarship abroad.
6. Our national team has played beyond ..... (EXPECT). They have beaten the world champions twice.
7. The customs officer insisted on examining the ..... (CONTAIN) of our suitcases.
8. One of the most disturbing questions the government has to face is the rising ..... (EMPOY) among the rural population.
9. Even though an ..... (EXTEND) search for the missing child has been carried out by the local police, there has been no sign of progress so far.  
- 'Alice had told me she is thinking of breaking off her ..... (ENGAGE) to Martin.'
10. - 'Do you think she doesn't love the boy anymore?'
11. Thanks to the operation my ..... (SEE) has improved considerably. I hope that after the next one I won't have to wear glasses at all.
12. A lot of ..... (COMPLAIN) have been written to the town council by the inhabitants of the area where the nuclear power station is to be built.
13. The most ..... (STAND) feature of this character is his great generosity.
14. I wouldn't assume that he would help you in case of trouble. He isn't so ..... (RELY) a person as you may think him to be.
15. What the teacher expects us to write is a through description of the ..... (INDUSTRY) revolution in Britain.



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

### (II) Insert the correct prepositions

<b>AT</b>	<b>BY</b>	<b>FOR</b>	<b>FROM</b>
<b>IN</b>	<b>OF</b>	<b>TO</b>	<b>WITH</b>

1. Richard the Third wasn't the only king who died ..... battle.
2. Mr. Bradley has had an alarm installed in his car ..... fear of having it stolen.
3. If your diet is deficient ..... vitamins and minerals, the risk of developing a serious disease is higher.
4. Our section has gained quite an independence ..... the main branch since we are able to raise our own funds.
5. The scouts got very tired ..... marching up the hill and asked for a good rest.
6. Why don't you send a message ..... return of post? It will be delivered more quickly, then.
7. The manufacturer has assured us that his products always work properly, no matter how long they have been ..... use.
8. We have recently directed our aims ..... developing a prototype of an extremely economical vehicle.
9. You should be ashamed ..... what you have done. Don't ever hit your brother again!
10. It wasn't at all easy for the European members of the expedition to get accustomed ..... so hot and humid a climate of South America.
11. The Browns and their neighbors were examined at the police station in connection ..... the burglaries in the district.
12. You should have asked Tom to install the pipe in your bathroom. He is very clever ..... very kind of manual work.
13. I did my best to be helpful ..... planning the excursion, but they seemed to pay no attention to my remarks.
14. The fire brigade have earned a good deal of appreciation ..... their great courage displayed in the rescue action.
15. After two months spent in the local hospital, Christine has recently recovered ..... her bad injuries.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(VI) Rewrite the sentences using the given forms so that they retain their original meaning.**

I was strongly determined to complete my desertion by the end of the month.

1. **I had** .....

Father doesn't want you to keep these disgusting insects. (**rid**)

2. ....

When we came back home we realized it had been broken into.

3. **On** .....

He will lie on the sofa doing nothing all day round. (**nothing but**)

4. ....

They say they don't want to play cricket anymore. (**bored**)

5. ....

Andy didn't tell anybody that he was going on a lone expedition. (**without**)

6. **Andy went** .....

As soon as it gets warmer, the spring flowers will bloom.

7. **The moment** .....

One of the relatives has made a statement for the mourning parents on television. (**behalf**)

8. ....

Was it difficult for you to assemble the set? (**difficulty**)

9. ....?

We are hiring a specialist to redecorate the flat. (**having**)

10. ....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

1. Michael was a terrible ..... , he was even afraid to stay at home alone.  
(a) culprit                      (b) coward                      (c) fiance                      (d) boaster
2. After a lengthy debate, the spokesman announced the board had ..... a unanimous conclusion.  
(a) committed                      (b) solved                      (c) reached                      (d) compromised
3. In spite of our effort, we have not managed to ..... enough money for the renovation of the school buildings.  
(a) raise                      (b) compose                      (c) rear                      (d) score
4. The success of our campaign is ..... on the number of investors we can attract.  
(a) legible                      (b) relatives                      (c) dependent                      (d) obtainable
5. George didn't attend school for six weeks as he had to stay in hospital where he was ..... for pneumonia.  
(a) fixed                      (b) mended                      (c) relieved                      (d) treated
6. I don't believe a ..... of what he says.  
(a) sentence                      (b) word                      (c) phrase                      (d) matter
7. We couldn't stand his nasty ..... of spitting on the floor and we moved him from our department.  
(a) disposition                      (b) character                      (c) guilt                      (d) habit
8. Alex was ..... enough on becoming a professional sportsman and he didn't want to listen to anybody else's advice.  
(a) intent                      (b) eager                      (c) definite                      (d) certain
9. You'd better not place a bet on Stalion. In my opinion, the horse doesn't ..... a change of winning the race.  
(a) win                      (b) stand                      (c) rise                      (d) play
10. Nobody took any ..... of the warning and they went swimming in the contaminated water.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

- (a) information                      (b) attention                      (c) notice                      (d) sight
11. It was ..... time we did something about the case, but we had no idea how to react.  
(a) main                      (b) high                      (c) latest                      (d) fair
12. The loan that we had received from our parents ..... us to buy a flat in Cambridge.  
(a) enabled                      (b) assisted                      (c) fulfilled                      (d) granted
13. Patrick ..... his joy at winning the prize by inviting his friends to a first-class restaurant for dinner.  
(a) appeared                      (b) envisioned                      (c) exposed                      (d) displayed
14. I was immensely ..... to hear that none of my relatives was killed in the bus accident.  
(a) relieved                      (b) improved                      (c) recovered                      (d) healed
15. They say that a friend in ..... is a friend indeed.  
(a) miss                      (b) lack                      (c) wish                      (d) need
16. It is not a great achievement to me if you make money by ..... of an illegal business.  
(a) sorts                      (b) means                      (c) process                      (d) works
17. Mind that the baby shouldn't touch the knife, it's as sharp as a .....  
(a) blade                      (b) sword                      (c) cut                      (d) razor
18. The mother was furious when she entered the nursery and saw it in complete .....  
(a) pollution                      (b) dirt                      (c) disorder                      (d) junk
19. Your staying in this room longer than seven days will ..... having to pay extra money  
(a) mean                      (b) correspond                      (c) prove                      (d) infer
20. Mr. Robinson's job is to teach the young officers to ..... their duty in the right way.  
(a) operate                      (b) perform                      (c) commit                      (d) proceed
21. In printing, the ink becomes fused to the paper as soon as .....  
(a) the paper is heated                      (b) the paper heated                      (c) heating the paper

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

- ..... a bridge builder, Gustav Eiffel designed the Eiffel Tower.
22. (a) When (b) It was when (c) While
23. Public TV stations are different from commercial stations .....
- (a) because they receive money differently and different types of show  
(b) for money and programs types  
(c) in the areas of funding and programming
24. .... when a person doesn't eat enough fruit and vegetables.
- (a) Gradual potassium depletion can occur  
(b) Depleting potassium can occur  
(c) Since potassium can be depleted
- Iron ..... for weapons and tools in the Bronze Age
25. (a) generally used (b) was generally used (c) used generally
- Anxiety about uncontrollable situations is thought to cause .....
26. (a) fitful in sleep (b) to fitfully sleep (c) fitful sleep
- ..... as the most important crop in this country is sugar cane
27. (a) it ranks (b) The rank (c) What ranks
- I decided to finish and ..... the hard evening with a pizza.
28. (a) end (b) enjoy (c) terminate
- Gilbert Stuart is considered by most art critics ..... greatest portrait painter.
29. (a) the (b) as he was (c) who was the
- ..... in 1700, this is the oldest public school in this country.
30. (a) Founding (b) To found (c) Founded
- At our experimental agricultural station, many types of grass are grown ..... various conditions.
31. (a) under (b) below (c) beneath



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences

- ..... did she realize that there was a great danger.
32. (a) When she entered the store (b) Only after entering the store (c) Upon entering the store
- As soon as ..... with an acid, salt is formed.
33. (a) a base will react (b) a base reacts (c) a base is reacting
- She lost both her sight and hearing after a severe illness .....
34. (a) of her age in 18 months (b) she was 18 months old (c) when she was 18 months old
- Some plants are annuals; ..... are biennials.
35. (a) others (b) another (c) some another
36. .... up to six months.
- (a) Lasting New England winters (b) New England winters can last (c) The length of a New England winter
- Children just love computer games, ..... many adults.
37. (a) as do (b) so (c) not
- ....., common weedy plants, are more popular among women.
38. (a) In summer (b) Which are dandelions (c) Dandelions
- Robots are being used increasingly in industry as they can work faster, are more precise and .....
39. (a) don't as easily tire (b) don't tire easily (c) don't tire more easily
- Touch-typing was originally devised as an aid to .....
40. (a) the blind (b) the blinds (c) a blind one
- ..... he wrote his works centuries ago, he is still a relevant author.
41. (a) As if (b) While (c) Although
- The role of the mass media in influencing public policy decisions ..... outlets for all types of view is enormous.
42. (a) provide (b) providing (c) to provide

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

Although it is difficult ....., she managed to do it.

43. (a) distinguishing among a (b) distinguish a frog and a toad (c) to distinguish between a frog and a toad

..... extensively by people who cannot speak or hear, the Sign language ranks among the most widely used language.

44. (a) Relied on (b) Relying on (c) It is relied on

Cupid .....

45. (a) were a little winged child (b) was represented as a little (c) a little winged child winged child

The electric eel uses its electric shock to capture food and .....

46. (a) for protection (b) protecting itself (c) protect itself

Elephants scratch themselves with sticks .....

47. (a) holding in their trunks (b) held in their trunks (c) hold in their trunks

This tale is alive and ..... today as it was nearly 5 years ago.

48. (a) appealing (b) appealed (c) the appeal of

The knee is the joint ..... two big bones meet.

49. (a) when (b) which (c) where

50. .... the history of the tough.

- (a) Not only is much of the history of this village  
(b) Much of the history of this village is  
(c) Although it is much of the history of this village

All of the people at the conference are .....

51. (a) mathematic teachers (b) mathematics teachers (c) mathematics matcher

52. .... “cultural diffusion” refers to the spread of customs.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

- (a) To phrase                                      (b) Phrased                                      (c) The phrase
53. The Order has been in existence ..... 1899.  
(a) starting in                                      (b) since                                      (c) founded
54. At this store ..... more than a dime  
(a) no item cost                                      (b) neither items cost                                      (c) items none costing
55. Corn is not native to America and winter wheat .....  
(a) is neither                                      (b) isn't either                                      (c) is either
56. .... strength of many horses, a forklift toils all day long.  
(a) Because the                                      (b) Some                                      (c) With the
57. His yearly income since he changed professions has .....  
(a) nearly tripled                                      (b) got almost three times bigger                                      (c) almost grown by three times
58. .... his life, he was regarded as the foremost dramatist.  
(a) While                                      (b) By the time                                      (c) During
59. One's fingerprints are .....  
(a) different any other person                                      (b) differs from another person                                      (c) different from those of any other person
60. Progressive farmers use several methods to prevent top soil .....  
(a) to run off                                      (b) from running off                                      (c) to running off
61. Many of the current international problems we are now facing .....  
(a) are the result of misunderstandings                                      (b) are because of not understanding themselves                                      (c) lacks of intelligent capabilities of understanding each other
62. The first nuclear-powered ship in the world ..... in 1954.  
(a) launched                                      (b) launching                                      (c) was launched

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

- Harvard ..... a school for men.
63. (a) was used (b) used to be (c) was used to be
- Both historically and ..... this town is the heartland of our country.
64. (a) in its geography (b) also its geography (c) geographically
- ..... on the environment for the gratification of its needs.
65. (a) Every organism depends (b) Each organism to depend (c) Many organisms can depend
- Charlie Chaplin was a comedian ..... was best known for his work in silent movies.
66. (a) which (b) whose (c) who
- Not until he has mastered algebra ..... the principles of geometry.
67. (a) he can begin to understand (b) can he begin to understand (c) he begins to understand
- ..... many designs were considered lost, he helped reproduce them.
68. (a) During (b) When (c) How
- The term “gunny” refers to ..... material.
69. (a) not expensive a (b) not an expensive (c) an inexpensive
- ..... their senses, animals perceive what is happening in their environment.
70. (a) By means of (b) Means of (c) By means
- Berries can be used in jams ..... their juice.
71. (a) and for (b) too (c) in which
- The ..... wanted to continue their tour.
72. (a) tourist (b) tourists (c) tourist had
- The Olympic flame burns ..... throughout the games.
73. (a) in a continuous way (b) continuous (c) continuously
- The United States is ..... that there are five time zones.
74. (a) much big (b) so big (c) very big

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

75. This painting ..... to the museum last year.  
(a) donated (b) donating (c) was donated
76. .... cheaper, she would have bought it.  
(a) The notebook computer (b) Had the notebook computer been (c) If the notebook computer is
77. Because aluminum is lighter and cheaper ....., it is frequently used.  
(a) than copper (b) as copper (c) for copper
78. People can get a sufficient amount of the calcium their bodies ..... from the food they consume.  
(a) needs (b) needing (c) need
79. This private university is located ..... town.  
(a) a small Midwestern (b) in a small Midwestern (c) small Midwestern
80. This lizard is ..... poisonous lizards in the country.  
(a) few (b) the one (c) one of the few
81. Some who have found their natural parents wish that they ..... the experience of meeting.  
(a) hadn't had (b) hadn't have (c) didn't have had
82. The more he worked .....  
(a) the less he achieved (b) he achieved not enough (c) he did not achieve enough
83. Hybrids have one more ..... per plant.  
(a) corns (b) ear of corn (c) corn ears
84. In my country more than 70 percent of all high schools students who ..... continue their education.  
(a) do not (b) can (c) graduate
85. To relieve pressure in the skull, ..... into the blood.  
(a) inject a solution of glucose (b) you will inject a solution of (c) to inject a solution of

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences

- glucose glucose
86. Whole-grain food products ..... in most large markets.  
(a) now can purchase (b) can now be purchased (c) now to purchase
87. .... the catfish is prized for its taste.  
(a) It is ugly-looking (b) Ugly-looking it is (c) Ugly-looking
88. Dave Johnson, a particular man ..... many stories have been told, was unusually productive.  
(a) of (b) about whom (c) of which
89. They probably cultivated corn and ..... crops.  
(a) another (b) other (c) other than
90. The fragrances of many natural substances come from oils, ..... these oils may be useful in perfumes.  
(a) and (b) whether (c) from
91. .... air traffic controllers guide planes.  
(a) They talk with pilots and watch their approach on radar  
(b) Talking with pilots and watching their approach on radar  
(c) Talk with pilots and watch their approach on radar
92. Aspirin is used ..... a constriction of the blood vessels.  
(a) counteract (b) the counteraction (c) to counteract
93. This theory assumes that there ..... long-term climatic changes in many areas during the past.  
(a) must be (b) must have (c) must have been
94. .... cause extensive damage to many islands.  
(a) The high tides and the winds of hurricanes  
(b) Because of the high tides and winds during hurricanes



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

- (c) That the high tides and winds of hurricanes
- The blue whale is ..... known animal.
95. (a) the large (b) the larger (c) the largest
- This sport ..... by the organization
96. (a) regulated it (b) is regulated (c) that is regulated
- These vessels are decorated with zigzag, grooved and .....
97. (a) geometrically designed (b) designed are geometric (c) geometric designs
98. Having been served lunch, .....
- (a) the problem was discussed by the staff
- (b) the staff discussed the problem
- (c) it was discussed by the staff the problem
- Projective tests ..... as Rorschach Test have no right or wrong answers.
99. (a) such (b) similar (c) like
- Statistics have shown that early winter ..... the worst time for traffic accidents.
100. (a) it is (b) when (c) is
101. This observation deck ..... in the world.
- (a) is highest than any other one
- (b) is higher than any other one
- (c) is higher that any other one
- The little boy ..... he could improve his test scores.
102. (a) knew to (b) knew how (c) knew how to
- This index lists .....
103. (a) how much every car costs (b) how much costs every car (c) how much does every car cost
104. They are using mental imagery in the hope that it might prove ..... for some treatments.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences

- (a) for help                                      (b) helpfully                                      (c) helpful
105. The yearly path of the sun around the heavens .....
- (a) is known as the ecliptic                      (b) it is known to be ecliptic                      (c) known as the ecliptic
- ..... the promotion of health and to helping people avoid injury and disease.
106. (a) To commit the Red Cross                      (b) The Red Cross is commit                      (c) The Red Cross is committed to
- ..... categorized as lipids.
107. (a) Fats and also oils                                      (b) Fats and oils are                                      (c) While fats and oils
- In that year, ..... was clear that hip-hop had been accepted.
108. (a) there                                      (b) it                                      (c) which
- He was a composer, conductor and pianist, ..... is ranked as one of the greatest figures.
109. (a) who                                      (b) him                                      (c) although
- Some of the rainwater from clouds evaporates before .....
110. (a) to reach the ground                                      (b) reach the ground                                      (c) reaching the ground
- ..... are prepared from flour or meal derived from grain.
111. (a) With bakery products                                      (b) Bakery products                                      (c) They are bakery products
- This animal would rather ..... in shady places.
112. (a) to grow                                      (b) grow                                      (c) growing
- The janitor refused to unlock the classroom door because he ..... busy.
113. (a) always                                      (b) himself                                      (c) was
- The more hemoglobin one has, the more oxygen is carried to ..... cells.
114. (a) one's                                      (b) one                                      (c) their
- Before conquers ..... to England, the Iberians had lived there.
115. (a) came                                      (b) come                                      (c) coming
116. Neitehr Kate nor her brothers ..... a consent form for tomorrow's trip.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

- (a) need    (b) needs    (c) has need

117. Children usually turn to their parents rather than .....

(a) they turn to other figures of authority

(b) to other figures of authority

(c) authority figures to other

..... the last lunar eclipse, we were able to try our new telescope.

118. (a) While    (b) As    (c) During

119. Henry Ford revolutionized production management by .....

(a) breaking down auto assembly

(b) broken down auto assembly

(c) auto assembly breaking down

The javelin used in competition must be between 260 and 270 centimeters .....

120. (a) in length    (b) lengthily    (c) it is long

..... created the donkey and elephant.

121. (a) Although Thomas Nast                          (b) That was Thomas Nast                          (c) It was Thomas Nast who

She advocated teaching methods that provided teaching experiences .....

122. (a) not if only    (b) instead of    (c) although

Steve walked by the professor's office ..... would be in

123. (a) hoping he    (b) hoped    (c) he will hope

..... jellies, jams are made by retaining the pulp with the fruit juice.

124. (a) Dislike    (b) Not alike    (c) Unlike

125. The territory was vast and unconquered, ..... only at great cost.

(a) promising riches but yielding its bounty

(b) it promised riches but yielded its bounty

(c) by promising riches buy by yielding its bounty

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

- Some monkeys, ....., use their tails in a way similar to a hand.
126. (a) spider monkey likes (b) like the spider monkey (c) to the spider monkey
- Hibernation takes place among ..... animals.
127. (a) whose blood is warm (b) blood warm (c) warm-blooded
- Some species of oak tree are used in ..... leather.
128. (a) to treat (b) treating (c) it treats
129. .... about individuals who really existed.
- (a) Folktales which sometimes tell stories  
(b) Folktales sometimes tell stories  
(c) Stories sometimes told are when folktales
- In a hot climate, man acclimatizes by eating less, wearing lighter clothing and .....
130. (a) experiencing a darkening of the skin (b) skin changes that darken (c) darkens his skin
- Amniocentesis can be used not only to diagnose fetal disorders ..... the sex of the unborn child.
131. (a) but determining (b) but also determining (c) but also to determine
132. Lobbyists get ..... that benefits their groups.
- (a) politicians to pass the legislation  
(b) politicians passed the legislation  
(c) the legislation that politicians passing
133. .... that information to anyone else but the sergeant.
- (a) They asked him to don't give  
(b) They asked him not to give  
(c) they asked him to not give
134. The committee has met and .....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences

- (a) have reached a decision      (b) its decision was reached at      (c) it has reached a decision  
Beekeepers have observed ..... at the approach of a thunderstorm.
135. (a) enraging the bees      (b) that bees become enraged      (c) that bees enraging  
Electron storage rings ..... in material investigations.
136. (a) they are used      (b) are used      (c) that are used  
....., she would have been able to pass the exam
137. (a) Had she studied more      (b) If studied more      (c) If she were studying to a greater degree.  
Before ..... he took part in a series of debates.
138. (a) the Civil War was      (b) the Civil War      (c) it happened that the Civil War
139. The animal scurried away in fright .....  
(a) when he was heard that something moved in the bushes  
(b) after it was hearing moving inside of the bushes  
(c) when it heard the movement in the bushes  
..... the Gulf Stream is warmer than the ocean water surrounding it.
140. (a) Whole      (b) Wholly      (c) As a whole  
It is possible ..... may assist some trees in saving water.
141. (a) the leaves are lost      (b) that the loss of leaves      (c) to lose leaves  
..... more susceptible to bacterial contamination.
142. (a) Ground meat is      (b) Ground meat that is      (c) Ground meat being  
After ..... in her application form, she went to pay the fee.
143. (a) handing      (b) her hand      (c) her name  
Generally, fish do not have any outer ears and ..... have a simple inner ear on either side of  
the head
144. (a) there are varieties      (b) they are varieties      (c) some varieties

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences

- ..... spotted owl is in danger of soon becoming extinct, scientists say.
145. (a) A (b) The (c) This
- If they hadn't entered the business, the unemployment rate of 5% ..... still further.
146. (a) would rise (b) had risen (c) would have risen
- This species of insects exists ..... this particular type of higher plants can survive.
147. (a) whenever (b) there (c) then
- Gorillas are quiet animals, ..... being able to make many different sounds.
148. (a) how (b) even though (c) in spite of
- ..... hardiness, these plants can be cultivated easily.
149. (a) Their (b) Because of their (c) It is their
- Daniel Smith, a novelist, ..... about a restless man.
150. (a) wrote (b) who wrote (c) who wrote this
- Sesame ..... a herbaceous plant.
151. (a) which (b) is (c) from
- Engineering ..... civilization.
152. (a) as old as (b) that is old as (c) is as old as
- They had hoped that the new drug ..... to be a cure for cancer.
153. (a) prove (b) will prove (c) would prove
- Black, red and even pink diamonds .....
154. (a) have occasionally been found (b) have occasionally found (c) occasionally to find
- The organization, ..... in 1980, plays a key role in adjusting economy.
155. (a) the establishment (b) was established (c) established
- Many books .....
156. (a) have written about success (b) have been written about success (c) about successful



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences

- Drying of meats is no longer considered one of ..... for preserving food.
157. (a) the ways are useful (b) the most useful ways (c) most are useful ways
- Due primarily to ..... the community broke up.
158. (a) internal stresses (b) there were internal stresses (c) internal stresses of it
- The man ..... he crossed the main street.
159. (a) looked with caution after (b) had looked cautiously before (c) looks cautious when
- Birds and insects have both evolved efficient ..... capabilities.
160. (a) fly (b) flying (c) is flying
- The sea medusa is called jellyfish because it ..... jelly
161. (a) looks rather like (b) looks like rather (c) which looks rather like
- This building houses one of the largest ..... collections of books in the world.
162. (a) and fine (b) yet fine (c) and finest
- ..... in 1990, this bridge is the most important one of this town.
163. (a) Completing (b) Completed (c) To complete
- Despite claims that new generation filters make smoking somewhat safer, in fact they only marginally reduce, ..... eliminate, the hazards.
164. (a) none (b) not (c) nor
- ..... the operation costs were rising so fast, the board decided to reduce personnel.
165. (a) Because (b) So (c) AS a result
166. The speaker is .....
- (a) know a great deal in terms of the subject
- (b) a person who has close awareness of the subject
- (c) very well acquainted with the subject
167. The skyscraper, ....., originated in the United States

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

(a) is a tall commercial (b) a tall commercial structure (c) a tall commercial structure which structure

Ostriches are ..... of living birds.

168. (a) large, strong (b) the largest and strongest (c) larger and strong

..... last week did he begin to offer private lessons.

169. (a) Not until (b) Until (c) Not since

Water freezes in the cracks of rocks, ..... expands and causes the rocks to break apart.

170. (a) but (b) then (c) it

The belief in life after death exists in both primitive societies ..... advanced cultures.

171. (a) and (b) and also (c) and in

172. The lower the stock market falls, .....

- (a) higher the price of gold rises  
(b) the price of gold rises high  
(c) the higher the price of gold rises

A way of storing information is learning ..... it

173. (a) how repeat (b) repeating (c) to repeat

General Tom and General Kim ..... him at the palace to sign the document.

174. (a) to meet (b) meet (c) meeting

An advisor to both former presidents, ..... of this university

175. (a) Dr. Smith was the founder (b) Dr. Smith, who was the founder (c) the founder was Dr. Smith

In our society the birth of a girl is welcomed with an enthusiasm ..... to that of a boy.

176. (a) equal (b) equally (c) they are equal

177. She was very angry that her mail .....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

177. (a) had opened (b) opened (c) had been opened  
A slipped disk is a condition ..... the intervertebral disk protrudes and presses on nerves.
178. (a) which is (b) in which (c) what  
He was most famous for his poetry, but ..... a schoolteacher and a literary critic.
179. (a) moreover (b) together (c) he was also  
Julie ..... to take part in the seminar.
180. (a) has (b) must (c) should  
This area includes both hills, ..... the plateau between them.
181. (a) and too (b) as well as (c) also  
In a parliamentary system, it is not the monarch but the prime minister .....
182. (a) whom the real power (b) who has the real power (c) whom has the real power  
She ..... looked forward to the new venture.
183. (a) with great eagerness (b) eagerly (c) in a state of increasing eagerness  
In a suspension bridge ..... that carry one or more flexible cables
184. (a) there are two towers (b) tow towers there are (c) towers there are two  
Pioneer men endured terrible hardships and
185. (a) so do their children (b) neither did the children (c) so did their children  
The spiral threads of a spider web have a substance on them ..... insects.
186. (a) traps (b) which tarps (c) which in traps  
The gibbon ranges over ..... other animals do.
187. (a) a wider area than (b) than an area wider (c) wider than the area  
There is evidence that humans used fire ..... 400.000 B.C.
188. (a) so early (b) the earliest (c) as early as  
189. You can tell he has hit the ..... time because of the car he drives.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**(V) Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c), or (d) for each one of the following sentences**

190. (a) massive (b) big (c) large  
This plant ..... a wavy, gliding motion.
191. (a) having (b) being (c) has  
The manager told his receptionist that he would return .....
192. (a) as early as it would be possible (b) as soon as possible (c) at the nearest early possibility  
A long grabber has a long arm .....
193. (a) calls jib (b) calling jib (c) called a jib  
This book, ....., is a novel set in France.  
(a) which by Daniel Smith  
(b) which was written by Daniel Smith  
(c) was written by Daniel Smith
194. He will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because .....  
(a) he will be teaching a class (b) he must to teach a class (c) he will have teaching a class
195. Once an allergen has been identified ..... tests, it is possible for be treated.  
(a) means of (b) by means (c) by means of
196. The committee decided to award ..... a prize.  
(a) his contestant (b) the contestant (c) him the contestant
197. Not until the 20<sup>th</sup> century ..... achieve recognition  
(a) had his work (b) did his work (c) his work  
..... is not a new idea.
198. (a) The planning of cities (b) Cities to plan them (c) Plan cities  
..... were first viewed through a telescope by Galileo.
199. (a) Jupiter has four moons (b) Jupiter surrounded by four moons (c) Jupiter's four moons  
..... Boston's proximity to London, it is an important link in the nation's transportation system.
200. (a) Since (b) Because of (c) However

 (1) Read the text below, then answer the questions that follow

## The Trial

The **attorney** for the defense stood before the jury. The courtroom was hushed. The judge leaned forward, waiting for the gray-suited young lawyer to speak.

“Ladies and gentlemen,” he began, “Mrs. Bolton has been accused of driving without a **license**. The fact is, she has a driver’s license, which permits her to drive a car. She merely left it home on the day a police officer stopped her. Because of this small mistake, she has been put through a terrible **ordeal**, including a police **investigation** with the police searching for the facts.”

“If this trial results in a **conviction** and Mrs. Bolton loses her license, she will be unable to continue the business **enterprise** she recently started she recently started: a driving service for the disabled. Would that be **justice**? Would it be fair for anyone? No, it would be a truly sad **circumstance**, a truly unfortunate state of affairs. Mrs. Bolton is a careful driver who is mindful of the **occupants** in her car. These people, as well as Mrs. Bolton, would be hurt by this decision.

“Driving is a **privilege**, not a right. Not everyone deserves it. People who misuse a privilege should have it taken from them. Mrs. Bolton has not misused this privilege.

“Justice is not about **popularity**. If you don’t like me because I have been loud in my **objections** during this trial, don’t take it out on Mrs. Bolton. She is a good citizen whose business is just on the **threshold** of success. She is on the brink of making her enterprise pay off. When you go into the jury room for your **conference** at the end of this court **session**. please vote not guilty.”

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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**[1] Find the vocabulary word that fits each definition below.**

attorney	conviction	justice	occupant	privilege
circumstance	enterprise	license	ordeal	session
conference	investigation	objection	popularity	threshold

<b>No.</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Word</b>
(1)	a difficult and painful experience	.....
(2)	a careful search for facts	.....
(3)	fair treatment	.....
(4)	a statement or feeling of dislike or disapproval	.....
(5)	being well-liked or having lots of friends	.....
(6)	a document giving official permission	.....
(7)	a permission to do something or own something	.....
(8)	a meeting of a group to discuss work; a period of time set aside to work on a specific activity	.....
(9)	the beginning point of something	.....
(10)	comes after one is found guilty in a trial	.....
(11)	Someone who fills a position or lives in a place	.....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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**[2] Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank before each word.**

No.	Your answer	Word	Definition
(11)	_____	Circumstance	A. a special right or advantage
(12)	_____	Conference	B. a lawyer
(13)	_____	Attorney	C. an event, situation, or fact
(14)	_____	Privilege	D. a project or business venture
(15)	_____	Enterprise	E. a formal meeting for discussion

**[3] Use your knowledge of word meanings to complete each item below.**

No.	Definition	Your answer
(16)	This word tells the result of a jury finding a defendant guilty but it also means a strong belief in something	.....
(17)	This word is something a lawyer might say but it is also an expression of dislike or disapproval.	.....
(18)	This word can refer to the beginning of something but it can also mean a doorway.	.....
(19)	This word can refer to a business or project but it also means an adventurous spirit or gumption.	.....
(20)	You would get this if you wanted to drive a car or own a dog.	.....



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[4] Judge Solomon Davidson printed out his speech this morning but, unluckily, at lunchtime he got ketchup stains all over the paper. The blanks show where the ketchup stains are. Choose the word that fits in each sentence. Write your answer in the blank.

attorney	conviction	justice	occupant	privilege
circumstance	enterprise	license	ordeal	session
conference	investigation	objection	popularity	threshold

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, ever since I got my (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**enterprise, license, justice**) to practice law as an (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**attorney, occupant, investigation**) in this great state, I have been deeply concerned with issues of fairness and rightness — that is, of simple (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**justice, conference, popularity**). Today, as the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**session, occupant, threshold**) of this bench in this courtroom, I would like to open this (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**ordeal, circumstance, session**) of the court with a reminder to you. It is your duty to be jurors, but it is also a special (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (**privilege, conviction, license**) of our democracy, which you should greatly value. You should not view it as a painful (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (**ordeal, investigation, objection**) you want to get over with. Remember, this trial began only after a long (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (**investigation, conference, privilege**) by the police who examined and questioned every aspect of the case. Every little fact and event — every(9) \_\_\_\_\_ (**circumstance, objection, enterprise**) no matter how small — may hold the key to this case. In the jury room, take all the time you need to discuss every aspect of this case fully. You are on the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (**threshold, conviction, justice**) of making a decision that will change someone's life. Act wisely.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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[5] Choose the word that best fits in each sentence. Write it on the line.

- (1) One year after starting her business, she found herself on the \_\_\_\_\_ (enterprise, threshold, session) of success.
- (2) To gain \_\_\_\_\_ (privilege, ordeal, popularity) with others, be nice to them and show an interest in things they like.
- (3) The \_\_\_\_\_ (attorney, objection, investigation) at the defendant's table was dressed in a gray suit and red tie.
- (4) The four partners held a \_\_\_\_\_ (conviction, circumstance, conference) to decide what to name their company.
- (5) The test had been such a painful \_\_\_\_\_ (investigation, license, ordeal), she could hardly believe she got an A.
- (6) The suspect asked the police officer, "Am I under \_\_\_\_\_ (license, investigation, attorney) for the crime?"
- (7) Opening a bookstore on this street corner would be a wonderful new \_\_\_\_\_ (popularity, conviction, enterprise).
- (8) In the judge's opinion, \_\_\_\_\_ (justice, session, objection) was a more important value than popularity.
- (9) Lia was given the \_\_\_\_\_ (occupant, privilege, circumstance) of raising the flag every morning.
- (10) The teacher held a special after-school \_\_\_\_\_ (privilege, enterprise, session) for students who wanted to catch up on work they had missed.

 (2) Read the text below, then answer the questions that follow

## First Contact

What if you were on the first spaceship ever to **encounter** life on another planet? Suppose you are a reporter who has **accompanied** the crew on their journey. You go with them because you want to get a good story, so what do you do?

You watch and listen to everything that goes on; you try to **overhear** secret conversations. When the captain tells you she can't answer one of your questions, you **persist** by asking it again and again. The captain **dominates** the ship: she is the boss; her word is law. But she **appreciates** or understands the fact that your job is to find out things and report them to the public.

The ship lands on a hot, dry planet whose blazing sun **scorches** the sandy red land. "I need your advice. What do you **recommend** that we do?" the captain asks her chief scientist.

"The plan I **propose** is that we go outside and scout around," the scientist says. "I suggest we do this to **determine** whether or not there's life out there."

"If we find intelligent beings, we must be careful not to **interfere** with their way of life. We can't disturb things," the captain says. "And when the scouts return, we must **isolate** them. We have to separate them in case they have caught any germs."

The captain forms a scouting party—and she asks you to join it! Soon you find yourself in a spacesuit, walking on soft, hot sand. You experience two feelings that you would like to **quench**: thirst and curiosity. Can you satisfy them?

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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[1] Read each definition below. Circle the word that matches each definition. You may use your dictionary to help you.

accompany	determine	interfere	persist	recommend
appreciate	dominate	isolate	propose	revive
console	encounter	overhear	quench	scorch

(1) to go somewhere with someone

encounter

overhear

accompany

(2) to burn; to dry or discolor using heat

quench

scorch

isolate

(3) to keep on doing something in spite of warnings or obstacles

persist

determine

appreciate

(4) to put out (as fire with water); to satisfy

persist

scorch

quench

(5) to come upon; to meet, especially unexpectedly

recommend

encounter

dominate

(6) to separate something from everything else;  
to keep things separate

dominate

isolate

interfere

(7) suggest or present a plan

propose

console

revive

(8) to hear something not meant for your ears

persist

recommend

overhear

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**[2] Continue the activity. Read each definition below. Circle the word that matches each definition. You may use your dictionary to help you.**

accompany	determine	interfere	persist	recommend
appreciate	dominate	isolate	propose	revive
console	encounter	overhear	quench	scorch

**(9)** to value or think well of; to understand

accompany

appreciate

encounter

**(10)** to find out for certain; to decide

console

overhear

determine

**(11)** to control or rule; to be the most important

accompany

dominate

isolate

**(12)** to come back to life; to give new strength and freshness to

revive

quench

recommend

**(13)** to get involved in a situation that has nothing to do with you; to get in the way

propose

appreciate

interfere

**(14)** to suggest or advise

encounter

scorch

recommend

**(15)** to comfort; to ease the sadness or disappointment of

scorch

console

appreciate

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[3] Write the vocabulary word that best answers the question.

accompany	determine	interfere	persist	recommend
appreciate	dominate	isolate	propose	revive
console	encounter	overhear	quench	scorch

- (1) If you were very thirsty, what would you want to do with your thirst?

I would want to \_\_\_\_\_ my thirst.

- (2) If an astronaut looked around for intelligent beings on a planet and these beings suddenly appeared, what would the astronaut do?

The astronaut would seek out or want to \_\_\_\_\_ the creatures.

- (3) A spaceship carrying vital supplies tries to dock with another spaceship. It fails. What should the captain do next?

The captain should \_\_\_\_\_ in trying.

- (4) Two alien creatures are fighting for power. What does each want to do?

Each wants to \_\_\_\_\_ the other.

- (5) An astronaut finds a strange lump of alien matter. What must she find out?

She must \_\_\_\_\_ whether it is alive.

- (6) An astronaut is scared to visit an alien village. What does this astronaut ask another astronaut?

“Will you please \_\_\_\_\_ me or go with me to that alien village?”

- (7) An astronaut collects a sample of alien germs. What must the astronaut do?

The astronaut must \_\_\_\_\_ the sample from contact with the crew.

- (8) A spaceship lands on a war-torn planet. What does the captain tell the crew?

“We must not \_\_\_\_\_ in the wars of this planet.”

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

**[4] Each phrase below is the stem of a sentence. Complete each sentence using the verb in parentheses. The context will give you a clue about what tense of the verb you should use.**

accompany	determine	interfere	persist	recommend
appreciate	dominate	isolate	propose	revive
console	encounter	overhear	quench	scorch

- (1) The captain was very sad because we didn't find any living creatures, so ..... (console)
- (2) When you're tired after a long day of searching for aliens, ..... (revive)
- (3) If the captain ....., then we will do so (recommend)
- (4) Thousands of years ago on that strange planet, ..... (dominate)
- (5) Our captain won't give up and keeps ..... (persist)

**[5] Match each verb on the left to the action it describes on the right.**

- (6) \_\_\_\_\_ console      A. to come upon; to meet
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_ determine      B. to separate something from something else
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_ encounter      C. to keep on doing something
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ persist      D. to give comfort; to listen to someone's problems
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_ isolate      E. to find out for certain; to decide



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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**[6] Circle the letter of the correct answer.**

accompany	determine	interfere	persist	recommend
appreciate	dominate	isolate	propose	revive
console	encounter	overhear	quench	scorch

- (1) Human beings believe that they are the most important species on Earth. In other words, human beings believe that they \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) **encounter** the Earth                      (c) **propose** the Earth
- (b) **dominate** the earth                      (d) **isolate** the Earth
- (2) It may be harmful to get in the way of other creatures' lives. Therefore, a good rule for visiting other planets might be, "Don't \_\_\_\_\_."
- (a) **persist**                                      (c) **overhear**
- (b) **determine**                                  (d) **interfere**
- (3) If you enjoy and value creatures different from yourself, what do you do? \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) **accompany** them                      (c) **appreciate** them
- (b) **quench** them                              (d) **scorch** them
- (4) Two space probes fly from Earth to Mars at the same time. The two probes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) **accompany** each other                  (c) **appreciate** each other
- (b) **determine** each other                  (d) **recommend** each other
- (5) If you travel too close to the Sun, it will \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) **quench** you                                      (c) **revive** you
- (b) **console** you                                      (d) **scorch** you

 (3) Read the text below, then answer the questions that follow

## Letter to the Editor

Recently our mayor **appointed** a group of people to discuss how to improve this city. By naming these people, the mayor made a strong statement. She **proclaimed** to all that she is serious about improving the quality of life in our town. I **foresee** that in the future this work will have good results.

There is one problem I would like this committee to address: the junkyards that line Northern Highway. I want this eyesore to **disappear** from our town—to go away and never return. These ugly yards **disgrace** our city; they make me ashamed to bring visitors to that part of town. There are at least six junkyards in a row on that road—this figure is accurate; I am not **exaggerating** the number. In fact, because there are no fences separating the junkyards, they **overlap** so that the whole stretch seems like one huge junk city. The yards are so thick with trash that if you try to walk through one, you can barely **penetrate** or force your way through the junk to get to the middle. Certainly, there is no room to **browse**, or wander around looking at things. A friend of mine once threw out a nice chair, the kind that **swivels** around. I thought I might **retrieve** it, take it home, and fix it up. But when I tried to locate it in the junkyard, I could barely move, much less find what I wanted.

How did these junkyards arise? Some people **hoard** their goods for years. They never throw anything out. Others **inherit** things from their parents or grandparents and don't want to get rid of them. But at last, the things they have **acquired** can no longer fit into their houses. So finally the unwanted items get sent to the junkyard.

Junkyards arose to take care of the problem of getting rid of too much stuff. But now, the yards themselves are the problem. I say, let's get rid of them—let's **banish** them from our town.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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[1] Match each verb in the left-hand column with its definition in the right-hand column.  
Write the letter of the definition in the blank by the word.

acquire	browse	exaggerate	inherit	proclaim
appoint	disappear	foresee	overlap	retrieve
banish	disgrace	hoard	penetrate	swivel

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1)      proclaim      **A.** to receive something from someone after he or she dies
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2)      browse      **B.** to go out of sight, vanish
- \_\_\_\_\_ (3)      inherit      **C.** to store up and keep; to collect things
- \_\_\_\_\_ (4)      exaggerate      **D.** to look through something casually
- \_\_\_\_\_ (5)      appoint      **E.** to announce something publicly
- \_\_\_\_\_ (6)      disappear      **F.** to choose someone for a job or position
- \_\_\_\_\_ (7)      retrieve      **G.** to bring shame upon; to make people feel ashamed
- \_\_\_\_\_ (8)      disgrace      **H.** to get rid of; to send someone away
- \_\_\_\_\_ (9)      banish      **I.** to make something seem bigger or better than it really is
- \_\_\_\_\_ (10)      hoard      **J.** to bring something back or get something back

 **Bonus: Write a sentence using two of the vocabulary words.**

.....
.....
.....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[2] In the boxes, write the vocabulary verb that fits each meaning. Notice that some of the boxes have numbers under them. Use these letters at the end of the activity to identify a mystery word.

acquire	browse	exaggerate	inherit	proclaim
appoint	disappear	foresee	overlap	retrieve
banish	disgrace	hoard	penetrate	swivel

(11) to force your way into; to go inside or through something

2

3

(12) to predict or see beforehand

7

(13) to turn or rotate on a spot

8

4

(14) to extend over or cover part of something else

1

(15) to get or obtain

5

6

**📖 Bonus Now write the numbered letters in the boxes below. You will identify a word for old and valuable things that you might find in a junkyard.**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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[3] Answer each question below with a complete sentence that uses the boldface verb.

acquire	browse	exaggerate	inherit	proclaim
appoint	disappear	foresee	overlap	retrieve
banish	disgrace	hoard	penetrate	swivel

(1) If you were mayor of your town, what would you like to **proclaim** to one and all?

.....  
.....

(2) Imagine you are exploring a junkyard. What might you want to **retrieve** from it and why?

.....  
.....

(3) How would you feel after you **swivel** on a stool?

.....  
.....

(4) What is one thing you **foresee** happening in the near future?

.....  
.....

(5) In what kind of place are you most likely to **browse**?

.....  
.....

(6) Imagine you won five hundred dollars. What would you like to **acquire** if you could, and why?

.....  
.....

(7) Why do you suppose some people like to **hoard** things?

.....  
.....

(8) What is something that people often **exaggerate**?

.....  
.....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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**[4] You are writing a letter to the editor about the problem of litter on the streets. Choose the right verb to fit in each sentence. Make sure the verb agrees in number with the noun that is the subject. Write the verb in the blank.**

acquire	browse	exaggerate	inherit	proclaim
appoint	disappear	foresee	overlap	retrieve
banish	disgrace	hoard	penetrate	swivel

- (1) A well-run community is one that has no unsightly litter. It's a community from which litter ..... quickly from the streets.
- (2) I do not ..... or stretch the truth when I say that our community has one of the worst litter problems I have ever seen.
- (3) Sometimes on windy days umbrellas are blown from people's hands. If people ..... the broken umbrellas and throw them in the trash cans, the umbrellas won't litter the streets.
- (4) The boundaries of my neighborhood ..... with the next neighborhood. This means that it is not clear what trucks should pick up the garbage and so often the garbage is not collected.
- (5) This litter problem in our community is shameful. A town ..... itself when it allows unsightly litter to pile up.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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[5] Sam, the owner of Sam's Junkyard, persists in talking to his customers until they buy something. In the blanks, write the verbs that are missing in Sam's sales pitches.

acquire	browse	exaggerate	inherit	proclaim
appoint	disappear	foresee	overlap	retrieve
banish	disgrace	hoard	penetrate	swivel


Welcome! I proudly (1) ..... that this is the greatest  
junkyard in the world. In fact, the International Junkyard Society may (2)  
.....me its president!

---

Take time to (3) ..... through my stuff. You may find and  
(4) ..... something lovely and unexpected, maybe  
something you'll (5) ..... secretly in your attic. You'll find  
something to pass down to your kids, something for them to (6)  
..... from you. Maybe you'll find something you lost years  
ago that you can now (7) ..... or take back home.

---

On the other hand, maybe there's something you want to get rid of. Sell it to me! (8)  
..... it from your house forever. It will (9)  
..... from view, into the depths of Sam's Junkyard. Yes,  
friends, I don't (10) ..... when I say I'm the King of Junk.

 (4) Read the text below, then answer the questions that follow

## The Redwood Forest's Secrets

The redwood forest is **lush**, with green, thick, and healthy plant life. It is of **considerable** size, with almost 200 miles of walking trails. With its grand old redwood trees, rivers, streams, and hundreds of animal species, it is one of the most splendid and **magnificent** places in the world.

The **majestic** redwood tree is a grandly beautiful tree that can grow to a height of 367 feet and regularly reaches the age of 600 years. Around its roots, ferns grow, looking **flimsy** and soft, but they are actually tough and hardy.

Although the forest is quiet, it is not silent. Repeatedly throughout the day, there is a **continual** low murmur made up of the chirping of birds, creaking branches, and buzzing insects. The sound of a woodpecker rapping at a tree is enjoyable. The woodpecker is **insistent**—he taps, taps, taps, demanding attention, with a regular rhythm. Even higher up, a blue jay, happy in the bright sunlight, gives a sharp, **jubilant** cry.

Under the trees, **rowdy** squirrels play noisily in the leaves and fight over tidbits of food. Other **obscure** noises come from behind the trees. What could these faint, indistinct sounds be? Perhaps somewhere under cover, a mountain lion watches, **secretive**, out of sight of its prey, its **sinister** purpose known only to the beast itself. There is no kindness or pity in its eyes. When it pounces, it will not be **merciful**.

The redwood forest needs to be protected. It is important that people be **resolute** or determined to keep the redwood forest healthy. One way to be **supportive** of this cause is to encourage people to never leave litter behind when they visit. Protecting the forest will ensure that the redwoods will continue to grow and bring joy to the many people who visit every year from all over the world. Their presence is a gift of nature for which to be thankful.



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[1] Use the clues below to complete the crossword puzzle. You may use the glossary in the back of the book to help you.

considerable	insistent	magnificent	obscure	secretive
continual	jubilant	majestic	resolute	sinister
flimsy	lush	merciful	rowdy	supportive

**Across**

- 2. threatening or indicating harm
- 4. wild and noisy
- 6. happy and delighted
- 8. splendid or impressive in appearance
- 10. having great dignity, grandly beautiful
- 12. firm in keeping to a purpose
- 15. worth considering;  
fairly large amount

**Down**

- 1. thin or weak;  
without much substance
- 3. happening repeatedly or  
without interruption
- 5. demanding attention all  
the time
- 7. not well known, not  
easy to understand
- 9. showing kindness  
and compassion
- 11. giving support; helpful
- 13. growing thickly and  
healthily
- 14. tending to be silent  
about something or  
to conceal things

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[2] In the blank by each definition, write the adjective that matches it. You may use an English-English dictionary to help you.

considerable	insistent	magnificent	obscure	secretive
continual	jubilant	majestic	resolute	sinister
flimsy	lush	merciful	rowdy	supportive

- (1) relentless; not giving up \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) splendid; grand \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) loud; noisy \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) tight-lipped; sly \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) hidden; unknown \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) frail; weak \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) steady; constant \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) kind; generous; showing mercy or forgiveness \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) determined; firm \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) menacing; threatening \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[3] Write a sentence responding to each item below. Use the boldface adjective in your response.

considerable	insistent	magnificent	obscure	secretive
continual	jubilant	majestic	resolute	sinister
flimsy	lush	merciful	rowdy	supportive

(1) Name two people or places that you think are **magnificent**.

.....  
.....

(2) Name two occasions that might make you **jubilant**.

.....  
.....

(3) Name two situations in which you are likely to be **insistent**.

.....  
.....

(4) Name two places where plant life would most likely to be **lush**.

.....  
.....

(5) Name two situations in which one person can be **supportive** of another.

.....  
.....

(6) Name two people whom you believe are **resolute** about their goals.

.....  
.....

(7) Name two places that you think are **majestic**.

.....  
.....

(8) Name two situations in which a person or animal might be **secretive**.

.....  
.....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[4] Think about each situation below. Then write each phrase on the lines under the adjective you would use to describe that situation.

considerable	insistent	magnificent	obscure	secretive
continual	jubilant	majestic	resolute	sinister
flimsy	lush	merciful	rowdy	supportive

<b>Situations</b>		
lapping of ocean waves alligator hiding in water huge snow-capped mountain peaks receiving award for a poem	sun rising and setting team winning debate not telling anyone about a surprise party a detective's work	big town celebration storming ocean roaring waterfall along hiking trail the passing of time

### Jubilant

### Continual

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(7) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(8) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(9) \_\_\_\_\_

### Majestic

### Secretive

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(10) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

(11) \_\_\_\_\_

(6) \_\_\_\_\_

(12) \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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[5] Complete the chart. Use the information above to help you. (Hint: Drop the e in continue when you add *-al*.)

considerable	insistent	magnificent	obscure	secretive
continual	jubilant	majestic	resolute	sinister
flimsy	lush	merciful	rowdy	supportive

No.	Root Word	Adjective Endings	Adjective
(1)	consider	.....	considerable
(2)	continue	<i>-al</i>	.....
(3)	.....	<i>-ent</i>	insistent
(4)	majesty	.....	majestic
(5)	.....	<i>-ive</i>	supportive

[6] Choose the word that best fits in each blank. Write it on the line.

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ in my decision: I will take more camping trips!  
 (a) continual                                        (b) rowdy                                        (c) resolute
2. Ever since we arrived in this forest, I have heard the \_\_\_\_\_ the chirping of birds.  
 (a) supportive                                        (b) secretive                                        (c) continual
3. This ocean with its giant waves crashing on the shore is a \_\_\_\_\_ sight.  
 (a) magnificent                                        (b) obscure                                        (c) merciful
4. Our tent is so \_\_\_\_\_ that the wind almost blew it apart last night.  
 (a) obscure                                        (b) lush                                        (c) flimsy
5. I think that the view along the coastline is a most \_\_\_\_\_ sight.  
 (a) jubilant                                        (b) sinister                                        (c) majestic

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[7] Read the paragraphs. Write the vocabulary word that best fits on each line.

considerable	insistent	magnificent	obscure	secretive
continual	jubilant	majestic	resolute	sinister
flimsy	lush	merciful	rowdy	supportive

In the redwood forest, there is a trail of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**flimsy, sinister, considerable**) interest and great beauty where people can hike. The trail leads through (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**lush, supportive, rowdy**) old-growth forests with incredible ocean views. This area also has many (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**obscure, jubilant, continual**), unspoiled, and out-of-the-way beaches.

A group of hikers decided to follow this trail to a campsite they had asked about at the visitor center. When they arrived, they pitched their tents and built a fire in the fire pit. They tried to be quiet. They did not want to be (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**resolute, magnificent, rowdy**) or make too much noise. They told ghost stories late into the night.

Later that night they were awakened by a dreadful sound — (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**sinister, flimsy, supportive**) laughter coming from the woods. It turned out to be only the wind howling through the trees.

 (5) Read the text below, then answer the questions that follow

## The Great Expedition

It seemed like a **brash**, bold, and even foolish idea when Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 for the **outlandish** amount of \$15 million—a ridiculously low figure by today’s standards. But the purchase had an **explosive** effect on America’s growth, doubling the country’s size in one stroke.

To explore the new territory, Jefferson appointed Meriwether Lewis—a serious, even **somber**, man—as leader. Lewis in turn picked the refined William Clark, a gifted naturalist and **courteous** gentleman, as his second in command.

This was no lonely journey by a **solitary** explorer. The expedition was a busy little world, a small group of people or a traveling **miniature** community entering other communities— Mandan, Hidatsa, Shoshone, Nez Perce—along the way. The West’s population may have seemed **sparse** to Easterners used to crowded cities, but the land was home to dozens of Native American nations, each with its own proud culture.

The land they traveled through must have seemed as strange and **exotic** to them as Mars would seem to explorers today. However, magnificent scenery thrilled the travelers wherever they went. Imagine a **radiant**, sunny day on the prairie, with the Rocky Mountains in the distance. The cloudless sky was nothing like the often murky, **overcast** weather in the East. It was so clear, it almost seemed **transparent**. The vast, rolling fields, dotted with wildflowers, had a calm and **serene** beauty.

There were dangers on the journey, of course—**treacherous** mountain passes and churning rapids. One **frightful** incident occurred on May 14, 1805, when a storm on the Missouri River almost overturned the boat with the expedition’s precious records. However, the expedition was a success and all but one man returned safely to its starting point in St. Louis on September 23, 1806—a great day in American history.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

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[1] For each item, first read the definition. Then fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct adjective from the three choices. Use the context to help you make your choice. You may use your dictionary to help you.

brash	explosive	outlandish	serene	sparse
courteous	frightful	overcast	solitary	transparent
exotic	miniature	radiant	somber	treacherous

- 1. Definition:** polite and respectful

(a) courteous                                      (b) brash                                      (c) somber

It is ..... to say “thank you” for a gift.
- 2. Definition:** very odd or strange; peculiar

(a) overcast                                      (b) outlandish                                      (c) serene

Everyone stared when Lewis arrived wearing a(n) ..... weather-beaten bear-skin coat.
- 3. Definition:** clear, obvious; lets light through

(a) exotic                                      (b) radiant                                      (c) transparent

The water was so ..... you could see ten feet down to the bottom.
- 4. Definition:** covered with clouds; gray

(a) sparse                                      (b) brash                                      (c) overcast

The group returned on a damp, dark, ..... day in September.
- 5. Definition:** dangerous; not to be trusted

(a) courteous                                      (b) explosive                                      (c) treacherous

The ..... wooden bridge swung beneath their feet, terrifying them at every step.
- 6. Definition:** terrible; shocking

(a) radiant                                      (b) overcast                                      (c) frightful

The battered houses were in a(n) ..... state after the hailstorm.
- 7. Definition:** spread thinly; not dense

(a) sparse                                      (b) exotic                                      (c) transparent

The dry grass was thin and, ..... with many bare patches.
- 8. Definition:** bold; reckless

(a) treacherous                                      (b) solitary                                      (c) brash

The ..... and cocky rider leaped upon the horse bareback and galloped wildly away.



## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[2] Continue the activity. For each item, read the definition. Then fill in the blank in the sentence with the correct adjective from the three choices. Use the context to help you make your choice. You may use your dictionary to help you.

brash	explosive	outlandish	serene	sparse
courteous	frightful	overcast	solitary	transparent
exotic	miniature	radiant	somber	treacherous

9. **Definition:** smaller than the usual size

- (a) miniature (b) explosive (c) frightful

The pony ..... only came up to his waist.

10. **Definition:** likely to blow up or explode suddenly

- (a) sparse (b) explosive (c) somber

The general's temper was .....; he would burst out yelling without warning.

11. **Definition:** calm; peaceful

- (a) serene (b) exotic (c) courteous

The sea remained steady and ..... with a mere hint of a breeze.

12. **Definition:** bright and shining; glowing

- (a) radiant (b) frightful (c) outlandish

It was a beautiful, clear day with a(n) ..... sun shining overhead.

13. **Definition:** single; spending a lot of time alone

- (a) transparent (b) treacherous (c) solitary

A ..... oak tree cast a lonely shadow on the wide, flat prairie.

14. **Definition:** sad; serious; dark and gloomy

- (a) overcast (b) somber (c) sparse

Staring at the clouds, he gave us his ..... prediction: "There's a blizzard coming."

15. **Definition:** strange and fascinating; from a faraway country

- (a) explosive (b) exotic (c) brash

They liked to travel to ..... places—the more unusual, the better.

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[3] Jedediah likes to brag about everything. Fill in the blanks in this tale with vocabulary words that fit the context.

brash	explosive	outlandish	serene	sparse
courteous	frightful	overcast	solitary	transparent
exotic	miniature	radiant	somber	treacherous

Well now, there was the time back in '07 when I met the most (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*frightful, courteous, miniature*) bear in all the territories, a really terrifying critter. I remember it was a cloudy, gray, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*radiant, sparse, overcast*) day in the Rockies. I was living in my usual (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*solitary, treacherous, brash*) way, all by myself in my one-room cabin by a cool, pure stream. The water was so (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*exotic, transparent, somber*) you could see the trout swimming above the pebbles. My little cabin stood in a meadow filled with flowers of all kinds, including some (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*explosive, exotic, courteous*) ones that I'd never seen before and have never seen since. Well, all of a sudden in walks this bear as (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*brash, solitary, overcast*) as you please, without even asking my permission. He sits down at my table and before I know it, he grabs my plate of beans. Well, I tried to be (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*courteous, serene, somber*), 'cause that's the way my mama raised me, so I said to this bear, "Pardner, would you like some ketchup with that?" Well, this bear had one (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*sparse, transparent, explosive*) temper. There must have been something about the word ketchup that set him off. Right away he was up on his hind legs, nine feet tall, throwing all my best plates around and making the most (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (*miniature, outlandish, radiant*) display of himself. It was a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (*sparse, somber, exotic*) and very serious moment; I could have lost everything I own right then and there. I knew I had to be calm and think quickly. Stalling for time, I asked the bear, "Do you fancy a glass of root beer with those beans?"

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[4] Imagine that you are planning to write a story about pioneers who went West in the 1800s. You would like your story to contain vivid descriptions, so you are preparing lists of adjectives that you might use. Write vocabulary words that fit the headings on the three lists below. Some words could fit in more than one category. Be prepared to explain your thinking. At the bottom of each list, write a sentence using one of the words that you could use in your story.

brash	explosive	outlandish	serene	sparse
courteous	frightful	overcast	solitary	transparent
exotic	miniature	radiant	somber	treacherous

<b>Four Adjectives to Describe Setting</b>		<b>Four Adjectives to Describe Character</b>	
(1)		(6)	
(2)		(7)	
(3)		(8)	
(4)		(9)	
(5)	Sentence: .....	(10)	Sentence:.....
	.....		.....

<b>Three Adjectives to Describe Scary Events</b>	
(11)	
(12)	
(13)	
(14)	Sentence: .....
	.....

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[5] Each riddle below asks you to identify an adjective from your vocabulary list. Use the clues to select the word and write it in the blank. Then write a sentence using the word.

brash	explosive	outlandish	serene	sparse
courteous	frightful	overcast	solitary	transparent
exotic	miniature	radiant	somber	treacherous

(1) **Clue:** I'm not just any kind of ish. I'm a wild, wacky, zany ish. Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_

(2) **Sentence:** \_\_\_\_\_

(3) **Clue:** I am an ic that describes a strange, unusual place. Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_

(4) **Sentence:** \_\_\_\_\_

(5) **Clue:** I am an ant, but not the buggy kind! I am as shiny as the sun. Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_

(6) **Sentence:** \_\_\_\_\_

(7) **Clue:** Of the two ous words on this list, I am the more polite one. Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_

(8) **Sentence:** \_\_\_\_\_

(9) **Clue:** It's as clear as could be that I end in ent. Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_

(10) **Sentence:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening & Conversations – Level II

[6] Circle the letter of the correct answer.

brash	explosive	outlandish	serene	sparse
courteous	frightful	overcast	solitary	transparent
exotic	miniature	radiant	somber	treacherous

1. Someone who crashes a party without being invited is .....  
 (a) frightful                      (b) serene                      (c) overcast                      (d) somber
2. Which of the following would be **exotic** to most Americans? .....  
 (a) an unfamiliar spice from a Pacific island                      (c) a glass of milk  
 (b) a Halloween costume                      (d) shorts, a T-shirt, and sneakers
3. Which of the following is the most **explosive**? .....  
 (a) a screwdriver                      (b) a baseball glove                      (c) a sheep                      (d) a temper
4. Complete this phrase: as **radiant** as a .....  
 (a) frown                      (b) rainbow                      (c) stick                      (d) suitcase
5. What is the advantage of a **miniature** camera or computer? .....  
 (a) It has a bigger screen than the regular models.  
 (b) It can take more pictures and do more calculations.  
 (c) It can be easily carried.  
 (d) It can be used in different languages.
6. A calm, quiet pond on a fine spring day could best be described as .....  
 (a) frightful                      (b) serene                      (c) overcast                      (d) somber
7. Someone whose hair is **sparse** is .....  
 (a) a redhead                      (b) stylish                      (c) curly-haired                      (d) balding
8. A treacherous person .....  
 (a) seems mean at first, but is gentle underneath                      (c) is afraid of other people  
 (b) may betray a trusting friend                      (d) is helpful, kind, and caring
9. Which of the following actions would be **outlandish**? .....  
 (a) doing homework                      (c) going to the movies dressed as a clown  
 (b) making a decision to eat more healthfully                      (d) going to the park to play
10. Which of the following could be described as **somber**? .....  
 (a) a championship basketball game                      (c) Fourth of July fireworks  
 (b) a month-old baby                      (d) a funeral procession