

LISTENING SCRIPTS

Unit 1

FRIENDSHIP

- a) Listen to the recording and check T (true) or F (false) in the boxes. Rewrite the false statements with the correct information.

Na is my best friend. She is a girl of action because she is athletic and dynamic. Moreover, she is cooperative in work as well as in her sports team. I was attracted by her in a sports event. She stood there among her teammates but she looked different from them because of her appearance. Her lovely face with rosy cheeks seemed to brighten the team. Her team won the cup final and I made acquaintance with her after that. We have got along well since then and up to now I still find her a good and lovely girl.

- b) Listen again and answer the questions.

Unit 2

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

- a) You are going to listen to a boy's account of his pet dog. Listen to the first part of the recording. Fill in the blanks.

My pet dog Buddy has very keen senses. He can recognize the sounds of my motorbike from a distance. My mom says he usually gets excited, runs to the gate, and barks a few minutes before I reach home. Every day before my dad gets home, he runs to fetch my mom, snatches at her skirt, and pulls her gently to the door to wait for my dad's appearance.

- b) Listen to the second part of the recording. What sense of the dog does this part of the recording describe?

Buddy also has a very sensitive nose. He can scent a mouse even though it is hiding in a hole. He waits long hours until the mouse comes out. Then he will chase it. Whenever he catches a mouse, he smells it but he never eats it!

- c) *Listen to the last part of the recording. Check the statements true (T) or false (F). Correct the false statements.*

He always sleeps in my room. If it rains, he barks and pulls my blanket in order to wake me up to close the windows.

My dad loves Buddy very much. He often says jokingly that Buddy is his second son in the home. When we go on a picnic, my dad often brings him along. He says our Buddy can discover anything wrong at the camping site because he has amazing senses.

Unit 3

PARTIES

- a) *Listen and fill in the blanks.*

I was coming home from work one evening – rather wet and windy it was. While approaching the bus station, I passed a row of telephone terminals. I spotted my brother-in-law, with his back to me at the end terminal. He's rather distinctive – really tall, skinny with a mass of long jet black hair, and he always wears this old beat-up biking type jacket. I crept up behind him and slapped him really hard on the back of the head and quickly ducked down. To my absolute horror this young woman turned around screaming and shouting. I was so mortified!

- b) *Listen and select the best choice to complete each sentence.*

I was leaving my aunt's baby shower and my mom asked me to go back in for her coat. I went back up to the house and rang the doorbell. A guy opened the door, and I walked inside. I took about three steps before I realized it was the wrong house.

Unit 4

VOLUNTEER WORK AND LITERACY PROGRAMS

LISTENING

- a) *Listen to the first recording and check (✓) to decide the best heading for it.*

Inter = Interviewer

Vol = Volunteer

Inter: Well, who were your target students?

Vol: The beginners and false beginners.

Inter: What did you teach them?

Vol: It depends on the levels. We conducted remedial courses for the false beginners and taught the beginners to read and write.

Inter: How about evening classes? I read it in your working plans.

Vol: Oh yes. We also taught adult beginners to read and write in the evening classes when they were off work.

Inter: How long was each class?

Vol: Not more than 2 hours.

Inter: What were the evening classes like?

Vol: (*laughs*) Oh, there was a lot of fun! It was rather noisy because some students even brought along their kids and looked after them during class time. Well,... during class time we had to set up some games for the kids to play while their parents were fighting against illiteracy!

b) Listen to the second recording and circle the letter A or B indicating the correct information.

(HoV = Head of the village)

Inter: When did the volunteers come to your village?

HoV: Well, they came last month.

Inter: How many of them came?

HoV: A group of about a dozen of them.

Inter: What did they do on the first day?

HoV: They held a meeting with me and some elderly villagers in the first evening to talk about their plans while they were staying in the village.

Inter: What did they do the following days?

HoV: They repaired damaged cottages, drained some swamp places, taught the children how to lead a healthy and sanitary life.

Inter: What was the attitude of the villagers toward them?

HoV: Well, they loved them because of their zeal, sincerity, and enthusiasm.

Inter: Was there any change in the village after they came?

HoV: Yes, for the time being. But they should come from time to time to remind the villagers of new changes.

Inter: What do you think of this task group?

HoV: Well, they're helpful in some way, aren't they? By the way, they made me believe in the new generations.

Unit 5

COMPETITIONS

- a) Listen to Part 1 of the passage. Mark the number of times each of the following words occurs in this part of the passage. Number 6 is an answer.

Part 1

When people take part in a race, they compete for the first place. If there is a prize, they compete for the prize. When companies or industries compete with each other, they compete for big orders instead of prizes. Orders for goods are like prizes because they help companies make more profits.

- b) Listen to Part 2 of the passage. As you listen, write the word that appears before or after the following words or phrases. Number 1 is an example.

Part 2

When two factories or companies in a particular country compete in the supply of goods, they are competitors for a bigger share of the market. Each of them tries to produce more than the other and get more orders and bigger orders than the other. Similarly, industries in different countries compete with each other for orders because they want to increase their exports. Companies in Britain which produce cars, for example, are in competition with car manufacturers in other countries such as France and Japan.

- c) Listen to Part 3 of the passage. The words in the table appear in different forms in this part. Write the form of each word which you actually hear. Number 8 is an example.

Part 3

Competition in trade is getting hotter day by day since each company needs to work harder to remain competitive with other companies. In fact, many competitors are struggling to survive in a highly competitive marketplace.

- d) Listen to the whole passage. Choose the best answer to each question.

Unit 6

POPULATION

a) *Some two-syllable words are both nouns and verbs. For example, increase is a noun if you put stress on the first syllable, and it is a verb if you put stress on the second syllable. Underline the stressed syllables in the words in bold. Listen to the recording and check if you are right.*

1. Although China's population growth rate hasn't **increased** in the past years, its population is still on the **increase**.
2. What does Brunei **export** and **import**? I'd like to know something about its **exports** and **imports**.
3. The **record** speed for this city's growth has been **recorded** in the last few years.
4. A research **project** shows that the population growth rate of 2% is **projected** for next year.
5. You've **progressed** well this year, but I'd like to see even more **progress**.
6. These companies not only **produce** household goods but also sell fresh local **produce**.

b) *A person is talking about Asia. Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks in the following statements with the correct information.*

Asia is the biggest of the seven continents. In fact, it covers about 30 percent of the world's land. It is also the cradle of civilizations and many religions. In the Middle East, archaeologists have found traces of the world's oldest known cities. The Middle East is also called the 'cradle of civilization.' Both China and India are home to other great early civilizations.

Asia has lots of people. Nearly 4 billion of them! About three of every five people in the world live in the 48 countries of Asia. China and India are the two most populated countries in the world, each with over 1 billion people. To understand everyone in Asia you would have to learn more than 1,000 languages. Can you imagine 1,000 languages? What could they all possibly sound like?

Many of Asia's people are very poor. But many others are very rich. In countries such as Afghanistan, India, China, and Bangladesh, millions of people live without electricity or even clean water. In places like Japan and South Korea, millions of people live in wealthy towns and cities. They create, make, and use much of the world's new technology. Rich and poor; old and new. That's Asia: a land of extremes.

Unit 7

CELEBRATIONS

a) Listen and circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. g ame | B. c elebrate | C. e xchange | D. c alendar |
| 2. A. s pecialty | B. c eremony | C. c elebrate | D. c ell phone |
| 3. A. p rosperity | B. s olemn | C. p rospect | D. p romise |
| 4. A. s olution | B. r esolution | C. s uccess | D. p rosperity |
| 5. A. w estern | B. w restling | C. r esolution | D. r esolve |

b) Listen and write the words you hear in the appropriate columns (word stress).

calendar	solution	prosperity	traditional	society
holiday	celebrate	together	appropriate	festival
approval	occasion			

c) Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

In the United States, people *celebrate* Mother's Day on the second Sunday in May. On this *occasion*, the mother receives greeting cards and *gifts* from her husband and children. For an American *mother*, a day of *leisure*, on which she can enjoy the traditional *breakfast* cooked by her family and served to her on a tray in bed. Later on that day, it is also *traditional* for the whole family together with relatives and friends to have dinner, either in a *restaurant* or in one of their homes.

Unit 8

POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

a) Listen to the recording and write down the abbreviations you hear. Where does the stress go on each abbreviation?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1. IBM | 2. WTO | 3. ASAP | 4. USA |
| 5. GDP | 6. MIT | 7. GMT | 8. LA |

b) Listen to a telephone conversation. Write the missing information or messages on the form below.

A: Electronics Company.

B: Extension 473, please.

A: I'm afraid the line's busy. Will you hold?

B: Yes.

A: The line's free now. I'll put you through.
B: Thank you.
C: Sales Department.
B: I'd like to speak to Ms. Jenny Brown.
C: Who's calling, please?
B: Paul Smith from IBM Factory.
C: Hold on, Mr. Smith. I'll get her.
C: I'm afraid she's in a meeting. Do you want to call back later?
B: No, it's urgent. Could you take a message?
C: Yes, of course.
B: Could you ask her to call me back? We need to fix a date for the next meeting.
C: Does she have your number?
B: No. The number is 0913634957. Could you read that back to me?
C: 0913634957.
B: That's right.
C: Anything else?
B: No, that's all. Thank you very much.
C: You're welcome.
B: Goodbye.

Unit 9

NATURE IN DANGER

a) Listen to Part 1 of the passage. Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

Deforestation

Part 1

Deforestation is a global problem since the destruction of forests in one particular country affects the natural environment of the whole world. Scientists are convinced that the world's forests must be preserved. They base their conviction on scientific data that prove the importance of forests to all people everywhere.

b) Listen to Part 2 of the passage. Number the following words or phrases in the order in which you hear them. Number 1 is an example.

Part 2

Governments of countries with tropical forests must, of course, play an important part in reforestation projects. They also need to conserve the forests by setting

aside forest reserves, where trees cannot be cut. More importantly, human living conditions must be improved so that people don't need to cut a large percentage of the trees for fuel and land on which to grow food. One way to accomplish this goal is the introduction of better agricultural methods which will increase the supply of food and fuel.

- c) *Listen again to Part 2 of the passage. Write the word that precedes or follows each of the following words. Number 1 is an example.*
- d) *Listen to Part 3 of the passage. As you listen, cross out the word or phrase in each of the following pairs which is incorrect. Number 1 is an example.*

Part 3

Still, the most important step toward the solution of the problem of deforestation must be taken by all people everywhere. Everyone must realize that preserving the natural environment and the abundance and variety of life that it supports is absolutely vital to life on Earth.

Unit 10

SOURCES OF ENERGY

- a) *Listen to Part 1 of the passage. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Check (✓) the correct box.*

Part 1

The sun is the central member of the solar system. It provides nearly all the heat and light and other forms of energy necessary for life on our planet. In fact, the sun provides virtually all the energy of the solar system. Its gravitational force holds the other members in orbit and controls their motions.

- b) *Listen to Part 2 of the passage. Unscramble the following phrases. Number 1 is an example.*

Part 2

The future of the solar system probably depends on the behavior of the sun. If current theories are correct, the sun will have much the same size and temperature for 4 billion or 5 billion more years. By then, all of its hydrogen will have been burned. Other nuclear reactions will begin. Then it will grow much brighter and larger, turning into a red giant star.

- c) Listen again to Part 2 of the passage. Write the complete verb forms or verb groups in which the following verbs appear in the recording. Number 2 is an example.
- d) Listen to Part 3 of the passage. Number the following words or phrases in the order in which you hear them. Number 3 is an example.

Part 3

Much later, when all of its nuclear energy sources are exhausted, the sun will begin to cool down, evolving into a white dwarf star. As its temperature decreases, it will become a dense nonluminous black dwarf of dead matter. Around it will orbit the remaining planets. They will have turned into frozen chunks, orbiting their shrunken star.

- e) Listen again to Part 3 of the passage. Match the word(s) in column A with their meanings in column B.

Unit 11

THE ASIAN GAMES

- a) Write the sentences in the correct column according to their stress pattern. Listen to the recording and check if you are right.

Close the window.	Come and look.	Give me the ball.
Glad to meet you.	It's cold and wet.	Nice to see you.
Put it in here.	The train was late.	The weather's fine.
What did you say?	What's the time?	Where's the book?

- b) Listen to the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Check (✓) the appropriate boxes and then correct the false statements.

What do you guess is the most popular team sport in the world? Baseball, basketball, or football? No way. The answer is soccer, a sport played in almost every country in the world. It doesn't have a lot of rules or call for much equipment. All you need is an open space and a ball. The sport is called soccer in the United States and Canada. But in many countries it is called football, the name Americans give to an entirely different game. In Spanish-speaking countries, where the game is especially popular, the name is football.

Many soccer fans consider the Brazilian forward named Pelé to be the best soccer player of all time. Pelé led Brazil to three World Cup titles, the last one in 1970. He won fame for his amazing ball control and powerful shots. The

English player David Beckham is famous for his long, curving shots. As an attacking midfielder, Beckham led the English national team to the quarterfinals in the 2002 World Cup. Ronaldo, another Brazilian forward, is known for his great speed and scoring ability. In 2002, Ronaldo scored both goals in the World Cup final, giving Brazil the championship.

Unit 12

HOBBIES

a) Listen and circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. ph otography | B. ph otograph | C. ph otographer | D. ph otocopy |
| 2. A. h obby | B. c opy | C. sh opping | D. d ecoration |
| 3. A. cl ub | B. m usic | C. c ountry | D. c ome |
| 4. A. l eisure | B. p leasure | C. u seful | D. m easurement |
| 5. A. p refer | B. s tress | C. p leasure | D. m any |

b) Listen and circle the word that has the main stress on the second syllable.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. ph otography | B. ph otograph | C. c opy | D. h obby |
| 2. A. c ollector | B. c ollege | C. d ecorative | D. d ecoration |
| 3. A. i nterested | B. p ortrait | C. p opular | D. c ontemporary |
| 4. A. i llustrate | B. i llustration | C. i llustrious | D. i llustrator |
| 5. A. o utdoor | B. o utdoors | C. b eautiful | D. r arity |

c) Listen to the recording and check T (true) or F (false) in the boxes.

Laughter is very good for everybody. Particularly, it reduces stress, and it also increases the oxygen level in the body. Doctor Madan Kataria says that laughter is a social thing. In a laughter club, people laugh together and it helps them connect with one another. The first laughter club started in India, and now this country has hundreds of laughter clubs, but there are others in different countries all over the world.

People used to tell jokes at the club so that the members of the club laughed, but then they ran out of jokes, so Dr. Kataria tried a different method. Now, people just start off with deep breathing exercises, and then begin to laugh. There's silent laughter, hearty laughter, arm swinging laughter... and more. You don't need a reason to laugh. You just have to look at someone laughing, and then you start. And then the more you laugh, the more reasons you find to laugh.

Unit 13

ENTERTAINMENT

a) Listen and circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. concert | B. cast | C. license | D. cell phone |
| 2. A. theater | B. drama | C. theatrical | D. dramatic |
| 3. A. music | B. social | C. performance | D. sports |
| 4. A. vacation | B. exhibition | C. nation | D. question |
| 5. A. gossip | B. social | C. concert | D. problem |

b) Listen and circle the word that has the main stress on the third syllable.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. nation | B. national | C. international | D. nationalize |
| 2. A. ceremonious | B. celebrate | C. ceremony | D. performance |
| 3. A. available | B. theatrical | C. American | D. disagreement |
| 4. A. activity | B. reputation | C. associated | D. communicate |
| 5. A. Japanese | B. nowadays | C. relationship | D. automobile |

c) Listen to the talk about gossip. Then check T (true) or F (false) and correct the false statements.

A.

Gossip is 'informal talk about personal relationships.' We talk about the problems we're having in our classes or with our families and our neighbors. About two-thirds of our informal conversation time is spent on social topics. If people whisper about others, saying bad things about them, then gossip has a bit of bad reputation, but most gossip is perfectly harmless. In fact, it is considered very natural. Gossip seems to be more associated with women. Actually, in terms of time spent on this activity, men gossip almost as much as women. Men often talk about themselves, whereas women tend to talk about other people.

B.

Basically, gossip makes us feel that we're part of a community. Nowadays, we may not know our neighbors very well, and our relatives and friends often live quite a long way away. So gossip helps us communicate with our friends and family. In big cities nowadays, most people gossip on the phone. Others use their cell phones to have conversations while they are in their cars or while they're waiting for the bus.

d) Listen again to part B of the talk and fill in the gaps.

Unit 14

SPACE CONQUEST

- a) 1. Listen to part 1 of the passage. Check (✓) the date, the name of the satellite, and the name of the country which you hear.

A New Age Began

Part 1

On October 4, 1957, a new age began: an age of exploration beyond the earth. That day, *Sputnik I*, the first man-made satellite was fired into orbit around the earth by the U.S.S.R. With its launching came the official opening of the space age.

2. Listen again and check (✓) the phrase in each pair which you hear.

- b) 1. Listen to part 2 of the passage. As you listen, write the missing prepositions of these phrases.

Part 2

In space age programs, such as those now going on in a number of countries, the tools and talents of many scientists are essential. Space probes and man-made satellites are sent into outer space to make observations of the sun, the moon, Mars and other planets, and our own planet as well. The huge amounts of information they collect are transmitted to earth and stored in computers for scientists to study.

2. Listen again to this part and mark the main stressed syllable of these words as you hear them. Number 7 is an example.

- c) 1. Listen to part 3 of the passage. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Check (✓) the correct box following each statement.

Part 3

So much valuable data has been obtained that nations and scientists need to work together on new space research projects if they want to insure success in the conquest of space.

2. Listen to part 3 again. As you listen, write words which are in the passage that are formed from the following words.

Unit 15

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- a) *Underline the stressed syllables in the following words, which occur in the recording. Check if you are correct after listening.*

Egyptian	lawmakers	commanders	governors
collectors	pyramids	enormous	tremendous
elephants	afterlife	hieroglyphs	papyrus

- b) *Listen to a person talking about ancient Egypt and choose the item (A, B, C, D) that best answers each of the questions.*

Egyptian kings were known as pharaohs. Egyptians said the pharaohs were the children of a god and they were links between heaven and Earth. Pharaohs were the chief priests, lawmakers, and army commanders of the kingdom. They gave orders to governors, judges, tax collectors, and soldiers. They made treaties with foreign rulers and controlled trade with other countries. All Egyptians had to pay taxes to them or work on their building projects.

Some of the pharaohs had great pyramids constructed. A pyramid was an enormous stone tomb. Building a pyramid was a tremendous project. Thousands of people worked for many years to construct one. Some of the stone blocks that make up the pyramids weigh more than two elephants!

The ancient Egyptians believed that their bodies must survive for life after death. They had their bodies made into mummies. Mummies were preserved, dried, and wrapped in cloth. Egyptians hoped this would help their spirits survive after they died. Pharaoh mummies were placed in pyramids or great tombs surrounded by treasures to be used in the afterlife. Guides to the world of the dead written in hieroglyphs on papyrus have been found with mummies. Most royal mummies, and the treasures buried with them, were stolen by grave robbers long ago.

Unit 16

AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD

a) Listen and circle the word whose bold part is pronounced differently from that of the other three.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. e tiquette | B. address | C. complement | D. pleasure |
| 2. A. c asual | B. thank | C. create | D. manner |
| 3. A. p roperly | B. approve | C. c ompliment | D. popular |
| 4. A. h abit | B. honor | C. hour | D. honest |
| 5. A. t hink | B. t hank | C. t heater | D. t heir |

b) Listen and write the words you hear in the appropriate columns (word stress).

congratulate	compliment	embarrassed	politeness
appropriate	Japanese	entertain	communicate
impolite	interested	etiquette	employee
Canada	Canadian	courtesy	advisable
approval	understand	refusal	encouraging

c) Listen to the talk and choose the best answer to complete each of the unfinished sentences.

I arrived in London at last. The railway station was big, black, and dark. I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter. I spoke English very carefully and clearly. The porter, however, could not understand me. I repeated my question several times and at last he understood. He answered me, but he spoke rather fast and not very clearly. "I am a foreigner," I said. Then he spoke slowly, but I could not understand him. Teachers in my country never spoke English like that! The porter and I looked at each other and smiled. Then he said something, and finally I could understand him. "You soon learn English!" he said. I am rather confused.

Here, in London, each person speaks a different language. People here understand each other, but I don't understand them. Do they speak English?