



Listening Intermediate Answer Key

Project 1

Hi! I'd like to welcome all of you to the international student orientation at Norwalk College. I hope that your travels from your home country have been easy and that you all are settling in well. I believe I've met everyone, but just in case, I'm the director for international student affairs-the person you can come to if you are having problems with your classes, your housing, visas... even if you just want someone to talk to. You are always welcome to stop by my office.

We'll have several short workshops today and will be talking about some common issues that international students face. The first one that I want to deal with is about communication, and in particular, non-verbal communication. Now all of you have been studying English for some time. You have a good vocabulary, and you probably know all about verb tenses and modals, and can ask directions, and order from a menu. But communication is not only verbal. That is, talking is not the only language we use to communicate. Another way we communicate is through non-verbal communication, or body language.

Answers: 1. b 2. b 3. a

Project 2

A: Adam! Come and sit with us!

B: Hey, Susan. Hi, Helen. What's going on?

C: Not much. We were talking about the local elections today. You know, the elections for the city council. And I just came back from the voting station, and Susan here is still deciding who to vote for. Did you vote yet, Adam?

B: I didn't know there were any elections today. Anyway, I don't think I'm going to vote. I don't usually vote in local elections. I don't know what I'm voting for! I don't know the people or the issues. I mean, who cares about the city council? I don't even know what they do.

C: Well, I have to disagree with you, Adam. I think it's important to vote in every election.

B: Yeah, well, I vote in some elections. I voted for the president, but this is just a local election. It's not important. What do you think, Susan? Do you think local elections really matter?



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A: Well, I agree with you to a point, Adam. A local election is less important than the general election-we're not choosing a president, but it's the idea of voting that's important to me. You know women couldn't vote at all a century ago. I feel I have to vote. I have to use my right.

C: Exactly, Susan. But I think you're both wrong about local elections-they are important. The city council has a lot of control over this city. They make decisions that can affect all of us. For example, do you know that one of the candidates wants to cancel the Independence Day parade this year?

A: Really? That's terrible.

B: I thought you hated parades.

Answers: 1. T 2. T 3. T

Project 3

A: Welcome back to Round the World. It's been raining here on the East Coast all week, and I'd love to get away to somewhere warm and dry. And, well, my next guest happens to have just returned from the driest place on earth. Nathan Simms, welcome to Round the World.

B: Thanks, Lynne. It's good to be here. And believe me I've been enjoying the rain this week!

A: I'm sure! So, tell me, Nathan, where is the driest place in the world? Africa? Siberia?

B: No and no. I'll give you another guess.

A: Well, it has to be a desert, right a hot, dry place with very little rain. So, where is the driest desert?

B: Well, Lynne, the driest place in the world is in South America. The country of Chile, in fact.

A: Really? Is there a desert in Chile?

B: Yes, there is. It's called the Atacama Desert. It's in the north of Chile and stretches between the coast and the Andes Mountains.

A: The Atacama? That's probably new to most of our listeners. Could you spell it for us?



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B: Certainly. It's A-T-A-C-A-M-A. Atacama.

A: So, how dry is the driest place on earth?

B: Well, Lynne, it almost never rains there. Officially, the driest place is the very center of the desert. At the center of the desert, there are a few millimeters of rain per decade-that is, a few drops of rain every 10 years!

Answers: 1. c 2. a

Project 4

A: Today on The Natural World, we're profiling the naturalist, Marjorie Courtenay- Latimer, who passed away on May 17th, 2004, at the age of 97. Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer was the naturalist who discovered an extremely rare fish called the "coelacanth" in 1938 and introduced it to the scientific world. With us is Dr. Jennifer White, a biologist from New Haven, Connecticut. She is going to talk about Latimer's discovery. Welcome Jennifer.

B: Thank you! Well, Ms. Courtenay-Latimer was a really wonderful woman, and she lived a long and interesting life. She was the curator of a small museum in the town of East London in South Africa, and during her life, she collected many, many kinds of animals. But her discovery of a coelacanth was truly amazing!

A: Tell us what she found.

B: Well, the year was 1938. She had an agreement with a local fisherman that she could look through his catch- that is, the fish that he caught during the day- and if the fisherman caught anything interesting, she was allowed to take it for her museum.

So, one day she went down and she looked through the pile of fish and found nothing. Just as she was leaving, she saw an unusual-shaped blue-colored fin poking out of the pile. She pushed away the rest of the fish and pulled this large blue fish out. Right away, she knew that this fish was different. She asked to take it back to her museum. Apparently she had a hard time convincing a taxi driver to let her bring this 5-foot dead fish in the car!

A: Did Marjorie know what she had found? Did she realize how important her discovery was?

Answers: A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 3



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Project 5

A: Tonight's topic-stress in the schoolyard. America's teenagers are getting unhealthy, and not from fast food, but from a fast pace of life. We investigate why. I'm standing outside the Benjamin Franklin High School in downtown Philadelphia. Franklin High is a good school. The students here work hard, get good grades, and go on to good colleges and universities. But behind the success lies a growing problem. Here's Dr. Jane Carson of Philadelphia Children's Hospital.

B: I see a lot of patients from Franklin High, and I believe that high school can be an unhealthy environment for teenagers.

A: Really? Are you talking about weight problems or lack of exercise?

B: Sometimes. But the biggest danger is stress.

A: I see.

B: Stress is everywhere in high schools-in the classroom, on the sports field, and in the school yard. And it's having a seriously detrimental effect on the health of our children.

A: I'd like you to meet Jerome. He's 17 years old and he's a student at Franklin High. Jerome was a straight-A student. He played basketball, and had lots of friends. Then, last year, everything changed. Jerome, would you tell us what was going on?

Answers: 1. a 2. b 3. b

Project 6

A: Thank you. That was a very interesting presentation on Louis Leakey. Just give your report to me at the end of class. Okay, Daniel Acosta will be giving our final presentation of the day. Who will you be presenting on?

B: I'd like to present the famous anthropologist, Margaret Mead, to our class.

A: Excellent! Take it away!

B: Margaret Mead is well-known as one of the world's most famous anthropologists. She brought cultural anthropology to the American public. She helped us to understand the importance of culture and I think she's truly worth learning about. Margaret Mead was born in 1901 in Philadelphia, and she was the child of well-educated parents. Margaret didn't attend elementary school, but was educated at home. For instance, her mother and



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grandmother would ask her to observe nature to learn about science or to record the behaviors of her sisters to learn about psychology. This early education set her on a path towards the social sciences. Later, she entered Barnard College and began studying psychology. She earned her PhD in anthropology from Columbia University in 1929. At Columbia University, Margaret met Frank Boas and Ruth Benedict, two very famous anthropologists. Dr. Boas and Dr. Benedict saw that Margaret was very intelligent and interested in anthropology, and they encouraged her to become an anthropologist, too. During the early 1900s, there was an American and European idea that Western civilization was better than other civilizations. Many western people believed that American or European culture was advanced and that other cultures were very basic, primitive, and immature. The other cultures weren't valued or respected by westerners. Margaret Mead did not feel this way; she was a cultural relativist.

Answers: 1. a 2. b

Project 7

A: Good afternoon, Mr. Brenton. Welcome to our offices. I'm glad you could come in and talk in person.

B: How are you? Yeah, I took the morning off to come in and speak with you.

A: Good. So, I read the email you sent me, but maybe we should just review the situation. Why don't you tell me what's going on.

B: Sure. Here's the situation. Around ten months ago, we-my wife and I-we hired a company... a small construction company to remodel our bathroom. You know, they put in a new floor, new walls, and a new shower. Basically, they made our old bathroom look brand new."

A: OK.

B: So, we were happy with the work, at first. But once our family started using the shower, we noticed that it was leaking water. Water was coming out onto the floor.

A: So, did you call the company back in to repair it?

B: Sure. Of course. They came back in and fixed it... or so we thought. They did some work on it, but it still continued to leak. So...

A: One second. What's the name of this construction company?



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Answers: 1. a

2. a

3. b

Project 8

A: Today, the islands of Hawaii are a popular tourist destination. Visitors from the United States, Europe, and all over the world come here for the beautiful weather, the perfect beaches, and the fascinating culture. Americans come to Hawaii for honeymoons and exotic destinations. But many people forget that Hawaii is part of the United States. It became the 50th state in 1959.

However, Hawaii doesn't look or feel like part of the United States. The people, language, stories, and culture of Hawaii reveal a mysterious history of immigration and settlement. We'll investigate this history tonight.

The first stop on our trip is at the University of Hawaii. Dr. Emily Higgins is an expert on immigration to Hawaii. So, Dr. Higgins, who are the native people of these islands?

B: The one thing we know about native Hawaiians is that they're not really native to Hawaii. They came from somewhere else.

A: Where did they come from?

B: That's an interesting question. The first European to find Hawaii was the famous English explorer, Captain James Cook. He arrived in Hawaii in 1778, and he noticed that the native people were similar to other people he'd seen in the other islands of Polynesia.

Answers: 1. b

2. a

Project 9

A: Hi! are you busy?

B: No, I just finished watching this really interesting documentary on TV about a guy named Clive Wearing. He's a man from England with terrible amnesia.

A: You mean he forgets things?

B: Right. He lost his memory. He had encephalitis- this virus that destroyed the part of his brain that controls memory. It happened over 20 years ago. Since then, he can't remember anything further back than about 7 seconds.



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A: Really?! He can only remember things for seven seconds? Does he know his name?

B: Yeah, He knows his name and he knows who his wife, Deborah, is. I think he knows that he has kids from his first marriage, but he doesn't recognize them or know their names. He lives at a center for people with brain injuries. It was really amazing, though. He has signs around his room reminding him where he is. And he can't really leave the center because he might get lost or hurt. He has to have someone to care for him all the time.

A: That's so strange, and it's so sad, too. Does he know what happened to him?

B: Kind of. He knows that he was sick, but to him since his memory pretty much erases every seven seconds-every moment feels like his first moment following the illness. So, like, he wakes up in the morning and is excited to be alive. He writes in his journal 7:30, I'm awake for the first time. Then a few minutes later, he has forgotten his previous waking and now has a new feeling of being awake. So, he crosses out the earlier sentence and writes something like, "7:38, hooray! I'm really awake now." And then, he'll cross that out and write, 7:45, now is when I'm truly awake. And over and over.

Answers: 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b

Project 10

A: OK, everyone, if you'd like to come over here to our next exhibit. OK, so we're continuing to learn about the history of the home computer. Now, does anyone recognize this amazing machine? No? Well, anyone who grew up in Britain in the 1980s would immediately recognize this. It's the famous BBC Microcomputer. You've all heard of the BBC, right?

B: Of course, it's the television company in England.

A: Right, the British Broadcasting Corporation, or BBC is Britain's national, state-run television and radio network.

C: So, why did a TV station make a computer?

A: That's a really interesting story. It starts in the early 1980s. BBC television showed a program called The Mighty Micro in which a professor, his name was Dr. Christopher Evans, he predicted the importance of the microcomputer-what we today just call the computer or the personal computer. Now, you have to remember that in 1980, there were



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no computers in homes, in schools, in libraries. Computers were big and expensive, so they still weren't something that a family or a student would go out and buy. But Dr. Evans made a prediction—a guess about the future. He predicted that computers were going to get smaller.

Answers: 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T 9. T

Project 11

A = Teacher

B = Student 1

C = Student 2

A: By now you should be finished reading all of Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*. So, today I want to review the play and focus on one of the characters: Juliet. I think that Juliet really makes this love story interesting and I want to talk about why.

A lot of people think of Shakespeare as an author who wrote novels that people read. But Shakespeare never actually wrote books; he wrote plays meant to be acted. So, as we look at *Romeo and Juliet*, I want you to imagine that the story is performed by actors, not read quietly to yourself. As you know, the story of *Romeo and Juliet* happens in Verona, Italy and is a very old story. Two important families, the Montagues and the Capulets, are enemies. They're very angry with each other. Romeo Montague falls in love with Juliet Capulet. So, from the start, we know that this relationship is going to have some very big problems. And it does. Can anyone give me a quick summary of the story?

B: Well, *Romeo and Juliet* ... they get married ... secretly. And only Romeo and Juliet and their priest know about the wedding. After the wedding, Romeo gets in a fight and kills Juliet's cousin and so he has to leave Verona. Then, Juliet's parents tell her that she has to get married to another man, a guy named Paris. So, the priest and Juliet make a plan.

Answers: 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T
7. F 8. T

Project 12

A: Good afternoon! How can I help you?

B: Hi. My name is Stacey Lloyd, I've been a member of this bank for about five years. I'm interested in opening an investment account here, but I don't know much about investing.



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A: Okay, well I'm the right person to come to. I'm a financial advisor and I help people start investing in stocks, bonds, CDs, mutual funds...

B: I don't even know what half those things are!

A: That's okay. That's what I'm here for. Tell me a little bit about your goals. And then, I can tell you about some of the options.

B: Well, I just got a raise and I want to start saving some money. I want a better place to keep my money than my savings account.

A: OK. So, you already know that your money in your savings account doesn't earn you very much interest. It's very safe, but it's not a good place to grow your money. What are you saving your money for?

B: Well, I know it's a long way off, but I'd like to buy a house one day-maybe in five or ten years.

A: Okay! Now's actually a very good time to begin saving for a big expense like a house. Before we talk about that, do you have any debt-credit cards or loans? Money that you owe?

B: Yeah, I used to spend a lot of money with my credit card. I'm still working on paying it off.

A: That might be the best place to start, then. Almost always, people with credit card debt should pay it off before investing their money in other ways. The interest, that's the amount of money you pay your credit card company for the use of their money, is very high--often 10 or even 20 percent. You really can't invest your money in stocks or bonds and expect to do better than just paying off your credit card.

Answers: A. 1 B. 4 C. 6 D. 2 E. 5 F. 3