前言

要提高听力,必须培养准确感知英语语音、语调的能力,熟练掌握系统的英语基础知识,了解和熟悉相关的文化背景知识。提高听力绝无捷径可走,最根本的方法就是多听多练,只有多听多练才能变"听不懂"为"听得懂",变"被动"为"主动"。但如何提高听力训练的效率,较快地提高听力水平,则是有科学需讲究,有规律可遵循的。

《新编商务英语(第二版)听力教程》旨在通过由浅入深、由易至难渐进式的、科学的听力技能训练,逐步提高学生的"听"的能力。

《新编商务英语听力》在多年的实际教学使用中受到了广泛好评。借这次改版的机会,《新编商务英语(第二版)听力教程》在充分总结多年教学实践经验的基础上对原教材作了进一步完善,使之编排更科学,特点更鲜明,内容更精炼,梯度更合理,形式更生动活泼,以期达到更好的教学效果。

本教材虽然是为商务英语专业的学生而设计和编写的,但也可用作非商务英语专业学生的教材和英语爱好者的自学课本。本书共计4册,总教学课时为240学时,每册60学时。第一、二册以训练学生的基本听力技能为主,为提高其商务英语的听力水平奠定扎实的基础;第三、四册注重提高学生商务英语的实际应用能力。

本书为《新编商务英语(第二版)听力教程》第一册的教学参考书,与 上用书配套使用,内容为各课的录音全文及练习答案。

编 者 2011年11月 于华东师范大学

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Warming-up Exercises

Phonetics

Objective: distinguishing words with similar sounds



You will hear one word read from each group. Circle the letter beside the word you hear. The word will be read to you only once.

1	wheel	2	group		3	clay		4	done
5	scare	6	sad		7	true		8	thesis
9	debt	10	pine		11	skim		12	raid
13	pit	14	form		15	spout		16	here
17	lest	18	hot		19	seeks		20	moss
	Keys								
1	A	2 A	3	D		4	D		5 C
6	C	7 B	8	A		9	В		10 A
11	C	12 D	13	A		14	C		15 B
16	В	17 D	18	C		19	A		20 D



The two words in each group with similar vowels are difficult to distinguish. Listen to a sentence carefully and circle the letter beside the word you hear. The sentence will be read to you twice.

- The apple tastes good.
- 2 That is my father's ship.
- **3** The dog bit the boy on the face.
- Did you see that letter?

- 5 Put your cup over here.
- 6 He has good luck.
- 7 This is a big bill.
- 8 Did you see the man at the door?
- 9 He is said to be leaving.
- 10 He is sending the table to me.
- 11 Someone has bought the old house.
- 12 This box is empty.
- 13 They made the water climb the hills.
- 14 That's a very small hut.
- 15 I like that beautiful lamp.
- 16 His watch was lost yesterday.
- 17 I was unable to catch the bus.
- 18 Where are the caps?
- 19 There is a bag on the floor.
- 20 Now it's your turn.

Keys

1	A	2	В	3	A	4	A	5	A
6	A	7	A	8	A	9	A	10	В
11	В	12	A	13	В	14	A	15	A
16	A	17	В	18	A	19	A	20	В



The two words in each group with similar consonants are difficult to distinguish. Listen to a sentence carefully and circle the letter beside the word you hear. The sentence will be read to you twice. All I need is a map.

These shops are too expensive.

Would you please wash them for me?

Please explain once more about the "catch".

Did you hear that jeep?

""the joking.

""ith a view of the sea.

- 10 He insisted on driving the van.
- 11 Have we got enough boats to cross the river?
- 12 Of course, everybody has two thumbs.
- 13 This tree is very thick.
- 14 The boat was about to sink when he saw it.
- 15 Please pass me the list.
- 16 All you have to do is to collect these papers.
- 17 The flight was awful.
- 18 It wasn't a flea market.
- 19 Don't forget to take your new coat.
- 20 What's wrong with your back?

Keys

1	A	2	A	3	В	4	В	5	A
6	A	7	В	8	В	9	A	10	A
11	A	12	В	13	A	14	A	15	В
16	A	17	В	18	A	19	В	20	В

Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

- 1 Woman: Allow me to introduce myself. I'm Susan Saris, your guide from Shanghai Travel Service.
 - Man: How do you do, Miss Saris? Glad to meet you.
- **2** Man: Who is that man over there?
 - Woman: He is the General Manager of our company. Let me introduce you to each other.
- 3 Man: I'm Mr. Carter, your new bookkeeper.
 - Woman: Welcome to the firm.
- 4 Woman: Oh, Mr. Smith. Would you like me to introduce you to Mr. Li? Mr. Li is in charge of

the foreign department at the Bank of China's head office in Beijing.

Man: I'd be very pleased if you would. In fact, I've got a message for him from Mr. Brown

who came here with a delegation from our Bank last year.

5 Man: Good morning. May I introduce myself? My name's James Taylor and I'm new here.

Woman: Pleased to meet you. I'm Annie White, the assistant to the <u>Personnel Manager</u>.

Welcome to our company.



Listen to the following short conversation twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Woman: Thank you for introducing your manager to me. Would you please spell his name for me?

Man: Sure. W, double O, D-B-U-R-Y.

Question: What is the manager's name?

2 Woman: Tom, I'd like you to meet my sister, Sarah Johnson. Sarah is also in computers—

software development.

Man: Nice to meet you, Sarah. I believe we actually work for the same company

although in different sections.

Question: What do Tom and Sarah have in common?

3 Man: Is your secretary's name Miss Pond or Mrs. Pond?

Woman: Miss. She isn't married. And by the way it's Bond. B as in boy, O-N-D.

Question: What is the secretary's name?

4 Woman: Welcome to Shanghai, president Taylor. I'm Wang Ling, the secretary of the

foreign affairs office from The East Advertising Company.

Man: Oh, nice to meet you, Miss Wang.

Question: What is the man?

5 Man: Could you introduce me to the manager?

Woman: Of course. Mr. King ... Mr. White, let me introduce you to Mr. Peter King, the

new clerk in your department.

Question: What is Mr. White!



B 2 D

4

В

5 B



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions.

(Miss Wang meets Mr. Morrison at the airport. She introduces herself and a leading cadre, Mr. Li.)

Miss Wang: Excuse me, but aren't you Mr. Morrison?

Mr. Morrison: Yes, I'm Tom Morrison.

Miss Wang: My name is Wang, Wang Ying. I'm an interpreter from the Special Economic Zone.

Mr. Morrison: How do you do, Miss Wang?

Miss Wang: How do you do, Mr. Morrison? Mr. Li, deputy director of our Special Economic

Zone has come to meet you. (*to Li*.) This is Mr. Morrison.

(to Morrison.) Mr. Li.

Mr. Morrison

and Mr. Li: (shaking hands) How do you do?

Mr. Li: On behalf of the Special Economic Zone, I welcome you to this city. We've

been looking forward to your visit.

Keys

1 What are they?

Wang Ying: the interpreter

Mr. Li: the deputy director of the Special Economic Zone

Mr. Morrison: a visitor to the Special Economic Zone

2 What are they doing?

Wang Ying and Mr. Li: meet the visitor at the airport Mr. Morrison: has just arrived in the city

D

Listen to the following longer conversation twice and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Mr. Smith: Good morning, Mr. Wright. How are you?

Mr. Wright: Very well, thank you. How are you?

Mr. Smith: Fine, thanks. I don't think you've met my secretary. This is Mr. Wright, who's

come to check our accounts. This is Miss Brown.

Mr. Wright and

Miss Brown: How do you do?

Mr. Wright: You have a very nice office here.

Miss Brown: Yes, it is nice, isn't it? I like working here very much.

(The conversation continues, probably about the weather.)

(two days later)

Mr. Wright: Good afternoon, Miss Brown.

Miss Brown: Good afternoon. How are you today, Mr. Wright?

Mr. Wright: Not too well, I'm afraid. Must have caught a bit of cold, I think.

Miss Brown: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. They say there's a lot of flu about just now. so I expect that's

what it is.

Keys

1 F 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to the question you hear.

(Jack, Tom and Bill are new students. They met in the student lounge of their rooming house.)

Jack: Hi. How are you doing?

Tom: Oh, hi...you're Jack, right?

Jack: That's right. What's your name again?

Tom: Tom. Tom White.

Jack: Tom, this is my roommate Bill.

Tom: Hi, Bill.

Bill: Nice to meet you.

Tom: Where are you from?

Bill: Australia.

Tom: What are you studying now?

Bill: Law. I want to be a lawyer. What about you, Tom?

Tom: I'm doing journalism. But I'm thinking of doing business studying instead.

Jack: Listen, Ton. We're really hungry. Do you want to eat something with us?

Tom: I can't. I have to meet my new roommate Li Ming. He is from China.

Bill: Okay. See you later then. We're up in 302. Stop by anytime.

Tom: Hey, we're on the same floor Room 312.

Questions

1 What does Bill want to be?

2 What is Tom studying now?

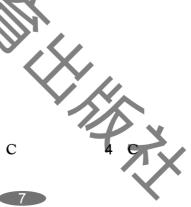
3 What does Tom want to be?

4 Where is Jack living now?

Keys

B 2 B

3 C





Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and choose the correct answer to each question.

In North America, when people greet each other, they generally say, "Hi, how are you?" This is NOT a question but rather a greeting. The expected answer is usually short, for example, "Fine", "OK", "Pretty good", "Not bad". A long, detailed answer or a negative answer would be strange unless you knew the person very well and could tell that the person expected more extensive information. People learning English may think that native speakers are impolite because they do not stop to have a conversation. But "How are you?" should be considered in the same way as "Hello". It's simply a greeting.



Keys

2 В В

C



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Introductions and greetings in all languages have the same purpose: to establish contact with another person, to recognize his or her existence, and to show friendliness.

There are two types of introductions, introducing yourself and introducing someone else.

There are two types of greetings: formal greetings and informal greetings.

If you want to introduce someone else to others, first you have to let others know whom you are. If you want to show your friendliness and politeness to someone who you meet at the first time, you'd better use some formal greetings.

In English-speaking cultures, people who greet one another the first time always shake hands. There is usually a difference between "meet" for a first meeting and "see" for a second and subsequent meeting. "Nice to meet you" is to be used for the first time, while "Glad to see you again" for the subsequent time.

The British do shake hands when first introduced to new people, but they rarely shake hands when parting. In an informal situation you may see social kissing, this is acceptable between men and women and also between women who know each other very well, but it is rare that you will see two British men kissing, even if it is only on the cheek.

KeysFFTTT</l>



Listen to the passage twice and choose the correct answer to each question you hear.

Greetings and introductions are an essential aspect of US culture. We can never overemphasize its importance.

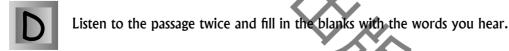
In social situations, a man is traditionally introduced to a woman. However, in the business world introductions are based on a person's rank or position in an organization. The highest-ranking person is introduced to everyone else in order of their position. If you introduce two people of equal rank to each other, introduce the one you know less well to the one you know better. In other situations you may find that a younger person would be introduced to an older person and a man introduced to a woman.

There might be occasions where you will have to introduce yourself. For example, if you are meeting a new colleague or an associate, you might start off by extending your hand and saying "Hello! I am ...". If you have been introduced earlier to someone, do not assume that the person would remember you and be prepared to reintroduce yourself if it should be necessary.

Questions

- 1 Which of the following statements is true?
- 2 What is the general rule for an introduction in social situations?
- 3 What are introductions based on in the business world?
- 4 What might you do first when you have to introduce yourself to a new colleague?

Keys1 A2 B3 C4 B



Saying goodbye at the end of your studies in the US is important to your professors, your advisors, your friends and you. If your name <u>cards</u> were made at the <u>beginning</u> of your stay and

you gave it to your friends whenever you meet them, saying goodbye becomes much easier.

Americans usually <u>expect</u> a thank-you at the end of your stay. So when you <u>depart</u>, it is important to thank those who have been <u>helpful</u> to you. This doesn't require a gift, but a <u>sincere</u> thank-you. You can express your thankfulness in <u>person</u> or by telephone before leaving or with a note <u>shortly</u> after you return to your motherland.



Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

(It's Sunday afternoon. There is a knock at the door. Mrs. Horgan's colleague, Mr. and Mrs. Smith have arrived. Mrs. Horgan lets them in and they greet each other and shake hands.)

Mrs. Horgan: Good afternoon, Mrs. Smith. How are you?

Mrs. Smith: Very well indeed, thank you, and how are you?

Mrs. Horgan: Quite well, thank you. How's your mother, Mrs. Smith? I hear she's not been

very well.

Mrs. Smith: No, she hasn't, but she's much better now.

Mrs. Horgan: I'm glad to hear she's getting better.

(A few minutes later, there's a ring at the door. It's Virginia Coleman, Mrs. Horgan's niece.)

Mrs. Horgan: Excuse me, please. I think that's my niece at the door...Hello, Virginia, my dear!

Miss Coleman: I'm glad to see you. You do look well.

Mrs. Horgan: I don't think you've met each other before. Let me introduce you. This is my

niece, Miss Coleman, Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

Miss Coleman: How do you do?

Mrs. Smith: How do you do?

Mrs. Horgan: And now let's have some coffee. How do you like your coffee, Mrs. Smith?

Mrs. Smith: One lump of sugar and some milk, please. Hike white coffee, but my husband

prefers black coffee.

Mrs. Horgan: Well, how's business, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith: Pretty good, thank you. And <u>how are things with you?</u>

Mr. Horgan: Not too good, I'm afraid.

Mr. Smith: I'm sorry to hear that. I hope things will improve soon.

Mrs. Horgan: Let's hope for the best.



Listen to the passage twice and answer the questions.

My name is Richard Black. I live with my family in New York. We have a big house in the suburbs. I have a sister. She is four years younger than me. My father is an airline pilot. My mother is a nurse. I study business at college.

My friend's name is Maria Hill. She lives alone. She has a small apartment. Her parents live in California. Her father is a lawyer. Her mother is a teacher. She studies accounting at school. She is a good singer and she can play guitar very well. Sometimes she spends her holidays with my family. Sometimes we go to California to visit her parents.

Keys

- 1 Richard Black.
- 2 New York.
- 3 Business.
- 4 His father is an airline pilot, and his mother (is) a nurse.
- 5 Maria Hill.
- 6 No.
- 7 Her father is a lawyer, and her mother (is) a teacher.
- 8 In California
- 9 Accounting.
- 10 Sometimes with Richard's family, and sometimes she goes to California to visit her parents.



Listen to the following passage twice and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

In social situations, a man is traditionally introduced to a woman. However, in the business world introductions are based on a person's rank or position in a company. Whoever is the highest-ranking person is introduced to everyone else in order of their position. If you introduce two people of equal rank to each other, introduce the one you know less well to the one you know better. At the workplace you should remember the 5 commandments.

1 Stand Up — When you are greeting someone, it is better to stand up and offer a greeting

- along with a handshake. Doing so will give the impression that you are giving the person your full attention.
- 2 *Make Eye Contact* Looking someone in the eye will make them perceive you as a good listener.
- 3 *Smile* Smiling sends others a message of acceptance, not to mention the fact that it shows others that you have self-confidence.
- 4 Say Your Name Introduce yourself to others by saying your first and last name. If you suspect that the other person may not remember you, eliminate potential embarrassment by reintroducing yourself: "I'm Jane Doe. We met at ... last year ..."
- 5 *Shake Hands* A handshake is always the preferred method of physically greeting someone. The handshake should be firm enough to display your sense of confidence without breaking the person's hand.

Keys

5 Commandments

- 1 Stand up to give the impression that you are giving the person your full attention.
- 2 Make eye contact to make them perceive you as a good listener.
- 3 <u>Smile</u> to send others a message of <u>acceptance</u> and to show others that you have <u>self</u>-confidence.
- 4 <u>Say your name</u> to introduce yourself to others by saying your <u>first and last</u> name to let other person remember you.
- 5 Shake hands to display your sense of <u>confidence</u>.

Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

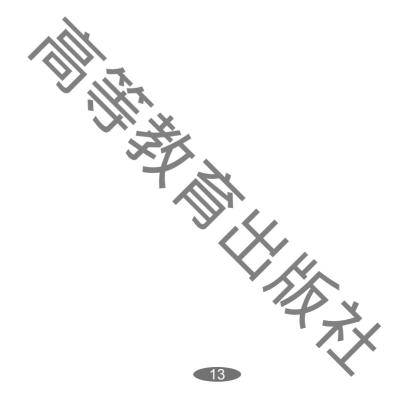
David was a young man who worked in an office in a big city. His hobby was fishing, but he did not often get a chance to practise it.

Then one summer he decided to have a holiday in a beautiful place in the mountains where

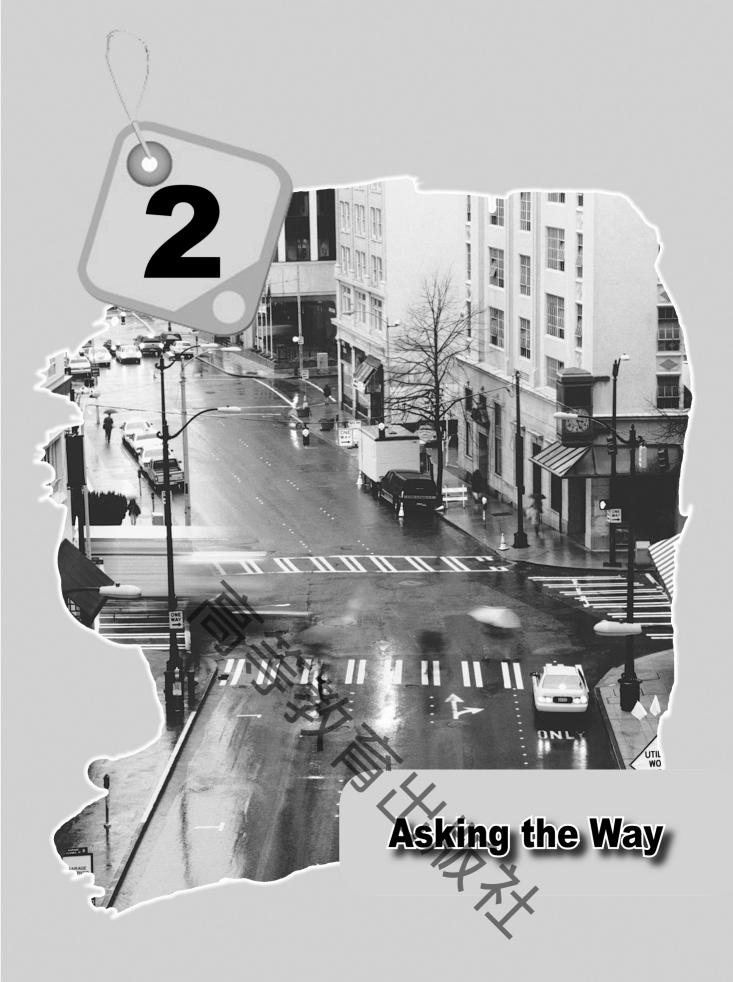
there were a lot of streams. "I ought to be able to have some good fishing there," he said to himself.

The first morning after he arrived, he walked to the nearest stream with his fishing-rod. He saw an old man standing beside the water, so he asked him whether it was a private stream. The old man answered that it was not, so David then said to him, "Well, then it won't be a crime if I catch some fish here, will it?"

"Oh, no," answered the old man, "it won't be a crime, but it will certainly be a miracle."









Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Phonetics

Objective: distinguishing homonyms

A homonym is a word with the same pronunciation as another word, but with a different meaning and spelling.



For each pair of words, you will hear a sentence containing one of them. Circle the letter beside the word you hear. The sentence will be read to you twice.

- 1 She dropped the letter into the <u>mail</u> box.
- 2 There is no other way to get out.
- 3 The hunters searched the woods, but they found only one <u>hare</u>.
- 4 East China <u>Fair</u>, the largest regional trade fair in China, is held from March 5th to 11th each year in Shanghai
- 5 Which team won the football match?
- 6 The airport was in the center of a great plain.
- 7 The opening ceremony of the Grand Hotel will be held here tomorrow.
- 8 Excuse me for my <u>hoarse</u> voice.
- 9 The wind <u>blew</u> off his hat while he was walking in the rain.
- 10 It's your right to vote.
- 11 The boy has completely lost his sight.
- 12 Please don't <u>pour</u> water on the floor.
- 13 She had her farewell party last <u>night</u>.
- 14 The factory is a long \underline{way} off.
- 15 This coat is too dear. Have you anything cheaper?
- 16 This house is for sale.
- 17 The house has a good view of the blue \underline{sea} .

- 18 The child believed that he would grow a long nose if he told a lie.
- 19 Do you believe that they sew all their clothing by hand?
- 20 A dark lane was the scene of the murder.

Keys

1	В	2	В	3	A	4	A	5	A
6	В	7	В	8	A	9	В	10	A
11	A	12	A	13	A	14	A	15	В
16	A	17	A	18	В	19	В	20	В



For each pair of words you will hear a sentence containing one of them. Circle the letter beside the word you hear. The sentence will be read to you twice.

- 1 He was in great pain.
- 2 He's due to arrive tomorrow.
- **3** The spoon was made of steel.
- 4 The dog has a short tail.
- 5 Give me a piece of paper, please.
- 6 Let's have a short <u>break</u>.
- 7 I'll wait for you after class.
- 8 We <u>ate</u> breakfast very late today.
- 9 The old man was too weak to move.
- 10 It's a waste of time.
- 11 Did you meet the new teacher last week?
- 12 At what hour do you usually go to school?
- 13 They <u>flew</u> to Beijing for holidays.
- 14 There's a hole in the wall.
- 15 There's a letter for you on the table.
- 16 Alice knows Tom better than I do.
- 17 The sea is far away from our home.
- 18 She has a maid to help her with the housework.
- 19 Can you tell me the nearest way to the cinema?
- 20 I'd like two of those oil paintings.

Keys

1 A

2 A

3 A

4-B

5 B

6	A	7	A	8	A	9	В	10	В	,
11	В	12	A	13	A	14	A	15	В	,
16	В	17	A	18	A	19	A	20	В	,



Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1 Woman: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the supermarket?

Man: It's not far from here. Take the first turn on the left and then turn right at the

corner.

2 Man: Sorry to trouble you. Could you tell me which is the right way to the station?

Woman: Go straight ahead and turn left at the traffic light. Then walk about 2 blocks, and

you'll see the station on the right.

3 Woman: Would you mind showing me the way to the bank?

Man: Take a right turn at the next corner and go straight for about two minutes.

4 Woman: Excuse me, do you know where the parking is?

Man: The parking area is in the square in front of the main entrance of the hotel.

5 Woman: Pardon me? Could you tell me how to get to the hotel?

Man: Sorry. I can't help you. I'm not familiar with the place.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Man: Could you tell me the best way to get to the No.1 Department Store?

Woman: That's easy. Just walk down Route Eighteen and you'd be there in no time.

Question: What is the best way to get to the No.1 Department Store?

2 Woman: How can I get to the Shopping Center from here?

Man: You can take a bus or a taxi, but it isn't too far. Maybe you'd like to walk.

Question: Is the Shopping Center far away?

3 Woman: Excuse me. Could you please tell me how to get to the park?

Man: There is a park around here?

Question: What does the man mean?

4 Man: Excuse me. Could you please tell me how to get to CitiBank?

Woman: Sure. Go straight for two blocks, then turn left and go on for one block. It's just

at the corner.

Question: How far must the man walk to get to CitiBank?

5 Man: Excuse me. I'm looking for the schoolmaster's office. I thought it was on the

first floor.

Woman: It is. This is the basement. Take the elevator one flight up and turn left.

Question: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

Keys

1 C 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 D



Listen to the longer conversation twice and (1) mark out on the map the places: The Third Street, The West Lake Street, traffic lights, Chinese restaurant (CR), and Hilton Hotel (HH); (2) draw the route to Hilton Hotel from where the two speakers meet.

(Jack is a tourist. Now he is at the corner of The East Hill Street.)

A: Excuse me. I'm a stranger here. Can you tell me how to get to The West Lake Street?

B: Of course. Are you going to the Hilton Hotel?

A: Yes, I am.

B: Well, go up this street and take the first turning on your left at the traffic lights.

A: Is that The West Lake Street?

B: No, that's The Third Street. Go along The Third Street and take the first turning on your right.

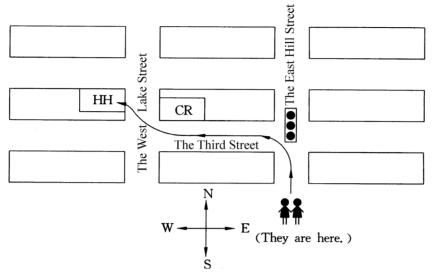
A: First turning on the right. Will that be The West Lake Street?

B: Yes. You'll pass a Chinese restaurant on the corner And Hilton Hotel is on your left. You can't miss it.

A: Thanks for your help.

B: You are welcome.

Keys





Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

Pete: Hello, Laura, this is Pete.

Laura: Hi, Pete. What can I do for you?

Pete: I need directions on how to get to the football stadium.

Laura: Oh, it's very simple. First, go south on Highway 25 for 5 miles until you come to a large restaurant and continue for a few miles more and you will come right to the stadium. There are plenty of signs once you pass the restaurant and they will take you right to the stadium.

Pete: Do you think the stadium will be very crowded?

Laura: Well, the radio announced that all tickets for this game have been sold. That means

you should leave about an hour before the game starts.

Pete: Thank you very much for your help, Laura. I'll take your advice.

Questions

- 1 Why did Pete call Laura?
- 2 How can Pete get to the stadium?
- 3 How did Laura know there would be many people at the stadium?
- 4 What advice did Laura give Pete?

Keys

1 C 2 D

3 D



Listen to the longer conversation twice. Look at the map and follow the directions you hear. Write down the name of each place where Mike goes in the correct place and mark out locations A, B, C, D and E on the map.

[Mike is getting directions to various places in the city. Right now he is at the post office (PO) on Columbus Street.]

Mike: Excuse me. Is there a bank near here?

Man: Sure. It is four or five blocks from here. Walk north on Washington Street to First

Street, turn right. At the second block, turn left and look for the bank on the right

side of Newbury Street. You are at location A.

(Continue to the next place from here.)

Mike: Excuse me, ma'am. Is there a big department store nearby?

Woman: There's one on the corner of Newbury and Third Street. Just walk down Newbury two

blocks and turn left. Then you'll see it on the left. You are at location B.

(Continue to the next place from here.)

Mike: What's the best way to get to King's Books? I hear it's a great bookstore.

Man: Oh, yes. They've got everything. You know how to get to Washington Street?

Mike: I think so. I go out on Third Street and turn right.

Man: Nope. Turn left. On the left corner you'll see a bookstore. You are at location C.

(Continue to the next place from here.)

Mike: Can you recommend a Chinese restaurant near here?

Woman: Sure. Chow's has good Chinese food.

Mike: How do I get here?

Woman: Go up to Second Street. Walk west, cross Washington Street, and the restaurant is on

your left.

Mike: So it's on the left side of the street?

Woman: That's right. You are at location D.

(Continue to the next place from here.)

Mike: Is there a concert in Central Park tonight?

Man: I think so.

Mike: How do I get there?

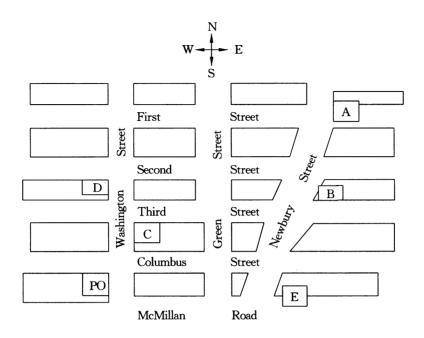
Man: Are you driving?

Mike: No, I'm walking.

Man: Turn right and walk all the way to McMillan Road. Then make a left and go straight a

block or two. The park is on the corner of Newbury and McMillan. You have arrived

at location E. Stop and relax.



Part III



Passages



1. Listen to the passage twice and write in the blanks the words that match the numbers in the map.

It is easy to find your way from the station to our company. When you come out of the station, turn left and walk until you reach the traffic lights. Then turn right and you will be on Jefferson Street. Keep walking until you come to the theater. Just after the theater there is a sign on the right. This is St. John's Street. Our company is about two hundred yards up this street on the left. There is a business center opposite.



Keys

- (1) station
- 2 traffic lights
- 3 Jefferson Stree
- theater

- 5 St. John's Street
- 6 our company
- 7 business center

2. Listen to the passage once again and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

It is easy to find your way from the station to our <u>company</u>. When you come out of the station, turn <u>left</u> and walk until you reach the <u>traffic</u> lights. Then turn right and you <u>will</u> be on Jefferson Street. Keep <u>walking</u> until you come to the <u>theater</u>. Just after the theatre there is a sign <u>on</u> the right. This is St. John's Street. <u>Our</u> company is about two hundred yards <u>up</u> this street on the left. There is a business center opposite.



Listen to the passage twice and choose the answer to each question you hear.

Yesterday the Clarks went on an excursion. Mother was driving so that she could get some practice and Father was sitting beside her. He wasn't always very helpful! "We must get on to the A3," he said. "That's the road which will take us to the south coast." Neither Mother nor Father knew the way to the A3 so they had to stop to ask a policeman.

"Excuse me," Mother said. "Could you please tell me the way to the A3?"

"Yes, Madam," the officer said. "Take the first turning on your right and continue along the road till you come to a cinema. Turn left at the cinema and go straight on. This will bring you to the A3."

"Thank you, officer," Mother said.

Mother drove on, but she didn't turn right. "We're going in the wrong direction," Father cried. "Why didn't you turn right.' If you had turned right back there, we would have come to the A3."

"Oh, be quiet, Jim," Mother said. "That policeman made a mistake. If I had turned right back there, I would have been in serious trouble. It was a one-way street!"

Questions

- 1 What did the Clarks do yesterday?
- 2 Where would the A3 take them?
- **3** Whom did Mother ask the way?
- 4 What should Mother do at the first turning according to the policeman?
- 5 Where should Mother turn left?
- 6 Why didn't Mother turn right at the first turning?

Keys

1 A

2 C

3 A

4 R

6 B



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

One day, when I was walking down the street, a woman came up to me and asked me where she could find a shopping center. I told her there wasn't really a shopping center there. She said that she just wanted to buy a couple of small presents for her children. I thought she might be looking for a toy shop. So I told her that there was one in Brighton Street. But she was a stranger there and didn't know where the street was. So I gave her detailed directions. "Walk down this street. Take the third turning on the left. Then the first right. On the corner there is an electronic goods shop. Turn right at this place and walk down till you get to a clothes shop. And just after that there is your toy shop. There is a school opposite. You can't miss it if you see the clothes shop and the school". The woman repeated my directions to see whether she remembered or not. Then she thanked me and started off in the right direction.



Keys

F 1

2 T 3 F

5 T 6 F



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information.

Margaret went to London to study in a commercial college. She wanted to rent a flat. One day she saw an advertisement in the newspaper which said there was a flat to be rented in Castle Street. So she telephoned the owner to see whether she could go and see it that evening. The line was bad so Margaret couldn't hear clearly. She was told there was a tube station nearby. And after she came out, she had to turn right. The flat was in the second street on the left. It might take her five minutes on foot. There was a bank opposite. Margaret told him that she would arrive there at 7:00 pm.

Keys

- Yes, she was. Because she wanted to rent one.
- In Castle Street.
- By tube. 3
- It was five minutes' walk.
- At 7:00 pm.



Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the passage twice and answer the questions.

If you are a salesman in a strange city, you really need a map to find a place. You need a map, but you still have to ask many questions.

Suppose you are in New York, and you want to visit the Stock Exchange, you may ask: "Could you tell me where the Stock Exchange is?" After you are told that it is on Wall Street, you will ask: "Could you tell me how I can get there?"

Asking the right questions helps you to be able to move around in a strange city.

But if you have to travel a long distance, you can take a bus, the subway, or a taxi. But you may not know how far the place is. There is a story about a Japanese manager in New York. One day he stopped a taxi and said, "Can you take me to the Hilton Hotel?" The taxi driver looked at him with surprise and said: "There it is behind you, you don't need a taxi." He was an honest man.

When you use the subway, watch the stations carefully. You have to get out quickly when the train stops. After only fifteen seconds the train starts moving again. Since the next station is a mile away, if you fail to get off at the right station, you cannot walk back. You will have to take the train or a taxi to get back

Keys

- 1 A map.
- 2 Could you tell me ...?
- 3 On Wall Street.
- 4 Hilton Hotel.
- 5 Yes. Because he told the truth.
- 6 Watch carefully and move quickly.
- 7 Fifteen seconds.
- **8** Take the train or a taxi to get back.





Listen to the conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

(Mr. Clark is going to visit a world fair at Victoria Square, but he doesn't know how to get there.)

Mr. Clark: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Victoria Square?

A passerby: Certainly. Go down Bramley Street to the traffic lights, then turn left to Golden

Street, then take the second turning on your right, you will see the square and the

big clock in the middle of it.

Mr. Clark: Thank you very much. How far is it from here?

A passerby: If you walk, it'll take you ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Clark: Is there a bus?

A passerby: There's sure to be one. But you'd better ask the policeman over there. He'll give

you all the information you want.

Mr. Clark: Thank you.

(to the policeman)

Mr. Clark: Excuse me, officer, is there a bus from here to Victoria Square?

Policeman: Yes, sir, any bus'll take you. There's a bus stop just over there. Ask the conductor

to put you down at Victoria Square.

Mr. Clark: Thank you.

(at the bus stop)

Mr. Clark: Does this bus go to Victoria Square?

Conductor: Yes, sir. Come along, hurry up... Sorry sir, you can't smoke inside... Fares, please.

Mr. Clark: Victoria Square, please ... and will you tell me when we get there?

Conductor: Victoria Square! This is where you get off, sir.

Mr. Clark: Thank you



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to the question you hear.

Alice: Excuse me, I am lost. I'm looking for the Foreign Language Institute.

Henry: You're close; it's just across the lawn. It's the white building over there.

Alice: I see, well, thanks a lot. You've been a big help.

Henry: Excuse me for saying so, but you're not from around here, are you? Are you British or

what?

Alice: Actually I'm Australian. I'm a new student. You're an American, I assume?

Henry: Yes, by the way I'm Henry, Henry White.

Alice: I'm Alice Brown. Nice to meet you.

Henry: So how long have you been in the States, Alice?

Alice: I've been here only a week now. So, what's your major, Henry?

Henry: Economics. What's yours?

Alice: I'm interested in the language learning. I want to be a teacher.

Henry: By the way, do you live in the student dorm?

Alice: No, I have a small apartment near the university. Well, I'm afraid I have to be going.

Thanks for your help. Maybe we'll bump into each other again sometime.

Henry: Could be, it's a small world after all. Nice to meet you, Alice. See you later.

Alice: So long.

Questions

1 Where are the two speakers?

2 What is the relationship between the two speakers?

3 Where does Alice come from?

4 What is Henry's major?

Keys

1 C

2 B

3 D

4 A

Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

"Is this stop Springfield?" an old lady asked the bus driver.

"No, madam," the driver replied.

"Well, please tell me when we get there," she requested.

"I'll do that," promised the driver.

Later, the driver got careless and passed through Springfield before he realized it.

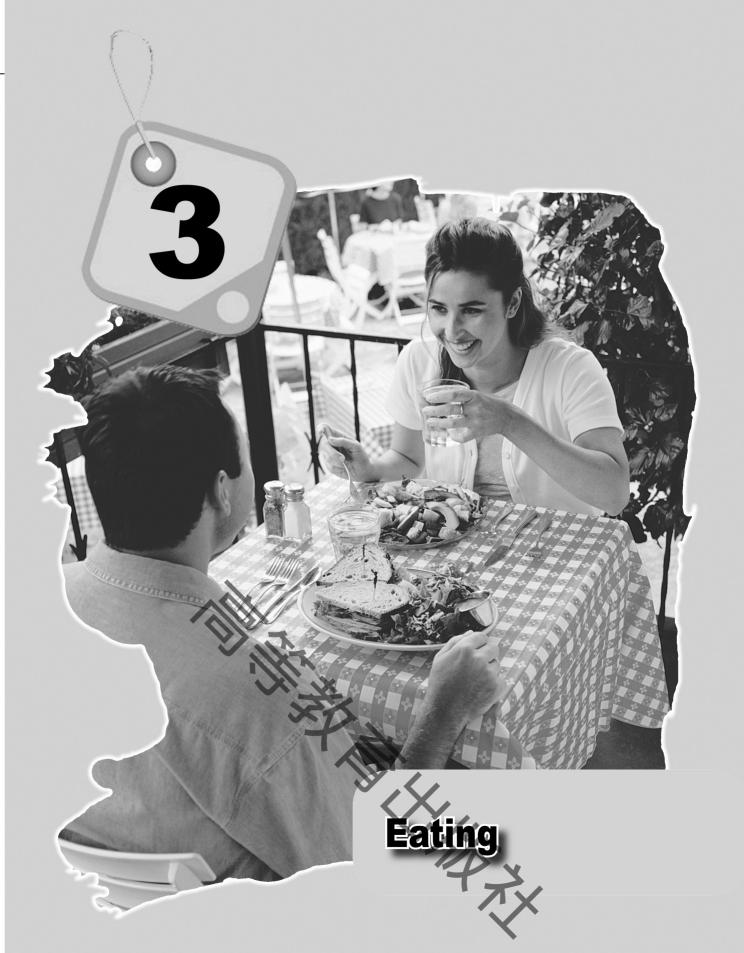
He apologized to the other passengers, turned around, and drove back. Then he said to the old lady: "This is the town where you wanted to get out."

"Who wanted to get out?" she asked.

The driver said, "You did."

"No," she said, "my daughter told me that when I pass through this town, I should take my pills."







Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Phonetics

Objective: distinguishing rhyming words

Two words rhyme when the final stressed vowels of the words are the same. The words do not have to be spelled alike in order to rhyme, but they must be pronounced alike.



Listen carefully and decide which one of the three words in each group rhymes with the word you hear. Circle the letter beside the word you choose. Each word will be read to you only once.

1	bill					2	pick	
3	few	•				4	roared	
5	worth					6	display	
7	dine			-		8	reel	
9	roast				1	10	cheese	
11	won				. 1	12	wish	
13	chop			N. 77	-1	14	tip	
15	scare			361		16	score	
17	mail			7	1	8	mine	
19	parcel					20	much	
						>	7.4	
	Keys						/X/	
1	A	2	C		3	C	4 B 5 C	
6	C	7	В		8	A	. 9 B 10 A	L
11	C	12	C		13	В	14 A 15 B	
16	C	17	C		18	В	19 A 20 A	
							Y	



For each group, you'll hear two words that rhyme with each other. As you listen, write them down in the blanks. Then supply two more words that also rhyme with them.

Group 1	sweet	meat	Group 2	bringing	swinging
Group 3	date	plate	Group 4	spend	friend
Group 5	cat	flat	Group 6	money	funny
Group 7	do	two	Group 8	wood	could
Group 9	gold	hold	Group 10	tall	fall
Group 11	round	crowned	Group 12	shot	hot
Group 13	night	light	Group 14	tea	she
Group 15	flee	free	Group 16	day	tray
Group 17	cheese	peas	Group 18	their	there
Group 19	late	eight	Group 20	flew	threw



Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1 Woman: Would you like to see the menu?

Man: No, thank you. I already know what I want to order.

2 Woman: What would you like for your main course?

Man: Roast beef and fried potatoes.

Woman: Today's special is <u>mushroom</u> and omelet. Would you like to try that?Man: No, thank you. Just bring me a <u>cup</u> of coffee and the <u>check</u>, please.

4 Woman: Shall I bring you your coffee <u>now</u> or would you rather have it after your <u>lunch</u>?

Man: I'd like it now, please.

5 Woman: Will you have a cup of coffee to help you wake up?

Man: A cup of coffee? I'll <u>need</u> three or four!



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Woman: Are you ready to order now?

Man: No, I've just finished. I'm waiting for my change.

Question: What does the man want?

2 Man: What a beautiful cake. Did you bake it?

Woman: No. I had the bakery do it.

Ouestion: What does the woman mean?

3 Man: What happened to my food? I've been sitting here for almost an hour.

Woman: I'm sorry, sir. It must be ready by now.

Question: Where does this conversation take place?

4 Woman: You want another sandwich?

Man: Yeah, I usually eat a lot when I'm nervous.

Question: What does the man mean?

5 Woman: Would you like some hot coffee or tea?

Man: I do like them both, but I'd rather have something cold.

Question: What does the man want to drink?



1 A

2 (

3 A

4 B

5 A



Listen to the following short conversations twice and answer the questions you hear briefly.

1 Man: Waitress! I ordered half an hour ago, but I haven't got my food yet.

Woman: I'll see what happened for you.

Man: Please hurry. We've got a train to catch.

Question: Why did the man complain?

2 Woman: Would you like some wine with your dinner?

Man: May I have the wine list?

Woman: Here you are, sir.

Man: OK, a bottle of beer for me and a glass of red wine for the lady.

Question: What will the man drink?

3 Man: Waitress, could you please come over here?

Woman: Yes, what can I do for you?

Man: This is not the soup I ordered. I wanted tomato soup.

Woman: I'm terribly sorry, sir. I'll change it for you right away.

Question: What kind of soup did the man order?

4 Man: I'd like a hamburger, French fries and coffee.

Woman: Here or to go?
Man: I'll have it here.

Question: Where would the man have his meal?

5 Man: Can you bring me the check, please?

Woman: Certainly, sir.

Man: I think there has been a mistake.

Woman: I'm sorry, sir. What seems to be the trouble?

Man: I think you have overcharged me.Woman: I'm sorry, sir. I'll check it for you.Question: Why did the man complain?

Keys

1 Because he hasn't got the food he ordered half an hour ago.

- 2 Beer.
- 3 Tomato soup.
- 4 At the restaurant.
- 5 Because he thought he was overcharged.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

Man: Would you like a cup of coffee

Woman: Yes. That would be good.

Man: Cream and sugar?

Woman: Yes, please.

Man: Oh, no.

Woman: What's the matter?

Man: This machine is out of order.
Woman: Did you lose your money?

Man: I sure did.

Woman: You ought to complain. These machines are always out of order.

Man: Well, I still want a cup of coffee, don't you?

Woman: Let's go to the restaurant at the Student Center.

I don't know. The last time I was there, it was so crowded that I had to wait in line for Man:

almost an hour.

Woman: Really? Let's go somewhere else then. I can't wait too long because I have a test at

three o'clock.

Man: Okay. Let's go to the library. There's another machine downstairs by the telephones.

Questions

- Where were the two speakers?
- 2 Why did the man complain?
- 3 Why couldn't they get what they wanted?
- 4 Why did they decide to go to the library?
- Why didn't they go to the restaurant at the Student Center? 5

Keys

D 2 C 3 C 4 D 5 C



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Waitress: Good evening. Do you have a reservation?

Li: Yes. The reservation is under Li.

Very good, Mr. Li. Do you prefer smoking or non-smoking seating? Waitress:

Non-smoking, please. Li:

Waitress: If you follow me, I will show you to your table.

Li: Thank you.

You're welcome. Waitress:

Here we are. This is the menu. Are you ready to order now? Waitress:

Li: Sorry. I haven't decided yet. Could you please wait a little longer?

Waitress: No problem.

(ten minutes later)

Waitress: Do you want to order now?

Err, yes. I would like the beef steak. Li:

Waitress: How would you like your meat cooked?

Li: Rare, please.

Waitress: Would you like a side salad?

Li: No.

Waitress: Anything else to drink?
Li: Yes. A glass of red wine.

Waitress: What would you like <u>afterwards</u>?
Li: I'd like some fruit if you have any.





Passages



Listen to the passage twice and rearrange the sentences in the correct order according to the information you get.

If you are in a hurry and you want to have a quick meal, there is no better place than a self-service restaurant. You go into the restaurant, pick up a tray, knife, fork, and spoon and queue at a counter where the food is on display. You pick out what you want and put it on your tray, which you have to push along a special rack till you reach the cashier. The cashier will give you your bill. After paying, you take your tray to any table you like. You can sit alone or with another customer. You can have a good meal in ten minutes. And — as there is no waiter — you don't have to give a tip.



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

At the restaurant, John and I had a waiter who was new on the job. Ten <u>minutes</u> after he took our order, he <u>returned</u> to say that what we had ordered was no longer <u>available</u>. We made another selection, but my choice was sold out. So we ordered a third time.

Twenty-five minutes <u>later</u>, the waiter appeared, looking nervous. "I forgot to put your orders in," he said.

Since we weren't in a hurry, we told him that we still wanted our meals and we would wait. Our food soon arrived and everything was fine. In the end, when we got the check, we laughed at the note the waiter had written, "Please come back. I don't work every night."



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the form with the information you get.

Peter and Maria were commercial representatives of a company. One day after they had signed a contract with a client, they went out for dinner together to celebrate at a restaurant. A waiter came up to them and asked if they were ready to order. Maria wanted to have prawn cocktail and Peter wanted the trout. For the main course, Maria wanted a salad while Peter ordered chicken. As for wine, Maria liked white wine and the waiter suggested a nice Greek wine named Santa Helena. So Peter ordered a glass of Santa Helena for Maria and beer for himself. Neither Peter nor Maria liked desserts, but they ordered two coffees.



Keys

	Maria	Peter
starter	prawn cocktail	trout
main course	<u>salad</u>	<u>chicken</u>
wine	a glass of white wine	<u>beer</u>
dessert	none	none
beverage	coffee	<u>coffee</u>



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you get.

Why are fast-food restaurants so popular? In my own opinion, there are two reasons. One is the speed, the other is the price. In our modern society, people's time is valuable. We usually have only thirty minutes for lunch. So we don't want to waste a lot of time eating or preparing food. In a fast-food restaurant, the service is fast. We can order what we want, take it to whichever table we like, eat it and be finished in no more than twenty minutes. The second thing that attracts us is the price. They are relatively inexpensive As there are so many meals sold every day, costs are kept low. It is said that there are over 3.5 billion hamburgers sold every year in the US alone!

- Keys
- 1 There are two reasons: the speed and the price.
- 2 Only thirty minutes.
- 3 Within twenty minutes.
- 4 Because there are so many meals sold every day, and the costs are kept low.
- 5 Over 3.5 billion.



Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

(Mr. Jones has finished attending a conference and he's now at a restaurant.)

Mr. Jones: Waiter!

Waiter: Yes, sir. May I take your order now?

Mr. Jones: Yes. I'd like a vegetable soup, a grilled steak with baked potatoes and peas.

Waiter: Would you like something to drink, sir?

Mr. Jones: Have you got Italian wine?

Waiter: No, I'm sorry, sir. We haven't got any Italian wine. We've got some French wine.

Mr. Jones: OK, a glass of French wine, please.

Waiter: What sweet would you like?

Mr. Jones: Ice cream, please.

...

Mr. Jones: Waiter! The bill, please.

Waiter: Very good, sir.

Mr. Jones: Here you are. Keep the change

Waiter: Thank you very much, sir.



Listen to the passage twice and answer the questions

Food is national and international. People like their own national dishes and a variety of

foreign ones. You can find Chinese, French, Italian restaurants in any large cities. But in every country you will find rice, potatoes, eggs, bread, soup, meat, fish, vegetables, milk, fruit, and other basic foods. They are prepared differently in China, France, Mexico, Italy, and in all the other countries, for people prefer different tastes: sweet, salty, sour, hot, bitter. And the food is also cooked in different ways: boiling, baking, frying, roasting, and so on.

People in different countries also prefer something different to drink. They drink tea in China and England, and wine in France. Americans prefer Coca-Cola or milk. German beer is now completely international.

For young people, everywhere the favorite dishes are hamburger and French fries, ice cream and cake, hot dog and fried chicken.

Keys

- 1 Rice, potatoes, eggs, bread, soup, meat, fish, vegetables, milk, fruit, etc.
- 2 Because people prefer different tastes.
- 3 In different ways: boiling, baking, frying, roasting, and so on.
- 4 They drink beer.
- 5 Hamburger and French fries, ice cream and cake, hot dog and fried chicken.



Listen to the following passage twice and answer the questions.

There are a growing number of fast food restaurants in this country. You can find McDonald's, Wendy's and Kentucky Fried Chicken in almost every corner of the United States. Still if you want a hamburger, hotdogs or fried chips, you can also go to those refreshment stands or snack bars. You can find those stands everywhere, parks, theater entrance, airport, bus stops, railway station, etc. If you want Iralian food, you can buy it at a pizza stand. It's easy to find those stands.

Fast food is cheap, convenient and to many of us it tastes good. If you are eating out, a fast food restaurant is often the cheapest option. But unfortunately fast food is not healthy. Eating just one fast food meal can pack enough calories, sodium and fat for an entire day or more. It is reported in the US, unhealthy eating is cited as the second biggest killer after smoking.

Keys

- 1 McDonald's, Wendy's, Kentucky Fried Chicken, refreshment stands and snack bars.
- 2 Everywhere: parks, theater entrance, airport, bus stops, railway station, etc.
- 3 Cheap, convenient and tasteful.
- 4 There can be more calories, sodium and fat.



Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

One morning, Mrs. Perry said to her husband, "Jack, there's a meeting of our ladies' club at Mrs. Young's house at lunch time today, and I want to go to it. I'll leave you some food for your lunch. Is that all right?"

"Oh, yes," her husband answered, "that's quite all right. What are you going to leave for my lunch?"

"This tin of fish," Mrs. Perry said. "And there are some cold, boiled potatoes and some beans here, too."

"Good," Mr. Perry answered. "I'll have a good lunch."

So Mrs. Perry went to her meeting. All the ladies had lunch at Mrs. Young's house, and at three o'clock Mrs. Perry came home.

"Was your fish nice, Jack?" she asked.

"Yes, but my feet are hurting," he answered.

"Why are they hurting?" Mrs. Perry asked.

"Well, the words on the tin were, Open tin and stand in hot water for five minutes'."









Part I



Warming-up Exercises

English Letters

Objective: identifying English letters

If someone doesn't understand the letter you say, give a word for reference.

For example: "I said A, as in apple," or "I said M, as in mother."



Listen carefully and write down the letters and the words you hear. The letters and the words will be read to you only once.

1	$\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ as in apple.	2	$\mathbf{\underline{B}}$ as in boy.	3	$\underline{\mathbf{C}}$ as in candy.	4	$\underline{\mathbf{D}}$ as in $\underline{\mathrm{door}}$.
5	$\underline{\mathbf{E}}$ as in $\underline{\mathbf{eat}}$.	6	$\underline{\mathbf{F}}$ as in <u>father</u> .	7	$\underline{\mathbf{G}}$ as in girl.	8	$\underline{\mathbf{H}}$ as in $\underline{\mathrm{help}}$.
9	$\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ as in $\underline{\mathrm{ice}}$ cream.	10	$\underline{\mathbf{J}}$ as in judge.	11	$\underline{\mathbf{K}}$ as in $\underline{\mathrm{kick}}$.	12	$\underline{\mathbf{L}}$ as in $\underline{\mathrm{look}}$.
13	$\underline{\mathbf{M}}$ as in mother.	14	$\underline{\mathbf{N}}$ as in $\underline{\mathbf{no}}$.	15	$\underline{\mathbf{O}}$ as in $\underline{\mathrm{old}}$.	16	${f P}$ as in play.
17	Q as in quick.	18	$\underline{\mathbf{R}}$ as in $\underline{\mathrm{run}}$.	19	$\underline{\mathbf{S}}$ as in stop.	20	$\underline{\mathbf{T}}$ as in $\underline{\mathrm{ten}}$.
21	$\underline{\mathbf{U}}$ as in <u>usual</u> .	22	$\underline{\mathbf{V}}$ as in very.	23	$\underline{\mathbf{W}}$ as in word.	24	$\underline{\mathbf{X}}$ as in $\underline{\mathbf{X}}$ -ray.
25	Y as in yes.	26	Z as in zoo.				



Listen carefully and choose A, B or C for the letters you hear to complete the following sentences. The sentences will be read to you only once.

- 1 She visited <u>GM</u> yesterday afternoon.
- 2 He studied engineering at MIT.
- 3 She works for NBC.
- 4 There was an <u>OAS</u> meeting.
- 5 SAS is a Scandinavian airline.
- 6 Mr. Woodcock is the president of the <u>UAW</u>.
- 7 He's going to <u>UCLA</u> this fall.

- 8 She met Mary at the USIS office in Athens.
- **9** The USA is in North America.
- 10 He gave a talk at the YMCA.

Keys

1	В	2 C	3 A	4 A	5	C
6	В	7 A	8 C	9 B	10	В



Listen carefully to the names of persons and write them down as quickly as you can.

- 1 Smith, S-M-I-T-H 2 Johnson, J-O-H-N-S-O-N
 - Williams, W-I-L-L-I-A-M-S 4 Brown, B-R-O-W-N
 - Miller, M-I-L-L-E-R 6 Jones, J-O-N-E-S
- 7 Davis, D-A-V-I-S 8 Wilson, W-I-L-S-O-N
 - Anderson, A-N-D-E-R-S-O-N 10 Taylor, T-A-Y-L-O-R
- **11** Thomas, T-H-O-M-A-S **12** Moore, M-O-O-R-E
- 13 White, W-H-I-T-E 14 Marxwell, M-A-R-X-W-E-L-L
- 15 Thompson, T-H-O-M-P-S-O-N 16 Martin, M-A-R-T-I-N
- **17** Edward, E-D-W-A-R-D **18** Steven, S-T-E-V-E-N
- 19 Elizabeth, E-L-I-Z-A-B-E-T-H 20 Franklin, F-R-A-N-K-L-I-N

Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1 Woman: Good morning, what can I do for you?

Man: I'd like to see that <u>brown</u> jacket you have in the <u>window</u>, please.

2 Woman: How about this one?

Man: I like the design, but don't particularly care for the color. Do you have that in

other colors, too?

3 Man: I'd like five rolls, a pound of cookies, and a birthday cake.

Woman: Do you want the cake decorated?

4 Man: Can you offer me something cheaper?

Woman: Well, let me see. What price range do you have in mind?

5 Man: Can I help you? Maybe you'd like this hat. It's the latest fashion.

Woman: It's really pretty. But I'll just look around a bit first. Thank you all the same.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Woman: What do you think of this pair of black gloves, sir? They are made of fine Italian

leather.

Man: Actually, I prefer the woolen ones in white.

Question: Which gloves did the man prefer?

2 Man: The pants are \$40 and the shirt is \$36.

Woman: Here's one hundred-dollar bill.

Question: How much change will the woman get?

3 Woman: Do you have another color for this dress over there? Pink is what I like.

Man: No problem. We have that color.

Question: What did the woman want to buy?

4 Woman: These are very nice shirts. How much are they?

Man: 25 dollars each. For two, 40 dollars. They are on sale today.

Question: How much does one shirt cost?

5 Woman: Would you like to try on that jacket, sir?

Man: Thank you, but I think I'll look further. That color doesn't suit me.

Question: What will the customer do next?



1 C 2 B 3 C 4 B 5 C



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

Man: I can't believe it. Today I went shopping at the store near my house instead of my

usual store, and the prices were fantastic!

Woman: Is it one of those no-frills stores?

Man: No, they just had some good sales, and the produce looked better than it has

recently at my regular store.

Woman: What kinds of things were on sale?

Man: I got a dozen large eggs for \$1.5, beer for \$1.69, tuna fish for \$1.7, and vegetable for

58c. I bought a lot of food for less than \$50.

Woman: Where is this store? I might try it too.

Man: It's the one on the corner of 16th Avenue and Main Street.

Questions

1 Which of the following items did the man NOT buy?

2 What was one advantage of this store over his regular store?

3 How much money did the man spend this time?

4 Where did the man go shopping today?

Keys

1 D

2 B

3 B

4 C



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions.

Woman: Good afternoon. Is there anything I can do for you?

Man: Yes. I'd like to see some T-shirts like the one I'm wearing.

Woman: What size do you want?

Man: Size 36.

Woman: Would you like the same color, more or less?

Man: Yes, the same color.

Woman: This is your size, sir.

Man: How much is this?

Woman: It's 85 yuan.

Man: All right. I'll take this. Here's my Visa Card.

Woman: Thank you very much. Anything else do you want?

Man: I'd like to buy a pair of socks, size 9.

Woman: What kind are you looking for?

Man: Cotton socks, dark blue, please.

Woman: Will this do, sir?

Man: Do you have any better ones?

Woman: I'm sorry, but this is all we have at the moment.

Man: In that case, I don't want any right now. Let me look around first, thank you.

Woman: That's OK.

Questions

1 What does the man want to buy first?

- **2** What is the size?
- 3 How much is it?
- 4 What else does the man want to buy?
- 5 What kind of socks does he want?
- 6 What color does he want?
- 7 What is the size of the socks?
- 8 How much money did the man spend that afternoon in the shop?

Keys

- 1 A T-shirt.
- 2 Size 36.
- 3 85 yuan.
- 4 A pair of socks.
- 5 Cotton ones.
- 6 Dark blue.
- 7 Size 9.
- 8 85 yuan.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Shop assistant: Can I help you?

Woman: Yes, I bought a hat here vesterday for my daughter. But she doesn't like the

color.

Shop assistant: I see. Do you have the receipt with you?

Woman: Yes, here it is.

Shop assistant: OK, we'll be happy to exchange it for you. What color does she like?

Woman: She likes the purple one.

Shop assistant: Oh, let me see. There's no purple one left. Would you like to choose a

different color? There are red, orange, blue and black ones.

Woman: Oh, now what will I do? You don't have any other colors? Maybe she would

like to have a pink one.

Shop assistant: Yes, we have pink hats, but not the same design. Do you like to choose one?

Woman: No, I don't think so. I'd like to have my money back and try to find one in

another shop.

Shop assistant: OK. You could go to the store on the 2nd Street. Maybe you could find one

there.

Woman: Thank you for your help. I'll see if the store you recommended has what I

want.

Keys

1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T

Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and decide what was on Mrs. Smith's shopping list. Put a tick (\(\chi\)) before the item.

One day, when Mrs. Smith got up and made breakfast for her family, she found there were little butter and cheese, little sugar and flour at home. So she decided to do some shopping. But before she went out, she first made a shopping list.

At the grocer's, she looked at her shopping list.

"I want some sugar, some flour and a packet of tea."

"Sugar, flour, and tea," the grocer said and put them on the counter. "Is that all, Mrs. Smith?"

"I also want some butter and cheese, and a packet of biscuits

"Butter and cheese, biscuits. Anything else?"

"And a tin of tomato sauce," said Mrs. Smith.

- "I'm sorry, we haven't any tomato sauce," said the grocer.
- "What are those tins on that shelf?" Mrs. Smith asked.
- "They are tins of tomatoes. Do you want one?"
- "No, thanks."
- "Is that all, Mrs. Smith?"
- "Yes, thank you. Please send them to my house. Oh, by the way, I want a dozen eggs, but don't send them. I'll carry them myself."
 - "We can send them too."
 - "No, thanks," said Mrs. Smith. "Your delivery boy is very careless. He dropped my eggs last time."

Keys (√) butter () bread (√) biscuits (√) sugar (√) salt (√) tea (√) cheese (√) flour (√) tomato sauce (√) eggs () coffee



Listen to the passage twice and choose the correct answer to each question.

A supermarket must by definition have a minimum selling area of 186 m^2 and at least 3 checkouts. They are often situated on the edge of a town by a main road or motorway and provide a large car park for customers.

They are mostly self-service and sell a range of goods including groceries, clothing, electrical goods, etc. However, their main selling items are food and drink.

A supermarket is organized into aisles and goods are displayed on shelves. Some supermarkets have counters where fresh produce is displayed, for example, a cheese counter or meat or fish counter.

Prices are generally low and there tends to be a large variety. Tescos, Sainsburys and Asda are three of the largest supermarkets in the UK. One of the new concepts in supermarkets is the customer loyalty card. A customer loyalty card allows the customer to collect reward points for every pound they spend. These points will allow customers to have an amount of money taken off goods they buy in the future.



2 C

3 B

4 B

5 A



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

The relationship between the shop assistant and the customer should be <u>friendly</u>. Politeness is required of both <u>assistants</u> and customers. The shop assistants should <u>try</u> their best to find the <u>article</u> which will meet the <u>needs</u> of the customers. On the <u>part</u> of the customer, "Please" should be used with <u>request</u> and "Thank you" said when the assistant complies. When the customer has <u>brought</u> a lot of trouble to the assistant, he <u>may</u> say "I'm sorry to bring you so much <u>trouble</u>." And the assistant may say "Never <u>mind</u>" or "That's all right." When the customer decides <u>against</u> any one of the articles after <u>looking</u> at quite a number of them, the shop assistant should not be <u>angry</u>, because it's his or her duty to <u>serve</u> the customer. Offensive language should be <u>strictly</u> guarded against on either <u>side</u>. Thus, both assistants and customers will work and buy in a warm relaxed atmosphere.



Listen to the passage twice and complete the table with the information you get.

A woman was looking for a CD player on sale in a shop. A shop assistant came up to her. When he knew what the woman was looking for, he recommended a Sincosound, which was stereo and on sale for only \$99.89. But the woman thought it was too expensive. In fact, she didn't want to spend more than \$78. So the man offered a Jeinwood, which was a very good CD player and also stereo. But the woman considered it was too heavy and she really wanted a smaller one. The man asked her to have a look at the little Sonic Walkman. The sound of it was quite good. People could put on the little headphones and carry it anywhere. The woman didn't want to take it since she wanted one which she was able to listen to at home with her kids. Then the man suggested a Littlenote with a price of \$59.70. Though the size and the price were quite good, she still didn't want it because it was not a stereo. Suddenly the man found that the Supersound might be just what the woman was looking for, since it was a stereo and on sale for only \$77.99. The woman was quite satisfied with it. However, when she decided to pay for it, she found she had forgotten to bring her checkbook with her. In the end, she asked the shop assistant to hold it for her until the next day.



Туре	The shop assistant's opinion	The woman's opinion
Sincosound	It's stereo. It's on sale for only \$99.89.	It's expensive.
Jeinwood	It's also stereo.	It looks heavy.

(Continued)

Туре	The shop assistant's opinion	The woman's opinion
Sonic Walkman	The sound is quite good. People can put on the little headphones and carry it anywhere.	I want to be able to listen to it at home with my kids.
Littlenote	It's <u>\$59.70</u> . That's a good price.	It's about the size I'm looking for, but it's not stereo.
Supersound	It's on sale for only \$77.99. It's stereo.	It's satisfying.



Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the following dialogue twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

(Mary is in a department store. She is going to Australia to do a market research, so she wants to buy a pair of shoes and a dress.)

Assistant: What can I do for you, madam?

Mary: I want to buy a pair of shoes.

Assistant: What kind of shoes do you want, madam?

Mary: I want a pair of strong walking-shoes with low heels.

Assistant: What kind of material do you prefer?

Mary: I think <u>calf</u> would be best.

Assistant: Here's one pair about your size. Try them on. How do they feel?

Mary: They fit well. How much are they

Assistant: \$69.99.

Mary: Well, I'll take them. And could you tell me where the dress counter is?

Assistant: It's on the third floor.

(At the dress counter, Mary is looking at a dress.)

Mary: I like the style, but I don't care for the color, and it's a bit larger for me.

Assistant: What about the blue one?

Mary: Yes, that's better, but isn't it rather long?

Assistant: Yes, if you want it, we'll shorten that for you one inch or two immediately.

Mary: How much is it?

Assistant: \$89.95.

Mary: Mm, it's quite expensive, but I like the color. Could you shorten it for me now?

Assistant: Sure.



Listen to the dialogue twice and answer the questions.

(At a greengrocer's, a woman is buying some vegetables and fruits.)

Greengrocer: Can I help you, madam?

Woman: I'd like a kilo of potatoes, half a kilo of carrots, a big cabbage, and a kilo of tomatoes.

Greengrocer: Here you are. A kilo of potatoes, half a kilo of carrots, a big cabbage, and a kilo

of tomatoes. Anything else? The apples are sweet and cheap these days.

Woman: OK, give me five apples and two mangos.

Greengrocer: The mangos are very fresh. One dollar each for the small ones.

Woman: It looks too small.

Greengrocer: What about this one?

Woman: Yes, I'll take this one.

Greengrocer: That'll be one dollar fifty for the mango. Fifteen dollars seventy-six all together.



- 1 A kilo of potatoes, half a kilo of carrots and a kilo of tomatoes.
- 2 The apples.
- 3 Two.
- 4 One dollar fifty.
- 5 Four dollars twenty-four.



Listen to the following mini-talk twice and choose the right answer to the question you hear.

The First Department Store in the North Shopping Center invites you to a winter clearance sale. Check these bargain prices: men's suits regularly one-hundred eighty dollars, now only one-fifty; sport coats regularly one-twenty, now just eighty dollars.

In the ladies department, better dresses have been reduced to prices as low as half price and some lower. New merchandise has been added, and the selection in sizes eight through sixteen is outstanding.

This is the greatest clearance sale that the First Department Store has ever had. Thousands of items of winter clothing are on sale.

Shop in the First Department Store in the North Shopping Center and save. Open until six Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Open until nine Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Closed all day on Sundays.

Come to the First Department Store's winter clearance sale today. Bank Americard and Visa welcome.

Questions

- 1 Which of the following items is mentioned in the winter clearance sale?
- 2 How much is the sale price of the one-hundred-eighty-dollar men's suits?
- 3 When does the store open until six?
- 4 When does the store close on Mondays?

Keys

1 B

2 D

3 B

4 B

Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

Mary's mother was nearly seventy, and Mary and her husband wanted to give the old lady a nice birthday present. She liked drinking tea, so Mary ordered an electric machine which made the tea and then woke you up in the morning. She wrapped it up in pretty paper and brought it to her mother on her birthday. Then her mother opened the package. Mary showed her how to use it.

"Before you go to bed, put the tea in the pot and the water in the kettle," she explained to the

old lady, "and don't forget to switch the electricity on. Then, when you wake up in the morning, your tea will be ready."

After a few days, Mary's mother rang up and said, "Perhaps I'm rather silly, but there's one thing I'm confused about: why do I have to go to bed and make the tea!"







Telephone



Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Direction and Position

Objective: getting familiar with words and phrases of directions and positions



Listen carefully and fill in the spaces with the words for compass directions.

- 1 Which number represents "North"? Write "North" on the correct line.
- 2 Which number represents "South"? Write "South" on the correct line.
- 3 Which number represents "East"? Write "East" on the correct line.
- 4 Which number represents "West"? Write "West" on the correct line.
- 5 Which number represents "Southeast"? Write "Southeast" on the correct line.
- 6 Which number represents "Northwest"? Write "Northwest" on the correct line.
- 7 Which number represents "Northeast"? Write "Northeast" on the correct line.
- 8 Which number represents "Southwest"? Write "Southwest" on the correct line.



Keys

1 North

2 Northeas

3 <u>East</u>

4 Southeast

5 South

6 Southwest

7 West

8 <u>Northwest</u>



Listen carefully and fill in the squares with the words of flat positions.

Notice the words "upper right" have been placed in the upper right-hand square.

Now, find the upper left-hand square and write the words "upper left".

Find the lower right-hand square and write "lower right"

Find the lower left-hand square and write "lower left".

Find the middle square and write "mid-central".

Next, find the upper central and lower central squares and write "upper central" and "lower

central".

Last, write "middle left" and "middle right" in the correct squares.

Notice that each position except "mid-central" has an opposite position.

Keys

1 upper left	2 upper central	3 upper right
4 middle left	5 <u>mid-central</u>	6 middle right
7 <u>lower left</u>	8 lower central	9 <u>lower right</u>



Listen carefully and write down the words for horizontal rows (lines) on the correct lines.

No.1 is the top line. Write the phrase "the top" on this line.

No.7 is the bottom line. Write "the bottom" on this line.

No.4 is the middle line. Write "the middle".

No.2 is the 2nd line from the top. Write "the 2nd from the top".

No.6 is the 2nd line from the bottom. Write "the 2nd from the bottom".

No.3 is the 3rd from the top. Write "the 3rd from the top".

Last, write "the 3rd from the bottom"

Keys

- 1 the top
- 2 the 2nd from the top
- 3 the 3rd from the top
- 4 the middle
- 5 the 3rd from the bottom
- 6 the 2nd from the bottom
- 7 the bottom





Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1 Man: Hello. David Black speaking. May I have a word with Jane?

Woman: I'll just <u>see</u> if she's in.

2 Woman: Hello. Is Alice there, please?

Man: Sorry, she's out. Shall I ask her to ring you when she gets in?

3 Man: Can I speak to Dick, please?

Woman: Hang on a moment.

4 Man: Operator, I have been trying to make a call for over an hour, and I keep getting a

busy signal.

Woman: Give me the number and I'll try it for you.

5 Man: I'd like to speak to Mr. Smith, please.

Woman: I'm sorry, but Mr. Smith's tired up at the moment. He's on another line. Can I

take a message, or would you like to hold for a moment?



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Man: Operator, we've been cut off. Would you please help me get my party again?

Woman: I'll try to connect you again with that area code.

Question: What is the man's problem?

2 Man: Operator, I'd like the number of a Mr. Jordan.

Woman: There's a George Jordan on Smith Road, and a Henry Jordan on Green Road.

Man: I know he lives on Green Road.

Woman: That number is 9744276.

Question: What's the name of the man the speaker wishes to call?

3 Woman: Hello. Mr. Jones. This is Betty Smith. May I speak to my husband?

Man: John is in the lab now, Betty. And then he's going to eat lunch. I'll tell him to

call you at home.

Question: Where is the woman's husband?

4 Man: Is this 6825661? I'm trying to reach the guest house.

Woman: I'm sorry. You must have the wrong number. This is a private residence.

Question: What are the two speakers doing?
Man: May I speak to Jason Daniels, please?
Woman: Nobody by that name works here.

Question: What do we learn from this conversation?

Keys

1 D 2 C 3 A 4 A 5 B



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the missing words in the telephone message.

Nurse: Can I speak to Mrs. Smith, please?

Girl: I'm afraid she's out.

Nurse: Well, it's rather urgent. Could you ask her to ring me the moment she comes in? Well, I'm not sure if I'll be in when she comes back. Can you leave a message?

Nurse: Yes, all right. Would you tell Mrs. Smith to contact Concord Hospital immediately

when she comes back? There's been an accident on the underground and her daughter's been slightly hurt. It's nothing serious, only a twisted ankle. I expect she'll see it reported in the evening paper, but in any case, would you please tell her not to

worry, her daughter's quite all right.

Girl: Yes, of course. I'll tell her as soon as she gets home, and if I have to go out before that, I'

ll leave an urgent message by the telephone. Concord Hospital, you said? What's the

number, please?

Nurse: 6234-6521.

Girl: 6234-6521. Thank you very much. I'll make sure she gets the message.

Nurse: Thank you. Goodbye.

Girl: Goodbye.

Keys

Telephone Message

To: Mrs. Smith

From: Concord Hospital Telephone number: 6234-6521

Message: There's been an accident on the underground and her daughter's been slightly hurt.

It's nothing serious, only a twisted ankle. Call back as soon as she gets home.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

- A: 59598760.
- B: Hello. Can I speak to Desmond, please?
- **A:** Who do you want to speak to?
- **B:** Desmond.
- A: There's no Desmond here. What number did you want?
- **B:** 59598670.
- **A:** This is 59598760.
- **B:** Oh, dear, I've got the wrong number. I'm sorry to have disturbed you.
- **A:** That's alright, good-bye.
- **B:** Oh well, try again!
- C: 59598670.
- **B:** Hello. Can I speak to Desmond, please?
- **C:** I'm afraid he's out. Can I take a message?
- **B:** My name's Jo. Could you tell him I'm terribly <u>sorry</u>, but I didn't <u>manage</u> to get any <u>seats</u> for the concert tonight.
- **C:** OK. Shall I tell him anything else?
- **B:** Well, you could also rell him that the concert was fully booked and I'll phone him tomorrow.
- C: Certainly. Good-bye!
- **B:** Good-bye!



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true, and "F" for false.

Secretary: Hello.

Li: Hello. May I speak to Mr. Foster, please?

Secretary: Who shall I say is calling?

Li: Li Ping of the East Electric Company.

Secretary: Just hold the line a minute, Mr. Li. (to Foster) Mr. Li of the East Electric Company

wants to speak to you.

Foster: (on phone): Hello, Mr. Li. This is Foster speaking.

Li: Good morning, Mr. Foster. I have a few questions to ask you about the papers you

sent us yesterday.

Foster: Of course, go ahead.

Li: First I want to make sure whether the items we ordered could be delivered by the

end of September?

Foster: Yes, certainly. They will be sent to your company before September 25.

Li: You will pay the costs, such as the insurance and packing charges?

Foster: Yes, that's right.

Li: Now I want to check the bank details. The account number is 21034866. Is

that right?

Foster: Yes, that's right.

Li: At CitiBank of New York at 45th Street?

Foster: Yes, that's right.

Li: OK. No more questions. Thank you.

Foster: You're welcome.

Li: Bye! Foster: Bye!

Keys

1 F

6 T

2 T

3 F

4 F

5 T

Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

(James Hart and Caroline Jay work in the same company. James is the personnel manager and Caroline

is his secretary. Betty Clark, James' friend, is a receptionist in another company.)

James Hart is going to have a <u>party</u> and Caroline Jay has been <u>invited</u>. But Caroline has telephoned to say that she is <u>unable</u> to attend the party, not because somebody in the family is <u>ill</u>, but because her uncle is <u>arriving</u> from America that evening and they are having a big <u>family</u> party themselves. She has already sent a <u>formal</u> note but she thinks it would be better for her to telephone and <u>explain</u> the whole thing. Betty Clark has also been invited but she has telephoned to say that she can't come to the party <u>because</u> she has got a lot of work to do. What's <u>more</u>, on the same night as James' party, there will be a <u>dinner</u> party arranged for the <u>clients</u> of her company and her boss has asked her to <u>be</u> there. The party will start at 7:30 and <u>go</u> on until about 10:00.



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

Mrs. Smith dialed her daughter's number and sang out, "Hello, darling. How are you?"

"Terrible, Mom. My back is killing me, the children are acting up, the house is a mess ... and I'm expecting eight colleagues for dinner."

"Don't worry, darling. I'm coming right over. I'll feed the kids, clean up your place, and cook a dinner your friends will never forget."

"You're an angel! How's dad?"

"Dad? Sweetheart, you know dad died eight years ago."

(pause) "What number are you calling?"

"Alton 8-6691."

"This is Alton 9-6696

"Oh, no. I dialed the wrong number."

"Hold on! Please!" the voice wailed. "Does this mean you're not coming over?"



F 2 F

F

5 F

6 T



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you get.

Mrs. Jones's telephone number was 69875464, and the number of the cinema in her town was 69875463, so people often made a mistake and telephoned her when they wanted the cinema.

One evening the telephone bell rang and Mrs. Jones answered it. A tired man said, "At what time does your last film begin?"

"I'm sorry," said Mrs. Jones, "but you have the wrong number. This is not the cinema."

"Oh, it began twenty minutes ago?" said the man. "I'm sorry about that. Good-bye!"

Mrs. Jones was very surprised. So she told her husband. He laughed and said, "The man's wife wanted to go to the cinema, but he was feeling tired, so he telephoned the cinema. His wife heard him, but she didn't hear you. Now they will stay at home this evening, and the husband will be happy."

Keys

- 1 69875464.
- 2 Their telephone number was 69875464, and the number of the cinema was 69875463, so people often made a mistake and telephoned them when they wanted the cinema.
- 3 She told him that it was not the cinema and he had the wrong number.
- 4 The tired man said, "Oh, it began twenty minutes ago? I'm sorry about that. Good-bye!"
- 5 Because the tired man still asked her if the last film had been on for twenty minutes when he knew that he had not called the cinema.
- 6 Because the tired husband could stay at home that night.



Listen to the passage twice and complete the following statements according to the information you get.

In China, as well as in any other part of the world, it is not customary to telephone someone very early in the morning. If you telephone him early in the day, while he is shaving or having breakfast, the time of the call shows that the matter is very important and requires immediate attention. The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 pm. If someone receives a call during sleeping hours, he assumes it is a matter of life and death. The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.

Keys

- 1 It is not <u>a custom</u> in any part of the world to <u>telephone someone very early in the morning</u> or after 11:00 pm.
- 2 Phone calls at breakfast time or at sleeping hours show that the matter is very important and requires immediate attention.
- 3 The time chosen for the call communicates its importance.



Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

(Mr. Henry Philip is going to set up a new firm with his partner Frank White. Mr. White has just arrived at the hotel.)

Receptionist: Garden Hotel. Good morning.

Henry: Good morning. <u>Can I speak to Mr. White, please? Mr. Frank White.</u> **Receptionist:** Certainly, sir. Just a moment, please. Mr. White? There's a call for you.

Henry: Hello, Frank speaking?
Frank: Who's calling, please?
Henry: This is Henry Philip.

Frank: Oh, helto, Henry. How are you?

Henry: Fine, thank you. And you?

Frank: Very well, thanks. Can I come and see you this evening?

Henry: Well, shall I come and see you?

Frank: All right. Come to my hotel this evening.

Henry: Which room?

Frank: I'm in room 1201.

Henry: Garden Hotel, room 1201. Shall 1 come at seven?

Frank: OK. I'll see you at seven then.

Henry: Bye.



Listen to the dialogue twice and answer the questions.

(Andrew Hunt is an office manager. He wants to entertain some clients to dinner, so he is asking the operator the telephone number of some restaurants in order to book a table.)

Operator: Hello.

Andrew: Can you tell me the number of Holiday Inn in Manhatten Square?

Operator: Hold the line please ... The number is 62408888.

Andrew: Thank you, could you tell me the number of Friday Club?

What's the address? Operator: Andrew: Sorry, I don't know.

Oh, that's difficult, there are four of them. Operator:

Which one is near Luton Avenue? Andrew:

That's the one in Sam Street. The number is 58501515. Operator:

Andrew: Thank you for the information.

(dialing)

Receptionist: Holiday Inn. Can I help you?

Andrew: Yes, I'd like to book a table for dinner for Saturday evening.

Receptionist: For how many people?

Andrew: Four.

Receptionist: And when? Andrew: Six o'clock.

Receptionist: Just a minute, please ... I'm sorry, but we aren't going to have any table available

until 9. Will that be all right?

Andrew: That's too late, thank you.

(dialing)

Receptionist: Friday Club, can I help you?

Yes, I want to book a table for dinner for four people for Saturday. Andrew:

Receptionist: At what time? Six o'clock. Andrew:

What's your name, please? Receptionist:

Andrew: Andrew Hunt

OK. A table for four people at six on Saturday. Receptionist:

That's all right. Andrew:

Receptionist: Thank you, Mr. Hunt

Keys

1 62408888.

2 Four. The one in Sam Street.

3 On Saturday evening.

4 Friday Club.

Because there will be no table available until 9.



Listen to the conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear.

(Mr. Charlton wants his assistant Jimmy Peters to meet him at the airport, so he is making a long distance call in a telephone box.)

Charlton: Operator, I want to make a person to person call to Mr. Jimmy Peters in Chicago.

The number is 54367534.

Operator: One moment, please. I'll get that number for you ... Hello, is this 54367534? Is this

Mr. Jimmy Peters? I have a long distance call for you.

Charlton: What's the rate, operator?

Operator: That will be three dollars for the first three minutes. Deposit the coins in the slot,

please. Thank you.

Charlton: Hello, Jimmy. How are you?

Jimmy: Hi, Mr. Charlton. Are you calling from Wellington?

Charlton: Yes, but I'm coming back tomorrow. I want you to meet me at the airport.

Jimmy: What? What did you say? Hello?

Charlton: Hello? Operator! We've been disconnected.

Operator: One moment, please. I'll see if I can connect you again.

Charlton: Hello? Jimmy, are you there?

Jimmy: Yes. What do you want me to do?

Charlton: I want you to meet me at the airport at ...

Operator: I'm sorry, sir. Your three minutes are over. You'll have to deposit more money, if you

want to talk longer.

Charlton: But I don't have any more coins.



Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear

Mrs. Jones was waiting for an important telephone call, but she had no bread in the house, so

she left her baby at home and said to his five-year-old brother, "I am going to the shops, Jimmy, and I will be back in a few minutes."

While she was out, the telephone rang, and Jimmy answered. "Hello," said a man, "Is your mother there?" "No," answered Jimmy. "Well, when she comes back, say to her, 'Mr. Baker telephoned'."

"What?"

"Mr. Baker. Write it down. B-A-K-E-R."

"How do you make a B?"

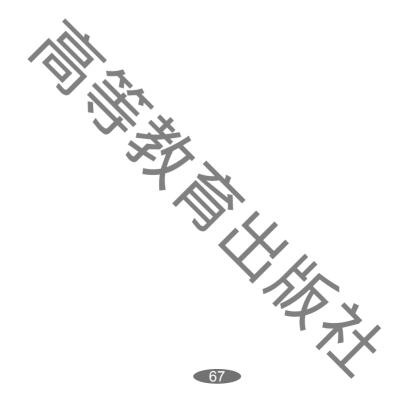
"How do I make ...? Listen, little boy, is there anybody else with you? Any brothers or sisters?"

"My brother Billy is here."

"Good, I want to talk to him, please."

"All right." Jimmy took the telephone to the baby's bed and gave it to Billy. When their mother came back, she asked, "Did anyone telephone?"

"Yes," said Jimmy, "a man. But he only wanted to talk to Billy."





HANDLE WIT

RUSH FRIGILE

6

Post Office



Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Position

Objective: getting familiar with words and phrases for positions following directions and describing relationships



Read the following words and phrases.

in front of (before)
under (below, underneath, beneath)
at the back of (behind)
beside (next to, by)
over (above)
far away from (far from)
close to (near)
on the top of (at the highest point of)
between

Look at the picture. Listen to the following sentences twice and fill in the blanks with the above words or phrases.

- Look at the pretty house in the picture.
 An old woman is seated in an armchair in front of the house.
- 2 A cat is sleeping <u>under</u> the chair.
- 3 There's a big apple tree at the back of the house.
- 4 A bird is flying over the big tree and another bird is on the top of the house.
- 5 A woman is watering flowers in the garden <u>close</u> to the house, and a little girl is <u>beside</u> her, picking roses.
- 6 Far away from the house, a young man is reading a sports magazine. A car is parked between the young man and the house.



Look at the following map. Each numbered arrow in the map shows a certain direction. Under the map you'll find some phrases of directions. Listen carefully and write the correct number on the line beside each phrase.

For example:

Across the street. Look at the map. Can you guess which number shows across the street? Number 5 shows across the street. Write 5 on the correct line. Follow the same procedure for the remainder of the exercise.

Around the corner (right or left).	(number 3)		
At the intersection of First Avenue and Main Street.	(number 9)		
Back down the street.	(number 13)		
Beside the bank.	(number 7)		
In the middle of the block.	(number 14)		
In the middle of the street.	(number 8)		
Into the street.	(number 10)		
Next door to the theater.	(number 11)		
On both sides of First Avenue.	(number 4)		
On the corner.	(number 6)		
Turn to the right.	(number 2)		
Turn to the left.	(number 1)		
Up the street.	(number 12)		

Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1 Man: I need to buy some <u>stamps</u> for these letters.

Woman: Let me just weigh them first, 2 dollars, please.

2 Woman: I sent a package to my friend in Paris over ten days ago and it still hasn't arrived.

Man: Maybe you should send the next one by air.

3 Man: What's the airmail postage on postcards to Tokyo?

Woman: It's 95 cents each.

4 Woman: How long will it take to get to New York by registered express airmail?

Man: It will <u>take</u> about one week.
Woman: Can I get the parcel here?

Man: Yes. We need your signature on this note.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Man: These air mail envelopes cost 50 cents a dozen.

Woman: A couple of dozen should certainly do.

Question: How many envelopes will the man and woman buy?

2 Woman: This package is going to Paris. I want to insure it for \$50.

Man: That'll be 3.50 postage and another \$2.00 for the insurance, ma'am.

Question: Where is this conversation taking place?

3 Woman: Are you going to the post office for stamps or to pick up a package?

Man: Neither, I left a letter for the postman to take yesterday, but he left it clipped to

the mailbox. And this check has got to be in the mail today. I'd better hurry.

Question: Why is the man going to the post office?

4 Woman: How often do you receive mail?

Man: The postal service delivers twice daily.

Question: How often is the mail delivered to the man?

5 Man: I'm going now.

Woman: Please get me some airmail stamps.

Question: Where does the woman expect the man to go?



1 D 2 D 3 B 4 B 5 D



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and complete the form with the information you hear.

(Marie has moved to a new apartment near her office. She is at the post office now. A clerk is helping

her fill out a change-of-address form.)

Clerk: What's your name, Miss?

Marie: Smith. Clerk: Smith?

Marie: Yeah. That's my last name.

Clerk: Oh. First name and middle initial?

Marie: Marie T. Smith.
Clerk: How to spell it?
Marie: M-A-R-I-E.

Clerk: What's your address?

Marie: The old one or the new one?

Clerk: Give me the new one first.

Marie: 8324 Powell P-O-W-E-L-L Street.

Clerk: And where's that?

Marie: That's Los Angeles, 90069.

Clerk: And what was your old address?

Marie: 802 University Avenue, Los Angeles, 90308.

Clerk: When do you want your mail at your new address?

Marie: Can you start tomorrow?

Clerk: Okay, that's April 1. Sign here, please.

Keys

Print or type	First name, middle initial, last name $\underline{\text{Marie}} \qquad \underline{T} \qquad \underline{\text{Smith}}$	Zip code
Old address	No. St. City 802 University Avenue Los Angeles	90308
New address	No. St. City 8324 Powell Street Los Angeles	90069
Effective date	April 1st	
Sign here	Marie T. Smith	



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Man: I want to mail this box to New York.

Clerk: What are the contents?

Man: It's a sample of no commercial value.

Clerk: Is it printed matter?

Man: No. It's a cut sample of leather and sample fabrics.

Clerk: Well, there's a ten pound weight limit, and that box looks pretty big.

Man: Oh, it weighs less than ten pounds.

Clerk: Okay. You want it to go surface? Let's see ... yup, ten pounds even. Wait a minute! You

forgot your zip code and where is the return address?

Man: On the other side.

Clerk: The sender's return address has to go here in the upper left-hand corner.

Man: OK. How long will it take to reach New York?

Clerk: About a month or so. Anything else?

Man: Yes. 10 sixty <u>cent</u> stamps, please.

Clerk: That makes a total of 45 dollars.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions that follow.

Woman: What can I do for you?

Man: I want to post these letters. How much will it cost?

Woman: Where to?

Man: One to Los Angeles, one to Australia and one to Hong Kong.

Woman: What kind of letter do you want to send?

Man: There is one urgent letter to Australia. The others are ordinary letters.

Woman: You may send the urgent letter by registered express airmail, and the others by

airmail.

Man: How long will it take to get to Australia by registered express airmail?

Woman: It will take about one week.

Man: How much are they?

Woman: Let me see. Fifteen yuan for the registered express airmail. Seven yuan for the airmail

to Los Angeles and two fifty for the airmail to Hong Kong.

Man: Oh, one more thing. I'd like 10 50-cent commemorative stamps, please.

Woman: That'll be 5 yuan.

Man: Here is 40 yuan.

Woman: Here are the stamps for your letters, the commemorative stamps and your change.

And this is the postal receipt. Please keep it.

Questions

- 1 What does the man want to do at the post office?
- 2 Where does the man want to send the letters?
- **3** Which letter is an urgent one?
- 4 What's the postage for the letters?
- 5 How much money does the man pay the postal clerk?

Keys

- 1 Post some letters and buy some commemorative stamps.
- 2 One letter to Los Angeles, another to Australia and the third to Hong Kong.
- 3 The letter to Australia.
- 4 24.50 yuan.
- 5 29.50 yuan.



Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Li's company had a commercial representative's office in America and he was visiting the States as an inspector. One day Li wanted to mail a package and he asked his friend Jane to help him. Jane described in detail the way to the post office. And she also told him that there was a USA flag in front of the building and a sign on the door which said "Post Office". Following her directions, Li found the post office without much difficulty. At the post office, the clerk looked up the regulations about mail when she knew that Li wanted to mail a package to China. The clerk told him that how much it cost depended on whether he decided to send it by surface mail or by airmail. Airmail cost more but it was faster. In order to save money, Li decided to send the package by surface mail. It cost him twelve dollars.

Keys

1 F

2 T

3 F

4 F

5 T



Listen to the passage twice and choose A, B, or C to complete the following statements.

There are two ways of sending things safely through the post office: registered and certified mail. You can get a return receipt requested. Certified mail is less expensive than registered mail. You can get more information at the post office.

For ordinary mail within the United States, you should have a supply of the required stamps plus a supply of air letter forms for overseas. If you have such supplies for your normal daily needs, you can drop your letter into the nearest red or blue mailbox on main street corners. If you must go to the post office, try to avoid the lunch hour or late in the afternoon when people are leaving work. Post offices remain open during lunch, but most are closed on Sunday and Saturday afternoon.

You can have mail sent to your General Delivery in any town. It will be held ten days, or up to a month if the sender writes "Please hold 30 days" on the envelope. Using the zip code will speed up delivery.

Delays and mistakes in delivery are mainly caused by incorrect or incomplete address. You should make sure the address is clear and exact, including:

Name of addressee

House, apartment number

Name of street or post office box number

Name of city, province or state, and zip code

Country of destination in capital letters

Remember: The sender's name and address, including zip code, should always be shown in the upper left-hand corner of the address side.

Keys

1 B

2 A

7 B

3

4 C

5 A



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you hear.

Wang Gang was working as a trade representative in the United States. One day, his

mother, who was in China, asked his brother to post a letter to him, because she was busy with housework. Wang Hai went to the post office. He first bought five two-yuan and four one-yuan stamps and then gave the letter to the clerk. The clerk weighed it and told him to pay six yuan more. So he paid twenty yuan altogether.

After receiving the letter, Wang Gang wanted to send a parcel to his family by airmail. The postage for the parcel was 10 dollars and 20 cents. It would take about half a month for the parcel to reach China.

Keys

- 1 He worked as a trade representative.
- 2 Because she was busy with housework.
- 3 It was twenty *yuan* altogether.
- 4 By airmail.
- 5 About half a month.



Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the dialogue twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

(Mr. Robert is going to send a letter and a parcel to his partner in London.)

Robert: Good morning, I'd like ten five-pound stamps and a registered envelope.

Assistant: Here they are. Is this letter for London?

Robert: Yes. How much is it?

Assistant: 9 pence by ordinary post, or 25 pence if you want to register it.

Robert: And I want to send this parcel to Scotland

Assistant: Airmail or ordinary mail?

Robert: Airmail.

Assistant: Please fill your name and address in the form and let me weigh it.

Robert: How much is it?

Assistant: That's £2.5.

Keys

1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F



Listen to the passage twice and answer the questions.

There are post offices in every city and nearly every village in the country. If you want to post an ordinary letter or a postcard, you needn't go to the post office, you can drop it into the nearest pillar box. You can recognize these pillar boxes easily for they're painted in special color. In some countries, they're painted green, but in England, they are painted red. Pillar boxes are emptied several times a day. If you want your letter to arrive more quickly, you can send it by airmail. Letters are delivered to your home or office by a postman.

If you want to buy some stamps, envelops or postcards, or you want to send a parcel, you have to go to the post office. Before you send the parcel, you must hand it to the assistant, who will weigh it on scales and give you the necessary stamps. The amount you have to pay depends on the weight of the parcel.

In most post offices and in many streets, there are public telephone boxes. You can first lift the receiver, then put the coins due for the call into the slot, and finally dial the number.

Keys

- 1 Drop it into the nearest pillar box.
- 2 In England red, in some other countries green.
- 3 By postman.
- 4 Go to the post office, hand it to the assistant to have it weighed, and stick stamps on it.
- 5 Lift the receiver, put the money into the slot, and dial the number.



Listen to the conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear.

Clerk: Next, please.

Charlie: Hi! They told me over at the Northbridge post office that I could pick up my mail

here. Do you have the General Delivery letters?

Clerk: Yes, we do. Can you show me <u>some ID</u>?

Charlie: Yeah, I think I have something with my picture on it ... Here's my driver's license.

Clerk: Charlie Brown ... Okay, Charlie, just a minute ... Well, you hit it lucky today — three

letters for you!

Charlie: All right, thanks a lot! By the way, where is the telephone?

Clerk: A telephone? Well, you won't find a telephone at the post office. The phones are

right over there. See the blue and white sign?

Charlie: Yes, I see. Thank you.

Clerk: Hey, you got any change? You're going to need it if you want to use the phone.

Charlie: Eh, no, I haven't got any.

Clerk: Well, then you'd better look for a change machine or go to the bank first. Let's see ...

let me check the time ... Yeah, the bank's still open. Just down there and to the right.

Charlie: Thank you very much.
Clerk: Yeah, it's all right.



Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

When you have a post-office box, the postman does not bring letters to you, but you go to the post office and get your letters and parcels from your box. The box is locked, and you have the key, so the letters are quite safe

One day, the headmaster of a school wrote to the post office and asked for a post-office box for his school. He soon got an answer: It said, "We will give you a post-box in one month."

Three months later, the headmaster wrote to the post office again and said, "Why haven't we got a post-office box yet?"

This was the answer from the post office:

"Dear sir.

We gave you a post-office box two months ago and wrote to you then to tell you. Here is the key to your box. You will find our letters to you in it."







Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Numbers

Objective: writing down numbers of three to nine digits



Listen carefully and write down the numbers of three digits.

1	<u>565</u>	2	<u>427</u>	3	<u>736</u>	4	<u>128</u>
5	<u>664</u>	6	724	7	156	8	381
9	<u>493</u>	10	829	11	<u>480</u>	12	<u>607</u>
13	330	14	570	15	999	16	101



Listen carefully and write down the numbers of four digits.

1	5,968	2 <u>6,907</u>	3	<u>4,594</u>	4	<u>6,615</u>
5	3,036	6 <u>4,305</u>	7	<u>6,897</u>	8	8,069
9	8,257	2 6,907 6 4,305 10 6,828 14 5,904	11	3,699	12	5,782
13	6,970	14 5,904	15	<u>7,862</u>	16	8,998



Listen carefully and write down the numbers of five digits.

1	61,719	2	89,488	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4	92,808
5	42,763	6	79,066	7 33,002	8	55,606
9	73,322	10	24,146	11 86,583	12	25,567
13	34,587	14	19,008	15 50,001	16	99,911



Listen carefully and write down the numbers as they are read.

1 136,888

2 310,259

3 508,001

4 749,673

5	6,752,432	6	3,312,765	7	8,798,502	8	3,008,147
9	45,756,439	10	69,238,450	11	53,736,665	12	80,080,140
13	658,356,845	14	396,147,568	15	978,740,013	16	479,066,007



Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

- 1 A: Excuse me. Have you got a pound note?
 - B: I'm afraid not. Will two fives do?
- 2 A: How much do you have to keep in the account?
 - **B:** There's no minimum.
- 3 A: I'd like to change some US dollars for RMB. What's the rate today?
 - **B:** 669 yuan (RMB) <u>for</u> US \$100.
- 4 A: Could you change some money?
 - **B:** Certainly What kind of currency have you got?
- 5 A: I want to check my balance. I want to know if my money has arrived from Japan.
 - B: Your <u>balance</u> is 200 dollars. Your account doesn't show any <u>deposits</u>.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Woman: I can't cash your traveller's check without some identification like a driver's

license.

Man: Since I have just arrived in the United States, I have only my passport. Will

that do?

Question: Why does the man offer the woman his passport?

2 Man: All you need to open a savings account is \$20. But in order to earn reasonable

interest, you should maintain a balance of at least \$2,000.

Woman: I only have \$200 but I'll open an account anyway.

Question: What information does the man give the woman?

3 Woman: What do you need for you trip to New York?

Man: Can you give me £100 in American dollars?

Question: What does the man want?

4 Man: I'd like to wire some money to my son, but I don't have any cash with me. Can

I use my credit card?

Woman: Sure. You can wire up to \$1,000.

Ouestion: What does the man want to do?

5 Man: Hi, I'd like to buy some traverler's checks. What is the service charge?

Woman: It's two percent.

Question: What does the man want to know?

Keys

1 C 2 D 3 C 4 C 5 B



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blank check according to the instructions given by the bank cashier.

Man: Good morning.

Cashier: Good morning.

Man: I would ... I would want to know how to make out this check.

Cashier: Right, Erm ... do you want to draw out some money?

Man: Yes, \$20.

Cashier: \$20. OK. (Yes) Well, the first thing you need to do, is to write today's date, in the top

right-hand corner where you see the line (Yes) at the top. You write just today's date (Yes) and the year. You must put the year in. And if you want to draw out money

after it says pay ... can you see over on the left-hand side?

Man: The first ... er ... line?

Cashier: That's it. On the first line it says PAY and you write "CASH" afterwards.

Man: In letters.

Cashier: Yes. CASH (Yes) you write cash. OK. Then underneath that, right underneath, you

have to write the amount of money you want. So just twenty dollars and then you write ONLY at the end in words. Then at the end of that line where you can see the box, see over on the right-hand side, you have to write the amount you want in

numbers.

Man: In numbers?

Cashier: Mm-mm. (Yes) And then underneath that box, the last thing you have to do in the

bottom right-hand corner is just write your signature.

Man: Thank you very much. Cashier: OK. Bye-bye then.

Man: Bye.

Keys

CITIBANK

40-18-40
11 May 2011

143 Radford Road
Radford Count NJ21003

PAY CASH
Or ORDER

Twenty dollars only

\$20

Jone Smith



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Woman: I want to deposit some money but I want to be able to take my money out at any time.

Man: In that case you probably want a current account, but there's no interest on a

current account.

Woman: Oh.

Man: But it's very useful for ordinary day-to-day shopping. It saves you carrying cash

around all the time.

Woman: Well, that's what I'll have then. I'll open a current account.

Man: How much do you want to deposit with us in your new account?

Woman: Well, around five thousand dollars.

Man: Will you give me your full name and address?

Woman: Mary Parkinson, 132 Jackson Road.

Man: Would you please spell that?

Woman: P-A-R-K-I-N-S-O-N.

Man: And the address?

Woman: 132 Jackson Road. That's J-A-C-K-S-O-N.

W. W.

Man: Right, er ... now you can use your check book, or you can come into the bank and

take the money out as you like.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear.

Woman: Good morning! May I help you?

Man: Yes. I have some foreign currency that I'd like to change into Renminbi.

Woman: What kind of currency do you have?

Man: American dollars.

Woman: How much do you want to change?

Man: Two thousand dollars.

Woman: Will you please fill out this form?

Man: What's the exchange rate for American currency today?

Woman: Wait a minute. I'll find out the rate of exchange between US dollar and RMB. The

exchange rate today is US \$100 to 667 yuan.

Man: Here are two thousand dollars and the form.

Woman: Here is your money. Anything else could I do for you?

Man: Well, I'd like to know how to open a bank account here.

Woman: There are a fixed deposit and a current deposit. Which one would you like to have?

Man: A current deposit.

Woman: You'll need to fill in a form and show your identity. I mean identification.

Man: You mean a passport?

Woman: A passport would be fine. And you have to deposit 10 yuan at least when you open a

current account.

Man: Thank you very much

Woman: You're welcome.

Questions

- 1 What does the man want to do first at the bank?
- 2 How much does he want to change?
- **3** What is the exchange rate?
- 4 What kind of bank account does he want to open?
- 5 What is the minimum deposit if he wants to open the account?

Keys

1 To change American dollars to RMB.

- 2 \$2,000.
- **3** US \$100 to 667 yuan.
- 4 A current deposit.
- 5 10 yuan.



Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Li went to America to be a commercial representative of his company. One day, his company sent him a check but he didn't know how to get the money from it. His friend Janet promised to help him. She asked Li to go to the bank with her and tell the bank that she would be responsible if there was a problem. At the bank, Li told the bank teller the check was for \$500. Instead of giving him the money the teller asked him to endorse it first to have it cashed. Li didn't know what the teller meant. So the teller explained to him that to endorse it meant to write his name on the back of the check. Li should write clearly so that the teller could read it. When Li was writing his name, the teller talked to Janet about Li's check. If Janet guaranteed Li's check, she would have to pay the bank if there were insufficient funds to cover Li's check.

KeysF

F 2 T

T

5 T

В

Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Layaway is a <u>service</u> offered by many stores selling items that cost <u>up</u> to \$300. The customer pays 10%–50% of the price and <u>agrees</u> to pay the rest by a certain date, <u>usually</u> not more than thirty days <u>later</u>. The store keeps the item until the <u>customer</u> pays the whole price. Customers who don't <u>return</u> to pay for the item before that date will <u>lose</u> their money, but otherwise there is no charge.

Many stores that sell <u>expensive</u> items — home appliances like washing <u>machines</u> and refrigerators, for example — allow their customers to <u>pay</u> for them on the installment plan. Customers <u>make</u> a down payment of 10% or more on the <u>purchase</u> price and pay the rest in <u>monthly</u> installments. They also have to pay <u>interest</u>.



Listen to the passage twice and choose A, B, or C to complete the following statements.

American money comes in coins worth 1¢ (Penny), 5¢ (nickel), 10¢ (dime), 25¢ (quarter) and 50¢, though half dollars aren't very common. Paper money is in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$20. Two, fifty and one-hundred-dollar bills exist, but they aren't common. Don't be surprised if a bank teller or store clerk looks very closely at a one-hundred-dollar bill to make sure it's real.

Traveler's checks are insured. If they are lost or stolen, you will get money back — the only question is when. Keep a record of your checks separate from the checks themselves.

When you pay for something with your credit card, the salesman will take your card and fill out a form using a computer or a machine. He or she will ask you to sign the form and then give you a copy. The credit card company sends you a bill once a month that shows the purchases you made and any balance left to pay from the month before. Usually you have thirty days to pay before they charge you interest. Check with your company to find out details about the interest they charge.

KeysC

2 🐧

3 A

4 A

5 B



Listen to the passage twice and choose the correct answer to each question.

Most banks in the USA open at 9:00 or 10:00 and close between 3:00 and 5:00, but stay open later on Fridays. Some banks have longer hours in order to attract customers.

What is the best way to carry money safely while you are travelling? There are three possibilities — personal checks from your country, traveler's checks and credit cards. Some American banks accept foreign checks such as Eurocheques, but not all.

It may be more convenient to carry traveler's checks, which are insured against loss. They should be in dollars, because only a few banks do much business in foreign currencies. If your checks aren't in dollars, it may take you a long time to find a bank that will exchange them. You can use traveler's checks almost anywhere — in restaurants, stores or ticket offices — without having to get to a bank. If you run out of them, you can buy more at most banks.

Americans say to have a credit card like Visa, Master card or American Express is the best

way to carry money. Credit cards can be canceled if they are lost or stolen. Since they are widely accepted in the USA, it's easy to use them to pay for lodging, transportation, meals and things you want to buy from larger stores.



1 C 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 A



Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the dialogue twice and answer the questions.

(Paul has done some business activities in Europe and now he has just arrived in Chicago. He is going to the bank to change some foreign currencies into US dollars.)

Paul: Can you change some money for me, please?

Clerk: Certainly. What is it you want to change?

Paul: Here it is: some Swiss francs and English pounds. You'd better count them.

Clerk: Wait a moment please. I'll find out the rates of exchange. Here we are. Let me see, that'll make US \$258.45. How would you like it?

Paul: Would you please give me four 50-dollar notes, five 10-dollar notes, eight 1-dollar notes, and the rest in small change.

Clerk: Certainly. Will that do?

Paul: Er ... would you mind giving me 4 dollars in coins. I want to make some phone calls. By the way, can I open an account here?

Clerk: Yes. A deposit or current account?

Paul: A current. I want to pay for things by check.

Clerk: Have you got your passport?

Paul: Yes.

Clerk: Please go to the sixth counter, they'll attend to you.

Paul: Thank you.

Keys

Some Swiss francs and English pounds. 2 US \$258.45.

3 To make some telephone calls. 4 A current account.

5 To pay for things by check.



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Arithmetic is a universal science. All of mathematics are universal. Everywhere in the world people add, subtract, multiply, and divide. To buy or sell anything, you have to add and subtract. You just add the prices and subtract the total from the money given; the difference is the "change".

Most money systems — the dollar, the peso, the franc, the yen, etc. — use the decimal system. It is easy to add, subtract, multiply, and divide, that is to say, to plus, minus, times, and divide, based on the decimal system. One dollar equals ten dimes; one dime equals ten cents; one hundred cents equal one dollar. One dollar also equals two half dollars (that is fifty cents each), four quarters (twenty-five cents each), or twenty nickels (five cents each).

For example, Jane went to the store and bought some bread for 30 cents, some tea for 50 cents, and a few oranges for 70 cents. How much did she pay for these three things? If she gave the clerk \$10, how much change did she receive?



1 T

2 **F**

3 F

4 T

5 F



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions.

Man: Next, please. What can't do for you?

Woman: Yes, I'd like to wire some money to my son in Washington, but I don't have any cash

with me. How do I go about it and what's the upper limit?

Man: Well, just take this money order form and fill it out. You got a credit card on you?

Woman: Sure.

Man: Well, you can wire up to \$1,000 with this form.

Woman: Okay ... uh, what do I put here where it says "ID Question"?

Man: Just write in what you want your boy to answer before he's handed the money. Be

sure to call him and give him the right answer!

Woman: Okay. How long will it take for the money to get to Washington?

Man: It'll be there by the evening if we send it regular.

Woman: Oh, that'll be fine.

Questions

- 1 Where is the woman's son now?
- 2 How much money can the woman wire?
- 3 What should the woman's son do before he gets the money?
- 4 When will the woman's son get the money?
- 5 How will the woman send the money?

Keys

1 In Washington.

- 2 \$1,000.
- 3 Answer the ID Question.

4 By the evening.

5 She'll send it regular.

Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

Rose found a job at a bank. It was near her house. She thought, "I'll walk there every morning. I won't need to go by bus." So she decided to accept the job.

She went to the bank again and said to the manager, "I want to work here, but what will you pay me?"

"We'll pay you \$700 the first month," the manager answered, "and \$1,200 after three months." Rose thought for a few seconds before she answered, Then she said, "All right, then I'll start in three months' time."







Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Arithmetics

Objective: doing rapid aural arithmetic

Follow these examples:

Addition problem 102 plus 248 is 350.
Subtraction problem 230 minus 18 is 212.
Multiplication problem 23 times 2 is 46.

Division problem Divide 2 into 24 and you get 12.

Now listen carefully and write down the problems and their answers.

Addition Problems:

- 1 89 plus 11 is 100.
- 2 306 plus 541 is 847
- 3 Add 427 and 816 is 1,243.
- 4 Add 1,765 and 9,403 is 11, 16

Subtraction Problems:

- 1 78 minus 56 is 22.
- 2 89 minus 41 is 48.
- 3 97 minus 35 is 62.
- 4 68 minus 32 is 36.

Multiplication Problems:

- 1 41 times 2 is 82.
- 2 191 times 3 is 573.
- 3 64 times 5 is 320.



4 35 times 11 is 385.

Division Problems:

- 1 Divide 3 into 69 and you get 23.
- 2 Divide 10 into 600 and you get 60.
- 3 Divide 6,925 by 5 and you get 1,385.
- 4 Divide 5,280 by 3 and you get 1,760.



Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

- 1 A: I've got to pay my rent today.
 - B: Money goes very fast these days, doesn't it?
- 2 A: Are there any discounts?
 - B: Yes, there is a special on today.
- **3 A:** Did you put the money in the bank?
 - B: I deposited part of it and spent the rest.
- 4 A: This is a change machine. Just put a fifty-cent piece in that slot.
 - **B:** It works! I've got a quarter, two dimes, and a nickel.
- **5 A:** I think the pay and conditions are very good.
 - **B:** And you also get free lunches and a loan towards the monthly train tickets.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Man: If you're promoted to chief editor, will you give us a raise?

Woman: But, of course! What else would I do with all the money that will come pouring in?

Question: What does the woman offer to do?

2 Man: I'm sorry. We don't accept credit cards.

Woman: Oh, I see. Well, I'll just have to pay cash, I guess. That's ten, eleven, twelve,

thirteen ... Oh, no. I don't have enough cash. I'll have to give you a check.

Question: How will the woman pay?

3 Woman: Wasn't James lucky winning all that money?

Man: Yes, I wish I could help him spend it.

Ouestion: What would the man like to do?

4 Woman: I feel very uneasy about trusting David with our money. How about you?

Man: Some people say he's not reliable, but others have a lot of confidence in him. I'm

willing to give him the benefit of the doubt.

Question: What did the man mean?

5 Woman: Do you have a savings account at the bank?

Man: I used to, but recently, I withdrew all the money.

Question: What happened to the man's money?

Keys

1 A 2 D 3 A 4 A 5 D



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Larry: I suppose they pay me well for what I do. It's thirty-nine pounds seventy-seven a week.

Precisely. Yes.

Sarah: Is that before or after tax?

Larry: That's before tax.

Sarah: And is that the same as they pay people who work there all the time?

Larry: Oh no! And it's not the same as they pay a twenty, twenty-one-year-old. That's what

an eighteen-year-old casual clerical assistant is paid.

Sarah: So it's paid according to your age?

Larry: According to your age and your department. I was in the Inland Revenue for a month

and I got a couple of pounds more

Sarah: Why was that?

Larry: More boring, I suppose, I don't know. You know, the task was that much harder.

Sarah: Was it that much more boring?

Larry: Oh yes. It was in the, er, sorting center and all I did was sort tax forms. So I suppose it's,

it's worth paying people a bit more to do that.

Sarah: Do you think people ought to be paid more to do boring jobs?

Larry:

I think they ought to be paid more to do the sort of job I was doing during that month. Yes, which is sitting in front of a row of pigeon-holes and putting forms in the appropriate hole. I think people should be paid, yes, very reasonably to do that. The job I'm doing now is much more interesting and I suppose it's reasonable to be paid a bit less.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear.

(Tim lost his travelers checks yesterday. Now he's just come back from the traveler's check office.)

Mary: Did you get your checks replaced?

Tim: Yes, but it was complicated. I went to the office downtown and they told me I had

to call New York before they could do anything. So they let me use their phone — it was a toll-free number. The woman asked me how much I'd lost and what the check

numbers were. Thank God. I had them written down.

Mary: Well, that doesn't sound so bad.

Tim: But it's not the whole story. She wanted to know where I bought the checks and if I

had any ID. I gave her my passport number. Then she gave me a "file number" and told me where the nearest refund office was. I told her I was already there. Then she wanted to talk to the agent. After they hung up, I had to fill out a form with all the same information on it. Then finally the agent okayed the thing, after her supervisor

had initialed it, and I got my checks.

Mary: Well, at least it didn't cost you anything.

Tim: You're right, and if I hadn't had the numbers, it could have been a lot more complicated.

Questions

- 1 What happened to Tim yesterday?
- 2 What did he want the traveler's check company to do when he went to their office?
- 3 What did he have to do first?
- 4 What were the four things the woman in New York wanted to know?

Keys

- 1 He lost his traveler's checks.
- 2 He wanted them to replace his checks.
- 3 He had to call an office in New York.
- 4 1) How much he'd lost.
 - 2) What the check numbers were.
 - 3) Where he bought the checks.
 - 4) If he had any ID.





Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the missing information.

(George and Martha have a joint checking account. They are balancing their checkbook.)

George: Let's see here. Check number 200, October 25th, \$30.21. Did you write this check?

Martha: \$30.21... I can't remember. Oh yeah, that was last Thursday. ABC Market.

George: Okay, so that leaves a balance of \$490.31. Next: number 201. Electricity bill ... \$57.82.

So now we have \$432.49. Next: October 27th, Time Magazine. You forgot to enter

the amount again.

Martha: I remember that. It was \$35.

George: Okay, that leaves \$397.49. Now what's this \$70?

Martha: That's Rose's Salon.

George: Do you have to spend \$70 on your hair? Didn't you try to find a cheaper hairdresser?

Martha: But couldn't you find a cheaper hobby? Look at this! \$125 for computer games!

George: Okay, okay. I'm sorry. Let's go on. There's a check here to the dentist, \$86. When

did you pay him?

Martha: November 1st.

George: Look at this! Another traffic ticket! What did you do this time?

Martha: An illegal left turn.

George: How much was it?

Martha: \$68.

George: You know, Martha. I think you should go to traffic school.

Martha: You know I can't do that. I have to work, just like you do. What's the balance now?

) Keys

Date	Money spent (\$)	Balance (\$)
Oct. 25th	<u>30.21</u>	490.31
Oct. 25th	Electricity bill: 57.82	432.49
	Time Magazine: 35	397.49
<u>Oct. 27th</u>	<u>Hairdresser</u> : 70	
	Computer games: 125	
Nov. 1st	Dentist: 86	
NOV. 1St	Traffic ticket: 68	48.49



Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

All values in the economic system are measured in terms of <u>money</u>. Our goods and services are <u>sold</u> for money, and that money is in turn <u>exchanged</u> for other goods and services. Coins are adequate for <u>small</u> transactions, while paper notes are used for <u>general</u> business. There is additionally a wider <u>sense</u> of the word "money", covering <u>anything</u> which is used as a <u>means</u> of exchange, whatever form it may <u>take</u>. Originally, a valuable metal <u>served</u> as a constant store of value, and <u>even</u> today the American <u>dollar</u> is technically "backed" by the store of gold <u>which</u> the government maintains. <u>Because</u> gold has been universally regarded as a very <u>valuable</u> metal, national currencies were <u>for</u> many years judged in <u>terms</u> of the so-called "gold standard". <u>Nowadays</u> however national currencies are considered to be as strong as the national economies which support them.



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

The euro is the official currency of the eurozone: 16 of the 27 Member States of the European Union. It is also the currency used by the European Union institutions. The eurozone consists of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. Estonia is now the 17th member of the eurozone. The currency is also used in a further five European countries, with and without formal agreements. It is consequently used daily by some 327 million Europeans. Over 175 million people worldwide use currencies which are pegged to the euro, including more than 150 million people in Africa.

The euro is the second largest reserve currency as well as the second most traded currency in the world after the US dollar. As of June 2010, with more than £800 billion in circulation, the euro has

the highest combined value of banknotes and coins in circulation in the world.

The name *euro* was officially adopted on 16 December 1995. The euro was introduced to world financial markets as an accounting currency on 1 January 1999. Euro coins and banknotes entered circulation on 1 January 2002.

Keys

1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T



Listen to the passage twice and complete the following statements.

Money is used for buying or selling goods, for measuring value and for storing wealth. Almost every society now has a money economy based on coins and paper notes of one kind or another. However, this has not always been true. In primitive societies a system of barter was used. Barter was a system of direct exchange of goods. Somebody could exchange a sheep, for example, for anything in the marketplace that they considered to be of equal value. Barter, however, was a very unsatisfactory system of exchange because people's precise needs seldom coincided. People needed a more practical system of exchange, and various money systems developed based on goods which the members of a society recognized as having value. Cattle, grain, teeth, shells, feathers, skulls, salt, elephant tusks, and tobacco were all used. Precious metals gradually took over because, when made into coins, they were portable, durable, recognizable and divisible into larger and smaller units of value.

Keys

- 1 Money is used for buying or selling goods, for measuring value and for storing wealth.
- 2 A money economy is based on coins and paper notes of one kind or another.
- 3 Barter was a system of <u>direct exchange of goods</u> and it was unsatisfactory because <u>people's</u> precise needs seldom coincided.
- 4 The goods once used as money are sheep, <u>cattle</u>, <u>grain</u>, teeth, <u>shells</u>, <u>feathers</u>, skulls, salt, elephant tusks, and tobacco.
- 5 Precious metals were made into coins since they have such advantage as being <u>portable</u>, <u>durable</u>, <u>recognizable</u> and divisible.



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you hear.

A traveler's check is a check that is issued by a financial institution. It can be used as a form of

payment. Traveler's checks are most often used by those traveling because they are widely accepted as payment in many parts of the world. If lost or stolen, they can be replaced, with a single phone call, usually within 24 hours. They will protect you against the inconvenience of losing cash.

A customer should be able to purchase traveler's checks from most major financial institutions. At the time of purchase, the customer will be required to sign each individual traveler's check. The signature is one of the security features of traveler's checks. The user will be required to countersign the check. If the signatures do not match, the check will not be accepted.

At the time of purchase, the customer should be provided with a listing of the serial numbers of the checks that were purchased. If any checks are reported lost or stolen, most banks will require the customer to provide the serial numbers of the missing checks. This allows the bank to verify the validity of the claim and the checks.

Keys

- 1 It can be used as a form of payment.
- 2 Give a phone call to have your traveler's check replaced.
- 3 It protects you against inconvenience of losing cash.
- 4 Sign each individual traveler's check.
- 5 Verify the validity of the claim and the checks.

Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1 January 1999 <u>marks</u> the planned start of the most far-reaching monetary <u>reform</u> of the modern age. <u>Eleven</u> members of the European Union, including many of Europe's <u>major</u> economies, plan an unprecedented merger of their currencies, ceding <u>control</u> of their monetary policy to a European Central Bank. The <u>implications</u> of this change could hardly be greater. The new <u>single</u> currency, the euro, will be used throughout the world for <u>trading</u> purposes and could even supplant the dollar as the world's <u>leading</u> reserve currency. Unlike other monetary

reforms, the euro will <u>replace</u> a number of national currencies which are <u>already</u> widely used for international transactions. The eruo <u>is</u> also not just another new currency. It has <u>special</u> characteristics which will affect both domestic and international users.



Listen to the dialogue twice and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

- A: I noticed that you Americans never carry much cash with you.
- **B:** That's true. We have a rule of thumb: "Don't carry around any more cash than you can afford to be stolen."
- A: That's interesting. Do you mean people often got robbed or ...
- B: Well, you cannot say often, but you could never be too careful.
- **A:** Is that the only reason?
- **B:** No, of course not. You see we have to pay certain bills every month, and we don't want to travel around the city with hundreds of dollars in cash to pay these bills.
- **A:** Then how do you pay these bills? With credit cards?
- **B:** That's the only way. For the many overhead expenses, we also use checks.
- A: What's the advantage of using checks?
- **B:** For one thing, you don't need to go there to pay face to face. You can simply fill out a check and send the check out by mail.
- A: I see. You do not really need to carry much money around.
- **B:** No. But you still need to carry sufficient money to deal with small payment, for example, a packet of cigarettes. What's more, you do need to have money ready for thieves or robbers. Just imagine how disappointed they would feel when a road robbery took place and they found you carry an empty pocket.



1 T

2 F

4 T

5 F



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you hear.

You may understand that foreign exchange, like many other goods, is regularly bought and sold in large amounts. And in the course of purchases and sales as well as in international trade, there arises the question of exchange rate, i.e. the rate at which the money of one country is converted into that of another. In the modern world, the value of one currency in relation to

others is determined by supply and demand in the international foreign exchange market. Values fluctuate daily, often dramatically, and a deal made today payable in English pounds, rarely yields the same amount of dollars thirty days later, when the bill is paid. A firm could win or lose here, since the pounds could go up or down relative to the dollar or any other currency. These fluctuations mean that all importers and exporters are having foreign exchange risks. There is simply no means of avoiding this when a firm deals with other countries. Many US managers think that they are avoiding exchange risk by dealing only in dollars, but an exporter who demands dollars for a million-dollar order to be paid for in 60 days is, in effect, betting that the dollar will not fall relative to the buyer's currency. If it does, the exporter gives the exchange gain to the importer. If the dollar rises, the exporter gets the gain, even though he or she may not be aware of it.

Keys

- 1 The question of exchange rate.
- 2 Supply and demand in the international foreign exchange market.
- 3 Because values fluctuate daily.
- 4 They are having foreign exchange risks.
- **5** By dealing only in dollars.
- 6 It means the exporter will get the gain.





The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

There was once a large, fat woman who had a small, thin husband. He had a job in a big company and was given his weekly wages every Friday evening. As soon as he got home on Fridays, his wife used to make him give her all his money, and then she used to give him back only enough to buy his lunch in the office every day.

One day the small man came home very excited. He hurried into the living room. His wife was listening to the radio and eating chocolates there.

"You'll never guess what happened to me today, dear," he said.

He waited for a few seconds and then added, "I won ten thousand pounds on the lottery!"

"That's wonderful!" said his wife delightedly. But then she thought for a few seconds and added angrily, "But wait a moment! How could you afford to buy the lottery ticket?"







Part I



Listen to the following sentences carefully and fill in the blanks with the words you hear. Each sentence will be read to you twice. (20%)

- Here are the temperatures for tomorrow:
 The high will be 23 degrees and the low, 10 degrees.
- 2 Your term papers are due on Nov.15.
- 3 Sitting in the last row, we couldn't hear the speaker clearly.
- 4 Computers can do a lot of things that we used to do, and can do them faster and better.
- 5 The explorer rode a camel in the desert.
- 6 Do you know the man sitting in front of Mary?
- 7 Can you tell what the abbreviation OPEC, (O-P-E-C) stands for?
- 8 Our school is situated in the northwest of our city.
- 9 What's the word in the <u>2nd</u> line from the <u>bottom</u> on page 102?
- 10 Will you write the number down, please? It's <u>13,247</u>.
- 11 Could you tell me how much it would <u>cost</u> to send this letter by <u>regular mail</u>?
- 12 As the curtain went up, a popular singer <u>appeared</u> on the stage.
- 13 I'm sorry, you must book your flight 2 weeks in advance.
- 14 Don't you understand his meaning?
- 15 Door-to-door selling is welcomed by some people but disliked by others.



Part II



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words. (11%)

1 A: Excuse me, ma'am. Where is the Student Center?



- **B:** Well, I'm not sure, but I think it's on the other side of the campus.
- 2 A: I'm glad to have met you.
 - B: So am I, Patty.
- A: Shall I have him return your call?
 - **B:** No, it's not important. I'll call him later.
- **A:** Waiter, this steak is too rare.
 - **B:** I'm sorry. I'll have it cooked a little more. Please wait a few minutes.
- A: How come you're not in bed yet, John?
 - **B:** I can't sleep yet. I'll have three exams tomorrow.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear. (5%)

Man: How much are these shirts?

Woman: The regular price is 12 dollars each, but we have it on sale today for \$8.50.

Question: How much does the man have to pay if he buys one now?

2 Woman: I suppose you have been buying gifts to take home for your family.

Man: I have bought some T-shirts for my brother but I haven't decided what to buy

for my sister.

Question: What has the man already bought?

3 Man: Linda, how long will your sister be staying with you?

Woman: Just a week or so.

Question: What does Linda mean?

4 Man: don't think I answered the fourth question correctly on the test.

Why do you worry about it? It's too late now. Woman:

What does the woman mean? **Question:**

A button's come off this coat. 5 Man:

Woman: We can get a needle and some thread at a department store.

Why do they want to go to a department store? **Question:**



2 C Α B 5 D



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words. (7%)

A: Mom, I'll be home late this evening. We have an after-hours special class at school.

B: How late do you think you will be, Jane?

A: Not before ten, most likely.

B: I don't want my young lady walking home alone at that late hour.

A: I know, I'm a little scared myself.

B: I'll come and pick you up at around ten, then.

A: Oh, can you? Thank you, Mom. I feel better already.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to the question you hear. (5%)

(Mr. Brown is talking with the receptionist of the hotel where he is staying.)

Brown: Excuse me, can I change my traveler's checks here? **Receptionist:** Yes, you can. But you will get a better rate at the bank.

Brown: Is the bank far from here?

Receptionist: No, it's only a twenty-minute walk from here. Shall I get you a taxi, sir?

Brown: No, I prefer to walk. Exercise will do me good.

Receptionist: Shall I show you on the map?

Brown: Please.

Receptionist: We are here. Now you walk down South Street two blocks to the traffic lights.

Brown: Two blocks to the traffic lights. And then?

Receptionist: Then turn left and you'll be on Queen Street. Go along Queen Street. There's

a supermarket on the corner.

Brown: A supermarket on the corner.

Receptionist: That's right. And then turn right. And you are on Park Street.

Brown: The bank is on Park Street?

Receptionist: Yes, the bank is on your right-hand side. There is a post office beside the bank.

You can't miss it.

Brown: Thank you. Receptionist: Not at all.

Questions

1 What does Mr. Brown want to do?

2 What does the receptionist offer to do?

3 How far is the bank?

4 Where is the bank?

5 What is NOT true according to the dialogue?

KeysB

2 A

3 C

4 B

5 B



Part III



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear. (17%)

A seeing eye dog must <u>learn</u> to obey certain commands. But it must also learn to do things much <u>harder</u> than that for a dog to learn. It must learn to <u>refuse</u> to carry out a command that might <u>cause</u> harm to its blind owner. It <u>will</u> often have to decide <u>whether</u> to obey its master or not. That's why any seeing eye dog has to be a very smart one.

At the end of the <u>training</u>, the dog is tested to make sure it is <u>ready</u> to be fully responsible for a blind person. The dog's <u>teacher</u> wears a blindfold and "works" the dog at busy street corners and in heavy traffic.

When the dog has passed the <u>test</u>, the blind person who will be using the dog comes to <u>stay</u> at the school for a whole month.

The <u>blind</u> person spends time getting to know the dog and <u>learning</u> how to use it and take <u>care</u> of it.



Listen to the passage twice and choose A, B, or C to complete the following statements. (4%)

Switzerland is a small country with mountains, pine forests and blue lakes. In the winter the sun is bright, but the air is cold. People go to Switzerland for the winter sports. They wear warm clothes and sunglasses. They stay at hotels and guest houses which are in the valleys or on the sides of the mountains. People go up the mountains in lifts and ski down the snowy slopes. In the valleys, they skate on the icy lakes. Visitors go to Switzerland in the summer time, too. They can climb the rocky sides of the mountains or walk in the forests. They can swim in the warm lakes or they can sail and water-ski them. People call Switzerland "the playground of Europe."

Keys

C 2 A

3 C

4 **- E**



Listen to the passage twice and choose A, B, or C to answer the questions you hear. (5%)

One town of eleven hundred people took part in an experiment run by a watch company. The firm wanted to learn how much people needed clocks and watches. For two days and nights no one used a timepiece. The people "parked" their watches. All public clocks were covered with plastic or cardboard. No church bells chimed. And the fire whistle that usually blew at noon was silent.

A blast on the fire whistle marked the end of the experiment. The experts talked to 167 townsfolk. The people said they had become worried and nervous when they didn't know the real time. Many weren't sure whether they were hungry or not.

Questions

- 1 Who conducted the experiment?
- 2 How long did the experiment last?
- 3 Why were the church bells not allowed to ring?
- 4 What was the signal that ended the experiment?
- 5 How did people feel when they live without watches and clocks?

Keys

1 A

2 C

3 A

4 P

5 A





Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear. (21%)

The basic unit of American money is the <u>cent</u>, also called <u>penny</u>. One-hundred cents make one <u>dollar</u>. American coins are the cent, the <u>five-cent</u> piece or nickel, the ten-cent piece or <u>dime</u>, the twenty-five-cent piece or quarter, the fifty-cent piece or half <u>dollar</u>, and the silver dollar.

Paper money consists of the one-dollar bill, the two-dollar bill, the five-dollar bill, the ten-

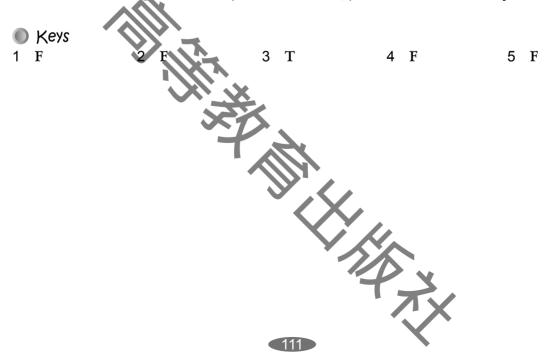
dollar bill, the twenty-dollar bill, the <u>fifty-dollar</u> bill, the one-hundred-dollar bill, the five-hundred-dollar bill, the <u>one-thousand-dollar</u> bill, the five-thousand-dollar bill, and the tenthousand-dollar bill.

The United States is not the <u>only</u> country which <u>uses</u> dollars. There are Canadian dollars, <u>Australian</u> dollars, Hong Kong dollars, and so on, each with different <u>values</u>. In the United States the two-dollar bill is <u>called</u> "race-track money" because two dollars are the ordinary <u>bet</u> for a horse race. The dollar is also called a "buck". Thus, two dollars could be <u>expressed</u> by saying "two bucks", but this is a slang expression and should probably be avoided on some occasions.



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false. (5%)

Cocktail parties are one of the most frequent and important social functions in the United States. Their purpose is to provide an opportunity for people to get together, meet old friends, make new ones, and engage in friendly conversations. Usually drinks will be served in abundance along with appetizers such as small sandwich and the like. Because the food is of this light, non-filling variety, it is very easy to become drunk at cocktail parties. Getting drunk is never permissible. Therefore, before going to such a party, if you intend to drink, it's a good idea to have something rather heavy to eat, which will help prevent alcohol from being absorbed too quickly into the system. Some people drink several glasses of milk or, preferably, cream. A sandwich with fatty meat and lots of butter should prove helpful, too. Of course, if you don't drink alcoholic beverages or are a very moderate drinker, you need not follow these precautions.









Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Distance and Time

Objective: writing down distances and times



Listen carefully and write down the miles, hours and minutes.

Maria left Mexico City on August 15. She flew first, from Mexico City to Rio de Janeiro. This trip was 4,769 miles. It took 5 hours and 10 minutes.

Next, after visiting a few days in Rio, she flew to Sydney Australia, a distance of 8,414 miles. It took 10 hours and 30 minutes.

Then she flew from Sydney to Shanghai, 4,879 miles, 6 hours and 5 minutes in flight.

From Shanghai she flew to Bombay, 3,140 miles. The flight took 8 hours and 15 minutes.

From Bombay she were to Baghdad, 2,015 miles. This flight took 4 hours and 40 minutes.

Then, she flew from Baghdad to Istanbul, a distance of 1,006 miles. The flight took 3 hours and 20 minutes.

From Istanbul she flew to Berlin, Germany, 1,075 miles. This flight took 3 hours and 35 minutes.

Then, she flew from Berlin to New York City, <u>3,980 miles</u>. This trip took <u>7 hours and 20 minutes</u>.

She stayed in New York City for 8 weeks.

Then she returned to her home city of Mexico City, 2,086 miles. This flight took 4 hours and 10 minutes.



Listen carefully and write down the arrival and departure time. All the time given is local standard time.

The Venezuelan student found that he could leave San Francisco at 7:30 am and arrive in

Los Angeles at 8:45 am. Then, he would <u>leave Los Angeles at 9:55 am</u> and get to <u>Guatemala City at 4:25 pm</u>. Next, he would <u>leave Guatemala City at 5:30 pm</u> and <u>arrive in Panama City at 8:25 pm</u>. Then, he would <u>leave Panama City at 9:25 pm</u> and <u>arrive in Caracas at 1:05 am</u>.

He also found that because of four hours time difference between San Francisco and Caracas, he would lose four hours.



Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear.

1 Woman: Will Mr. Black be able to see me at about 9 tomorrow?

Man: I'm afraid he won't be <u>free</u> until 3 in the afternoon.

2 Man: I'd like to fix an appointment with the Sales Director. Would nine tomorrow be all right?

Woman: Do you think you could <u>make</u> it 10:30?

3 Man: Do you think the manager could <u>see</u> me tomorrow before 10?

Woman: He won't be in till 10:30.

4 Woman: Here's this week's schedule. On Monday, there's the board meeting. Your speech

at the Lion's Club is on Tuesday. Then, on Wednesday, you're supposed to see the

dentist.

Man: I'm glad I don't have to travel to the business <u>conference</u> until next week.

Man: Good morning. I <u>have</u> an appointment with Dr. Smith.Woman: Please have a <u>seat</u>. He will be <u>with</u> you in a few minutes.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Woman: Mr. Carson, Dr. Brown will have to change your appointment to tomorrow at

the same time. He's still waiting for a flight out of New York.

Man: Oh, well, thank you for calling. I'll see you in his office then.

Question: Where is Dr. Brown now?

2 Man: Hello. This is Tom Davis. I have an appointment with Mrs. Jones for nine o'clock

this morning, but I'm afraid I may be fifteen minutes late.

Woman: That's alright, Mr. Davis. She doesn't have another appointment scheduled

until ten o'clock.

Question: What can we learn from the conversation?

3 Man: Let's see. Today is Tuesday. Am I supposed to meet Dave tomorrow?

Woman: No, the day after tomorrow.

Question: What day is the man supposed to meet Dave?

4 Woman: Should I make an appointment to see you again, Mr. James?

Man: I'm not sure that will be necessary, you might call me Thursday morning. I will

be out of town Tuesday and Wednesday.

Question: What did Mr. James tell the woman to do?

5 Man: Can you tell me when I can get an appointment for my son's dental check-up?

Woman: Let's see, the dentist is fully booked for Monday and Tuesday, and for

Wednesday morning. He's taking Friday off. Can you fit into his free time this

week or would you rather have an appointment for next week?

Question: What choices does the man have?

Keys

1 C

3 D

4 C

5 B



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

(David Thomas rings up Jane Philips.)

Jane: Hullo.

David: Err, hello. Um, could I speak to Jane Philips, pleases

Jane: Speaking. Who is it?

David: Oh, hullo. Um, it's David. David Thomas here

Jane: Oh, David, yes. Hullo.

David: Hi. How are you?

Jane: I'm fine, thanks. How are you?

David: Fine. Look, I was wondering if you had any plans for tomorrow night?

Jane: Umm. I don't think so, no. Why?

David: Well, I was wondering if you'd like to come and have dinner. Well, there's a dinner

party a friend is giving.

Jane: Um—tomorrow. Tomorrow night. Um, let me just think. Ooh, actually David,

thinking about it, you've not really given me enough notice. I've sort of made half an arrangement to go to a concert tomorrow. It might be, you know, difficult to pull out.

Would you mind?

David: Well, I ... Are you sure you couldn't come? I mean, couldn't you try and cancel it?

Jane: Well, I mean ... Put it this way, I'll have to say no and if I can come I'll ring you. OK?

David: Yeah, OK. Right. Thanks. Bye.

Jane: I'm sorry, but you know, you ring up at this stage—there's not much I can do about it.

But anyway, thanks very much for ringing, David. I mean, it's very kind of you.

David: OK. Not to worry. I don't mind. Another time perhaps?

Jane: Yes, perhaps.

David: OK, Bye.

Jane: Bye.

Keys

1 F 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 T



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Secretary: Our manager would like to see you Friday morning. Would it be convenient to

see you at 9 o'clock?

Mr. Carter: Yes, that would be all right.

Secretary: Then, let me <u>fix the time</u> for 9 o'clock Friday morning.

Mr. Carter: Good. 9 o'clock Friday morning. I'll be <u>expecting him</u> in my office.

(that afternoon)

Mr. Smith: Hello, Mr. Carter, I'm sorry, I won't be able to keep my appointment with you on

Friday. You see, I have to fly to New York this afternoon on urgent business, and I'll be

gone for several days. Could we postpone the meeting to sometime next week?

Mr. Carter: Let me see. Tuesday and Wednesday are both booked up. What about Thursday?

Mr. Smith: Thursday morning will be all right. Shall we make it nine o'clock?

Mr. Carter: 9 o'clock is engaged. How about 2 in the afternoon?

Mr. Smith: Good. Thursday at two in the afternoon then.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the times and the missing words of the appointments.

Brown: Well, Linda, I'd like you to help me make some appointments. I've got one or two

fixed up already. Tomorrow morning I'm going to the airport to meet Mr. Taylor of the

Southwest Trade Company.

Linda: The plane arrives at 8:45. And at 11 you'll have lunch with Mr. Bill Carter at the

Time Square.

Brown: Yes. I'll need at least one and a half hours with Mr. Carter to talk about the possibility

of our cooperation. Well, when shall we have the board meeting?

Linda: At 4 tomorrow afternoon.

Brown: Well, the day after tomorrow—Wednesday, I'll be going down to Bristol and visiting a

chain-store down there. When will the plane leave for Bristol?

Linda: A fairly early flight. The departure time is 6:30 in the morning.

Brown: And I shall visit Mr. Wales Friday morning at 9:45 to talk about a few local problems

with him. And in the afternoon I want to have a chat with Mr. Right. He's sent me some designs, erm, but in any case, I'll be going to the Lake District on Saturday evening

visiting my friends.

) Keys

Tomorrow 8:45 am 11:00 am 4:00 pm	meet Mr. Taylor of the Southwest Trade Company at the airport lunch with Mr. Carter to talk about the possibility of their cooperation board meeting
Wednesday 6:30 am	fly to Bristol <u>visiting a chain-store there</u>
Friday 9:45 in the afternoon Saturday	visit Mr. Wales to talk about a few local problems chat with Mr. Right about the designs visit his friends in the Lake District



Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear.

In social life, time <u>plays</u> an important role. In the US, guests are inclined to <u>feel</u> that they are not highly regarded if the <u>invitation</u> to a dinner party is extended only two or <u>three</u> days before the party date. But it is <u>not</u> the case in all countries. In some other areas of the world, it may be <u>regarded</u> as foolish to make an appointment too far in <u>advance</u> because plans made for a date more than a week away <u>tend</u> to be forgotten. The meaning of time differs in different <u>parts</u> of the world. Promptness is valued highly in American <u>life</u>. If you make an appointment with a <u>business</u> associate, you should arrive on time. <u>Otherwise</u>, you may be considered impolite or not fully <u>responsible</u>. A person who is five minutes late is <u>expected</u> to make a short apology. If he is less than five minutes <u>late</u>, he will say a few words of explanation.



Listen to the passage twice and choose A, B, or C to complete the following statements.

It's Monday. Four days ago, Tony made an appointment with Dr. Johnson. He would see Dr. Johnson on Wednesday. But now he has a severe toothache and has to forward their appointment. Tony telephones Dr. Johnson's office. He tells the receptionist that he wants to see the dentist early this afternoon. He is sorry that he won't be able to make his appointment on Wednesday because he has to fly to Chicago this afternoon on urgent business. But the receptionist tells him that the dentist won't have any opening until half past three in the afternoon. But Tony needs an earlier appointment. He would like to see Dr. Johnson as soon as possible since he has a bad toothache. The receptionist checks the schedule and suggests 9:00 this morning. But Tony is not free from 8:00 to 10:30 this

morning. So he asks if 11:00 am will be all right. The receptionist agrees to it and thinks it would be more convenient.

Keys

1 B

2 A

3 C

4 C

5 C



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Daniel and Harry were good friends. They often went to the cinema, went camping, etc. together. They had made an appointment to play tennis on Friday afternoon. But on Friday morning, Daniel got words that Mr. Weave, the general manager of the hotel, wished to see him in the afternoon. So he had to telephone Harry to change the time of their appointment to Saturday morning. But Harry couldn't make it because he had to go to the airport to meet Mr. Reeds. So they would not be able to play tennis on Saturday morning. Then Harry suggested making it the following Monday and asked Daniel if he would be free. It happened that it was quite convenient for Daniel. So that was settled and they would meet on the following Monday.

Keys

1 F

2 F

3 T

4 T

5 F



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you get.

You can either make an appointment in-person or call 5307522349 and speak with one of our appointment counselors.

- Be sure to have your class and work schedule with you before calling.
- Please check in 15 minutes prior to your scheduled appointment time.
- If you are late for your scheduled appointment time, you may be asked to re-schedule. Please keep this in mind when scheduling your appointment.
- Please note that appointments are limited in length and you may be asked to schedule a follow-up appointment(s) if you have multiple concerns or your care requires more than your fair share of time.
- If you cannot keep your appointment, please cancel your appointment.

- Keys
- 1 In person or call 5307522349.
- 2 15 minutes in advance.
- **3** Re-schedule your appointment.
- 4 Before your appointment.
- 5 Cancel it.



Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the dialogue twice and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Nurse: (answering telephone) Good morning, Dr. Allen's office. Can I help you?

Mr. Duncan: I'd like to make an appointment to have the dentist look at my teeth.

Nurse: Let me see. I can arrange for you to see the doctor next week.

Mr. Duncan: Can't I come in this afternoon?

Nurse: I'm afraid Dr. Allen won't be able to see you then. His appointment book is

filled for the whole week.

Mr. Duncan: But I'm suffering from toothache now, and I have to make a business trip to

India next week.

Nurse: Wait a minute, let me try. Dr. Allen has four patients this morning, and he's going

to an important meeting at 2 o'clock. Could you come before one o'clock?

Mr. Duncan: Yes, I'll come before one o clock. Thank you very much.

Nurse: You're welcome.

Keys

1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F



Listen to the conversation twice and give the correct answers to the questions you hear.

Receptionist: 7899 6443. Who's calling please?

Frank: Frank Mailer here. I'd like to talk to Helen Taylor, please.

Receptionist: I'm sorry, but Ms. Taylor is out of town until Friday. Is there anyone else who

can help you?

Frank: No. I really have to talk to her.

Receptionist: In that case, would you care to leave a message?

Frank: Yes. Please ask Ms. Taylor to call Frank Mailer. She knows the number. Tell her

I have something urgent to discuss with her.

Receptionist: All right. I'll tell her. Will there be anything else? **Frank:** No, thank you. You've been very helpful. Goodbye.

Questions

- 1 Where is Ms. Taylor?
- 2 What does Frank do since he has to talk to Taylor?
- **3** What does Frank ask the woman to do?
- 4 What is the message about?

Keys

- 1 Out of town.
- 2 Leave a message.
- 3 Ask Taylor to call him back.
- 4 Frank has something urgent to discuss with Ms. Taylor.



Listen to the dialogue twice and supply the necessary information.

(Janet's boss is going away on a business trip. She's checking the itinerary with him.)

Boss: Janet, is everything ready?

Janet: For your trip? Yes. You leave on Monday morning at nine. First you go to Rome

and have a meeting there, then on Tuesday evening you go to Frankfurt to visit an exhibition. You stay in Frankfurt until Wednesday evening. Then you go to Paris. On Thursday night, you will have dinner with the president of ABC company. Then you

come back from Paris on Saturday evening.

Boss: Good. Have you made the reservations for me?

Janet: Yes. And here is your ticket.

Boss: Thank you.



Business Trip

Monday: morning at nine leave for Rome

Tuesday: evening go to Frankfurt to visit an exhibition

Wednesday: stay in Frankfurt

Thursday: night have dinner with ABC's president in Paris

Friday: in Paris

Saturday: evening come back



Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

A farmer came into the village railway station with his wife and approached the ticket window. He addressed the station agent.

"Say, Mister, has the three-ten train gone yet?"

"The three-ten train left a quarter of an hour ago."

"And how soon will the four o'clock train be along, do you think?"

"It'll be quite a while before that train is due."

"Are there any passenger trains before then?"

"No."

"Any freights?"

"No."

"No trains at all?"

"None."

"Are you sure?"

"Certainly, I'm sure!" bawled the exasperated ticket agent.

"Then, Sophie," said the old farmer, turning to his wife

"Now I reckon we can cross their tracks."









Warming-up Exercises

Phonetics

Objective: identifying liaison

In connected speech, words in a sense group are often not separated from one another. The end of one word flows straight on to the beginning of the next. This phonetic phenomenon is called "liaison" or "sound linking". Liaison takes place when:

a consonant+a vowel

Example: put it on, look at it, come in

2 r+a vowel

Example: for ages, her own, far away



Listen carefully and mark every case of liaison you hear according to the example. Then read aloud.

Example: Look at it.

1	a bottle of ink	2	an hour and a half	3	all of us
4	all at once	5.	eat an egg	6	put an end
7	with all his ears	8	not at all	9	put it aside
10	let him in	11	get out of it	12	get away with it
13	take it away	14	big and dark eyes	15	in and out
16	all of them	17	leave in April	18	best of all
19	such an ass	20	pick it up		
			Y.		
				1/10	V
				77	
					X
			126		

B B



You will hear one phrase or sentence from each group. Circle the letter beside the words you hear.

- 1 of an hour
- 2 on our tour
- 3 an old issue
- 4 He isn't as idle as I.
- 5 He went there to look for a cook.
- 6 Where can I find a bus stop?
- 7 We'll return later on.
- 8 It's a notice of a game.
- **9** We composed an essay every week.
- 10 Don't accept his offer because of his laughter.

Keys

1	A	2 C	3 C	4 A	5
6	В	7 A	8 B	9 A	10

Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1 Woman: Would you like to stay for dinner?

Man: I really can't.

2 Man: Would you like to go ice skating with me?

Woman: What a good idea!

3 Woman: Joe, do you want to go swimming at the pool with me today?

Man: Sure, But I can't leave yet. I've lost my room key and I have to wait for the

security guard to let me get back into my room first.

4 Woman: I'm going to <u>invite</u> a few of my colleagues to a party.

Man: You can't invite just a few. The others will be angry.

5 Man: How about phoning Liz and asking her to join us for dinner?

Woman: I think you should phone her, she hardly knows who I am.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Woman: I want to ask the Smiths to the party. Do you know their address?

Man: No. But I'd like them to come. I think their friend Al can give you their address.

Question: What is the woman going to do?

2 Man: Let's have dinner together sometime this week — say, tomorrow night?

Woman: I'm busy then. How about Thursday?

Question: What does the woman mean?

3 Man: How would you like going to the movies with me?

Woman: I'd like to. But I have to go to the bank first and then my friends and I are

going to a concert.

Question: Where will the woman go first?

4 Woman: Do you think we should invite Peter over for dinner?

Man: His mother's here for a visit.

Question: What does the man mean?

5 Man: Helen isn't here yet. Did you forget to invite her?

Woman: She was going to come, but then she changed her mind.

Question: Why isn't Helen present?

Keys

1 A 2 C 3 B 4 B 5 A



Listen to the following conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Li: Are you free this evening, Mr. Wilson? Wilson: Well, I've nothing in particular to do.

Li: Would you like to see the Beijing opera?

Wilson: Thank you, I would like very much to. I haven't seen one yet.

Li: Then you'll have the opportunity tonight. Shall I call for you at seven and take you

to the theatre?

Wilson: Good. Where is it?

Li: It's near the restaurant where you had dinner last Monday.

Really? I have an idea. What do you say to have dinner with me at that restaurant? I Wilson:

like the food there.

Li: Sorry, I'm afraid I can't. I'll be busy at the office until rather late. But thank you just the same.

Wilson: Well, in that case, I'll wait for you at the hotel then. At seven?

Li: Right, see you at seven then.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear.

Man: Hello.

Woman: Hi, Harry? This is Sally.

Man: Oh, hi. Are you coming to my party Saturday night? Woman: Yeah. That's why I'm calling. I forgot your address.

Man: Oh, I'm at 913 Bakery Street.

Woman: Where's that?

Man: It's three blocks west of the shopping center.

Oh, økay. What time should I come? Woman:

Any time after eight. Man: Should I bring anything? Woman:

Just some beer or wine if you want to. Man:

Oh, by the way, can I bring a friend? You might even know him — Tom Woman:

Anderson.

I think I do know him. Sure, bring him along. Man:

Great. See you then. Woman:

Questions

- 1 Why does the woman call?
- 2 When will the party be held?
- **3** What is the man's address?
- 4 What will the woman bring?

Keys

- She wants the address of the man.
- 2 Saturday night around 8.
- **3** 913 Bakery Street.
- Some beer or wine and a friend.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

Jean: Hello?

Mary: Hello, Jean? This is Mary.

Jean: Oh, hi!

I got your invitation and it says R.S.V.P., so that's what I'm doing. Mary:

Jean: Oh, good. Can you come?

Mary: Yes, I think so, but Tom can't. He's got to go to his parents' and help them work on

their house this weekend.

Jean: Oh, that's too bad. It'd be fun to see you both.

Marry: Yeah, well, some other time I guess ... Uh, Jean, I won't have any transportation that

night. Do you think somebody could give me a ride?

Oh, sure! There's a bunch of people coming who live near you. I'm sure one of them Jean:

would be glad to. If that doesn't work out, I'll drive you.

Mary: Great! Thanks, Jean. Uh, what will people be wearing?

Oh, most anything. It's a fairly casual party. We'll be in the yard, you know. Jean:

Good! I can wear my new pants and sweater. What can I bring? Mary:

Well, a side dish would be good and a bottle of wine, maybe, but that's not really Jean:

necessary because there'll be plenty to drink.

Mary: Okay, see you then!

Jean: Bve!



4 . F 1 T 2 T T



Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Much of our social life <u>involves</u> invitations — sending them and responding to them. <u>Every</u> day we send invitations of this kind or that. We may <u>invite</u> a friend to dinner, a colleague to a <u>coffee</u> shop, an old college roommate to an evening <u>party</u>, etc. At the same time, we also <u>receive</u> invitations. Sometimes we want to <u>accept</u> them while sometimes we are inclined to <u>refuse</u> them. Remember, that you are invited <u>shows</u> that you are respected. So be <u>sure</u> to give a polite response. If you accept the <u>invitation</u>, you should express your gratitude and your <u>eagerness</u> for the party, the dinner, etc. When you refuse, you should also <u>thank</u> the person who has invited you and apologize for not being able to accept.



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

There are different forms for us to use when we talk to our friends in extending invitations. The difference between the formal and informal invitations lies in the use of an introductory phrase before the invitation. For instance, in informal invitations, we just say, "Would you like to go to the concert with me tomorrow evening, Jane?" While in formal invitations, we should use an introductory phrase to let the person you are inviting feel that he or she can refuse if necessary without causing embarrassment. For example, "We are having some very special friends here for dinner on Sunday and I am wondering if you would like to join us. We would be delighted if you could come." If you want to refuse, you would say, "I' d love to come, but I'm afraid I can't because I have an appointment with Professor Reeds on that day." You may or may not have an appointment, so we say you are telling a white lie, that is, an untrue statement that is not intended to deceive but rather to keep from hurting one's feelings. Telling a white lie sometimes is necessary in refusing someone's invitations since it is a polite way of refusal.

Keys

1 F 2 T 3 F 4 T 5 T



Listen to the passage twice and choose A, B or C to answer the questions you hear.

Dear Mr. Joseph,

I'm writing this letter on behalf of the students and management of Eastwood School. We would like to invite you as keynote speaker for the Annual Function of our school. It would be a pleasure to have you in our school. The children will learn a lot from you.

The students will learn new and interesting facts about the stars, planets and other celestial bodies. I had attended a presentation that you had conducted for a children's club in Texas a few years back. It is common knowledge that you enjoy the company of students and always make a point in attending such events.

The students will be presenting cultural programs, a skit and then there will be prize distribution for deserving students. The function will be held in the school auditorium at 6:30 pm on April 20, 2012. The parents will be part of the function. This will be followed by dinner.

We look forward to your positive reply. Once you accept this invitation, I will personally come with the invitation card of the event to your office.

Yours truly, Susan Harrison

Questions

- 1 Who is the inviter?
- 2 What will the students learn from Mr. Joseph?
- 3 For whom did Mr. Joseph give a presentation in Texas?
- 4 When and where will the function be held?
- 5 What will Susan Harrison do if Mr. Joseph accept the invitation?

Keys

1 B 2 A 3 C 4 C 5 B



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you get.

In social correspondence, letters of invitation and acknowledgement are most widely used. Such letters include dinner invitations, cocktail party invitations, dance invitations, etc. They should be

written completely and exactly. In other words, you should tell the exact place, month, week, date and time, so as not to make the person who is invited feel puzzled. Usually husband and wife are both invited and the letter is often addressed to the wife. For example, "We are planning a dinner party to celebrate Dr. Lear's thirtieth anniversary of his teaching and of course we want you and Tom to come. It's next Wednesday, July fifth, at seven o'clock. I hope you can make it, as we are looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you both." If you receive such an invitation, you should give a timely and polite response within twenty-four hours if necessary, telling definitely whether you accept or refuse. Words like "I'll try my best to come" should be avoided. You should express your gratitude and longing for the party in your response when you accept. For instance, "Tom and I will be delighted to dine with you on Wednesday, the fifth of July, at seven o'clock. How nice of you to ask us! We are looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you." When you refuse, you should express your regret and state the reason why you can't accept. For example, you should say "I just can't tell you how sorry we are that we can't come to your dinner party next Wednesday, the fifth of July. Unfortunately that day is my daughter's birthday. Thank you for asking us." instead of "I'm sorry I can't come to your dinner party."

Keys

- 1 Letters of invitation and acknowledgement.
- 2 The exact place, month, week, date and time.
- 3 To the wife.
- 4 You should tell definitely whether you accept or refuse.
- 5 Your gratitude and longing for the party.
- 6 Your regret and the reason why you can't accept.

Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the conversation twice and give the correct answers to the questions.

Ted: Hello, Nancy. This is Ted. How are you?

Nancy: Fine, thank you. A bit too busy, though. You know, I'm trying to put everything in order in my new flat.

Ted: Oh, I see. Well, I was wondering if you'd like to go to a concert tomorrow night. I think it will be good. And if I remember correctly, you did say you like country music.

Nancy: Yes, that's right. I do. It's nice of you to ask me, Ted. But I don't think I can. Monica has already asked me to see a friend and then we'll go to the theater together. In fact, she's getting the tickets this evening.

Ted: Oh, well. Never mind. What about next Saturday? This concert is still on then, I think.

Nancy: Oh, I'd like to very much, but what time exactly?

Ted: Well, it starts at 7:30, I think.

Nancy: Oh, good, that'll be fine. The tennis match will be over by 5 o'clock, I'm sure.

Ted: Good, I'll call you again when I get the tickets.

Nancy: Sure. Bye for now.

Keys

- 1 Ted.
- 2 Putting everything in order in her new flat.
- **3** To invite her to go to a concert tomorrow night.
- 4 Because Monica has already asked her to see a friend and then they'll go to the theater together.
- 5 Next Saturday.



Listen to the dialogue twice and supply the necessary information.

(Betty and John are colleagues. After a whole day's work, John is inviting her to go to the theater with him.)

John: Well, I think we've done enough work for today. Would you like to go to the theater tonight?

Betty: Thank you, but I'm afraid I can't; I'm too tired to go out tonight.

John: I see. Well, how about the ballet tomorrow evening?

Betty: That's a good idea. I love ballet, especially the Swan Lake.

John: Good, you can leave the arrangements to me. Now, I would also like to invite you to join us for a barbecue at my home on Saturday evening.

Betty: I'd like to come, but I have to fly to Paris with the boss to attend a trade fair.

John: Oh, what a pity, well, never mind. Next Friday is my birthday, would you like to come to my birthday party?

Betty: Of course, I'd be delighted.

John: That's good. Now, would you like to have a drink with me? I think that'll help

you.

Betty: OK, maybe after that I would feel better.



John's invitationBetty's response1go to the theater tonighttoo tired to go2ballet tomorrow eveninggood idea3barbecue on Saturday eveninghave to fly to Paris

4 birthday party next Friday be delighted to go

5 have a drink now OK



Listen to the dialogue twice and supply the necessary information.

(Mr. Fenton is a sales manager. He is busy at work. Now he has just finished a sales project. He and his wife are discussing about going out for the evening.)

Mr. Fenton: Dear, we haven't gone out for over a month. Let's go somewhere this evening.

Mrs. Fenton: Fine. Where would you like to go? Look in the newspaper to get information

about the movies or the theater.

Mr. Fenton: I see that a new play opened this week.

Mrs. Fenton: The comment is bad. The newspaper said it was the worst play of the year.

What else can we do?

Mr. Fenton: I'd like to go to the concert, but, according to the newspaper, there aren't any tonight.

Mrs. Fenton: Are there any good movies?

Mr. Fenton: How about Dances with Wolves? That should be exciting.

Mrs. Fenton: We've already seen it. Don't you remember?

Mr. Fenton: Well, there's a good love story at the National Theatre.

Mrs. Fenton: You know I don't like love stories. What else?

Mr. Fenton: Amusing Adventure, a cornedy

Mrs. Fenton: Good, let's go.

Mr. Fenton: No, it started half an hour ago.

Mrs. Fenton: Well, we'd better stay at home and watch television.

Keys

Entertainment

Reason for not going for it

- 1 a new play
- 2 concert
- 3 the movie Dances with Wolves
- 4 movie: a love story
- 5 Amusing Adventure

bad comment, worst play of the year

none tonight

have seen it already

Mrs. Fenton does not like love stories

it started half an hour ago



Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

Mrs. Brown's old grandfather lived with her and her husband. Every morning he went for a walk in the park and came home at half past twelve for his lunch.

But one morning a police car stopped outside Mrs. Brown's house at twelve o'clock, and two policemen helped the old man to get out. "The poor old man lost his way in the park and telephoned to us for help, so we send a car to bring him home." Mrs. Brown was very surprised, but she thanked the policemen and they left. "But, Grandfather," she then said, "you've been to that park nearly every day for twenty years. How did you lose your way there?"

The old man smiled, closed one eye and said, "I didn't quite lose my way. I just got tired and I didn't want to walk home."







Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Phonetics

Objective: identifying incomplete plosion

Incomplete plosion takes place when two or more plosives follow one another, or when a plosive precedes a fricative, an affricate or a nasal.

1 / p, b, t, d, k, g + p, b, t, d, k, g /

Examples: big girl, sit down, what time, book keeper, a black boy, keep quiet, take part, next door

2 / p, b, t, d, k, q /+/ f, v, s, z, θ , δ , \int , $\frac{\pi}{3}$

Examples: white flowers, her first visit, short stories, a big zoo, a thousand thanks, just then, big shop

3 / p, b, t, d, k, $g/+/t\int_{0.05}^{0.05} d_3/d_3$

Examples: big chairs, hot July

4 / p, b, t, d, k, $g \neq m$, n,

Examples: topmost, witness



Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with what you hear. Pay attention to incomplete plosion.

- 1 The job means a lot to him.
- 2 I've found a short cut.
- 3 He didn't <u>eat dinner</u> in the kitchen.
- 4 He might catch the blind man.
- 5 She tried to hide the hands behind her back.
- 6 She read the letter to the <u>black boy</u>.
- 7 That's his first visit to China.

- 8 She was one of the five eye witnesses of the accident.
- 9 Many tourists visit the place where the great writer was born.
- 10 It was this kind man who helped her lift the heavy box.



You will hear ten short dialogues between two speakers. At the end of each dialogue, a question is asked about what is said. Choose the best answer from the four choices given.

1 Woman: Is there any bus from here to Bell Street, officer?

Man: Yes, any bus will take you. There is a bus stop over there.

Woman: Thank you very much.

Question: What do you think the man is?

2 Woman: Would you like to read another story?

Man: If I read another one tonight, I'd have a bad dream.

Question: When does he want to read another story?

3 Woman: I say, Tom, this is Alice at school. Is Jack at home?

Man: No, Alice. He is at the office. He will be home for lunch though.

Question: Where is Jack now?

4 Man: Can you stay for supper?

Woman: I'd like to. But I have to go and buy some meat and prepare it for a picnic

tomorrow.

Question: Where is the woman going now?

5 Man: A telegram has just come from Tom. He will arrive at 4 o'clock.

Woman: Oh, that's early enough. He can rest for a few hours before the lecture.

Question: What can Tom do before the lecture?

6 Man: I hear you are moving to a new apartment soon.

Woman: Yes, but it'll be more expensive. My present roommate plays the radio all night

long and I can't sleep.

Question: Why is the woman moving?

7 Woman: Open wide. Now show me where it hurts.

Man: Here on the bottom, especially when I bite into something hot or cold.

Question: Who is the man?

8 Woman: Have you finished the first assignment yet?

Man: Not yet. I just bought the book today.

Question: What does the man mean?

9 Woman: I'm afraid Susan's question made you angry.

Man: Don't worry. If I had been angry, I would have refused to answer.

Question: How does the man feel?

10 Woman: Could I borrow a pen from you? Mine has just run out of ink.

Man: I am afraid I don't have an extra one. Would a pencil do?

Question: How did the man respond to the woman's request?

Keys

1 C 2 D 3 A 4 B 5 B 6 C 7 D 8 D 9 A 10 C



Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and complete the sentences.

1 Man: What are you going to do for your summer vacation?

Woman: I'll <u>travel</u> with my friends in Asia, from Singapore to Japan. We plan to leave in

mid-July and return at the end of August.

2 Man: I wish you had told me your vacation plans sooner.

Woman: I'm sorry. I thought you knew I go to my parents' beach house each

August.

3 Man: What have you been doing during your vacation?

Woman: I haven't <u>rested a bit</u>. I've been logging, weight-lifting, and trying to get back

into shape.

4 Man: Where are you going next?

Woman: I'm going to New York for two weeks and then I'll also visit Washington. Then I'll go

to Hong Kong.

5 Man: Do you have any plans to go anywhere this coming weekend?

Woman: No, I don't like to travel on holidays. It's crowded everywhere.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Man: What part of the country are you going to?

Woman: I'm going to the Mid-West. I'm going to school in Kansas.

Question: Why did the woman want to go to Kansas?

2 Woman: Jack, what are you going to do during the summer vacation?

Man: I'll probably go home for most of the summer, but I know I'll come back a few

weeks before school begins.

Question: How would Jack spend his summer vacation?

3 Woman: I guess I'll send Mary a postcard from Hawaii when I go there on my vacation.

Man: I'm sure that she'd be glad to get one. She has a collection of cards from all

over the world.

Question: What do we learn about Mary?

4 Woman: What about going to our hometown to have a good winter holiday? The

weather is pleasant there all the year round.

Man: Oh, wonderful, and I'll see my old friends again, and I miss them very much.

Question: Why does the woman want to spend her holiday in their hometown?

5 Man: Do you like to go to the park on Sunday?

Woman: Yes, %d like to, but not on Sunday because it's always so crowded. How about

going on Monday afternoon?

Question: Does the woman like to go to the park on Sunday?



1 B 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 D



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear.

Woman: So you just came back from the south? How was it?

Man: We had a wonderful time. The weather was beautiful

Woman: Oh, I'm glad.

Man: And we had the best vacation in years.Woman: Good for you. Did you see the Jacksons?

Man: I spoke with Tom on the phone, but we didn't get to see them.

Woman: Oh, really? I'm surprised. You were such good friends before they left.

Man: Well, you know how it is. We have some great DVDs if you and George would like to

come over some evening.

Woman: Yes, we'd like that. Oh, my goodness, look at the time — it's almost eleven o'clock.

I'm afraid I have to go. I'll talk to you another time. Good-bye.

Man: Good-bye.

Questions

1 What are these two people talking about?

- 2 Where did the man go for his vacation?
- **3** Who was Tom Jackson?
- 4 What did the man ask the woman to do?

Keys

- 1 A trip the man took.
- 2 To the south.
- 3 The man's old friend.
- 4 To watch the DVDs.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to the question you hear.

Mary: Tom, I'm thinking of going on holiday somewhere this summer vacation. I don't

know if you've made your holiday plans yet. If not, perhaps you'd like to come

with me.

Tom: Thanks, Mary, that's very kind of you. Where are you planning to go?

Mary: I think I might go to a foreign country. I'm interested in the Middle East. And I'm

pretty excited about this trip.

Tom: Sound like a good idea. When is your vacation going to start?

Mary: I'll be leaving on the first of August.

Tom: Oh, that's only a few days from now. How long are you going to stay there?

Mary: Three weeks. And I'll go by sea this time.

Tom: But don't you think it would take a long time?

Mary: It's cheaper and you can enjoy the scene of the sea and the rising sun.

Tom: Yes. You'll definitely enjoy yourself, I'm sure.

Mary: Will you go with me?

Tom: Well, if I finish all my work on time, I'll go with you.

Questions

- 1 Where is Mary planning to go?
- 2 Where is Tom planning to go?
- 3 When is Mary's vacation going to start?
- 4 How long will she stay there?
- 5 Why does she want to go by sea?

Keys

1 B 2 C 3 D 4 A 5 D



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear.

Mary: Have you had your holiday for this year yet, Jane?

Jane: Not yet. I'm taking it at the end of September.

Mary: Where are you going? Have you made up your mind?

Jane: Not really. I thought of going to Spain again, but I've already been there twice and I'd

like to try somewhere new.

Mary: My brother's just been in Mexico for two weeks. I had a card from him yesterday and

he seems to be having a good time. Why don't you go there?

Jane: That's OK for you well-off people, but I couldn't possibly afford it. I'm much too hard

up at the moment.

Mary: The air-fare is quite expensive, I admit, but you needn't spend a lot when you get there.

Jane: I've already spent a lot of money this year. My flat was done up last month, so I haven't

got much to spare for expensive holidays abroad.

Mary: Oh, I see.

Jane: Perhaps I'll just go to Scotland or Ireland in the end. I've heard they're both very

beautiful, and I haven't been to either of them.

Mary: We went to Ireland two years ago to pay Jill and her husband a visit. They're in Dublin

now.

Iane: Oh, yes, so they are!

Mary: If you decide on Ireland, you can call in on them. Jill would willingly put you up for a

few days, I'm sure.

Jane: That's a good idea! I haven't seen Jill for more than three years now and I'd like to

know how she's getting on.

Questions

- 1 When will Jane take her holiday this year?
- 2 Where did Mary's brother send her a card from?
- 3 Why hasn't Jane got much money to spare for an expensive holiday abroad?
- 4 Where will Jane go on holiday this year?
- 5 What will Jane do there?

Keys

- 1 At the end of September.
- 2 From Mexico.
- 3 Because she spent a lot of money on her flat.
- 4 Ireland.
- 5 She will pay Jill and her husband a visit.





Passages



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

There are a lot of traditions connected with Christmas, but <u>perhaps</u> the most important one is the <u>giving</u> of presents. Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them at the <u>bottom</u> of the Christmas tree to be <u>found</u> on Christmas morning. Children leave a long <u>sock</u> or stocking at the end of their bed on Christmas <u>Eve</u>, 24th December, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and bring them small <u>presents</u>, fruit and nuts. They are usually not <u>disappointed</u>! At some time on Christmas day the family will sit down to a big turkey <u>dinner</u> followed by Christmas pudding. They will <u>probably</u> pull a cracker with <u>another</u> member of the family. It will make a loud crack and a colored hat, small toy and joke will fall out.



Listen to the passage twice and complete the following statements according to the information you hear.

At midnight on New Year's Eve, people in Rome, Italy, throw out all the things they no longer want. The streets are filled with old chairs, beds, clothes, and dishes. In Madrid, Spain, the New Year comes in more quietly. People flock to the main square. Each holds a bag of grapes. As the clock strikes twelve, the people eat the grapes — one for each stroke.

In Tokyo people eat noodles on New Year's Eve. This food is said to bring long life. Early the next morning, some Japanese families climb Mount Fuji. There they watch the first sunrise of the new year.

Keys

C

3

2 B

4 B

5 C

6 A



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

In England less emphasis is placed on Christmas Eve than in other countries, much more is made of Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Carol singing, midnight church services and going out to the pub are some of the activities that many families enjoy.

In England Boxing Day celebrated on December 26th, is traditionally a time to give gifts to tradesmen, servants, and friends.

It originated in medieval times, when every priest was supposed to empty the alms box of his church and distribute gifts to the poor. Wealthy people indulged in huge Christmas feasts, and when they were finished, packed up the remains of feasts in boxes and gave them out to their servants. It didn't become widely celebrated though until Victorian England.

In the UK Boxing Day is still a public holiday, some shops and supermarkets open nowadays, but banks and most offices remain closed.

Keys

1 F 2 F

3 Т

4 T

5 F



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you hear.

New Year's Day is an official national holiday, banks and offices will be closed. It is associated

with parties and get-togethers.

St. Valentine's Day is one of the most commercialized days after Christmas. On this day lovers exchange their vows of love through greeting cards, flowers and gifts.

"Presidents' Day" takes place on the third Monday in February. First President George Washington was born on February 22, and sixteenth President Abraham Lincoln on February 12. Some states observe both days. Banks will be closed and stores have major sales on this holiday.

Mother's Day is generally celebrated on the second Sunday in May. The card and gift stores are very busy for this day, since mothers have a lot of importance in American Culture. Father's Day is celebrated on the third Sunday in June.

Independence Day, which is celebrated on July 4, is a national holiday and a very important day in American history. It is America's birthday, commemorating the day in 1776 when the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. It is celebrated with softball games, parades, community and family picnics and, especially, fireworks.

Keys

- 1 They will be closed.
- 2 Through greeting cards, flowers and gifts.
- 3 President George Washington and President Abraham Lincoln.
- 4 Mother's Day is celebrated on the second Sunday in May and Father's Day on the third Sunday in June.
- 5 To commemorate the day in 1776 when the United States declared its independence from Great Britain.

Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

Now holidays are planned by everyone. New holiday resorts are opened every year. Some locations

are preferred in summer; others are preferred for winter. The beach is usually preferred in summer. Children enjoy playing on the beach, making castles and forts and channels in the sand, and paddling in the water and getting splashed by the waves. Young people can swim and dive in the sea. The old people prefer walking along the seaside, fishing, or having a sun-bath on the sands.

To people living in big cities, a holiday in the country is also a good idea. They can breathe the fresh air and taste the fine vegetables, see the pigs in their sty, and the sheep with their lambs in the sheep-pen. They can also feed the hens, ducks and geese. Life in the country is quiet and healthy.

Keys

- 1 On the beach: Children <u>enjoy playing</u> on the beach, <u>making castles</u> and forts and channels in the sand, and paddling <u>in the water</u> and getting splashed by the waves. Young people can <u>swim and dive</u> in the sea. The old people prefer walking along the seaside, fishing, or having a sun-bath on the sands.
- 2 On a farm: People can breathe the fresh air and <u>taste the fine vegetables</u>, see the pigs in their sty, and the sheep <u>with their lambs</u> in the sheep-pen. They can also <u>feed the hens</u>, ducks and geese. Life there is quiet and healthy.



Listen to the passage twice and supply the necessary information.

I'm working in a firm as an accountant. And I will have a holiday next week and I haven't decided what to do. Though there is a lot of work at home, I'd rather not spend the holiday on it.

Last year, I went north to the mountains. Everything was beautiful, but it is too cold at this time of the year. And I have only one week, so I won't go so far. Perhaps it would be a good idea to go to the beach. I like to go for walks along the seashore in the warm sunshine and watch the water. And it takes me only two hours to drive there. But it might rain at the seashore, and if it does. I have to watch the sea through the window all day. I have just received a letter from Peter, my good friend. He says he is going to his house in the woods for the holiday, and he wants me to go with him. It's interesting to go hunting and horsing in woods. And the woods are only 200 miles away. I think I'll write to Peter right now and tell him I'll go with him.

Keys

Place to go for holidays

1 mountains

2 beach

3 woods

Description

too cold, far away

warm sunshine, two hours' driving, might rain go hunting, horsing, 200 miles away

Decision: to spend the holiday in the woods with Peter



Listen to the dialogue twice and answer the following questions.

(Helen and Linda are secretaries. It's Monday. They are having a coffee break.)

Helen: Tell me about your weekend. Did you have a good time?

Linda: Yes, we had a marvelous time.

Helen: Where did you go?

Linda: My brother Leo and I went to my uncle's.

Helen: What did you do there?

Linda: My uncle borrowed a boat, and he and Leo went to the seaside to prepare for the

voyage. When they stopped to look at the engine, Leo fell out of the boat. His clothes

were still wet when he came back.

Helen: It's funny. What did you do?

Linda: I helped my aunt at home. We cooked some food for picnic. My aunt is an excellent

cook and we prepared a lot of foods.

Helen: Where did you have your picnic?

Linda: We went out in the boat to a small island and had picnic there. The sun was hot and

the water was warm. What a day!

Helen: It sounds like a good day. Did everyone enjoy it?

Linda: Yes, we'll never forget it.

Keys

- 1 Her uncle's.
- 2 He fell out of the boat and got his clothes wet.
- 3 They prepared foods for picnic
- 4 On a small island.
- 5 By boat.
- 6 It was hot.





Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

A man and his wife had arranged to have a holiday at the seaside. They were waiting at the railway station for their train. The man saw a weighing-machine near the bench on which they were sitting. It was one of those weighing-machines that give cards on which one's fortune is printed as well as one's weight.

The man decided to weigh himself, so he went to the machine, got on it, put a penny in, and a card came out. The man took it back to his wife, and she read it out to him, because he had not got his glasses.

On the card was written, "You are a leader of men and have a masterly character. You have great intelligence and are attractive to women."

After she had read this out, the man's wife turned the card over, looked at the back for a moment and then remarked, "it's got your weight wrong too."









Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Abbreviation and Acronym

Objective: identifying abbreviations and acronyms



16 PRC

WHO

POW

17

18

You will hear 20 abbreviations. Listen carefully and write them down in the left column. Then match them with the phrases in the right column.

Abbreviation 1 VOA 2 ADB 3 WTO 4 FBI 5 UFO 6 FTA 7 GNP 8 MFN 9 CIA 10 UN **11** EEC **12** FOB **13** PTO **14** PLO **15** IOU

Phrase

Voice of America

Asian Development Bank

World Trade Organization

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Unknown Flying Object

Free Trade Area

Gross National Product

Most-Favored Nation

Central Intelligence Agency

United Nations

European Economic Community

Free on Board

Please Turn Over

Palestine Liberation Organization

I Owe You

People's Republic of China

World Health Organization

Prisoner of War

19 SOS 20 VIP

Save Our Souls Very Important Person



You will hear 20 acronyms. Listen carefully and write them down quickly in the left column. Then match them with the phrases in the right column.

1	SEATO, S-E-A-T-O	South East Asia Treaty Organization
2	SWAPO, S-W-A-P-O	South West African People's Organization
3	CARE, C-A-R-E	Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere
4	INTERPOL, I-N-T-E-R-P-O-L	International Criminal Police Commission
5	ASEAN, A-S-E-A-N	Association of South East Asian Nations
6	CALTECH, C-A-L-T-E-C-H	California Institute of Technology
7	PACAF, P-A-C-A-F	Pacific Air Force
8	HUD, H-U-D	(Department of) Housing and Urban Development
9	UNESCO, U-N-E-S-C-O	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
		Organization
10	TAC, T-A-C	Tactical Air Command
11	VISTA, V-I-S-T-A	Volunteers in Service to America
12	SALT, S-A-L-T	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
13	NATO, N-A-T-O	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
14	OPEC, O-P-E-C	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
15	NASA, N-A-S-A	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
16	AID, A-I-D	Agency for International Development
17	SAC, S-A-C	Strategic Air Command
18	ANZUS, A-N-Z-U-S	Australia, New Zealand and the United States
19	HIFI, H-I-F-I	High Fidelity
20	SAGE, S-A-G-E	Semi-Automatic Ground Environment
	<u>></u>	
		*/X.
		Y./\\
		T
		153



Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1 Man: Hello, I'd like to <u>reserve</u> two rooms for a week. Woman: Just go to the front desk and they'll help you.

2 Man: Are you ready to check out?

Woman: Yes, you pay the bill and I'll call the desk to have our luggage taken out to the taxi.

3 Man: I'd like to have a single room, but I haven't made a reservation.

Woman: That's not necessary, sir. Just sign the register.

4 Man: Good evening. My name is Taylor. I <u>believe</u> you have a room reserved for me.
 Woman: Just a <u>moment</u>, Mr. Taylor. Oh, it's room 312. Will you just <u>fill</u> in this form, please?

5 Woman: I'd like a room if you have one.

Man: We haven't single rooms now. The only thing we have left for tonight is a twin.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Woman: I want a single room with a bath. What's the rate?

Man: It's 80 dollars a night.

Question: How much does she have to pay if she stays for 3 days?

2 Woman: This is Garden Hotel. Can I help you?

Man: Yes, I'd like to have a room for two of us for just one night.

Question: What kind of room does the man want?

3 Woman: How long are you going to be with us?

Man: Four nights. I'm going to leave on Friday.

Question: What day is it today?

4 Man: When do you intend to leave this hotel, madam?

Woman: I will stay until Sunday.

Question: Who is the man?

5 Woman: Here's your room, sir. I'll turn on the air-conditioner if you like.

Man: No, please leave it off.

Question: What does the man mean?

Keys

1 C 2 C 3 A 4 B 5 C



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the table with the information you hear.

Woman: Park Hotel. Can I help you?

Man: Good morning. My name's Frank Stone. I'd like to book a single room with bath for

three nights.

Woman: When will you be arriving, sir?

Man: On Tuesday, October 27th.

Woman: At about what time?

Man: Oh, I should be there about six in the evening, if that's all right.

Woman: Quite all right, sir. Mr. Frank Stone, single room, three nights, from Tuesday, October

27th to October 29th. Okay. Do you have any special request for your room?

Man: Well, if possible, I'd like a room with a good view.

Woman: We'll see to that.

Man: How much do you charge, please? Woman: It's \$60 a night, service included.

Man: That's reasonable. Thank you very much, good-bye.

Woman: Good-bye and thank you.

Keys

Name	Frank Stone	
Sort of room	Single room	
Time of staying	Three nights	43

(Continued)

Arriving time	six o'clock, Tuesday, Oct. 27th
Rate	\$60 a night
Special request	A room with a good view



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Clerk: Yes, may I help you?

Man: Yes, my name's Stone, room 1522. I'd like to have a meeting room scheduled for me

this afternoon at 2: 00. Can you take care of that?

Clerk: Yes, sir, I'm the one to see. How many people will there be?

Man: Let's see ... there'll be six of us.

Clerk: Okay, Mr. Stone, Room B down the hall behind you, second room on the right.

Man: Thank you. By the way, I've got a suit I'd like to have cleaned by tomorrow. Could you

see to that?

Clerk: Yes, the hotel has laundry and cleaning service. There's a laundry and cleaning slip

in the room for you to fill out. <u>Just leave the suit</u> in your closet with the laundry slip where the maid can see it. Or you can give it to her <u>if you see her</u>. Your suit should be

back to you in the morning.

Man: Wonderful! Thank you.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear.

Cashier: Good morning! Can I help you?

Man: I'm checking out this afternoon. Could I have my bill?

Cashier: Sure, may I have your name and room number, please?

Man: Frank Stone in Room 403.

Cashier: One moment, please. Here it is

Man: Good. Thank you. Now, can you take my credit card?

Cashier: I'm afraid we don't accept credit cards.

Man: Oh, dear. What about a check with a banker's card?

Cashier: Yes, sir. That will be all right.

Man: Here you are.

Cashier: Thank you. And here is your receipt.

Man: Thank you very much.

Cashier: Mr. Stone, is your luggage packed in your room and ready?

Man: Yes. My suitcase is all ready.

Cashier: I'll call the porter to send it down for you.

Man: Thank you very much.

Cashier: (on the phone) Bill, will you please send Mr. Stone's luggage from Room 403 to the

lobby right now?

Questions

1 What is Mr. Stone doing?

- 2 Can he pay with credit cards?
- 3 What does he use to pay the bill?
- 4 Who prepared his luggage?
- 5 Who will take his luggage down to the lobby?

Keys

- 1 He is checking out.
- 2 No.
- 3 A check with a banker's card.
- 4 He himself.
- 5 A porter.

Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear.

Hotels are large buildings with several rooms and many other services. In the same city the hotels vary in the atmosphere, price and service. At the highest level are the luxury hotels that

have graceful restaurants and glamorous ballrooms where many social events are held. At the next level are the hotels catering to the first class business travelers.

These are expensive and offer many services. At the next level are hotels which charge moderately. At the lowest level are the cheap hotels, which may not be very decent.

Hotels are generally more expensive than motels. Motels are relatively smaller and less expensive than hotels. Motels do not offer any services except rooms and perhaps pay-per-view TV. There are major chains of budget motels nationwide, such as Day's Inn, Red Roof Inn, and Motel 6, as well as thousands of individually owned motels. Most of the chain motels and hotels have "800" numbers which allow you to make reservations. It's much easier to make a telephone reservation if you have a credit card.



Listen to the passage twice and choose the correct answer to each question you hear.

Four businessmen came to America for market research. After they finished their work, they went to San Francisco for a holiday. They went to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the thirty-seventh floor. In the afternoon the four men went window shopping and in the evening they went to the cinema. So they came back to the hotel very late.

"I'm very sorry," said the clerk of the hotel, "but our lifts do not work tonight. If you don't want to walk up to your own room, we shall make beds for you in the hall."

"No, thank you." said one of the four men. "We don't want to sleep in the hall. We shall manage to walk up to our own room." Then they decided to walk up. The man said to his friends, "it seems a little bit difficult to go to the thirty-seventh floor on foot, but I think I know how to make it easier. On our way to the room, I shall tell you some jokes, then you, Teddy, will sing us songs, then you, Bill, will give us some puzzles and Peter, you will tell us some interesting stories."

So they began to walk up to their room. Tom told jokes, Teddy sang songs and Bill gave puzzles. At last they came to the thirty-first floor. They were so tired that they decided to have a rest.

It was Peter's turn to tell a long and interesting story with a sad ending.

"I shall tell you a sad story you ask me for." said Peter "It is not long, but it is sad enough. We left the key to our room in the hall."

Questions

- Why did the four men go to San Francisco?
- Which floor was their room on? 2

- **3** Why did they have to walk up to their room?
- 4 Who sang songs on their way to their room?

2 C

5 How was Peter's story?

Keys

Α

3 A

4 B

5 B



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Who should you tip at a hotel? The bellmen get \$1 to \$2 per bag for taking your luggage to your room. Maids usually don't expect a tip, but if you stay more than a few days or if your maid does something special for you, a \$2 tip is a good idea. Room service waiters should get 15% of a bill.

Lots of hotels have special facilities for conventions — large and small meeting rooms, banquet rooms, and so on.

When telephoning from your hotel room, you will have to go through the hotel switchboard, especially for long distance calls. These calls can be very expensive, since the hotel usually adds a high service charge to the calls you make. On the other hand, you can dial direct to make local calls. You can also ask the hotel receptionist to give you a wake-up call in the morning.

You will always find soaps, towels and linens in hotels in the US.

Keys

2 **1**

3 I

4 T

5 I

6 F



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you hear.

If you're about to make hotel reservations for the first time, there are a few things you ought to know before you book a room. The hotel can be one of the most expensive parts of your trip, so make sure you don't spend more than you need to on reservations.

Hotel room rates vary. To get the best one you will need to spend some time researching. Then you may be able to negotiate price when making reservations. Decide what kind of hotel you want, where and what type of location before making reservations.

Once you have an idea of the hotel you want to stay in, begin researching online travel agent sites to find prices for reservations. After you have a general idea of the hotel you want to stay

in, visit a few other sites before booking reservations.

After you've noted all the different prices for a room at the same hotel, pick up the phone and call the hotel directly. The reservations manager at the locale will have a far better idea than the hotel's website, and may be able to offer a discount if you can visit during a less-busy time.

Keys

- 1 To make sure you don't spend more than you need to on reservations.
- 2 What kind of hotel you want and what type of location.
- **3** Research online travel agent sites to find prices for reservations.
- 4 After you've noted all the different prices for a room at the same hotel.
- 5 When you visit during a less-busy time.





Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the conversation twice and supply the necessary information.

Man: Hello, I have a reservation for tonight.

Woman: Your name, please?

Man: Nelson, Charles Nelson.

Woman: Okay, Mr. Nelson, that is a room booked for 5 guests under your name.

Man: No, no, hold on. You must have two guests under the name.

Woman: Okay, let me check this again. Oh, here we are.

Man: Yeah?

Woman: Charles Nelson, a room for two for the 21st

Man: Wait, wait, it was for tonight, not tomorrow night.

Woman: Ehm, hmm, I don't think we have any rooms for tonight. There is an annual conference

going on in town in April, this month, and, ehm, let me see, yeah, no rooms.

Man: Oh, come on, you must have something wrong ...! Woman: Well, let, let me check my computer here. Ah!

Man: What?

Woman: There has been a cancellation for this evening. A honeymoon suite is now available.

Man: Great, I'll take it.

Woman: But I'll have to charge you two hundred pounds for the night.

Man: What? I should get a discount for the inconvenience!

Woman: Well, the best I can give you is a 10% discount, plus a ticket for a free continental

breakfast.

Man: Hey, isn't the breakfast free anyway?

Woman: Well, only on weekends.

Man: I want to talk to the manager.

Woman: Wait, wait, wait ... Mr. Nelson, I think I can give you an additional 15% discount!

Keys

Name: Charles Nelson Sort of room: Room for 2 Time of staying: One night **Arriving Date:** April, 20th

Rate: 200 Pounds a night Special request: a 15% discount



Listen to the passage twice and answer the questions that follow.

There are plenty of good hotels in big cities in the world and you're always sure to find a room in one of them. But, you'd better engage a room beforehand for they might be full, especially during the holiday season. As a rule, you go into a large entrance-hall or lounge, where visitors are coming and going. The porter takes your luggage, and you go to the reception desk to see about your room and get your key. Then the page takes you up to your room in a lift. There is a conference center in every big hotel, where you can send letters, fax, or e-mails, and where you can get an interpreter for your business interviews. If you have some troubles in your room, you can always call the receptionists and they will help you



Engage a room beforehand.

The page. 2

- 3 Conference center.
- Get an interpreter from the conference center.
- Call the receptionists.



Listen to the conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear.

(Mr. and Mrs. Green and their children Jim and Jane have just arrived at the hotel. They are tired and hungry.)

Mrs. Green: Where's the dining room?

Clerk: It's on the first floor. Mrs. Green: When's breakfast?

Clerk: Eight o'clock to ten o'clock.

Mrs. Green: Good. Could you send our breakfast to our room?

Clerk: Yes, madam. When?

Mrs. Green: Nine o'clock.

Clerk: And the children? Would they like breakfast in their room, too?

Mrs. Green: Yes, please.

Clerk: What do you want for your breakfast?

Mrs. Green: Two cups of coffee, and a jug of milk, bread and cheese, bacon and eggs.

Clerk: Anything else? Mrs. Green: No, that's all.

(a ring at the door)

Mrs. Green: Come in, please.

Clerk: Your breakfast, madam.

Oh, I'm hungry, I'l like bread and bacon. Jim:

I'm thirsty, I'd like a glass of milk. Iane:

Mrs. Green: Here's your coffee, dear.

and c. Mr. Green: Thanks, and pass me some bread and cheese, please.





The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

A man went into a bar, sat down, called the barman and said to him, "Give me a drink before the trouble starts."

The barman was busy with other people, so he did not say anything, but he gave the man the drink, and the man drank it quickly. Then he put his glass down, called the barman again and said to him, "Give me another drink before the trouble starts."

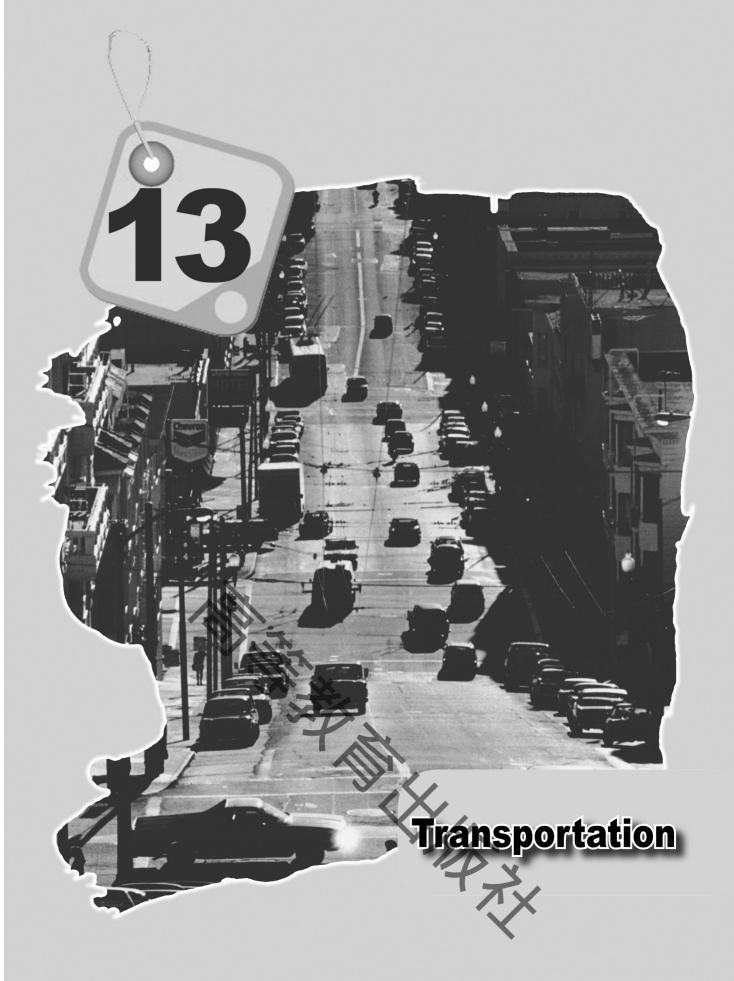
Again the barman was too busy to say anything, so he gave the man his drink and went away. The man drank that too, and then again he called the barman and said to him, "One more drink before the trouble starts, please."

This time the barman was not very busy, so when he brought the man his third drink, he said to him, "What trouble are you talking about?"

The man answered, "Vhaven't got any money."









Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Frequency Words

Objective: getting familiar with words or phrases describing frequency



Listen to the following words or phrases describing frequency. Read after the recording.

- 1 annually once a year yearly
- 3 biennially once every two years
- 5 biweekly once every two weeks
- 7 daily once a day
- 9 quarterly four times a year
- 11 semimonthly twice a month

- 2 biannually twice a year semiannually
- 4 bimonthly once every two months
- 6 centennially once in a hundred
- 8 monthly once a month
- 10 semiweekly twice a week
- 12 weekly once a week



You are going to hear 20 sentences. Each of them talks about how often a publication is published. Listen carefully and choose the correct one from the above list in Exercise A and write their numbers in the blanks. The first one is done for you.

- 1 Life is a weekly news magazine. Number 12 is weekly. Put the number 12 on the line beside Life.
- 2 The New York Times is a newspaper which is published daily.

- 3 National Geographic is a monthly magazine.
- 4 A High School Annual is published only once a year, or, annually.
- 5 The *Industrial Stock Index* is a semiweekly publication.
- 6 Reader's Digest is published once a month, or monthly.
- 7 As the name suggests, the US Centennial Reports is published only once every one hundred years or, centennially.
- 8 The US Government Printing Office Publication List is published twice a month, or, semimonthly.
- The IBM Stock Report is a quarterly report.
- 10 A World Almanac is published annually.
- 11 TV Guide is published weekly.
- 12 Time Magazine is also a weekly publication.
- 13 A Semester Report is published only twice a year, or, biannually.
- As the name suggests, the Quarterly Journal of Speech is published four times a year, or, quarterly. 14
- 15 *Ecology Abstracts* is published semimonthly.
- 16 *Playboy* is a monthly magazine.
- Psychology Today is a weekly magazine.
- 18 The US News and World Report is published once a week, or, weekly.
- 19 The Senate Budget Report is published once every two years, or, biennially.
- 20 Last, Garden News is a bimonthly magazine.

	Keys
_	_

2 7 6

12

17 12



1 10

15 11 20

12 11

16 8



Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1 Woman: Does this bus go to the station?

Man: No, you'll have to get off at the park, and take a 66.

2 Woman: Can you <u>take me</u> to the Palace Restaurant quickly? I'm <u>ten minutes late</u> already.

Man: I don't know. I'll try. But with traffic this heavy it will take at least twenty more.

3 Woman: What's the best way to downtown?

Man: If you're in a hurry, you should take a taxi. But it's very expensive.

4 Man: Which platform for Shanghai, please?

Woman: 8:45 from Platform 2.

5 Man: Miss, what time is flight 453 for Boston due to depart?

Woman: It leaves at 3.50, but you must check in one hour prior to departure.



Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Woman: I think this stop is Philadelphia.

Man: You're right, but what I want to know is when this train gets to New York.

Question: What does the man mean?

2 Woman: What time does your bus leave for the office in the morning?

Man: It's on an irregular schedule. On Mondays it leaves at 7:30 am, on Tuesdays

and Wednesdays, it leaves fifteen minutes later; and on Thursdays and Fridays

it leaves thirty minutes later.

Question: What time does his bus leave on Fridays?

3 Woman: Since it's the rush hour, let's take the subway.

Man: OK. It's not as direct as the bus, but it's faster and there will be less chance of a

traffic jam.

Question: Why do the man and woman decide to take the subway?

4 Woman: The map shows that this street goes downtown.

Man: Yes, but what we want to know is how to get to the park.

Question: What does the man mean?

5 Man: I'm sorry, the first-class sleepers are all taken for today. What about tomorrow?

Woman: All right, tomorrow then.

Question: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

Keys

1 C 2 A 3 D 4 D 5 A



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear.

Travel Agent: Good morning, madam, can I help you?

Customer: Good morning. It's about my reservation to New York on August 20th.

Travel Agent: What's the name, please, madam?

Customer: Caroline White. Mrs. Caroline White. I'd like to check what time I have to be

at the airport.

Travel Agent: Just a moment please, madam. White — Oh, yes. Your plane leaves at 10:35.

You have to be at the airport at 10 o'clock or, if you're coming from London, you can take the North Airways bus from the Grand Hotel. That leaves at 9:30,

so you would have to be at the Grand Hotel by, say 9:15.

Customer: What time does the plane arrive in New York?

Travel Agent: 11:30 am, madam.

Customer: And how do I get from New York Airport to the city center? I'm hoping to

meet someone at the Hartley Hotel in Bridge Street about 12:15.

Travel Agent: You can take the airport bus to the New York bus center. They go every

twenty minutes. The Hartley Hotel is about five minutes' walk from the

bus center.

Customer: Thank you very much. Oh, what's the bus fare from the airport to the bus

center?

Travel Agent: The return bus fare is included in the price of your ticket.

Customer: Oh, that's good. You've been most helpful.

Travel Agent: Not at all, madam. Goodbye and I hope you enjoy your visit to New York.

Questions

- 1 When will the customer go to New York?
- 2 When will the plane leave?
- **3** When should the customer be at the airport?
- 4 How can the customer get to the airport?
- 5 When should the customer be at the Grand Hotel?
- 6 When does the plane arrive in New York?
- 7 How can the customer get to the city center?
- 8 How far is the Hartley Hotel from the bus center?
- **9** What is the bus fare from the airport to the bus center?

Keys

- 1 On August 20th.
- 2 At 10:30.
- 3 At 10.
- 4 She could take the North Airways bus from Grand Hotel.
- 5 At 9:15.
- 6 At 11:30 am.
- 7 By airport bus.
- 8 About five minutes' walk from the bus center.
- **9** It is included in the price of the customer's ticket.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

Woman: Good morning.

Man: Good morning. What can I do for you?

Woman: I'd like a ticket to Boston, please

Man: Round trip?Woman: No. One way.

Man: Okay. That'll be twenty-four dollars.

Woman: Twenty-four? Last time I took this bus, it was only twenty.

Man: I know. The rates went up this month.

Woman: Just like everything else.

Man: Yeah.

Woman: Does the bus still leave at 2:30?

Man: 2:30 at Gate 2. You ought to be at the door by two o'clock, though.

Woman: Fine.

Man: Do you want to check your suitcases?

Woman: Just two. I'll carry the other one with me.

Man: That's good. We can only check two of them anyway. Give these baggage checks to

the driver when you get to Boston.

Woman: Okay. Thanks a lot.

Man: You're welcome. Have a good trip.

Questions

1 Where does this conversation take place?

2 What time does the driver leave?

3 How many suitcases does the woman want to check?

4 What do we know about the woman from the conversation?

Keys

1 C 2 D 3 B 4 A



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear.

Man: Can I help you?

Woman: Yes, I'd like some information about trains to New York.

Man: Okay What would you like to know? Woman: Well, how many are there per day?

Man: One via Chicago leaving at 2:45 pm and one via Washington leaving at 6:35 pm.

Woman: How long does it take to get there?

Man: The one that goes through Washington takes about eighteen hours, but the other

one takes a little longer.

Woman: I see. What about eating and sleeping arrangements?

Man: Both trains have dining cars and sleeping cars. Are you ready to make a reservation?

Woman: Uh, no, I don't think so.

Man: Well, here's a copy of the timetable. Why don't you take a look at it and let me know

when you've decided?

Woman: Okay. Do I have to pay for the ticket when Lmake the reservation?

Man: No, you can do that later.

Woman: All right, thanks.

Questions

- 1 Where does the woman want to go?
- 2 How many trains to that city are there each day?
- 3 Which train is faster?
- 4 When does the train leave?
- 5 Has the woman made up her mind by the end of the conversation?

Keys

- 1 To New York.
- 2 Two trains.
- **3** The one via Washington.
- 4 At 6:35 pm.
- 5 No.





Passages



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

I like traveling by ship because <u>sea</u> travel is a leisurely form of travel. There is no <u>rush</u> and people can relax between the ports of <u>departure</u> and destination. As the modern society is a <u>competitive</u> one, people's life is full of anxieties and <u>rensions</u>. As an escape from the hustle and bustle of modern <u>life</u>, nothing is better than the <u>simple</u> joys of life on board. People can relax and think freely in <u>peace</u>.

There are various types of ships, ranging <u>from</u> the modern luxury liners to the passenger-carrying freighters. <u>Luxury</u> liners are designed for comfort and entertainment. They <u>have</u> elegant rooms furnished with almost all modern <u>facilities</u>, including bars, music room, library, gymnasium, swimming pools, <u>beauty</u> shops, medical services and, etc. Food and service on good

liners are of the highest quality. <u>Passengers</u> can take any active life of deck sports and <u>recreation</u>, or they may just choose to rest and relax.



Listen to the news twice and choose A, B, or C to answer the questions you hear.

(News)

A massive traffic jam in China has slowed vehicles to a crawl for nine days near Beijing, local media say.

Vehicles, mostly lorries bound for Beijing, are in a queue for about 100 km because of heavy traffic, road works and breakdowns.

The drivers have complained that locals were over-charging them for food and drink while they were stuck.

There has been a boom in road building in China in recent years but vehicle use has soared at the same time.

The road works which were obstructing traffic are necessary to repair damage caused by an increase in cargo lorries using the highway.

Questions

- 1 What is the news about?
- 2 How many days did the massive traffic jam last?
- 3 What did the drivers stuck in the jam complain about?
- 4 What caused the highway to be damaged according to the news?



1 B



3 C

4 A



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

Riding a motorcycle is a popular way to travel. A motorcycle often has better acceleration. It is easier to mend than a car as most parts of its engine are accessible. A motorcycle is faster in heavy traffic. It is smaller than a car, so it can avoid traffic jams and can speed ahead while the cars wait. A motorcycle is cheaper to run — you need less petrol per mile for a motorcycle than for most cars.

But this doesn't explain why, for some people, motorcycles are more than just a way to travel — they are a way of life. Everybody knows about the problems of riding a motorcycle. It is far more

dangerous than driving a car. It is often very uncomfortable, too. However well-dressed for a ride the motorcyclist is, wind and rain make the journey difficult and tiring. And then, motorcycles often break down. There is nowhere to sleep, or to shelter from bad weather when this happens.

But the enthusiastic motorcyclist doesn't care!



1 F

2 T

3 T

4 F

5 T



Listen to the passage twice and complete the following statements according to the information you hear.

Most cities and towns have buses, subways or trains that take you to your destination.

Bus services are the most economical but the slowest means of transportation. There are many companies running buses between the American cities and the major ones are Greyhound and Trail ways. Though bus travel is slow, you can see a lot of America by bus travel. Most buses have comfortable seats, are air conditioned, have toilets and make frequent stops for food.

Railways are one of the major means of intercity travel. Trains vary in the services they offer.

Commuter trains are specialized railroads and are a good alternative to automobile travel. These trains are especially meant for regular commuters between the central city and the suburbs. These trains have only one class of travel and do not offer reservation. You can purchase tickets at urban or suburban stations, or on the train itself. The frequency of running the commuter trains is more during rush hours than during nights and weekends.

The passenger railroad offers two classes of services: The Coach and the Sleeping Car. If you are on an overnight train, you have to reserve your sleeping accommodation in advance.

Keys

- 1 Most cities and towns have buses, subways or trains that take you to your destination.
- 2 Bus services are the most economical but the slowest means of transportation. Although bus travel is slow, people may like it because most buses <u>have comfortable seats</u>, <u>are air</u> conditioned, have toilets and make frequent stops for food.
- 3 Railways are one of the major means of intercity travel.
- 4 Commuter trains are meant for regular commuters between the central city and the suburbs. You can buy tickets at urban or suburban stations, or on the train itself.
- 5 If you stay overnight on the passenger railroad, you have to reserve your sleeping accommodation in advance.



Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

Have you ever traveled by <u>sea</u>? It is quite an interesting <u>journey</u>. From the top deck you can see the huge <u>cranes</u> lifting the cargo on the <u>quay</u>. The crew are busy <u>preparing</u> for the journey and helping the <u>passengers</u>. The captain gives orders from the <u>bridge</u> which is over the deck. When the siren <u>sounds</u>, the passengers go on board <u>through</u> the gangway. Then the ship begins to move <u>off</u>, and the passengers, leaning over the rails, <u>wave</u> good-bye to their friends standing below among the <u>crowd</u>. The ship leaves the harbor, passes <u>beyond</u> the pier and sails to the sea. <u>During</u> the journey, you can enjoy the <u>scene</u> of sea on the deck, or have a <u>rest</u> in your room, or watch television, <u>dance</u>, play games with the others. If the ship meets a <u>storm</u>, that will be dangerous, and you may not feel <u>comfortable</u>, but once the storm <u>passes</u>, you'll feel it is an exciting experience.



Listen to the dialogue twice and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

(After dinner, Simon and Paul like to go out.)

Simon: It's a beautiful evening, Paul. Why don't we drive out to the airport?

Paul: That's a good idea. I enjoy walking around the airport.

Simon: I like to go down the pier, too. We can watch the big ships docking. Some day I want

to take a trip by boat.

Paul: I'd rather fly. It's the quickest and most comfortable way to travel.

Simon: But traveling by ship is leisurely and more restful.

Paul: That may be right, but a trip by plane is exciting, and you save more time for

sightseeing after you arrive.

Simon: But travel by ship is cheaper than by plane.

Paul: Yes, that's a question. Look! There's a plane landing right now.

Simon: It's moving so fast. Do you think it will crash?

Paul: Don't be so silly. The pilot brings the plane down very carefully. Traveling by plane is

quite safe.

Simon: Good. How will we travel this summer, by ship or by plane?

Paul: I prefer plane, but I don't think we have enough money for two tickets.

Simon: Let's travel separately, I travel by ship and you by plane.

Paul: That'll be fine.

Keys

1 F 2 F 3 F 4 F 5 T



Listen to the passage and dialogue twice and answer the following questions.

Those who wish to travel, either for pleasure or on business, have various means of transport. There is, for instance, the inexpensive bicycle. Then there's the motorcycle, with which you can travel quickly and cheaply, but for long journeys it's rather tiring. With a car, one can travel comfortably for long distances without getting tired. Luxurious ships cross seas and oceans from one continent to another. Planes carry passengers to various parts of the world in the shortest time. But most of us still have to use trains.

(A girl named Rose is going to Madrid by train. She is at the ticket office now.)

Rose: One first to Madrid, please.

Assistant: Single or return?

Rose: Single ... Do I have to change anywhere?

Assistant: No, no change, it's a through train.

Rose: When will it leave?

Assistant: At 6:15.

Rose: What time does it get to Madrid?

Assistant: You're due to arrive at 10:30.

Rose: Thank you.



1 Bicycle.

2 Plane.

3 At 6:15.

- 4 4 hours 15 minutes.
- 5 A train that goes directly to its destination without any stop.



Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

Jack had a small, red car, and he liked driving it very fast. This was all right when he was out in the country, but in towns and big villages driving fast is dangerous, so there is always a speed limit. In Jack's country it was fifty kilometers an hour. Jack often drove faster than that through towns.

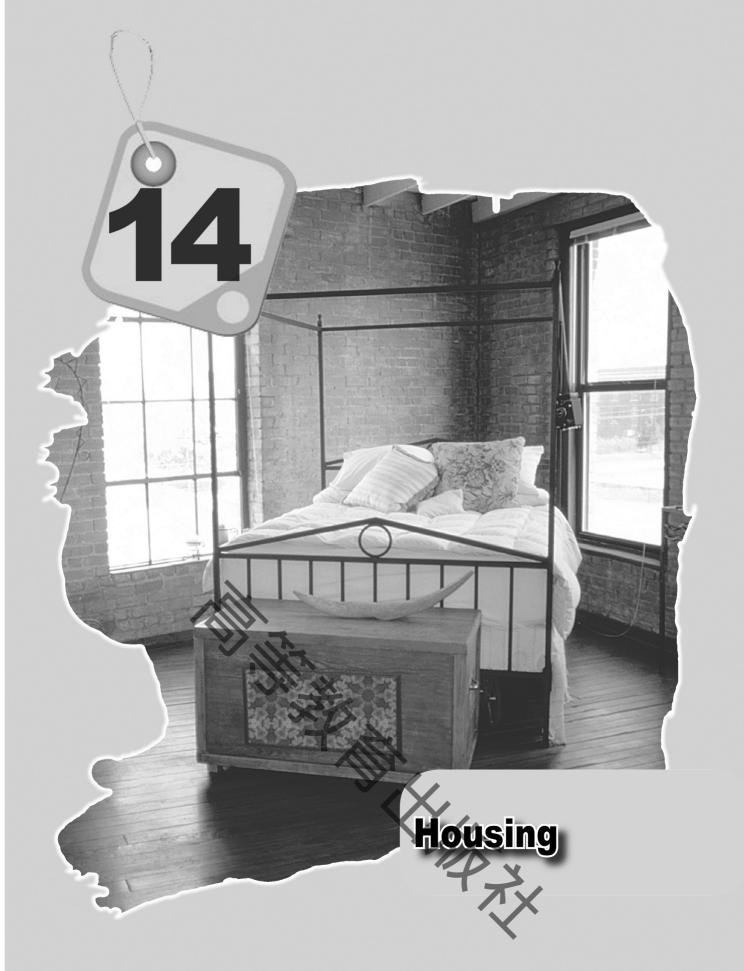
One day Jack was driving his small, red car through a town when a very young policeman stopped him and said, "You were driving at more than fifty kilometers an hour, sir. Please give me your name and address."

Jack looked at the young policeman carefully for a few seconds and then said to him, "But I started my journey less than an hour ago!"

The policeman was new to this work and did not know the answer to Jack's excuse. He thought for a few seconds and then let Jack go.









Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Proportionate Measurement

Objective: getting familiar with fractions, decimals and percentages



Listen to each of the following 8 sentences and complete the exercise according to the information you get from above. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 Three of the four customers are complaining about the goods.
- 2 Ten cars in a hundred are red.
- **3** Forty-five of the ninety shops were open.
- 4 Fifty workers out of a hundred and fifty were out of work.
- 5 Only one hundred of the 500 theater seats were empty.
- 6 Exactly five hundred people applied for the 2,500 jobs.
- 7 Mr. Martin has paid back only seven thousand of the seventeen thousand five hundred dollars which he borrowed.
- 8 John has finished checking 6 pages of his 48-page account book.

2 10–100;
$$\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$$
; 0.1; 10%

4 50-150;
$$\frac{50}{150} = \frac{1}{3}$$
; 0.333; 33.3%

45 90;
$$\frac{45}{90} = \frac{1}{2}$$
; 0.5; 50%

5 100–500;
$$\frac{100}{500} = \frac{1}{5}$$
; 0.2; 20%

6 500-2,500;
$$\frac{500}{2,500} = \frac{1}{4}$$
; 0.25; 25%

6 500-2,500;
$$\frac{500}{2,500} = \frac{1}{4}$$
; 0.25; 25% 7,000-17,500; $\frac{7,000}{17,500} = \frac{2}{5}$; 0.40; 40%

8 6-48;
$$\frac{6}{48}$$
; $\frac{6}{48} = \frac{1}{8}$; 0.125; 12%



Answer the questions you are going to hear according to what you have in exercise A. Each question will be read twice.

Questions

- 1 Consult number 3. What fraction of the shops were open?
- 2 Consult number 5. In decimal figures, how many of the seats were empty?
- Consult number 4. What percentage of workers were out of work?
- Consult number 7. What fraction of the money has Mr. Martin paid back?

Keys

$$1 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

2 0.2. 3 33.3%. 4
$$\frac{2}{5}$$

$$4 \frac{2}{5}$$

art II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

- A: How much is the monthly rent?
 - It's six hundred and forty dollars a month furnished, with fifty dollars for utilities. B:
- According to the ads in the morning paper, you have an apartment for rent. 2 A:
 - B: Yes, we have. It's on the fourth floor. Would you like to see it?
- We each have our own desk and dresser, but we'll have to share the suitcase and the closet. 3 A:
 - Fine. Let's not forget to make a separate copy of the room key. B:
- This is much nicer than your advertisement suggested. And the rent includes heating A: and lighting, does it?

- B: Yes. Will you take it?
- 5 A: I can't wait to move into our new house! When do you think the painters will be finished, Mr. Lee?
 - B: I expect them to stop work tomorrow. Then we will have to call in the electrician and the plumber. Tell your movers to be ready by the fifteenth, and I'll make sure that everything, including your kitchen, is just the way you want it.

Listen to the following short conversations once and choose the right answers to the questions you hear.

Woman: The real estate man has taken me to see so many houses. I have to have

one close to town and it must have three bedrooms. I would like to have a

reception room and a den as well.

Man: We'll have to keep looking until we find the right place.

Question: What does the woman say she requires?

2 Man: This room would be fine. How much is the rent?

Woman: It's \$100 a week, or \$360 a month if you agree to keep that long. On a daily

basis, of course, I'll have to charge more. Sixteen dollars a night.

Question: How much does the man have to pay if he rents the room for two weeks?

3 Woman: Do you live very far from your work?

Man: The distance is about 20 miles. But it doesn't seem that far. The road is good

and there's not much traffic.

How does the man seem to feel about driving from his home to his work? Question:

Has your brother found an apartment yet? 4 Woman:

No, he's still living in a room downtown, but I'm helping him look. Man:

What is the man doing? Question:

Keep your eye out for a one-bedroom apartment for me. Woman:

I hear there are several vacancies in the new highrise downtown. Man:

What does the woman want the man to do? Question:

Keys

n c 3 D 2 B \mathbf{C}



Listen to the following longer conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

Woman: Excuse me, I came to look at the apartment you have advertised in the paper.

Man: Fine. Do you smoke or drink?

Woman: No. Why?

Man: We don't allow that in our apartments. Are you a working girl?

Woman: I have a part-time job but I'm a student. My parents are going to pay the rent.

Man: OK. Let's go take a look. We have two — actually, 102 and 213. They're both two-

bedroom apartments.

Woman: Oh, I didn't notice that in the ad. I'm going to be living alone so that's too big.

Man: We do have a one-bedroom apartment but that will be empty in a couple of weeks.

201.

Woman: Can I see that one now?

Man: I think it's OK. Miss Smith is out.Woman: How much do you charge for rent?

Man: \$ 345 a month. And there's a one-month deposit. Of course you get that back if the

apartment is in good condition when you move out.

Woman: That's a little more than I was planning on paying. I was thinking of \$ 300 a month.

Man: Here we are. Come on in.

Woman: Oh, say, this is very nice. And it's really light in here.

Man: The phone, stove and refrigerator go with the apartment. You have to pay the bills of

course

Woman: I really like it.

Man: Well?

Woman: I think I'll take it. It's a little bit expensive but it's very convenient to go to the

university.

Man: Can you make a deposit today?

Woman: Yes. Will a hundred dollars do

Man: Fine.

Questions

1 Who will pay the rent for the apartment?

2 Which apartment will the woman live in?

3 How much is the rent?

4 What's the main reason the woman decided to rent the apartment?

Keys

D 2 A 3 C 4 B



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and write down the information about the apartments.

(Betty and Paul are looking for an apartment to rent. Paul is checking through the newspaper.)

Betty: Anything interesting in the paper today?

Paul: Let's have a look. Well, yeah, there are a few here that might interest us. Here's one for just under \$400. It only has one bedroom but it sounds nice. Near a park. It'd be nice to live near a park.

Betty: Mmm. But you know, \$ 390 seems expensive for just one bedroom.

Paul: Yes, you're right. Oh, here's one that's a little cheaper, near University Avenue. It's \$ 350.

Betty: How many rooms?

Paul: Just one again. That's not a very nice area.

Betty: No, it's pretty noisy. I'd prefer a larger place really.

Paul: Yeah. Let me see what the cheapest two bedroom apartment is. Oh, here's a real bargain. It's only \$350. But it doesn't have any furniture.

Betty: No. You know how much it can cost to furnish an apartment?

Paul: Oh, here's another one for just over \$400. This sounds very interesting. It's near the lake. That's a nice street.

Betty: Yes, it's quiet. Did you say two bedrooms?

Paul: Yes, at \$415.

Betty: Why don't we go and have a look at it?

Paul: OK. I'll give them a call.

- 1 The first advertisement: one bedroom, \$390, near a park.
- 2 The second advertisement: one bedroom, \$350, near University Avenue
- 3 The third advertisement: two bedrooms, \$350, not furnished
- 4 The fourth advertisement: two bedrooms, \$415, near the lake, quiet



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to each auestion you hear.

Man: This is it. I know that it is smaller than you wanted, but it is one of the nicest

apartments in the building.

Woman: Does it have three bedrooms?

Man: No. There are two. The master bedroom is quite spacious though. Maybe you could let

the children share the larger room, and you and your husband could use the smaller one.

Woman: I suppose I could do that.

Man: A three-bedroom apartment will be difficult to find.

Woman: Yes, I know. Believe me, I have been looking for over a week. The few three-

bedroom apartments that I have found are either extremely expensive or the owner

won't allow children as tenants.

Man: Well, the owner allows two children in this apartment complex.

Woman: Aren't you the owner?

Man: No. I am the manager. I live here, too, on the first floor of the building.

Woman: Oh. That's nice. Then if anything gets broken ...

Man: Just leave a note on my door.

Woman: You said that the rent would be \$1,200 a month. Does that include any of the

utilities?

Man: Yes. It includes gas. Your furnace and stove are gas. As you know your other utilities,

electricity and water, are quite inexpensive.

Woman: This sounds better and better. But before I sign a lease I would like my husband to

see it.

Why not stop by with him this evening? Man:

How late are you open? He doesn't get off work until five. Woman:

Come by at six. I will still be in the office. I am sure that you are eager to move in Man:

> from the hotel, and if we get the paper work out of the way tonight, you can move in

tomorrow.

Woman: Oh, that would be wonderful.

Questions

1 Who is the man in this conversation?

2 Where is the woman living now?

3 Why didn't the woman sign a lease?

Keys

1 C 2 B

3 C



Part III



Passages



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

If you are looking for a place where you could stay for more than a month, then the answer could be <u>temporary</u> housing also known as corporate housing. A <u>hotel</u> room does not compare to the <u>flexibility</u> and comfort that corporate housing <u>provides</u>.

These accommodations are furnished houses <u>ready</u> for occupancy. They are equipped with all amenities such as cable TV, a bathroom complete with all of the essentials, an ironing board, etc.

Short-term housing is less <u>expensive</u> than a hotel. <u>Usually</u> the cost of temporary housing is approximately <u>double</u> the rate of a typical apartment in the <u>same</u> locality, but at the same time half the rate of a nearby business-class hotel room.

Pets are <u>allowed</u> in temporary houses but usually an <u>additional</u> fee would be charged for the pet.

Corporate housing is <u>developing</u> in large numbers all over the United States, as apartment developers add this profitable and much-in-demand option to their list of services.



Listen to the passage twice and choose the correct answer to each question you hear.

How do you go about finding a place to stay? Well, plenty of hotels advertise at airports. If you arrive by train or car, probably the best thing to do is to look in the Yellow Pages under Hotel, Motel or Lodging. You can start by comparing the service offered in their ads. In any case, you'll have to call them and see if they have the kind of room you're looking for.

Places to stay may be called hotels, motels or motor hotels, inns, lodges or resorts. These are all similar. Motels have plenty of parking space and are usually near a freeway or highway. Inns

are usually like motels. Lodges and resorts, or resort hotels, are in the mountains, on the coast, or near lakes.

Beds in the hotels also go by many different names. Starting with the smallest, there are single, twin, double, queen and king size ones. "Long boys" are for exceptionally tall people. At some hotels, queen beds are the smallest size used, so a double room has two of them. Some hotels even offer their guests waterbeds. A rollaway can be moved into a room to sleep an extra person. Hide-a-beds are sofas that fold out to make beds.

Questions

- 1 What is the best way to find a place to stay if you arrive by train?
- 2 What advantages do motels have?
- 3 Which of the following is a bed for a tall man?



1 B

2 A

3 C



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

Buying a house is always an expensive business. It is not just money that you spend but also a lot of time and energy finding and visiting houses. At first my wife and I tried to do things the easy way — by telephone. We rang up a number of house agents, told them what we wanted and asked them to send us lists of suitable houses for sale. We didn't want to do too much work as my wife was pregnant. Our flat would be too small for three people, which was why we wanted to move.

We soon began getting the lists we had asked for. There were hundreds of houses. Every evening for a week we went through the lists. We were looking for houses we could afford and which were near an underground station and a park. We then made a short list of such suitable houses. This list consisted of about twenty houses. Every weekend for the next two months we went out visiting the houses on our list. Some were too old, some were too big, some were too dark inside, some were in very noisy areas. Then, one Saturday when we only had about five houses left on our list, we found exactly what we were looking for. At last! — we thought. We moved into the house two months later. We couldn't move in straight away. The people selling the house were themselves looking for a new one — and you know how long that takes.

Keys

Buying a house is an <u>expensive</u> business, because it is not just <u>money</u> that you spend but also a lot of time and energy finding and visiting houses.

- 2 The speaker and his wife wanted to move house because the wife was pregnant and their flat would be too small for three people.
- 3 The houses on their short list must be ones that they could afford and were <u>near an</u> underground station and a park.
- 4 They must feel relieved and satisfied when they found the right house.
- 5 They couldn't move into the new house because the people <u>selling the house</u> were themselves looking for a new one.



Listen to the passage twice and answer the questions.

Housing conditions and prices in the US vary enormously — from state to state, city to city, town to town, neighborhood to neighborhood and even from one building to the next.

Almost all property owners require the tenant to sign a lease from September 1st through August 31st of the following year, committing the tenant to twelve months' rent unless one can find a subtenant acceptable to the owner. Many owners require one month's rent in advance. This means that the newcomer should be prepared to pay up to three months' rent before occupying his or her apartment. A small deposit may also be required by the telephone company, the gas or electricity company in addition to the \$ 22 to \$ 50 telephone installation charge. Thus newcomers should arrive with sufficient funds (preferably not in cash) for these initial expenditures.

- 1 A one-year lease from Sept. 1st through August 31st of the following year.
- 2 One month's rent in advance.
- 3 \$22 to \$50.





Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the following conversation twice and choose the right answers to the questions you hear.

Woman: Good afternoon. Melrose Apartments. May I help you?

Man: Yes, I'm interested in renting a one-bedroom apartment. Do you have any available?

Woman: No, I'm sorry. None is available at this time, but I expect a vacancy in about three

weeks. Could I interest you in a two-bedroom apartment?

Man: Well, how much more would a two-bedroom apartment cost me?

Woman: The one-bedroom rents for \$550 a month and the two-bedroom is only \$300 more.

Man: Is the two-bedroom a great deal larger than the one-bedroom?

Woman: Yes, it is. Also, I might tell you that the one-bedroom doesn't have a dishwasher. All

of our two-bedroom apartments do.

Man: What about signing a lease?

Woman: We do require a six-month lease on all our apartments, and there is a deposit of \$100

in case any damage is done to the apartment.

Man: Is there a pool?

Woman: No, I'm sorry, there isn't. We do have a recreation area and a sauna. Also, there are

tennis courts near our building.

Man: When could I see an apartment?

Woman: How about later this afternoon? Let's see. I'd have an appointment at three-thirty

and another one at four. How about five o clock this afternoon?

Man: That would be fine. I'll pick my wife up from work, and we'll come right over.

Woman: I'll be looking forward to seeing you then.

Man: Thank you. Good-bye.

Woman: Good-bye.

Questions

- 1 What is the thing the apartment building does not have?
- 2 If the man decides to rent an apartment from the woman, what will his deposit be?
- 3 Why is a deposit required at Melrose Apartments?
- 4 How long will the man have to wait for a one-bedroom apartment?
- 5 When will the man go to see the apartment?

Keys

1 D 2 A 3 D 4 C 5 D

B

Listen to the following longer conversation three times and fill in the missing information.

Rod: Hello. Is that Oxford 40411?

Mary: Yes it is.

Rod: Erm ... I'm inquiring about the flat which was advertised in the local paper.

Mary: Oh yes?

Rod: Wonder if you could tell me, how much is the rent a month, please?

Mary: It's £500.

Rod: Is it fairly near the city center?

Mary: Yes, it's only about a kilometre away.

Rod: Is it quite handy for the shops?

Mary: Yes, within a minute or two on foot.

Rod: Good. What about a garden?

Mary: Well, you have the use of the garden.

Rod: I see. And central heating, is there?

Mary: Yes, yes. Gas central heating.

Rod: Right. Erm ... how many rooms are there, please?

Mary: Well, there's one very large bed-sitting room, a kitchen and bathroom and a small hall.

Rod: Erm ... which floor is it on?

Mary: On the first floor.

Rod: Oh good. Erm ... would it be possible for me to visit it tomorrow, say about 5 o'clock?

Mary: Yes, certainly.

Rod: Oh good. That's fine. Could you just give me your name, please?

Mary: Yes. The name is Mary Jones and the address is 42 North Parade.

Rod: 42 North Parade. Fine. Thanks ever so much. I'll see you tomorrow at 5 o'clock then.

Mary: Yes. Good.Rod: Bye.Mary: Goodbye.

Keys

Name of the landlady: Mary Jones

Address: 42 North Parade

Number of rooms: 4 Floor: 1 Rent: £500 a month

Further information: near the city centre, quite handy for the shops, a garden, gas

central heating

Visiting time: 5 o'clock tomorrow



Listen to the following passage twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

I've got a very good flat here <u>which I think</u> is just right for you. It's in Mount Street. That's M-O-U-N-T. It's got two bedrooms. There's a living room, <u>a kitchen and a bathroom</u>. It's on the ground floor and it's <u>near the shops</u>. There's a bus stop on the corner. <u>Two minutes' walk</u> from the flat. You can visit the place at any time. The keys are <u>with us</u> at the moment — just come and collect them.



Listen to the conversation twice and answer the questions.

Woman: Hello?

Man: Hello, I'm calling about the apartment that was advertised in the local newspaper

this morning. Is it still available?

Woman: There are two, a three-bedroom and a two-bedroom. But the larger one has been

rented.

Man: Oh, that's OK. I was only interested in the two-bedroom. Can you tell me what it's

like?

Woman: Well it is quite spacious and has sun most of the day. It also has an eating kitchen

and there's plenty of closet space.

Man: Sounds good. What about the rent?

Woman: 359 dollars a month.

Man: I see, and what about parking?

Woman: That's no problem at all. Each tenant is assigned a particular space, and that space is

theirs as long as they stay in the apartment.

Man: Great! This seems almost too good to be true.

Woman: Listen, why don't you come over tomorrow and see for yourself? My telephone

number is 28735948.

Man: 28735948, I got it. Fine, see you then.

Keys

In the local newspaper.

- The three-bedroom.
- 3 \$ 359 a month.
- As long as he stays in the apartment.
- Tomorrow.

Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

An old gentleman was walking slowly along a street one noon when he saw a little girl who was trying to reach a doorbell which was too high for her. He was a kindhearted old man, so he stopped and said, "I'll ring the bell for you." and then he pulled the bell so hard that it could be heard all over the house.

The little girl looked up at him and said, "Now we will run away. Come on." And before iaugi. the old gentleman knew what was happening, the naughty girl had run round the corner of the street.





Part I



Warming-up Exercises

Solar Time and Standard Time

Objective: practical use of numbers, letters, directions and times



Listen to the passage twice and write the longitudes and times as you hear.

Look at the map. Notice the International Date Line and the Greenwich Meridian. The Greenwich Meridian is at zero degrees longitude. All the countries which lie within the 180 degrees to the East are called East of Greenwich and all the countries which lie within the 180 degrees to the West are called West of Greenwich. Greenwich is important because it acts as a starting point or base for standard time throughout the world. The words "Greenwich Mean Time" refer to the standard time at this geographical location just outside London, England. The twelve cities below the map represent twelve of the twenty-four time zones of the world. Look at New York. New York lies at 73 degrees and 58 minutes West of the Greenwich Meridian. The time is 1:00 pm. Notice the appreviations for degrees, minutes, West and pm.

Now follow this example for each of the other cities. Write the longitudes and the times. Begin at the top of the list. Nearly half way around the world from New York on the opposite side of the earth is Beijing, China. Its longitude is 116 degrees and 25 minutes East of Greenwich and the time is 1:00 am.

Melbourne, Australia lies at 144 degrees and 58 minutes, East and the time is 3:00 am.

Auckland, New Zealand is 174 degrees and 45 minutes, East. The time is 5:00 am.

Honolulu, Hawaii is at a longitude of 157 degrees and 50 minutes, West, and the time is 7:00 am.

San Francisco lies at 122 degrees and 26 minutes, West and the time is 9:00 am.

Mexico City is at 99 degrees and 7 minutes, West with the time at 11:00 am.

Sao Paulo, Brazil is at 46 degrees and 31 minutes, West. The time is 2:00 pm. While Reykjavik,

Iceland is at a longitude of 21 degrees and 58 minutes, West, with the time at 4:00 pm.

Paris is 2 degrees and 20 minutes, East and the time is 6:00 pm.

Moving on East, Moscow is at longitude 37 degrees and 36 minutes, East. The time is 8:00 pm.

Last, Calcutta is at 88 degrees and 24 minutes, East of Greenwich and the time is 10:30 pm. because of an irregular time zone.

Keys

City	Longitude	Time
Beijing	<u>116°25′ E</u>	1:00 am
Melbourne	<u>144°58′ E</u>	3:00 am
Auckland	<u>174°45′ E</u>	5:00 am
Honolulu	157°50′ W	<u>7:00 am</u>
San Francisco	122°26′ W	9:00 am
Mexico City	99°07′ W	11:00 am
New York	73°58′ W	1:00 pm
Sao Paulo	46°31′ W	2:00 pm
Reykjavik	<u>21°58′ W</u>	<u>4:00 pm</u>
Paris	<u>2°20′ E</u>	6:00 pm
Moscow	<u>37°36′ E</u>	8:00 pm
Calcutta	<u>88°24′ E</u>	10:30 pm



Listen to the above passage again and answer the questions you hear.

Questions

- 1 What city is almost exactly half way around the world from New York City?
- 2 How many hours time difference is there between Paris and Moscow?
- 3 How many hours time difference is there between Mexico City and Sao Paulo?
- 4 Is our country East of Greenwich or West of Greenwich?

- 1 Beijing.
- 2 Two hours.
- 3 Three hours.
- 4 East.



Part II



Conversations



Listen to the following short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

1 Woman: The travel agent gave me some brochures on the Caribbean. Why don't we go

there this year?

Man: Sounds great!

2 Woman: How do you want to fly, coach or first class?

Man: Coach is <u>cheaper</u>, isn't it?

Woman: Yes, coach fare is more economical.

Man: I think I'll fly coach on the 8:30 am flight.

3 Man: Here you go, ma'am. This is your boarding pass.

Woman: Where's the departure gate?

Man: Gate 10. It's straight ahead past the security check area.

4 Man: Which gate does my plane leave from?

Woman: It leaves from Gate 12.

Man: Is that this way or that way?

Woman: It's to your left. You'd better hurry. They're loading right now.

5 Woman: Excuse me. Is the 4.50 flight from London on time?

Man: No, ma'am. It's been delayed.

Woman: Delayed? For how long?

Man: For at least an hour. There's been a bad snow storm in London.



Listen to the following short conversations once and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

1 Man: I want to go to Paris.

Woman: A round trip ticket would be cheaper. I can also arrange hotel reservations and

a guided tour, if you'd like.

Question: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

2 Man: The Boeing 707 is ready to take off.

Woman: The what?

Question: What is the Boeing 707 most likely to be?

3 Woman: I want to book a package tour to Ireland, Spain, and Italy. I think I'd like to

stop over five days in Ireland.

Man: You can have five days in Ireland or France if you wish.

Question: What travel plans will the woman probably make?

4 Man: Good afternoon. This is Dick Williams at World Travel Agency. Is Mr. Baker

there?

Woman: No. He's out to lunch. I'll be glad to take a message.

Question: Where is Mr. Baker now?

5 Man: I am sorry, Miss. Flight 622 has already departed.

Woman: Oh. All right. Could you please tell me where I can find a telephone?

Question: What does the woman want to know?

Keys

1 C 2 C 3 B 4 B 5 B



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Man: Hi, I'd like to check in for flight 455 to Chicago. Is this the right counter?

Woman: Yes, that's right. May I have your tickets? And your passport?

Man: Sure. Here you are.

Woman: Now, how many pieces of huggage do you have?

Man: One suitcase and one shoulder bag

Woman: Now, please put them on the scales

Man: Okay.

Woman: Are you keeping that shoulder bag as hand luggage?

Man: Yes.

Woman: You must weigh that as well, sir.

Man: Oh, dear.

Woman: It's two pounds over. I'm afraid there'll be an excess luggage charge, sir.

Man: Are you sure it's overweight? Surely it doesn't matter if it's just over, does it?

Woman: We have our regulations, sir, and have to keep them.

Man: Oh, all right.

Woman: Here is your ticket and boarding pass. Your flight will be boarding in 30 minutes at gate 4.

Man: Thank you very much.

Woman: You're welcome. Have a nice flight.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions.

Agent: Johnson's Travel. Can I help you?

Man: Yes, I'd like some information about the special plane fares to New York I read about

in your ad.

Agent: Okay, when'll you be going and how long do you plan to stay?

Man: Well, I'd like to leave three weeks from Friday and stay about two weeks.

Agent: Then you qualify for our two-week advance purchase excursion fare. That's \$422 if

you leave Friday through Sunday, and cheaper during the week.

Man: I guess I could leave Thursday afternoon. Are there any other restrictions?

Agent: There's a minimum required stay of eight days.

Man: Well, that's no problem. Can I get my ticket now?

Agent: Sure. Come right in to our downtown office and I'll have the whole thing written up

for you in a jiffy.

Man: Okay. Can I pay with travelers checks?

Agent: Yes. If you bring some form of identification with you, that'll be all right.

Man: Okay, thanks. Pl\be there in about an hour.

Agent: Thank you. Bye.

Keys

- 1 Because he wants to have some information about the special plane fares to New York.
- 2 He has to buy his ticket at least two weeks in advance and stay at least eight days. Yes, he qualifies.
- 3 Yes, he can. He should bring some form of identification with him.
- 4 Thursday afternoon.
- 5 Less than \$422.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear.

Mary: I would like to book a seat on a flight from London to New York on the 2nd of

October, please.

Clerk: Do you want a morning or an afternoon flight?

Mary: There is a flight leaving at 17:30 in the afternoon. That would be the most convenient.

Clerk: I'm afraid that flight is fully booked at the moment. I'll just check to see if there have

been any cancellations ... No. It's fully booked at the moment.

Mary: Could you check other flights leaving London for New York in the later afternoon of

the 2nd as well, please?

Clerk: There are seats available on a flight departing from Heathrow at 16:15, arriving in

New York at 18:50 local time.

Mary: And after 17:30?

Clerk: There is a flight leaving at 18:45, arriving at New York Kennedy Airport 21:15 local

time. There are plenty of seats available on that.

Mary: I think the 16:15 service is more suitable. Can I book a seat on it, please?

Clerk: Could I have your name, please?

Mary: Mary Morton, M-O-R-T-O-N.

Clerk: First class or economy?

Mary: Economy, please.

Clerk: Single or return fare?

Mary: Single.

Clerk: One moment. I've booked a seat on United Airlines flight UA763, departing Heathrow

16:15, 2nd October, for you. The checking in time is 15:30, in Terminal 3.

Mary: Thank you. Could you tell me what the weight allowance is?

Clerk: 20 kilos per traveler, excluding hand luggage.

Mary: When should I confirm this booking?

Clerk: As soon as possible. You could leave it till you arrive at the terminal, but it is probably

better to pick up your ticket at the nearest British Airways or United Airlines office.

Could I have your telephone number, please?

Mary: 5637102, extension 511.

Clerk: Thank you.

Questions

- 1 Where is the woman now?
- 2 Does Mary like a morning flight?
- 3 Can Mary leave at 17:30 on that afternoon? Why or why not?
- 4 Which flight has plenty of seats available?
- 5 When will that flight arrive at New York Kennedy Airport?

- 6 On which flight does Mary book a seat finally?
- 7 What is the flight number?
- 8 What is the weight allowance?

Keys

- 1 London.
- 2 No.
- 3 No, it's fully booked.
- 4 A flight leaving at 18:45.
- **5** At 21:15 local time.
- 6 The flight leaving at 16:15.
- 7 United Airlines flight UA763.
- 8 20 kilos excluding hand luggage.





Passages



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

In addition to independent <u>travelers</u> who try to find the attractions they want to see on their own, the majority of <u>tourists</u> nowadays like to travel in groups. Their <u>entertainment</u> and sightseeing are included in the <u>package</u>. We have already noted that many tour <u>groups</u> are formed around some kind of special <u>purpose</u>, such as eating a series of meals at the leading <u>restaurants</u>. All the meal — and the local transportation to and from them — would be <u>included</u> in the tour package, in addition to the standard features of air <u>fare</u>, transfer, and accommodations.

The tours that are put together for resort <u>holidays</u> rather than special groups often offer some entertainment or <u>sightseeing</u> in the package as an added inducement. For <u>instance</u>, if the tour destination is in or near an area that contain <u>historical</u> or natural attractions, sightseeing excursions may be part of the package.

A few tourists do not want to <u>travel</u> in groups. Instead, they prefer the <u>comfort</u> of a guide to show them around and <u>make</u> arrangements for them. For a price, these <u>services</u> are available in many tourist <u>centers</u>. This might be described as a personalized tour for those who can afford it. As for group tours, arrangements can be made through the visitor's hotel or by a local travel agent.



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false.

A secretary must make most travel arrangements well in advance, especially for bookings during peak seasons. Most arrangements can be made through a travel agent but direct booking through the airline may be the quickest method, however.

It may be necessary for a secretary or a travel agent to book a connecting flight through the reservations clerk of a British airline, or through the airlines of other English-speaking countries. There may be special passport and immigration procedure to inquire about. A visa may be necessary for some destinations. For others a vaccination certificate may be compulsory or desirable.

A secretary should always ask about the air terminal the aircraft departs from, the check-in time, the boarding time, the take-off time, and the time of arrival. Sometimes it is necessary to check the maximum weight allowance.

It is usually possible to reserve a particular seat on an aircraft if you book in advance. The ticket can be "first class" or "economy".





3 I

4 F

5 T



Listen to the passage twice and choose the correct answers to the questions you hear.

In addition to being major business centers, large cities offer attractions and entertainment to all kinds of people. Cultural events occur frequently, including theatrical and operatic performances, concerts, ballet, and art exhibitions, to name a few. Besides all this, there is a great variety of night life in urban centers to choose from, and there is also a wide selection of restaurants. Shopping is an attraction for many visitors, whether in the great department stores of New York and Tokyo or in the boutiques of Paris and London. The big cities also offer a unique atmosphere and history. The flower vendors and cable cars of San Francisco are part of the unusual atmosphere of that city. And in Beijing, the Imperial Palace is not only a large, grand place for the emperor and his wife to live in, but

also the scene of important events in Chinese history.

Shopping is also a tourist attraction in big cities. Hong Kong is perhaps the most famous example. Hong Kong is of course a large city and commercial center, but its principal attraction for tourists has been the bargains offered in its shops. Handicrafts appeal to touring shoppers in many places. In fact, the souvenir shop that sells this kind of goods is as much a feature of most tourist areas as the hotel.

In modern times, fairs, like many other aspects of life, have become institutionalized. Many countries exhibit their products at big world's fairs in the midst of a sort of carnival atmosphere. Another modern development is the amusement park, a carnival with a variety of games, magic shows, and other kinds of entertainment. It occupies a fixed location rather than moving from place to place, as old-time carnivals did. A recent development is the theme park, an amusement park that designs a unifying concept. From a commercial point of view, they have the enormous advantage in that they are designed to appeal to entire family groups rather than to any particular age level.

Questions

- 1 What do large cities offer to all kinds of people?
- 2 How does San Francisco offer people a unique atmosphere?
- **3** What is also a tourist attraction in big cities?
- 4 What is the main attraction for tourists in Hong Kong?
- 5 Where do many countries exhibit their products in a sort of carnival atmosphere?
- 6 Why does the theme park have great advantage?





Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you hear.

The sightseeing business is another part of the tourist industry that has grown rapidly in recent years. It includes selecting the sights that would appeal to tourists and then providing transportation, guides, meals, and often opportunities for shopping. Some of the tours are part of the total travel service. A good deal of the excursion business, however, involves local enterprises whose services are sold through representatives in the tourist hotels or travel agents in the area. A large number of sightseeing trips are part-day or one-day excursions to local points of interest. The usual mode of transportation is a bus. A guide has a prepared talk during which he gives information about the sights that will be visited, but he must also be able to answer questions

and to deal with the human problems that may arise. If the tour occupies a full day, meals are prearranged at a hotel or restaurant. Sometimes boats are used for transportation. The boat trip itself, incidentally, is an attraction for many tourists.

Some sightseeing trips are more ambitious and may use planes or ships. Many visitors from the United States to Spain often cross the Strait of Gibraltar to Morocco to sample the atmosphere of Tangier. More ambitious sightseeing tours may last several days. In that case, hotel accommodations would be prearranged for each overnight stop.

Familiarity and boredom are the enemies of tourism. Surveys have indicated that people who spend two weeks at a resort are generally more satisfied with their holiday than those who remain three weeks or more. This means that the entire range of amusement and entertainment available is an important factor in keeping the customers satisfied. The more variety that is offered to the tourists, the more pleased they will probably be.

Keys

- 1 (It includes) selecting the sights that would appeal to tourists and then providing transportation, guides, meals, and often opportunities for shopping.
- 2 Through representatives in the tourist hotels or travel agents in the area.
- 3 (The usual way is) a bus.
- 4 (To) give a prepared talk, answer questions and deal with the human problems that may arise.
- 5 Planes or ships (may be used).
- 6 Familiarity and boredom.
- 7 People who spend two weeks at a resort.

Part IV



Supplementary Exercises



Listen to the following conversation twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

A: I wonder if I can change my itinerary. I had planned to fly directly to Zurich, but I'd like to

- stop over in Bahrain for a few days.
- **B:** May I see your ticket, please?
- **A:** Sure, here it is.
- **B:** No problem, sir. You can leave on Saturday <u>as scheduled</u>. UA 903 arrives in Bahrain at 11:30 pm. You can take another UA 903 flight leaving at 1:30 am. Wednesday.
- **A:** Does that mean I can have 3 full days in Bahrain?
- B: Yes, sir.
- **A:** Do I need to pay more for the stop-over?
- **B:** No, there's no extra charge.



Listen to the dialogue twice and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

Customer: Hi. Um ... I'd like to take a trip to Frankfurt for a couple of days. Can you tell

me the best way to get there from Paris?

Travel Agent: Well, of course the fastest way is to fly. (Uh-huh.) It takes about an hour.

And there are ten or eleven flights a day.

Customer: Oh, well, that sounds quick and convenient.

Travel Agent: But you have to remember that you have to go from Paris to the airport, and

once you arrive in Frankfurt you have to go from the airport to the city. And

that will add about three hours to your trip.

Customer: No, I hadn't thought of that. Still, four hours' traveling time isn't bad. Uh ...

How much does it cost?

Travel Agent: Wait. Let me check. It is one hundred thirty dollars one way, and two hundred

sixty dollars round trip.

Customer: Two hundred and sixty dollars? Sounds kind of expensive for only two days in

Frankfurt. Uh, what about the train? I mean, it must be cheaper, but how long

does that take?

Travel Agent: It takes ... uh ... six hours. But that is much cheaper. Uh ... second class is fifty

dollars one way, and one hundred dollars round trip. And you have three direct

trains a day.

Customer: I bet it's a beautiful trip this time of year.

Travel Agent: Oh, I'm sure. And then it's as comfortable as an airplane. And it arrives right

in the center of Frankfurt.

Customer: Great. What about buses or other ways to get there?

Travel Agent: Buses, ... uh ... now, I'm not sure. You would have to change several times,

and it would take about thirteen hours. I think what you could do is to rent

a car. And I could get you a very good deal: thirty-five dollars a day, with unlimited mileage. And then you'd have the advantage of having the car to

get around in Frankfurt.

Customer: Unlimited mileage? Well, how long do you think it would ... uh ... take to drive

from Paris to Frankfurt?

Travel Agent: If you take the highways, seven to eight hours.

Customer: It would be fun, though, to pick my own route. And I bet it would be

scenic, too. Then of course, it is a long drive, and I don't want to be tired when I arrive ... Look, I'll have ... I'll have to think about it. And I'll ... I'll be

sure to, you know, call you in a day or two. And thank you for your help.

Travel Agent: Fine, fine. Goodbye.

Keys

The fastest way from Paris to Frankfurt is <u>to fly</u>, which takes about an hour. It is quite convenient because <u>there are ten or eleven flights a day</u>. However, the flight ticket costs <u>one hundred and thirty</u> dollars one way and it sounds quite expensive for only a couple of days in Frankfurt.

It is <u>much cheaper</u> to get there by train. Second class is only <u>one hundred</u> dollars round trip. People can spend <u>six hours</u> on the train comfortably, appreciating the beautiful scenes on the way.

Another way is to <u>rent a car</u>, which costs thirty-five dollars a day, with <u>unlimited</u> mileage. People can <u>pick their own route</u> and have the advantage of having the car get around in Frankfurt. It would be fun.



Listen to the dialogue twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

- A: Good morning. Can I help you?
- **B:** Oh, yes. I would like to have a room. My <u>travel</u> agent recommended your hotel to me.
- A: I'm sure you'll like our facilities, sir
- **B:** I would like to have a single room, with bath and southern exposure.
- **A:** Very good, sir. There is one on the <u>second floor</u> The room commands a very fine view of the lake.
- **B:** It sounds like a nice room. What is the <u>charge</u>?
- A: Eighty dollars a night, including breakfast and dinner.
- **B:** Good. I'll take it, for about a month.

- A: For long-staying guests, we always give a 10% discount.
- **B:** Well, that's nice.
- A: And now, would you please fill in this registration form, sir?
- **B:** All right. Let's see. Full name, nationality, profession ... Is that OK?
- **A:** Thank you, sir, eh, Mr. Thomas. Here is your key, Room 206, please <u>follow the boy</u> over there. By the way, if you have any valuables, please deposit them in our office safe.
- **B:** I'll bring mine down later. Please have my luggage <u>sent up to</u> my room.
- **A:** Right away, Mr. Thomas.
- B: Thank you.
- A: Thank you, Mr. Thomas. Boy, Room 206 ...



Listen to the following passage twice and then answer the questions.

A trip by automobile — and especially a long trip, used to be great work. In 1903, an adventurous man, Colonel H. Nelson Jackson, decided to drive all the way across the United States, from San Francisco to New York. Nobody had dared to try this before. People predicted that Col. Jackson was going to be attacked by robbers. Col. Jackson admitted feeling nervous about his long trip, but he kept on making plans to drive to New York.

He started driving across the country in May, and he arrived in New York sixty-three days later, in July. He didn't happen to meet any robbers. At first he made an effort to stay on good roads, but he soon stopped trying to drive over good ones, since in most places all the roads were bad. Some people directed him wrong by accident, but one woman planned to give him the wrong direction. She told him to go down a narrow country road which ended in front of a lonely farm house after he had driven for fifty miles. An old farmer and his wife came out and stared at him with great curiosity. He drove back the way he had come, and when he arrived at the woman's house he demanded to know why she had given the wrong direction. "It was to show my parents an automobile," she explained. "They hadn't seen one, and I wanted them to."

- 1 Nobody had ever dared to drive all the way across the US before.
- 2 Because he made up to do so.
- **3** Over two months.
- 4 Because in most places all the roads were bad.
- 5 Because she wanted to show her parents a real automobile.



Part V



The World of Humor

Answer the question according to what you hear.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith had always spent their summer holidays in New Jersey in the past, staying in a small inn at the foot of a hill. One year, however, Mr. Smith made a lot of money in his business, so they decided to go to London and stay at a really good hotel while they went touring around that famous city.

They flew to London and arrived at their hotel late one evening. They expected that they would have to go to bed hungry, because in that small inn in New Jersey, no meals were served after seven. They were therefore surprised when the man who received them in the hall asked whether they would take dinner there that night.

"Are you still serving dinner?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Yes, certainly, Sir," answered the man. "We serve it until half past nine."

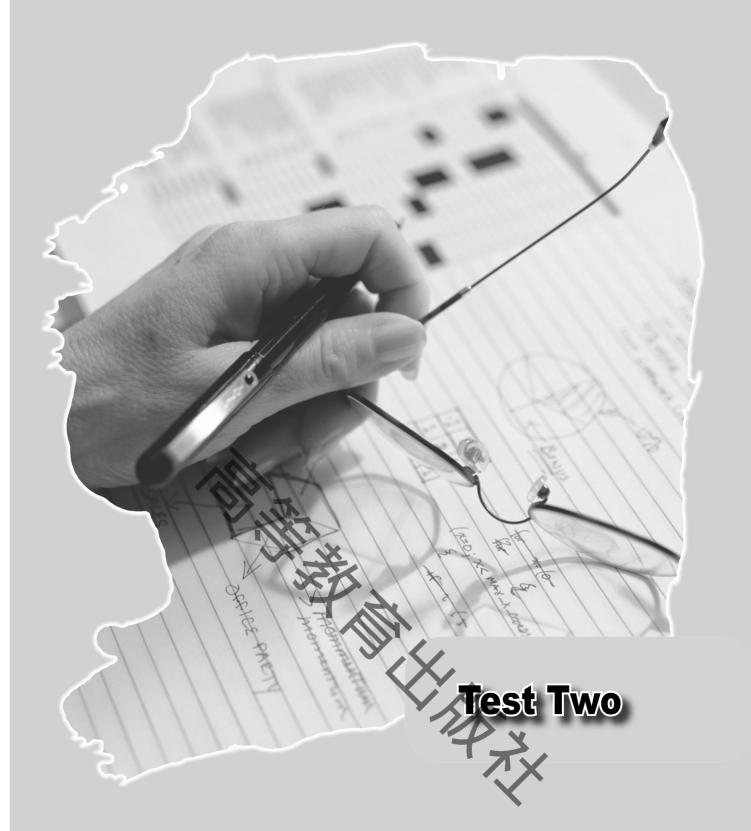
"What are the times of meals then?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Well, sir," answered the man. "We serve breakfast from seven to half past eleven in the morning, lunch from twelve to three in the afternoon, tea from four to five, and dinner from six to half past nine."

"But that hardly leaves any time for us to see the sights of London!" said Mrs. Smith.









Part I

Listen to the passage and dialogue twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words you hear. (10%)

Never drop in an American's home without giving warning in advance. If you want to visit someone, just give him a call on the <u>telephone</u>. If you know the person well, it is all right to <u>invite</u> yourself over just to visit or for a few drinks. If the person is a <u>casual</u> or business acquaintance, you must have a valid reason before you can <u>presume</u> to invite yourself over.

Mary Tang is a college student. She is making a call to her teacher, Dr. Finch, to make an appointment.

Finch: Hello.

Mary: Hello. This is Mary Tang. May I speak to Dr. Finch?

Finch: Speaking.

Mary: Oh, hello, Dr. Finch. You probably don't remember me, but I'm a student in your

English composition class. I have a rather important problem concerning my

employment after graduation. Would you mind if I called on you to discuss it?

Finch: Not at all. When would you like to come over?

Mary: If you're not busy tomorrow afternoon, I'd like to come then.

Finch: Well, tomorrow is rather inconvenient. Could you come this afternoon around

three?

Mary: Yes, that'll be fine. Thank you very much

Finch: Not at all. Thanks for calling. Good-byc.

Mary: Good-bye.



Part II



Listen to the short conversations twice and fill in the blanks with the missing words. (10%)

- 1 A: I missed the weather forecast this morning. Did you hear it?
 - **B:** Yes. It said <u>partly</u> cloudy today, with a strong wind from the northwest. The <u>highest</u> temperature during the day will be five below zero.
- 2 A: How much is a round-trip ticket to Paris?
 - **B:** \$3,264 for first class and \$1,284 for economy.
- **3 A:** Where to, Mister?
 - **B:** Please drop me off at the Central Park.
- 4 A: I wonder if I could drop in this evening. I've got some questions to ask you about the report this afternoon.
 - **B:** By all means. About what time will you be coming?
- 5 A: Mary, will you and your husband be <u>able</u> to go to the dance with us this Saturday?
 - B: Oh, we'd love to go, if we can get a baby sitter.



Listen to the short conversations twice and choose the right answer to each question you hear. (10%)

1 Man: Why were you late this morning?

Woman: I've got a terrible cold and went to see my doctor.

Question: Why was the woman late?

2 Man: Miss, what time is flight 502 for Chicago due to depart?

Woman: It leaves at 3:50, but you must check in one hour before departure.

Question: At what time must the man be at the airport for flight 502?

3 Woman: Have you had any trouble finding a place to park?

Man: Not so far. Thank goodness! **Question:** What does the man mean?

4 Man: Did you have your friend type your term paper?

I did it myself. Woman:

Question: Who typed the paper?

5 Man: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

Woman: I don't think so. Someone had his lunch here, but he left a few minutes

Question: Where does the conversation most likely take place?

Keys

3 D В 2 C 4 D 5 D



Listen to the longer conversation twice and answer the questions you hear. (8%)

Woman: Mr. Smith, would you like to go to the Great Wall tomorrow? We're arranging a

sightseeing trip.

Man: I should say I would! I've heard so much about it.

Woman: We'll go by car. Could you be ready by eight?

Man: Yes, eight will be fine.

Woman: Please take a coat or a sweater along. It's likely to be windy on the Great Wall at this

time of year

All right, I'll take my jacket. Man:

Well, I'll be off now I've got to see about the arrangements. See you tomorrow. Woman:

Man: See you tomorrow.

Questions

- 1 What are they talking about?
- 2 When will they leave?
- 3 How will they go to the Great Wall?
- Questions
 What are they talking about?
 When will they leave?
 How will they go to the Great Wall?
 What did the woman ask Mr. Smith to take with him?

- 2

- 3 By car.
- 4 A coat or a sweater.



Listen to the following longer conversation twice and choose the right answer to the question you hear. (10%)

Mark: Excuse me. Could you tell me where Jackson Hall is?

Linda: Oh, it's right over there. I'm going there, too. Are you taking the English placement

test?

Mark: Yes, I am. How about you?

Linda: I'm one of the English teachers here.

Mark: Oh, really? Maybe I'll be in your class.

Linda: It's possible. What's your name?

Mark: Mark Philips.

Linda: My name is Linda. Where are you from?

Mark: I'm from Spain.

Linda: Have you been here long?Mark: I've been here since August.

Linda: Is that all? Your English sounds great!

Mark: My family used to come here every summer when I was small. Now I want to go to

college here.

Linda: What do you want to study?

Mark: I'm interested in business administration.

Linda: Well, here's ackson Hall. Good luck on the placement exam! Maybe I'll see you in

class.

Mark: Thanks. I hope so

Questions

- 1 Where is the man from?
- **2** What is the woman?
- 3 Why can the man speak English well?
- 4 What does he want to study?
- 5 What should he do first?

Keys

A 2 B

3 C

4

5



Part III



Listen to the passage twice and fill in the blanks with the words you hear. (10%)

In many countries around the world, women are entering the work force in <u>great</u> numbers for the first time. It is true that more women are now employed than ever before. However, the goals of equal <u>opportunity</u> of employment for women have not been fully <u>realized</u>. For some reasons women usually hold low-ranking positions. The last to be hired, they are usually the <u>first</u> to be laid off when employment drops off. <u>They</u> are usually hired in low-paying positions, and often <u>receive</u> less pay than men do even when they are doing the same work. Certainly great strides have been made toward <u>equal</u> opportunity in recent years, but the obstacles to <u>reaching</u> this goal are becoming increasingly evident all the time. Although women have come a long <u>way</u>, they still have a long way to go in their <u>struggle</u> for equal opportunity.



Listen to the passage twice and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write "T" for true or "F" for false. (10%)

Tony liked music very much when he was at school, but when he went to the university he decided to study medicine, instead of music. When he passed his examinations and became a doctor, he had to work in a hospital for some time. There he discovered that a lot of the patients were happier and caused less trouble if pleasant music was played to them. When Tony got an office and began to work for himself, he decided to keep his patients happy by having a tape recorder in his waiting room playing beautiful music for them.

But soon after the tape recorder had been put there. Tony's nurse heard a woman, who was sitting in the crowded waiting room one morning, complain, "Here we're all waiting to see the doctor, and he's just playing the violin in his office instead of doing his work!"



1 T

2 F

3 T

4 F

 \mathbf{T}



Listen to the passage twice and answer the following questions according to the information you hear. (10%)

The computer is a fairly new invention, but it has already become very important in the modern world, especially in government, science, business, and education. Since computers are very efficient, schools, banks, and other organizations use them for many kinds of work, in which speed is essential.

For example, banks often use computers to monitor accounts. In many city banks, computers keep all the records of customers' deposits and withdrawals. Customers can also do their banking at any time of the day, thanks to computers. Customers can pay bills without going to the bank. The computers in banks can communicate with computers in other places. When the customer buys something at a store, the computer can immediately subtract money from the customer's bank account and add it to the store's account.

Computers help us in other areas, too. They help scientists do many experiments. Because of computers we have made progress in many areas, such as health care, communications systems, business management and space exploration.

In fact, computers are more efficient today than ever before, and it is difficult to imagine the world without them. But it is not hard to predict the importance of these "thinking machines" in the future.

Keys

- 1 Because computers are very efficient.
- 2 They keep all the records of customers' deposits and withdrawals.
- 3 They help to do experiments.
- 4 People have made progress in many areas, such as health care, communications systems, business management and space exploration.
- 5 Thinking machines



Part IV



Listen to the passage twice and complete the table with the information you hear. (12%)

Six students are having a talk in the classroom. They are Mary, John, Jane, Monica, David

and Michael. They come from different countries. Mary, a Chinese, is a bank teller. John, a Japanese, is a salesman. Jane, a Singaporean, works as a fashion designer. Monica, a Pakistani, works as a secretary. David, a Korean, is a manager of a hotel. Michael, an Indian, is a quality controller in a firm.

Mary is a shy girl, so it's not easy for her to talk to strangers. But she often forced herself to talk to people and it really helped her. So she thinks that to force oneself to talk to people is a good way for learning. In John's experience, learning a foreign language always involves a lot of time, a lot of boring work and lots of problems. So if one wants to learn another language, he has to work hard. Jane has her own viewpoints. She thinks that the best language learners are people with a sense of humor. Her advice is to try to laugh at your own mistakes and don't take yourself too seriously. Monica thinks the best way to improve one's English and learn more new words is to read as much as possible. She always tries to read something in English every day. David recommends forgetting about the grammar and thinking about the meaning instead. He himself read, studied, listened to lectures and took notes in English and thought about the language itself. Michael suggests that one mustn't be afraid of making mistakes in order to learn because people are often delighted if you can speak their language and do not get upset when you make mistakes.

Keys

Student	View
Mary	Force yourself to talk to people.
John	Work hard.
Jane	Laugh at your own mistakes and don't take yourself too seriously.
Monica	Read as much as possible
David	Forget about the grammar and think about the meaning instead.
Michael	Don't be afraid of making mistakes.



Listen to the passage and dialogue twice and answer the questions. (10%)

Most Americans are quite interested in sports, especially baseball and football. These two sports are frequent topics of conversations, especially among men. Golf, too is a very popular sport in the United States. Other popular sports include wrestling, boxing, swimming, basketball, hockey, and many others.

(Mr. Thomson is talking with Mr. White, who has just come to New York from South Africa.)

Thomson: Are you interested in sports, Mr. White?

White: Not spectator sports. Thomson: What do you mean?

White: Well, I don't enjoy watching other people playing. I like to play myself.

Thomson: Oh, what's your favorite sport?

White: Baseball. I belong to my company's team. We play every weekend.

Thomson: Well, I'm just different from you. I prefer watching.

White: What kind?

Thomson: I suppose I enjoy baseball most. But I like soccer, too. White: What are the most popular sports in the United States?

Thomson: Well, I suppose as far as spectator sports are concerned, baseball in the summer,

football and basketball in the winter.

White: Are the popular baseball teams usually college teams?

Thomson: No. College baseball is quite unimportant in the States. The big teams are all

professional sponsored by the large cities.

White: Can you give me some examples?

Thomson: Sure. The San Francisco Giants, the Cincinnati Reds, the Cleveland Indians, the

Boston Red Sox, and many others.

- 1 Baseball. He belongs to his company's team and plays every weekend.
- 2 Watching other people playing. Baseball and soccer.
- 3 Baseball in summer, football and basketball in the winter.
- 4 Professional baseball teams sponsored by the cities of San Francisco and that of Boston respectively.
- 5 Baseball, football, golf, wrestling, boxing, swimming, basketball, hockey and many others.

