

NOW LISTEN

to

THIS



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INTRODUCTION

Master teachers tend to question how to use language in four skills-reading, writing, speaking and listening. The four skills are often divided into two forms, receptive and productive skill. Receptive Skills is term used for Reading and Listening, skills where meaning is extracted from discourse. Productive skills is the term for speaking and writing, skills where students actually have to produce language themselves

Listening is a receptive skill and vital element of communication that we use constantly on a day-to-day basis in a variety of contexts. Developing the skills in both listening and speaking can help students and teacher to maximise the effective of our oral communication. Oral communication plays an essential role in casual, academic and professional situation.

There many problems found by the teacher and lectures in how to become an effective listener and speaker. In the class the students are not easy to understand the spoken language. Students cannot identify the cause of ineffective listening, develop strategies for overcoming causes of ineffective listening, engage with the speaker as an active listener and effectively apply the strategy of critical listening.

This book, "Now Listen to This" will try to overcome the problem mentioned above by focussing on general listening and speaking skills, required to exceed in academic environment. In reading this book student will learn how to get the most out of what they listen to whether it be lectures, class discussions, class presentation etc, as well as how to construct and deliver an effective academic oral presentations. These skills will be a great help to students in both academic and professional "career"

The emphasis through out the unit is on listening in context. As they follow each topic, students hear the sound and flow of English. They hear the organization of the language and the sequence and relationship of ideas. They hear new vocabulary in a meaningful setting. As students concentrate on the message, the sense of the language becomes clearer to them.

This book seeks to improve four listening skills: (1) determining vocabulary meaning from context; (2) identifying main idea with supporting details; (3) listening for a specific purpose; and (4) recognizing specific grammatical structures within a setting. The book contains eleven units, each with a different topic of interest to students.

This book is intended for students at semester one and intermediate students of English as a Second or Foreign Language. It is a program for both listening comprehension and listening discrimination. Its purpose is to develop effective listening skills for high interest conversations, descriptions, and narrations. The suggested procedure is as follows.

Discussion

The photo or illustration accompanying each unit and the questions in this section introduce the unit topic to the class. These are used to provide a schema for the topic and to arouse the students' interest in the selection. At the outset teachers should encourage students to offer information, personal stories, and opinions. The focus here is on developing a background for listening to the passage.

INTRODUCTION

Vocabulary

In listening to the story or dialog, students will encounter new vocabulary words. The vocabulary exercises before each selection lead students to determine meaning from the content. Teachers should play the taped vocabulary words and ask the students to repeat each one. The teacher may want the students to listen to the words once or twice, first then repeat.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in. The students will hear sentences which include the eight new vocabulary words. As they hear each sentences, they should write the correct vocabulary word in the blank referring to the list for spelling. Teachers can stop the tape after each item if the students need additional writing time.

B. Word association. Using the sentences above as the context, students do this exercise, circling the two words that can be associated with the new item.

C. First listening. Students listen to the complete taped story once. The tape, or parts of it may be played as many times as the class request. Then, the students tell the class any information they remember about the story. The focus here is not on grammar, but on the comprehension of the story. One student may only be able to give back one small piece of information. Another may be able to remember several facts. Teachers should prompt students to recall most of the information. Students who may have had difficulty understanding the selection will learn from their classmates.

D. Second listening. The second listening asks the class to listen to the taped story again, this time with a specific task in mind. Students may be asked to record figures, check attitudes, put events in sequence, number actions, and so forth.

E. Third listening. The third listening is a true-false exercise. The students read the statements first, then they listen to the tape again, concentrating on any information they may need to determine if the statement is true or false.

F. Comprehension questions. In this section the students listen to six questions and are asked to circle the correct answer.

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

Throughout the unit so far, the concentration has been on content. Now, the concentration is on structure through listening discrimination exercise. Each unit focuses on a particular tense. Although there are a variety of tenses within each selection, one tense predominates. The students are now asked to consider its usage in several sentences from the taped story.

INTRODUCTION

G. Listen and choose. Student listen to ten sentences, circling the verb they hear. The class can check this exercise as a group by replaying the tape as the teacher asks the students which forms they hear. Students must hear the verb from before they can write it.

H. Listen and decide. The students hear ten sentences in the stated tense. They circle the words correct or incorrect, depending on what they hear. The students are listening to how the sentence sounds. As the class checks answer to this exercise, students may ask that a particular sentence be played several times. The last two units, which focus on tense contrast, do not contain this particular exercise because they do not concentrate on a specific tense.

J. Cloze. If the selection is short, the cloze exercise is the entire story or dialog. If the selection is long, only sections of it are included. Only the verbs are omitted in this activity. The tape may be played again before the class begins this exercise. It is suggested that the students do the cloze exercise in small groups of three or four students, helping one another complete the blanks.

Padang, January 2021

Syofianis Ismail

CONTENTS

Introduction	i
Contents	iv
1. The Miracle of Asmaul Uzma	1
2. Using the Secret of Quran	2
3. Apartment Problems	4
4. Back in Town	8
5. The Census	12
6. Job Outlook	17
7. Adult Day Care	22
8. The Experiment	27
9. Kangaroos	31
10. A Professional	35
11. Marco Polo	40
Manuscript	45
Glossary Index	68
Answer Key	69

THE MIRACLE OF ASMAUL UZMA (THE GREATEST TRAIT)

UNIT 1

Focus: Present Tense

Discussion :

Discuss these questions with your classmates

- What do you know about Asmaul Uzma?
- Do you know the miracle of the Prophet Muhammad?



Vocabulary :

Allah	Khalifatullah	Messenger	Qodrat
Asmaul Uzma	is granted	Servants	Pray

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen to the sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above,

1. ----- means the greatest name of God.
2. Prophet Muhammad is the -----, and received Al-Qur'an from Allah.
3. They don't have any children. They ---- to their God.
4. It's good to be ----- of God. Because they will get protection'
5. By the nature of His ----- we are given the power and ability to manage.
6. Whoever prays to God -- -----, and anyone who asks him for sure will be given.
7. The Greatest creatures of ----- is humankind. They can think and have mind.
8. The highest degree that is carried by the Prophet and his favorite is -----

B. First listening.

Look at the picture and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.



Focus: Present Tense

Discussion:

Discuss these questions with your classmates

- Do you have a book?
- Do you read your holy book everyday?
- Why do you need to read the holy book?
- Do you know the

secret of Qur'an?

Vocabulary :

Al-Qur'an	Prophet Muhamad	Secret	Key
Most Grecious	devine energy	Bind	guidance

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen to the sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above,

1. Moslem has -- -----for guiding their life
2. In the name of Allah the ---- -----and most merciful.
3. They don't ----- their mind to Al- Quran in the world.
4. The power of ----- ----- cannot be compared with the power of humankind.
5. Our apartment is locked we need the --- to open the door.
6. The truly ----- is only coming from God Rabbul Alamin.
7. There's a ----- of Allah behind the disaster in the world.
8. The Idol of human should be ----- because he is a model for human being appointed by Allah.

B. Word Association:

Circle the two words that you can associate with each new vocabulary word.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Al-Qur'an | Arabic, Islam, Nasrani |
| 2. Prophet Muhamad | Abdullah, Tiger, Ali bin Abi Talib. |
| 3. Most Greacious | Merciful, God, Tree. |
| 4. bind | rope, paper, heart. |
| 5. secret | messeges, nokia, heaven. |
| 6. devine energy | Power, cool, strong. |
| 7. key | door, motor bike, pond. |
| 8. Guidance | God, aple tree, ray/ light. |

C. First listening.

Look at the picture and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

Focus: Present Continuous Tense

Discussion : Discuss these questions with your classmates

- Do you own a house or do you rent a house or an apartment ?
- How did you find your home ?
- Did you look in the newspaper ? Did a friend tell you about it ?
- Do you have (or did you ever have) any problems in your home? For example the heat isn't working, the refrigerator isn't cold enough, etc. Describe the problem.



Vocabulary:

Repeat each word after the tape.

Are expecting	fews	Stuck	Is overflowing
Fix	mess	radiator	is leaking

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen to the sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above,

1. I can't open the door. It's _____.
2. It's cold in this room. The _____ isn't turned on.
3. They don't have any children. They _____ their first child next month.
4. The pipe in the sink is stopped up. Water _____ onto the floor.
5. Our apartment is small, there are only a _____ rooms.
6. The refrigerator doesn't work. The landlord is going to _____.
7. There's a problem in the bathroom upstairs. The water is _____ through the ceiling in to the living room.
8. Nothing is clean and food and clothes are all over. This place is a _____.

B. Word Association.

Circle the two words that you can associate with each new vocabulary word.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. fix | broken, repair, hot |
| 2. stuck | won't open, hit, tight |
| 3. Expecting | good, baby, pregnant |
| 4. mess | dirty, old, not in order |
| 5. radiator | heat, winter, food |
| 6. overflowing | water, going over, fly |
| 7. few | many, not many, three or four |
| 8. leaking | pipe, clean, water |

C. First listening.

Look at the picture and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

D. Second listening.

Listen to the story again. There are six problems in this apartment. List them below as you listen to the tape.

E. Third listening.

Read these statement. Then, listen to the tape a third time. After you listen, write T if the statement is true and write F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. Theresa and Charles are looking for a house.
- _____ 2. Theresa is expecting a baby.
- _____ 3. The family is showing Theresa and Charles their apartment.
- _____ 4. There are only a few problems.
- _____ 5. The apartment is clean.
- _____ 6. Theresa can't open the refrigerator door.
- _____ 7. The apartment is hot
- _____ 8. In the bedroom, there's a lot of water on the floor.
- _____ 9. There are probably problems in other apartments in this building.
- _____ 10. Theresa and Charles are going to rent this apartment.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

1. a. One
b. two
c. three
2. a. Today
b. next week
c. in two months
3. a. It's a mess
b. it's stuck
c. it doesn't work
4. a. Water is leaking from the ceiling
b. the light isn't working
c. it's nighttime
5. a. The sink is overflowing
b. There's probably a problem in the apartment above this one
c. Charles can't turn the water off
6. a. The family doesn't take care of the apartment
b. The landlord doesn't take care of the building

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the verb you hear.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. Expecting | b. Is expecting | c. Are expecting |
| 2. a. Looking | b. Is looking | c. Are looking |
| 3. a. Talking | b. Is talking | c. Are talking |
| 4. a. Living | b. Is living | c. Are living |
| 5. a. Smoking | b. Is smoking | c. Are smoking |
| 6. a. Not working | b. Isn't working | c. Aren't working |
| 7. a. coming | b. Is coming | c. Are coming |
| 8. a. Overflowing | b. Is overflowing | c. Are overflowing |
| 9. a. Leaking | b. Is leaking | c. Are leaking |
| 10. a. leaving | b. Is leaving | c. Are leaving |

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the verb you hear.

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

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar **correct** or **incorrect**? Circle correct or incorrect.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Correct | incorrect | 6. Correct | incorrect |
| 2. Correct | incorrect | 7. Correct | incorrect |
| 3. Correct | incorrect | 8. Correct | incorrect |
| 4. Correct | incorrect | 9. Correct | incorrect |
| 5. Correct | incorrect | 10. Correct | incorrect |

APARTMENT PROBLEMS

J. Cloze.

Fill in each blank with the correct word.

Theresa and Charles live in Chicago. They rent a one bedroom apartment. Theresa _____ a baby in two months, so they _____ for a larger apartment.

Theresa and Charles _____ to the landlord in a large apartment building. He _____ them an apartment in his building. A family _____ there now, but they're going to move next week. The landlord _____ also _____ that there are a few problems in the apartment but he's going to fix them.

Theresa and Charles _____ around the apartment. They can't believe the mess. In the kitchen, the oven door _____ open and the oven _____. Theresa _____ to open the refrigerator, but she can't. The door _____ stuck. And the heat _____ no hot air _____ up from the radiator.

Charles _____ in the bathroom. He can't see too well because the light _____. The sink _____. Water _____ all over the floor and Charles can't turn it off. And water _____ from the ceiling. There's probably a problem in the apartment above this one.

Theresa and Charles aren't going to rent this apartment. They _____ in a hurry!.



Focus : Present continuous tense

Discussion : Discuss these questions with your classmates.

In this conversation, two people meet after three years.

➤ What are some questions you ask when you meet a friend ?

Vocabulary : Repeat each word after the tape.

Plant	is transferring	is looking forward to	How come
So	is managing	Is retiring	dating

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen in the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. _____ you're working late tonight?
2. He _____ after working at the company for forty years
3. I work in New York. My company _____ me at Chicago.
4. The new _____ is going to make computer parts.
5. She doesn't have a boyfriend. She isn't _____ anyone.
6. He _____ his vacation next month.
7. He _____ a store in Texas. He's the boss.
8. I'm living in Florida now. _____ is my sister.

B. Word association.

Circle the two words that you can associate with each new vocabulary word.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Plant | company, building, color |
| 2. So | too, fix, also |
| 3. How come | who, why, reason |
| 4. Retire | work, sixty-five. Car |
| 5. Transfer | change, move, write |
| 6. Manage | company, return, boss |
| 7. Look forward | leave, future, happy |
| 8. Date | go out with, put on, boyfriend |

C. First listening.

Look at the pictures and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

D. Second listening.

George is looking forward to returning to Florida. Read the statements below. Then, listen to the conversation again. As you listen, check the reason why George is looking forward to returning.

- _____ 1. He's going to work for a new company.
- _____ 2. He's going to manage a new plant.
- _____ 3. His father is retiring.
- _____ 4. He's going to be near his parents.
- _____ 5. He's going to see Sarah.
- _____ 6. He's visiting his parents.
- _____ 7. He's going to see Paul.

E. Third listening.

Read these sentences. Then, listen to the tape a third time. After you listen, write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. Sarah is in Texas.
- _____ 2. Sarah is a bookkeeper.
- _____ 3. Sarah is dating Paul.
- _____ 4. Sarah is dating George.
- _____ 5. George's father is retiring.
- _____ 6. George is giving his father a party.
- _____ 7. George's company is going to open a new plant in Florida.
- _____ 8. George is happy that Sarah isn't dating Paul.
- _____ 9. George wants to stay in Texas.
- _____ 10. Sarah is going to go to the retirement party with George.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each questions. Circle the correct answer.

1. a. Texas
b. Florida
c. Chicago
2. a. His company is transferring him.
b. His father is retiring.
c. His company is opening a new plant.
3. a. George's friend
b. Sarah's husband
c. Sarah's old boyfriend
4. a. at the computer company.
b. in town
c. at the retirement party.
5. a. Sarah is divorced
b. Sarah is a bookkeeper
c. Sarah isn't dating Paul
6. a. He's going to go out with Sarah
b. He's going to forget about Sarah
c. He's going to ask Sarah to marry him

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the verb you hear.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a. Am working | b. Is working | c. Are working |
| 2. a. Am doing | b. Is doing | c. Are doing |
| 3. a. Am dating | b. Is dating | c. Are dating |
| 4. a. Am visiting | b. Is visiting | c. Are visiting |
| 5. a. Am retiring | b. Is retiring | c. Are retiring |
| 6. a. Am giving | b. Is giving | c. Are giving |
| 7. a. Am working | b. Is working | c. Are working |
| 8. a. Am living | b. Is living | c. Are living |
| 9. a. Am transferring | b. Is transferring | c. Are transferring |
| 10. a. Am looking forward | b. Is looking forward | c. Are looking forward |

H. Listen and write. Listen to each sentence. Write the verb you hear

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

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Correct incorrect | 6. Correct incorrect |
| 2. Correct incorrect | 7. Correct incorrect |
| 3. Correct incorrect | 8. Correct incorrect |
| 4. Correct incorrect | 9. Correct incorrect |
| 5. Correct incorrect | 10. Correct incorrect |

BACK IN TOWN

J. Cloze.

Fill in each blank with the correct word.

George : Sarah ! _____ that you ?

Sarah : George ?

George : Yes ! It's been three years !

Sarah : Yes, since you left for Texas

George : How _____ you ? You look great !

Sarah : Thanks. So do you.

George : What _____ you _____ now ?

Sarah : I _____ for a small company in town. I _____ a bookkeeper.

George : And how's Paul ?

Sarah : Paul ! We _____ not _____ anymore. Not for years.

George : I _____ surprised to hear that.

Sarah : How about you? How come you _____ back in town ?

George : I _____ my parents. My father _____ and his company _____ him a retirement party.

Sarah : That's great. _____ you still _____ for Disk Computers?

George : Yes. Right now I _____ in Texas, but they _____ me back to Florida again soon. They _____ a new plant in Miami and I'm going to manage it.

Sarah : I _____ sure your parents are happy that you _____

George : Yes and I _____ to coming back again, too. Can I call you next month when I return ?

Sarah : Of course ! I'd like that. Have a wonderful time at your father's party.

George : Thanks. Goodbye Sarah.

Sarah : Bye George.



Focus : Present continuous tense

Discussion : Discuss these questions with your classmates

- What a census? Were you ever counted in a census? What are some questions you would see on a census form?
- Look at the map of the United States. What area of the country do you live in? Would you like to move to a different area? If so, tell where and why.

Vocabulary :

Repeat each word after the tape.

Census	conduct	Population	is growing
Resident	is declining	Pollution	are choosing

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen to these sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. The _____ of the United States is about 226 million people.
2. A _____ counts the number of people who live in a country.
3. How many _____ live in this country?
4. How often does the United States _____ a census?
5. The population of the United States _____ larger.
6. Many people _____ to move to a warmer climate.
7. Cars, factories, and noise cause _____.
8. The population of Pennsylvania _____ because many factories have closed.

B. Word association.

Circle the two words that you can associate with each new vocabulary word.

- 1. Cencus count, information, help
- 2. Residents school, live, people
- 3. Population favorite, people, number
- 4. Pollution dirt, smoke, flowers
- 5. Conduct direct, letter, supervise
- 6. Decline become smaller, go down, feel sick
- 7. Grow go up, send, become larger
- 8. Choose start, decide,prefer

C. First listening.

Look at the map and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

D. Second listening.

Listen to the story again. Show on the map how much te population of each city is up (+) or down (-). Look at New York as an example. If necessary, the teacher will stop the tape after each sentence with a population number.

E. Third listening.

Read these statements. Then, listen to the tape a third time. After you listen, write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. The U.S conducted a cencus in 2000.
- _____ 2. The population of the U.S is about 23 million people.
- _____ 3. More people live in the South than in any other area.
- _____ 4. Many people are moving from the South to the North,
- _____ 5. The population of New York City is down.
- _____ 6. Cities in the south are growing.
- _____ 7. The population of Houston is declining.
- _____ 8. Many people move to the South because they are looking
for
jobs.
- _____ 9. People are choosing to live in smaller cities.
- _____ 10. The population of this area of the country is growing.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

- 1. a. every year
- b. every five years
- c. every ten years

- 2. a. "Where will you go on vacation next year?"
 b. "How many children do you have?"
 c. "How much money do you have in the bank?"
- 3. a. Washington, D.C
 b. El Paso, Texas
 c. New York City
- 4. a. From the North to the South
 b. from the South to the West
 c. from the West to the South
- 5. a. They're tired of their jobs
 b. They want to live in large cities
 c. They're looking for a warmer climate.
- 6. a. In 1980
 b. in 1990
 c. in 2000

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the verb you hear.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Is declining | b. Are declining |
| 2. A. Is growing | b. Are growing |
| 3. A. Is | b. Are |
| 4. A. Is growing | b. Are growing |
| 5. a. Is changing | b. Are changing |
| 6. a. Is moving | b. Are moving |
| 7. a. Is declining | b. Are declining |
| 8. a. Is leaving | b. Are leaving |
| 9. a. Is looking | b. Are looking |
| 10. a. Is choosing | b. Are choosing |

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the verb you hear

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

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Correct | incorrect | 6. Correct | incorrect |
| 2. Correct | incorrect | 7. Correct | incorrect |
| 3. Correct | incorrect | 8. Correct | incorrect |
| 4. Correct | incorrect | 9. Correct | incorrect |
| 5. Correct | incorrect | 10. Correct | incorrect |

THE CENSUS

J. Cloze.

Fill in each blank with the correct word.

Every year the United States conducts a census of the population. A census is a count of the people who live in a city or country. Every family receives a form with questions about family size, income, jobs, etc. They answer questions such as : How many people _____ in your family? Do you live in a house or in an apartment? How long have you been living there? Where did you live before this? Where do you work? How much money do you make? The government uses this information to get a better picture of its residents.

The last census was in 2010. The population of the United States _____ now 226.500.000. The population _____ up 23 million people from 2000. In 2000, the population was 203.000.000.

The census shows that some areas of the United States _____ in population while other areas _____. In the past, more people lived in the Northeast and North Central areas. But this _____. Now, more people live in the South than in any other area. People _____ from the North to the South and the West. The population of northern cities _____ down from 1970. For example. The population of New York City _____ down 11 %, the population of Chicago _____ down 12%. In Pennsylvania, the population of Philadelphia _____ down 14% and the population of Pittsburgh _____ down 18%. Washington D.C has almost 16% less people. At the same time that northern cities _____, southern and western cities _____. The population of San Jose _____ up 24%. Phoenix _____ up 33%. In Texas, Houston _____ up 26% and El Paso _____ up 31%. In Florida, the population of Ft. Lauderdale _____ up 10%. The population of Virginia Beach _____ up 52%.

Why _____ people _____ the North? Why _____ they _____ to the South and West? The number of reason _____ jobs. Because the South and West _____, there's a need for builders, teachers, salespeople, etc. People still want to live in cities, but they _____ smaller cities. They're tired of crime, traffic, and pollution. Finally, people say they _____ for a warmer climate. They _____ away from the cold toward the sun.



Focus : Future tense (will)

Discussion : Discuss these questions with your classmates.

What kind of work do you do (or what kind of work are you preparing for) ?
 What is the future for your kind of work ? Will workers be in demand in your kind of work ten years from now ? What kinds of jobs have an excellent or poor future ?
 Why ?

Vocabulary : Repeat each word after the tape.

Repairs	describes	Machines	will go out of business
In demand	will lose	Spend	publishes

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen to these sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above.

- Cashiers will be _____ in stores and supermarkets.
- Because families are having fewer children, some teachers _____ their jobs.
- Small farms do not make much money and many _____.
- The government _____ a book which tells about the future of many jobs.
- This book _____ job duties, working conditions, and salary.
- Families with working mothers will have more money to _____.
- In the future _____ will do some jobs that people do now.
- Older cars need more _____ than newer cars.

B. Word association.

Circle the two words that you can associate with each new vocabulary word.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Repairs | fix, parts, word |
| 2. In demand | needed, type, necessary |
| 3. Machine | color, equipment, engine |
| 4. Spend | try, money, use |
| 5. Describe | walk, tell, report |
| 6. Lose (a job) | not work, work hard, unemployment |
| 7. Go out of bussiness | open, close, end |
| 8. Publish | try, book, print |

C. First listening.

Look at the pictures and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

D. Second listening.

Read the list of occupations below. Is the job outlook excellent, good, or poor ? Listen to the tape again and check the job outlook for the future.

	Excellent	good	poor
1. Auto mechanic	_____	_____	_____
2. Computer programmer	_____	_____	_____
3. Cashier	_____	_____	_____
4. Cook or chef	_____	_____	_____
5. Farmer	_____	_____	_____
6. High school teacher	_____	_____	_____
7. Mailman and mailwoman	_____	_____	_____
8. Nurse	_____	_____	_____
9. Painter	_____	_____	_____
10. Radio and tc technician	_____	_____	_____

E. Third listening.

Read these sentences. Then, listen to the tape a third time. After you listen, write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. The *Occupational Outlook Handbook* tells about the future of over 250 jobs.
- _____ 2. It tells how many openings there will be for a job.
- _____ 3. No one knows the future of any job.
- _____ 4. The job outlook for cashier is poor.
- _____ 5. Families with working mothers will eat out more often.
- _____ 6. Most cooks will find jobs.
- _____ 7. Schools will need more teachers.
- _____ 8. There will be a need for more nurses because people are living longer.
- _____ 9. Some mailmen and mailwomen will lose their jobs.
- _____ 10. In the future, families will buy more electronic equipment.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each questions. Circle the correct answer.

- 1. a. The companies that are looking for workers
 - b. job duties and salary
 - c. only those jobs which need a college education
- 2. a. If a person becomes a cook, she will definitely find a job
 - b. if a person becomes a cook, she will probably find a job
 - c. if a person becomes a cook, she probably won't find a job
- 3. a. People will keep their cars longer
 - b. people will buy more new cars
 - c. every family in this country has a car
- 4. a. The population is declining
 - b. farmers are using more machines
 - c. farms are becoming smaller
- 5. a. in the east
 - b. in the South
 - c. in the North

- 6. a. High school teacher
- b. auto mechanic
- c. radio and tv technician

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the verb you hear.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. Describes | b. Is describing | c. Will describe |
| 2. A. Talks | b. Is talking | c. Will talk |
| 3. A. Keep | b. Are keeping | c. Will keep |
| 4. A. Grows | b. Is growing | c. Will grow |
| 5. A. Work | b. Are working | c. Will work |
| 6. A. Need | b. Are needing | c. Will need |
| 7. A. Face | b. Are needing | c. Will need |
| 8. A. Live | b. Are living | c. Will live |
| 9. A. Open | b. Are opening | c. Will open |
| 10. A. Buy | b. Are buying | c. Will buy |

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the verb you hear

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

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Corrrct | incorrect | 6. Corrrct | incorrect |
| 2. Corrrct | incorrect | 7. Corrrct | incorrect |
| 3. Corrrct | incorrect | 8. Corrrct | incorrect |
| 4. Corrrct | incorrect | 9. Corrrct | incorrect |
| 5. Corrrct | incorrect | 10. Corrrct | incorec |

JOB OUTLOOK

J. Cloze.

Fill each blank with the correct word.

The job outlook for mechanic is good. The number of cars _____
_____ to grow. Because cars are so expensive, people
_____ their cars longer. Their cars _____
_____ more repairs.

Computer programmers _____ also _____ in demand
and the job outlook is excellent. Big and small companies _____
_____ computers for much of their work.

The outlook for cashiers in stores, supermarkets, theaters, etc is
excellent. There _____ a need for more than half a
million new cashiers in the next ten years.

The demand for cooks and chefs _____ also _____
, the outlook is good in this area. The population _____
_____ and so more people _____ out.
Also, more mothers _____ and families
_____ more money to spend.

The outlook for farmers is poor. Farms _____
larger and use better machinery to plant food. Many small farms _____
_____.

The future for high school teachers is poor, also. Because families
_____ fewer children, schools _____
fewer teachers. There _____ a need for math and science
teachers, but some history and English teachers _____
their jobs.

The mailmen and mailwomen who deliver the mail every day face a
poor job future, too. Post offices _____ more
machines.

The job outlook for nurses is excellent for both registered nurses and
licensed practical nurses. The population _____ and
people _____ longer.



Focus : Contrast Present Tense And Present Continuous Tense

Discussion : Discuss these questions with your classmates.

- Do you have grandmother, grandfather, or other relative who is over eighty years old? Where does he/ she live ? Does anyone take care of him/ her ? Is he/ she forgetful ?
- What do you think adult day care is ? Why is it necessary ?

Vocabulary : Repeat each word after the tape.

Patient	therapy	Forgetful	is recovering
Artificial	stroke	Elderly	are participating

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen to these sentences. Fill the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. John needed physical _____ to help him walk again after his accident.
2. My father _____ quickly after his accident. He'll be home from the hospital next week.
3. Many families _____ in this program..
4. After he lost his arm in this accident, he received an _____ one.
5. My mother is becoming _____. She can't remember people's names.

6. The woman who lives above us is _____ she's over ninety years old.
7. After his _____ John couldn't move the left side of his body.
8. After his operation, he was a _____ in the hospital for two weeks.

B. Word Association.

Circle the two words that you can associate with each new vocabulary word.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Patient | hospital, kind, sick |
| 2. Artificial | beautiful, not real, man-made |
| 3. Forgetful | can't remember, tired, fail |
| 4. Elderly | old, grandparent, prepare |
| 5. Therapy | help, hat, recover |
| 6. Stroke | disagree, heart, paralyzed |
| 7. Recover | put on, get better, improve |
| 8. Participate | take part in, belong to, answer |

C. First listening.

Look at the pictures and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

D. Second listening.

Listen to the story again. Write the name of each worker on the picture. Then, match workers and their jobs.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Swimming | _____ 1. Watching movies |
| _____ 2. Cooking | _____ 2. Playing games |
| _____ 3. Taking short walks | _____ 3. playing baseball |
| _____ 4. Painting | _____ 4. sewing |
| _____ 5. Driving lessons | _____ 5. Looking for a job |

E. Third listening.

Read these statements. Then, listen to the tape a third time. After you listen, write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. David Brown lives in nursing home.
- _____ 2. Mrs. Brown doesn't want to leave her husband alone.
- _____ 3. Ann ramos helps her daughter with the housework.
- _____ 4. Adult day care patient can sleep in the hospital.
- _____ 5. Some patients only come a few mornings a week.

- _____ 6. Some patients are recovering from accidents.
 _____ 7. The patients enjoy one another's company.
 _____ 8. All the patients receive physical therapy.
 _____ 9. There are many different activities for the patients.
 _____ 10. Most of the patients are elderly.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each questions. Circle the correct answer.

1. a. He started a fire in their apartment
 b. she doesn;t want to stay with him all day
 c. she's worried that he might urt himself
2. a. Ann sits next to her daughter when she reads
 b. Ann follows her out of the house when she takes out the garbage
 c. Ann doesn't know what to do withher time
3. a. At home
 b. at hospital
 c. in the center
4. a. sewing
 b. talking with one another
 c. painting
5. a. They are elderly
 b. they had strokes
 c. they are becoming forgetful
6. a. Family members can continue to work
 b. family members can have a break
 c. both A and B

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the verb you hear.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. participate | b. participates | c. are participating |
| 2. a. live | b. lives | c. is living |
| 3. a. become | b. becomes | c. is becoming |
| 4. a. work | b. works | c. is working |
| 5. a. follow | b. follows | c. is following |
| 6. a. come | b. comes | c. are coming |
| 7. a. offer | b. offers | c. is offering |
| 8. a. bake | b. bakes | c. are baking |
| 9. a. learn | b. learns | c. is learning |
| 10. a. offer | b. offers | c. are offering |

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the verb you hear

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

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Correct | incorrect | 6. Correct | incorrect |
| 2. Correct | incorrect | 7. Correct | incorrect |
| 3. Correct | incorrect | 8. Correct | incorrect |
| 4. Correct | incorrect | 9. Correct | incorrect |
| 5. Correct | incorrect | 10. Correct | incorrect |

ADULT DAY CARE

J. Cloze.

Fill in each blank with the correct word.

David Brown is seventy- two years old. He's friendly and _____ to talk. He _____ with his wife in a small apartment in the city. But david _____ forgetful. His wife _____. "He'll heat up some soup, then forget to turn off the stove. She is sixty one and still _____. She's worried about leaving her husband alone by himself.

Ann Ramos is eighty and _____ with her daughter, who is sixty. Her daughter says that she _____ a break. "Mom, _____ me everywhere. She _____ me from room to room when I clean. She _____ down next to me when I _____ the newspaper. She even _____ me out of the house when I _____ the garbage. I _____ break and she _____, too.

And so, several times a week, David and Ann's families _____ them to the Adult day care center. Many hospitals now _____ thos program. Patients _____ to the center for a full or half day, from one to five days a week. All the patients _____ with their families and most are elderly. Some _____ forgetful, others _____ from an operation, a stroke, or an accident.

The Center _____ many activities. Patients _____ crafts, such as sewing, woodworking, and painting. Many patients _____ to cook and they _____ fresh bread or other snacks daily. Several men and women _____ playing checkers, bingo, cards, or other games. All the patients _____ talking, singing, and being with one another.

Some patients also _____ physical therapy. At Mercy Hospital, one man _____ to walk with an artificial leg. One woman had a stroke and cannot move her right arm. She _____ simple exercises and the movement _____ slowly _____.

Mrs. Carol Johnson is the director of the center. She states, " We _____ both the patients and their families a valuable service. Patients _____ to get out of their homes. Husbands, wives or grown children can work or have a break, most importan, families are able to stay together.



Focus : Present continuous tense.

Discussion : Discuss these questions with your classmates.

- What is a diet?
- Do you think you have a good diet ?
- Is there a relationship between what you eat and your health ?

Vocabulary : Repeat each word after the tape.

Laboratory	amount	are experimenting	Diet
Relationship	active	is ongoing	Health

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen to these sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. Scientists _____ with animals.
2. They have a good _____ with fruit, vegetables, bread, milk and meat.
3. His _____ is excellent. He's never sick.
4. Monkeys are _____ animals. They're always jumping, running, and playing.
5. A scientist usually works in a _____.
6. The experiment _____. It isn't finished yet.
7. Ten cups of food is a large _____ to eat.
8. What is the _____ between smoking and health ?

B. Word Association.

Circle the two words that you can associate with each new vocabulary word.

1. Laboratory scientist, experiment, bathroom
2. Relationship connection, picture, association
3. Diet end, food, eat

- | | | |
|----|------------|--|
| 4. | Health | body, noise, strong |
| 5. | Amount | how much, clothes, quantity |
| 6. | Active | movie, busy, moving |
| 7. | Experiment | try, test, right |
| 8. | Ongoing | at this moment, look at, happening now |

C. First listening.

Look at the pictures and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

D. Second listening.

Listen to the story again. Then, complete the information under the picture. Write in the amount of food that each group is eating each day. Write in the number of years that each group of mice is living.

E. Third listening.

Read these sentences. Then, listen to the tape a third time. After you listen, write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. The scientists in this laboratory are experimenting on monkeys. |
| _____ | 2. They are studying the relationship between diet and health. |
| _____ | 3. This is the only experiment in this laboratory. |
| _____ | 4. All three groups are receiving the same amount of food. |
| _____ | 5. The first group is receiving the healthiest food. |
| _____ | 6. The thinner mice are living longer than the normal weight mice. |
| _____ | 7. The mice who are normal weight are living three years. |
| _____ | 8. The heavy mice are sick more often than the thin mice. |
| _____ | 9. The second group of mice is healthy and active. |
| _____ | 10. The experiments are finished. |

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each questions. Circle the correct answer.

1.
 - a. the relationship between mice and diet
 - b. the relationship between diet and health
 - c. the relationship between amount of food and diet
2.
 - a. the first group
 - b. the second group
 - c. the third group
3.
 - a. they do not have a healthy diet
 - b. they eat only one cup of food a day
 - c. they use the equipment in their cages.

4. a year and a half
b. two years
c. three years
5. a. the first group
b. the second group
c. the third group
6. a. people who eat less will live longer
b. people who eat only a cup of food a day will be healthy
c. people who eat a healthy diet will not get sick

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the verb you hear.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. Learn | b. Is learning | c. Are learning |
| 2. A. Experiment | b. Is experimenting | c. Are experimenting |
| 3. A. Study | b. Is studying | c. Are studying |
| 4. A. ongoing | b. Is ongoing | c. Are ongoing |
| 5. A. Receive | b. Is receiving | c. Are receiving |
| 6. A. Eat | b. Is eating | c. Are eating |
| 7. A. Play | b. Is playing | c. Are playing |
| 8. A. Use | b. Is using | c. Are using |
| 9. A. Live | b. Is living | c. Are living |
| 10. A. Sleep | b. Is sleeping | c. Are sleeping |

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the verb you hear

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

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Correct | incorrect | 6. Correct | incorrect |
| 2. Corrrct | incorrect | 7. Corrrct | incorrect |

- 3. Correct incorrect
- 4. Correct incorrect
- 5. Correct incorrect

- 8. Correct incorrect
- 9. Correct incorrect
- 10. Correct incorrect

THE EXPERIMENT

J. Cloze.

Fill in each blank with the correct word.

One way that scientists learn about man is by studying animals, such as mice, and monkeys. The scientists in this laboratory _____ on mice. They _____ the relationship between diet and health. At this time, over one hundred experiments _____ in this laboratory.

In this experiment, the scientists _____ the relationship between the amount of food the mice eat and their health. The mice _____ in three groups. All three groups _____ the same healthy diet. But the amount of food that each group is receiving _____ different. The first group _____ one cup of food each day, the second group _____ two cups, and third group of mice _____ three cups.

After three years, the healthiest group _____ the one that is only eating one cup of food each day. The mice in tis group _____ thinner than normal mice. But they _____ more active. Most of the day, they _____ with one another, and _____ the equipment in their cages. Also, they _____ longer. Mice usually live for two years. Most of the mice in this group _____ still alive after three years.

The second group of mice _____ normal weight. They _____ healthy, too. They _____ active, but not as active as the thinner mice. But they _____ only _____ about two years, not the ththree years or more of the thinner mice.

The last group of mice _____ more food than the other two groups. Most of the day, these mice _____ or _____. They _____ not very active. These mice _____ longer than the scientists thought- about a year and a half. But they _____ not as healthy. They _____ sick more often than the other two groups.

The experiment _____ still _____. The scientists hope to finis their studies in two years.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| 6. Develop | grow, form, sleep |
| 7. Nurse | baby, milk, rich |
| 8. Search | look, hurt, find |

C. First listening.

Look at the pictures and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

D. Second listening.

Read the statements below. Then, Listen to the story again. As you listen, complete the information in each statement.

1. Kangaroos are about _____ feet tall.
2. They weight about _____ pond.
3. About _____ animals live in herd.
4. Kangaroos can jump _____ feet.
5. They can move _____ miles an hour.

E. Third listening.

Read these sentences. Then, listen to the tape a thir time. After you listen, write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. A kangaroo is about the size of a man.
- _____ 2. Kangaroos use their hind legs for jumping.
- _____ 3. Kangaroos live together in small families.
- _____ 4. A herd moves from place to place.
- _____ 5. A kangaroo carries food in it's pouch.
- _____ 6. At birth, a baby kangaroo can see.
- _____ 7. The baby lives in the pouch for one year.
- _____ 8. The baby nurses in the pouch.
- _____ 9. A young kangaroo is called a joey.
- _____ 10. In United States, kangaroos move about in freedom.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each questions. Circle the correct answer.

- 1
 - a. it's jump away
 - b. it fights
 - c. it stands very quietly
- 2
 - a. Because kangaroos live in herds
 - b. because kangaroos are always looking for food
 - c. because kangaroos are so large

- 3 a. Holding food
b. jumping
c. eating food
- 4 a. It's fully formed
b. it's not developed
c. it's front and hind legs are well developed.
- 5 a. It climbs into its mother's pouch
b. it's born in the pouch
c. the mother kangaroo puts the baby in the pouch.
- 6 a. After a few weeks
b. after thirty to forty days
c. after six months

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the verb you hear.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. A. Move | b. moves |
| 2. A. weigh | b. weighs |
| 3. A. stand | b. stands |
| 4. A. have | b. has |
| 5. A. move | b. moves |
| 6. A. have | b. has |
| 7. A. live | b. lives |
| 8. A. climb | b. climbs |
| 9. A. grow | b. grows |
| 10. A. live | b. lives |

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the verb you hear

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

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Correct | incorrect | 6. Correct | incorrect |
| 2. Correct | incorrect | 7. Correct | incorrect |
| 3. Correct | incorrect | 8. Correct | incorrect |
| 4. Correct | incorrect | 9. Correct | incorrect |
| 5. Correct | incorrect | 10. Correct | incorrect |

KANGAROOS

J. Cloze.

Fill each blank with the correct word.

Australia _____ the home of the kangaroo. In most parts of the world a person must go to a zoo to see a kangaroo. In Australia, kangaroos _____ about in freedom in the forests and on the plains. Long ago, kangaroos were giants. They were almost ten feet tall. Today, kangaroos _____ about the size of a man. They _____ five to six feet tall and _____ about 150 pounds. Kangaroos _____ on their large hind legs. They _____ these hind leg for jumping and, if necessary, for fighting. Close to the kangaroo's body _____ small front legs. These are for finding and holding food.

Kangaroos _____ in herds of twelve or more animals. Some herds _____ more than fifty kangaroos. A herd _____ no fixed home, it _____ from place to place, searching for food. If something _____ the herd kangaroos _____ away all at once. Kangaroos can jump twenty-five feet or more and they can move twenty-five miles per hour.

A kangaroo _____ a marsupial, which means it _____ a pouch. A baby kangaroo _____ inside its mother for only thirty to forty days. At birth, the baby _____ only about one inch long and it _____ fully formed. Its eyes and ears are closed. It _____ no fur, and its hind legs are not developed. This small baby _____ up its mother's body and into her pouch. It _____ hold of a nipple and _____ there for many weeks, nursing and developing. Soon, its eyes _____ and its ears _____. It _____ fur. Finally, the baby kangaroo _____ go of the nipple and _____ outside. At six months of age, the young kangaroo _____ the pouch. Now, it _____ called a joey.

Focus : Past Tense , regular and irregular.

Discussion : Discuss these questions with your classmates.



Did a thief ever steal anything from your home or the home of a friend ? Tell what happened. Where are you ? How did the thief get in ? What did the thief take ? Did the police catch the thief ? How can you protect your home from a thief ?

Vocabulary : Repeat each word after the tape.

thief	climbed	briefcase	silverware
typical	cash	screwdriver	touch

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen to these sentences. Fill the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. The _____ stole their tv and their stereo .
2. Bussiness men and women carry their papers in a _____.
3. She puts together the bicycle with a _____.
4. I usually take about \$100 in _____ with me when I go to the store.
5. Don't _____ the money in my desk. I'm saving it to buy a ring.
6. On a _____ day , I get up at 7.00.
7. Please put the plate and _____ on the table. It's time to eat.
8. The boy _____ up the three to get into the window o the second floor.

B. Word Association.

Circle the two words that you can associate with each new vocabulary word.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Thief | steal, money, friend |
| 2. Typical | regular, letter, average |
| 3. Briefcase | papers, short, carry |
| 4. Screwdriver | write, turn, open |
| 5. Climbed | up and down, sleep, steps |
| 6. Cash | car, money, dollar |
| 7. Silverware | fork, glass, spoon |
| 8. Touch | feel, fingers, goodbye |

C. First listening.

Look at the pictures and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

D. Second listening.

Listen to the story again. Then, Read these sentences. Which picture do they tell about ? Write the letter of the correct picture in front of each sentence.

- _____ 1. Richard opened the window with a screwdriver.
 _____ 1. A man was leaving his house
 _____ 3. Richard found \$200 in cash.
 _____ 4. Richard began to walk down the street.
 _____ 5. At 8.10, he watched a woman leave the same house.
 _____ 6. Richard put the silverware into the briefcase.
 _____ 7. Richard climbed back out the window.
 _____ 8. No one looked at him.
 _____ 9. Richard began his walk down the street again.
 _____ 10. He stole the diamond ring

E. Third listening.

Read these statements. Then, listen to the tape a third time. After you listen, write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. Richard dressed in a bussiness suit
 _____ 2. Richard parked his car in front of the house he robbed.
 _____ 3. Richard saw a man and a woman leave their house together.
 _____ 4. No one saw Richard get into the house because he stood behind a tree.
 _____ 5. Richard broke the window.
 _____ 6. He stole \$ 200 in cash.
 _____ 7. He also stole the tv set.

- _____ 8. Richard put evrything he took into his briefcase.
 _____ 9. The police caught Richard when he was in the house.
 _____ 10. Richard is an intelligent person.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each questions. Circle the correct answer.

1. a. Because he's proffesional
b. because he dodn't want anyone to look at him
c. because he worked hard
2. a. He stood behind a tree
b. he entered the house
c. he walked around the block again
3. a. Because it wa night time
b. because he ran very fast
c. because he stood behind a tree
4. a. It was too big
b. it was to heavy
c. it was too cold
5. a. Five minutes
b. fifteen minutes
c. one hour
6. a. camera
b. ring
c. stereo

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the verb you hear.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. a. Think | b. Think | c. Though |
| 2. a. has | b. is | c. was |
| 3. a. Take | b. takes | c. took |
| 4. a. Drive | b. drives | c. drove |
| 5. a. begin | b. begins | c. began |
| 6. a. see | b. sees | c. saw |
| 7. a. stand | b. stands | c. stood |
| 8. a. steal | b. steals | c. stole |
| 9. a. have | b. has | c. had |
| 10. a. work | b. works | c. worked |

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the verb you hear

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

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Correct | incorrect | 6. Correct | incorrect |
| 2. Correct | incorrect | 7. Correct | incorrect |
| 3. Correct | incorrect | 8. Correct | incorrect |
| 4. Correct | incorrect | 9. Correct | incorrect |
| 5. Correct | incorrect | 10. Correct | incorrect |

PROFESSIONAL

J. Cloze.

Fill in each blank with the correct word.

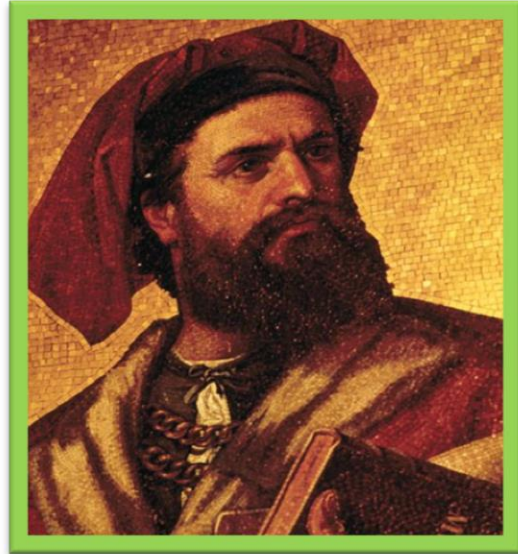
Richard Williams _____ hard. He's intelligent, careful, and fast. His work is dangerous. Richard _____ of himself as a professional- a professional thief.

Yesterday _____ a typical day. Richard dressed in a bussiness suit. _____ miles from home. He _____ his car in abusy area, then _____ to walk along the street. No one looked at him. He _____ another businessman, walking to work. At 8.05, Richard _____ what he wanted. A man was leaving his house. Richard _____ around the block again. At 08.10, he _____ a woman leave the same house. After she _____, Richard worked quickly . He _____ to the side of the house and _____ behind a tree. He _____ a screwdriver out of his briefcase and quickly _____ the window and _____ in. First, he _____ through the desk in the living room. He _____ \$ 200 in cash. In the dining room, he _____ the silverware into his briefcase. The next stop _____ the bedroom. Richard passed a cloor tv, stereo, and camera, but he _____ them. Everything _____ to fit into his briefcase. In less than five minutes, Richard _____ back out the window. He looked around carefu;;y, then _____ his walk down the street again. No one _____ at him. He _____ just another bussinessman, walking to work.

Focus : Past Tense , regular and irregular

Discussion : Discuss these questions with your classmates.

- Who was Marco Polo?
- In what country was he born?
- Where did he travel?
- in about what year did he reach China ?
- What did he see there that amazed him?



Vocabulary :

Repeat each word after the tape.

Emperor	amazed	descriptions	dug
Advanced	dictated	Bark	baths

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in.

Listen to these sentences. Fill the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. Marco Polo _____ his story to a friend. His friend wrote down what he said.
2. In his _____, Marco Polo gave the people a picture of what he saw In the public _____, people washed many times a week.
3. Trees are covered by _____.
4. The people _____ into tehe earth and found black stones.
5. Marco Polo's stories _____ people. They were suprised to read about a country that was so different.
6. Kublai Khan was the powerful _____ of China in 1275
7. The highway, medicine, and postal system of China were more _____ than those of Europe.

B. Word Association.

Circle the two words that you can associate with each new vocabulary word.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. emperor | leader, king, food |
| 2. Advanced | scared, improved, developed |
| 3. Descriptions | picture, light, story |
| 4. Bark | tree, brown, build |
| 5. Amazed | surprised, unhappy, strange |
| 6. Dictated | wrote, told, made |
| 7. Dug | shovel, music, earth |
| 8. Bath | forget, wash, clean |

C. First listening.

Look at the pictures and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

D. Second listening.

Listen to the story again. Then, Read these sentences. Which country does each sentence describe in the year 1275, China or Italy ?Write C for China, I for Italy.

- _____ 1. People bathed at least three times a week
- _____ 2. People did not bathe very often
- _____ 3. People traveled on paved roads
- _____ 4. People traveled on dirt roads
- _____ 5. People heated their homes with wood.
- _____ 6. People heated their homes with food
- _____ 7. People used gold and silver to buy and sell things
- _____ 8. People used paper money or gold and silver to buy and sell things
- _____ 9. There were crocodiles in the Southern areas of this country
- _____ 10. There were no crocodiles in this country

E. Third listening.

Read these statements. Then, listen to the tape a third time. After you listen, write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. Marco Polo traveled to China alone
- _____ 2. It took over three years to reach China
- _____ 3. Kublai khan was pleased to have Marco Polo as his guest
- _____ 4. Italy was far more advanced than China
- _____ 5. Marco Polo wrote his book by hand

- _____ 6. The “black stones “ that Marco Polo wrote about were really coal
- _____ 7. The highways in China were very beautiful
- _____ 8. Everyone in China had a bath in his or her home
- _____ 9. People in Italy sometimes used paper money
- _____ 10. Marco Polo saw many things that he did not wrote about.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each questions. Circle the correct answer.

- 1. A. By boat
b. by horse and camel
c. by foot
- 2. a. ten
b.seventeen
c. twenty
- 3. a. By coal
b. by wood
c. by electricity
- 4. a. Europe had paved highway, too
b. Europe had dirt roads
c. europe didn't need paved highways
- 5. a. An elephant
b. a tiger
c. a crocodile
- 6. a. Yes, everyone did
b. no, no one did
c. some people did, others didn't

LISTENING DISCRIMINATION

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Write the regular past verb that you hear.

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

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the irregular past verb you hear

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

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Correct incorrect | 6. Correct incorrect |
| 2. Correct incorrect | 7. Correct incorrect |
| 3. Correct incorrect | 8. Correct incorrect |
| 4. Correct incorrect | 9. Correct incorrect |
| 5. Correct incorrect | 10. Correct incorrect |

MARCO POLO

J. Cloze.

Fill in each blank with the correct word.

One of the most famous travelers in all of history _____ Marco Polo. At the age of seventeen, he _____ Italy with his father and uncle. It _____ them more than three years to cross the mountains and deserts of Asia. In the year 1275, they _____ the palace of Kublai Khan, the great emperor of China. They _____ in China for almost twenty years, as guests of the emperor. He _____ them on many trips around his empire. They _____ amazed at what they saw. China _____ far more advanced than Europe.

In one area of China, there _____ black stones. People _____ them out of the mountains. They _____ the black stones and they _____ very slowly, giving off heat. The people _____ these stones to cook and to heat their homes.

In China there _____ a great system of highways. These highways _____ two lanes paved with stones or brick. Men _____ trees every ten feet to keep the sun off the travelers's heads.

The Chinese people _____ also very clean. In every town, there _____ many public baths. Everyone _____ at least three times a week. Rich families _____ baths in their homes and _____ daily.

China _____ one of the first countries to use paper money. The government _____ bills from the bark of a special tree. They _____ the money and _____ it with the royal seal. The people could use this money the same as they could use gold or silver.

One of his trips in the South of China, Marco _____ a strange animal which lived along the rivers. It _____ like a large piece of wood and _____ more than ten feet long. Its eyes _____ very large. Its mouth _____ high enough to eat a man.

Most people _____ Marco Polo's stories. But others _____ him that they _____ his descriptions. He _____ that he did not tell half of what he saw.

MANUSCRIPT

UNIT 1 - 11

The Miracle of Asmaul Huzma (The Greatest Trait)

Allah is lafzul head further said some very great names are very special that does not consist of word formations such as the names of the others. In the name there is a secret and incredible miracle. Let us consider the word of Allah: Allah there is no God worthy of worship but He. Its life Self-Sustaining (Ali Imran :22)

Allah only belongs to God as mentioned in the Qur'an. Which means: Belongs to Allah all that is in the heavens and whatsoever is in the earth. If you give birth that is in your heart or conceal Allah will make the calculations to your account for it. So whom He wills, and punishes whom he will on him. And Allah Almighty for everything , That is a specification of Allah's name. When you mention Allah that means you are a follower of all nature of Allah with all names which cannot be counted. It is different when we call Yaa Rahmaan, that means you just call the most merciful of Allah (Al-Baqarah:284)

To Allah belongs what is in the heavens and on earth no one can intercede with Allah Without his permission God knows that in front of them and behind them and they do not know anything of His knowledge except what God desired her seat covers include the heavens and the earth and Allah does not feel heavy preserve them and Allah is Most High, Most Great

(Al-Baqarah :255) That specificity is in the name of God. When you call Allah means you acknowledge and include all of the attributes and names of God and others whose numbers are not spelled out. Unlike when you mention Yaa Rahmaan you call God is merciful. When you call God meant you to call the whole of his inherent nature. God now where the mandatory nature of God contained three belas. Dan every gesture has a strength that God's favor sepercikan dahsyat. Atas is given to the person who is always the name of Allah. 13 The nature of it is: Being, Qidam, Baqa ', Mukhalifatul lilhawadits, Qiyamuhu binafsihi, Wahdaniyah, Qudrat, Iradat, Science, Hayat, Sama' Bashari, and Kalam.

From the name of Allah we know that the nature and horizon that surrounds us is the property of Allah. We are belong to Him, Innalillahi wa inailaihi rajiun. We live together in creation. By the nature of the nature of God we are now available and can hold what we wanted. By the nature of God Hayat, we are given a life and we can make the lives of our efforts. By the nature of Iradah of Allah we have the will and desire. By the nature of his Qodrat we are given the power and ability to manage potentials exists within and around us. You will find your will swing on your legs up.

Exemplary Allah:

Those who worship and pray only to Allah called Abdullah, the servant of God for her life is due to be filled with the worship of God and devotion to fellow creatures of God. Life is a trust that must be fulfilled properly, no insurance the answer later. When we have run the trust then that's when we got the title of highest honor "Abdullah, as a servant of God. And when able to carry out the mandate in accordance with the nature of Iradat His (God's will) then we appointed to be Khalifatullah, the representative of God upfront the earth. Sebutan and the highest degree that is carried by the Prophet and his favorite is the "Abdullah". In tasyahud taught by Allah's Apostle we say: ASYHADU an laa ilaha illallah ASYHADU wa wa anna Muhammadan abduhu rasuuluh (I testify that there is no god but Allah, and I testify that Muhammad is His Servant and Messenger of God). It's how good it was to be a servant of God. Because of God's servants will get protection, laa khuufun 'alahim walahum yahzanuun, they are not over written fear nor feel anxiety. Remembrance by saying "Yaa Allah" will finalize the belief that conveys the whole question. Allah is the greatest name. Allah is including in Asmaul Huzma numbers. Whoever prays to God is granted and anyone who asks him for sure will be given. Read "Yaa Allah" as many numbers entrance and exit of the breath, you'll get a miracle in times when facing a difficult situation and emergency.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

A. Fill in

Listen to the sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above,

1. ----- ---- means the greatest name of God. (Azmaul Uzma)
2. Prophet Muhammad is the (messeger), and received
3. Al-Qur'an from Allah.
4. They don't have any children. They ---- to their God. (prays)
5. It's good to be (servants) of God. Because they will get protection'
6. By the nature of His (Qodrat) we are given the power and ability to manage.
7. Whoever prays to God (is granted) and anyone who asks him for sure will be given.
8. The Greatest creatures of (Allah) is humankind. They can think and have mind.
9. The highest degree that is carried by the Prophet and his favorite is (Khalifatullah) .

B. First listening

Look at the picture and listen to the story. After you listen, tell the class any information you remember about the story.

Al-Quran Mind Bind (Mengikat Fikiran dengan Al-Quran)

Living as a Muslim has to have a guidance. A holy guidance is Al-Quran and Sunnah of Rasulullah Muhammad Shalallahu Alaihi Wassalam that will bring us to the right path. In order to be a right person they have to surrender themselves to Allah. Allah reveals in the holy book (Al-Quran) as follows:

And those who surrendered to God, he is who does good, then indeed he has adhered to a sturdy rope. And unto God the end of all affairs. . . Whosoever submits his face to Allah while he is a Muhsin (performs good deeds totally to Allah without show off or to gain praise or fame and does so in accordance with the Sunnah of Allah's Messenger Muhammad, he has grasped the most trustworthy handhold. *La ilaha illallah* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allah) And to Allah return all matters for decision. Al-Luqman (32:22)

There is no need any more for someone after getting the guidance of the Qur'an and would not find enough for a person before a briefing from the Quran therefore beg God was with Al-Quran Draw near to God with Quran (Ali bin Abi Talib). The Qur'an is the rope that is able to bind all your mind. For bind yourself with Qur'an, you must surrender your mind to Allah, because He is the owner. That is all..!

Always think that you need Qur'an, the map of life. Not the other way ..! This map contains the word of God is addressed directly For you. A perpetual miracle; Where's your mind when your mind is in tune with Qur'an, the universe of the universe will be obedient to you ..! To bind the mind with the Qur'an, you must remove the other minds. It is this so-called concentrate the mind. At that time, there should not be any mind to your mind, but the will surrender your mind to Allah. During that time, you will feel the sensation of that extraordinary spiritual ...!

Using SECRET of Qur'an

By saying "In the name of Allah the most Gracious and the most Merciful" (QS. Al-Fatihah, 1:1) This is the Secret Key when we read with full concentration of the mind that is bound with Allah, then it will change everything ...! Fear will be security, poverty into wealth, sadness will become happiness, suffering will be prosperity, vices will be goodness, the pain will be cured ...! Messenger of Allah said, "The prayer that begins with Bismillaahirrahmaanir-raheem, will not be denied

Bismillah was key to the Book of Allah, like a house key. As there is no house without a key, no one else guidance in the Qur'an without Bismillah. "(Ja'far al-Sadiq) Bismillah is the divine energy that would be a positive energy for your mind. Eliminate the negative energy in your mind by always singing: "in the name of myself able to think of everything ..! Believe me, that miracle after miracle, a miracle for the sake of the miracle has been proven by the power of Bismillah ..! Bismillah energy is being read by Noah when boarding the ship that survived from the storm of a massive tsunami that devastated everything. Bismillah energy that changed the fire became cool when Nimrod wanted to burn Abraham. Bismillah energy is able to divide the Red sea when Musa was hunted by Pharaoh's army. Bismillah energy is able to split the moon when the Prophet sliced with forefinger. Bismillah energy here as Ali bin Abi Talib said, if the interpretation of the Bismillah written then needed 40 camels to carry it.

The Power of Divine Energy Read in (call) the name of your Lord Who created. He created man from alaq (blood clot) "(QS. Al-'Alaq, 96: 1-2) This is the first verse of the Qur'an that Allah revealed to Muhammad in the cave of Hira '. Iqra 'from qara'a word means: read (using the mind potential to observe, analyze, deduce).

Al-'Alaq from word 'alaqa means: attached, bound, related, interlinked (such as magnet). Insaan dr uns word means: intimacy. Intimacy was the fruit of love dr. The power of love is an interesting attraction ..! After someone getting the guidance of the Qur'an, and they will feel enough for a person before getting instructions from the Quran. Therefore, ask Allah by the Qur'an. Draw near to God in the Qur'an. "(Ali bin Abi Talib) aware, there is no longer any need for the human being.

Vocabulary :

1. Al-Qur'an
2. Prophet Muhamad
3. Most Gracious
4. Binding-mind
5. Secret
6. Devine energy
7. Fruit of love
8. guidance

Apartment Problems

A. Fill in

Listen to these sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. I can't open the door. It's stuck.
2. It's cold in this room. The radiator isn't turned on.
3. They don't have any children. They are expecting their first child next month.
4. The pipe in the sink is stopped up. Water overflowing onto the floor.
5. Our apartment is small, there are only a few rooms.
6. The refrigerator doesn't work. The landlord is going to fix it.
7. There's a problem in the bathroom upstairs. The water is leaking through the ceiling in to the living room.
8. Nothing is clean and food and clothes are all over. This place is a mess.

STORY

Apartment Problems

Theresa and Charles live in Chicago. They rent a one bedroom apartment. Theresa is expecting a baby in two months, so they are looking for a larger apartment.

Theresa and Charles are talking to the landlord in a large apartment building. He is showing them an apartment in his building. A family is living there now, but they're going to move next week. The landlord is also saying that there are a few problems in the apartment but he's going to fix them.

Theresa and Charles are looking around the apartment. They can't believe the mess. In the kitchen, the oven door is open and the oven is smoking. Theresa is trying to open the refrigerator, but she can't. The door is stuck. And the heat isn't working, no hot air is coming up from the radiator.

Charles is in the bathroom. He can't see too well because the light isn't working. The sink is overflowing. Water is going all over the floor and Charles can't turn it off. And water is leaking from the ceiling. There's probably a problem in the apartment above this one. Theresa and Charles aren't going to rent this apartment. They are leaving in a hurry !.

F. Comprehension Questions:

Listen to each sentence. Circle the correct answer.

1. How many bedrooms do Theresa and Charles have in their apartment now ?
2. When is the family who is living in the apartment now going to move ?
3. Why can't Theresa open the refrigerator door ?
4. Why can't Charles see in the bathroom?
5. Why is water leaking from the ceiling?
6. Why is the apartment a mess ?

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the verb you hear.

1. Theresa is expexcting a baby.
2. They're looking for a larger apartment
3. Teresa and Charles are talking to the landlord
4. A family is living here now
5. The oven is smoking
6. The heat isn't working
7. No hot air is coming up from the radiator
8. The sink is overflowing
9. water is leaking from the ceiling
10. They are leaving in a hurry

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the verb you hear.

1. Theresa is expecting a baby in two months
2. They're looking aroundan apartment
3. The landlord is showing them the apartment
4. He's telling them about a few problems
5. Theresa is trying to open the refrigerator
6. No hot air is coming up from the radiator
7. The sink is overflowing
8. Water is going all over the floor
9. Water is leaking from the ceiling
10. They're leaving a hurry

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement in the present continuous tense. Is the grammar correct or incorrect ? Circle correct or incorrect.

1. Theresa is expecting a baby
2. They looking for an apartment
3. They're talk to the landlord
4. A family living here now
5. Theresa and Charles are look around the apartment
6. No hot air is coming up from the radiator
7. The sink is overflowing
8. Water go all over the floor
9. Water leaking from the ceiling
10. They're leaving in a hurry

Back In Town

A. Fill in

Listen to these sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. How come you're working late tonight
2. He's retiring after working at the company for 40 years
3. I work in New York. My computer is transferring me to Chicago
4. The new plant is going to make computer parts
5. She doesn't have a boyfriend. She isn't dating anyone
6. He's looking forward to his vacation next month
7. He's managing a store in Texas. He is the boss
8. I'm living in Florida now. So is my sister

STORY

- George : Sarah ! Is that you ?
- Sarah : George ?
- George : Yes ! It's been three years !
- Sarah : Yes, since you left for Texas
- George : How are you ? You look great !
- Sarah : Thanks. So do you.
- George : What are you doing now ?
- Sarah : I'm working for a small company in town. I'm a bookkeeper.
- George : And how's Paul ?
- Sarah : Paul ! We are not dating anymore. Not for years.
- George : I'm suprised to hear that.
- Sarah : How about you? How come you are back in town ?
- George : I'm visiting my parents. My father is retiring and his company is giving him a retirement party.
- Sarah : That's great. Are you still working for Disk Computers?
- George : Yes. Right now I'm living in Texas, but they are transferring me back to Florida again soon. They are opening a new plant in Miami and I'm going to manage it.
- Sarah : I'm sure your parents are happy that you are returning
- George : Yes and I'm looking forward to coming back again, too. Can I call you next month when I return ?
- Sarah : Of course ! I'd like that. Have a wonderful time at your father's party.
- George : Thanks. Goodbye Sarah.
- Sarah : Bye George.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

1. Where is George living now ?
2. Why is George back in town ?
3. Who is Paul ?
4. Where are George and Sarah now ?
5. What is George surprised about ?
6. What is going to happen when George returns to Florida next month ?

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the preposition you hear.

1. I'm working for a small company in town
2. What are you doing now?
3. We're not dating anymore
4. I'm visiting my parents
5. My father is retiring
6. His company is giving him a retirement party
7. Are you still working for Disk Computers?
8. I'm living in Texas
9. They are transferring me back to Florida
10. I'm looking forward to it

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the preposition you hear.

1. I'm working for a small company in town
2. We're not dating anymore
3. I'm visiting my parents
4. My father is retiring
5. I'm living in Texas
6. They're opening a new plant in Miami
7. I'm looking forward to it
8. They are transferring me back to Florida
9. Are you still working for Disk Computers?
10. His company is giving him a retirement dinner

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement with a preposition of place. Is the preposition correct or Incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

- a. They're open a new plant in Miami
- b. His company is giving him a retirement dinner
- c. Are you still date Paul?
- d. I visiting my parents
- e. I'm living in Texas
- f. My father retiring
- g. I'm looking forward to it
- h. Are you still working for Disk Computers?
- i. I'm working for a small company in town
- j. They are transferring me back to Florida

The Census

Every year the United States conducts a census of the population. A census is a count of the people who live in a city or country. Every family receives a form with questions about family size, income, jobs, etc. They answer questions such as : How many people are in your family? Do you live in a house or in an apartment? How long have you been living there? Where did you live before this? Where do you work? How much money do you make? The government uses this information to get a better picture of its residents.

The last census was in 1980. The population of the United States is now 226.500.000. The population is up 23 million people from 1970. In 1970, the population was 203.000.000.

The census shows that some areas of the United States are declining in population while other areas are growing. In the past, more people lived in the Northeast and North Central areas. But this is changing. Now, more people live in the South than in any other area. People are moving from the North to the South and the West. The population of northern cities is down from 1970. For example. The population of New York City is down 11 %, the population of Chicago is down 12%. In Pennsylvania, the population of Philadelphia is down 14% and the population of Pittsburgh is down 18%. Washington D.C has almost 16% less people. At the same time that northern cities are declining southern and western cities are growing. The population of San Jose is up 24%. Phoenix is up 33%. In Texas, Houston is up 26% and El Paso is up 31%. In Florida, the population of Ft. Lauderdale is up 10%. The population of Virginia Beach is up 52%.

Why are people leaving the North? Why are they moving to the South and West? The number of reason is jobs. Because the South and West are growing , there's a need for builders, teachers, salespeople, etc. People still want to live in cities, but they are choosing smaller cities. They're tired of crime, traffic, and pollution. Finally, people say they are looking for a warmer climate. They are moving away from the cold toward the sun.

F. Comprehension questions

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

1. How often does the United States government conduct a census ?
2. Which of these questions would be on a census form ?
3. In which city is the population growing ?
4. How are people moving ?
5. What is one reason that people are moving South and West ?
6. When will the government conduct the next census ?

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the preposition you hear.

1. The population of New York city is declining
2. The population of Houston is growing
3. How many people are in your family?
4. Some areas of the United States are growing in population
5. This is changing
6. People are moving from the North to the South and the West
7. In some areas, the population is declining
8. Why are people leaving the North?
9. They're looking for a warmer climate

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the preposition you hear.

1. The population in Washington D.C is declining
2. The population in San Jose is growing
3. People are moving from the North to the South
4. Southern and Western citie are growing
5. The population in other areas is declining
6. Why are people moving?
7. The number one reason is jobs
8. They're choosing smaller cities
9. They're looking for a warmer climate
10. They're moving toward the sun

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement with a preposition of place. Is the preposition correct or Incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

1. Some areas of The United States are growing
2. Other areas declining
3. This is charging
4. People are move
5. People leaving the North
6. They are moving to the South
7. The South and the West growing
8. People are looking for a warmer climate
9. They are move away from the cold
10. They choosing smaller cities

Job Outlook

Each year, The United States government publishes the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*. This large book lists over 250 kinds of jobs. It describes job duties, working conditions, education needed, and salary. Most important, it gives the job outlook. That is, it tells how many openings there will be for a job in the coming years. If the outlook is excellent, there will be a great need for workers. There will be more jobs than people. If the outlook is good, the number of jobs and the number of workers will be about the same. If the outlook is poor, there will be more workers than jobs. It will be very difficult to find work in that kind of job. This chapter will describe the job outlook for ten jobs.

The job outlook for mechanic is good. The number of cars will continue to grow. Because cars are so expensive, people will keep their cars longer. Their cars will need more repairs. Computer programmers will also be in demand and the job outlook is excellent. Big and small companies will use computers for much of their work.

The outlook for cashiers in stores, supermarkets, theaters, etc is excellent. There will be a need for more than half a million new cashiers in the next ten years. The demand for cooks and chefs will also grow, the outlook is good in this area. The population is growing and so more people will eat out. Also, more mothers are working and families will have more money to spend.

The outlook for farmers is poor. Farms will become larger and use better machinery to plant food. Many small farms will go out of business.

The future for high school teachers is poor, also. Because families are having fewer children, schools will need fewer teachers. There will be a need for math and science teachers, but some history and English teachers will lose their jobs. The mailmen and mailwomen who deliver the mail every day face a poor job future, too. Post offices will use more machines.

The job outlook for nurses is excellent for both registered nurses and licensed practical nurses. The population is increasing and people are living longer.

Painters will find good job opportunities. More jobs will open in the South and West because the population is growing in those areas. Hundreds of new houses are going up each week.

Finally, the job outlook for radio and tv technicians is excellent. Families will buy more electronic equipment, such as televisions, stereos, tape recorders, video games, etc.

The Occupational Outlook Handbook is in the library. It can tell you if the work you are interested in has a future or not.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

1. What does The Occupational Outlook Handbook describe?
2. The job outlook for cooks is good. What does this mean?
3. Why is the outlook for auto mechanics good ?
4. Why is the outlook for farmers poor ?
5. Where will a painter have a better opportunity to find a job ?
6. Which job has the best outlook for the future ?

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the preposition you hear.

1. This books describes job duties
2. This chapter will talk about ten jobs
3. People will keep their cars longer
4. The demand for cooks will grow
5. More mothers are working
6. Schools will need fewer teachers
7. Mailmen will face a poor job future
8. People are living longer
9. More jobs will open in the South
10. Families will buy more electronic equipment

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the preposition you hear.

1. There will be more jobs than people
2. People will keep their cars longer
3. Big and small companies will use computers
4. Many small farms will go out of bussiness
5. Schools will need fewer teachers
6. Some English teacher will lose their jobs
7. Companies will send less mail
8. Most of jobs for nurses will open in large city hospitals
9. Painters will find good job opportunities in the South
10. Families will ear out more often

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement with a preposition of place. Is the preposition correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

1. The number of cars continue to grow
2. People will keep their cars longer
3. Their cars will need more repairs
4. The demand for cooks grow
5. Many small farms go out of bussiness
6. Schools will need fewer teachers
7. Some English teacher will lose their jobs
8. Most jobs open in large city hospitals
9. Painters will find good job opportunities in the South
10. Families buy more electronic equipment

Adult Day Care

David Brown and Ann Ramos are two patients participating in the Adult Day Care program at Mercy Hospital. David Brown is seventy-two years old. He's friendly and likes to talk. He lives with his wife in a small apartment in the city. But David is becoming forgetful. His wife says, "He'll heat up some soup, then forget to turn off the stove. She is sixty one and still works. She's worried about leaving her husband alone by himself.

Ann Ramos is eighty and lives with her daughter, who is sixty. Her daughter says that she needs a break. "Mom, follows me everywhere. She follows me from room to room when I clean. She sits down next to me when I read the newspaper. She even follows me out of the house when I take out the garbage. I need a break and she does, too.

And so, several times a week, David and Ann's families take them to the Adult day care center. Many hospitals now offer this program. Patients come to the center for a full or half day, from one to five days a week. All the patients live with their families and most are elderly. Some are becoming forgetful, others are recovering from an operation, a stroke, or an accident.

The Center offers many activities. Patients learn crafts, such as sewing, woodworking, and painting. Many patients like to cook and they bake fresh bread or other snacks daily. Several men and women enjoy playing checkers, bingo, cards, or other games. All the patients enjoy talking, singing, and being with one another.

Some patients also need physical therapy. At Mercy Hospital, one man is learning to walk with an artificial leg. One woman had a stroke and cannot move her right arm. She is doing simple exercises and the movement is slowly returning.

Mrs. Carol Johnson is the director of the center. She states, " We are offering both the patients and their families a valuable service. Patients have to get out of their homes. Husbands, wives or grown children can work or have a break, most important, families are able to stay together.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

1. Why does Mrs. Brown send her her husband to the Adult Day Care Center?
2. Why is Ann Ramos's daughter sending her to the Adult Day Care Center?
3. Where do the patients in this program live ?
4. What is one activity that all the patients enjoy ?
5. Why do some patients need physical therapy ?
6. How does the Adult Day Care Center help families stay together ?

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the preposition you hear.

1. They are participating in the Adult Day Care program
2. They lives in a small apartment in the city
3. He's becoming forgetful
4. His wife still works
5. Mom follows me everywhere
6. Patients come to the center for a full or half day
7. The Center offers many services
8. Some patients bake fresh bread
9. one man is learning to walk
10. We are offering the patients and their families a valuable

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the preposition you hear.

1. David is becoming forgetful
2. Ann lives with her daughter
3. Ann's daughter needs a break
4. Their families take them to the Adult Day Care Center
5. All the patients live with their families
6. Some are recovering from an accident.
7. Patients learn crafts
8. Some patients need physical therapy
9. One woman is doing simple exercise
10. the movement in her right arm is returning

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement with a preposition of place.

Is the preposition correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

1. David and Ann participating in the Adult Day Care program
2. David live with his wife
3. David is becoming forgetful
4. Mom follow me everywhere
5. Many hospitals offer this program
6. All the patients live with their families
7. Some becoming forgetful
8. The Center offer many services
9. Some patients need physical therapy
10. One man is learn to walk

The Experiment

One way that scientists learn about man is by studying animals, such as mice, and monkeys. The scientists in this laboratory are experimenting on mice. They are studying the relationship between diet and health. At this time, over one hundred experiments are ongoing in this laboratory.

In this experiment, the scientists are studying the relationship between the amount of food the mice eat and their health. The mice are in three groups. All three groups are receiving the same healthy diet. But the amount of food that each group is receiving is different. The first group is eating one cup of food each day, the second group is eating two cups, and third group of mice is eating three cups.

After three years, the healthiest group is the one that is only eating one cup of food each day. The mice in this group are thinner than normal mice. But they are more active. Most of the day, they are running, playing with one another, and using the equipment in their cages. Also, they are living longer. Mice usually live for two years. Most of the mice in this group are still alive after three years.

The second group of mice is normal weight. They are healthy, too. They are active, but not as active as the thinner mice. But they are only living about two years, not the three years or more of the thinner mice.

The last group of mice is receiving more food than the other two groups. Most of the day, these mice are eating or sleeping. They are not very active. These mice are living longer than the scientists thought- about a year and a half. But they are not as healthy. They are sick more often than the other two groups.

The experiment is still ongoing. The scientists hope to finish their studies in two years.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

1. What are the scientists in this laboratory studying ?
2. Which group is receiving the most food ?
3. Why is the first group the thinnest ?
4. How long do normal mice live ?
5. Which group is the healthiest ?
6. What is one possible relationship between the diet of mice and the diet of people ?

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the preposition you hear.

1. Scientists learn about man by studying animals
2. The scientists in this laboratory are experimenting with mice.
3. They are studying the relationship between diet and health
4. Over one hundred experiments are ongoing
5. The amount of food each group is receiving is different
6. The first group is eating one cup of food each day
7. They are playing with one another
8. They are using the equipment in their cages
9. Mice usually live for two years
10. These mice are sleeping most of the day

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the preposition you hear.

1. The scientists are experimenting with mice
2. They are studying the relationship between diet and health
3. Many experiments are ongoing in the laboratory
4. The first group is receiving one cup of food each day
5. The second group is eating two cups of food per day
6. The mice in the first group are playing most of the day
7. They are living three years or more
8. The mice in the third group are sleeping most of the day
9. This third group is living about a year and a half
10. The experiment is still ongoing

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement with a preposition of place.

Is the preposition correct or Incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

1. The scientists in this laboratory are experimenting with mice
2. They are studying the relationship between diet and health
3. Over one hundred experiments are ongoing
4. All three groups receiving the same healthy diet
5. The amount each group is receive is different
7. The mice in the first group are playing most of the day
- 8.They are living longer
9. Most of the day, the mice inthe third group sleeping
10. This group is living about a year and a half

Kangaroos

Australia is the home of the kangaroo. In most parts of the world a person must go to a zoo to see a kangaroo. In Australia, kangaroos move about in freedom in the forests and on the plains. Long ago, kangaroos were giants. They were almost ten feet tall. Today, kangaroos are about the size of a man. They are five to six feet tall and weigh about 150 pounds. Kangaroos stand on their large hind legs. They use these hind leg for jumping and, if necessary, for fighting. Close to the kangaroo's body are small front legs. These are for finding and holding food.

Kangaroos live in herds of twelve or more animals. Some herds have more than fifty kangaroos. A herd has no fixed home, it moves from place to place, searching for food. If something frightens the herd kangaroos jump away all at once. Kangaroos can jump twenty-five feet or more and they can move twenty-five miles per hour.

A kangaroo is a marsupial, which means it has a pouch. A baby kangaroo lives inside its mother for only thirty to forty days. At birth, the baby is only about one inch long and it is not fully formed. Its eyes and ears are closed. It has no fur, and its hind legs are not developed. This small baby climbs up its mother's body and into her pouch. It takes hold of a nipple and stays there for many weeks, nursing and developing. Soon, its eyes open and its ears form. It grows fur. Finally, the baby kangaroo lets go of the nipple and looks outside. At six months of age, the young kangaroo leaves the pouch. Now, it is called a joey.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

1. What does a herd of kangaroos do when it's frightened?
2. Why doesn't a herd have a fixed home?
3. What do kangaroos use their hind legs for ?
4. How does the baby kangaroos look at birth ?
5. How does the small baby get into it's mother's pouch ?
6. At what age can a baby kangaroo live outside mother's pouch ?

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the preposition you hear.

1. Kangaroos move about in freedom
2. Kangaroos weigh about 150 pounds
3. They stand on large hind legs
4. A herd has no fixed home
5. A herd moves from place to place

6. Some herds have more than fifty kangaroos
7. A baby kangaroo lives inside its mother for thirty to forty days
8. This small baby climbs into its mother's pouch
9. It grows fur
10. Kangaroos live in Australia

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the preposition you hear.

1. Kangaroos move about in freedom
2. They live in Australia
3. Kangaroo stand on their large hind legs
4. A herd moves from place to place
5. The kangaroos jump away all at once
6. A marsupial has a pouch
7. The baby kangaroo lives in its mother's pouch for many weeks
8. it takes hold of a nipple
9. Its eyes open
10. It climbs in and out of the pouch easily

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement with a preposition of place.

Is the preposition correct or Incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

1. A Kangaroos weigh about 150 pounds
2. Kangaroo stand on their large hind legs
3. They use these hind legs for jumping
4. A herd have no fixed home
5. A baby kangaroo live inside its mother for thirty to forty days
6. The kangaroos jump away all at once
7. The baby climbs onto its mother's pouch
8. It stay there for many weeks
9. It grow fur
10. Kangaroos move about in freedom in Australia

A Professional

Richard Williams work hard. He's intelligent, careful, and fast. His work is dangerous. Richard thinks of himself as a professional a professional thief.

Yesterday was a typical day. Richard dressed in a bussiness suit, took hie briefcase and drove to a town about ten miles from home. He parked his car in a busy area, then began to walk along the street. No one looked at him. He was another businessman, walking to work.

At 8.05, Richard saw what he wanted. A man was leaving his house. Richard walked around the block again. At 08.10, he watched a woman leave the same house. After she left, Richard worked quickly . He walked to the side of the house and stood behind a tree. He took a screwdriver out of his briefcase and quickly opened the window and climbed in. First, he looked through the desk in the living room. He found \$ 200 in cash. In the dining room, he put the silverware into his briefcase. The next stop was the bedroom. Richard passed a color tv, stereo, and camera, but he didn't touch them. Everything had to fit into his briefcase. In less than five minutes, Richard climbed back out the window. He looked around carefully, then began his walk down the street again. No one looked at him. He was just another bussinessman, walking to work.

A. Fill in.

Listen to these sentences. Fill in the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. The thief stole their tv and their stereo .
2. Bussiness men and women carry their papers in a bittercase .
3. She puts together the bicycle with a screwdriver.
4. I usually take about \$100 in cash with me when I go to the store.
5. The thief stole their tv and their stereo .
6. Bussiness men and women carry their papers in a bittercase .
7. She puts together the bicycle with a screwdriver.
8. I usually take about \$100 in cash with me when I go to the store.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

1. Why did Richard wear a bussiness suit?
2. What did Richard do after the man left his house?
3. Why didn't anyone see Richard get into the house ?
4. Why didn't Richard take television set ?
5. How long did Richard stay in the house?
6. What did Richard steal ?

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the preposition you hear.

1. Richard thinks of him as a professional
2. Yesterday was a typical day
3. Richard always takes his briefcase with him
4. Richard drove to a town about ten miles from home
5. He began to walk along the street
6. At 8.05, Richard saw what he wanted
7. he stood behind the tree
8. he stole a diamond ring
9. everything had to fit in his briefcase
10. Richard works hard

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the preposition you hear.

1. Richard drove to a town about ten miles from home
2. Richard saw a man leave his house
3. He doesn't do his work
4. Ten minutes later, a woman left the same house
5. He took a screwdriver out of his briefcase
6. He found \$ 200 in cash
7. He put the silverware into his briefcase
8. The next stop was the bedroom
9. Richard stole a diamond ring
10. He began his walk down the street again

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement with a preposition of place.

Is the preposition correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

1. Richard saw a man leave his house
2. A woman left the same house
3. Yesterday was a typical day
4. Richard drove to a town about ten miles from home
5. He began his walk down the street
6. Richard stand behind the tree
7. He took a screwdriver out of his briefcase
8. He found \$ 200 in cash
9. The next stop was the bedroom
10. Everything had to fit into his briefcase

Marco Polo

One of the most famous travelers in all of history was Marco Polo. At the age of seventeen, he left Italy with his father and uncle. It took them more than three years to cross the mountains and deserts of Asia. In the year 1275, they reached the palace of Kublai Khan, the great emperor of China. They stayed in China for almost twenty years, as guests of the emperor. He sent them on many trips around his empire. They were amazed at what they saw. China was far more advanced than Italy or any other country in Europe.

In one area of China, there were black stones. People dug them out of the mountains. They lit the black stones and they burn very slowly, giving off heat. The people used these stones to cook and to heat their homes.

In China there was a great system of highways. These highways had two lanes paved with stones or brick. Men planted trees every ten feet to keep the sun off the travelers's heads.

The Chinese people were also very clean. In every town, there were many public baths. Everyone bathed at least three times a week. Rich families built baths in their homes and bathed daily.

China was one of the first countries to use paper money. The government made bills from the bark of a special tree. They signed the money and stamped it with the royal seal. The people could use this money the same as they could use gold or silver.

One of his trips in the South of China, Marco saw a strange animal which lived along the rivers. It looked like a large piece of wood and was more than ten feet long. Its eyes were very large. Its mouth was big enough to eat a man.

Most people believed Marco Polo's stories. But others told him that they did not believe his descriptions. He answered that he did not tell half of what he saw.

A. Fill in.

Listen to these sentences. Fill the new vocabulary words from the list above.

1. Marco Polo described his story to a friend. His friend wrote down what he said.
2. In his descriptions, Marco Polo gave the people a picture of what he saw .
3. In the public baths, people washed many times a week.
4. Trees are covered by bark.
5. The people dug into the earth and found black stones.
6. Marco Polo's stories amazed people. They were surprised to read about a country that was so different.
7. Kublai Khan was the powerful emperor of China in 1275.
8. The highway, medicine, and postal system of China were more advanced than those of Europe.

F. Comprehension questions.

Listen to each question. Circle the correct answer.

1. How did Marco Polo travel to China?
2. How many years did Marco Polo stay in China?
3. How did people in Europe heat their houses in 1275 ?
4. Why were Europeans amazed that China had paved highways ?
5. What animal did Marco Polo see in the south of China?
6. Did everyone believe Marco Polo's stories ?

G. Listen and choose.

Listen to each sentence. Circle the preposition you hear.

1. In the year 1275, they reached the palace of Kublai Khan
2. They stayed in China for almost twenty years
3. Marco Polo dictated many of his stories to a friend
4. These black stories burned very slowly
5. The people used these stories to cook
6. Men planted trees every ten feet
7. Everyone bathed at least three times a week
8. The government officials signed the money
9. They stamped it with the royal seal
10. The strange animal cooked like a large piece of wood

H. Listen and write.

Listen to each sentence. Write the preposition you hear.

1. Marco Polo left Italy with his father and Uncle
2. It took them more than three years reach China
3. The emperor sent them on many times around his empire
4. Marco Polo's book became the most popular book in Europe
5. People dug black stones out of the mountains
6. They lit them
7. The highways had two lanes
8. Rich families built baths in their homes
9. The government made bills from the bark of a special tree
10. Marco saw a strange animal in the south of China

I. Listen and decide.

You will hear a statement with a preposition of place.

Is the preposition correct or incorrect? Circle correct or incorrect.

1. Marco Polo leave Italy with his father and uncle
2. Richard drove to a town about ten miles from home
3. He began his walk down the street
4. They reached the palace of Kublai Khan in 1275.

5. People dug black stones out of the mountains
6. They burn very slowly
7. The highways have two lanes
8. Rich families built baths in their homes
9. The government made bills from the bark
10. They signed the bills

GLOSSARY

Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Allah	Al-qur'an	Are expecting	Plant
Asmaul huzma	Prophet muhamad	Few	Is transferring
Khalifatullah	Most gracious	Stuck	Is looking forward to
Is granted	Secret	Is overflowing	How come
Servants	Devine energy	Fix	So
Messeger	Bind	Mess	Is managing
Pray	Guidance	Radiator	Is retiring
Qodrat	Key	Is leaking	Dating
Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8
Census	Repairs	Patient	Laboratory
Conduct	Describes	Therapy	Amount
Population	Machines	Forgetful	Are experimenting
Is growing	Will go out of business	Is recovering	Diet
Resident	In demand	Artificial	Relationship
Is declining	Will lose	Stroke	Active
Pollution	Spend	Elderly	Is ongoing
Are choosing	Publishes	Are participating	Health
Unit 9	Unit 10	Unit 11	
Herd	Thief	Emperor	
Nipple	Climbed	Amazed	
Marsupial	Briefcase	Descriptions	
Nurses	Silverware	Dug	
Hind	Typical	Advanced	
Develops	Cash	Dictated	
Ouch	Screwdriver	Bark	
Searching	Touch	Baths	

A Active Advanced Allah Al-qur'an Amazed Amount Are choosing Are expecting Are experimenting Are participating Artificial Asmaul huzma	G Guidance H Health Herd Hind How come	P Patient Plant Pollution Population Pray Prophet Muhamad Publishes
B Bark Baths Bind Briefcase	I In demand Is declining Is granted Is growing Is leaking Is looking forward to Is managing Is ongoing Is overflowing Is recovering Is retiring Is transferring	Q Qodrat
C Cash Census Climbed Conduct	K Key Khalifatullah Laboratory	R Radiator Relationship Repairs Resident
D Dating Describes Descriptions Develops Devine energy Dictated Diet Dug	M Machines Marsupial Mess Messenger Most gracious	S Screwdriver Searching Secret Servants Silverware So Spend Stroke Stuck
E Elderly Emperor	N Nipple Nurses Ouch	T Therapy Thief Touch Typical
F Few Fix Forgetful		W Will go out of business Will lose

NOW LISTEN

to

THIS



Syofianis Ismail, M.Ed