

Answer Key

Unit 1 (pages 1-31)

Pre-Listening Activities (page 2)

Answers will vary.

Listening for and Giving Encouragement in Discussion (page 5)

Answers will vary.

Listening for Information (page 7)

1. Answers may include: Can you spell that name for me? Did you say the 1st? What is an example? Will you say it again? So you like Vitruvius because he developed rules?
2. Answers may include: needed more information, made sure he understood, wanted more information, couldn't hear/didn't understand, wanted more information
3. Requests are: I'd like to hear more about that. Tell me more. Please go on.
4. Fillers are: Wow. That's interesting. Really? Cool.

Using Greetings (pages 8-9)

Possible answers:

1. a. formally
b. formally
c. formally
d. informally
e. formally/informally
f. formally
g. formally/informally
2. Answers will vary.
3. Possible answers: location, status, age, relationship, time.

Making Contact (page 9)

Answers will vary.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 10)

Answers will vary.

Listening for and Expressing Feelings (page 12)

Answers will vary.

Analyzing the Situation (page 13)

1. Excuse me.
2. I'm sorry.
3. Excuse me.
4. Excuse me.
5. I'm sorry.
6. I'm sorry.

Listening in Groups (pages 14–16)

Focus on Language

1. Possible answers: Hi, Hey.
2. They know each other from class.
3. Possible answers: Excuse me (politely interrupts), I'm sorry (apologize for hurting feelings), Excuse me (interrupt, get attention), Excuse me (leave a group).
4. Answers will vary.

Focus on Tone

1. Answers may include: The women seem to be friendlier and more interested in talking. The man seems rushed, uninterested, and not as friendly.
2. Answers may include: time and rate of speech.
3. Answers will vary.

Focus on Nonverbal Communication

1. Each student expresses him/herself nonverbally. Notice facial expressions, gestures, and posture.
2. Answers may include that the man used nonverbal cues to indicate that he was not interested in the discussion.
3. Answers will vary.

Summary

1. Answers may include: ask questions, make requests, and use voice fillers.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Information Gap (pages 16–18)

Tallest Buildings in the World

Ranking	Building	Stories	Height (in feet)	Year Completed
1	Burj Khalifa (Dubai, United Arab Emirates)	162	2,717	2010
2	Taipei 101 Tower (Taiwan)	101	1,671	2004
3	Shanghai World Financial Center (China)	101	1,614	2008
4	International Commerce Centre (Hong Kong)	108	1588	2010
5	Petronas Towers 1 and 2 (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)	88	1,483	1998
6	Nanjing Greenland Financial Center	66	1,476	2010
7	Willis Tower (Chicago, United States)	108	1,451	1974
8	Guangzhou West Tower (Guangzhou, China)	103	1,435	2010
9	Jin Mao Building (Shanghai, China)	88	1,380	1999
10	Two International Finance Centre (Hong Kong)	88	1,362	2003
11	Trump International Hotel (Chicago, United States)	96	1,362	1997
12	CITIC Plaza (Guangzhou, China)	80	1,283	1997
13	Shun Hing Square (Shenzhen, China)	69	1,260	1996
14	Empire State Building (New York, United States)	102	1,250	1931
15	Central Plaza	78	1,227	1992

Data from: www.emporis.com/en/bu/sk/st/tp/wo/.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 19)

Answers will vary.

Using Time Signal Words and Phrases in a Story (page 21)

Answers will vary.

Developing an Abbreviation Log (page 23)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Power (page 24)

1. f
2. c
3. h
4. e
5. b
6. g
7. a
8. d

Checking Your Understanding: Main Ideas (page 25)

2. There are two approaches to constructing a building.
3. The environment, planning, and structural theory are three things that need to be considered.

Checking Your Understanding: Details (page 26)

1. b, c
2. a, b
3. a, b
4. b
5. b, c, d

In-Depth Discussion (page 27)

Answers will vary.

Rapid Vocabulary Review (page 28)

1. including
2. symbol
3. length
4. differs
5. small
6. changes
7. changed
8. learn
9. levels
10. specific
11. suggested
12. necessary

13. with
14. from
15. threat
16. reality
17. process
18. the best
19. out
20. about

Synthesizing: Projects and Presentations (page 29)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Log (pages 30–31)

Answers will vary.

Unit 2 (pages 32–61)

Pre-Listening Activities (page 33)

Answers will vary.

Listening for and Giving Advice (page 37)

Answers will vary.

Listening for Information (page 38)

1. Answers may include: read the textbook, not memorizing statistics, concentrate on brand awareness, think about how important it is to have a symbol people recognize, remember brands are not just symbols, get the study guide, use the professor's lecture notes, go to local business seminars, get a tutor, look at the list of extra credit assignments.
2. Answers may include: I wouldn't memorize the statistics, You shouldn't buy a used copy.
3. Answers might vary, but the tone and use of these phrases indicate stronger pieces of advice: Had really better, You could get a copy and use that to study, you could borrow a copy from the library, you could use my lecture notes, and you shouldn't buy a used copy.
4. Answers will vary.

Asking for Advice (pages 39–40)

Answers will vary.

Making Contact (page 40)

Answers will vary.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 41)

Answers will vary.

Listening for and Talking about Comparisons (page 43)

Answers will vary.

Stating Contrasts (page 45)

Answers will vary.

Listening in Pairs (pages 46–48)

Focus on Language

1. Answers may include: any ideas, maybe we should, we should, I'd read it again, a lot of upper class students recommend it, they should play up.
2. Answers may include: [dancing chicken is] just as hilarious, both [claim to have great tasting chicken] too, also they're both [located on the main strip], both [have good chicken], [prices are] similar, similar [locations], and [they're] both [close to campus], [Nate's] also [has flyers].
3. Answers may include: [Commercial for Nate's] different from [the commercial for Sara's], although [they cost about the same], [there must be] some difference [in the actual product], a difference in [ingredients], differences in [quality], differentiating them [by another characteristic], but [timing is [different], even though [they're both sold for lunch and dinner], [only one is open past 10 PM, [Sara's won't sell as much since it closes earlier.], even though [it's probably just as good].
4. Answers will vary.

Focus on Tone

1. Answers may include: Students stress the comparison/contrast words or phrases. There are also slight pauses before some of the comparison/contrast words.
2. Answers may include: Students seem enthused because their volume increases slightly, and they laugh when something is funny. Their rate of speech increases when they like the ideas.
3. Answers will vary.

Focus on Nonverbal

1. Answers may include: Students lean forward when listening to each other or when stressing a point. They make direct eye contact. They have good posture, indicating they are paying attention.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Both students show nonverbal patterns. Notice their facial expressions, gestures, and posture. Answers may include: The man has the most expressive because he uses more gestures. The woman is most expressive because she sometimes leans forward and makes direct eye contact.

Summary

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Ranking (page 49)

Top Ten Highest-Grossing Movies in 2010

Toy Story 3
Alice of Wonderland
Harry Potter and the Death, Hallows, Part 1
Inception
Shrek Forever After
The Twilight Saga: Eclipse
Iron Man 2
Despicable Me
How to Train Your Dragon
Clash of the Titans

Information gathered from “Worldwide Grosses” at Box Office Mojo, an IMDb company,
<http://boxofficemojo.com/alltime/world/>.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 50)

Answers will vary.

Using Continuation Signal Words and Phrases (page 52)

Possible answers:

1. d, therefore
2. c, furthermore
3. a, additionally
4. e, in addition
5. b, moreover

Developing a T-Chart (page 53)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Power (page 54)

1. d
2. f
3. a
4. b
5. h
6. g
7. e
8. c

Checking Your Understanding: Main Ideas (page 55)

1. There are four parts to the marketing mix.
4. Advertising includes paid communication.
5. Covert advertising is communication we don't realize is advertising.

Checking your Understanding: Details (page 56)

1. b, c, d, f
2. a, c
3. c, d
4. b, d

In-Depth Discussion (page 57)

Answers will vary.

Rapid Vocabulary Review (page 58)

1. find
2. a small job
3. but
4. be different
5. advertising
6. suitable
7. for example
8. suggestions
9. additionally
10. change
11. a plan
12. you pay it
13. sure
14. storm
15. hand
16. managers
17. as
18. give
19. for a company
20. on

Synthesizing: Projects and Presentations (page 59)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Log (pages 60–61)

Answers will vary.

Unit 3 (pages 62–95)

Pre-Listening Activities (page 63)

Answers will vary.

Drawing Attention to Interesting Facts (page 67)

Answers will vary.

Listening for Information (page 68)

1. Answers may include: Believe it or not, what I find most interesting, this sounds strange, interesting to me, surprisingly, oddly enough.
2. Answers may include: the National Geodetic Survey has been at it for more than 200 years, the agency has endured over time, benchmarks have endured, markers are marked, the marker is a rod instead of a disk.
3. He asks questions and uses fillers.
4. Answers will vary.

Using the Telephone (page 70)

Answers will vary.

Making Contact (page 71)

Answers will vary.

Pre-Listening Activities (pages 72–73)

Answers will vary.

Using Questions to Check Comprehension (page 75)

Answers may vary, but possible answers are:

- a. formal
- b. informal
- c. both are possible depending how well you know the students
- d. informal
- e. formal
- f. formal

Checking for and Stating Comprehension (page 77)

Answers will vary.

Listening in Groups (pages 78–80)

Focus on Language

1. Answers may include: Believe it or not.
2. Answers may include: Is that right? (students) Is that clear? Got it?
3. Answers may include: Yes. Yes. Makes sense. I'm good.
4. Answers will vary.

Focus on Tone

1. Answers may include: They both understand, but the woman doesn't understand as well. Her tone doesn't seem as certain (pauses, hesitancy, rate of speech). Students may notice stress, intonation, and volume.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Focus on Nonverbal Communication

1. Answers may include facial expressions, posture, and gestures. The man seems more interested in the assignment than the woman. He makes more eye contact, and his posture indicates he is paying close attention.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Summary

1. Answers may include: No, she didn't give enough time, she didn't explain well, she couldn't answer effectively (maybe she didn't know a good way to explain it).
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Information Gap (pages 81–82)

Year	Date	Magnitude on the Richter Scale	Fatalities	Region
2011	March 11	9.0	28,050	Japan
2010	February 27	8.8	507	Chile
2009	September 29	8.1	192	Samoa Islands
2008	February 27	7.9	87,587	China
2007	September 12	8.5	25	Indonesia
2006	May 12	8.3	0	Kuril Islands
2005	March 28	8.6	1,313	Indonesia
2004	December 26	9.1	227,898	Northern Sumatra
2003	September 25	8.3	0	Japan
2002	November 3	7.9	0	Alaska
2001	June 23	8.4	138	Peru
2000	November 16	8.0	2	Ireland
1999	September 20	7.7	2,297	Taiwan
1998	March 25	8.1	0	Balleny Islands
1997	October 14, December 5	7.8	0	Fiji Kamchatcha
1996	February 17	8.2	166	Indonesia

Data from: *U.S. Geological Service*. "Largest and Deadliest Earthquakes by Year," <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eqarchives/year/byyear.php>.

Pre-Listening Activities (pages 83)

Answers will vary.

Listening for and Using Classification or Example Signal Words and Phrases (page 85)

Answers will vary.

Creating a Classification Chart (page 87)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Power (page 88)

1. c
2. e
3. d
4. g
5. b
6. f
7. h
8. a

Checking Your Understanding: Main Ideas (page 89)

2. There are three basic rock types.
5. Rocks are classified by how and where they're formed.

Checking your Understanding: Details (pages 89–90)

1. a, b, e
2. b, d
3. b, e, f
4. c
5. c, f

In-Depth Discussion (page 91)

Answers will vary.

Rapid Vocabulary Review (page 92)

1. homework
2. place
3. one type
4. air
5. group of words
6. stay
7. come before
8. the place
9. roads, streets
10. probable
11. strange
12. gasoline

13. information
14. make
15. as
16. a noisy neighbor
17. tree
18. to your house
19. on
20. number

Synthesizing: Projects and Presentations (page 93)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Log (pages 94–95)

Answers will vary.

Unit 4 (pages 96–127)

Pre-Listening Activities (page 97)

Answers will vary.

Listening for and Taking Guesses (page 99)

Answers will vary.

Listening for Information (page 101)

1. Answers may include: I think it's partly because, That might be one reason, I'm not sure, but, could also be due to, But I think, Maybe it, I'd guess that, Perhaps it was, I think Booth thought, My guess is.
2. Answers will vary. Students may focus on wording choices or intonation, but Student 2 includes more facts between his guesses.
3. Answers will vary. There are too many examples of consonant to vowel linking to list here.

Taking Guesses and Expressing Certainty (page 103)

Answers will vary.

Making Contact (page 104)

Information for correct answers:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Abraham Lincoln
3. Abraham Lincoln
4. 15
5. Answers will vary.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 105)

Answers will vary.

Listening for and Presenting Arguments (page 107)

Answers will vary.

Politely Interrupting (page 109)

Answers will vary.

Listening in Groups (pages 112–14)

Focus on Language

1. Answers may include: My guess is.
2. Answers may include: I'm positive, I'm convinced that,
3. Answers may include: Don't you agree that, Let me pose this question, I want to point out, Wouldn't you agree that?
4. Answers may include: Wait, Before we move forward, Wait! I need to cut in, Excuse me, Let me jump in here.
5. Answers will vary.

Focus on Tone

1. Answers may include: Each government should decide WHAT becomes public and WHAT remains private, Are you saying the *Post* should NOT have released that information about the Watergate scandal, Wouldn't you agree that sometimes there can be TOO much information put out there, Otherwise we'll have TOO much information for the assignment, Yeah, we'll have TOO much because the press printed TOO much, No, let me clarify, not NO freedom.
2. Answers may include: The woman sounded least sure. The first man sounded the most certain. Students may comment on intonation, rate of speech, stress, or volume.
3. Answers will vary.

Focus on Nonverbal Communication

1. Each student expresses him/herself nonverbally. Notice facial expressions, posture, and gestures.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Summary

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Ranking (page 115)

Countries with the Most Freedom of the Press

Top 5

- Denmark
- Finland
- Ireland
- Norway
- Sweden

Bottom 5

- Germany
- Canada
- Luxembourg
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

Information gathered from *Reporters without Borders for Press Freedom*, “Press Freedom Index 2009,” http://en.rsf.org/spip.php?page=classement&id_rubrique=1001.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 116)

Answers will vary.

Using Cause-and-Effect Signal Words and Phrases (page 118)

Possible answers:

1. b, *so*
2. d, *as a result*
3. e, *consequently*
4. a, *therefore*
5. c, *because of that*

Completing an Event Chart (page 119)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Power (page 120)

1. a
2. g
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. h
7. e
8. f

Checking Your Understanding: Main Ideas (page 121)

2. Kennedy felt Americans needed to be more active, so he started the Peace Corps.
3. Kennedy wanted to prevent war.
5. Kennedy wanted the United States to be the leader in space exploration.

Checking your Understanding: Details (page 122)

1. a, b
2. c, d
3. a, b
4. a, b
5. c

In-Depth Discussion (page 123)

Answers will vary.

Rapid Vocabulary Review (page 124)

1. die
2. not afraid
3. meet halfway
4. words
5. not hide
6. appropriate
7. distribute
8. certain
9. say no
10. hurt, injured
11. dependable
12. a part
13. take
14. with
15. jump
16. pretty
17. take
18. career
19. affect
20. for

Synthesizing: Projects and Presentations (page 125)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Log (pages 126–27)

Answers will vary.

Unit 5 (pages 128–61)

Pre-Listening Activities (pages 129)

Answers will vary.

Listening for and Giving Opinions (page 131)

Answers will vary.

Asking for Explanations (page 134)

Answers will vary.

Listening for Information (pages 135–36)

1. b, c, e, f
2. b, c, f, g

3. Possible answers:

Ask for Explanations	Ask for Opinions	Give Opinions
How? I'm not sure I know what that means. Can you say more to explain why? Why is that true?	I need a bit more information. What are your thoughts?	To me I believe To my mind As I see it I believe I also feel In my opinion I think Personally, I think

Making Contact (page 136)

Answers will vary.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 137)

Answers will vary.

Using Spatial Signal Words and Phrases (page 140)

Answers will vary.

Role-Playing (page 142)

Answers will vary.

Listening in Pairs (pages 143–46)

Focus on Language

- Answers may include: I think, If you ask me, I don't see why, To my mind, I believe, Personally, I think, In my opinion.
- Answers may include: I'm curious about it, I need more information.
- copper, potassium, radium
- Answers may include: Yes, Close but not exactly, That's right, that's not right.
- Answers will vary.

Focus on Tone

- Answers may include: The man's tone is better because he sounded nice even when the woman didn't have the exact answers. Notice intonation, stress, volume, and rate of speech for both students.
- Answers will vary. Answers may include that the man's tone was appropriate because he sounded pleasant even when she was wrong. Some may argue that his tone was not appropriate because he talked quickly or loudly when she was wrong.
- Answers may include: in the TABLE, in the fourth ROW, from the RIGHT, to the LEFT, in the WORLD, in the second COLUMN, near the left SIDE of the CHART, in my NOTES.

Focus on Nonverbal

1. Answers may include: Both students use facial expressions, including eye contact and posture (leaning forward) to show they are involved and active in the discussion.
2. Answers may include: Sometimes they both look at their notes instead of each other. Consider why that might have happened.
3. Answers will vary.

Summary

1. Answers may include: The man did a better job because he spoke slower. The woman did a better job because her word choice was better (this is just Robyn's opinion though!).
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Information Gap (pages 147–48)

The way the students choose to describe the location will vary, although the position of the element is set.

Atomic Number	Symbol	Name	Location
21	Sc	Scandium	fourth row, third from the left

Atomic Number	Symbol	Name	Location
1	H	Hydrogen	Answers will vary.
6	C	Carbon	Answers will vary.
11	Na	Sodium	Answers will vary.
14	Si	Silicon	Answers will vary.
22	Ti	Titanium	Answers will vary.
29	Cu	Copper	Answers will vary.
47	Ag	Silver	Answers will vary.
50	Sn	Tin	Answers will vary.
79	Au	Gold	Answers will vary.
80	Hg	Mercury	Answers will vary.
86	Rn	Radon	Answers will vary.
88	Ra	Radium	Answers will vary.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 149)

Answers will vary.

1. Possible answers for the list of oceans: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Southern

Listening for and Using Change-of-Topic Signal Words and Phrases (page 151)

Answers will vary.

Creating a Spider Chart (page 153)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Power (page 154)

1. f
2. h
3. b
4. g
5. e
6. a
7. c
8. d

Checking Your Understanding: Main Ideas (page 155)

1. The chemistry of the oceans is changing.
2. The chemical changes could negatively affect marine and human life.
4. Humans are causing and will suffer from increased carbon dioxide.

Checking Your Understanding: Details (pages 155–56)

1. a
2. b, d, f
3. a, b, c
4. a, c
5. a, d, g

In-Depth Discussion (page 157)

Answers will vary.

Rapid Vocabulary Review (page 158)

1. keep
2. bones
3. Why?
4. burn
5. backward
6. the origin
7. a car
8. very old
9. act

10. grow well
11. small
12. an animal
13. in
14. me
15. adjacent
16. 1,700
17. smooth
18. bin
19. note
20. to

Synthesizing: Projects and Presentations (page 159)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Log (pages 160–61)

Answers will vary.

Unit 6 (pages 162–94)

Pre-Listening Activities (page 163)

Answers will vary.

1. Statues are: Statue of Liberty (United States), Brandenburg Gate (Germany), Terracotta Army (China)
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Listening for and Making Generalizations (page 167)

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

1.	Generalizations	Specifics
	Most are constructed from a mixture of beeswax and modeling clay. so many Degas sculptures in the collection makes it possible to study which works may have undergone changes after the artist's death. . . . Many, though not all, of the waxes were photographed in an inventory taken in 1917, shortly after Degas' death.	. . . only about thirty of these sculptures were intact and suitable for casting in bronze For example, it is clear from such a comparison that <i>Seated Woman Wiping Her Left Hip</i> was altered. there is a lack of significant armature in some of the pieces. . . .

- Answers may include: rare, only one, more than a hundred, most, only about 30, of the 70, many, though not all, often reveals, typically used, none of the pieces, other than *Little Dancer Aged Fourteen*.
- Answers may include: specific numbers, dates, names of artwork, lack of words to avoid.

Listening for Information (page 168)

Possible answers:

- G
 - S
 - G
 - S
 - G
- Answers include: in general, all, broadly speaking, most, almost always, usually, always, most many, almost all.
- Answers include: stone, glass, terracotta, silver, jade.

Expressing Positive or Negative Reactions (pages 170–71)

Answers will vary.

Making Contact (page 171)

Answers will vary.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 172)

Answers will vary.

Listening for and Giving Additional Reasons (page 174)

Answers will vary.

Making Yourself Clear (pages 176–77)

Answers will vary. Possible examples:

- Let me explain better. This sculpture was famous and it makes the Gallery think about questions about it.
What Barbour means is they will study the way the sculpture's slippers are made.
- Let me clear this up. The Gallery uses an ERF to study the color in the wax sculptures.
I think what Berrie meant was that the beam of x-rays and the atoms interact together. This helps scientists learn about the surface of the painting.

Listening in Groups (pages 178–80)

Focus on Language

1. Possible answers: typically, as a general rule, usually, basically.
2. Answers may include: not really, sort of, uh huh, it's OK.
3. Answers may include: Plus, besides.
4. Answers may include: I meant to say, What I'm trying to say, in other words
5. Answers will vary.

Focus on Tone

1. Answers may include: When's [the test], here's [what the TA told me].
2. Answers may include: The man seemed the most positive, as indicated by his stress and intonation patterns. All students use their voices though. Notice stress, intonation, and volume of voice.
3. Answers will vary.

Focus on Nonverbal Communication

1. Each student expresses him/herself nonverbally. Notice facial expressions, posture, and gestures.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Summary

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

Ranking (pages 181–82)

Top 3

Musee du Louvre, Paris
British Museum, London
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City

Bottom 3

Tokyo National Museum, Tokyo
Victoria and Albert Museum, London
Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofia, Madrid

Data based on 2009 Worldwide Museum Attendance Numbers, compiled by *The Art Newspaper*.

Pre-Listening Activities (page 183)

Answers will vary.

Using Main Idea Signal Words and Phrases (page 185)

Possible Answers

3. a few key time periods
4. numerous artists
5. series of subjects
6. examples of places with famous art museums
7. among other types of fine art
8. examples of materials

Developing a Main Idea Table (page 186)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Power (page 187)

1. f
2. b
3. g
4. a
5. d
6. h
7. e
8. c

Checking Your Understanding: Main Ideas (page 188)

1. There are several kinds of photographers.
3. Photographers use various techniques.
5. There are numerous technical aspects of photography.

Checking your Understanding: Details (page 189)

1. b, d
2. a, d, e
3. c, d
4. a

In-Depth Discussion (page 190)

Answers will vary.

Rapid Vocabulary Review (page 191))

1. exact
2. present
3. in general
4. interesting
5. several

6. numbers
7. parts
8. give
9. real
10. improve
11. with holes
12. wide
13. question
14. take
15. say
16. exposed
17. up
18. state
19. familiar
20. lack

Synthesizing: Projects and Presentations (page 192)

Answers will vary.

Vocabulary Log (pages 193–94)

Answers will vary.