

## Unit 5

### Exercise 1. Understanding Messages about Spending Money, p.122:

You will hear information about three people. They are each talking about buying something. Listen carefully. On the line, write what each person is talking about buying. Ready? Let's begin.

Number 1. "I need to buy a new computer. Our boss said that every employee has to have a computer at home. I was thinking about buying a camera before Christmas, but now I definitely have to look for a new computer."

Number 2. "Maybe I will take a trip to Denver. I have never been there. The airplane tickets are really expensive this time of year. Mark said that you can get there by bus a lot cheaper. The bus will take longer, but I will save a lot of money. I think I will do that instead."

Number 3. "Hmm, what should I order? I am on a diet and trying to lose some weight. The tuna sandwich looks healthy. Hmm . . . the pizza looks really good, too. Should I get the tuna or the pizza? Hmm . . . I need to lose weight, so I'll choose the healthy meal."

Now listen to the question for numbers 4, 5, and 6. Write your answers on the lines.

Number 4. What was the woman planning to buy before Christmas?

Number 5. Where is the man traveling?

Number 6. What is the woman trying to lose?

**Exercise 2.** Dictation in a Dialogue: Trying to Get a Better Price (bargaining), p. 123:

This is a dialogue in which the people are *bargaining*. *Bargaining* means when you try to get a better price for something that you want to buy. The people in the dialogue are friends talking about the price of a car.

There are seven blank lines in the dialogue. Fill in each blank line with the correct sentence that you will hear.

Listen carefully. You will hear a number. Find that sentence number. You will hear each sentence three times. First, listen to the sentence. Repeat the sentence. Then listen again. Write the sentence. Finally, listen again. Check your sentence. The number in the parentheses is the number of words in the sentence. Now, let's begin with number 1.

Sentence number 1. I am asking \$10,000. ***Listen and write:*** I am asking \$10,000.

***Listen and check:*** I am asking \$10,000.

Sentence number 2. How much do you think you can pay? ***Listen and write:*** How

much do you think you can pay? ***Listen and check:*** How much do you think you can pay?

Sentence number 3. It is the painting with the old house near the lake. ***Listen and write:***

It is the painting with the old house near the lake. ***Listen and check:*** It is the painting with the old house near the lake.

Sentence number 4. How about \$9,000, the painting, and a dozen cookies? ***Listen and write:*** How about \$9,000, the painting, and a dozen cookies? ***Listen and check:*** How about \$9,000, the painting, and a dozen cookies?

Sentence number 5. When do I get my cookies? ***Listen and write:*** When do I get my cookies? ***Listen and check:*** When do I get my cookies?

Sentence number 6. If you come over on Thursday, we can do it all then. ***Listen and write:*** If you come over on Thursday, we can do it all then. ***Listen and check:*** If you come over on Thursday, we can do it all then.

Sentence 7. Let's try to do it on Friday evening instead. ***Listen and write:*** Let's try to do it on Friday evening instead. ***Listen and check:*** Let's try to do it on Friday evening instead.

**Extra Practice.** Listening Practice, p. 124:

Close your books. Listen to the complete dialogue from Exercise 2. If there is any part that you cannot understand well, listen to that part again. (Try to listen to this dialogue without looking at your book. This is a good way to improve your listening.)

***Liz:*** Do you like my car?

***Megan:*** Yes, I do. How much is it again?

***Liz:*** I am asking \$10,000

***Megan:*** That is a lot of money. Do you think you can make a lower price?

***Liz:*** Well, I'm not sure. How much do you think you can pay?

- Megan:** I was thinking of paying \$9,000 plus giving you the painting in my living room. What do you think of that idea?
- Liz:** Which painting is it?
- Megan:** It is the painting with the old house near the lake.
- Liz:** Oh, I love that painting. Hmm . . . what if you paid me \$9,500 and the painting?
- Megan:** How about \$9,000, the painting, and a dozen cookies?
- Liz:** Chocolate chip?
- Megan:** Your favorite.
- Liz:** OK, it's a deal! When do I get my cookies?
- Megan:** If you come over on Thursday, we can do it all then.
- Liz:** Let's try to do it on Friday evening instead.
- Megan:** Great! I will call my husband right now and tell him the good news!

**Exercise 3.** Recognition of *was* and *were* in Questions about a Purchase, p. 125:

Congratulations! You wanted to buy a motorcycle for a long time, and you finally bought one! In this exercise, people will ask you questions about you and your new purchase. These questions begin with *was* or with *were*. Circle the word that begins the question. Ready? Let's begin.

Number 1. Was it your dream to buy a motorcycle?

Number 2. Was the motorcycle on sale?

Number 3. Were your friends surprised that you bought a motorcycle?

Number 4. Was the motorcycle an American motorcycle or a Japanese motorcycle?

Number 5. Were the salespeople in the store nice?

Number 6. Was your favorite motorcycle at the store?

Number 7. Was your helmet expensive?

Number 8. Were all the helmets black?

Number 9. Was anyone with you when you bought your new motorcycle?

Number 10. Were you happy when you bought your new motorcycle?

**Exercise 4.** Understanding Simple Math Problems, p. 127:

You will hear a math problem. Write in the missing numbers in the correct places. Are you ready? Let's begin.

Number 1. 10 plus 16 is 26.

Number 2. 8 plus 6 is 14.

Number 3. 13 and 20 are 33.

Number 4. 21 and 7 equals 28.

Number 5. 95 minus 5 equals 90.

Number 6. 27 minus 17 equals 10.

Number 7. 25 minus 24 equals 1.

Number 8. 86 minus 2 equals 84.

Number 9. 12 time 3 equals 36.

Number 10. 37 times 2 equals 74.

Number 11. 84 divided by 4 equals 21.

Number 12. 72 divided by 8 equals 9.

**Exercise 5.** Understanding Numbers in Number Situations, p.128:

In this exercise, you will hear situations involving numbers. Listen very carefully to each situation. Take notes on the information and then answer the question about the situation. Each situation and question will be repeated. Example: YOU HEAR: "I have 8 books. I gave 1 book to Jerry and 2 books to Jerry's brother. Question: How many books do I have now?" ANSWER: 5. Are you ready? Let's begin with situation number 1.

Situation number 1. There are 3 classrooms. Each classroom has 21 students in it. How many students are there altogether? (repeat)

Situation number 2. The English test has 50 questions on it. Jackie had 13 wrong answers. How many of her answers were correct? (repeat)

Situation number 3. This watch costs \$35, and that watch costs \$85. How much price difference is there between the 2 watches? (repeat)

Situation number 4. February has 28 days in it. Mr. Hanks will spend the entire month of February traveling on business to 4 cities. He will spend the same amount of time in each of the 4 cities. How many days will he be in each city? (repeat)

Situation number 5. Janet bought 10 cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 balls in it. Each can cost \$4. How much did she spend for all the tennis balls? (repeat)

Situation number 6. Mrs. Lane had \$20. She gave the entire \$20 to her two children, giving an equal amount of money to each child. How much money did she give each child? (repeat)

Situation number 7. The bus had 20 passengers on it. At the first stop, 8 passengers got off the bus. At the second stop, one passenger got off the bus. How many passengers are on the bus now? (repeat)

Situation number 8. Kevin had \$10. He spent \$1 for the bus ticket to come home. How much money does he have now? (repeat)

Situation number 9. There were 5 cans of soup. John used 2 of them. How many cans of soup are there now? (repeat)

Situation number 10. The word *United* has 6 letters in it. The word *States* has 6 letters in it too. How many letters, then, are there in the name “United States”? (repeat)

Situation number 11. Mrs. Smith went to the bookstore 4 times last month. Each time she bought 2 books. How many books did she buy altogether? (repeat)

Situation number 12. This cat has 3 kittens, and that cat has 3 kittens, too. How many kittens do the 2 cats have together? (repeat)

**Exercise 7.** Affirmative vs. Negative: *was*, *were* about a Trip, p. 130:

Tim recently spent several hundred dollars for a trip. He took a vacation in Dallas, Texas. He flew from Los Angeles to Dallas. He stayed in a nice hotel. He ate at nice restaurants. Listen carefully. You will hear some statements about Tim’s trip. All of the statements use *was*, *wasn’t*, *were*, or *weren’t*. If the statement is affirmative (*was* or *were*), circle the plus sign (+). If the statement is negative (*wasn’t* or *weren’t*), circle

the minus sign (-). Example: YOU HEAR: “The trip was great.” ANSWER: +.  
Ready? Now, let’s begin.

Number 1. Tim was happy about this trip.

Number 2. Tim’s trip was not very expensive.

Number 3. His air ticket was not first class.

Number 4. His air ticket was less than \$200.

Number 5. Many of the seats on the flight were not occupied.

Number 6. The hotel wasn’t very expensive.

Number 7. Tim’s room was on the 19<sup>th</sup> floor of the hotel.

Number 8. Unlike on his last trip, breakfast was not included in the cost of the room.

Number 9. The taxi from the airport to the hotel was almost \$40.

Number 10. The taxi ride was almost \$40.

**Exercise 8.** Understanding Simple Conversations: Buying a Vehicle, p. 131:

You will hear a short conversation between Carla and a car salesperson named Ricardo. In this conversation, the salesperson Ricardo will describe a new vehicle to Carla. Listen carefully. After you hear the conversation, read the questions below. Choose the correct answer and put a check on the line. Ready? Let’s get started.

**Ricardo:** This is a brand-new truck. What do you think?

**Carla:** It’s very big. Does it use a lot of gasoline?

**Ricardo:** Actually, it's one of the best trucks for using less gasoline. It's also very fast.

**Carla:** I see. Can we take it for a test drive?

**Ricardo:** Sure. We can drive it on Barton Blvd. There is less traffic there.

(Carla and Ricardo are test-driving the truck.)

**Carla:** Ricardo, this truck drives very well. I have a large boat. Can this truck pull that?

**Ricardo:** Yes, this truck can pull 3 times its weight. I have a horse trailer, and this truck can pull that easily.

**Carla:** Hmm. Well, how much does this truck cost?

**Ricardo:** Well, we can talk about that in my office.

**Carla:** OK. I am a student, so I hope I can get a good price.

**Ricardo:** Don't worry. Smith's Auto Center will give you a good deal.

Now answer the five questions about this conversation.

**Exercise 9.** Using Short Answers for Yes-No Questions about Cell Phones, p. 132:

Listen carefully to these sentences about cell phones. You will hear a question. Choose the correct answer, and then circle the letter of that answer. Ready? Now, let's begin.

Number 1. Was it common to have a cell phone in the 1980s?

Number 2. Were cell phones cheap in the 1980s?

Number 3. Were cell phone rates cheaper in the 1990s?

- Number 4. Was your friend in the cell phone store with you?
- Number 5. Were the cell phones in the store half price?
- Number 6. Were you on your cell phone at 9:00 last night.
- Number 7. Were your parents happy when you bought a cell phone?
- Number 8. Was there any problem with your last cell phone?
- Number 9. Was your last cell phone made in Finland?
- Number 10. Was a free evening cell phone plan available when you bought your first cell phone?

**Exercise 10.** Answering *where/when* Questions about Things We Buy, p. 133:

You will hear some questions about things that people buy. All of the questions begin with *where* or *when*. Listen carefully to the question and then put a check mark (✓) by the best answer. Now let's begin with number 1.

- Number 1. Where did you buy your last airplane ticket?
- Number 2. Where is the receipt?
- Number 3. When did you buy that sweater?
- Number 4. Where do your children play after school?
- Number 5. When does the supermarket open?
- Number 6. Where do you want me to put these pillows?
- Number 7. Where is your new plant?
- Number 8. When are you going back to the store?
- Number 9. When were you in the bookstore on Princeton Street?

Number 10. Where did you buy this dictionary?

Number 11. When do you have to buy your Spanish textbooks?

Number 12. Where did you buy your yellow raincoat?

**Exercise 11.** Spelling Common Letter Combinations, p. 134:

Listen carefully. You will hear 3 letters. The 3 letters do not spell a word. They are only 3 letters. Write the 3 letters that you hear. This is a rapid exercise. Now, let's begin with number 1.

Number 1. I E S

Number 2. T O R

Number 3. C O L

Number 4. N A T

Number 5. T E R

Number 6. S P R

Number 7. F U L

Number 8. T I O

Number 9. I N T

Number 10. T R E

Number 11. S E N

Number 12. C O M

Number 13. I N G

Number 14. T R A

Number 15. I O N

**Exercise 13.** Following Directions: Rows and Columns, p. 137:

Listen carefully to the instructions. You will hear each piece of information two times. Find the correct square. Write the correct information in the square. The first square is already completed for you. Now, let's begin.

Number 1. Write the letter *N* in the top row, middle column. (repeat)

Number 2. Write the letter *O* in the right column, bottom row. (repeat)

Number 3. Put the letter *X* in the right column, middle row. (repeat)

Number 4. Now put the letter *W* in the middle column, bottom row. (repeat)

Number 5. Write the letter *O* again in the top row, left column. (repeat)

Number 6. Write the letter *I* in the middle row, middle column. (repeat)

Number 7. Put the letter *T* in the left column, bottom row. (repeat)

Number 8. Write the letter *E* in the top row, right column. (repeat)

Number 9. Last, put the letter *S* in the left column, middle row. (repeat)

**Exercise 14.** Following Directions: Rows and Columns, p. 137:

Listen carefully to the instructions. You will hear each piece of information two times. Find the correct square. Write the correct information in the square. The first square is already completed for you. Now, let's begin.

- Number 1. First, put a check in the left column, bottom row. (repeat)
- Number 2. Now, write your name in the top row, right column. (repeat)
- Number 3. Put the number 25 in the middle row, middle column. (repeat)
- Number 4. Write the letter **Z** in the bottom row, right column. (repeat)
- Number 5. Now, put the letter **I** in the left column, top row. (repeat)
- Number 6. Write the word **yes** in the middle row, right column. (repeat)
- Number 7. Put the word **am** in the top row, middle column. (repeat)
- Number 8. Write the letter **A** in the bottom row, middle column, and underline it.  
(repeat)
- Number 9. Last, put the number 5 in the left column, middle row, and circle it. (repeat)

**Exercise 15.** Listening Activity: What Is Your Advice? p. 138:

Listen carefully. In this exercise, you are a talk show host on a radio show. Your job is to listen to peoples' problems and offer some advice to help. In this exercise, a person will call the radio station and ask you, the expert, for your advice. After you hear the problem and understand it, write your advice on the line. You may want to listen to the problem more than once. Ready? Let's begin.

OK, here is my problem. I am so confused, and I need your advice. I bought two tickets to a music concert next month. On Monday, I asked my friend Amy if she would like to go. She said she would love to. On Thursday of the next week, Karen asked me if I was going with anyone to the concert. I forgot about Amy and said no. Karen asked if

she could have the second ticket, and I said sure. I told both Amy and Karen they can go with me to the concert, but I only have two tickets. What do I do?

**Exercise 16.** Recognition of Sounds **B** and **V** in Words, p. 139:

You will hear one word. The word has the sound of either **B** or **V** at the beginning or end of the word. Write the letter of the sound that you hear. Let's begin with the first word.

Number 1. boat

Number 2. book

Number 3. vowel

Number 4. very

Number 5. vote

Number 6. bottle

Number 7. busy

Number 8. flavor

Number 9. able

Number 10. living

Number 11. robber

Number 12. arrived

Number 13. every

Number 14. heavy

Number 15. rob

Number 16. arrive

Number 17. love

Number 18. rib

Number 19. of

Number 20. live

**Exercise 17.** Recognition of Sounds /b/ and /v/ in Words in Sentences, p. 140:

Look at the list of words below. You will hear a sentence that has one of these words. Circle the word that you hear. Now, let's begin with number one.

Number 1. This check is for the vet.

Number 2. Will you vote tomorrow?

Number 3. She bet ten dollars.

Number 4. He is wearing a brown vest.

Number 5. She has a very nice voice.

Number 6. Mr. Mack bought a beautiful boat.

Number 7. The price for the coat was very expensive.

Number 8. Please do not bend this card.

Number 9. A beer costs \$1.

Number 10. I bought a berry pie for dessert.

**Exercise 19.** Understanding Simple Lectures: Saving Up Money for the Future, p. 143:

You will hear a short lecture. Most of the discussions in this unit are about spending money, but the topic of this lecture is saving money. Listen carefully. After you hear the lecture, read the questions below. Choose the correct answer and put a check on the line. Ready? Now, let's start.

How much money will you have in the future? What about when you stop working? How much money will you have?

These questions may not seem important to you now because you are young, but these questions are very important for your future. If you want to have enough money when you retire, it is important to start saving now. The key is to start early.

When you put your money in the bank, your money will then start to make money. Your money will earn a certain percentage each year, and then your money and that additional percentage will earn money. This is called compounding. We say that your money is compounding when the bank pays you a percentage on your money and on the money that your money earned for you. In other words, your money will grow faster.

Let us consider this example. How much will your money grow in 5 years? 10 years? 25 years?

To make the example simple, let's suppose that you have \$1,000. A reasonable amount percentage of growth might be 6%, so let's use 6% in our discussion.

At the end of one year, your \$1,000 will earn \$60, so your total savings will then be \$1,060. In the next year, your \$1,000 will earn 6%, but so will your new \$60.

By the end of 3 years, you will have almost \$1,200.

By the end of 5 years, you will have \$1,340.

However, by the end of 10 years, you will have almost \$1,800. This means that you earned \$800 over a 10 year period. If you did not have compounding, you would earn \$600 because you were earning 6% or \$60 per year.

By the end of 25 years, you will have a total of almost \$4,300. If you had not used compounding, you would have \$2,500. This means that you have made an additional \$1,800.

Why should you start saving early? This is a clear example. If you put \$1,000 in the bank and wait 25 years, would you rather have \$2,500 or \$4,300? The answer is simple. Again, the key is to start saving early so compounding can work for you.

Now, answer the questions about this lecture.