

**Listening & Notetaking Skills 1, 4e,
Answer Key**

**UNIT 1, Chapter 1, Napoleon,
Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 3**

1. figures
2. excelled
3. fame
4. victories
5. emperor
6. controlled
7. campaign
8. deserted

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 3

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

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A,
p. 4**

3 N = exc math & milit sc

4 @ 16 Fr. arm

1 N. ≠ gd stud

5 att Rus & defeated

2 N died 1821 @ 51

Notetaking Preparation, Ex. B, p. 4

1. 1769
2. 1785
3. 1804
4. 1821

First Listening, p. 5

5 Napoleon is all alone.

3 Napoleon controls most of Europe.

1 Napoleon lives in Corsica.

2 Napoleon becomes Emperor of France.

4 Napoleon attacks Russia.

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 5

yrs ; @ ; N. ; 16 ; Fr. ; gen.

Accuracy Check, p. 6

1. c
2. d
3. d
4. b
5. T
6. F
7. F
8. T

Expansion Task 1, Exercise 1, p. 7

1. I lived in Central Asia. I ruled a large empire. I am Genghis Kahn, born in 1167.
2. I am Alexander the Great. I became ruler of my people in 334 BCE.
3. In 1271 I traveled to China. I am from Italy. My name is Marco Polo.
4. I am Suleiman the Magnificent. I ruled the Ottoman Empire from the year 1520.
5. I am from Egypt. I was a great queen who died at age 39 in 30 BCE.
6. My name brings fear to many. I was born around the year 406. In 450 I conquered Gaul. I am Attila the Hun.

Expansion Task 1, Exercise B, p. 7

Alexander the Great became ruler in 334 BCE; Great queen from Egypt died in 30 BCE; Attila the Hun born 406; Attila the Hun conquered Gaul in 450; Marco; Marco Polo traveled to China in 1271; Suleiman the Magnificent ruled the Ottoman Empire from 1520.

Expansion Task 2, Exercise A, p. 8

1. 1790s
2. 1817
3. 1839
4. 2 days
5. 1866
6. 3 years

7. 1880s
8. 1884
9. 1888
10. 11 years
11. 1970s

**UNIT 1, Chapter 2, Pompeii,
Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 10**

1. metropolitan
2. CE
3. eruption
4. ash
5. volcanic
6. ancient
7. archaeologists
8. ruins

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 12

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

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A,
p. 11**

1. *boy look ↑ in sky*
2. *boy → fam Rom. Historian*
3. *no time to escape ∴ ↑ buried alive*
4. *>2000 ppl died*
5. *P. forgotten ~1700 yrs*

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p.
11**

1. Today
2. (2 thousand) years ago
3. In the year (79 C.E.)
4. for (almost 1700 years)
5. As (time) went by

First Listening, p. 12

- 2 Mount Vesuvius erupted.
- 5 Tourists visit the ruins of Pompeii.

- 1 Pliny the Younger went to visit Pompeii.
- 3 Eighteen thousand people escaped from Pompeii.
- 4 Pompeii was completely buried.

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 12

~ ; K ; beaut ; P. ; →

Accuracy Check, p. 13

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. T
6. F
7. F
8. T

Expansion Task 1, Exercise A, p. 14

Answers will vary.

Expansion Task 1, Exercise B, p. 14

1. before
2. before
3. after
4. after
5. after
6. before
- 7.

Expansion Task 2, Exercise A, p. 15

Famous Volcanoes of the World			
Name	Location	Date of Eruption	Approximate Number of People Who Died
Vesuvius	Italy	79	2,000
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	1877	1000
Krakatoa	Indonesia	1883	36,000
Mont Pelée	Martinique	1902	38,000
Mount St. Helens	Washington State (U.S.A.)	1980	57
Mount Tambora	Indonesia	1815	71,000

**UNIT 1, Chapter 3, Steve Jobs,
Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 17**

1. equipment
2. founded
3. mass
4. animated
5. profitable
6. strategy
7. device
8. released

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 17

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

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A,
p. 18**

1. b

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C,
p. 18**

1. The next (year)
2. By the (age of 25)
3. In (1995)
4. Over the next (10 years)
5. (Three years) later

First Listening, p. 19

- 3 Jobs returned to Apple.
4 Jobs introduced the iPad.
2 Jobs began working with Pixar.
1 Jobs started Apple Computer with Wozniak.
5 Jobs introduced the “digital hub” strategy.

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 19

b. ; PC ; @ ; & ; 1st

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 20

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

Accuracy Check, Exercise B, p. 20

1. Silicon Valley, California, USA
2. A “whiz kid.” A friend who Jobs worked with. A founder with Jobs of Apple Computer.
3. He started a new computer company. He also went into business with a company called Pixar that used computer-generated imagery.
4. The iPad.

Expansion Task 1, p. 21

EVENT IN COMPUTER EVOLUTION	DATE
The abacus was invented in Babylonia.	300 BCE
Blaise Pascal invented the first automatic calculator. It did not run on electricity; it ran by turning gears and wheels	1642
Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz designed another type of calculator. It also ran with gears and wheels.	1673
Joseph-Marie Jacquard invented a punch card that could be used for weaving. This is important because computers use code to work.	1801
Charles Babbage invented all of the parts that are used in the modern computer.	1833
Herman Hollerith invented a calculating machine that counted and sorted information.	Late 1880s
First generation computers were very large and used vacuum tubes to run.	1940s
Second generation computers no longer use vacuum tubes. They run on silicon chips.	1950s
Computers became affordable and small enough to fit in a home.	1960s

Computers start to be very much like the modern computers that are in use today.	1980s
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Expansion Task 2, Exercise B, p. 21

1. 2004
2. 2010
3. 2001
4. 1998
5. 2010
6. 2006

UNIT 1, Video, Surviving an Avalanche, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 23

1. power; for a moment; flying down
2. half
3. weight; fortunately
4. bottom; showed up

Second Viewing, p. 23

1. falling; change
2. scared
3. generally
4. path; valley
5. slowing

UNIT 2, Chapter 4, Roller Coasters Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 27

1. physics
2. consists of
3. path
4. sets
5. coming off
6. gravity
7. gain
8. slope
9. loop

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 27

1. f
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. e
6. g
7. i

8. d
9. h

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 28

1. a

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C, p. 28

1. then
2. at this point
3. during this stage
4. finally

First Listening, p. 29

- 3 Start of the roller coaster ride
- 5 Summary of the roller coaster process
- 1 The speaker's attitude toward roller coasters
- 4 The role of gravity in pushing roller coaster cars around the track
- 2 Description of a simple roller coaster

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 29

RCs ; w/ ; = ; v. ; whls

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 30

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

Accuracy Check, Exercise B, p. 30

1. One set of wheels rolls on the top of the track; the other rolls on the bottom of the track.
2. At the top of the first hill.
3. On the downhills. / On the downhill slopes. / Going down a hill.
4. It slows down. / It loses energy.
5. A loop. / The roller coaster car goes around a loop.

Expansion Task 1, Exercise A, p. 31

1. steps
2. second
3. fingers
4. feel
5. counting
6. After
7. number
8. process
9. add
10. rate

Expansion Task 2, Exercise B, p. 32

Clockwise from top left

- Pose 4
Pose 6
Pose 1
Pose 5
Pose 2
Pose 3

**UNIT 2, Chapter 5, Language,
Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 34**

1. cooing
2. babble
3. backgrounds
4. invent
5. acquire
6. environment
7. essential
8. overgeneralize

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 34

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

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A,
p. 35**

1. wds
2. p.t.

3. vbs
4. acq.
5. bbl
6. 1stL

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p.
35**

1. All bbs in world begin bbl ~ same age
2. Next stage of L. acq. begin ~ 18 mths
3. In next mths bbs acq. a lot wds
4. E.g. begin learn rules p.t. of vbs
5. Think → how is 1st L. and 2nd L. diff/sim

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C,
p. 35**

1. C

First Listening, p. 36

4 Children make past-tense verb mistakes.

1 Babies make babbling noises.

3 Babies use telegraphic speech.

5 Students are asked to think about first and second language learning processes

2 Babies make one-word sentences.

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 36

wks ; 4 ; mos ; diff ; 1st.

Accuracy Check, p. 37

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. T
5. T
6. F (A child actually uses a kind of grammar in making two-word sentences at about 18 months of age.)
7. F (A child will say “I goed home” instead of “I went home” because they overgeneralize the grammar rule for the regular past tense and *forget*

the past tense of the irregular verb
“go.”)

8. g
9. c
10. h

Expansion Task 1, Exercise A, p. 38

1. Milk.
2. I goed park and played
3. No bed.
4. Goo ga goo ga goo.
5. Me want doggie, Mommy.

Expansion Task 1, Exercise C, p. 38

1. One-word speech
2. Overgeneralize past tense
3. Telegraphic speech
4. Babbling
5. Multi-word speech

Expansion Task 2, Exercise A, p. 38

1. Write a clear subject in the subject box.
2. Keep your e-mail message brief.
3. Express yourself clearly and politely.
4. Check your spelling and grammar.
5. Read your e-mail before sending it.

**UNIT 2, Chapter 6, Robots,
Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 40**

1. industrial
2. repetitive
3. guidance
4. assembly
5. precise
6. efficiently
7. stores
8. sensors
9. autonomous
10. detect

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 40

1. e
2. i
3. j
4. b
5. d
6. a
7. f

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A,
p. 41**

Answers will vary.

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p.
41**

1. a
2. b
3. d

**Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C,
p. 41**

1. First
2. So now
3. and then
4. Next
5. until

First Listening, p. 42

- 3 How robots learn their job
- 1 Robots more effective than humans
- 5 An example of an autonomous machine
- 4 Automatic robots
- 2 Robots on factory assembly lines

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 42

machs ; = ; Rs ; e.g. ; contrl

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 43

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

Accuracy Check, Exercise B, p. 43

1. With the help/guidance of a human being
2. They are programmed to follow a specific series of movements.

Listening & Notetaking Skills, 4e, Answer Key

3. ASIMO can move to avoid something or someone in its way
4. It can learn to dance

Expansion Task 1, Exercise A, p. 45

Clockwise from top left

- Step 3
- Step 2
- Step 5
- Step 4
- Step 1

Expansion Task 2, Exercise A, p. 45

Clockwise from top right.

- baking soda
- vinegar
- balloon
- funnel
- bottle

Expansion Task 2, Exercise B, p. 45

1. vinegar
2. quarter
3. funnel
4. balloon
5. that
6. neck
7. spill
8. soda
9. pick
10. falls

UNIT 2 Video, Tristan da Cunha Oil Spill, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 46

1. remotest; inhabited
2. off the grid
3. Capturing
4. transmit images; devastating
5. endangered
6. got picked up; got it out

Second Viewing, p. 47

1. oil
2. island
3. blogs

4. out
5. all; all

UNIT 3, Chapter 7, A Tidal Wave, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 51

1. destructive
2. rushing
3. storms
4. trembles
5. shifts
6. merging
7. massive
8. crisis
9. predict
10. warn

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 51

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

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 52

1. \neq
2. $=$
3. \neq
4. $=$

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 52

1. A tidal wave is a very large and destructive wave.
2. To quake means to move up and down very quickly or to shake.
3. A true tide can be defined as the normal rise and fall of ocean water at regular times each day.

4. A seismograph is a type of instrument for measuring earthquakes.

First Listening, p. 53

- 5 Predicting earthquakes
4 The tsunami of March 2011
1 An overview of the lecture
2 Definition of a tidal wave
3 Cause of tidal waves

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 53

TW; = ; harb ; ≠ ; →

Accuracy Check, p. 54

1. wall of water
2. harbor wave
3. harbor
4. tide
5. tidal wave
6. ocean floor
7. double-wave tsunami
8. seismograph

Expansion, Task 1, Exercise A, p. 55

- 1 Across SEISMOGRAPH
 1 Down STORM
 2 Down SHIFT
 3 Down PREDICT
 4 Across WAVES
 5 Down TSUNAMI
 6 Down TIDE
 7 Across SCIENTISTS
 7 Down SEA
 8 Across WARN

Expansion Task 2, p. 55

Category of Disaster by Cause	Event	Location	Date of Event	Approximate Number of Casualties
Geological	landslide	Alaska	1958	none
Metereological	tornado	Bangladesh	1989	1,300 people
Hydrological	flood	China	1887	2 million people
Space	asteroid explosion	Russia	1908	no one knows

UNIT 3, Chapter 8, Levels of Language, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 57

1. usage
2. reference
3. ceremonies
4. tend
5. polite
6. colleagues
7. authority
8. interacting

Vocabulary Review, Exercise B, p. 57

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

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 58

Diff betw. form & inform vocab
 When talkng to friend
 ex. – crazy about
 w/boss
 ex – really enjoy

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 58

1. for instance
2. Let me give you an example
3. such as
4. For example
5. One example is

First Listening, p. 59

- 4 Differences in vocabulary used in formal and informal language
5 Tips for a nonnative speaker learning English to learn formal and informal English
3 Differences in polite phrases used in formal and informal language

2 Definition and examples of formal language

1 All languages use different words and phrases in different situations

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 59

= ; *sits* ; *etc* ; *ex.* ; *inform*

Accuracy Check, p. 60

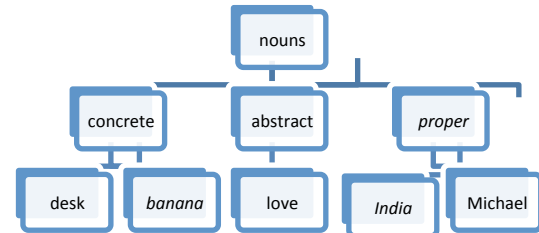
1. b
2. d
3. d
4. b
5. F (All languages have two general, broad categories, or levels of usage: formal and informal.)
6. T
7. T
8. F (The best way is to pay attention to how native speakers use language in different situations.)

Expansion Task 1, Exercise A & B, p. 61

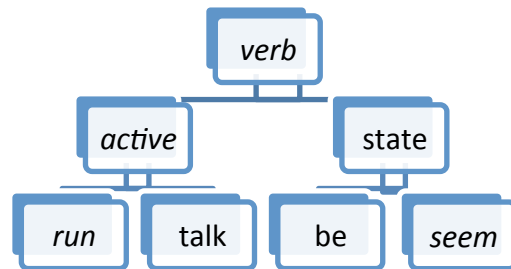
1. won; one; homophone
2. blue; blue; homonym
3. bear; bear; homonym
4. meat; meet; homophone
5. blew; blue; homophone
6. lie; lie; homonym
7. male; mail; homophone
8. right; right; homonym
9. fair; fare; homophone

Expansion Task 2, p. 62

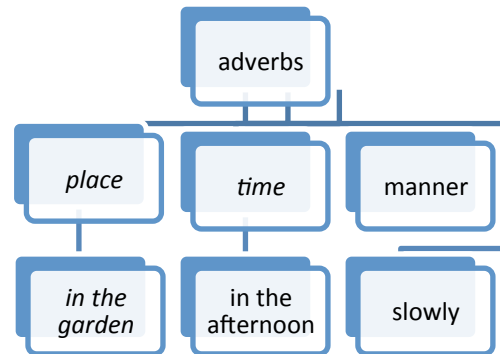
1.



2.



3.



**UNIT 3, Chapter 9, Power,
Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 64**

1. uncomfortable
2. manipulate
3. identity with
4. imitate
5. referent
6. admires
7. legitimate
8. expertise
9. coercive

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 64

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

Notetaking Preparation, Part A, p. 65

3 P. = 5 cats

5 2 more classes of P. – ref & legit

4 1st type of P. = var of P.

2 exp P. = 1T var of P.

1 5th type of P. = reward of coerc P.

Notetaking Preparation, Part B, p. 65

1. The final class of power is reward power.
2. Another type of power is referent power.
3. A third variety of power is classified as legitimate power.
4. The next kind of power is expert power.
5. The first sort of power is information power.

First Listening, p. 66

2 Referent power

5 Reward or coercive power

1 Information power

4 Expert power

3 Legitimate power

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 66

def ; 5 ; Legit ; e.g. ; →

Accuracy Check, p. 67

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. T
6. F
7. T
8. T
9. T

Expansion Task 1, Exercise A, p. 68

	mml.	brd	fish	rep.	amp.
Warm-blooded	X	X			
Cold-blooded			X	X	X
Lives on land	X	X		X	X
Lives in water	X		X	X	X
Has two legs and wings		X			
Has fins			X		
Gets oxygen from air	X	X		X	X
Gets oxygen from water			X		
Starts life in water, but can live on land					X
Feeds milk to its young from mother's body	X				
All or most lay eggs		X	X	X	X

Expansion Task 2, Exercise A, p. 69

Clockwise from top right.

- 4
- 2
- 6
- 3
- 8
- 1
- 7
- 5

Expansion Task 2, Exercise B, p. 69

1. Animal: horse Class: mammal
2. Animal: alligator Class: reptile
3. Animal: eagle Class: bird
4. Animal: shark Class: fish
5. Animal: whale Class: mammal
6. Animal: frog Class: amphibian
7. Animal: snake Class: reptile
8. Animal: penguin Class: bird

UNIT 3, Video, People, Plants, and Pollinators, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 70

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. T

Second Viewing, p. 71

1. chocolate; honey
2. stingless; beehive
3. protecting
4. scientists
5. five minutes

UNIT 4, Chapter 10, Asian and African Elephants, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 75

1. mammals
2. enormous
3. trunk
4. trained

5. tusks
6. temperament
7. tamer
8. wilder
9. fascinating

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 75

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

Notetaking Presentation, Exercise A, p. 76

A. Camels

Dromedary

Bactrian

2 humps
N. Afr/ M.East
height

one humpdesert –
C. Asia

✓

↑weight

↓legs

domesticated

✓ but a few wild

3 stomachs

✓

many days w/o H2O

✓

Notetaking Presentation, Exercise B, p. 76

c. 4

First Listening, p. 77

1 The continents elephants come from

5 Elephants' temperaments

2 Elephants' trunks

4 Elephants' size

3 Elephants' intelligence

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 77

Afr. ; e.g. ; ✓ ; gals ; e.g

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 78

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. c

Accuracy Check, Exercise B, p. 78

1. Y
2. N
3. Y
4. Y
5. Y

Expansion Task 1, Exercise A, p. 79

HIPPOS: good swimmers; eat at night; social animals

RHINOS: found in Asia; loners

HIPPOS & RHINOS: very big and heavy; herbivores; found in Africa; endangered

Expansion Task 2, Exercise A, p. 80

Charlie	David
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is married	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has two children	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> works in an office	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> works as a firefighter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has a beard	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> likes jazz music	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> likes to play golf	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wealthy	<input type="checkbox"/>

UNIT 4, Chapter 11, Lincoln and Kennedy, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 82

1. fates
2. assassinated
3. formal
4. coincidences
5. career
6. elected
7. rights
8. demonstrations
9. term

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 82

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

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 83

1.
 1. Early life
 2. Family life
 3. Prof. career
 4. Presidency
2.
 1. K's father
 2. K's milit career
 3. K's polit career
 4. Presidency & assassinations

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 83

1. whereas
2. in contrast
3. while
4. however
5. one difference

First Listening, p. 84

4 Some coincidences in the lives of the two presidents

1 The lecturer's personal memory of the death of President Kennedy

3 Where the presidents were educated

2 When the presidents were born

5 The circumstances of the president's assassinations

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 84

Polit.; c; b.; fam; ed.

Accuracy Check, p. 85

1. the 19th century
2. His family was rich / wealthy.
3. one year
4. by reading/studying at home.
5. as congressmen / members of the U.S. House of Representatives
6. in 1960.
7. the U.S. Civil War
8. They were assassinated.
9. 1,000 days
10. In 1865 / a few days after the Civil War ended

Expansion Task 1, p. 86

1. Both women were 24 years old when they married.
2. Neither of the women was interested in politics.
3. Another similarity between the women is that they both spoke French.
4. Both Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Kennedy suffered the death of one of their children.
5. Neither Mrs. Kennedy nor Mrs. Lincoln was injured by their husband's assassin.

Expansion Task 2, Exercise A, p. 87

1. similarity
2. similarity
3. similarity
4. similarity
5. difference
6. similarity
7. difference

Expansion, Task 2, Exercise B, p. 87

1. = had last name Johnson
2. = lg, tall men
3. = not fr North
4. = pres → pres assas.
5. L.J. elec. pres ≠ A.J.
6. = 13 let name
7. L.J. b. 20C ≠ A.J. b. 19C

UNIT 4, Chapter 12, The *Titanic* and the *Costa Concordia*, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 89

1. set sail
2. partial
3. courage
4. lifeboats
5. cowardice
6. disasters
7. sink
8. iceberg
9. shelf

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 89

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

Notetaking Presentation, Exercise A, p. 90

coward
capt left ship - said tripped + fell in lifeboat - mistake,
capt of CC surv'd

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 90

1. Both
2. while
3. similarity
4. In contrast
5. however

First Listening, p. 91

3. Acts of courage and cowardice aboard the two ships.
2. The size of the ships.
4. The number of people who died and survived
5. The general safety of traveling

1 Where and why the ships went down

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 91

enorm; +; lux; 3); 1st;

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 92

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. d

Accuracy Check, Exercise B, p. 92

1. D
2. S
3. S
4. D
5. D
6. S

Expansion Task 1, p. 93

1. luxury; difference; ocean
2. Both; public; travel
3. hand; second
4. survivors; 62
5. witnessed; filmed; radio

Expansion Task 2, p. 93

11. popular; well-known
12. famous; infamous
13. lonely; alone
14. few; a few

UNIT 4 Video, Free Soloing with Alex Honnold, Second Viewing, p. 95

1. climbing
2. wrong
3. center
4. fantastic; rope
5. experience

UNIT 5, Chapter 13, Dinosaurs, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 99

1. extinct
2. died out
3. speculate
4. shortage
5. gradual
6. asteroid
7. blocked out
8. element
9. debate

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 99

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

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 100

1. ←
2. →
3. →
4. →
5. ←

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 100

1. because the planet's climate changed.
2. As a result, plants began to disappear.
3. it caused a huge cloud of dust.
4. therefore the dinosaurs vanished too.
5. as a result of disease.

First Listening, p. 101

3 The asteroid impact theory.

5 Possible other theories.

2 The climate change theory.

1 Two different theories that some scientists believe today.

4 Iridium in earth as evidence of asteroid theory.

7. way of life
8. devastation
9. vital

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 101

Qs; dinos; 3); →; ext

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 102

1. gradual climate change
2. For millions of years.
3. The food source/plants disappeared. / The type of plants changed.
4. A cloud of dust blocked out the sun for many months.
5. Because iridium is not common on earth / in the upper layers of the earth.

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 106

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

Accuracy Check, Exercise B, p. 102

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p.107

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. b

Expansion Task 1, Exercise A, p. 103

1. b
2. d
3. c
4. d
5. d
6. c
7. a
8. b

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 107

1. caused
2. reasons
3. led to
4. As a result
5. because of
6. results

Expansion Task 2, Exercise A, p. 104

Answers will vary.

First Listening, p. 108

- 3 The attitude of Northerners and Southerners to slavery
- 4 The strong economy of the northern states
- 5 Lincoln's election as a cause of the civil war
- 1 Statistics about how many people died during the U.S. Civil War
- 2 The importance of slavery to southern agriculture

UNIT 5, Chapter 14, The U.S. Civil War, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 89

1. descendant
2. tension
3. foundation
4. plantations
5. dominate
6. secede

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 108

betw.; S.; CW; +; =

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 109

1. For almost 250 years
2. slavery / industry in the North / election of Abraham Lincoln
3. smaller farms / not dependent on single large crop
4. greater economic strength and industrial power

Accuracy Check, Exercise B, p. 109

1. cause: Many battles were fought.
2. effect: The Civil War began.
3. cause: Abraham Lincoln was against the spread of slavery.
4. cause: Many of the farms in the North were small.
5. effect: The Civil War was fought to maintain the Union.

Expansion Task 1, p. 110

1. because; self-government
2. account; fact; home
3. Since; soldiers; tactics
4. reason; because; side

Expansion Task 2, p. 110

Answers will vary.

UNIT 5, Chapter 15, Endangered, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 113

1. adapted
2. clear
3. dams
4. related to
5. wildlife
6. souvenirs
7. horns
8. introduced

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 113

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

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 114

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

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 114

1. because; causes
2. cause; in
3. reason; result
4. Therefore

First Listening, p. 115

4 Effects of rabbits introduced to Australia and brown tree snakes to Guam

1 Different ways in which humans have destroyed animal habitats

3 Reasons some animals are illegally hunted

5 Human beings as a possible endangered species

2 The effects of acid rain.

Third Listening, Part 1, p. 115

nat. ; hab ; A ; → ; Poll

Accuracy Check, p. 116

1. The destruction/pollution of species habitats.
2. Climate change.

3. That plant or animal species is endangered, and that species may die out.
4. A fish lives in water.
5. *Possible answers:* Humans clear land for people to live on / to work in / to grow crops. / Humans empty water from wet areas like swamps. / Humans build dams across rivers to provide water for farming / to produce electricity.
6. *Possible answers:* Air/Water pollution from factories / from trash / from farming. / Oil spilled from ships. / Acid rain from burning coal.
7. *Possible answers:* mountain gorilla, rhinoceros / rhino, giant panda; tiger; elephant.
8. For their tusks; to make souvenirs for tourists.
9. For their fur
10. (1) For food and (2) to hunt

Expansion Task 2, p. 117

- 3 Noise pollution
- 5 Light pollution
- 2 Land pollution
- 4 Air pollution
- 1 Water pollution

UNIT 5, Video, The Surma People, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 119

1. remote; mule train
2. bonded; taken aback
3. warriors; escort; dense forest
4. fingers crossed; ambushed

Second Viewing, p. 119

1. goal; border
2. alive
3. rule
4. feast
5. between; night

Expansion Task 1, Exercise A, p. 117

Animal	Habitat	Reasons Endangered
Giant panda	China	1) Habitat destruction 2) Hunted and killed for fur
Blue whale	Oceans all over the world	1) Killed for its meat 2) Killed for its blubber
California condor	Southern California, Arizona	1) Habitat is being destroyed 2) Killed to protect domestic animals
Snow leopard	Central Asia	1) Killed for fur 2) Killed to protect domestic animals

Expansion Task 1, Exercise B, p. 117

1. Blue whale
2. Giant Panda and Snow leopard
3. California condor and Snow leopard
4. Giant panda and California condor