

**Listening & Notetaking Skills, Level 2, 4e,
Answer Key**

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

1. census
2. populous
3. race
4. origin
5. geographical
6. comprise; make
7. relatively; progressively
8. Metropolitan; densely
9. gender
10. statistically
11. birth; increasing
12. expectancy

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 4

1. 27 mill. or 27M or 27,000,000
2. 3 ½
3. 2:10
4. 0.2%
5. 80.8%
6. 75.7%
7. ½
8. 145 thou or 145K
9. 0.9%
10. 9:10

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 4

- 3 Another way of looking at the population...
1 Today we're going to talk about population...
2 First of all, let's take a look...
5 Now, to finish up...
4 Before we finish today...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 5

1. a

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 6

**Exercise to be corrected in next printing*
TEX; 19M-; W.; pop; metro; 2:10

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 7

1. China, India
2. About 309 million
3. Hispanics
4. Texas
5. In the South and West
6. Fewer than two out of ten
7. Five million more women
8. About five years longer
9. An increase of about two years
10. Decreasing birth rate; increasing life expectancy

**UNIT 1, Chapter 2: Immigration, Vocabulary Preview,
p. 11**

1. persecution
2. settlers; colonists
3. stages
4. widespread
5. scarcity; abundance
6. expanding; citizens
7. widespread
8. quotas; eliminated
9. share
10. sanctions; decline

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 12

1. 1850
2. 1915
3. the 1840s
4. fr. 1890 - 1930
5. btwn 1750 & 1850
6. 1776
7. 1882
8. 1929
9. 1860
10. fr. ~ 1830 - 1930

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 12

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. France | the French |
| 2. Germany | Germans |
| 3. Scotland | Scots or the Scottish |
| 4. Ireland | the Irish |
| 5. Great Britain | the British or Britons |
| 6. Denmark | Danes |
| 7. Norway | Norwegians |
| 8. Sweden | Swedes |
| 9. the Netherlands; Holland | the Dutch |
| 10. Greece | Greeks |
| 11. Italy | Italians |
| 12. Spain | the Spanish or Spaniards |
| 13. Portugal | the Portuguese |
| 14. China | the Chinese |
| 15. the Philippines | Filipinos |
| 16. Mexico | Mexicans |
| 17. India | Indians |
| 18. Russia | Russians |
| 19. Poland | Poles |
| 20. Vietnam | the Vietnamese |

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C, p. 13

1. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden
2. Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal
3. Poland and Russia

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise D, p. 13

- 4 Now that we've talked about...
- 2 Now that we know something...
- 3 Immigration declined somewhat...
- 1 We'll begin our discussion today...
- 5 Last, it might be interesting to...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 14

- 1. b

First Listening, Exercise B, p. 14-15

- Subtopic 1: The Great Immigration
- Subtopic 2: Reasons for the Great Immigration
- Subtopic 3: Decrease in Immigration between 1940 and 1970
- Subtopic 4: Current immigration situation

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 16

- 1965; ↑; 12.8; ¾; Eur; 2000; VN
**Exercise to be corrected in next printing*
Immigr. 1965 – Nat. quotas elim & ↑ imm. since then
- 2010 40 M imm. (12.8% ttl pop)
 - ¾ legal
 - lgst # in history
 - NOT Eur; 58% Lat Am (2000-2010)
- 1. Mex 12M
 - 2. China
 - 3. India
 - 4. Phili.
 - 5. VN

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 17

- 1. Colonists or settlers
- 2. Dutch, French, German, Scotch-Irish, Blacks
- 3. The third stage from 1890-1930
- 4. Southern Europe and Eastern Europe
- 5. The population doubled, there was widespread unemployment, and a scarcity of farmland.
- 6. Available farmland, plentiful jobs, and freedom from religious and political persecution.
- 7. The frequent failure of the potato crop in Ireland led to widespread starvation.
- 8. Laws limiting immigration from certain areas, the Great Depression, and World War II.
- 9. Recent immigrants are seldom European.
- 10. Global warming and social unrest in other countries.

UNIT 1, Chapter 3, Work in America, Vocabulary Review, Exercise A, p. 21

- 1. decrease; industry
- 2. down; up
- 3. stricter; illegal
- 4. employed; down
- 5. wages; Security
- 6. workforce

- 7. stagnant; unemployment
- 8. unions
- 9. risky; pensions
- 10. optimism

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 22

- 1. b
- 2. a
- 3. b

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 23

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

- 1. agri.
- 2. SS
- 3. CL
- 4. → \$ & ↑ unmplymnt
- 5. HI
- 6. inc
- 7. outs & adv tech
- 8. ↓ wages & jobs
- 9. Ø regltn.
- 10. cons.
- 11. lib.
- 12. plrzd

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise D, p. 23

- 5 Finally, let's take a look at ...
- 4 OK, now let's take a look...
- 2 First, we'll take a historical...
- 1 We're going to take a look...
- 3 Let's get back to the changes...

First Listening, p. 24

- Subtopic 1: Changes in Types of Work
- Subtopic 2: Status of the U.S. Work Force Today
- Subtopic 3: Reasons for the Current Economic Situation
- Subtopic 4: The Government and the Economy

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 26

↑; +; Stats; WWII; mid; ‘; 33%

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 27

- 1. 38%
- 2. 3%
- 3. services
- 4. 77%
- 5. 19%; almost 73%
- 6. any one of these three: social security; health insurance; better working conditions
- 7. 40%
- 8. China and India
- 9. lack of regulation
- 10. cautious optimism

UNIT 1, Video, Cowboys in North America, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise B, p. 31

1. ranches; don't mind
2. child-bearing age
3. the outdoors
4. duties
5. exposed to; 50 below
6. hold on to their culture; a vanishing breed
7. gear

Second Viewing, p. 31

1. four
2. lifestyle
3. single; month
4. math
5. horse; cattle
6. feeding; million

UNIT 2, Chapter 4, Family in the United States, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 35

1. rocks
2. interact; about
3. characterized; standard
4. configuration
5. conformity
6. outgrowth
7. discrimination
8. nonconforming
9. unsuitable
10. claim

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 36

1. ↑ women with careers = ↓ econ pressure to stay in unsuitable marr.
2. children spend ↑ time @ day care or home alone
3. young = ↑ cautious about marriage

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 36

- 5 The third period is harder to see...
2 So, let's begin with the first period...
4 In addition to the cultural changes...
3 The second period that I want to talk ...
1 Let me begin today's lecture by...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 37

1. a

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 38

WWII; mid; @; div; charac; soc; +

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 39

1. young people
2. married couple with children where the husband worked and the wife stayed home
3. uncommon

4. cost of living rose; women worked outside the home
5. sexual revolution; women's liberation movement; anti-war movement
6. stronger focus on career and work; drive for self-expression and self-fulfillment
7. second period
8. in the first period
9. gender equality; freedom to leave unsuitable marriage; job fulfillment
10. changing

UNIT 2, Chapter 5, Religion, Before Listening, Vocabulary Review, Exercise A, p. 43

1. denominations
2. worship
3. affiliation
4. surveys
5. poll
6. secular
7. tend; institutions
8. Amendment
9. trend
10. revival

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 44

Before class; While notetaking; After lecture

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 44

Before class: do assigned rdg in prep, bring ntbook & sharp pencils or pens, be on time & find good seat
While notetaking: use symbols & abbrevs, ask prof ?S if nec, put a ? for missed info
After lecture: review notes asap, chk notes with a classmate, fix notes as necess

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C, p. 45

A. Effective Notetaking

Before class

- ▲ Do assigned rdg in prep
- ▲ Bring ntbook & sharp pencils or pens
- ▲ Be on time & find good seat

While notetaking

- ▲ Use symbols & abbrevs
- ▲ Ask prof ?s if nec
- ▲ Put a ? for missed info
- ▲ Review notes asap
- ▲ Chk notes with a classmate
- ▲ Fix notes as necess

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise D, p. 45

3 Now let's look at two major ways...

1 Let's start today with facts and figures.

2 One major survey done in 2008 found...

5 Finally, I'd like to briefly focus on...

4 To sum up, then, the importance...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 46

1. a

First Listening, Exercise B, p. 46

- Subtopic 1: Religious Groups in the U.S.
Subtopic 2: U.S. vs Other Western Nations
Subtopic 3: Religion in Politics
Subtopic 4: Increasing Diversity of Religion in U.S.

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 48

Eur; &; free; sep; ex.; influ; indirect

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 49

1. often only exposed to American culture through media: tv, films, and videos on the Internet
2. Catholic—24%; Protestant—51%
3. because people from many different countries and religious backgrounds immigrated to the U.S.
4. U.S.—41%; France—15%; Britain—10%
5. freedom of worship or the right to practice his or her religion
6. religion should not have a place in the public sphere; for ex., religion should not be a part of anything concerning government or public schools
7. conservative
8. “the rise of the religious right”
9. abortion and prayer, specifically in public schools
10. the United States

UNIT 2, Chapter 6, Birth, Marriage, and Death, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 53

1. bewildering
2. momentous
3. baptized
4. elaborate
5. conducted
6. deceased
7. buried
8. wake
9. funeral; eulogy
10. cremated

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 54

Answers will vary. Possible Answers:

1. bewldrng for s/o to undrstnd trads and custs of new place.
2. B wear s/t old, s/t new, s/t brrwd, s/t blue
3. cermny c/b simple w/ few frnds & fam OR elabrt
4. Tradi, Bride’s fam pays

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 54

3. After the baby is born, most families...
1. Today I want to talk about customs...
4. The last passage I’m going to talk about...
5. As I said before, in a society so large...

2. Today let’s look at some widely...

First Listening, p. 55

- Subtopic 1: Birth of a Baby
Subtopic 2: Tradition of Marriage
Subtopic 3: Passage from Life to Death

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 55

fath’s; ppl; =; cermny; w/; 100s; @

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 57

1. before the baby is born
2. men can attend
3. baptism
4. the bride’s parents
5. a religious ceremony
6. something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue
7. the groom
8. when the body is cremated
9. they send flowers or a sympathy card
10. a eulogy

UNIT 2, Video, Through the Eyes of a Critic, Topic Preview, Exercise B, p. 61

1. took me ages
2. idiot
3. curious
4. missing out on
5. illuminating
6. a high five
7. hugged; never mind that
8. the surface

Second Viewing, p. 61

1. sorry; missing out on
2. computer; effort
3. relationship; fascinated
4. close; come
5. marine

UNIT 3, Chapter 7, Multiculturalism, Before Listening, Vocabulary Review, p. 65

1. metaphor
2. blending; homogenous
3. alloy
4. excluded; segregation
5. assimilate
6. mosaic
7. adopted; multiracial
8. inherit; absorb
9. assimilation
10. deny

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 66

1. In fact
2. For instance *or* For example
3. however
4. Rather
5. furthermore
6. Therefore *or* Consequently

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 66

- 2 So, first is the single cultural view...
- 4 This last cultural view...
- 5 To conclude, the United States...
- 1 Let me begin today's lecture...
- 3 Now let's move on to another view...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 67

1. a

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 68

cult; M.P.; diff; →; i.e.; B.; =

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 69

1. (in addition to traditions) the basic beliefs and values that people in a society share
2. people from other countries and the best minds in the country
3. the single culture view
4. the melting pot
5. Africans, Asians, and American Indians
6. the patchwork quilt
7. 15 %
8. Asia and Latin America
9. inherit (from family); absorb (subconsciously, i.e. from TV, videos and movies); and choose (from subcultures)
10. the second or third

UNIT 3, Chapter 8, Two Views on Crime, Vocabulary

Preview, Exercise A, p. 73

1. attribute; demographics
2. enforcement; penalties
3. bribery; embezzlement
4. blame; shortcomings
5. injustice
6. alienated
7. underclass
8. deter
9. socializes; compassion
10. conscience

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 74

society's role

- overcome the alienation of the underclass
 - help them feel part of society
 - give them the same benefits that others have

- + good education
- + good health care
- + employment

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 74

- 3 Well, let's go on and take a closer look...
- 1 Today we're going to look at...
- 4 OK, to start off with, people who believe...
- 2 Today I'd like to take a look at...
- 5 Now, to go back to something...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 75

1. b

Second Listening, Exercise A, p. 75

Subtopic 1: Introduction

Subtopic 2: The Nature of Human Beings

Subtopic 3: Possible Solutions

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 67

wh-coll; polit.; ex.; BUT; NO; →; SO

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 77

1. 13.4 %
2. *possible answers*: bribery, political corruption, embezzlement, corporate policies that endanger workers or the public
3. racism, poverty, injustice
4. they do not have many of the benefits that most Americans have
5. no
6. basically aggressive and sometimes violent
7. socialization and fear of punishment
8. enjoyed many benefits of society such as a good education and living in a peaceful neighborhood
9. good education, good healthcare, and employment
10. the second theory

UNIT 3, Chapter 9, The United States and the World, Vocabulary Preview, p. 81

1. predicting
2. foreseeable
3. stability
4. threat
5. sanctions
6. balance
7. devoted
8. intimidated
9. persuasive
10. magnet
11. framework

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 82

1. e.g.; BRIC
2. UNESCO; UN
3. NATO
4. ASEAN; e.g.
5. EU; i.e.; USA

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C, p. 82

- 3 First, let me give you some of the economic reasons...
- 4 Now let's move on to the United States' use.
- 2 Professor Steve Yetiv of Old Dominion...
- 1 Today I'd like to discuss...
- 5 Soft power does not come from...

First Listening, p. 83

Subtopic 1: Economic Reasons the U.S. will remain an important global player
Subtopic 2: U.S. use of Hard Power
Subtopic 3: U.S. use of Soft Power

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 84

force; econ; wrld; Mid; NATO; &; ASEAN

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 85

1. Brazil, Russia, India, and China
2. economic and military
3. *Possible answers:* has enough money to help other countries in a crisis; help maintain financial stability because of the size of its economy; huge market for other countries' goods; dollar remains the closest thing to a global currency
4. make Chinese goods more expensive and less attractive to the world market
5. the threat or use of force
6. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
7. ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
8. Britain and France
9. biotechnology and nanotechnology
10. EU (European Union), UN (United Nations), and WTO (World Trade Organization)

UNIT 3, Video, My Journey in the Muslim World, Vocabulary Preview B, p. 89

1. pressure
2. artistic
3. relatives; granddaughter
4. security
5. Catholics
6. village
7. civil war

Second Viewing, p. 89

1. share; since
2. dolls
3. economic
4. fires; next
- 5.

UNIT 4, Chapter 10, Public Education in the United States, Vocabulary Preview, p. 93

1. compulsory
2. secular
3. curriculum; standardized
4. federal; funds
5. credits; electives
6. elected; appointed
7. tuition
8. vouchers
9. affiliated
10. implement

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 94

1. I. - Economic reasons...
2. A; B
3. 1; 2; 3
4. a.; b.

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 94

- I. Three levels of control within states
 - A. *State department of education*
 1. Responsibilities a.
Sets curriculum requirements
 - b. *Sets number of credits needed to graduate H.S.*
 - B. Number of districts depends on *size of state and population*
 1. School board is elected or appointed
 2. Responsibilities
 - a. *Content of courses*
 - i. required courses
 - ii. *electives*
 - b. *hiring teachers & administrators*
 - C. *The School*
 1. Teachers' responsibilities
 - a. *deciding how to teach each course*
 - b. *preparing and giving classroom exams*

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C, p. 95

- 2 The first issue is inequality...
- 5 Let's talk about charter schools.
- 1 Today, I'd like to discuss...
- 3 The second issue involves private schools.
- 4 Two efforts to deal with these issues are...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 96

1. b

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 97

pub; \$\$; ↑; Ss ; >; AY; ??; critics

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 98

1. about 18 years old
3. no nationwide curriculum or standardized exams
4. state department of education, school district, schools
5. sets minimum curriculum requirements for K-12 and number of credits to graduate high school
6. elected or appointed
7. federal government--12%
1. state taxes--43%
2. local communities or school districts--44%
8. Because public schools are funded by local taxes, poorer communities do not have the same amount of money as schools in wealthier areas, so children are less likely to receive a good education.
9. Charter schools are a type of public school and funding comes from taxes. Voucher schools are usually private schools, which are usually affiliated with religious organizations, that receive a set amount of money per student from public school funds.
10. Standardized testing leads teachers to "teach to the test" rather than what students need.
11. Common Core State Standards (CCSS)

UNIT 4, Chapter 11, The College Admissions Process,

Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 102

1. accredited; evaluators
2. enrolled
3. campus; dormitory
4. requirements
5. application; transcript
6. undergraduate
7. readiness
8. prestigious
9. lenient
10. skilled
11. options

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise A, p. 103

1. SAT, ACT
2. GRE
3. MBA
4. GMAT
5. LSAT
6. TOEFL, IELTS

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 103

- 3 With such a wide variety of schools...
- 2 Let's begin with some facts and figures.
- 1 In this lecture, I'm going to talk to you...
- 4 Very often applicants for...
- 5 In brief, you can see that educational...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 104

1. a

First Listening, Exercise B, p. 104

Subtopic 1: Postsecondary facts and figures

Subtopic 2: Admissions policies

Subtopic 3: Community College facts

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 105

req; HS; Ts; SAT; LSAT; Ss; IELTS

Accuracy Check, p. 106

1. approximately 5,000
2. more private colleges
3. 76%
4. from \$20,000 (for in-state student at public university) to \$40,000 (at a private college)
5. application and high school transcript
6. level of difficulty of high school courses, participation in extracurricular activities, work experience, personal interview
7. Important
8. GRE, GMAT, LSAT
9. more lenient admissions standards, lower tuition, often lower living expenses
10. Associates degree

UNIT 4, Chapter 12, International Students, Vocabulary

Preview, p. 110

1. steadily; dip
2. surged
3. disciplines
4. virtually
5. cites
6. net
7. policies
8. away
9. incentive

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 112

1. No, not all, but many distance education programs have a residency requirement.
2. Yes. Distance education courses and programs have time limits.
3. No, admission requirements are the same as those of an on-campus education.
4. Distance education students don't need to travel to class.
5. *Possible answers:* latest version of Windows software; microphone, sound card, and speakers; adequate hard drive and RAM; a browser and cable modem or DSL internet connection.
6. No, it is not easier than traditional education.
7. Students are more likely to complete traditional programs.

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise D, p. 112

2 OK, let's begin with the number ...

5 Well, we've covered a lot today...

3 Next I would like to discuss...

1 Today I'd like to spend some time...

4 NAFSA also addresses some...

First Listening, p. 113

Subtopic 1: International Students in the U.S.

Subtopic 2: Benefits International Students bring

Subtopic 3: Criticism of International Students

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 114

Areas; Manag; Eng; Comp; Phys; Sc; Soc

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 115

1. More than 600,000 international students
2. India
3. Business and Management, Engineering, Math and Computer Science
4. sociology, psychology, and political science
5. New York
6. More available
7. about \$20 billion
8. science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
9. 0.07%
11. No

UNIT 4, Video, The Story of Hiram Bingham, Topic Preview, p. 118

2 had seven sons

4 taught Latin American history at university

5 received a doctorate degree

6 became an explorer

3 went to Harvard graduate school

1 was a freshman at Yale University

Second Viewing, p. 119

1. striking; handsome
2. word; nature
3. break
4. history
5. US; Latin American

UNIT 5, Chapter 13, The Role of Government in the Economy, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 123

1. capitalism; ownership
2. enterprise; intervention
3. attitude
4. polluting; comply
5. spill; disaster
6. violating
7. competitive; fixing
8. stability; expenditure

9. inflation

10. gridlock

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 125

1. c. varied in degree
2. b. Cent govt = strong – P. Jefferson opposed
3. Tariffs, excise taxes, currency, income tax
4. In early 20th C govt expanded its role = govt. cont. of bus. >
5. Welfare and employment programs; Social Security

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C, p. 125

1 Let me begin today by saying...

5 So, these three methods—taxation...

2 An important reason that the government...

3 Another reason the government...

4 The last reason for the government's...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 126

1. a

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 128

→; ↑; ↓; BUT; Expend; condtns; indus; “

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 129

1. Songs, poems, books, and inventions.
2. Freedom to produce, buy, sell goods and labor without government intervention.
3. National defense, laws to protect ownership and use of private property, and things private businesses could or would not produce, such as roads and schools.
4. Greater
5. The government protects the environment through regulations of businesses.
6. People may be too young, too old, or too ill.
7. Competition is a good thing.
8. To avoid financial crisis (by preventing banks from taking big risks with others' money).
9. Taxation, expenditure, and controlling the interest rate.
10. The government raises the interest rate.

UNIT 5, Chapter 14, Government by Constitution, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 133

1. principles; branches
2. legislation
3. executes; originate
4. enforced
5. jurisdiction
6. override; veto
7. impeach; resigned
8. constitutionality
9. narrowly
10. nominates

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 134

1. J review: the power of a court to invalidate, or overturn, any law that the court believes to be unconstitutional.
2. JR not explicitly in Constitution, but the power of JR was established in *Marbury vs. Madison* case in 1803.
3. Britain.
4. Less frequently than the U.S. for cultural and historical reasons.

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C, p. 135

1. All of them.
2. None

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise D, p. 135

3 In addition to separation of powers...

5 You might wonder what check...

1 To start, the Constitution provides...

4 First, let's consider how...

2 Knowing the three branches...

First Listening, Exercise A, p. 136

1. a

First Listening, Exercise B, p. 136

Subtopic 1: Branches of Constitution

Subtopic 2: Separation of Powers

Subtopic 3: Checks and Balances

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 137

Jud; SC; oppty; ✓; ?ed; abt; sep; apprvd

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 138

1. U.S. Constitution is the oldest written constitution in continuous use in the world.
2. legislative, executive, judicial
3. Executive branch executes and enforces laws.
4. the president
5. Checks and balances gives each branch a way to check or limit the power of the other two branches, so that no single branch could abuse its power.
6. The president may refuse to sign, or veto, a law enacted by Congress if they feel this new law is wrong.
7. A veto usually puts an end to a new law forever, because it is difficult for Congress to override a presidential veto.
8. The legislative branch can investigate suspected illegal or unconstitutional activities of the executive branch, and has the power to impeach, or charge, the person.
9. President Nixon might have been impeached but he resigned before the House of Representatives was able to vote on it. A president who is impeached can be tried in the Senate and removed from office.
10. The Senate must confirm or approve candidates the president nominates to federal courts.

UNIT 5, Chapter 15, Common Law and the Jury System, Vocabulary Preview, Exercise A, p. 142

1. innocent; guilty
2. civil; code
3. sentence
4. precedent
5. verdict; damages
6. testimony; witnesses
7. prosecutes
8. testify; prove
9. proof; convicted
10. involuntary
11. plea; prosecutor

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise B, p. 144

1. 4 criteria to be a US juror
 - a. a citizen
 - b. ≥ 18
 - c. reside in jud. distr 1 yr
 - d. adequate Eng
2. Ineligible for jury duty
 - a. peop w/ serious ment/phys cond
 - b. felony record
 - c. military
 - d. police/firefighters
 - e. pub officials
 - f. peop w/ hardship/inconvenience
3. Peop excluded as unable to decide fairly
 - a. know s/o in case
 - b. know s/t abt case
 - c. have strong prejudice
 - d. lawyers have reason to excl

Notetaking Preparation, Exercise C, p. 144

3 Although different from many ...

1 To start out today, let me say that ...

5 I don't want to leave you with...

2 Now that you've had a chance...

4 Now I'd like to discuss two other...

First Listening, p. 145

Subtopic 1: Different from other countries

Subtopic 2: The Jury System

Subtopic 3: Settling Disputes

Third Listening, Exercise A, p. 146

Rt; citz; bet; def; \$; vs.; not; ++

Accuracy Check, Exercise A, p. 147

1. Innocent until proven guilty.
2. The system in Great Britain.
3. Six to twelve
4. The jury
5. Civil
6. Criminal

7. Judge sees trial is conducted according to the law (such as by excluding irrelevant remarks and unsuitable evidence).
8. Jury decides whether they believe the testimony and if the evidence presented appears true and reasonable.
9. About 80%
10. Because there are so many civil and criminal cases, plea-bargains save time and money.

UNIT 5, Video, Demon Fish, Vocabulary

Preview, Exercise B, p. 151

1. political penalty
2. within a span of; halt
3. familiar with
4. abstract threat
5. stamp out
6. Time and time again; hold politicians accountable for
7. a natural transition

Second Viewing, p. 151

1. Washington
2. attack; fall
3. movie
4. president; nothing
5. punish; safe