

**LISTENING MATERIAL
BAHASA INGGRIS 1
MINI-DIALOGUE (1-7)
HEINNEMANN**

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Mini – Dialogue

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First Meeting
Key Words and Key Words Synonyms

Exercise A

In each of the sentences below, two key words are underlined. Write a restatement for each sentence. Use key word synonyms for the underlined keywords.

Example :

I will make a cake for supper

I will **bake** a cake for **dinner**. _____

1. The laboratory is closed this evening.

2. Students always enjoy this course.

3. I misplaced the snapshots of Denmark.

4. We mailed the box to Laurie.

5. Harvey was hurt in the crash.

6. The carpet in this room is dirty.

7. Gary completed his test early.

8. I didn't really understand the lecture.

9. The teacher of this course requires a lot of work.

10. Rick has been sick a lot lately.

Exercise B

Listen to the spoken sentences. Circle the letter of the answer choice that is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard.

Example :

A) Jane is at the library studying for the test.

B) Jane thinks the library is a good place to study.

C) Jane took the exam in the library.

D) We should go to the library to find Jane.

1. (A) I didn't have time to eat.

B) I needed some dinner.

C) I couldn't eat all of my dinner.

- D) Please let me eat the rest of my dinner.
2. (A) We attempted the ascent.
 B) We tried to solve the crime.
 C) The climb was easy to us.
 D) We tried to climb over the wall.
3. (A) Clarence just got some gifts that are cheap.
 B) Clarence gave Judy a costly present.
 C) Judy's gift for Clarence was expensive.
 D) Judy doesn't like expensive presents.
4. (A) Jim knows a talented painter.
 B) Jim gave his painting to the gallery.
 C) Jim is a gifted artist.
 D) Jim has many paintings.
5. (A) She moved her purse.
 B) She needed some change.
 C) I paid her for the purse.
 D) The money is in her bag.

Second Meeting Idioms

Exercise A

A literal definition and an idiomatic meaning are given for each expression. Circle the letter of the phrase listed below that is the idiomatic meaning of the expression.

Example :

to hit the nail on the head (A) to pound the nail on its top

(B) **to be right about something**

1. to look on the bright side
 (A) to see the side that is bright or lit by the sun
 (B) to be optimistic
2. on the side
 (A) in addition to a main thing
 (B) beside or next to
3. on the whole
 (A) on the top of the entire things

- (B) in most ways
4. can of worms
(A) a container full of bugs
(B) a complex problem
5. to get off the ground
(A) to make a successful beginning
(B) to leave the earth
6. ball on fire
(A) person with great energy
(B) globe of flames
7. to be short
(A) not to have enough
(B) not to be tall
8. to be tied up
(A) to be busy
(B) to be secured with a rope
9. to blow the whistle
(A) to breathe heavily into a whistle until it makes a loud sound
(B) to tell secret information about
10. to pull someone's leg
(A) to grab someone's leg
(B) to tease someone

Exercise B

Listen carefully to each dialogue and the corresponding question. Circle the letter that best answers the question you heard.

Example :

- (A) She is having trouble holding on to Janet.
(B) Janet is holding a meeting this week.

A) She has been unable to contact Janet.

B) Janet is getting four weeks vacation.

1. (A) He stopped to buy this in the afternoon.
(B) She thinks he will visit her today.
(C) She will stop waiting for him.
(D) He is hoping to stop before the end of the day.
2. (A) They can't make anything to take to the dinner.
(B) They are afraid of going to the dinner.
(C) They might not be able to go to the dinner tonight.
(D) They fear they will be late to tonight's dinner.
3. (A) They were unable to do what they had planned because it started raining.
(B) They slipped and fell through the ice when it started to melt in the rain.
(C) They planned to take their ski trip in spite of the rain.
(D) They weren't through skiing when it started to rain.
4. (A) He scratched his eye on the necklace.
(B) It hurt his eyes to look at the diamond necklace.
(C) He didn't like to look at the diamond necklace.
(D) That diamond necklace really attracted his attention.
5. (A) She doesn't take care of her new bike.
(B) It doesn't bother her if you borrow her new bike.
(C) She doesn't really like her new bike very much.
(D) Her new bike doesn't need much maintenance.
6. (A) Write this information down.
(B) Forget this information.

- C) Not give anyone else this information.
 - D) Give this information to him.
7. (A) The house needs to be put in order.
- B) He needs to straighten the structure of the house.
 - C) The house really stands straight up.
 - D) He wants to move out of the house.
8. (A) She and Bob never look at each other.
- B) She and Bob never agree with one another.
 - C) Neither she nor Bob sees very well.
 - D) She and Bob haven't been together for a long time.
9. (A) He came for her at her house and took her to the hospital.
- B) He carried her from her house to the hospital.
 - C) He drove to the hospital in his truck.
 - D) He chose her to work with him at the hospital.
10. (A) Marsha is learning how to male ropes where she works.
- B) Marsha is learning what to do at her new job.
 - C) Marsha feels uncomfortable where she works.
 - D) All of Marsha's work is tied up.

Third Meeting
Words with Many Meanings

Exercise A

Listen to the sentences containing the key words given. Then circle the letter of the word or phrase that has the same meaning as the key word you heard in the sentence.

Example :

clear

(A) **cloudless**

(B) obvious

C) approve

D) intelligible

1. band
 - (A) stripe
 - (B) orchestra
 - (C) gather
 - (D) assembly
2. park
 - (A) garden
 - (B) playground
 - (C) leave in a place
 - (D) boulevard
3. following
 - (A) audience
 - (B) according to
 - (C) after
 - (D) admirers
4. major
 - (A) field of study
 - (B) important
 - (C) officer
 - (D) urgent
5. copy
 - (A) imitate
 - (B) replica
 - (C) forge
 - (D) manuscript
6. class
 - (A) category
 - (B) course
 - (C) elegance
 - (D) school group
7. see
 - (A) meet
 - (B) understand
 - (C) perceive
 - (D) inspect
8. course
 - (A) route
 - (B) sequence
 - (C) flow
 - (D) class
9. plain
 - (A) modest
 - (B) obvious
 - (C) prairie
 - (D) unattractive
10. trip
 - (A) expedition
 - (B) stumble
 - (C) activate
 - (D) blunder

Exercise B

Read the four answer choices in each question set. Listen to each sentence on the tape. Circle the letter of the sentence that is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard on the tape.

Example :

- (A) Please check this for me.
- (B) May I please have money in exchange for this check.
- (C) I will put a check next to each incorrect answer.
- (D) I will not be able to pay with cash.**

1.
 - (A) He found a lovely source of water at the bottom of the hill.
 - (B) He hurt his foot this spring while running down the hill.
 - (C) It has been a beautiful spring for him.
 - (D) He accidentally uncovered a beautiful spring with his foot.

2.
 - (A) Clara wears as much make up as possible to work every day.
 - (B) It will not be possible for Clara to come to work today.
 - (C) Clara will make it upstairs to work as soon as she can.
 - (D) Clara wants to do the work she missed right away.

3.
 - (A) Andrew wasn't sure what to call you.
 - (B) You didn't answer when Andrew telephoned last night.
 - (C) Andrew visited you last night but you weren't home.
 - (D) The man you met last night is called Andrew.

4.
 - (A) This restaurant is for people with money.
 - (B) This restaurant is beautifully decorated.
 - (C) They serve very rich food at this restaurant.
 - (D) The owners of this restaurant are rich.

5.
 - (A) John is associated with me on this project.
 - (B) It is difficult for me to associate with John.
 - (C) My colleague has been working with John.
 - (D) John's project is related to mine.

- (C) She doesn't like the motion here.
 - (D) She'll soon hear about her promotion.
10. (A) Bill gets by at the store.
- (B) Bill got a good buy at the store.
 - (C) We filled the safe by the door.
 - (D) Bill bid us farewell at the entrance.

Fifth Meeting Exclamation

Exercise A1

Listen to the sentence pairs. At the end of each sentence, write a period (.) if it makes a statement, a question mark (?) if it asks a question, and an exclamation point (!) if it is an exclamation.

Example :

- (A) What do you mean (?)
 - (B) What do you mean (!)
1. (A) Has this been difficult ()
(B) Has this been difficult ()
 2. (A) I can't believe he's a thief ()
(B) I can't believe he's a thief ()
 3. (A) What are you doing that for ()
(B) What are you doing that for ()
 4. (A) I'm tired ()
(B) I'm tired ()
 5. (A) Doesn't this poetry inspire you ()
(B) Doesn't this poetry inspire you ()

Exercise A2

Listen to each sentence. At the end of each sentence, write a period (.) if it makes a statement, a question mark (?) if it asks a question, and an exclamation point (!) if it is an exclamation.

Example :

We need a new tire (!)

1. Have you ever seen this many people before ()
2. Rita could be in France by now ()
3. Hasn't the seminar been good ()
4. What could he want ()

5. She likes raw fish ()

Exercise B

Listen carefully to each dialogue and the corresponding question. Circle the letter that best answers the question you hear

Example :

- (A) She looks very tired.
- (B) She needs to change the tire.
- (C) She's looking for a tire.
- (D) How can she be tired ?

1. (A) What day is this ?
(B) This has been quite a day.
(C) What do you want to do today ?
(D) How are you today ?
2. (A) I'd like to take a vacation.
F) Have you had a good vacation ?
(C) This has been a wonderful vacation.
(D) When shall we take our vacation ?
3. (A) She'll have to wait to see him.
(B) He won't be able to wait until she arrives.
(C) He's very excited about seeing her.
(D) He'll wait for her at the airport.
4. (A) The basketball coach certainly is tall.
(B) Did the basketball coach call ?
(C) How tall is the basketball coach ?
(D) The basketball coach finally called.
5. (A) Who built this house ?
(B) Is this house well-built ?
(C) When was this house built ?
(D) This house certainly is well-constructed.

Sixth Meeting Question Intonations

Exercise A

Listen to each spoken sentence. Write the letter of the correct restatement for each sentence that you hear.

Example :

- (A) Is the dog sleeping next to the fire ? (A)
(B) I think the dog sleeping next to the fire. ()

1. (A) Was the accident a terrible tragedy ? ()
(B) The accident was a terrible tragedy. ()
2. (A) Is Greg's boss a compassionate man ? ()
(B) I believe that Greg's boss a compassionate man. ()
3. (A) Is Nancy a teacher like her mother ? ()
(B) I think Nancy is a teacher like her mother. ()
4. (A) Is this the best season of the year ? ()
(B) I think this is the best season of the year. ()
5. (A) Is Mary coming at around 8:00 ? ()
(B) I'm quite sure Mary is coming at around 8:00. ()
6. (A) Are you the man I saw at the bus station ? ()
(B) I think you are the man I saw at the bus station. ()
7. (A) Is he the one who showed us the factory ? ()
(B) I believe he is the one who showed us the factory. ()
8. (A) Does your typewriter need a new ribbon ? ()
(B) I think your typewriter needs a new ribbon. ()
9. (A) Are you going to finish this project on time ? ()
(B) I believe you are going to finish this project on time ()
10. (A) Does Willie live with his mother ? ()
(B) I am quite sure that Willie live with his mother ()

Exercise B

Listen carefully to each dialogue and the corresponding question. Circle the letter that best answers the question you hear.

Example :

- (A) Someone else delivered the package.
(B) She recognizes the man.
(C) She wants to know if the man received the package.
(D) She would like the man to deliver the package.

1. (A) If Glen borrowed the woman's books.
(B) What books he need for the course.
(C) If Glen lent the woman his books.
(D) If the woman is going to borrow his notes.
2. (A) Peter doesn't like classical music.
(B) Peter is enjoying his music class.
(C) She isn't sure whether or not Peter likes classical music.
(D) She doesn't like Peter very much.
3. (A) If Boston is still quite far away.
(B) How long it took to drive to Boston.
(C) Whether or not it will take three hours to get to Boston.
(D) If the three of them can drive to Boston together.
4. (A) Won't you be starting you new job next week ?
(B) You're going ti took for a job again, aren't you ?
(C) What are you going to do at your new job ?
(D) How long have you been working at your new job ?
5. (A) What the doctor said about Carolyn's niece.
(B) Who took Carolyn's niece to the doctor.
(C) If the doctor is talking to Carolyn's niece.

- (D) If someone took Carolyn's niece to the doctor.

Seventh Meeting Negatives

Exercise A

Change the following words to negatives by writing the appropriate negative prefix.

Example :
il legal

1. _____ like
2. _____ value
3. _____ loyal
4. _____ pure
5. _____ frequent
6. _____ honest
7. _____ reverent
8. _____ legitimate
9. _____ perfect
10. _____ observant
11. _____ motivated
12. _____ contaminate
13. _____ tolerant
14. _____ decided
15. _____ obey
16. _____ realistic
17. _____ human
18. _____ patient
19. _____ judge
20. _____ sense

Exercise B

Listen carefully to each dialogue and the corresponding question. Circle the letter that best answers the question you hear.

Example :

- (A) Carl said he would improve his grade.
- (B) Carl had a great job.
- (C) Carl's grade wasn't very good.
- (D) Carl wasn't unhappy about his grade.**

1.
 - (A) Visit from his parents are rare.
 - (B) He visits his parents often.
 - (C) His parents live near here.
 - (D) He doesn't see his parents very often.
2.
 - (A) Nothing is surprising.
 - (C) This news is surprising.
 - (C) She is surprised by these views.
 - (D) Why is the news is so surprising ?
3.
 - (A) We don't really like losing the game.
 - (B) We aren't likely to win the game.
 - (C) We will probably win the game.
 - (D) This is a game that we don't like.
4.
 - (A) She didn't think Andres was feeling well.
 - (B) Andrew isn't very well thought of.
 - (C) She doesn't understand why Andrew isn't feeling very well
 - (D) She thought Andrew was feeling much better.
5.
 - (A) The results of the experiment were incorrectly analyzed.
 - (B) The scientist accurately interpreted the results of his experiment.
 - (C) The scientist hasn't has time to analyze the results of his experiment.
 - (D) The scientist needs to re-analyze the results of his experiment.