

 Exercise 7. Listening. (Chart 9-4)



Listen to each request. Choose the expected response (a. or b.). In relaxed speech, the **you** in **would you** may sound like “ju” or “juh.”

Example: You will hear: This room is stuffy. Would you mind if I opened the door?

You will choose: ☒ a. No, of course not. b. Yes.

1. a. Yes. b. Not at all. I'd be glad to.
2. a. Yes. b. No, that would be fine.
3. a. Yes. b. No, I'd be happy to.
4. a. Sure. b. Yes.
5. a. Yes. b. No problem.

 Exercise 17. Listening. (Chart 9-6)



Complete the sentences with **must**, **must not**, or **don't have to** using the information you hear. Finish the first situation before moving on to the second.

SITUATION 1: Class registration

1. New students _____ register in person.
2. Returning students _____ register in person.
3. New students _____ forget their ID.

SITUATION 2: Class changes and tuition

4. All students _____ make class changes in person.
5. Students _____ pay their tuition at the time of registration.
6. Students _____ pay their tuition late.

 Exercise 24. Listening. (Charts 9-5 → 9-7)



Listen to each sentence and choose the answer (a. or b.) that has the same meaning. In some cases both answers are correct.

Example: You will hear: During the test, do not look at your neighbor's paper.

You will choose: a. You don't have to look at you neighbor's paper.
☒ b. You must not look at your neighbor's paper.

1. a. You don't have to lock the door.
b. You must not lock the door.
2. a. You must show proof of citizenship.
b. You have to show proof of citizenship.
3. a. You ought to arrive early.
b. You should arrive early.
4. a. To enter the boarding area, passengers should have boarding passes.
b. To enter the boarding area, passengers must have boarding passes.

 Exercise 26. Listening. (Chart 9-8)



Listen to each situation and choose the best advice (a. or b.). In some cases, both answers are correct.

Example: You will hear: Your report had spelling errors because you didn't run a spellcheck.

You will choose: (a.) I should have run a spellcheck.
b. I shouldn't have run a spellcheck.

1. a. She should have spent more money.
b. She shouldn't have spent so much money.
2. a. I should have gone with them.
b. I shouldn't have stayed home.
3. a. He shouldn't have had so much coffee.
b. He should have had more coffee.
4. a. She shouldn't have been dishonest.
b. She should have been more honest.

 Exercise 9. Listening. (Charts 10-1 and 10-2)



Listen to the conversation and write the verbs you hear.

SITUATION: Tom and his young son Billy hear a noise on the roof.

TOM: I wonder what that noise is.

BILLY: It _____ a bird.
1

TOM: It _____ a bird. It's running across the roof. Birds _____
2 3
across roofs.

BILLY: Well, some birds do. It _____ a big bird that's running fast.
4

TOM: No, I think it _____ some kind of animal. It _____ a
5 6
mouse.

BILLY: It sounds much bigger than a mouse. It _____ a dragon!
7

TOM: Son, it _____ a dragon. We don't have any dragons around here.
8
They exist only in storybooks.

BILLY: It _____ a little dragon that you don't
9
know about.

TOM: Well, I suppose it _____ some kind
10
of lizard.

BILLY: _____ look.
11

TOM: That's a good idea.

BILLY: Guess what, Dad. It _____ a rat!
12





Exercise 21. Listening. (Chapter 9 and Charts 10-1 → 10-4)



The spoken forms of some modals are often reduced. For example, *may have gone* may sound like “may-uv gone” or “may-uh gone.” Listen for the spoken forms of modals and write the non-reduced forms of the words you hear.

Example: You will hear: You shouldn't have done that.

You will write: You shouldn't have done that.

What's wrong? Your parents look upset.

1. We _____ them.
2. We _____ them.
3. You _____ them.
4. You _____ to find out.
5. Maybe you _____ out so late.
6. You _____ a good excuse for being late.
7. You _____ them what you planned to do.
8. You _____ your behavior would cause problems.



Exercise 31. Listening. (Chart 10-6)



In spoken English, *can* is typically unstressed and pronounced /kən/. *Can't* is unstressed and is usually pronounced /kənt/ although the “t” is often not heard. Listen to the sentences and write the words you hear.*

1. The secretary _____ help you.
2. My mother _____ speak English.
3. My friend _____ meet you at the airport.
4. Mr. Smith _____ answer your question.
5. We _____ come to the meeting.
6. _____ you come? **
7. You _____ take that course.
8. I _____ cook.
9. I _____ drive a stick-shift car.
10. Our son _____ count to ten.



Exercise 44. Listening. (Chapters 9 and 10)



CD 1
Track 53

Listen to each situation and choose the statement (a. or b.) you would most likely say. In some cases, both answers may be possible.

Example: You will hear: It's almost 5:00. Peter's mom will be home soon. She told him to clean his room today, but it's still a mess. She's going to be really mad.

You will choose: a. He might clean it up right away.
b. He'd better clean it up right away.

1. a. He should have come.
b. He must have come.
2. a. I am supposed to go to the mall and shop.
b. I would rather lie in the sun and read a novel.
3. a. He may have gotten caught in traffic.
b. He ought to have called by now.
4. a. He's not going to be able to go to work for a few days.
b. He might not have to go to work today.
5. a. She could have been daydreaming.
b. She must have been daydreaming.