

STUDY SKILLS

Analysing rubrics

Always read the rubric carefully before you do the listening task. It gives you information about the setting, the speaker(s) and the topic.


1 Read the rubric. Answer the questions.

You will hear part of a radio interview with a young director called Steve Anderson about a short film of his that will be shown at a film festival. For each question, choose the correct answer (A, B or C).


1 Where does the dialogue take place?

2 Who are the speakers?

3 What is the topic?

3  Now listen to the interview and answer the questions.

- 1 Steve knew he wanted to direct films
 - A from an early age.
 - B after a surprise visit.
 - C when he started film school.
- 2 Why does Steve call himself a beginner?
 - A He has only made one film.
 - B He hasn't finished film school.
 - C He hasn't made a full-length film.
- 3 Steve's short film
 - A has only one actor in it.
 - B takes place during a race.
 - C is a documentary about sport.
- 4 How does Steve feel about the interviewer's mistake?
 - A confused
 - B upset
 - C amused

4  Listen again. Which of the following sentences do the speakers use to: *express a lack of understanding? ask for clarification? clarify their point?*

Expressing a lack of understanding

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm afraid I don't (quite) understand what you mean.• I'm not quite sure I know what you mean. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• I'm afraid I don't follow you.• Sorry, I don't get your point. |
|---|---|

Asking for clarification

- Could you say that again, please?
- What do you mean by ...?
- Could you give me an example?


Clarifying

- Let me explain.
- In other words, ...
- To put it differently, ...

Intonation in follow-up questions

Follow-up questions are questions we use to express our interest or surprise. We form them using the auxiliary or modal verb in the statement and the correct personal pronoun. If there is no auxiliary or modal verb, we use *do*. Falling intonation can show interest. Rising intonation shows surprise.

7 Read the theory. Complete the follow-up questions.

 Listen and repeat. Which express: *interest?*
surprise?

- 1 A: My mum bought me a new video camera!
B:
- 2 A: That actor can make himself cry!
B:
- 3 A: You really should see this new comedy!
B:
- 4 A: Spielberg is directing a new film!
B: