

Homework: Unit 7: Lesson 2

Listening

Unit 7

GETTING DOWN TO WORK



Lead-in activity

1. Two words sound like one when the previous word ends in a consonant sound and the next one begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u).
e.g. **speak about** sounds like one word '**speakabout**'.

Read the following phrases aloud. Each one should sound like one word.

- a. write it up b. a lot of essays c. there's an idea d. an important area e. talk about it
2. Letters with a sound such as **p, b, t, f** and **k** are usually omitted if they are at the end of one word and the beginning of the next one.
e.g. **Jake Parsons** sounds like **Ja(-)e Parsons**. When the 'k' sound is omitted, the words become easier to say.

Pronounce the following words:

- a. different people
b. speak fast
c. student facilities
d. take photographs
e. describe charts

Focus on Joined-up speech

You will have noticed that it is often difficult to understand individual words when listening – even if they are known vocabulary. This is partly because of the **speed of speech** of the native English speaker, but it is also because they use linking and omitting sounds which aids fluency. It is important, therefore, to understand these particular rules of pronunciation in order to improve your listening.

Task 1

Here is an extract from this unit's **Main Listening**. However, the words are all joined together in each sentence. Separate them and highlight the key words only. Remember that it is **NOT** necessary to understand every word you hear.

Lecturer: Right. I'd like you to take out the handouts that I gave you in the last seminar. I hope that you've all had time to look at them. You'll be referring to them a lot over the next few months.
The sentence has been started for you. Now complete the exercise.

Right. I'd like _____

Glossary

omitted: not included

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Even though the questions in the listening are always answered in the same order as they are numbered in your test, sometimes you will find that the answer may be given before you hear the key word. This can cause confusion and therefore you should concentrate on the general meaning of each sentence as well as listening for the key words.

Task 2 { Track 031 } Audio

Write **no more than THREE** words and/or a number for each answer.

Research Notes: Motivation in the Workplace

Maslow's Hierarchal Needs

Level One Physiological Needs

- water, (1) _____, healthy body

Level Two (2) _____

- housing, legal system

Level Three Love and Belonging

- humans need to bond and interact because they are (3) _____.
- psychological disorders – lack of bonding

Level Four Self-respect and Respect from Others

- employees with status and respect tend to be (4) _____.

Level Five Self-actualisation

- realising potential
- examples of achievements: setting up a business, studying for a degree, (5) _____ in sports competitions

Task 3 { Track 032 } Audio

Write **ONE** word only for each answer.

1. The female student thinks that Maslow's theories are a bit _____.
2. The two factors she mentions are categorised as _____ and motivation.
3. Herzburg suggests that working long hours with very little in return can _____ the employee.
4. He differs from Maslow in the way that he omits the more fundamental needs as he believes that since the beginning of the twentieth century living standards have _____.
5. He concludes that, in order to succeed, it is vital that we are able to work closely with others and that we should have a certain amount of _____ over our working environment.

Focus on Pronouns in word substitution

You will notice that in many cases pronouns such as 'it', 'them', 'that', 'those', 'this' and 'they' often substitute for NOUNS or NOUN PHRASES in order to avoid repetition. E.g. "Stress in the workplace has become more commonplace over the last few decades. This is mainly due to the increase in the efficiency of communication through mediums such as the internet and the mobile phone." The word 'This' substitutes the noun phrase 'The commonness of stress in the workplace'.

Word substitution is a natural part of most languages and will most likely be familiar to you. However, when you are listening, it may be difficult to decide what the pronoun is referring to, and it (the pronoun) is generally unstressed so you may miss it while you are listening. In some cases, the word may even be completely omitted – if the meaning is obvious.

Unit 7

Main Listening

Task 4 { Track 033 } Audio

You will hear a lecturer discussing how to approach the planning of a dissertation with a class of students.

4A Write no more than **THREE** words and/or a number for each answer.

Dissertation Tutorial Notes

Basic Information	Booklist	Learning Support	Draft Targets
stages	at least (2) _____ books	- tutorial about (4) _____ - advice	compile bibliography
necessary criteria	first four (3) _____ compulsory	group discussion during the (5) _____	to be submitted (6) _____
page of (1) _____	brainstorm ideas		

4B Write no more than **TWO** words for each answer. { Track 034 } Audio

Alternative Resources

Alternative Resources	online materials have to be (7) _____	library archives	- interviews (8) _____ must be included
Dissertation Targets	hand-in date, probably at end (9) _____	length 18,000 - 20,000 words	
Specific Suggestions	look at similar (10) _____	use computers in the (11) _____	contact the main office for (12) _____ information

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13. Which electronic equipment does he **NOT** mention?
Select **ONE** answer-option (a, b, c, d or e) only.

- a. mobile phone
- b. iPad
- c. tablet PC
- d. hi-fi equipment
- e. television

Post-listening Activity

Read through this unit again carefully and decide if the statements below are **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

1. If the first word ends in a vowel, the next word will be pronounced separately.
2. The sound of letters such as **p**, **k** and **t** are typically not heard when they come before a word beginning with another strong sound.
3. Understanding pronunciation does not help you improve your listening skills.
4. Sometimes we do not understand words in the listening even though they are known vocabulary.
5. When you are listening, the information for each answer always comes in numerical order.
6. The answer you are listening for always comes after the key word in the test.
7. Both understanding the overall meaning and the picking out of key words are important in listening.
8. Pronouns are used instead of nouns to make the meaning clearer.
9. You will only find word substitution in a few languages.
10. Nouns tend to be pronounced more clearly than pronouns.

	TRUE	FALSE
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		