Homework - Unit 9 - Lesson 1

Listening

Exercise 2.12 Table filling Audio

Questions 1–10

You will hear a conversation about a survey of student drinking habits. From the information you hear, complete the table showing the results of the survey. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND A NUMBER for each answer. The recording is played once only.

Drinks		
Bitter	White wine	Vodka
Lager	Red wine	Whisky
Gin and tonic	Cola	Orange juice
Pubs		
The Blue Anchor	The Rutland	Dirty Dick's
The Temperance	Molly O'Holly's	The Ship Inn
The Dove	Smiddy Bar	The 56

Student category	Most popular drink	Favourite pub
Example: Male, Arts	*Bitter*	*The Rutland*
Male, Science	1. _____	2. _____
Female, Arts	3. _____	4. _____
Female, Science	5. _____	6. _____
Male postgraduate	7. _____	8. _____
Female postgraduate	9. _____	10. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 2.13 · Table-filling

Audio

Questions 1–4

Complete the table with the information from a financial news report. Write A NUMBER for each answer. The recording is played once only.

MEGACORP: STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE: December to February			
	December	January	February
Number of shares traded (millions)	3.6	2. _____	10.2
Average price of shares (dollars)	1. _____	3. _____	4. _____

Exercise 2.14 · Table-filling

Audio

Questions 1–9

Based on the information in the conversation you hear, complete the table below. Write ONE WORD OR A NUMBER for each answer. The recording is played once only.

Artist	Title of painting	Year painted	City
Pistashio	"Afternoon Tea"	1897	1. _____
Van Boch	2. "_____"	1997	3. _____
Whistleton	4. "_____"	5. _____	Berlin
Rowland	"Post Office"	6. _____	7. _____
Pincher	8. "_____"	9. _____	Washington

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 2.15 · Table-filling

Audio

Questions 1–10

You will hear a conversation at a railway ticket counter. Based on the information you hear, fill in the table below. Write as many words as needed for each answer. The recording is played once only.

Ticket type	Notes
Standard Single	Buy on day of travel
1. _____	2. _____ 3. _____
Super 4. _____ Single	5. _____ if you book 6. _____
Astra Return	7. _____ if you book 8. _____
Roamer	Use 9. _____ for a period of 10. _____

Exercise 2.16 · Table-filling

Audio

Questions 1–8

You will hear a conversation between two teachers. Complete the table. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer. The recording is played once only.

Class	Name	Strengths	Weaknesses
2b	Brian Jones	reading, listening	1. _____
4c	2. _____ Robinson	3. _____, _____	listening comprehension
4. _____	Jemima Wragg	vocabulary	5. _____
6. _____	John Sunn	100% attendance, 7. _____	8. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 2.17 - Table filling

Audio

Questions 1–5

Based on the talk you hear, complete the table. Write ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. The recording is played once only.

Slovenia	
Countries on the eastern border	Hungary, Croatia
Surface area of the country	1. _____ square miles
Population of the entire nation	about 2. _____
Major industries	software development, textiles, and 3. _____
Declared independence	4. _____ (month, year)
Joined European Union	5. _____ (month, year)

Exercise 2.18 - Table filling

Audio

Questions 1–7

Based on the talk you hear, complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer. The recording is played once only.

The British Library	
Commenced operation	1st July 1973
Four main constituent parts	the Library of the British Museum Patent Office Library 1. _____ the British Library Document Supply Centre
The British Museum founded in (year)	2. _____
The British Library receives a copy of many	books journals and magazines 3. _____ maps printed 4. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Famous users of the 5. _____	Vladimir Lenin, Karl Marx, Charles Dickens, George Bernard Shaw, and Virginia Woolf
The British Library Document Supply Centre has almost 5 million	6. _____
The British Library's website	7. www._____

Exercise 2.19 Table filling

Audio

Questions 1–8

You will hear part of a short biography of Woody Allen. Complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. The recording is played once only.

Woody Allen	
Real name	Allen Stewart Konigsberg
Date of birth	1. _____, 1935
Place of birth (city)	2. _____
Allen's two favourite childhood hobbies	3. _____
	4. _____
Before becoming a stand-up comedian, he made money by	5. _____ to newspaper writers
Allen wrote films and also wrote	successful 6. _____
Three of Allen's successful comedy films	"Sleeper"
	7. "_____"
	"Love and Death"
His 1977 film, "Annie Hall", won	8. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 2.20 Table-filling Audio

Questions 1–9

Listen to a conversation between a guest and a hotel receptionist. Complete the table below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND A NUMBER for each answer. The recording is played once only.

SPLENDOUR HOTEL GUEST NOTES	
Guest's name	John Smith
Type of room required	1. _____ and 2. _____
Breakfast preferred	3. _____
The guest would like to do three sports	tennis, squash, and 4. _____
Guest is arriving at the hotel (time)	5. _____
Guest is leaving the hotel	6. _____ (day), 7. _____ (time)
The guest would like the following extra facilities	8. _____ 9. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Reading 1

HURRICANES

A

Intense or violent depressions are known to most of us as hurricanes, though they have different names depending on the area over which they form. In the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific, the familiar term is used; however, in the Western Pacific, these weather systems are more commonly referred to as typhoons, and in the Indian Ocean they are given yet another name – cyclones. But by whatever name they are known, all hurricanes essentially begin life the same way; as strong clusters of thunderstorms. These thunderstorms sometimes make their way out to sea, and when they drift over warm ocean waters they can start to pick up intensity at a remarkable rate.

B

The warm air from the storm cluster combines with the warm air at the ocean's surface and starts to rise. This creates low pressure at the surface. Trade winds blowing in opposite directions then cause the storm cluster to start spinning and the rising warm air causes pressure to decrease at higher altitudes. The air rises faster and faster to fill this low pressure, in turn, drawing more warm air off the ocean surface and sucking cooler, drier air downwards. As the storm travels over the ocean it starts to pick up more warm, moist air, and wind speeds accelerate as more and more air is being sucked into the low pressure centre. A fully-formed storm can take anything from several hours to a few days to form and is comprised of an eye of calm wind and low pressure at the centre, surrounded by a spinning vortex of high winds and intense rainstorms.

C

The Saffir-Simpson scale is used to categorise hurricanes, especially in the Americas and increasingly throughout the rest of the world. Category 1 storms are the weakest, registering wind speeds of 74-95mph. These systems are unlikely to cause serious damage or widespread flooding, producing a storm surge of just 1.2 to 1.5 metres above normal. Category 2 storms have slightly more serious implications. Wind speeds can range from 96 to 110mph, strong enough to cause slight damage to roofs, as well as compromising the integrity of weaker trees and building structures. The storm surge produced is about 1.8 to 2.4 metres, which is still not enough to cause any major flooding.

D

Category 3 hurricanes are much more problematic and produce wind speeds (111 to 130mph) capable of causing more serious damage to building structures in general and localised severe flooding, with a storm surge of 2.7 to 3.7 metres. Category 4 systems are extremely dangerous and pose a serious threat to human life. Wind speeds of 131 to 151mph destroy whole roofs and cause major structural damage to entire buildings. A storm surge of 4 to 5.5 metres increases the likelihood of more widespread flooding, too.

E



The largest storms Category 5, can bring devastation and pose an immediate threat to human life where they make landfall. Winds speeds upwards of 151mph have the capacity to raze entire buildings. A storm surge of 5.5 metres or more is typically produced and not only is there localised flooding in the immediate vicinity of the location where the hurricane makes landfall, there is also widespread, serious flooding further inland.

F

Hurricane Danny is a Category 1 storm which made landfall near Lake Charles, Louisiana in 1985. As it tracked across the Atlantic towards America, the system appeared to pose little threat until it suddenly intensified into a tropical storm and then a hurricane in the space of 24 hours on the 14th of August that year. Danny's wind speeds were not significant enough to pose a serious threat when the storm made landfall and it quickly weakened into a tropical depression again. The real danger posed by systems of this kind is the potential for heavy rainfall; Danny dropped three inches over Louisiana in the space of a few hours. The other major risk factor is the threat of tornadoes spouting. Danny produced 14 tornadoes, a record for any hurricane at that time, which were responsible for several fatalities and caused over $100 million worth of damage.

G

Hurricane Andrew is a Category 5 storm at the other end of the scale which struck the Florida coast on August 24th, 1992. Unlike Danny and most hurricanes, this storm system was directly responsible for causing widespread damage. It was the intensity of the winds rather than the volume of rainfall, flooding or offshoot tornadoes which wreaked the most havoc. Peak wind speeds of 165mph flattened outbuildings and prefabricated houses, and levelled entire neighbourhoods across Miami. 25% of the trees in the Florida Everglades were knocked down in the storm and upwards of $26 billion dollars of damage was caused, making it the second-costliest hurricane in U.S. history.

H

Every intense depression brings its own unique set of challenges. Hurricane Katrina, which made landfall in Louisiana in the summer of 2005, was the costliest and one of the deadliest storms in American history, yet it was only a Category 3 event when it struck New Orleans. Katrina illustrates that it is not just the intensity of the storm which determines its capacity for destruction, but also other factors such as the preparedness of the people in its path and the geographic features of the land (height above sea level etc.).

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 1-4

Complete the table below.
Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

Category:	1	2	3	4	5
Wind Strength	speeds of up to 95mph	speeds range from 96 to 110mph	111 to 130mph wind speeds	wind speeds of 131 to 151mph	wind speeds in excess of 151mph
Potential Consequences	only minor **1** _____ likely and probability of widespread flooding very low	slight roof damage and potential to threaten stability of weak trees and building structures	may cause slightly more serious structural damage to buildings, isolated cases of serious **3** _____ also likely	entire roofs may be destroyed and buildings may be subject to major structural damage, higher probability of widespread flooding	flooding in coastal areas and **4** _____, entire building structures may be compromised
Effect on Sea Level	likely to rise up to 1.5m higher than normal	a surge of between 1.8 and 2.4m is **2** _____	storm surge of 2.7 to 3.7m	surge of 4 to 5.5m	surge in excess of 5.5m

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK INFORMATION: LOCATING INFORMATION

This task requires you to scan the text to find specific information in a paragraph.

You must:

(i) read a text divided into labelled paragraphs.
(ii) read statements which focus on details contained within a paragraph.
(iii) find which paragraph contains the information in each statement.

Questions 5-13

Sample Reading Passage 7 has eight paragraphs, ***A-H****.*
Which paragraph contains the following information.

5. factors other than the actual strength of the hurricane play a part in determining its destructive capacity _____

6. the majority of hurricane systems are not the direct cause of the destruction they bring _____

7. a storm that grew in strength in a very short space of time _____

8. there is no global convention for how to measure or categorise hurricanes _____

9. hurricanes are relatively tame at their centre, which is encircled by spiralling winds _____

10. intense storm systems are called different names dependent on where they occur _____

11. a storm that caused damage disproportionate to its intensity _____

12. a storm which was directly responsible for widespread destruction _____

13. winds that blow a regular course have a role to play in the formation of hurricanes _____

Remember:

- Some paragraphs may contain the answers to more than one question; others may contain no answers.
- The answers may be found in one sentence or phrase in the right paragraph or you may need to read more than one sentence.

Method:

(i) Look at the title or subtitle and decide what the text is about.
(ii) Read the text very quickly to get a general idea of what it is about (read for gist).
(iii) Read the first question carefully and find the part of the text which contains the same information as the question by searching the text for key words (scanning) or concepts (skimming).
(iv) Check that the paragraph you chose as the answer has exactly the same information as the statement in the question.

LIVEWORKSHEETS