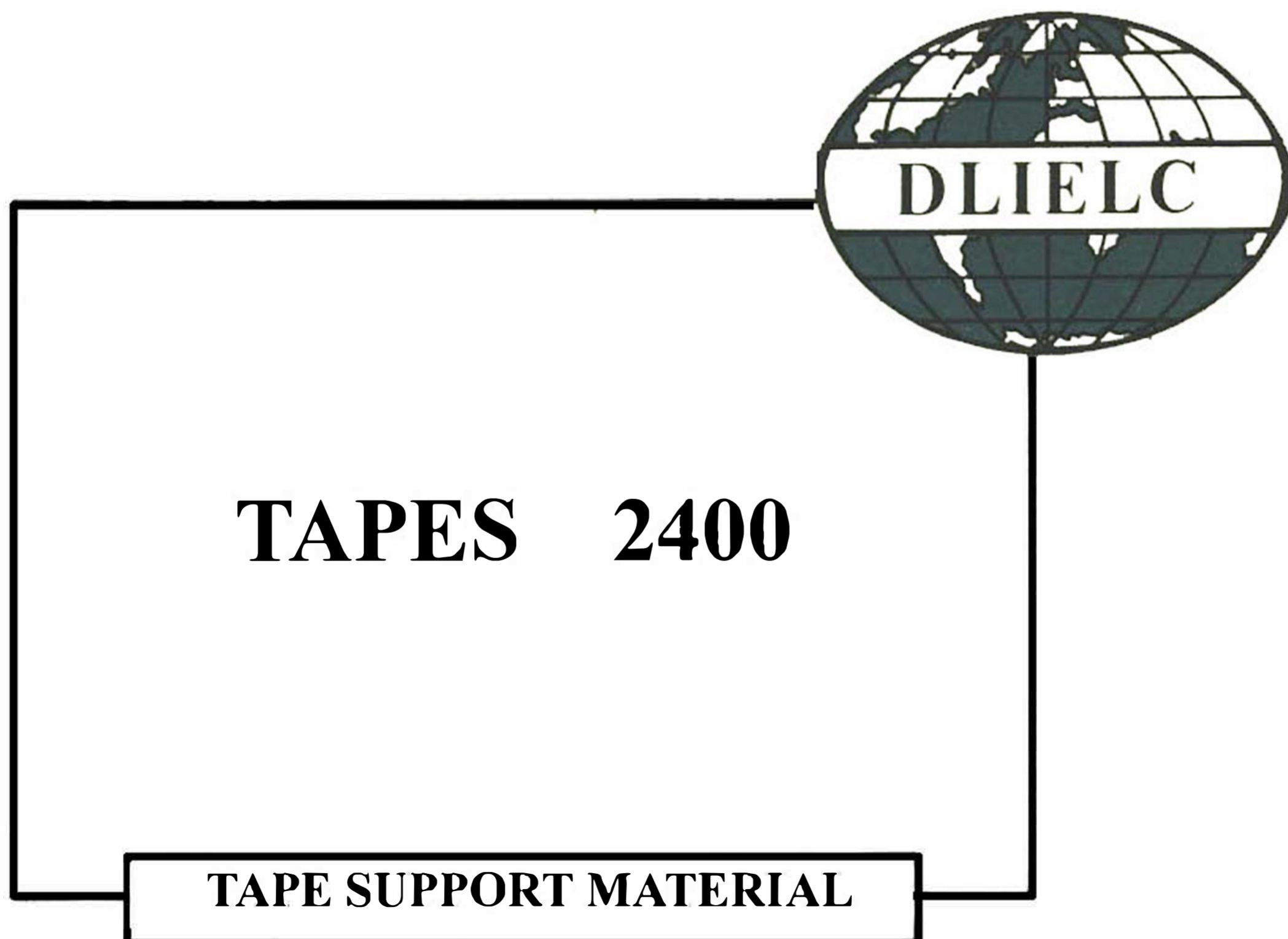




Defense Language Institute
English Language Center
Lackland Air Force Base, Texas

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE



PREFACE

This Tape Support Material Booklet accompanies Tapes 2401C ~ 2410C, to be used with Volume 2400 of the American Language Course (ALC). This tape support material provides for active student participation in the language laboratory.

The ALC materials consist of the Pre-Elementary Phase; the Elementary Phase; the Intermediate Phase; the Advanced Phase; and the Specialized Phase, in which students concentrate on the technical vocabulary of one of several military specialties such as flying, ordnance, electronics, etc. Each volume of the American Language Course is accompanied by similarly numbered pre-recorded tapes which provide aural-oral and written exercises coordinated with the contents of the volume. Special student texts and workbooks, instructor texts, tests, and other materials have also been prepared for use with these volumes.

The American Language Course is designed for an intensive language training program to provide students who do not understand and speak English with sufficient skill in English to enable them to pursue technical or professional training in various schools sponsored by the Department of Defense of the United States of America.

The American Language Course is published by the Defense Language Institute, English Language Center. This publication is for use by schools of the Defense Language Institute as part of the Defense Language Program. It is also for use by schools under technical control of the Defense Language Institute.

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Reporting of errors, omissions, and recommendations for improving this publication by the individual user is encouraged. Letters should be submitted to: Commandant, Defense Language Institute, English Language Center, ATTN: LEAC, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236. Questions on objectives, presentations, exercises, instructional guidelines, etc., should be sent to the same address. Copies of DLIELC Form 100, to be used for these purposes, are enclosed in each box of texts shipped from DLIELC.

NOTES TO THE STUDENT

This booklet contains Tape Support Material for Volume 2400, Tapes 2401C–2410C. To do these language laboratory exercises, you will need to bring a pen or pencil and this booklet to the lab. As you listen to the tape, you will mark the correct answers, write words or sentences, and practice various activities. The answers will be given on the tape so that you can check your work. You will be able to see whether or not you know the material well.

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TAPE SUPPORT MATERIAL, TAPE 2401C

Figure 1

1. a. We don't use the same pattern in my language.
b. Yes, they are very different from each other.
c. They differ in structure or word order.
2. a. in the morning
b. in the messhall
c. with a knife and fork
3. a. by practicing
b. My friends can.
c. The teacher did.
4. a. over the Rocky Mountains
b. Yes, my head was worse.
c. No, I think it was east.
5. a. in a couple of weeks
b. at the Denver airport
c. because we have to
6. a. The best way is by studying.
b. Yes, I've learned many new words.
c. I think it's farther from here.
7. a. because the more you do it, the easier it becomes
b. when you don't understand it, although you know every word
c. Yes, you do need more practice.

Number correct: 7

Figure 2

1. a. When will you come?
b. How long will you be here?
c. Where are you going?
2. a. What was his neighbor?
b. What was he doing?
c. Was his name "Charles"?
3. a. Where were the currents?
b. Did they finish?
c. Which mountains were they?
4. a. How many weeks did Bill stay?
b. Where will Bill go?
c. When did Bill come?
5. a. Where is John Smith from?
b. How is the weather there?
c. Why does he like the mountains?
6. a. Is it a different structure or a different word order?
b. What is difficult to learn in English?
c. It's easier to think in a different pattern, isn't it?
7. a. Which sentence do you like?
b. How does it look to you?
c. Is pronunciation the hardest?

Number correct: 7

Figure 3

TO

1. (slow) want to - - - - They want to come.
(fast) want to - - - - They want to come.
2. (slow) going to - - - - I'm going to go.
(fast) going to - - - - I'm going to go.
3. (slow) ought to - - - - I ought to go.
(fast) ought to - - - - I ought to go.
4. (slow) got to - - - - We've got to help.
(fast) got to - - - - We 've got to help.
(very fast) got to - - - - We've got to help.

YOU

1. (slow) Did you - - - - Did you hear me?
(fast) Did you - - - - Did you hear me?
2. (slow) Won't you - - - - Won't you go?
(fast) Won't you - - - - Won't you go?
3. (slow) Don't you - - - - Don't you eat?
(fast) Don't you - - - - Don't you eat?
4. (slow) Shouldn't you - - - - Shouldn't you sleep?
(fast) Shouldn't you - - - - Shouldn't you sleep?
5. (slow) Aren't you - - - - Aren't you helping?
(fast) Aren't you - - - - Aren't you helping?
6. (slow) What're you - - - - What're you doing?
(fast) What're you - - - - What're you doing?

Figure 3—Continued

HE, HIM, HER, THEM

1. (slow) Will he - - - - Will he go?
(fast) Will he - - - - Will he go?
2. (slow) told him - - - - I told him.
(fast) told him - - - - I told him.
3. (slow) asked her - - - - We asked her.
(fast) asked her - - - - We asked her.
4. (slow) helped them - - - - You helped them.
(fast) helped them - - - - You helped them.

HAVE

1. (slow) must have - - - - He must have come.
(fast) must have - - - - He must have come.
(very fast) must have - - - - He must have come.
2. (slow) should have - - - - I should have gone.
(fast) should have - - - - I should have gone.
(very fast) should have - - - - I should have gone.
3. (slow) could have - - - - They could have helped.
(fast) could have - - - - They could have helped.
(very fast) could have - - - - They could have helped.
4. (slow) might have - - - - She might have slept.
(fast) might have - - - - She might have slept.
(very fast) might have - - - - She might have slept.
5. (slow) would have - - - - We would have eaten if you had wanted.
(fast) We'd have - - - - We'd have eaten if you wanted.
(very fast) We'd have - - - - We'd have eaten if you'd wanted.

Figure 4

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. a. They won't let you go.
b. They want to let you go. | 5. a. You ought to calm down.
b. You've got to come down. |
| 2. a. Did you eat them?
b. Aren't you eating? | 6. a. He would have marked it.
b. He had a market. |
| 3. a. He must have trained her.
b. He missed a train there. | 7. a. They've got to know how
it's done there.
b. They've got an old house
down there. |
| 4. a. I could have dressed.
b. I cut a dress. | |

Number correct: 7

Figure 5

1. a. I'll go if he has lunch at noon.
b. If I go, he'll have lunch at noon.
2. a. Because the ride was bumpy, there were air currents.
b. Because there were air currents, the ride was bumpy.
3. a. We left when the dinner was over.
b. The dinner was over when we left.
4. a. You can see where I put it.
b. I'll put it where you can see it.
5. a. After I studied, I finished.
b. I studied after I finished.

Number correct: 5

Figure 6

- T F 1. They were going from west to east.
- T F 2. The ride was not very smooth.
- T F 3. The chaplain was tense and nervous.
- T F 4. He was not smiling now.
- T F 5. The chaplain told the passenger to relax.
- T F 6. The passenger was afraid.
- T F 7. The plane never landed.

Number correct: 7

Figure 7

The airplane was heading west over the Rocky Mountains. The ride was very bumpy because of the upward air currents. One of the passengers sitting near a chaplain seemed tense and nervous. He had been smiling but now he looked very serious. The chaplain thought it was his duty to calm the passenger, so he told him to relax. The passenger was very worried, however. He said he felt terribly frightened. But the plane soon landed and the passenger could relax again.

(1. R, 2. T, 3. R, 4. T, 5. T, 6. T, 7. F)

EVALUATION EXERCISE FOR TAPE 2401C

Circle a, b, or c for the word or phrase that should be in the blank space in each item.

1. When a person is very worried, he is usually _____.
 - a. smiling
 - b. serious
 - c. calm

2. Languages _____ in word order and structure.
 - a. different
 - b. difficult
 - c. differ

3. When you are going from the south to the north, you are heading _____.
 - a. west
 - b. north
 - c. northwest

4. A person who is "tense" is _____.
 - a. relaxed
 - b. present
 - c. nervous

5. John: "_____ do you eat?"
Jane: "I eat in the morning."
 - a. Where
 - b. When
 - c. What

6. Mary: "_____ did Bill finish?"
Tom: "At five."
 - a. Where
 - b. When
 - c. How

7. The passenger was frightened _____ the ride was bumpy.
 - a. because
 - b. however
 - c. so

8. Sam: "_____ does it look?"
James: "Like a puzzle!"
- a. What
 - b. Why
 - c. How
9. The upward currents _____.
- a. were heading west
 - b. made the mountains bumpy
 - c. were over the mountains
10. You need to _____ because the more you do it, the easier it becomes.
- a. worry
 - b. practice
 - c. be difficult

TAPE SUPPORT MATERIAL, TAPE 2402C

Figure 1

maintain - - - - maintain a questioning attitude
 jot down - - - - jot down the explanations
 pick out - - - - pick out the main thoughts
 locate - - - - locate key words
 underline - - - - underline the important facts
 organize - - - - organize your thoughts
 abbreviations - - - - use abbreviations
 distractions - - - - avoid distractions
 determination - - - - have determination

Figure 2

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1. | a. wonderful feeling | 4. | a. attentive |
| | b. be prepared | | b. read |
| | c. go to class | | c. listen |
| 2. | a. much in newspapers | 5. | a. find the better |
| | b. material written | | b. know the material |
| | c. material explains | | c. do practical work |
| 3. | a. organize | | |
| | b. show | | |
| | c. points | | |

Number correct: 5

Figure 3

1. a. Believe everything I say.
b. It's important to take notes.
c. Pay attention to the lecture.
2. a. Listen to the speaker.
b. Look at the speaker.
c. Write what the speaker says.
3. a. You don't listen passively enough.
b. "Passive listening" means "to react."
c. It is essential for you to react.
4. a. You should make your notes brief.
b. You can miss important points.
c. Some important points are brief.
5. a. Underline each main point.
b. Support the main points first.
c. Use a simple outline.
6. a. It helps to ask questions.
b. It helps to listen to questions.
c. You can't hear if you ask questions.

Number correct: 6

Figure 4

1. a. So you won't need a definite goal or aim.
b. So spend a lot of time with your books.
c. But you shouldn't take pencil and paper to class.
2. a. You might learn a fixed number of words each day.
b. Because you must recognize major points and important facts.
c. Because of this, try to express your thoughts before class.
3. a. One is, be alert; the other, be brief.
b. We learn best by doing, don't we?
c. Therefore, to study effectively, you need to react.
4. a. So ask yourself what the meanings are.
b. And this determination will lead to success.
c. Because complex machines need trained operators.

Number correct: 4

Figure 5

1. **When must you study the lesson in your book?**

2. **What three ways will the instructor use to emphasize the main points?**

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. **As the instructor talks, you should take notes by jotting down key points and what else?**

4. **When should you re-write anything which is not clear?**

5. **After class why should you read your notes and clarify them?**

Number correct: 7

NOTES:

EVALUATION EXERCISES FOR TAPE 2402C

A. Circle the letter, a, b, or c, of the word that should go in the blank space.

1. I **must** _____ you to take notes. (persuade)
 - a. clarify
 - b. react
 - c. convince
2. You should _____ on what he is saying. (focus)
 - a. concentrate
 - b. listen
 - c. attentive
3. _____ listening is not enough. (not active)
 - a. Organize
 - b. Underline
 - c. Passive
4. We have to _____ the key words and phrases. (find)
 - a. express
 - b. locate
 - c. alert
5. To be successful, you'll need a lot of _____. (will)
 - a. abbreviations
 - b. distractions
 - c. determination
6. Your notes should be _____. (short)
 - a. avoid
 - b. prepared
 - c. brief

B. Write the missing word in each blank space.

Before you go to _____ you must study the lesson in your _____ and be prepared. In class the instructor will emphasize the _____ points of the lesson, either _____ repeating, by writing on the _____, or by changing his voice. Most of the time he will try _____ clarify material in the book that may have been _____ to understand. As he talks, you should take _____, jotting down key _____ and trying to organize the information in some way. Later, after class, you should _____ your notes and re-write anything which is not _____, so that you will understand everything later when you are _____ for a test.

TAPE SUPPORT MATERIAL, TAPE 2403C

Figure 1

RULES OF THE ROAD

DO

1. gradually - - - - accelerate gradually
2. steady - - - - maintain a steady speed
3. gentle - - - - make gentle turns
4. smoothly - - - - operate the car smoothly

DON'T

5. jerking - - - - start with a jerking movement
6. slam - - - - slam on the brakes
7. abrupt - - - - turn in an abrupt manner
8. exceed - - - - exceed the speed limit

Figure 2

	<u>A SAFE DRIVER</u> <u>A GOOD OPERATOR</u>	<u>AN UNSAFE DRIVER</u> <u>A POOR OPERATOR</u>
1.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>
2.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>
3.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>
4.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>
5.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>
6.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>
7.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>
8.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>
9.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>
10.	a. <u> </u> <u> </u>	b. <u> </u> <u> </u>

Figure 3

1. a. He maintained a steady speed.
b. He made an abrupt turn.
c. He slammed on the brakes.

2. a. She applied gentle pressure to the brakes.
b. She gradually accelerated to the desired speed.
c. She selected the proper lane and stayed in it.

3. a. It made a sudden stop.
b. It shifted from side to side.
c. The driver started suddenly.

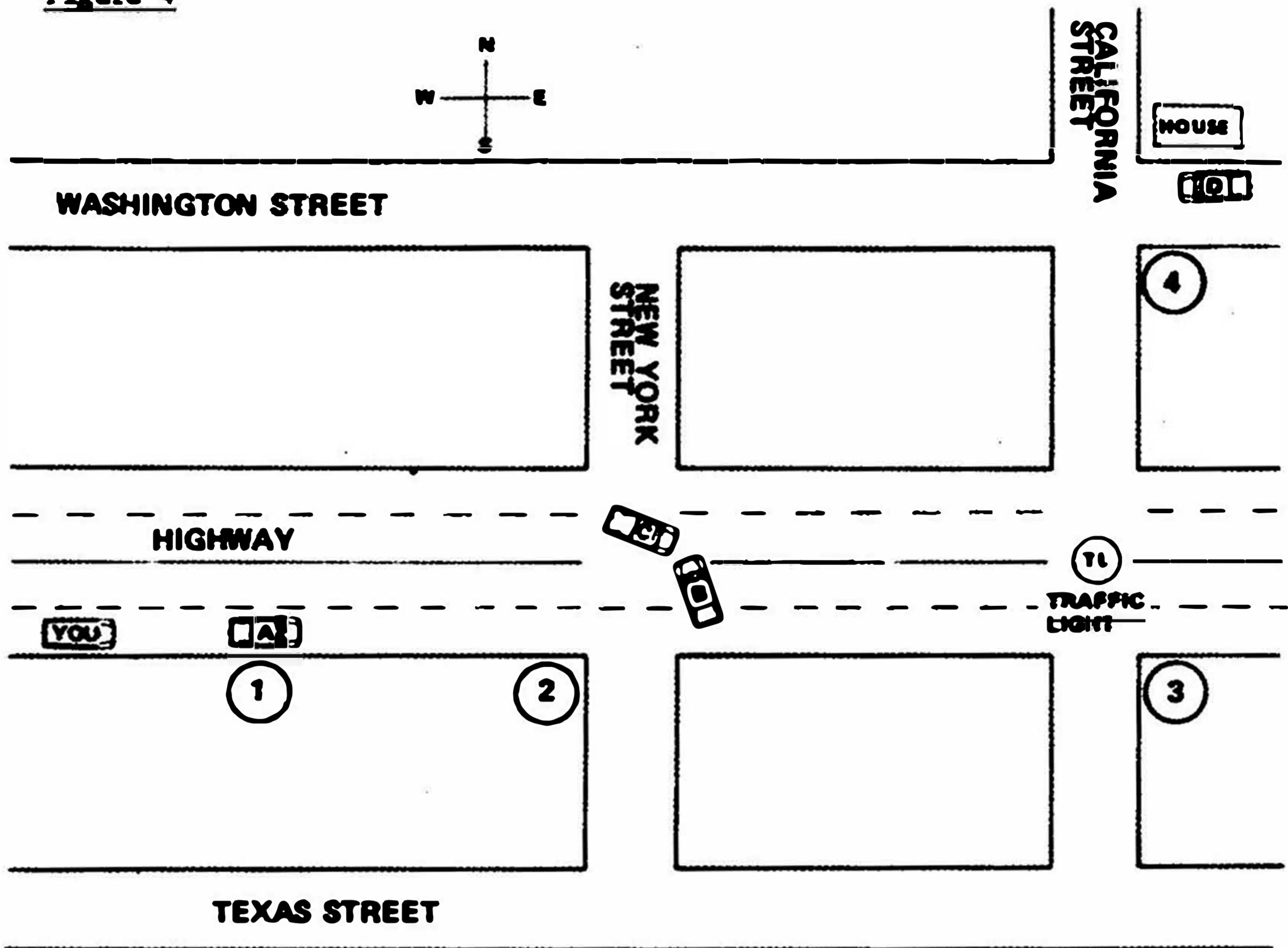
4. a. He is probably an efficient operator.
b. He will handle it with skill and ease.
c. He will likely be tense and nervous.

5. a. She's an unsafe driver, a poor operator.
b. She's an instructor demonstrating the proper way.
c. She's learning to handle a machine efficiently or capably.

Number correct:

5

Figure 4



1. a. Exceed the speed limit.
b. Change lanes to pass.
c. Turn slowly to the right.
2. a. Make a smooth turn to your right.
b. Maintain a steady speed straight ahead.
c. Shift to the left lane and continue.
3. a. Gradually accelerate to the desired speed.
b. Apply gentle pressure to the brakes.
c. Make a gentle turn to the left.
4. a. Gradually increase the pressure on the brakes.
b. Start the car moving slowly.
c. Slam on the brakes quickly.

Number correct: 4

Figure 5

1.	T	F
2.	T	F
3.	T	F
4.	T	F
5.	T	F
6.	T	F
7.	T	F

Number correct: 7

EVALUATION EXERCISES FOR TAPE 2403C

A. Match the words in column I with their synonyms in column II. Write the letters in the blank spaces. The first one has been done for you.

I	II
1. relaxed <u> b </u>	a. probably
2. notice _____	b. at ease
3. tight _____	c. capable
4. sharply _____	d. abruptly
5. efficient _____	e. constant
6. gradually _____	f. observe
7. likely _____	g. erratic
8. irregular _____	h. tense
9. steady _____	i. slowly

B. Write the missing word in the blank space. The first letter of each word has already been written for you.

1. Don't slam on the brakes; apply g_____ pressure instead.
2. Don't cut back and forth from lane to l_____; select the proper lane and stay in it.
3. Don't e_____ the speed limit; instead you should maintain a steady speed.
4. When you start moving, you should gradually a_____ to the desired speed.
5. Don't make abrupt turns; instead you should t_____ gradually and smoothly.
6. If you don't have a f_____ for the controls, you will likely be tense and nervous.
7. The instructor shows or d_____ the proper way to drive a car.
8. You may find ice on the w_____ in the winter; you should remove it so you can see clearly.
9. A bad driver starts the car with a sudden j_____ movement.

TAPE SUPPORT MATERIAL, TAPE 2404C

Figure 1

1. PRESsure - - - - air pressure
 2. inVISible - - - - invisible gas
 3. compRESSED - - - - air is compressed
 4. CURrents - - - - the ocean currents
 5. SURface - - - - the surface of the earth
 6. variAtion - - - - a temperature variation
 7. abSORB - - - - the tires absorb shock
 8. Rivets - - - - drive rivets
-

Figure 2

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | e. _____ |
| b. _____ | f. _____ |
| c. _____ | g. _____ |
| d. _____ | h. _____ |

Number correct: 8

Figure 3

1. Air is an invisible gas.
2. A tire absorbs shock.
3. They know the behavior of ocean currents.
4. The density is greater at the surface of the earth.
5. The gas is compressed by the machine.
6. Air is used to drive rivets.
7. The air pressure is greater near the earth.
8. The continuous motion of the atmosphere is caused by temperature variation.

Number correct: 8

Figure 4

1. If something is invisible, you cannot see it.

You _____.

2. When something is compressed, it is squeezed together.

It is _____.

3. The air in the tire absorbs the shock; the tire acts as a cushion.

It acts as a _____ to _____ the shock.

4. Rivets are used to hold or fasten two pieces of metal together.

By _____.

5. A temperature variation is a change in the temperature.

The _____ does.

6. The ocean currents are the movements of the water in the ocean.

We call them _____.

7. The surface of the earth is the part of the earth next to the atmosphere.

It is next to the _____.

8. Air pressure in a ball is the force of the air as it pushes or presses against the inside surface of a ball.

It is called _____.

Number correct: 8

Figure 5

1. supPORT - - - - air can support an airplane

2. flows - - - - the air flows

3. shape - - - - takes the shape

4. dust - - - - dust particles in the air

5. extENDS - - - - the air extends upward

6. DENsity - - - - air has density

7. exERT - - - - air can exert pressure

8. diffERENTIAL - - - - a pressure differential

9. Atmosphere - - - - throughout the atmosphere

Number correct: 9

Figure 6

1. a. atmosphere
b. ocean
c. pressure
2. a. several thousand pounds
b. an airplane in flight
c. a cushion of air
3. a. flow
b. exert
c. extend
4. a. a cushion
b. the atmosphere
c. the container
5. a. particles
b. density
c. pressure
6. a. of pressure
b. from a gas
c. upward
7. a. pressure
b. density
c. altitude
8. a. shape
b. pressure
c. dust
9. a. exerted by it
b. throughout the atmosphere
c. differential between places

Number correct: 9

EVALUATION EXERCISE FOR TAPE 2404C

Circle the letter, a, b, or c, of the word or phrase which best completes each sentence below.

1. Pneumatic hammers are used to _____ rivets.
 - a. exert
 - b. absorb
 - c. drive
2. The gas was _____ by the machine.
 - a. compressed
 - b. flown
 - c. supported
3. Air doesn't have the same _____ throughout the atmosphere.
 - a. surface
 - b. variation
 - c. density
4. Sometimes a pressure differential _____ between two places.
 - a. exerts
 - b. exists
 - c. flows
5. A temperature _____ is a change in the temperature.
 - a. variation
 - b. pressure
 - c. cushion
6. The _____ is absorbed by the cushion of air.
 - a. tire
 - b. shock
 - c. pressure
7. The pressure is greater _____.
 - a. throughout the atmosphere
 - b. in a pressure differential
 - c. near the earth's surface.
8. If it's invisible, you _____.
 - a. can squeeze it
 - b. take its shape
 - c. cannot see it

9. The ocean currents are the _____ of the water in the ocean.
- a. pressures
 - b. movements
 - c. particles
10. The air _____ upward about six miles.
- a. extends
 - b. exerts
 - c. takes the shape
11. A truck tire can _____ a heavy weight.
- a. shock
 - b. support
 - c. compress
12. When there is a _____, the air flows from one place to another.
- a. container that's invisible
 - b. cushion of air
 - c. pressure differential

TAPE SUPPORT MATERIAL, TAPE 2405C

Figure 1

Let me explain how _____¹ electricity works. When you
_____² your hair, the comb _____³ extra electrons,
or a negative electrical _____⁴. When the comb touches a
positively charged _____⁵ rod, some of the excess
_____⁶ go to the glass rod. This is static _____⁷
The bad thing is that it is not _____⁸ to man because it is
not _____⁹.

Number correct: _____
9

Figure 2

1. a. comb your hair
b. excess electrons
c. static electricity
2. a. controlled electricity
b. the bad thing
c. static electricity
3. a. from the comb to your hair
b. from your hair to the comb
c. from the glass rod to the comb
4. a. acquire electrons
b. a positive charge
c. controlled electricity
5. a. how to comb your hair
b. what an electron is
c. how static electricity works

Number correct: _____
5

Figure 3

- _____ Chemical action occurs when two different kinds of metal are placed in an acid solution.
- _____ This chemical action occurs in all batteries.
- _____ We can produce a more controllable electric current through chemical action.
- _____ Therefore, if you connect the two pieces of metal with a conductor, the excess electrons from one metal move to the other.
- _____ Basically, one metal gains electrons.

Number correct: 5

Figure 4

- 1. T F
- 2. T F
- 3. T F
- 4. T F
- 5. T F

Number correct: 5

Figure 5

Batteries, _____, are _____ our greatest
source _____ electricity. Only generators
_____ supply _____ big city with
_____ electrical _____ for its needs. A
_____ uses _____ to _____ an
_____.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Number correct: 12

Figure 6

OUTLINE

I. Types of Magnets

- _____ A. an electromagnet
- _____ B. a bar magnet

II. Types of Electricity

- _____ A. static
- _____ B. controlled
 - _____ a. from mechanical energy (a generator)
 - _____ b. from chemical energy (a battery)

III. Types of Switches

- _____ A. knob
- _____ B. button
- _____ C. lever

Number correct: 8

EVALUATION EXERCISE FOR TAPE 2405C

Circle the letter, a, b, or c, of the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. _____ are our greatest source of electricity.
 - a. Magnets
 - b. Batteries
 - c. Generators

2. A generator uses magnets to _____ electricity.
 - a. produce
 - b. acquire
 - c. connect

3. Unlike poles _____ each other.
 - a. attract
 - b. repel
 - c. control

4. Chemical action occurs when you place two different kinds of metals _____.
 - a. in an acid solution
 - b. to connect a battery
 - c. between excess electrons

5. We talked about _____ kinds of electricity.
 - a. eight
 - b. three
 - c. four

6. To "acquire" excess electrons means to _____ them.
 - a. need
 - b. gain
 - c. charge

7. When you have excess electrons, you have _____.
 - a. a negative charge
 - b. static electricity
 - c. a positive charge

8. _____ becomes a magnet when the electricity is turned on.
- a. A glass rod
 - b. A battery
 - c. An electromagnet
9. You _____ a knob.
- a. connect
 - b. turn
 - c. trim
10. You push a _____.
- a. knob
 - b. button
 - c. lever

TAPE SUPPORT MATERIAL, TAPE 2406C

Figure 1



- 1. A B C D E
- 2. A B C D E
- 3. A B C D E
- 4. A B C D E
- 5. A B C D E
- 6. A B C D E
- 7. A B C D E

Number correct: 7

Figure 2

precautions - - - - exercise precautions
housekeeping - - - - good housekeeping
flammables - - - - never store flammables
allied - - - - closely allied with
saturated - - - - saturated with fuel.
dispose - - - - dispose of old parts
prevent - - - - prevent accidents

Figure 3

When you are working on any job, you should always try to
_____ accidents. Before you start, you should exercise all
₁
the _____ necessary. Clean up the work area first.
₂
_____ of old parts at once. Place waste and trash in suit-
₃
able containers. Closely _____ with good _____
₄ ₅
is fire prevention. Don't smoke in "No Smoking" areas. If your clothes
become _____ with fuel or oil, take them off as soon as
₆
possible. Never store _____ in open containers. All of
₇
these are rules you should follow on any job.

Number correct: _____
₇

Figure 4

Safety Chart	
Safe Conditions (prevent accidents)	Hazardous Conditions
x	a. cause fires b. cause falls c. cause bad cuts d. cause collisions e. cause explosions

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____

Number correct: 8

Figure 5

1. a. Don't let them catch on fire.
b. Don't let them collect in piles.
c. Don't dispose of them in open containers.
2. a. They were soaked with oil.
b. They were dirty with fuel.
c. They were stored with everything.
3. a. They had to take them off.
b. They were told to inflate them.
c. Their job was just to count tires.
4. a. Have it accumulated right now.
b. You ought to pick it up right away.
c. Throw it away immediately.
5. a. Never obey them.
b. Always obey them.
c. Always disobey them.
6. a. You should take us around the hangar.
b. You must keep off the firing range.
c. You should be careful near airplanes.
7. a. The injury was serious but he didn't die.
b. He died from the injury because of no helmet.
c. The injury prevented him from wearing a helmet.

Number correct: 7

Figure 6

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

- a. It's like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.
- b. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.
- c. If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.
- d. Money is a good servant but a bad master.
- e. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Number correct: 5

EVALUATION EXERCISE FOR TAPE 2406C

Choose a word or words from the list below to complete each sentence. You will use each word only one time.

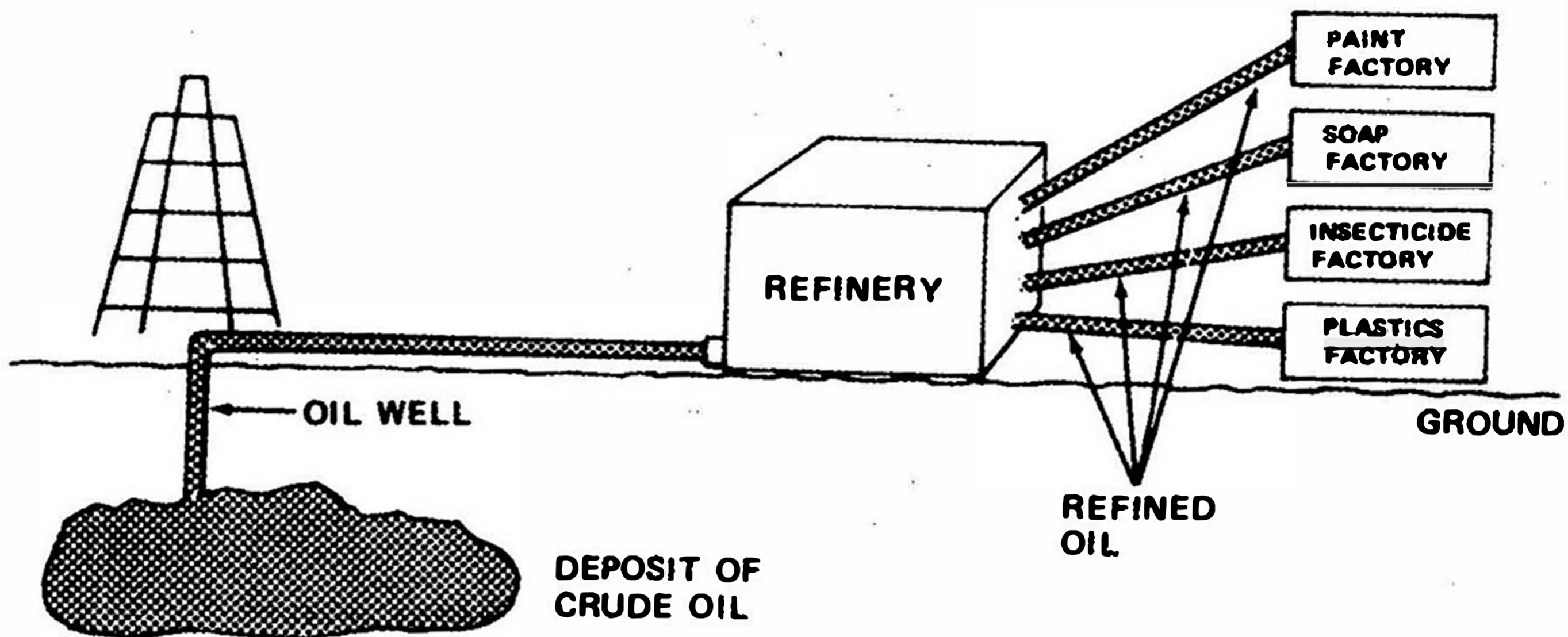
spilled
flammables
allied
accumulate

containers
cautious
exhaust
prevention

prevent
helmet
pound
saturated

1. He allowed the oily rags to _____ in open piles.
2. You should stay away from the _____ area of a jet engine.
3. If oil is _____, clean it up immediately.
4. His crash _____ protected his head in the accident.
5. If your clothes become _____ with fuel, remove them as soon as possible.
6. We must all work to _____ accidents.
7. Never store _____ in open _____.
8. Fire prevention is closely _____ with good housekeeping.
9. One has to be _____ around the flight line.
10. An ounce of _____ is worth a _____ of cure.

Figure 3



1. a. in the refinery
b. under the ground
c. in all parts of the world
2. a. It's made into products.
b. It goes to the factories.
c. It's pumped from the ground.
3. a. to the refinery
b. to the factories
c. under the ground
4. a. It's refined by heating.
b. It's made into soap.
c. It's drilled into the ground.
5. a. paint, soap, and plastics
b. to four different factories
c. from the deposit to the refinery
6. a. by mixing them
b. four factories do
c. only one factory

Number correct: _____

6

Figure 4

REFINING THE CRUDE

1. _____ What does crude oil do?
2. _____ Is it black, green, or blue?
3. a Is it old?
4. _____ Or "liquid gold"?

And when it's refined to a different kind,

5. _____ Can you use it to clean?
6. _____ Lubricate a machine?
7. _____ And where are its products sold?

Crude oil goes through the heat.
It's black, sometimes green, never sweet.
"Millions of years"—it's quite old,
This thing we call "liquid gold."
And when it's refined to a different kind,
You can use it to clean,
Lubricate a machine,
Buy its products in stores where they're sold.

Number correct: 7

Figure 5

Circle the three words you hear.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. work | others | together | successful |
| 2. complete | soon | must | begin |
| 3. beauty | person | heart | looking |
| 4. rocks | faults | speak | badly |
| 5. ask | work | solve | see |
| 6. mistake | anything | water | happened |
| 7. wind up | job | right | finish |

Number correct:

21

EVALUATION EXERCISES FOR TAPE 2407C

- A. Match the sentences in Part I with the sentences in Part II which mean the same thing. Write the letters in the blank spaces. The first one has been done for you as an example.

I

1. c Beauty is only skin deep.
2. It's water under the bridge.
3. People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.
4. We must wind it up right now.
5. The early bird gets the worm.
6. Don't ask me to work it out for you.
7. A journey of 100 miles begins with one step.

II

- a. If you work harder than others, you will be successful.
- b. If you want to ~~complete something~~, you must first begin it.
- c. Real beauty is deep inside a person; you can't know how a person is by just looking at him.
- d. If you have many faults yourself, don't speak badly of others.
- e. I can't solve it for you.
- f. It has already happened.
- g. It's time to finish it.

B. Circle the letter T if the statement is true. If it is false (not true), circle F.

in
ie

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| T | F | 1. Crude oil goes through a heating process in which all the products are brought together. |
| T | F | 2. Oil is used as a cleaning fluid. |
| T | F | 3. The search for this "liquid gold" began millions of years ago. |
| T | F | 4. Oil is used on metals to cause rust. |
| T | F | 5. Fuels and lubricants are major petroleum products. |
| T | F | 6. The crude oil is first refined and then pumped from the ground. |
| T | F | 7. Crude oil is located in pools or deposits under the ground. |
| T | F | 8. "Viscosity" means the thickness or thinness of fluid. |

TAPE SUPPORT MATERIAL, TAPE 2408C

Figure 1

1. The sun is the source of most of our light.
 - a. the sun
 - b. the source
 - c. our light
2. The sun's light is emitted into space.
 - a. the sun's light
 - b. emitted
 - c. into space
3. The match contains energy which was derived from the sun.
 - a. The match contains energy.
 - b. The energy is the source.
 - c. It's derived from the sun.
4. Artificial light can be produced either chemically or electrically.
 - a. artificial light can
 - b. Yes, it can be produced.
 - c. chemically or electrically
5. The different colors of the rainbow result from refraction of sunlight.
 - a. the different colors of the rainbow
 - b. refraction of sunlight
 - c. result from
6. The familiar rainbow is caused by the bending and scattering of light by raindrops.
 - a. the familiar rainbow
 - b. refraction of sunlight
 - c. is caused by
7. Each letter of the name Roy G. Biv represents a color.
 - a. Roy G. Biv
 - b. represents
 - c. a color

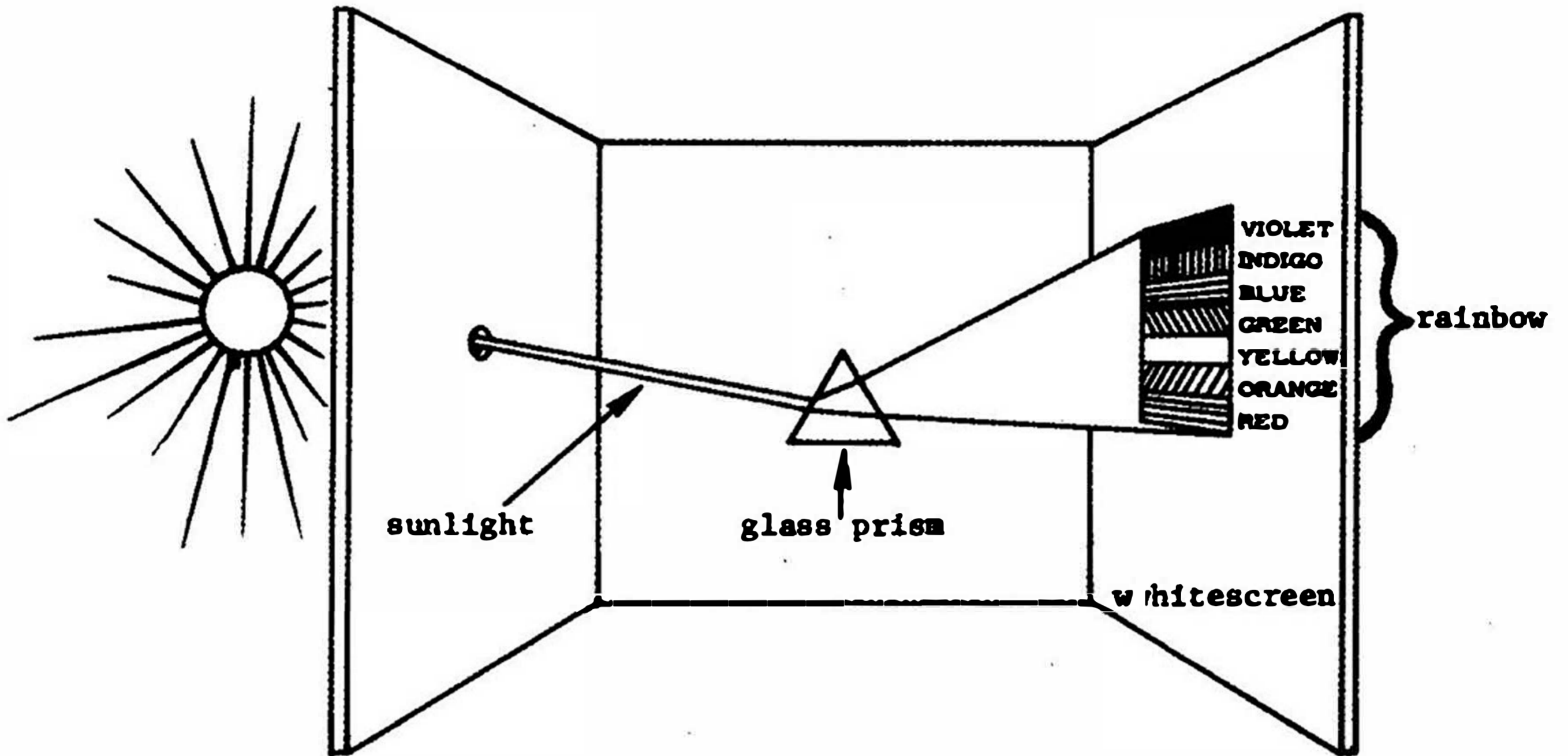
Number correct: 7

Figure 2

Light from the sun, stars is called natural light. We also have artificial, man-made light. This light can be produced chemically by striking, lighting a match. It can be produced chemically, electrically in electric lamps. The familiar light bulb used to light our homes contains a tungsten wire, filament. As electricity flows through it, heat, light is produced. A hot filament may be red in color and a hotter one might be white, yellow.

Number correct: 7

Figure 3



Isaac Newton's Experiment

1. a. color
b. light
c. hole
2. a. wall
b. screen
c. prism
3. a. sunlight
b. room
c. experiment
4. a. order
b. spread out
c. went through a hole
5. a. screen
b. band of colors
c. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet

Number correct: 5

Figure 4

1. a. No, a filament of tungsten is used in the light bulb.
b. No, the match and the lighter fluid contain energy.
c. No, light from the sun is called natural light.
2. a. No, it's 93,000,000 miles from the earth to the sun.
b. No, light travels to you after it is emitted from the sun.
c. No, the speed of light is 186,270 miles per second.
3. a. No, electric light is what we call light that is produced electrically.
b. No, the sun produces natural light.
c. No, when we strike a match, the light produced glows.
4. a. No, we only get a small amount of radiation from a light bulb.
b. No, the earth receives radiation from the sun.
c. No, electric light may be produced in electric lamps.
5. a. No, don't count them before they're hatched.
b. No, it's 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration.
c. No, if the blind lead the blind, both will fall into the ditch.

Number correct: _____

5

Figure 5

1. a. The car isn't functioning.
b. You barely avoided an accident.
c. Watch that car carefully.
2. a. It's not good, but let's continue.
b. I agree that it's O.K.
c. I suggest we verify it.
3. a. Only a lot of hard work will bring you success.
b. He has a good idea, but there's a catch in it.
c. You are not finished until you have the results.
4. a. If you want to succeed, you must work hard.
b. We have to manage with what we have.
c. We must always continue to do the best.
5. a. My watch isn't working.
b. I have lost my watch.
c. I must watch it carefully.

Number correct: _____

5

EVALUATION EXERCISES FOR TAPE 2408C

- A. Match each word (or phrase) in column I with the correct word (or phrase) in column II. Write the letters in the blank spaces. The first one has been done for you as an example.

I		II
1. man-made	<u>i</u>	a. sends out
2. manage	_____	b. wire
3. emits	_____	c. agree
4. filament	_____	d. stands for
5. go along with	_____	e. not working
6. result from	_____	f. source
7. refraction	_____	g. get by with
8. represents	_____	h. are caused by
9. comes from	_____	i. artificial
10. on the blink	_____	j. bending and scattering

- B. Using the words and phrases in Exercise A (above), write in the missing words.

1. The sun is our greatest _____ of light; most of our light _____ from the sun.
2. The sun _____ light in all directions; it _____ light out in every direction.
3. Light made by man is said to be _____ or _____.
4. As electricity flows through the tungsten _____ or _____, heat is produced.

5. The colors of the rainbow _____ from _____
of sunlight. This means that the different colors are
_____ by the _____ and _____
of sunlight.
6. Each letter of the Roy G. Biv _____ a color; that is,
each letter _____ for a color.
7. That light is on the _____; it's _____
working.
8. I'll _____ along with you; I _____ that
the light is O.K.
9. The light bulb is not too good, but we'll have to _____
by with what we have; we'll _____ somehow.

TAPE SUPPORT MATERIAL, TAPE 2409C

Figure 1

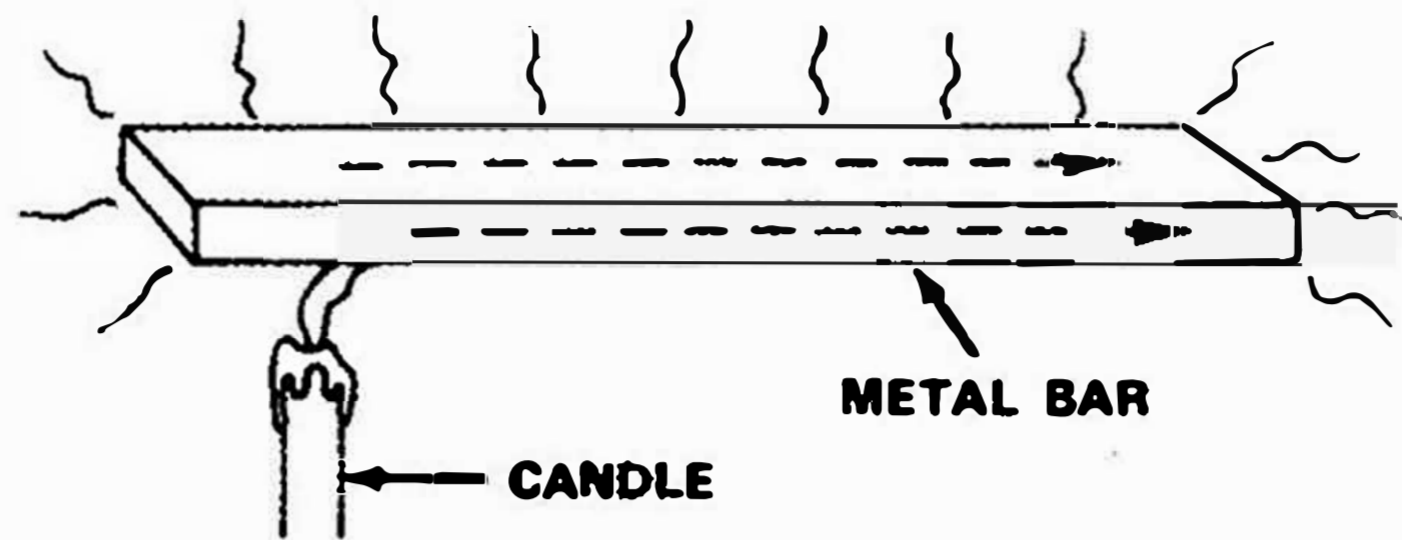
process - - - - explain the process of heating
radiation - - - - the sun heats by radiation
furnishes - - - - the sun furnishes the heating
conduction - - - - heat metals by conduction
strike - - - - the molecules strike each other
transmitted - - - - heat energy is transmitted
convection - - - - heat water by convection
masses - - - - moving masses of matter
dense - - - - the water is less dense
portions - - - - the denser portions of the water

Figure 2

I'll explain the _____₁ of heating. Actually there are three
processes. The first is _____₂. The sun heats by radiation.
It _____₃ most of the heating for the earth. Second is
_____₄. We heat metals by conduction. In conduction the
molecules _____₅ each other and heat energy is
_____₆ from one molecule to the next. The third is convection.
This is the transfer of heat by moving _____₇ of matter. We
heat water by _____₈. When water is heated, it's less
_____₉ at the bottom. This warmer, lighter water moves upward.
The colder, denser _____₁₀ of the water move downward.

Number correct: 10

Figure 3



A. CONDUCTION



STOVE

B. RADIATION



WATER HEATER

C. CONVECTION

- 1. A B C
- 2. A B C
- 3. A B C
- 4. A B C

- 5. A B C
- 6. A B C
- 7. A B C

Number correct: _____

7

Figure 4

1. They saw a large body of water to the right.
 - a. They saw it.
 - b. a large mass of water
 - c. It was to the right.

2. Heat energy can be converted to mechanical power.
 - a. heat energy
 - b. converted
 - c. mechanical energy

3. The thermostat regulates the amount of heat.
 - a. The thermostat does.
 - b. It regulates the controls.
 - c. It controls the amount of heat.

4. Heat energy is passed from molecule to molecule.
 - a. heat energy
 - b. passed
 - c. from molecule to molecule

5. They understand the process of heating by conduction.
 - a. Yes, they understand conduction.
 - b. A process means a method.
 - c. the method of heating by conduction

6. Molecules of heated metals strike each other.
 - a. heat metals
 - b. hit against each other
 - c. molecules of heated metals

Number correct: _____

6

Figure 5

1. a. Carry out the trash.
b. Accomplish the job.
c. Continue to ask questions.
2. a. Select the book we like.
b. Take the book off the floor.
c. Give the book to the person we like.
3. a. He'll assume control of the class.
b. He'll leave with the class tomorrow.
c. He'll be introduced to the class.
4. a. Present the names of the sick ones.
b. Examine those who were sick.
c. Draw a line through their names.
5. a. He solved the problem.
b. He introduced the problem.
c. He reviewed the problem.
6. a. Ask us to give her the papers.
b. Examine them when we're done.
c. Correct them after we've completed them.
7. a. He gave the second one his scissors.
b. He cut the second one's hair.
c. He said his scissors were the best.
8. a. There's no time to introduce new material.
b. Not to give our papers to the teacher.
c. We don't have time to remove the lesson.

Number correct: 8

EVALUATION EXERCISE FOR TAPE 2409C

Circle the letter, a, b, or c, of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Heat energy can be _____ to mechanical power.
 - a. carried out
 - b. regulated
 - c. converted
2. The colder, denser _____ move downward.
 - a. methods
 - b. controls
 - c. portions
3. Heat waves from the sun _____ most of the heating for the earth.
 - a. furnish
 - b. strike
 - c. heat
4. Convection is the transfer of heat by moving _____ of matter.
 - a. masses
 - b. process
 - c. water
5. The sun heats by _____.
 - a. conduction
 - b. radiation
 - c. convection
6. Heat energy is transmitted from one _____ to the next.
 - a. power
 - b. amount
 - c. molecule
7. To "pick out something" means to _____.
 - a. take it off the floor
 - b. select something
 - c. give it to someone

8. When molecules strike each other, this means they ____.
- a. hit against each other
 - b. heat metals (conductors)
 - c. are transferred from heat
9. To "look over something" means to ____.
- a. correct it
 - b. examine it
 - c. watch it
10. You would normally cross out a ____.
- a. paper
 - b. name
 - c. barber

TAPE SUPPORT MATERIAL, TAPE 2410C

Figure 1

dissatisfied - - - - dissatisfied with conditions
mistrust - - - - mistrust of authority
character - - - - independent in character
willing - - - - be willing to risk
undergo - - - - undergo numerous hardships
role - - - - play a role in
share - - - - share responsibility with
state - - - - wildly unsettled state
civilized - - - - slowly became civilized

Figure 2

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. mis/TRUST | b. MIS/trust |
| 2. a. cha/RAC/ter | b. CRAR/ac/ter |
| 3. a. RE/son/si/bil/i/ty | b. re/son/si/BIL/i/ty |
| 4. a. DIS/sat/is/fied | b. dis/SAT/is/fied |
| 5. a. CIV/i/lized | b. civ/i/LIZED |
| 6. a. un/DER/go | b. un/der/GO |
| 7. a. UN/der/line | b. un/DER/line |

Number correct: 7

Figure 3

1. a. He's relinquished hardship.
b. He's willing to risk hardship.
2. a. He's decided to fight with us.
b. He's dissatisfied with us.
3. a. That cracked their heads then.
b. That character heads them.
4. a. That's the underlying difficulty.
b. That's the underlined difficulty.
5. a. John ~~must~~ undergo a serious operation.
b. John is under Joe in this organization.
6. a. She is a mistress of authority.
b. She has a mistrust of authority.
7. a. "Will they be coming?" Sybyl asked.
b. Will they become civilized?
8. a. I have responded to ability in others.
b. I have a responsibility to others.

Number correct: 8

Figure 4

1. a. Yes, he likes them.
b. Yes, he's unhappy about them.
c. Yes, he's satisfied.
2. a. not to believe
b. authority
c. trust
3. T F
4. T F
5. a. We share.
b. take part of
c. responsibility
6. a. Europe
b. something bad
c. It's a condition.
7. Early Americans lived in a wildly unsettled state. Today, they don't.
Americans today _____.
a. have become civilized
b. live longer
8. T F

Number correct: 8

Figure 5

The early colonists were _____ with the living conditions
in their homelands. Many _____ them had a basic mistrust
of imposed _____. They therefore decided to come to America
to _____. These settlers were independent in
_____ and were willing to risk and _____
numerous hardships.

Women played an important _____ in developing the
American frontier. They had to _____ great responsibilities
with their husbands. Without _____ the men would have lived
in _____ wildly unsettled state. Because of them,
_____, the country slowly became civilized.

Number correct: _____
11

Figure 6

- | |
|---|
| <p>I. The American Indians</p> <p>II. The new settlers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. huntersb. minersc. cattlemend. farmerse. merchantsf. craftsmang. doctorsh. lawyers |
|---|

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a. in the streams and rivers
b. in and on the ground
c. in his pocket | 6. a. plant crops
b. shoot chickens
c. listen to hearts |
| 2. a. the merchants
b. the hunters
c. the American Indian | 7. a. raised chickens
b. made clocks
c. looked for grass, water, and land |
| 3. a. in a place full of people
b. listening for the birds
c. at the market making money | 8. a. the hunters
b. the farmers
c. the lawyers |
| 4. a. cows
b. birds
c. doctors | 9. a. bought and sold everything
b. raised chickens and ducks
c. searched for gold |
| 5. a. doctors
b. cattlemen
c. merchants | |

Number correct: 9

EVALUATION EXERCISE FOR TAPE 2410C

Circle the letter a, b, or c of the word or phrase which best completes the sentence.

1. The early colonists were _____ with the living conditions in their homelands.
 - a. dissatisfied
 - b. mistrust
 - c. decided

2. They decided to come to America to _____.
 - a. get gold
 - b. impose authority
 - c. settle

3. These settlers were _____ to risk hardship.
 - a. willing
 - b. undergo
 - c. numerous

4. Women played an important _____.
 - a. developing
 - b. role
 - c. state

5. They had to _____ great responsibilities with their husbands.
 - a. settle
 - b. share
 - c. frontier

6. The country slowly became _____.
 - a. unsettled
 - b. wild
 - c. civilized

7. "Independent in character" means independent in his way _____.
 - a. like a country
 - b. as a person
 - c. in freedom

8. A "hardship" is _____.
- a. the type of boat the settlers used
 - b. a difficulty one may have to undergo
 - c. a plan that they agreed to
9. The cattlemen followed the _____ west.
- a. hunters and miners
 - b. farmers
 - c. doctors and lawyers
10. The miners were looking for _____ in the streams and rivers.
- a. food and furs
 - b. grass
 - c. gold