

Tuning In Answer Key

Unit 1 Selling a Dream

LISTENING 1

- A** Vocabulary Preview, page 2
1. b 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a
6. b 7. a 8. b 9. b
- B** Listening for the Main Ideas, page 3
b
- C** Listening for Details, page 3
1. a ton of 2. zeros 3. millionaire
4. debonair 5. honeymoon 6. tan
7. pale 8. mega
- D** Listening for Inference, page 3
Suggested Answers:
1. They have been taking vacations at the beach.
2. They feel very, very happy. Their smile is very wide (from ear to ear), and they are holding hands.
3. They probably worked inside and didn't get outside in the sun very often.
- F** Looking at Language, page 5
2. /z/: numbers, millions, zeros, clothes, numbers, millions, calls
/s/: lots, results, cents

LISTENING 2

- A** Vocabulary Preview, page 6
1. b 2. d 3. a 4. e 5. h
6. c 7. i 8. g 9. f

- B** Listening for the Main Ideas, page 7
b
- C** Listening for Details, page 7
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8
- D** Listening for Inference, page 7
1. a 2. b 3. c 4. a
- F** Looking at Language, page 8
See *Answers* on pages 9 and 148.

LISTENING 3

- A** Vocabulary Preview, page 10
1. brighter 2. cute as a button
3. be negative 4. skip
5. getting on my nerves 6. browse
- B** Listening for the Main Ideas, page 10
c
- C** Listening for Details, page 11
1. radio station 2. negative 3. nerves
4. cute as a button 5. repeating 6. browse
7. free 8. 150 9. skips 10. brighter
- D** Listening for Inference, page 11
Suggested *Answer*:
1. No, she keeps expressing doubt:
Really? Really and truly?

Wrap Up

A Synthesis, page 13, Suggested Answers:

| Ads | Dreams |
|------------------------------|--|
| Ad 1: New York State Lottery | winning a lot of money; going on vacations to the beach; being happy with your husband or wife |
| Ad 2: Okemo Ski Resort | going to the perfect vacation spot; skiing in perfect snow conditions; having fun with friends |
| Ad 3: Cupid.com | meeting the perfect mate |

B Analysis, page 14, Suggested Answers:

| Ads | Funny Comments | Playful Language |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Ad 1: New York State Lottery | "It can happen, ya hear?" (This is funny because of the informal way the singer talks to us.) | "Millions that is . . . lots of zeros!" (This is funny because the speaker talks about the number of zeros instead of thousands.) |
| Ad 2: Okemo Ski Resort | ". . . sculpting that snow like the frosting on your Aunt Tilly's icebox cake. . ." (This is funny because we probably don't have an Aunt Tilly and the speaker is comparing snow to cake frosting.) | "So, whatever Mother Nature dishes out." (This is playful because Mother Nature doesn't usually dish things out; people do.) "Sick pipe, dude: "If you say so, dude". (This is funny because of the use of sick to mean great. Dude is also a funny way to say cool guy.) ". . . performing their gravity-defying deeds of daring. . ." (This is funny because of all the words that begin with d.) ". . . snow that's been neglected and disrespected. . ." (This is funny because we don't usually describe snow with these words; the words also sound similar.) |
| Ad 3: Cupid.com | "I hope the next one's a little highter." (This is funny because he makes fun of the woman who is so doubtful.) | ". . . Well, you'll find Mr. Button . . . uh . . ." (This is funny because the speaker gives a man a name from the expression, cute as a button.) |

Unit 2 Pet Advice

LISTENING 1

A Vocabulary Preview, page 17

1. h 2. i 3. b 4. d 5. f
6. c 7. g 8. e 9. a

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 18

- Leslie's dog barks when Leslie leaves the house.
- Leslie should crate the dog when he is out.

C Listening for Details, page 18

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a
5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a

D Listening for inference, page 19

Suggested Answer: c (By saying sometimes four to five hours, Leslie seems to suggest that he tends to leave the dog in the crate longer than Jon's recommended time. Maybe he feels a little guilty about that.)

F Looking at Language, page 20

1. B: Summer is here, so the hotter it gets, the more water he needs.
2. B: Cats are sometimes anti-social animals. This is not unusual behavior.
3. B: You need to have enough toys for him to chew.
4. B: Most human Food is OK for dogs, but don't give him any onions.
5. B: They should be at least eight weeks old before you give them away.
6. B: Keep him on a short leash each time someone comes to visit you.

LISTENING 2

A Vocabulary Preview, page 22

1. forbidden
2. outgrow
3. isolated
4. grab
5. odds and ends
6. puppy-proof
7. intestines
8. bolt
9. screw
10. harmful

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 23

1. Jodi's dog eats anything.
2. Puppy-proof the house; buy new, safe toys and play with her; run into the bathroom and close the door when she picks up something she shouldn't pick up

C Listening for Details, page 23

1. c
2. c
3. c
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. a

D Listening for Inference, page 24

Suggested Answers:

Excerpt 1: She is politely listening, but she doesn't sound convinced yet. Her intonation is flat.

Excerpt 2: She may still not be convinced, but her pitch is a bit higher. She sounds a bit more accepting of the explanation Sue gives.

Excerpt 3: She laughs and says "OK," with an accepting tone of voice.

F Looking at Language, page 25

2. 10-pound pug
3. two-foot-tall dog
4. six-month-old puppy
5. two-inch-long screw
6. four-room apartment

7. four-hour stretch
8. three-foot-tall crate
9. two-quart water bowl
10. two-hour nap

LISTENING 3

A Vocabulary Preview, page 26

- a. 5
- b. 1
- c. 8
- d. 6
- e. 2
- f. 10
- g. 9
- h. 4
- i. 7
- j. 3

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 27

1. Her new cat, a stray, doesn't get along with one of her other two cats.
2. Kathleen should separate the cats and re-introduce them gradually

C Listening for Details, page 27

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. F

D Listening for Inference, page 28

Suggested Answer: b (She originally thinks switching rooms is a bad idea, but then she reconsiders and says it's OK.)

F Looking at Language, page 29

2. 1. toenails; eyeballs
2. mail carrier; mailbox
3. lampshade; lightbulb
4. dog food; fireplace
5. bedroom; doorway
6. newspaper; firefighter
7. seafood; buttermilk
8. windowsill; sidewalk
9. eyeglasses; baseball
10. girlfriend; laptop

Wrap Up

A Synthesis, page 30

Answers will vary.

B Analysis, page 31

Call 2: Puppy-proof the house; buy new, safe toys and play with her; run into the bathroom and close the door when she picks up something she shouldn't pick up.

Call 3: Separate the cats completely; put each cat's food bowl on a cloth that has been brushed on the other cat; have the cats meet through a crack in the door; play with the younger cat 10 minutes a day.

Unit 3 Boyhood Memories

LISTENING 1

A Vocabulary Preview, page 33

1. g 2. d 3. a 4. c
5. h 6. e 7. b 8. f

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 34

1. A yo-yo and stagecoach
2. Being a boy

C Listening for Details, page 34

1. 4 He made a yo-yo.
6 He let the yo-yo fly up and down.
5 He crawled up on top of the house.
1 He started making gadgets.
2 He saw the first yo-yos in 1927.
3 He Found something in the garage.
2. **1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F**
5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T

D Listening for Inference, page 35

Suggested Answers:

1. Cowboys are classic American males who work outdoors. They are usually strong and live a free life.
2. He sees himself as a boy who played outside a lot. He was free to explore his world.
3. He is the **type** of person who goes his own way, lives his own life,

F Looking at Language, page 36

2. 1. a — c 4. a — c
 b — d b — d
 2. a — d 5. a — c
 b — c b — d
 3. a — d 6. a — d
 b — c b — c

LISTENING 2

A Vocabulary Preview, page 37

1. b 2. g 3. c 4. d 5. a 6. e 7. f

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 38

C Listening for Details, page 38

1. 13, 6 2. lose a child 3. bombastic
4. lost his son, nervous breakdown 5. playing games
6. dressing him 7. self-confidence
8. kiss, arms

D Listening for Inference, page 38

Suggested Answers:

Excerpt 1: b (He was too old to be treated like a baby by his mother.)

Excerpt 2: a (Most mothers show affection toward their children.)

LISTENING 3

A Vocabulary Preview, page 41

1. storm drain 2. lost his nerve 3. muffled up
4. exchange 5. tore it up
6. homemade 7. incriminating
8. assumed 9. regret

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 42

1. a 2. c

C Listening for Details, page 42

1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. b

D Listening for Inference, page 42

Suggested Answers:

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

Wrap Up

A Synthesis, page 43

Suggested Answers:

Listening 1: *proud* (to be a boy; to be a cowboy; of the toys he made); *excited* (getting up on the roof with his yoyo; riding down a hill on his stagecoach); *regretful* (that he is no longer a young boy)

Listening 2: *embarrassed* (that his father didn't go to work and played; that his mother still dressed him); *hurt* (that his mother no longer kissed or held him); *sad* (when his brother Sydney died); *regretful* (that he lost his brother at a young age)

Listening 3: *excited* (about going to class on Valentine's Day and exchanging valentines); *sad* (For the kids in the back who received no valentines); *nervous*

(about giving Martha Jane his valentine); *regretful* (about not giving the valentine to Martha Jane; about all the valentines that remain unsent)

B Analysis, page 44

We see vivid **details** in the following phrases:

- a thing that you put in rugs, to roll them, like a core, and on the end they had a flange on it
- but it was a big yo-yo, a couple feet around
- when you let that yo-yo down, but the time it goes down to the ground and comes back up, it's movin'! I mean, it's really flyin' and there's some weight to it

Unit 4 Safety

LISTENING 1

A Vocabulary Preview, page 46

1.e 2.d 3.g 4.b 5.c 6.f 7.a

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 47

b

C Listening for Details, page 47

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T

D Listening for Inference, page 48

Suggested Answers:

Excerpt 1: Agree **Excerpt 2:** Disagree

F Looking at Language, page 48

2. 1. can't 2. can 3. can
4. can 5. can't 6. can't

LISTENING 2

A Vocabulary Preview, page 50

1. common sense 2. peace of mind
3. in the event 4. emergencies 5. calm
6. beyond one's control 7. have a plan in place

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 50

c

C Listening for Details, page 51

2. This message was recorded in
~~Washington, D.C.~~
New York City
3. One of the most important things is to
~~have an escape plan.~~
a communication
water and food
4. You need enough ~~blankets~~
if you're going to stay there a while.
5. There are things people can do to help themselves, their Family members, and
~~their friends.~~
neighbors
6. The important thing is to use common
~~sense and act quickly.~~
remain calm
a free
7. You can call for an ~~inexpensive~~ brochure.

D Listening for Inference, page 51

Suggested Answers:

1. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security was established after September 11, 2001. This is most likely a warning about terrorism.
2. People can use cell phones. To save time in communications, they can create networks: one person calls another person during an emergency.

LISTENING 3

A Vocabulary Preview, page 54

1. f 2. a 3. g 4. b 5. d
6. h 7. c 8. j 9. i 10. e

B Listening for the Main Idea, page 55

b

C Listening for Details, page 55

1. campfires 2. surrounding
3. flammable 4. unattended 5. Sparks
6. breeze 7. fan the flames 8. drown
9. stir

D Listening for Inference, page 55

Suggested Answers: A hot topic means a current, popular thing to talk about. Hot also means the opposite of cold; fire is hot.

Wrap Up

A Synthesis, page 57

Suggested Answers:

Listening 2: Humor is not used. Fear is the strongest emotional appeal. We think about being in an emergency and how we might reach family, and whether we have what we need in the house. Love is felt when we think about protecting our family or people in our community.

Listening 3: Humor is expressed through the pun, "Here's a hot topic." Fear is an emotional appeal because fire itself is something to fear. We might also fear the possibility of being responsible for a wildfire. Love is an emotional appeal if we think about protecting Mother Nature.

B Analysis, page 58

Suggested Answer: A dialogue can be an effective way to get our attention. It's often easier to listen to a dialogue (two people talking) than a monologue (one person talking), especially when the message is a government warning. We tend to relate to the personalities of the people talking.

Unit 5 Love

LISTENING 1

A Vocabulary Preview, page 60

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 61

b

C Listening for Details, page 61

1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. b 6. b

D Listening for Inference, page 61

Suggested Answers:

1. Cherry pie is probably his favorite kind of pie. Maybe his mother made it for him when he was a child.
2. People often wish for simple, familiar, comforting things before they die. For

him, this is cherry pie. People often want to eat their favorite food one last time.

F Looking at Language, page 63

2. 1. c. shin 2. a. seen 3. b. dial
4. b. dime 5. c. mill 6. a. wheel
7. c. sit 8. b. tile

LISTENING 2

A Vocabulary Preview, page 64

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. b 6. b

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 64

b

C Listening for Details, page 64

1. shine 2. in New York 3. in the longest Broadway line 4. a sharper vine 5. February 6. They have all faded. 7. It would not be kind. 8. the thorn (that he prefers his love blind)

D Listening for Inference, page 65

Suggested Answers:

1. The new love of the person she is singing to.
2. Her lost love causes pain to others.
3. Her lost love prefers not to be realistic about love.

F Looking at Language, page 66

2. 1. the wealthier, the happier
2. the kinder, the more successful
3. The sweeter, the tastier
4. the more distant, the better
5. the prettier, the more beautiful
6. the stronger, the deeper
7. The blinder, the easier

LISTENING 3

A Vocabulary Preview, page 67

1. d 2. i 3. f 4. g 5. a
6. e 7. c 8. h 9. b

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 68

a

C Listening for Details, page 68

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. b

D Listening for Inference, page 68

Suggested Answers: In the first refrain, the singer **uses** the present unreal conditional. She doesn't really believe she and her friend will be friends again. In the second refrain, the singer uses the present real conditional. She expresses the idea that there is a real possibility that they might be friends again.

F Looking at Language, page 70

2. *Answers will vary.*

Wrap Up

A Synthesis, page 71

Suggested Answers:

Song 2: The singer mentions that the mirror is unkind, flowers have **all** faded, and you prefer your love blind. These are **all** expressions of **sight**. She refers to **smell** when she sings about roses, which are very sweet-smelling flowers, and **taste** when she says, the sweeter the bloom. The sense of **touch** is emphasized in the phrases: held your hand, sharper the vine, and find the thorn.

Song 3: The singer refers to **sight** in the following phrases: an ear to ear grin, greet you on sight, see your sweet smile, cannot look into your eyes, and mirror we turn. She refers to **sound** when she mentions laugh and hear your soft voice. We think of **touch** when she says she can feel (her Friend's) heart.

B Analysis, page 72

Suggested Answers:

Song 2:

1. 2. The first three lines and last three lines of the song; "roses, my lost valentine roses" is repeated at the end of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th stanzas. 3. She is sad that her love is gone.

Song 3:

1. 2 (with small changes) 2. The First stanza and the last stanza (with a change of the word "would" to "will"); the 3rd stanza and the 5th stanza (with a change in the words "must" and "can" to "will"). 3. Hope that the singer will see her Mend again.

Unit 6 Volunteering

LISTENING 1

A Vocabulary Preview, page 74

1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c
5. f 6. a 7. g

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 75

Feeds the homeless.

C Listening for Details, page 75

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F
5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T

D Listening for Inference, page 75

Suggested Answers:

1, 3, 4, 5

F Looking at Language, page 77

2. 1. have to 2. had better 3. don't have to 4. should 5. should 6. ought to 7. must not 8. have to

LISTENING 2

A Vocabulary Preview, page 78

1. graduate 2. tribe 3. commit
4. support system 5. to be somebody
6. heritage 7. mentors

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 79

Mentors young Native Americans

C Listening for Details, page 79

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F
5. F 6. T 7. T 8. T

D Listening for Inference, page 79

Suggested Answers:

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

LISTENING 3

A Vocabulary Preview, page 82

1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b
5. b 6. a 7. a

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 82

Young people who work on farms.

C Listening for Details, page 82

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b
5. b 6. b 7. a 8. a

D Listening for Inference, page 83

Suggested Answers:

1. The American Dream represents the perfect life, living and doing what you want.
2. The outdoors, the Fresh air, good work, having enough money to live comfortably.

F Looking at Language, page 84

1. I had a horse, drove a tractor, worked with my dad . . .
2. I lived on a farm, spent time with my family, and worked very hard.
3. when my cousin was almost killed, when I couldn't do anything to help him, and when I realized how dangerous farm work could be.
4. preschool children, grade school kids, high school kids . . .
5. being safe around tractors, using tools correctly, taking care of animals . . .
6. fill a need in your community, find out how you can help in your hometown, set out and volunteer . . .

Wrap Up

A Synthesis, page 84

Suggested Answers:

| <i>People in Need</i> | <i>Problems</i> | <i>Solutions</i> | <i>Your Ideas</i> |
|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| PSA 1: Amber Coffman | The homeless | Hungry people living on the street | Deliver food and clothing; give love |
| PSA 2: Regina Grant | Young Native Americans don't always have a support system; they may not go to college | Native American kids don't do much after high school; they don't know their heritage | Mentor them; help them get to college; help them learn about their heritage |
| PSA 3: Wrex Phipps | Young people working on farms | Working on a farm is dangerous | Teach kids about being safe around tractors, tools, and animals |

B Analysis, page 85

Suggested Answers:

| PSA | Anecdote (Personal Story) | Description of Organization | Appeal to Listeners |
|-------|---|--|---|
| PSA 1 | She was walking on the street and saw people she wanted to help. | Volunteers deliver love, food, and clothing. They also help young people discover the joy of helping others. | She identifies with our own feelings of feeling helpless about the situation. |
| PSA 2 | When she graduated from college, she realized not everyone was as lucky as she was. | Mentors commit an hour a week of their time to help kids learn about college and their heritage. | She tells us that one hour is not much time and can really make a difference. |
| PSA 3 | His cousin was almost killed. | He volunteers at day camps to teach kids about farm safety. | He tells us that our community needs us. |

Unit 7 Life Lessons

LISTENING 1

A Vocabulary Preview, page 87

1. i 2. d 3. f 4. h 5. c
6. a 7. e 8. b 9. g

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 88

C Listening for Details, page 88

7. The hunter howled.
3. The ant told the dove she would help her one day.
4. A hunter came along.
9. The dove thanked the ant for changing her life.
1. The dove heard a little, tiny voice calling out.
5. The dove didn't notice that the hunter was going to shoot her.
6. The ant climbed up the hunter's pants leg and bit him.
2. The dove flew down and rescued the ant.
8. The dove flew away and was saved from the hunter.

D Listening for Inference, page 88

Suggested Answers: If you help someone, you will be helped someday. The weak are sometimes stronger than we think.

F Looking at Language, page 89

2.

| /aw/ | /ay/ | /oy/ |
|---------|---------|----------|
| down | tiny | voice |
| drowned | sky | enjoying |
| Ow! | climbed | |
| howled | | |
| found | | |

LISTENING 2

A Vocabulary Preview, page 90

1. b 2. f 3. h 4. a 5. c
6. e 7. g 8. i 9. d

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 91

1. c 2. b

C Listening for Details, page 91

1. kernels of corn 2. a huge reward
3. one week 4. He shed his robes. He crouched beneath the table. He ate

kernels of corn. 5. He asked, "Who are you?" 6. They became good friends. 7. He was upset. 8. He wore clothes. He ate food. He walked. 9. He was overjoyed. 10. a large reward

D Listening for Inference, page 92

Suggested Answer: b (The wise man acted like a rooster so that he could gain the prince's trust; they were Friends. He could then suggest behavioral changes.)

F Looking at Language, page 93

2. *Answers will vary.*

LISTENING 3

A Vocabulary Preview, page 95

1. smashed 2. floated 3. basement 4. rim
5. banjo 6. adorned 7. straddling 8. pin

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 95

c

C Listening for Details, page 96

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F
6. T 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. F

D Listening for Inference, page 96

Suggested Answers: We should not judge people by their outside. (Maybe the frog wasn't beautiful to look at, but he played beautiful music.) We **can** still dream and enjoy life when we get older.

F Looking at Language, page 98

2. 2. had started; told 3. had lived; came
4. had offered; told 5. had dreamed;
smashed 6. had moved; offered
7. asked; had been

Wrap Up

Suggested Answers:

A Synthesis, page 99

1. **Animal(s)** **Characteristics / Features**

| | Animal(s) | Characteristics / Features |
|--|------------------|--|
| Fable 1: "The Dove and the Ant" | dove ant | sweet; peaceful; nurturing tiny; weak; hard working |
| Fable 2: "The Prince Who Thought He Was a Rooster" | rooster | independent, sure of himself |
| Fable 3: "The Lady in the Pot" | frog | ugly |

2. In "The Dove and the Ant" and "The Lady in the Pot," anthropomorphism is used. The dove is sweet and caring. The ant is determined to do a good job. The Frog isn't beautiful, but he can charm a

lady with his music. Anthropomorphism is not used in "The Prince Who Thought He Was a Rooster." The prince thinks he is an animal. The story does not use an animal to represent a human.

B Analysis, page 100

| | <i>Problems</i> | <i>Solutions</i> |
|---|---|---|
| "The Dove and the Ant" | The ant was in the river and could have drowned A hunter got ready to shoot the dove. | The dove flew down to save him. The ant bit the hunter on the leg and saved the dove's life. |
| "The Prince Who Thought He Was a Rooster" | The prince thought he was a rooster. The prince didn't trust the wise man, who was dressed like a rooster. | The king hired a wise man to help his son. The wise man crouched down under the table, ate kernels of corn, and said cock-a-doodle-do to gain his trust. |
| "The Lady in the Pot" | The lady had no dreams. | The frog played his music and danced with the lady so she could dream again. |

Unit 8 Cooking Tips

LISTENING 1

A Vocabulary Preview, page 102

1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c 5. b
6. a 7. a 8. a 9. c

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 103

a, c, d

C Listening for Details, page 104

1. d 2. f 3. c 4. h
5. b 6. a 7. g 8. e

D Listening for Inference, page 104

Suggested Answers:

- F (If you figure a pound per person, and only 30% is meat, this probably isn't true.)
- F (Not true if 30% is meat and 70% is bone.)
- T (Leftovers are important after cooking a turkey. People will probably want to make turkey sandwiches.)

F Looking at Language, page 105

2. *Answers will vary.*

LISTENING 2

A Vocabulary Preview, page 106

1. crust 2. flaky 3. stretching 4. lousy
5. rolling 6. moistened 7. smashing
8. restraint 9. valid 10. critical

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 107

1. a 2. b

C Listening for Details, page 107

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T
7. T 8. F 9. T 10. F 11. F

D Listening for Inference, page 108

Suggested Answers:

Excerpt 1: b (He compares them to flaky crusts. Although he says "they are perfectly valid," you can sense that he prefers the American piecrust. This is the crust he describes and prefers.)

Excerpt 2: c (He is being critical of this kind of piecrust maker. He calls him some big old macho guy and says the piecrust always wins, which means the crust maker loses.)

F Looking at Language, page 109

2 **A:** You **have to** help me make a dessert this afternoon. We're having guests to dinner tonight.

B: Do I **have to**? I told Hannah I could go to the game with her today.

A: Didn't you say that you _____ learn how to make a piecrust?

B: Yes, but not today! I'm **going to** miss an important game! Can't I go?

A: If you **want to**. But, I'm making a cherry pie with those beautiful cherries we bought yesterday. Have you tasted them yet?

B: No, but I'm **going to**.

A: Here. **Try** one. Pretty good, aren't they?

B: OK, I'm **going to** stay and help you make dessert!

LISTENING 3

A Vocabulary Preview, page 110

1. h 2. c 3. b 4. e 5. j
6. f 7. i 8. d 9. a 10. g

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 111

1. b 2. a

C Listening for Details, page 111

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. b
5. b 6. c 7. c

D Listening for Inference, page 112

Suggested Answers:

Excerpt 1: a **Excerpt 2:** c

F Looking at Language, page 113

2. *Answers will vary.*

Wrap Up

A Synthesis, page 114

Interview

Tips

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <p>Roasting a <i>Turkey</i></p> | <p>Buy _____ 1 pound _____ per person.</p> <p>Consider _____ fresh _____ versus _____ frozen _____.</p> <p>Thaw frozen turkey _____ in the refrigerator _____.</p> <p>Pat turkey dry before _____ roasting _____.</p> <p>Roast turkey according to _____ its weight _____.</p> <p>Start preparing turkey _____ a couple of days before cooking it _____.</p> |
| <p>Making a <i>Piecrust</i></p> | <p>Leave _____ chunks of butter _____ in the crust.</p> <p>Practice making crusts _____ over and over _____.</p> <p>Hold _____ your elbows _____ the right way.</p> <p>Roll _____ the piecrust... don't _____ smash _____ it.</p> |
| <p>Grilling a <i>Steak</i></p> | <p>_____ Sear _____ meat to pick up the pattern of the grill.</p> <p>Move steak _____ away from the heat _____.</p> <p>_____ Turn off _____ all gas jets except one.</p> <p>Finish cooking at _____ low _____ heat.</p> <p>Crack _____ the lid _____ open.</p> |

B Analysis, page 115

| | <i>Problem</i> | <i>Solution</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Listening 1: Roasting a Turkey | How to select and cook a turkey | Buy one pound per person; consider fresh versus frozen; thaw frozen under refrigeration; select roasting time according to weight |
| Listening 2: Making a Piecrust | How to make a piecrust so that it's flaky | Leave chunks of butter in the crust ; practice over and over again; roll, don't smash, the crust when you roll it out |
| Listening 3: Grilling a Steak | How to cook a steak evenly | Sear on both sides at medium heat: cook it in a very low -temperature environment |

Unit 9 Women and War

LISTENING 1

A Vocabulary Preview, page 118

1. c 2. d 3. h 4. f 5. g
6. e 7. i 8. a 9. b

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 119

1. a 2. c

C Listening for Details, page 119

1. b 2. b 3. c 4. a
5. b 6. b 7. c

D Listening for Inference, page 120

Suggested Answers:

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

E Looking at Language, page 121

2. /t/: depressed, watched, faced
/d/: injured, lived, bottled
/ɪd/: headed, appreciated

LISTENING 2

A Vocabulary Preview, page 122

1. c 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. b

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 123

1. a 2. c

C Listening for Details, page 123

1. Joe came home for ^{four} ~~three~~ weeks.
^{three years}
2. Marion waited almost ~~30 days~~ for her husband.
3. Joe's ^{parents} ~~sisters~~ were up in the living room waiting for him to come home.
4. Marion met Joe at the door to the ^{elevator} ~~apartment~~, and they fell into each other's arms.
5. She took him back and presented him with a beautiful ^{little girl} ~~baby boy~~.
6. Marion was living in a world of ^{women} ~~men~~.
^{didn't know}
7. Marion ~~knew~~ ^{you} what to say when a "missing-in-action" telegram **arrived**.
8. Marion sometimes said, "Maybe ~~they~~ ^{you} will ~~never~~ find him again."

D Listening for Inference, page 124

Suggested Answers:

Excerpt 1: b **Excerpt 2:** c

LISTENING 3

A Vocabulary Preview, page 126

1. option
2. reach out for
3. gender
4. processed out of
5. distraction
6. bittersweet
7. counterparts
8. contract

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 126

1. a
2. a
3. c

C Listening for Details, page 127

1. The men.
2. Men and women handle being away from home differently.
3. They would have processed her out of the Marine Corps.
4. *Go* to war.
5. He was so big, and he looked so good.
6. Like a short time.
7. She understood.
8. It's bittersweet.

D Listening for Inference, page 127

Suggested Answers:

Excerpt 1: She probably thinks they are less emotional than women. Maybe she is jealous of their ability to not worry.

Excerpt 2: They are connected. She respects her mother (calls her for important decisions; calls her ma'am).

Excerpt 3: She understands the facts of the situation. She may not understand emotionally (she cries).

F Looking at Language, page 128

2. 1. Tomika said, "I needed to hear their voices."
2. Tomika said, "That is when the gender thing comes in."
3. "My male counterparts," said Tomika, "knew that their wives at home were taking care of things."

4. Tomika said, "If I did not go, I had to face the choice of being processed out of the Marine Corps. This was a very hard decision for me at the time."

5. Tomika's mother asked. "Did you sign the paper? Did you sign the contract, Tomika?"

6. Tomika's mother said, "Then you know what you have to do."

7. Tomika asked, "Maxine, what have you been feeding my son?"

8. "Even though four months is a short time," Tomika said, "it was a pretty long time to not be with your mom."

9. Tomika said, "Wow! Whew!"

10. "It really kind of hurt," Tomika said, "but I understood."

Wrap Up

A Synthesis, page 129

Differences:

- Jeanne Markle, Vietnam War: A nurse caring for injured soldiers
- Marion Gurfein, WW II: A wife waiting for a husband to come home
- Tomika Perdomo, Persian Gulf War: A soldier going to war

Similarities: *Suggested Answers:*

Separation from husband or wife:

Jeanne, Marion

Death in war: Jeanne, Tomika

Separation from baby: Tomika

Difficult homecoming: Jeanne, Tomika

Worry because of no news: Marion, Tomika

B Analysis, page 130

Jeanne Markle a **Marion Gurfein** c
Tomika Perdomo b

Unit 10 Seasons

LISTENING 1

A Vocabulary Preview, page 134

1. flake 2. sweep 3. woods 4. queer
5. harness 6. Shake 7. downy

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 135

1. b 2. c

C Listening for Details, page 135

1. b 2. a 3. b 4. b
5. a 6. b 7. b 8. a

D Listening for Inference, page 136

Suggested Answers: Some people have interpreted this poem as a death wish. They think the poet wants to end his life, but he has obligations to other people and cannot end his life now. The poet said that the poem is simply about enjoying the beauty of the woods.

F Looking at Language, page 137

2. 1. To the woods 2. In the village 3. At a lake 4. For a rest 5. To ask if there's a mistake 6. On the horse 7. In the wind 8. For miles

LISTENING 2

A Vocabulary Preview, page 138

1. b 2. i 3. g 4. f 5. d
6. a 7. h 8. e 9. c

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 139

a

C Listening for Details, page 139

The poet's view of spring:

a, d, e, f, i, j

Not the poet's view of spring:

b, c, g, h, k, l

D Listening for Inference, page 139

Suggested Answers:

1. The first line has more rhyme. Four words rhyme in the first line. The second line has only two words that rhyme. The first line sounds happier with four *-ing* words.
2. In the first line, there is a spiraling up effect. The poet's voice rises. It sounds hopeful, positive. In the second line, there is a spiraling down effect. The poet's voice falls. It sounds sad, negative.
3. The sound of words can have a positive or negative effect on the message in the poem. The first line is more positive sounding than the second line. This makes the word meaning even stronger.

F Looking at Language, page 141

2. Student A Student B

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. eating | 2. doing |
| 3. buying | 4. going |
| 5. doing | 6. doing |
| 7. being | 8. doing |
| 9. doing | 10. seeing |

LISTENING 3

A Vocabulary Preview, page 143

2. 1. g 2. k 3. b 4. f 5. d
6. e 7. l 8. a 9. j 10. m
11. c 12. h 13. i

B Listening for the Main Ideas, page 143

a

C Listening for Details, page 144

1. rain; tinny sound 2. ruddy sunsets; roseate dawns 3. black 4. gruffish 5. to begin again

D Listening for Inference, page 144

Suggested Answers:

1. a 2. b

F Looking at Language, page 145

Suggested Answers:

1. We get paid to work. Our time is worth money.
2. He feels like something has been taken away.
3. The person is sad or disappointed.
4. Facts are missing in your argument.
5. When we are sick, we feel like we are fighting the disease to get well again.
6. When people get angry, their faces often get red and hot, like they are burning.
7. If you are lifted, you feel lighter, happier.
8. An old hat is not something you want to wear anymore. It's no longer fashionable.
9. I don't like his company; being around him makes me feel uncomfortable.
10. Something that is dead, no longer alive, is finished.

Wrap Up

A Synthesis, page 145

Winter: snowy, snow, frozen, downy flake

Spring: flowers, April, spring, frolic, spry, birds, leaf opens

Fall: October, leaves of autumn, dyings, ruddy sunsets, roseate dawns, cobweb greys, fall, endings

B Analysis, page 146

Rhythm

"Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening": There are 8 beats (syllables) in every line.

"when faces called flowers float out of the ground": Each stanza (group of lines) has a **pattern: 11,12,12,11,12,12,10** beats (syllables).

"Late October": There is no defined rhythm, but there is visual rhythm.

Rhyme

"Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening": **Lines** 1,2, and 4 rhyme; line 3 becomes the rhyming word for next stanza

"when faces called flowers float out of the ground: There is no ending rhyme, but sounds are repeated throughout the poem.

"Late October": There is no rhyme.