

Mastering Listening Skills Book 1

Workbook Answers

[Chapter 1] Natural Disasters

p.4~5

Unit 01 Krakatoa

A.

1. They can spew ash, poisonous gas, rocks, and lava.
2. It erupted on August 26, 1883.
3. The eruption destroyed the island of Rakata.
4. People 4,500 kilometers away heard it.
5. After the eruption, sunrises in some places looked green.

B.

1. dormant
2. faraway place
3. spew
4. natural disaster
5. destructive

C.

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

D.

Script

© Track 01-03

W Teacher: There are five volcanoes on the big island of Hawaii. One is called Kilauea. It's located in the southeastern part of the island. Kilauea is one of the most active volcanoes in the world. It has erupted more than sixty times in nearly 250 years. In addition, many of the eruptions last a long time. For instance, the current eruption started in the year 1983. So it has been continuously erupting for more than three decades. The volcano releases a steady stream of lava that flows down the mountain. This lava is extremely hot and deadly to anyone or anything it touches. It also has another effect. It's slowly increasing the size of the island. As the lava cools, it becomes hard rock, so Hawaii is getting bigger thanks to Kilauea.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. E | 2. C | 3. E |
|------|------|------|

p.6~7

Unit 02 The San Francisco Earthquake

A.

1. It's in the northern part of California.
2. It happened at 5:12 AM on April 18, 1906.
3. It measured between 7.7 and 7.9 on the Richter scale.
4. A fire caused the most destruction in San Francisco.
5. Around 3,000 people died because of the earthquake and fire.

B.

1. Richter scale
2. gas line
3. homeless
4. last
5. tremor

C.

1. report
2. three
3. Missouri
4. lakes
5. north

D.

Script

© Track 02-03

W Teacher: Every fall in the United States, two teams play in the World Series. It's the name of the championship series in Major League Baseball. In 1989, the Oakland Athletics were playing the San Francisco Giants in the World Series. Game 3 was set to begin at 5:35 on October 17. Then, at 5:04, a large earthquake occurred. Millions of people saw the earthquake happen live on TV. The earthquake measured 6.9 on the Richter scale. The city of San Francisco and the surrounding area suffered around six billion dollars in damage. Thousands of people lost their homes. Thousands more were injured. And more than sixty people died. As for the World Series, it was delayed by ten days. After the games resumed, the Oakland Athletics went on to win the World Series four games to none.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. E | 2. E | 3. C |
|------|------|------|

Unit 03 The Tunguska Event**A.**

1. Most are tiny specks of dust.
2. It was between fifty and 200 meters in diameter.
3. The explosion was 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan.
4. It was brighter than the sun.
5. They spend time looking for dangerous meteors in space.

B.

1. blow up
2. atomic bomb
3. populated region
4. remote area
5. forested area

C.

1. ⑥
2. ③
3. ③
4. ①
5. ①

D.**Script****© Track 03-03**

M Teacher: The Russian city of Chelyabinsk is about 1,500 kilometers east of Moscow. Few people had ever heard of it until February 15, 2013. On the morning of that day, a bright light streaked across the sky. Then, it exploded. A meteor weighing around ten tons had entered the Earth's atmosphere there. The explosion happened about thirty to fifty kilometers above the ground. It caused the meteor to break apart, so numerous fireballs fell to the Earth. The explosion had the power of an atomic bomb. Very many buildings on the ground were damaged. More than 1,000 people were hurt, but no one was killed. Interestingly, a large number of Russians caught the meteor on cameras in their cars. So this was one of the most widely viewed meteors in all history.

1. Then
2. so
3. but

Unit 04 The Southeast Asian Tsunami**A.**

1. An underwater earthquake can create a tsunami.
2. Tsunamis can be several meters high.
3. It measured 9.0 on the Richter scale.
4. More than 230,000 people died.
5. They donated billions of dollars in aid after the tsunami.

B.

1. aid
2. was wiped out
3. survivor
4. incredibly
5. fast-moving

C.

1. underwater
2. coast
3. Thousands
4. nuclear
5. Fukushima

D.**Script****© Track 04-03**

W Teacher: Around 3,500 years ago, there was an enormous volcanic eruption on the Greek island of Thera. Today, that island is known as Santorini. The eruption was so powerful that it destroyed more than half of the island. In addition, it caused tsunamis that spread throughout the Mediterranean Ocean. One of those tsunamis hit the island of Crete. At that time, the Minoan Civilization existed on Crete. However, the tsunami hit Crete and killed many people. This caused the downfall of the Minoan Civilization. Afterward, many people came to associate the Thera eruption with the lost continent of Atlantis. Atlantis was said to have been the greatest civilization in ancient times. But it sank beneath the ocean sometime in the past. Many people believed a tsunami from Thera caused Atlantis to sink into the sea.

1. In addition
2. However
3. But

p.14~15

Unit 05 Narnia

A.

1. They open the door to a wardrobe and discover another world inside it.
2. Many of the animals in Narnia can speak.
3. She created a 100-year-long winter.
4. C.S. Lewis wrote *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*.
5. There are seven books in the series.

B.

1. centaur
2. find out
3. fantasy world
4. beloved
5. chronicle

C.

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

D.

Script

© Track 05-03

W Teacher: The last two books in *The Chronicles of Narnia* are called *The Magician's Nephew* and *The Last Battle*. *The Magician's Nephew* tells the story of the beginning of Narnia. *The Last Battle* tells the story of the end of Narnia. In *The Magician's Nephew*, two children use magical rings to travel to other worlds. They mistakenly bring Queen Jadis, who becomes the White Witch, to Narnia on the day of its creation. There, they see Aslan create Narnia and all of the creatures in it. In *The Last Battle*, a false Aslan arises in a distant part of Narnia. This results in the downfall of the entire world that Narnia is in. At the end of the book, Narnia is destroyed, and all of the good characters go to Aslan's Country.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T |
|------|------|------|

p.16~17

Unit 06 Middle-Earth

A.

1. J.R.R. Tolkien created it.
2. There are elves, dwarves, humans, Ents, and hobbits.
3. The first book about Middle-earth was *The Hobbit*.
4. They are the three books that make up *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy.
5. The quest is to destroy the One Ring.

B.

1. best-known
2. humanlike
3. wizard
4. overcome
5. epic tale

C.

1. *The Return of the King*
2. best
3. two
4. destroy
5. Sauron

D.

Script

© Track 06-03

W Teacher: *The Hobbit* is a story set in Middle-earth. It was written as a children's book. In the story, a group of dwarves and the wizard Gandalf arrive in the Shire and visit the home of Bilbo Baggins. Gandalf claims that Bilbo is a thief, and the dwarves need a thief in their group. Bilbo agrees to go with the dwarves to the Lonely Mountain. There, the dragon Smaug sits on a huge pile of treasure that he stole from the dwarves. The group has many adventures, but they finally make it to the Lonely Mountain. Smaug learns about the group and tries to kill them. Then, Smaug flies to Lake-town to try to kill the men there. But the man Bard shoots an arrow and kills Smaug. So the dwarves regain their ancient home and their treasure.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F |
|------|------|------|

p.18~19

Unit 07 The Magical World of Oz

A.

1. Judy Garland starred in the movie.
2. Frank Baum wrote the book.
3. Her house fell on the Wicked Witch of the East and killed her.
4. She is going to the Emerald City.
5. They make it back to Kansas.

B.

1. make friends with
2. hit
3. pick up
4. title
5. deal with

C.

1. ⑥
2. ④
3. ③
4. ①
5. ⑤

D.

Script

© Track 07-03

M Teacher: In *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, Dorothy makes three friends while she is traveling to the Emerald City. Each of her three friends has a problem. The Scarecrow wants to have a brain. The Cowardly Lion wants to become brave. And the Tin Woodman wants to have a heart. They all think that the Wizard of Oz, who lives in the Emerald City, can help them with their problems. Later in the story, the Wizard of Oz gives each of them a present. They are a fake brain, a fake heart, and a fake potion of courage. However, all three of them believe that the gifts have power. So the Scarecrow believes he is smart. The Tin Woodman believes that he has a heart. And the Cowardly Lion believes that he is brave.

⑥

p.20~21

Unit 08 The World of *Harry Potter*

A.

1. Good wizards and witches are fighting a war against evil ones.
2. There are seven books in the series.
3. J.K. Rowling wrote them.

4. Hogwarts is the name of his school.
5. He fights the evil wizard Lord Voldemort.

B.

1. billion
2. all sorts of
3. battle
4. skill
5. evil

C.

1. fantasy
2. detective
3. fifteen
4. power
5. Outsiders

D.

Script

© Track 08-03

M Teacher: Joseph Campbell studied the mythologies of lots of different cultures. He wrote many books about myths. One of his most famous books is *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*. This book describes the typical story that involves a hero in world mythologies. In these stories, the hero lives in the modern world. Then, he is suddenly called to enter the supernatural world. The hero has many adventures, and he receives help from others during his adventures. Finally, the hero is successful and becomes very powerful himself. In the *Harry Potter* books, Harry goes on the hero's journey. First, he lives a normal life with normal people. Then, he's introduced to a magical world. He has many adventures. He gets help from Professor Dumbledore, Hagrid, Ron, Hermione, and others during this time. Finally, he defeats Voldemort and becomes a powerful wizard.

③

Unit 09 Romulus and Remus

A.

1. It was founded in 753 B.C.
2. His daughter was Rhea Silvia.
3. Their father was Mars, the Roman god of war.
4. It got food for them.
5. They discovered a place by the Tiber River with seven hills.

B.

1. give birth to
2. inherit
3. float off
4. found
5. send away

C.

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

D.

Script

© Track 09-03

M Teacher: Like the Greeks, the Romans worshipped many gods and goddesses. The Roman gods often interacted with humans as well. One well-known myth was that of Cupid and Psyche. Psyche was the beautiful daughter of a king. She was so beautiful that people stopped worshipping Venus, the goddess of beauty. They worshipped Psyche instead. Venus became jealous, so she sent her son Cupid to punish Psyche. Cupid had arrows that could make the person they hit fall in love with the first person they saw. Venus wanted Cupid to make Psyche fall in love with a monster. When Cupid saw Psyche, he was amazed by her beauty. He accidentally scratched himself with an arrow, so he fell in love with her. Venus objected and tried to punish Psyche. But, eventually, Cupid and Psyche got married, and Psyche became a goddess.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. 3 | 2. 1 | 3. 2 |
|------|------|------|

Unit 10 The Roman Republic

A.

1. Kings ruled Rome for around 240 years.
2. Rome became a republic in 509 B.C.
3. They represented the will of the Roman people.
4. Rome fought Carthage in the Punic wars.
5. It ended in 27 B.C.

B.

1. peninsula
2. expand
3. wealthy aristocrat
4. come into conflict with
5. stabilize

C.

1. consul
2. on his farm
3. Aequi
4. dictator
5. gave up

D.

Script

© Track 10-03

W Teacher: Rome's greatest enemy was a general from Carthage named Hannibal. He fought Rome in the Second Punic War. It lasted from 218 to 201 B.C. Hannibal was a military genius. He began fighting the Romans in Spain. Then, Hannibal took an enormous army that included elephants across the Alps Mountains and invaded Italy. In 218, he defeated a Roman army at Trebia. In 217, he won another battle at Lake Trasimene. One year later, in 216, Hannibal's army destroyed a Roman army at the Battle of Cannae. Around 75,000 Roman soldiers died there. Hannibal's success frightened the Romans very much. Hannibal even attacked Rome in 211. However, the Romans sent an army to attack Carthage. So Hannibal had to leave Italy to protect Carthage. In 202, Rome defeated Hannibal at the Battle of Zama, and the Second Punic War soon ended.

1. 202 B.C., 3
2. 216 B.C., 2
3. 218 B.C., 1

Unit 11 Julius Caesar

A.

1. He was born in 100 B.C.
2. A lot of government corruption caused the Roman Republic to go into decline.
3. He became the governor of Gaul.
4. The Senate feared the he would seize power.
5. He was killed on March 15, 44 B.C.

B.

1. gain power
2. go into decline
3. is in charge of
4. General
5. is accomplished

C.

1. ㉠ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉠
4. ㉢ 5. ㉢

D.

Script © Track 11-03

M Teacher: There were many emperors during the Roman Empire. Some were good and others bad. Among the worst was Nero. He ruled Rome from 54 to 68 A.D. Nero was only seventeen when he became the emperor. So many people tried to influence him. His mother Agrippina was one of them. Later, she angered Nero, so Nero had her executed. Nero started to go insane, so he ordered the executions of many people. In 64, there was a huge fire in Rome. The fire burned many buildings and homes. After the fire, Nero barely helped the people of Rome. Instead, he took much of the land that burned and built a palace on it. This upset the people a great deal. Finally, the people and Senate turned against Nero and rebelled, so Nero's reign came to an end.

1. ㉢ 2. ㉢ 3. ㉠

Unit 12 The Fall of the Roman Empire

A.

1. He split the empire into two.
2. The Visigoths, Vandals, and Franks gained power in the west.

3. They were weak and corrupt.
4. It first invaded Rome in 410.
5. The leader of the Germanic army was Odoacer.

B.

1. legion
2. a great deal
3. harm
4. is the case
5. give up the throne

C.

1. Constantine I
2. Constantinople
3. 1453
4. Muslim
5. Ottoman Turks

D.

Script © Track 12-03

M Teacher: One of the greatest Byzantine emperors was Justinian I. He ruled from 527 to 565. At that time, the Byzantine Empire had lost a lot of land. Justinian wanted to reclaim it. Fortunately, he had one of the greatest generals in history. His name was Belisarius. Belisarius and Narses, another general, recaptured a great amount of land. They helped increase the size of the Byzantine Empire. Justinian also worked to improve the city of Constantinople. He built Hagia Sophia, an enormous cathedral, as well as churches, dams, roads, and other buildings throughout Constantinople and the empire itself. Finally, Justinian wanted to improve the laws of the land. He had all of the laws written down. This was called the Justinian Code. It became the basis for the legal systems in many other places.

1. S 2. S 3. P

p.34~35

Unit 13 Realism

A.

1. It stressed emotions and feelings.
2. It lasted from about 1840 to 1880.
3. They painted pictures of everyday people and events.
4. They wanted to show the world as it existed.
5. Three famous Realist artists were Gustave Courbet, Honore Daumier, and Winslow Homer.

B.

1. upper class
2. Pay attention to
3. art critic
4. lower class
5. influence

C.

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

D.

Script

© Track 13-03

M Teacher: Winslow Homer was a great American artist from the 1800s. Homer was born in 1836 in Boston, Massachusetts. He wasn't a great student, but he was talented at art. From an early age, he began working as a freelance artist. He produced illustrations for many magazines, including *Harper's Weekly*. When the American Civil War began in 1861, he went to the battlefields. He made sketches of soldiers both in their camps and at battle. As a painter, he started by using oil paints. He painted in the Realist style. He often painted outdoor scenes as well as pictures featuring young ladies. Later in his life, he turned to watercolors. He also began painting seascapes since he came to love the sea. Today, most people know him for the pictures of ocean scenes that he painted.

ⓑ

p.36~37

Unit 14 Dutch Golden Age Painting

A.

1. It became very wealthy and powerful in the 1600s.
2. They produced up to five million paintings.
3. They made portraits, still-lives, genre paintings, historical scenes, and landscapes.
4. The most famous artist was Rembrandt.
5. Three other artists were Jan Vermeer, Frans Hals, and Jan Steen.

B.

1. global empire
2. master painter
3. art historian
4. striking
5. still-life

C.

1. Dutch
2. 600
3. portraits
4. religious
5. an enormous

D.

Script

© Track 14-03

M Teacher: Johannes Vermeer was born in 1632. Along with Rembrandt, he is considered among the greatest of all Dutch artists from the Dutch Golden Age. Most of Vermeer's paintings show indoor scenes. He was a Realist artist, so he tried to make the people and objects in his paintings look as realistic as possible. He often used dark colors in his paintings. Vermeer didn't make as many paintings as Rembrandt. In fact, art historians can only confirm that he made thirty-five paintings. He might have made up to sixty-six of them. However, another artist from his time often painted exactly like Vermeer. So some of those paintings might have been made by that artist, not Vermeer. Two of Vermeer's most famous paintings are *The Girl with A Pearl Earring* and *The Lacemaker*.

ⓒ

Unit 15 Frederic Remington**A.**

1. They lived east of the Mississippi River.
2. There were grizzly bears, buffalo, and wolves.
3. He started sketching and drawing pictures of scenes in the West.
4. He painted with both watercolors and oils.
5. The name of the sculpture is *The Bronco Buster*.

B.

1. am intrigued by
2. settlers
3. cowboy
4. cavalry
5. fascinating

C.

1. (b)
2. (a)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (a)

D.**Script****© Track 15-03**

M Teacher: The region called upstate New York is a very beautiful area. This includes the land around the Hudson and Mohawk rivers as well as the Catskill, Adirondack, and White mountains. In the 1800s, many artists began going to this region of the country to paint. The artists were collectively called the Hudson River School. These artists mostly painted landscapes. The majority of them used oil paints, too. Thomas Cole was the first artist to belong to this school. There were many others though. Thomas Moran, Frederic Edwin Church, and John Frederick Kensett were three other famous Hudson River School painters. This was the first school of artists to exist in the United States. The artists were very influential. The best works by the artists in this school were painted between 1855 and 1875.

1. beautiful area; Hudson and Mohawk rivers; Catskill, Adirondack, and White mountains
2. painted landscapes; used oil paints
3. Thomas Cole; Thomas Moran; Frederic Edwin Church; John Frederick Kensett

Unit 16 Vincent van Gogh**A.**

1. He only sold one painting during his life.
2. He borrowed money from his brother.
3. He committed suicide when he was thirty-seven years old.
4. It was *The Potato Eaters*.
5. He began painting with vibrant bright colors.

B.

1. formal training
2. mental illness
3. commit suicide
4. recognizable
5. commercial

C.

1. Amsterdam
2. 200
3. letters
4. loan
5. period

D.**Script****© Track 16-03**

M Teacher: *Starry Night* is one of the most famous paintings in the world. Vincent van Gogh painted it in the year 1889. It is easy to recognize the painting mostly because of the night sky in the scene. There is a bright crescent moon in the painting. There are also bright stars and swirling clouds. The moon and stars are noticeable because they're so large and bright. Beneath the night sky is a small town. There are many houses and a church with a tall steeple in the town, which looks peaceful. Finally, in the front left-hand part of the painting, there is a tall, wavy structure. It may be a bush, but no one is exactly sure. When they are all taken together, the objects in the painting create a simply unforgettable scene.

1. one of most recognizable paintings in world; painted by van Gogh in 1889
2. bright crescent moon; bright stars; swirling clouds; moon and stars large and bright
3. many houses; church with tall steeple; looks peaceful

p.44~45

Unit 17 Pollution

A.

1. They are air, water, and soil pollution.
2. They are factories and vehicles.
3. Fish can't live in polluted water.
4. They can pollute the soil by using insecticides to kill insects.
5. They are places where people take their garbage.

B.

1. harmful
2. dump
3. breathe
4. water source
5. insecticide

C.

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

D.

Script

© Track 17-03

W Teacher: People use fossil fuels to create lots of electricity. However, fossil fuels are very dirty. So they cause a lot of air pollution. One way to reduce air pollution is to use nuclear power. Many people are afraid of nuclear power, but they shouldn't be. Modern-day nuclear reactors are very safe. They aren't like the nuclear reactor at Chernobyl in the Soviet Union. It was very poorly built, so it released a lot of radiation. But modern-day reactors are different, so they won't release radiation into the air, ground, or water. In addition, nuclear power plants don't pollute the air. They are extremely clean. They can also create a great amount of electricity. And the electricity they create is very cheap. As a result, people living near nuclear power plants have very small electric bills.

- Ⓐ safe
- Ⓑ the Soviet Union
- Ⓒ radiation
- Ⓓ the air
- Ⓔ cheap electricity

Unit 18 Natural Resources

A.

1. It is a resource that is living.
2. It is something that can be replaced fairly easily.
3. They are renewable resources because they can reproduce.
4. Fossil fuels are nonrenewable resources.
5. They should conserve metals so that they don't run out.

B.

1. primary
2. finite supply
3. reproduce
4. rare metal
5. endless

C.

1. fossil fuels
2. wrong
3. Geologists
4. Arctic
5. oil sands

D.

Script

© Track 18-03

W Teacher: Deep within the Earth, there's lots of shale rock. It contains natural gas. Natural gas is a fossil fuel, but it's not dirty like coal and oil. Instead, it's clean. The problem is that most shale rock is found deep underground. So geologists developed a process called hydraulic fracturing. Most people today call it fracking. First, drillers dig deep underground. They sometimes dig almost two kilometers deep. Then, they inject fracking fluid into the ground. This is water combined with salt, sand, and chemicals. This allows the diggers to get the natural gas to the surface. Nowadays in the United States, fracking is very common. Thanks to it, the production of natural gas in the U.S. has gone up a great deal. So the U.S. is becoming more energy independent thanks to fracking.

- Ⓐ natural gas
- Ⓑ Dig deep
- Ⓒ Inject
- Ⓓ the United States

© energy independent

p.48~49

Unit 19 Recycling

A.

1. They can recycle paper, plastic, glass, and metal products.
2. It lets people preserve natural resources.
3. People will be able to cut down fewer trees.
4. They are overflowing with garbage.
5. Many of them have chemicals that can leak into the ground.

B.

1. textile
2. dispose of
3. mine
4. set aside
5. precious

C.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. ⑥ | 2. ③ | 3. ① |
| 4. ① | 5. ⑥ | |

D.

Script

© Track 19-03

W Teacher: Many people engage in recycling. But there's another activity people can do with the items they use. They can reuse them. For instance, people often buy bottles of water or soda. After drinking from these bottles, they throw the bottles away or put them in recycling bins. But people can also help the environment by reusing these bottles. There are many ways to do that. The simplest is to use the bottles to store water or other liquids. But other people have more creative ideas. Sometimes they store objects such as coins or paperclips in these bottles. Other people cut off the tops of the bottles and grow plants in them. Try looking on the Internet. There are many websites that explain how you can reuse common items and help the environment at the same time.

©

p.50~51

Unit 20 Renewable Energy

A.

1. They provide more than eighty percent of the world's energy needs.
2. They include solar power, hydroelectric power, wind power, tidal power, and geothermal power.
3. It comes from running water in rivers.
4. It is very clean and creates little or no pollution.
5. They kill lots of birds with their blades.

B.

1. fossil fuel
2. Ocean tides
3. wind turbines
4. turn to
5. efficient

C.

1. hydroelectric
2. clean
3. decreased
4. pollute
5. fish ladders

D.

Script

© Track 20-03

W Teacher: Solar power uses the power of the sun to create energy. Unfortunately, many places around the world can't use solar power. The reason is that they're often cloudy or get too much bad weather. However, certain places are excellent for solar power. One place is the Sahara Desert. It's an enormous desert in North Africa. North Africa is close to Europe. There are some European companies that want to put a huge number of solar panels in the Sahara Desert. The sun shines brightly there most days of the year. That should let the solar panels create a great amount of electricity. Then, the electricity will be sent to places in Europe. This project will cost billions of dollars. But it could provide cheap and plentiful electricity for millions of Europeans in the years to come.

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