

Faculty of Arts and Languages  
 Department of English  
 Subject: Oral Expression (CEO)  
 Level: 1st Year LMD Students, all the Groups.  
 Responsible of the Module: Mrs. Soraya. Guerfi

**Lesson 01: Listening Comprehension**

**Part One**

The following exercises are taken from learn English magazine Article “Be your own investigative journalist”

**Exercise 1**

Match the words and phrases in (a) to their definitions in (b)

- | (a)               | (b)   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Armed with     | a. a person or organisation that collects news information                          |
| 2. Compile        | b. a diary which is regularly published on the internet, often shortened to “blog”  |
| 3. Eye-witness    | c. equipped with, carrying.   |
| 4. Fabricated     | d. a successful business person who owns a number of different companies            |
| 5. News-gatherer  | e. the place where something comes from.  |
| 6. Scoop          | f. a person who sees something happening with their own eyes                        |
| 7. The source     | g. put together   |
| 8. Subcontractors | h. an exclusive story that only one journalist knows about                          |
| 9. Tycoon         | i. invented, untrue, made-up  |
| 10. Web log       | l. people who carry out part of a job for the person who sells the finished product |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**Exercise 02:**

Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps with the missing words

1. In countries where the news is not officially controlled....., it is likely to be provided by..... organisations who depend on advertising.
2. The news has to attract..... and maintain its audience  
..... I suspect that some stories get air-time just because there happen to be .....pictures to show.
3. In Britain, we have the ..... newspapers which millions of people read simply for....., without even expecting to get any important information from..... I think this is why politicians' ..... nowadays have to include a “sound bite” the small .....that seems to give a powerful message.

### **Exercise 03:**

**Answer the questions below, depending on the information in the recording**

1. What do the winners in the marketplace need to have to beat the competition?
2. Why do the military forces control the movements of journalists?
3. Why do millions of people read tabloid newspapers?

### **Part Two**

#### **Exercise 01:**

**Match each idiom with its appropriate meaning.**

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. A penny for your thoughts.  | a. something good that isn't recognized at first. |
| 2. Be glad to see the back of. | b. when you complain about a loss from the past.  |
| 3. Beat around the bush.       | c. avoiding the main topic.                       |
| 4. Blessing in disguise.       | d. a way of asking what someone is thinking.      |
| 5. Cry over spilt milk.        | e. be happy when a person leaves.                 |

### **References**

[http://learnenglish.educ.ar/files/attachment/LearnEnglish\\_MagazineArticle\\_BeYourOwnInvestigativeJournalist\\_0.pdf](http://learnenglish.educ.ar/files/attachment/LearnEnglish_MagazineArticle_BeYourOwnInvestigativeJournalist_0.pdf). (The British Council, 2011, pp. 1-3)

## Lesson 02: Listening Comprehension

**Task 01: Listen to the conversation between Peter and Bob. Then explain the meaning of each idiomatic expression.**

**Bob works as a manager in a furniture store. Peter, his boss, is not happy about sales. Bob's new advertising campaign hasn't helped. Peter decides to fire him.**

*Peter:* Bob, I hate to break the news, but our sales were down again last month.

*Bob:* Down again, Peter?

*Peter:* Yeah. These days, everybody's shopping at our competition, Honest Abe's Furniture Store.

*Bob:* But everything in there costs an arm and a leg!

*Peter:* That's true. They do charge top dollar.

*Bob:* And their salespeople are very strange. They really give me the creeps!

*Peter:* Well, they must be doing something right over there. Meanwhile, we're about to go belly-up.

*Bob:* I'm sorry to hear that. I thought my new advertising campaign would save the day.

*Peter:* Let's face it: your advertising campaign was a real flop.

*Bob:* Well then I'll go back to the drawing board.

*Peter:* It's too late for that. You're fired!

*Bob:* What? You're giving me the ax?

*Peter:* Yes. I've already found a new manager. She's as sharp as a tack.

*Bob:* Can't we even talk this over? After all, I've been working here for 10 years!

*Peter:* There's no point in arguing, Bob. I've already made up my mind.

*Bob:* Oh well, at least I won't have to put up with your nonsense anymore! Good-bye to you and good-bye to this dead-end job.

*Peter:* Please leave before I lose my temper!

**Task 02: Write a conversation using some of the idioms that are mentioned above.**

**References:**

Gillett, A. (2004). *Speak English like an American*. Michigan: Language Success Press.

### Lesson Three: Listening Comprehension

These exercises are taken from learn English magazine article “ Awards”.

#### Exercise 01

Match the parts of the sentences.

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Nobel prize is awarded for    | a. are almost the same as another important prize   |
| 2. Golden Globes                     | b. can help someone who is not usually successful become successful.                        |
| 3. There are lots of awards for      | c. if people are really being given credit for what they have done.                         |
| 4. The Booker prize                  | d. is a prize given to someone who doesn't really need a prize.                             |
| 5. The Turner Prize                  | e. music – for example, the Grammys, the Brits, the Mercury Prize and the MTV and Q awards. |
| 6. World Footballer of the Year      | f. now fund most scientific research.   |
| 7. “Patronage”                       | g. often confuses the public by giving a prize to people who do unusual things.             |
| 8. Governments and private companies | h. publicise the people who are giving them more than the people who win them.              |
| 9. When people win awards            | i. they usually become richer and more famous.  |
| 10. The MTV awards                   | j. valuable contributions to human knowledge.   |
| 11. The writer asks giving.          | k. was perhaps an old-fashioned form of prize-giving.                                       |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

#### Exercise 02:

Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Peace is the most important thing for which the Noble prize is made.
2. William Shakespeare won many prizes.
3. World awards are made for arts only.

### **Exercise 03:**

***Listen to the recording and fill in the gaps with the words you hear***

Not all awards are as noble as the ..... Even though most countries have a system for .....,..... and .....people who have done something good in their countries, there are now hundreds of awards and awards .....for all kinds of things. The..... are probably the most famous, a time for the (mostly) American film ..... to tell itself how good it is, an annual opportunity for lots of big..... to give each other awards and make .....speeches.

### **Exercise 04:**

**Answer the following questions**

1. How did the idea of Noble prize appear?
2. Why is it strange to award footballers?
3. By whom the awards ceremonies are sponsored?
4. Is the awarded person the only one who benefits?

### **References**

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/sites/podcasts/files/LearnEnglish-Magazine-Awards.pdf>.  
(British council, 2018, pp. 1-4)

## Lesson Four: Listening Comprehension

These exercises are taken from learn English audio zone “Beating stress”.

### Exercise 01:

Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. .... an expectation     | a. to manage something successfully             |
| 2. .... to be crowded into | b. food or other things needed to live and grow |
| 3. .... to cope with       | c. a promise to do something                    |
| 4. .... nourishment        | d. a belief about how things should be          |
| 5. .... to release         | e. to solve a problem or difficulty             |
| 6. .... a commitment.      | f. a group of (informal)                        |
| 7. .... a bunch of e       | g. to express a feeling you were not showing    |
| 8. .... to resolve         | h. to completely fill a space                   |

### Exercise 02:

Listen to the audio track, and decide whether these sentences true or false.

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Emily thinks that change is a part of everyday life.                         | T F |
| 2. Emily recommends we avoid other people to reduce stress.                     | T F |
| 3. If we have too much to do, we should not do as many things in one day.       | T F |
| 4. Emily suggests reducing exercise and eating better foods to reduce stress.   | T F |
| 5. We should play the piano to relax.   | T F |
| 6. Emily suggests trying to be perfect.   | T F |
| 7. Emily recommends not sleeping too much at night.                             | T F |
| 8. Emily says that if you smile more, you will feel more positive about things. | T F |

### Exercise 03:

Complete the sentences with these words.

Cope, commitments, bunch, crowded, resolve, nourishment, expectations, release

1. We can do many things to ..... with stress.
2. Some families live in ..... flats with little space.
3. It's important to try to ..... disagreements with people because then you can keep the ..... you have made.
4. Having a ..... of friends who can listen to you can help reduce stress.
5. Exercising and eating well will help your body get the ..... it needs.
6. It's also important to have realistic .....
7. You can also ..... stress by not trying to be perfect.

## **Reference**

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/sites/podcasts/files/LearnEnglish-Audio-zone-Beating-stress.pdf>. ( British council, 2019, pp. 1-4).

## Lesson Five: Listening Comprehension

**Activity: Listen to the report entitled “Influenza Sickens one Billion” and fill in the gaps.**

1. Influenza, ....., attacks up to one .....annually. In the U.S., it kills .....annually, most of whom are children or elderly. Occasionally the flu becomes.....: in 1918, it killed 20 million people worldwide. The flu is a very .....viral infection spread through the air by ....., ....., or ..... It is not caused by getting caught in a rainstorm or by sleeping with the fan or air-conditioning on.

2. The incubation period is about three days. It doesn't....., like a cold does. All of a sudden, you....., you have a high....., you have....., you cough .....and ....., your throat is sore, and your body .....

3. For most adults, .....is to simply wait it out: stay home, ....., drink lots of fluids, and take over-the-counter medications such as....., pain-killers, and..... Symptoms usually go away .....For the elderly and young, the initial viral infection may become a .....with deadly consequences, because the victim becomes too weak to battle..... The death rate for the general population is about one in 1,000. Those most .....to severe effects of the flu are people over....., such as asthma.

Flu season in the U.S. is usually .....The best prevention, of course, is to .....from infected people. Since that is almost impossible, the next .....is to get an annual

flu shot. This .....reduces the number of people who  
.....and who die yearly.

## Lesson Six: Listening Comprehension

Read the questions carefully before watching the video. Then choose the best answer from the options below.

Here is the link of the video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJBRqespiOA>

1. Experts predict that in 30 years, there will be...
  - a. more marine species in our oceans than ever before.
  - b. more plastic in our oceans than fish.
  - c. more fish in our oceans than our civilization needs.
  
2. Why did Adidas partner with the environmental organization Parley for the Oceans in 2015?
  - a. To profit from the company's 'green' image.
  - b. To convert ocean waste plastic into sportswear.
  - c. To make the production process more efficient.
  
3. How many tons of plastic has the partnership prevented from reaching the oceans?
  - a. 2,810 tons
  - b. 2800,10 tons
  - c. 2810,00 tons
  
4. How do Parley and its partners get access to the plastic waste?
  - a. They filter out trash from the ocean.
  - b. They collect trash from coastal areas.
  - c. They receive trash from fishermen .
  
5. Adidas' processing plant produces small plastic flakes by...
  - a. ... washing, melting, and shaping the plastic waste.
  - b. ... shredding, pressing, and hydrating the plastic waste.
  - c. ... crushing, washing, and dehydrating the plastic waste.
  
6. Adidas uses the polyester yarn made by ocean plastic to ...
  - a. ...form athletic shoe soles and tear proof shoelaces.
  - b. ... form the upper parts of shoes and clothing like jerseys.
  - c. ... form complete shoes and comfortable jersey collars.
  
7. Currently, more than 40% of Adidas' apparel uses recycled polyester. Why does this not eliminate plastic pollution entirely?
  - a. Washing it can cause particles, which may damage the washing machine.
  - b. Washing it can create microfibers, which may end up in the ocean.

c. Washing it can have negative effects on the fiber quality

Reference

<https://www.eslvideo.com/quiz.php?id=34231>

<file:///C:/Users/DH/Downloads/How%20Adidas%20Turns%20Plastic%20Bottles%20Into%20Shoes.pdf>

**Task 02:** Watch the video from the link below, and make a note of any useful vocabulary you have acquired. The video is about “ Green Tourism in London”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjDhYG1TpEw&feature=youtu.be&t=189>