

Part 2

Lecture: Neighborhood Watch Meeting

Before You Listen

Last week there was a burglary in Nancy's neighborhood. The people on her street decided to form a Neighborhood Watch. This is their first meeting. A police officer is speaking about ways to prevent crime.

Culture Note

In many American cities, neighbors join together to form a **Neighborhood Watch**. They agree to work together to stop crimes in their area. They watch out for unusual activity in their neighborhood. If they see anything suspicious, they call the police.

At the first Neighborhood Watch meeting, a police officer usually comes to speak to the neighbors about crime prevention.



▲ Neighborhood Watch signs



1 Prelistening Discussion Discuss these questions in small groups.

1. Look up the meaning of the following word pairs: neighbor/neighborhood; burglar/burglary; robber/robbery; crime (uncountable)/crimes (countable); thief/theft.
2. Is there much crime in the area where you live? What kind? Do you feel safe in your area?
3. Does your area have something like a Neighborhood Watch? Do you think it would be a good idea? Why or why not?
4. What are some things you can do to protect yourself and your home against crime?

تعريف الحي

The neighborhood is a group of neighbors living in the same neighborhood

الحي هو مجموعة من الجيران يعيشون في نفس المنطقة

بعض الكلمات /:

Decal : Sticker

Burglary : Crime اسم (n)

Burgle فعل (v)

We have in this lecture a lot of crimes because the speaker here a police officer speaks about safety

لدينا في هذه المحاضرة الكثير من الجرائم لأن المتحدث هنا ضابط شرطة يتكلم عن السلامة

عليك كمستمع ان تعرف الفرق بين **criminal and the crime** الجنائية والجريمة

وبين (n) **robber and robbery** السارق والسرقية

والفرق بين **Thief Theft** السارق والسرقية

ربما تسرق في الشارع او في المنزل **May be Rob you on the street or home**

أسئلة عامة:

هل هناك جرائم متعددة حيث تعيش؟

Are there many crimes where you live?

No

هل لديك فرق مراقبة في الحي الذي تعيش فيه؟

Do you have a team in the neighborhood watch

No

ما هي الأشياء التي تفعلها لحماية نفسك في منزلك؟

What is the things that you do to protect yourself in your home

Put locks on doors



2 Previewing Vocabulary Listen to these words and phrases from the lecture. Check (✓) the ones you think you know. Discuss their meanings with a partner. Check the other words and phrases later as you learn them.

Nouns

- alarm
- break-in
- deadbolt
- decal
- device
- front/back (of)
- license
- right
- (car) theft
- timer
- valuables

Verbs

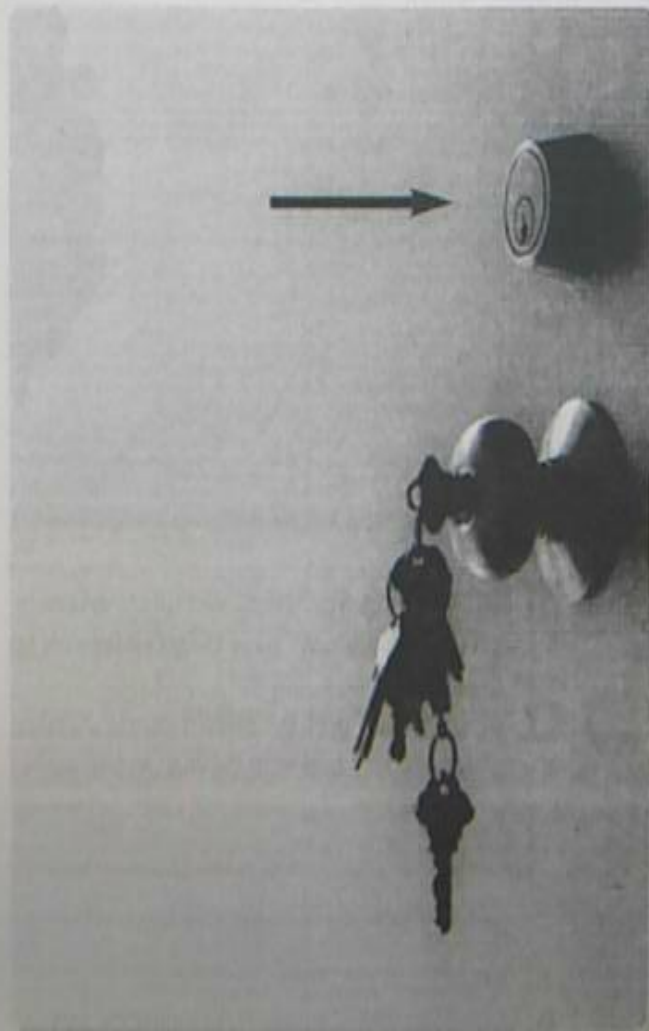
- break into
- prevent

Adjective

- violent

Expression

- get into the habit



▲ A deadbolt lock

Alarm: some thing told us if there dinger

Break in: burglary

Deadbolt: kind of the key for safety

Decal: Exterminator

Device: instrument

Valuables: something expensive

Theft: robber

Timer: numerator

Break into: get into a rut

Prevent: stop

Get into the habit: make Something usually hatpin

Violent: very strong

جيران وحي Neighbor \ neighborhood

لسطو Burglar \ burglary

لسطو Robber \ robbery

Strategy

Taking Notes on Statistics

Statistics are numbers that give facts about a situation. Often, statistics are expressed as a percentage or fraction; for example, "Thirty percent of the students in our class are men" or "People spend about one-fourth of their salaries on rent."

Statistics are very common in lectures. When people talk about statistics, the following terms appear frequently:

Nouns

% percent

number

$\frac{1}{2}$ half

$\frac{1}{3}$ third

$\frac{1}{4}$ quarter

Other phrases

< less than

> more than

= equal to or the same as

Verbs

↑ increase, go up, rise

↓ decrease, decline, go down

2x double



▲ About 66 percent of the people in this photo are women.

3 Abbreviating Statistics Write abbreviations or symbols next to the items in the chart above. If you don't know the abbreviation or symbol for an item, create one.



4 Taking Notes on Statistics Listen to sentences from the lecture. Use abbreviations and symbols from the chart to take notes. You will hear each sentence twice.

1. 48 → 60
2. 2x
3. 60?

Exchange notes with a partner. Try to repeat the sentences you heard by using your partner's notes.

هذه الصفحة توضح العلامات ومعانيها

مثل :

النسبة المئوية Percent

نصف Half

ثلث Third

Strategy

Transitions (Connecting Words)

Transitions are words and phrases that connect the parts of a speech or composition. There are usually transitions *between* the major sections of a talk. In addition, we also use transitions to connect details *within* each main section. If you listen for transitions, you can tell when a new idea or topic is starting.

Example

"Tonight I'd like to give you some simple suggestions to make your homes and cars safer. OK? So first of all, let's talk about lights."

"Next, let's talk about lights inside the house."



S Listening for Transitions Following is a list of transitions from the lecture. Listen to the lecture. When you hear each transition, write the topic or suggestion that follows it.

PART 1

First of all, lights outside the house

Next, " " inside the house

All right then. The next topic I want to discuss is locks

First of all, forget cheap locks - use a deadbolt

Also, special locks for windows

PART 2

OK, now let's move on and talk about car theft (how to prevent)

First, car in garage

The most important thing is keep valuable in trunk of car

Now my last point is how neighbors help each other

The main thing is watch house on vacation

Also, call police if unusual things

And one more thing, put Neighborhood Watch decal

in front window

تعليمات ضابط الشرطة للحفاظ على الأمان : (هذه بعض الإرشادات)

Lighted outside the home

Lighted inside the house

Make sure that the house is locked

Use special locks for windows

اشغل الضوء خارج وداخل المنزل تأكد أن المنزل مقفل استخدم إقفال خاصة للنوافذ ضع
السيارة في المرآب اتصل بالشرطة إذا رأيت أي حركة غريبة

Answer these questions with your classmates.

1. How many main ideas did the speaker discuss? Which transitions introduced them?
2. Why are some of the transitions indented in the chart above?
3. When you take notes, should you write transitions in your notes? Why or why not?



6 Taking Notes Following are sample notes on the police officer's suggestions. Notice that they do not contain transitions; instead, the relationship among main ideas and details is shown by underlining, indenting, and listing.

Use your notes from Activities 4 and 5 to fill in the missing information. Remember to use abbreviations and symbols, if necessary, listen to the lecture again.

Date: 27/5/10

Ways to Prevent Crime

PART 1

Intra:

Very little violent crime in neighborhood. But:

Burglaries ↑:

-Last yr. 48

-This yr. 60

Car theft ↑: 2x

How to keep home & auto safe:

1. House lights

-need lights in front and back

-turn on at night

2. lights inside the house

-bright lights in garage, hallway, apt. door

-fix broken lights

-house or apt. use automatic timers

مذكرة ضابط الشرطة

خطوات معينة تأتي على التوالي (مثل التعليمات السابقة لكن على شكل نقاط)

3 locks

- cheap locks not safe
- every door needs deadbolt
- get special locks for windows
- 50% burglars through windows

PART 2

4 stop car theft

- use garage for car
- put valuables in trunk
- alarms don't stop car theft
- better to have device can be seen, eg. lock on steering wheel

5 neighbors help each other

- Go on vacation - someone watch house
- See someth. unusual - call police
- Put decal (Neighborhood Watch) in front window



After You Listen



7 Discussing the Lecture Discuss the following questions about the lecture and your own experience. Refer to your notes as necessary.

PART 1

1. Has anyone ever broken into your home or your car? If yes, what did the burglars steal?
2. What advice did the police officer give about lights? Do you do these things in your house or apartment?
3. How does an automatic timer work? Do you use timers in your home?
4. What types of locks did the officer recommend? Do you use locks like that?

PART 2

5. According to the officer, how can you prevent car theft? Do you follow these suggestions?
6. What is the officer's opinion about car alarms? What do you think?
7. What is a decal? Where do people often put them? Do you have any?
8. How do people in a Neighborhood Watch help each other? Do you help your neighbors this way?



8 Reviewing Vocabulary Work in small groups. Look back at the vocabulary list in Activity 2 on page 37. Quiz each other on the terms and their meanings.

On the Spot!



9 What Would You Do? Read the situation and discuss the following questions.

Situation

You have come to the United States to study at a university. You have rented a room in the home of a very nice American family. The neighborhood is quiet and pretty, and the house is near your school. You are comfortable and happy in your new home.

One day, while preparing food in the kitchen, you discover a gun inside a cabinet.

بعد الاستماع للمقطع الصوتي واخذ ورقة وكتابة أهم البيانات صار بإمكانك الإجابة على
الأسئلة التالية

Part 3 Strategies for Better Listening and Speaking

Getting Meaning from Context

TOEFL® iBT



Focus on Testing

Using Context Clues Many tests such as the TOEFL® iBT measure your academic listening and speaking abilities. This activity, and others in the book, will develop your social and academic conversation skills, and provide a foundation for success on a variety of standardized tests. The following conversations take place in an apartment building.

1. Listen to the beginning of each conversation.
2. Listen to the question for each conversation. Stop the recording and choose the best answer.
3. In the **Clues** column, write the words that helped you choose your answer. Discuss them with your teacher and classmates.
4. Listen to the last part of each conversation to hear the correct answer.

Answers	Clues
Questions 1 through 3 are based on a conversation between a man and a woman.	
1. <input type="radio"/> A a neighbor <input checked="" type="radio"/> B the apartment manager <input type="radio"/> C Donna's father <input type="radio"/> D a repairman	
2. <input type="radio"/> A a repairperson <input type="radio"/> B a painter <input checked="" type="radio"/> C an exterminator ¹ <input type="radio"/> D a plumber ²	
3. <input type="radio"/> A It's on the third floor. <input checked="" type="radio"/> B It's in bad condition. <input type="radio"/> C It's in a good neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> D It's cheap.	

هنا من المقطع الصوتي تحدد مكان المتحدث او مشاعره

Questions 4 and 5 are based on a conversation between two neighbors.

4. A He thinks it's very funny.
 B He's surprised to see Donna.
 C He's a little angry.
 D He is happy to help Donna.
5. A He is happy to help Donna.
 B He's surprised to see Donna.
 C He's annoyed with Donna.
 D He's very worried.

Focused Listening

GUESSING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PEOPLE

The way people address each other in North America can give clues about their relationships. For example:

- In very formal situations, it is polite to use the titles "Sir" or "Ma'am" when you are talking to an older person or someone important. With adults you do not know well, it is correct to use a title with the person's last name. For example, "Ms. Adams" or "Dr. Snow."
- On the other hand, two people who are equal in age or position, or who are meeting in a casual situation, usually use each other's first names.
- People in close personal relationships often use "pet" names to address each other. For example:
 - Married people or relatives speaking to children: *honey, dear, sweetheart, darling*
 - Children to parents: *Mom, Mommy, Mama, Dad, Daddy, Papa*
 - Children to grandparents: *Grandma, Granny, Grammy, Grandpa*
 - Friends: *pal, buddy, brother, sister, girl*



1 Listening for Clues to Relationships Between People

1. Work in groups of four, divided into two pairs. Pair A, turn to page 245. Pair B, turn to page 253. Look only at your box and follow the instructions. Study the information in your box for a few minutes before you begin.

Using Language Functions

EXPRESSING FRUSTRATION

Frustration is what people feel when they cannot get what they want, even after many tries. For example, imagine that your neighbor's dog wakes you up every night. You complain to your neighbor many times, but the situation does not improve.

In this situation you would feel *frustrated*.

The underlined idioms in the following sentences mean that a speaker is frustrated. Notice the grammar in each sentence.

- My roommate is a total slob! She never cleans up after herself! I am fed up with her mess!
- Mother (to fighting children): I've had it with your fighting! Go outside right now. I want some quiet in here!
- Student: I've been working on this physics problem for three hours. I'm sick of it!



2 Role-Play Work in pairs to role-play situations in an apartment building. Student A should look at page 246. Student B should look at page 254.

3 Follow-up Discussion Discuss the following questions with your classmates.

1. Do you live in an apartment? If yes, does your building have a manager? What responsibilities does he or she have?
2. In Activity 1, you learned that a person who kills insects is called an exterminator. Below is a list of other professionals who work in houses and apartments. Use a dictionary to find out what each person does. Then tell your group if you have ever called this person to fix a problem in your home. Describe the problem.

architect

electrician

phone technician

cable installer

gardener

plumber

carpenter

painter

roofer

carpet cleaner

3. Tell your classmates about any other problems you have had in your home or with your neighbors. Also, explain what you did to solve the problem(s).

في هذا التمرين عليك أن تصل إلى المكان المحدد من خلال إتباع التعليمات في المقطع الصوتي