
UNIT 11

Structure

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11.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit, we shall give you practice in listening comprehension by presenting a recorded lecture and setting questions on comprehension. We shall also ask you to study a dialogue between two passengers on a railway train and write a similar dialogue of your own.

In the section on pronunciation we shall give you a list of English consonant sounds and the symbols used for them in dictionaries.

After completing the unit you should be able to

- understand a lecture on a matter of general interest,
- take part in a conversation with people you happen to meet, and
- use the correct consonant sounds in English words.

Cassette Recording

A cassette recording accompanies this unit and is available on payment.

11.1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listen carefully to this lecture which has been recorded for you on a cassette. Before you listen, look at Exercise 1 given below. Then take down notes while you listen, keeping the exercise in mind. After you complete Exercise 1, listen to the lecture again in sections. Pause after each section and do the exercise related to it.

Exercise 1

1. Tick (✓) the right answer. The lecture is about
 - a) the burden of women.
 - b) the burden of rural women in poor countries.
 - c) the burden of women in villages.
 - d) the disadvantages of being a woman.

2. The speaker has given a number of reasons why he feels that the advancement of rural women is very necessary. From among the following statements tick (✓) the reasons that you think the speaker has given.
 - a) The rural women are heavily burdened.
 - b) They are involved in subsistence economy.
 - c) They are neglected by the males.
 - d) They are the main factor responsible for better food production, smaller families and more successful development strategy.
 - e) About 90 per cent of them work.
 - f) They are the central figure for food production both for the country as well as the family.
 - g) They are bound by tradition, superstition and ignorance.
 - h) Modernization seems hardly to have reached them.
 - i) They are too disadvantaged to fight policy makers.

3. What do you think is the speaker's attitude ?
Tick (✓) the right answer.
 - a) He is presenting a factual report.
 - b) He is making an emotional appeal.
 - c) He is doing both (a) and (b).

Now listen to the lecture in short sections. Pause after each section and answer the question(s) related to the section you have just heard.

Section A

Exercise 2

Complete the following :

The advancement of rural women will lead to

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) a successful development strategy.

Section B

Now listen to section B and answer the following question.

Exercise 3

Fill in the blank spaces in the following :

Rural women till the _____ (a) _____, which are so important for the family _____ (b) _____. They are also responsible for at least _____ (c) _____. In the country.

Section C

Exercise 4

Now listen to Section C of the lecture and answer the following question :

Give three reasons why rural women can be called backward.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) impressed by ignorance.

Section D

Exercise 5

Now you will listen to larger section. You may have to listen to it more than once to answer the following questions :

1. What four reasons does the speaker give to show that women are neglected ?

- i) _____ (a) _____ in _____ (b) _____ planning bodies.
- ii) Important _____ (a) _____ are held by _____ (b) _____

- iii) Primitive _____ (a) _____ is used by women.
- iv) Rural women are too _____ (a) _____ to bring about a _____
(b) _____

2. Fill in the blanks :

A survey of employment in Kenya shows that while actually

- (a) _____ Of the women form part of the labour force, only _____
- (b) _____ Of them were listed as _____ (c) _____
and (d) _____ were ignored

3. The speaker shows the primitive state of technology used by rural women by giving the example of the village girl drawing water from a well and carrying a jar on her head. What is the advantage that the city girl has in this respect ?

4. Why is the rural woman unable to fight a political battle for herself ?

11.2 CONVERSATION

Learning a language means not just having the ability to understand it when it is spoken, but learning how to do things with that language, such as

- asking for permission
- giving or refusing permission
- warning someone
- expressing likes and dislikes
- agreeing or disagreeing with someone
- apologizing to someone, etc.

In other words, when you learn a language you need to learn how to perform these various functions correctly.

Exercise 6

One of the questions people often ask you is :

What do you like doing in your spare time ?

- 1 I'm fond to plays. So I go to the theatre quite a lot.
- 2 I'm keen on sports. So I go and watch cricket and hockey whenever I get a chance.
- 3 I'm interested in electronics. I build model cars and aeroplanes.
- 4 I like Indian classical music. So I listen to the music programmes on radio and television.
- 5 I like playing tennis and go to the club every evening to have a game.
- 6 I'm fond of Hindi films and go to the movies quite a lot.
- 7 I'm keen on keeping fit. So I do yoga exercise every morning.
- 8 I enjoy reading modern fiction and have a large collection of books.
- 9 I'm fond of painting. I paint natural scenery, particularly the mountains.
- 10 I'm fond of sightseeing and often go to places of interest in and around our city.

Exercise 7

Read the conversation between two passengers on a railway train, and listen to it on the cassette. Then practise reading it aloud.

A : Are you also going to Delhi ?

B : Yes.

A : D'you live in Delhi or are you just visting it ?

B : I live in Dehra Dun after retirement.

I have to attend a meeting in Delhi.

A : Where will you be staying ?

B : In Asian Games Village.

A : How far is it from Delhi Station ?

B : About 20 Kilometers.

11.3 PRONUNCIATION

English Consonants

In Unit 6 of Block 1 you learnt the vowel sounds in English and the symbols used for them. In this unit you will learn the consonant sounds and the symbols used for them in dictionaries. After learning these symbols you will be able to find out the pronunciation of English words from Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English.

English has 24 consonant sounds. These are listed below and have been recorded for you on the cassette. Listen to each sound and a key word in which it occurs.

	Symbol	Key word
1	/p/	pen
2	/b/	back
3	/t/	tea
4	/d/	day
5	/k/	key
6	/g/	gay
7	/tʃ/	cheer
8	/dʒ/	jump
9	/f/	few
10	/v/	view

11	/θ/	thine
12	/ð/	then
13	/s/	soon
14	/z/	zero
15	/ /	fishing
16	/ʒ/	pleasure
17	/h/	hot
18	/m/	sum
19	/n/	sun
20	/ŋ/	sung
21	/l/	led
22	/r/	red
23	/j/	yet
24	/w/	wet

Notice that the symbols for the consonants 1-6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, and 24 are the same as the letters of the alphabet. Only eight symbols are new and have to be learnt.

Exercise 9

Here are 10 words. You can listen to them on the cassette. Write down the symbols for the consonant sounds in these words. After you have checked your answers with those given by us at the end of the unit, say the words with the correct vowel and consonant sounds.

- 1 thief_____ 2 catch_____ 3 yard_____ 4 there_____
- 5 lamp_____ 6 measure_____ 7 zoo_____ 8 share_____
- 9 song_____ 10 joy_____

Exercise 10

Given below are eight pairs of words, and the words in each pair differ in only one consonant sound. You can listen to these words on the cassette.

Write down the symbols for the consonant sounds that bring about the difference.

1. peas, peace_____
2. jew, zoo_____
3. sew, show_____
4. pact, fact_____
5. vine, wine_____
6. go, know_____
7. harm, charm_____
8. ledger, leisure_____

After you have checked your answers with those given by us, say each pair, bringing out the difference clearly.

Exercise 11

Underline the letters in the following words which represent the consonant sound shown in brackets. Mark X under the words in which this consonant does not occur.

Example : /d/ that, think

- a) (/ /) - ocean, dictionary, scissors, pressure, decision
- b) (/w/)- quality, crown, language, whether, whose, question, blow
- c) (/θ/)- think, this, other, theft, thought, then, therefore
- d) (/f/)- shepherd, conference geography, afraid, stuff, although, of
- e) (/j/)- ear, few, lower, year, day, cure, toy, future

Exercise 12

Each of the following words contains one of the two consonants shown in brackets. Arrange the words in two separate lists according to the sound used.

Example : (/w, v/) - west, vest.

/w/ /v/

West vest

- a) (/s, z/) - raise, dice, as reverse, loose, ass, laws, rivers, loss, lose

b) (/ , 3/) - promotion, shore, pleasure, special, assure, fresh, garage.

c) (n/, η/) - link, finger, tenth, listen, known, hang, uncle, knob, song, knock

Exercise 13

Indicate the pronunciation of the following words, using the vowel and consonant symbols given by us. Mark the stressed syllables. (You can listen to these words on the cassette.)

- 1 objectives_____
- 2 cassette_____
- 3 comprehension_____
- 4 conversation_____
- 5 pronunciation_____
- 6 English_____
- 7 consonants_____

8 answers_____

9 exercise_____

10 unit_____

After you have checked your answers, say each word with the correct pronunciation.

11.4 LET US SUM UP

In this unit we have

- 1 given you practice in listening to a recorded lecture and understanding it.
- 1 presented a specimen dialogue between two passengers on a railway train and given you practise in writing a similar dialogue.
- 1 given you a list of English consonant sounds and the symbols used for them in some dictionaries.

11.5 KEY WORDS

^lconsonant : a speech sound produced by a complete or partial stoppage of the breath

^ldialogue : a conversation

^llecture : a talk for the purpose of teaching

^lsymbol : a sign looked upon as representing something

11.6 SUGGESTED READING

Sarah Freeman : Study Strategies in English, Orient Longman

11.7 ANSWERS TO EXERCISE

Exercise 1

- 1 b)
- 2 d) and f)
- 3 c)

Exercise 2

- a) better food
- b) smaller family

Exercise 3

- a) kitchen gardens
- b) diet
- c) 50 per cent of food production

Exercise 4

- a) bound by tradition
- b) chained by superstition

Exercise 5

- 1 i) a) male dominance b) national
ii) a) jobs b) males
iii) a) technology
iv) a) suppressed b) change in policy
- 2 a) 90 per cent
b) 40 per cent
c) employed
d) the rest
- 3 There are taps for water, so the city girl does not waste so much energy and time to collect water as the village girl does.
- 4 Because she is suppressed by law and custom and by poverty and illiteracy.

Exercise 9

- | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|------|---|-----|
| 1 | θ-f | 2 | k-t | 3 | j-d |
| 4 | 3- | 5 | l-mp | 6 | m-3 |
| 7 | z- | 8 | - | 9 | s- |
| 10 | d ₃ - | | | | |

Exercise 10

- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-------------------|---|-----|---|-------------------|
| 1 | z/s | 2 | d ₃ /z | 4 | s/ | 4 | p/f |
| 5 | v/w | 6 | g/n | 7 | h/t | 8 | d ₃ /3 |

Exercise 11

- a) ocean, dictionary, sissors, pressure, decision
 b) quality, crown, language, whether, whose, question, blow
 c) think, this, others, theft, thought, then, therefore
 d) shepherd, conference, geography, afraid, stuff, although, of
 e) ear, few, lower, year, day, cure, toy, future

Exercise 12

- a) /s/ /z/
 dice raise
 reverse as
 loose laws
 ass rivers
 loss lose
- b) / / /3 /
 promotion pleasure
 shore garage
 special
 assure
 fresh

c) /n/	/ŋ/
tenth	link
listen	finger
known	hang
knob	uncle
knock	song

Exercise 13

1 /əb¹dʒektɪvz/

2 /kə¹set/

3 /.kə¹prihmen ən/

4 /.kɒnvə¹seɪ ən/

5 /prə.u¹ʌnsɪ¹eɪ ən/

6 /¹ɪŋɡlɪ /

7 /¹kɒnsəʊənts/

8 /¹a:usəz/

9 /¹eksəsətɪz/

10 /¹ju:nɪt/

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