

900 exercises in vocational communication	Notes for teachers	C1 / 11
<i>General aim</i>	C: Understand a message	
<i>Level of difficulty</i>	1	
<i>Intermediate aim</i>	1: Analyse a message	
<i>Operational aim</i>	1: Recognise the essential elements in a message 1.0: with picture or photograph 2.0: with text 3.0: with picture or photograph and text	
<i>Pre-requirements</i>	Ability to read simple sentences Ability to write “yes” or “no” to answer questions and to tick squares	
<i>Number of exercises</i>	11	
<i>Summing-up exercise</i>	C1/11-3.4	
<i>Comments</i>	<p>- The series C1/11-2.1 to 2.6 includes 5 exercises preceded by an example. We have given more exercises than in the preceding and following series as it involves analysing a text only (the illustrations, if any, do not help understand the meaning of the text). As learners on level 1 can have real problems with reading, we believe it is important to offer more opportunity for practice.</p> <p>- Exercise C1/11-2.6 is about the discovery of penicillin. Learners who are interested in the subject can subsequently look at exercise C2/31-1.1 (difficulty level 2) which tells of the extraordinary conditions of Fleming’s discovery.</p>	



WHAT ARE THESE?

*We're going to answer the following questions.
We'll put a cross in the right square.*

1. What can we see in this picture?

- marbles ☐
- balls ☒
- fruit ☐

2. How many are there in the picture?

- six ☐
- four ☐
- five ☒

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE

3. Are the objects all the same?

- yes ☐

- no ☒

4. In what ways are they different?

- the size ☒

- the shape ☒

- the weight ☐

- the design ☒

5. Are the objects used for the same sport?

- yes ☐

- no ☒

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE



WHAT ARE THESE?

Answer the following questions.

Put a cross in the right square.

1. What can we see in this picture?

- plates ☐

- different rackets ☐

- a joiner's tools ☐

2. How many are there in the picture?

- two ☐

- four ☐

- three ☐

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE

900 exercises in vocational communication	<h1 style="text-align: center;">Exercise</h1> <p style="text-align: center;">(Page 2)</p>	C1 / 11 – 1.2
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3. Are the objects all the same?

- yes ☐

- no ☐

4. In what ways are they different?

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- the weight ☐

- the design ☐

5. Are the objects used for the same sport?

- yes ☐

- no ☐

Look at the answers for C1 / 11-1.2



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- yes ☐

- no ☒

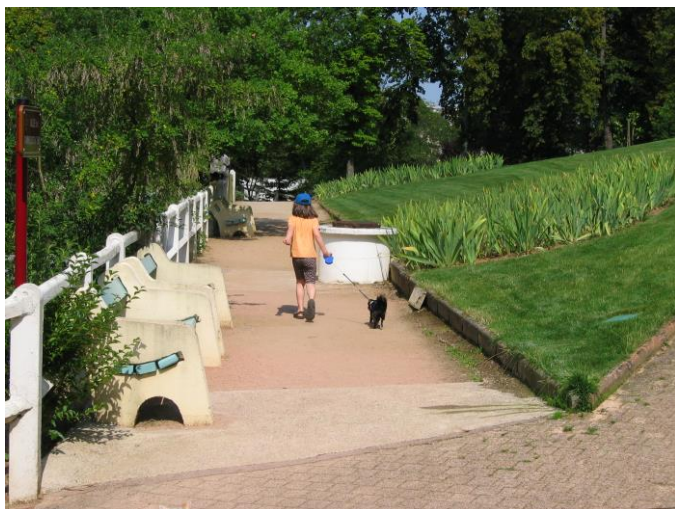


Photo no. 1



Photo no. 2

**Look at the photos and answer the questions.
Put a cross in the right squares.**

1) What does photo no. 1 show?

- A boy on a playing field. ☐
- A little girl and her dog in a park. ☐
- A woman sitting on a bench. ☐

2°) What does photo no. 2 show?

- The garden of a house. ☐
- A park in a town centre. ☐
- A park with a fountain. ☐

3°) In which photo can we see a table and chairs?

- photo no. 1. ☐
- photo no. 2. ☐

4°) Are there benches in photo no. 1?

- Yes. ☐
- No. ☐

Look at the answers for C1 / 11-1.3

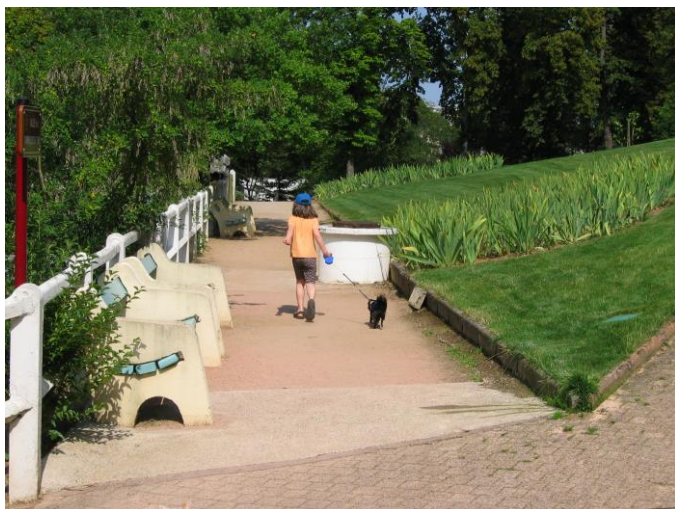


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- Yes. ☒
- No. ☐

Look at these pictures



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE

**Look at the pictures and answer the questions.
Put a cross in the right square.**

1) What does picture 1 show?

- A woman in a shop. ☐
- A family in their flat. ☐
- A waiter in a restaurant. ☐

2) What does picture 2 show?

- A gardener. ☐
- A builder. ☐
- A taxi driver. ☐

3) Which picture shows a wine-producer?

- picture 2. ☐
- picture 3. ☐

4) Which pictures concern catering?

- picture 1. ☐
- picture 2. ☐
- picture 3. ☐
- picture 4. ☐

Look at the answers for C1/11-1.4

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- picture 2. ☐
- picture 3. ☐
- picture 4. ☒

Here is a simple sentence:

Paul has an appointment at the dentist's
at 3 o'clock near the station.

WHAT IS THIS ABOUT?

*We're going to answer the following questions.
We'll put a cross in the right square.*

1. Who has an appointment at the dentist's?

- Paul ☒

- Peter ☐

- Fred ☐

2. Who does Paul have an appointment to see?

- the doctor ☐

- the vet ☐

- the dentist ☒

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE

3. What time is Paul's appointment?

- at 3 o'clock ☒

- at 6 o'clock ☐

- at 10 o'clock ☐

4. Which part of town is Paul's appointment in?

- near the park ☐

- near the County Hall ☐

- near the station ☒

GO TO THE NEXT PAGE

Here is a description of a fox terrier:

**The fox terrier is an English dog.
There are two types of fox terrier:
wirehaired and smooth.**

Reread the description of the fox terrier.

Then answer the following questions with “yes” or “no”:

1. Is the fox terrier a fox? →
2. Does the fox terrier come from England? →
3. Are there three varieties of fox terrier? →
4. Are there wirehaired fox terriers? →
5. Are there smooth fox terriers? →



Look at the answers for C1 / 11-2.2

Here is a description of a fox terrier:

**The fox terrier is an English dog.
There are two types of fox terrier:
wirehaired and smooth.**

Reread the description of the fox terrier.

Then answer the following questions with “yes” or “no”:

1. Is the fox terrier a fox? → **NO**
2. Does the fox terrier come from England? → **YES**
3. Are there three varieties of fox terrier? → **NO**
4. Are there wirehaired fox terriers? → **YES**
5. Are there smooth fox terriers? → **YES**





The Statue of Liberty

Read the following text:

Liberty enlightening the world is a gigantic statue. It was built by the sculptor Bartholdi.

The skeleton of the statue is made of iron. It was made by the Frenchman Gustave Eiffel. He also designed the famous Eiffel Tower in Paris.

The Statue of Liberty has a copper skin covering.

France gave it to the United States in 1886. It stands in the harbour at the entrance to New York.

THE EXERCISE CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Keep the text about the Statue of Liberty in front of you.

Answer the following questions.

Put a cross in the right square.

1. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

- in New-York ☐
- in Rome ☐
- in Berlin ☐

2. What did Gustave Eiffel make in Paris?

- the Montparnasse Tower ☐
- the Eiffel Tower ☐
- the Saint James Tower ☐

3. Did Bartholdi sculpt the Statue of Liberty?

- yes ☐
- no ☐

4. What is the Statue of Liberty covered in?

- plaster ☐
- copper ☐
- gold ☐

Look at the answers for C1 / 11-2.3

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Answer the following questions.

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- plaster ☐
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900 exercises in vocational communication	Exercise	C1 / 11 – 2.4
		Eval.:

Read the following text:

How to remove ink stains from material?

**Put some surgical spirit on to a clean cloth.
Dab the stain with the cloth.
Make sure the stain does not spread. Always start
from the outside and move inwards.**

**You can also use cotton buds. Soak the end in the
surgical spirit. Then rub the stain with the cotton
bud.**

Finally, rinse the material well.

Answer the following questions with “yes” or “no”:

1. Does the text explain how to remove stains? →
2. Is this for grease stains? →
3. Must you use soap? →
4. Can you use a clean cloth? →
5. Do you have to rinse the material afterwards? →

Look at the answers for C1 / 11-2.4

Read the following text:

How to remove ink stains from material?

**Put some surgical spirit on to a clean cloth.
Dab the stain with the cloth.
Make sure the stain does not spread. Always start
from the outside and move inwards.**

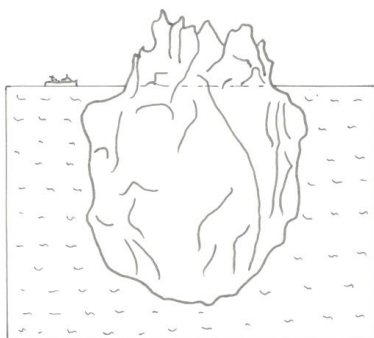
**You can also use cotton buds. Soak the end in the
surgical spirit. Then rub the stain with the cotton
bud.**

Finally, rinse the material well.

Answer the following questions with “yes” or “no”:

1. Does the text explain how to remove stains? → **YES**
2. Is this for grease stains? → **NO**
3. Must you use soap? → **NO**
4. Can you use a clean cloth? → **YES**
5. Do you have to rinse the material afterwards? → **YES**

Read the text



ICEBERG: This word is half English and half Norwegian:

- “berg” means “mountain” in Norwegian.

An iceberg is an enormous block of ice. Icebergs float on the surface of the sea. Only a small part of icebergs is above the water. The under-water part is 5 times bigger!

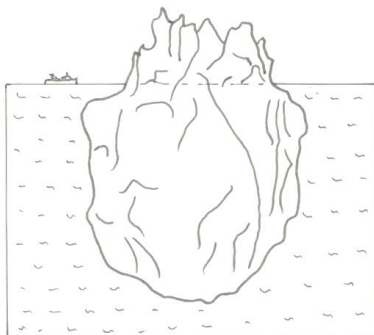
Icebergs are very dangerous for ships. The famous Titanic sank because of an iceberg.

Answer the following questions with “yes” or “no”:

1. Does the word “iceberg” come from Spanish? →
2. In Norwegian, does the word “berg” mean “mountain”? →
3. Is an iceberg a huge block of stone? →
4. Do icebergs float on the surface of the water? →
5. Is half an iceberg below water? →

Look at the answers for C1 / 11-2.5

Read the text



ICEBERG: This word is half English and half Norwegian:

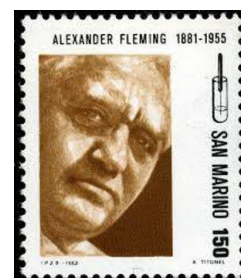
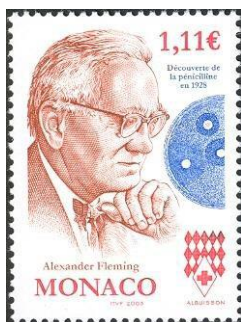
- “berg” means “mountain” in Norwegian.

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1. Does the word “iceberg” come from Spanish? → **NO**
2. In Norwegian, does the word “berg” mean “mountain”? → **YES**
3. Is an iceberg a huge block of stone? → **NO**
4. Do icebergs float on the surface of the water? → **YES**
5. Is half an iceberg below water? → **NO**



Sir Alexander Fleming

Read the following text:

**Sir Alexander Fleming was born in 1881 in Scotland.
He died at the age of 74. He was a doctor.**

**He discovered penicillin in 1928 by accident.
Penicillin was the first antibiotic.**

**Penicillin cured many serious diseases and
infections. It saved a lot of lives during World War
II.**

**Fleming received the Nobel Prize for medicine in
1945.**

**Two researchers had helped him in his discovery. He
shared the Nobel Prize with them.**

THE EXERCISE CONTINUES ON THE NEXT PAGE

Keep the text about Fleming in front of you.

Answer the following questions.

Put a cross in the right square.

1. What was Alexander Fleming's profession?

- doctor ☐
- surgeon ☐
- pharmacist ☐

2. What did Alexander Fleming discover?

- a vaccination ☐
- penicillin ☐
- germs ☐

3. Is penicillin an antibiotic?

- yes ☐
- no ☐

4. Did penicillin cure people in 1900?

- yes ☐
- no ☐

5. Who did Fleming share the Nobel Prize with?

- with another doctor ☐
- with two researchers, for their help ☐
- with a chemist friend ☐

Look at the answers for C1 / 11-2.6

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Louis Lumière was a French chemist.

With the help of his brother, Auguste Lumière, he invented “cinematography” in 1895.

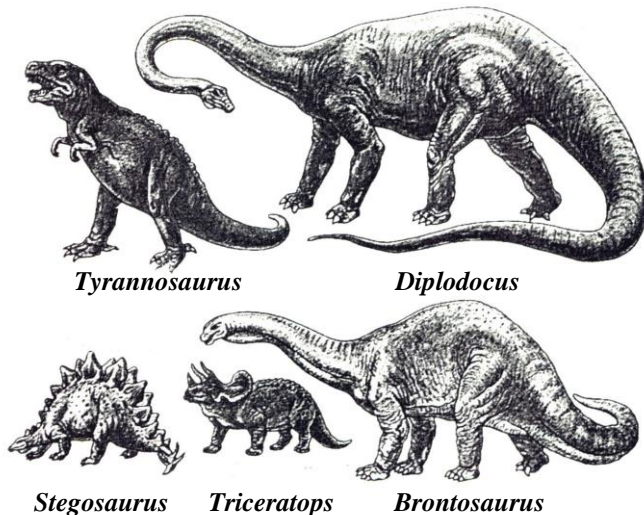
He made a lot of films in black and white.

He also created the first colour photographs (1903).

We’re going to look at the photograph and the text.

We’ll answer the following questions with “yes” or “no”:

1. Were Louis and Auguste Lumière brothers? → **YES**
2. Did the Lumière brothers invent “cinematography”? → **YES**
3. Did they invent “cinematography” in 1910? → **NO**
4. Did the Lumière brothers make a lot of films? → **YES**
5. Are the Lumière brothers in the photograph? → **YES**



Dinosaurs were gigantic animals. They lived on earth 100 million years ago.

The biggest was the “diplodocus”. It was about 25 metres long. It lived in America.

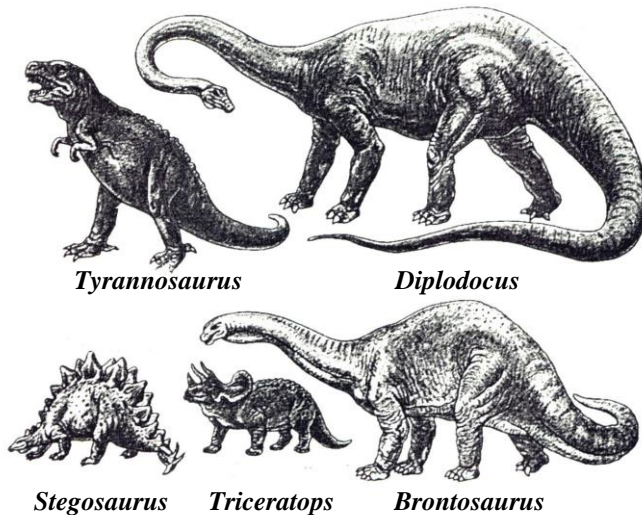
There were several million dinosaurs on the earth. They all died in a very short time.

Look at the pictures and the text.

Answer the following questions with yes or no:

1. Were dinosaurs an average size? →
2. Did they live 100 million years ago? →
3. Is the diplodocus shown in the picture? →
4. Did the tyrannosaurus walk on four legs? →
5. Did the diplodocus live in Africa? →

Look at the answers for C1 / 11-3.2



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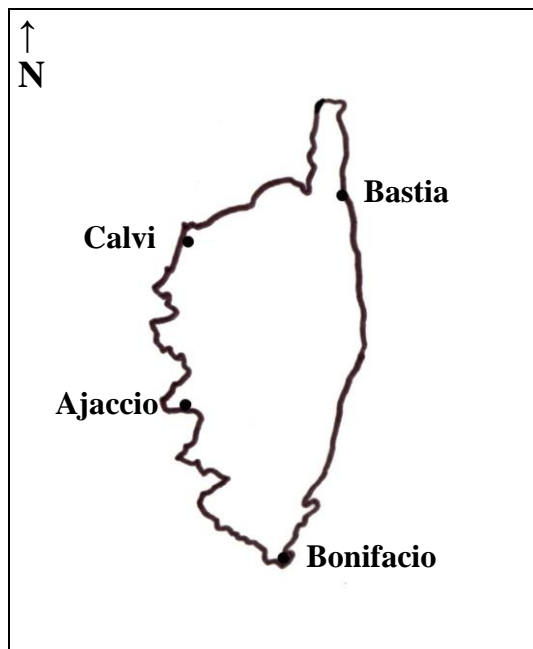
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900 exercises in vocational communication	Exercise	C1 / 11 – 3.3
		Eval. :



Corsica is a beautiful island in the Mediterranean.

Corsica belonged to Italy until 1768. In that year, it became French.

Napoleon was born in Corsica in 1769. He became Emperor of France in 1804.

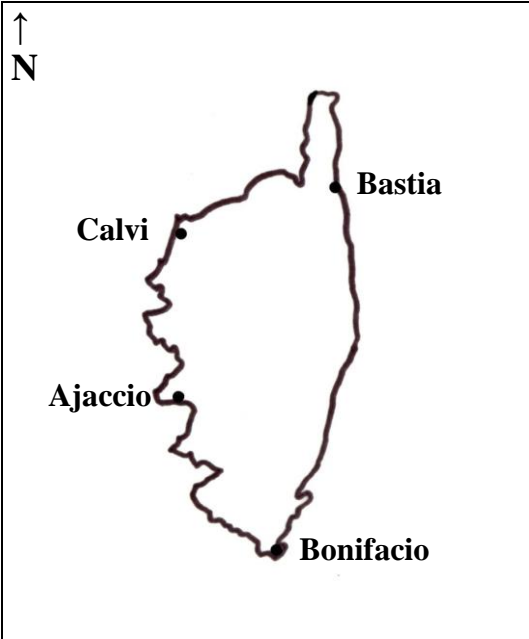
The capital of Corsica is Ajaccio.

Look at the map and the text.

Answer the following questions with yes or no:

1. Is Corsica an island in the Atlantic Ocean? →
2. Is Ajaccio the capital of Corsica? →
3. Is Bastia by the sea? →
4. Is Bonifacio a town in Corsica? →
5. Was Napoleon born in Paris? →
6. Did Corsica become part of France in 1770? →
7. Is Calvi to the north of Ajaccio? →

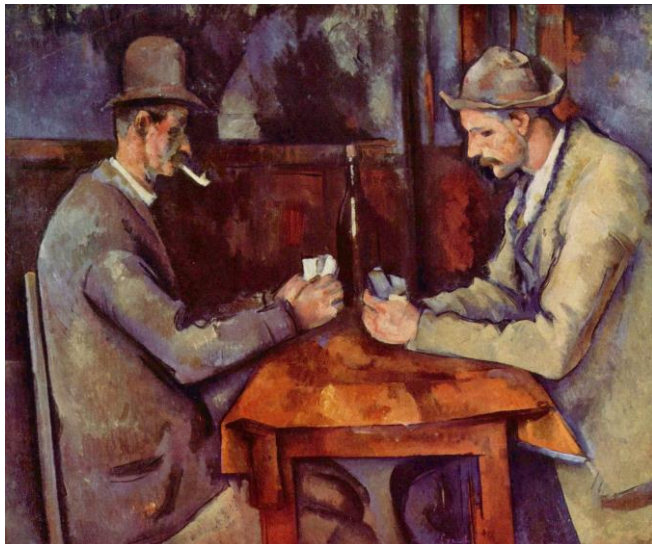
Look at the answers for C1 / 11-3.3

	<p>Corsica is a beautiful island in the Mediterranean.</p> <p>Corsica belonged to Italy until 1768. In that year, it became French.</p> <p>Napoleon was born in Corsica in 1769. He became Emperor of France in 1804.</p> <p>The capital of Corsica is Ajaccio.</p>
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Look at the map and the text.

Answer the following questions with yes or no:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Is Corsica an island in the Atlantic Ocean? | → NO |
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Paul Cézanne was a famous French painter. He was born in 1839. He lived for 67 years.

He painted a picture called “*The card players*”. This painting is very well known. It is in the Orsay museum, in Paris.

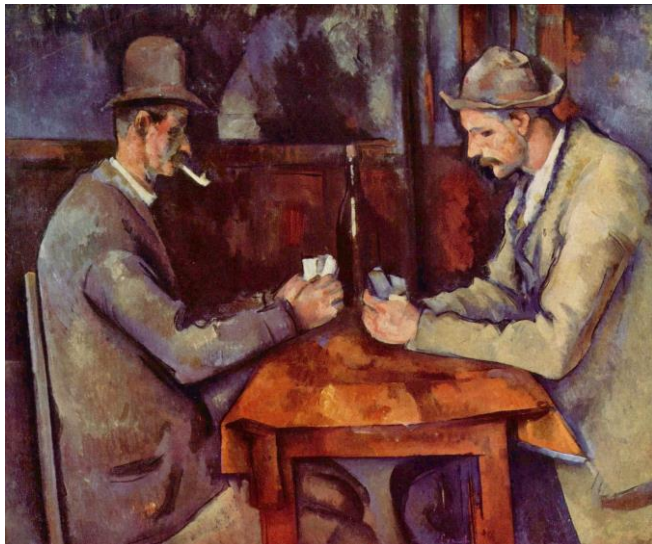
Paul Cézanne had a lot of influence on twentieth century artists.

Look at the painting and the text.

Answer the following questions with yes or no:

1. Was Paul Cézanne a painter? →
2. Was Paul Cézanne born in 1839? →
3. Is the painting “The card players” very well known? →
4. In this painting, are two men playing cards? →
5. Are both the players smoking a pipe? →
6. Are the two players in a garden? →
7. Is this painting in a museum in Paris? →

Look at the answers for C1 / 11-3.4



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