Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

NIM: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 1: Numbering words**

Listen to the conversation and number the word(s) according to the order of appearance in the conversation

1. Fine prints (\_\_\_\_\_)
2. Results can vary (\_\_\_\_\_)
3. Infomercial (\_\_\_\_\_)
4. Held liable (\_\_\_\_\_)
5. Caveat emptor (\_\_\_\_\_)

(let the buyer beware)

1. False advertising (\_\_\_\_\_)
2. Sue (\_\_\_\_\_)
3. Ab machine (\_\_\_\_\_)
4. Trust (\_\_\_\_\_)
5. False claims (\_\_\_\_\_)
6. Lecture (\_\_\_\_\_)
7. Exaggerate (\_\_\_\_\_)

**LISTENING 1 pages 5-6**

**Activity 2: Taking and sharing notes**

Listen to the dialog and take notes to answer the following questions.

1. The name of the professor?
2. The name of the student?
3. The topic of the conversation?
4. What is infomercial?
5. What kind of information should infomercial give?
6. What is caveat emptor?
7. Why should a buyer read the fine prints in any infomercial or advertisement?

**Activity 3: Listen to the conversation again. Then, choose the best answers.**

1. What is the conversation mainly about?
2. The truth in informercials.
3. The false claims in many ads.
4. The advertised products.
5. The meaning of caveat emptor.
6. What’s the name of the professor?
7. Eric
8. Burton
9. Emptor
10. Not mentioned
11. What time is the professor’s next appointment?
12. He doesn’t have any more appointment.
13. His next appointment is at 10:30.
14. He has an appointment at 11:30.
15. He has to run for an appointment at 9:30.
16. Why does the student go to see his professor?
17. To disagree with the professor’s opinion about a topic.
18. To add information to appoint made in the professor’s lecture
19. To discuss a stressful personal problem
20. To ask the professor if he could get a refund.
21. What does the professor mean when he says, “Well, as far as I know, companies can’t make false claims about their products.”?
22. Infomercials give truthful information.
23. We can’t tell whether information is truthful or not.
24. Infomercials tend to make false claims.
25. It’s my understanding that infomercials have to be truthful.
26. What is the student’s attitude when he says, “Well, that may be so, but in my experience, the product isn’t always what it appears to be.”?
27. He is doubtful about what the professor says.
28. He is surprised by what the professor says.
29. He is annoyed by what the professor says.
30. He is opposed to what the professor says.
31. What did the student’s friend buy?
32. Fat burning food supplement
33. Weight losing ab machine
34. Gym membership
35. Exercise club membership
36. Why isn’t she happy with what she bought?
37. She paid too much for it.
38. She didn’t see any changes.
39. She didn’t the result she expected.
40. She only lost 2 inches.
41. What is Caveat Emptor?
42. An expression that means let the buyer beware
43. The name of the product advertised
44. The topic of the lecture given by the professor
45. The advertiser of the product in the infomercial.
46. What’s the professor think the fine print say?
47. Results can vary
48. Money-back guarantee
49. Read the owner’s manual
50. No false claims.