

VIDEO SCRIPT:

We've already given some thought to the influence of geography on culture. Well, today I'd like to give you an example of the influence of culture on geography. This is an interesting case about The Netherlands, a small country on the edge of western Europe. The land is flat and well-known for its tulips and windmills.

But its people—the Dutch—are known for another reason too. Let me explain . . . for 2000 years they have been *reclaiming* land. I'll explain that: it means they have literally been taking back land from the sea. They have a process for pushing the sea water back and gradually drying out the land underneath. This land can then be used for many things, for example, for farms, for building businesses and homes. And write this down: up to 60% of their country has been "taken" from the sea so far.

So, what does this say about the culture? Well, for instance, it shows a level of innovation which is quite special. Living in a small, low country, the Dutch didn't want to be limited by their geography, so they found clever ways to overcome it, creating extra land where they needed it. It's important to note that the determination of their culture actually shaped their geography. Amazing!

PART 1: Video**A. Watch the professor's lecture and answer questions 1–5.**Questions 1–5**Read the statements and choose TRUE, FALSE, OR NOT GIVEN. (1 point each)**

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|---|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Today's lecture is about the influence of geography on culture. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 2. The Netherlands is a famously large country. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 3. The Netherlands is in the west of Europe. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 4. According to the lecture, The Netherlands is known for its production of cheese. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |
| 5. There are many mountains in The Netherlands. | TRUE | FALSE | NOT GIVEN |

Questions 6–10**Choose the best answer. (1 point each)**

6. Reclaiming land involves _____.
- A. pushing back for 2000 years
 - B. pushing back the land
 - C. pushing back the sea**

7. According to the lecture, which of these is NOT a use for reclaimed land?
- A. farms
 - B. schools**
 - C. homes
8. How much of The Netherlands is made up of reclaimed land?
- A. literally all of it
 - B. around 20% of it
 - C. around 60% of it**
9. Which of these statements describes the culture of Dutch people?
- A. They're not special.
 - B. They are innovative.**
 - C. They are limited.
10. Which of these statements most likely reflects the lecturer's attitude to the Dutch?
- A. She is impressed by their cleverness.**
 - B. She is worried about their progress.
 - C. She thinks they can't overcome difficulties.

B. Read the questions first. Then watch the lecture again. Answer questions 11–14.

Questions 11–14

Choose the best answer. (1 point each)

11. What does the professor say her lecture topic will be?
- A. the influence of western Europe on culture
 - B. the influence of geography on culture
 - C. the influence of culture on geography**
12. Which of these expressions does NOT signal an example?
- A. for instance
 - B. for once**
 - C. for example

13. Which of these expressions does the lecturer NOT use to signal an explanation?

- A. "It doesn't explain . . ."
- B. "Let me explain . . ."
- C. "I'll explain that . . ."

14. Which of these expressions does the lecturer NOT use to signal important information?

- A. "And write this down . . ."
- B. "It's important to note that . . ."
- C. "This is an interesting case . . ."

PART 2

Question 15

Read sentences A–G from a lecture. Choose the best answer. (1 point)

(A) Before he died in 1959, Frank Lloyd Wright had made a massive impact with the form of architecture he devised, which he termed *organic architecture*. (B) I'll explain further: Wright believed in the importance of a connection between human dwellings and their environment. (C) Let me show you what I mean. (D) Do you remember Wright's prairie style which featured as much open space as possible and the windows were generally long and low? (E) Well, you see, that was his way of connecting nature and homes. (F) His organic style developed from this and, at the extreme, he even incorporated a waterfall in one of his house designs. (G) So, what I mean is that blending a property into its natural surroundings became Wright's trademark.

15. Which THREE sentences signal an explanation?

- A. Sentences B, F, G
- B. Sentences A, D, F
- C. Sentences B, C, G
- D. Sentences B, E, F

Questions 16–21

Choose the best words to complete the summary. (1 point each)

Use visuals to keep the audience's (16) (*attention* / *admiration*) and to help them follow your ideas. When we talk about visuals, we mean any printed item that speakers use to help the audience follow their presentation. Examples of visuals are (17) (*statistics* / *charts*), maps, or pictures. You can also create word visuals to show the topic, lists, definitions, or questions. Use an overhead projector to (18) (*discuss* / *display*) the words on a poster board, or use electronic presentation slides. The

main idea of word visuals is to (19) (**highlight** / *revise*) what the speaker is saying. They should not be a direct (20) (*illustration* / **copy**) of everything the speaker says. It's important that word visuals be (21) (**easy** / *available*) for the audience to read.

Questions 22–26

Mark the THREE sentences from presentations which show that the student is speaking effectively about visuals. (5 points)

_____ Today I'm going to cover the rise of the café culture in Seattle.

☒ Here is a map showing the rise in new cafés over the past five years.

_____ By café culture, I mean cities known for their serious coffee-drinkers.

☒ If you look just here, you'll see the percentages I just mentioned.

☒ At the top right, you should notice the latest published statistics.

Questions 27–33

Read the excerpt from a lecture. Then fill in the chart with the lecture notes. Items should be entered in the order they are mentioned. (1 point each)

"OK, everyone, let's get started. I'd like to discuss the differences between men and women's sleep patterns. Although numerous studies have been done on this topic, today I'm going to focus on the research currently being done by my colleague, Dr Stephen Nkosi. Dr Nkosi has found that, on average, most men have no trouble falling asleep but 72% of them reported waking up too early. On the other hand, the majority of women in his study told him that it takes them a long time to fall asleep. None of the men suffered from insomnia but a surprising 61% of the women revealed that they had experienced bouts of insomnia at some point in their lives. Interestingly, both groups claimed they had difficulty getting back to sleep if something unexpected happened to waken them."

long time to fall asleep	insomnia	wake up too early	no insomnia
difficulty getting back to sleep	no trouble falling asleep	SLEEP PATTERNS	

TOPIC: SLEEP PATTERNS	
MEN	WOMEN
no trouble falling asleep	take a long time to fall asleep
wake up too early	insomnia
no insomnia	
difficulty getting back to sleep	

Questions 34–38

Choose the correct answer. (1 point each)

34. In note-taking, what does the > symbol mean?

- A. more than
- B. less than

35. In note-taking, what does the = symbol mean?

- A. is/are the same as
- B. is/are different from

36. In note-taking, what does the Δ symbol mean?

- A. number
- B. change

37. In note-taking, what does the abbreviation *e.g.* mean?

- A. estimate
- B. example

38. In note-taking, what does the abbreviation w/ mean?

- A. with
- B. without

Questions 39–42

Choose the best answer. (1 point each)

39. What is the main reason some presenters speak too fast?

- A. not preparing well
- B. not having enough time
- C. feeling nervous

40. Why is it a problem if a presenter speaks very quickly?

- A. The presentation will end before the allocated time is up.
- B. It will be difficult for the audience to follow the presentation.
- C. The presenter may lose their place in their notes.

41. Which of these is NOT a good strategy for pacing your presentation?

- A. pause after every word
- B. pause at the end of a phrase
- C. pause at the end of a clause

42. Why is pausing during your presentation useful?

- A. It helps to use up time during the presentation.
- B. It helps the audience to listen and understand your ideas.
- C. It helps to signal explanations and definitions.

Questions 43–49

Mark the **FOUR** excerpts from a class discussion which show a student supporting their opinion. (7 points)

- ☒ "Let me tell you why I think geography is irrelevant in this case."
____ "It looks like we have similar ideas about this."
☒ "The reason for this is that supply just wasn't meeting demand."
____ "What I mean by micro-management is very close monitoring of the employee."
☒ "Let me give you an example of a business idea that hasn't succeeded."
____ "I'm sorry, I just don't agree; I don't know why."
☒ "I believe this because all of the studies I've read point to a change in trends."

Questions 50

Read the excerpts A–I from a lecture. Choose the best answer. (1 point)

(A) Today let's finish with some information about a (B) special research center. (C) A university in the UK (D) has dedicated an entire department to the study of folklore—and this is the key point—because (E) fairy tales are so highly regarded in terms of their cultural relevance. (F) The Sussex Centre for Fairy Tales & Folklore at The University of Chichester, (G) which is on the south coast of England, (H) focuses on the creative significance of fairy tales in literature and in culture. (I) In 2012 the Centre launched a folklore journal called Gramarye.

50. Which of these THREE are the most important ideas in the lecture?

- A. Ideas B, E, H
B. Ideas C, F, I
C. Ideas A, F, G
D. Ideas C, E, I