

**PART 1: Video****A. Watch the student presentation and answer questions 1–13.**Questions 1–3**Read the statements and choose TWO answers for each one.**

1. Well-known examples of napping happen \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. among doctors
  - B. with sleep specialists
  - C. in certain cultures
  - D. among young children
  
2. What reasons does one expert give for the negative side of napping?
  - A. It makes it more difficult for us to sleep at night.
  - B. It is only beneficial for old people.
  - C. It disturbs normal sleep patterns
  - D. It is a common cause of insomnia.
  
3. The effects of napping depend, according to the presenter, on which factors?
  - A. the time of year
  - B. the particular individual
  - C. the specific case
  - D. the geographical location

**B. Read the questions first. Then watch the presentation again. Answer questions 4–9.**Questions 4–8**Choose the best answer.**

4. How does the presenter define napping?
  - A. sleeping for short periods during the day
  - B. sleeping for 30 minutes during the day
  - C. sleeping for long periods during the day

5. According to the presenter, what is the perfect duration of a nap?
- A. 30 minutes
  - B. 90 minutes
  - C. opinions are divided
6. According to the presenter, what is the ideal time of day for a nap?
- A. 1pm
  - B. 3pm
  - C. not given
7. What is the overall professional opinion of sleep specialists on napping?
- A. It is a good thing.
  - B. It is a bad thing.
  - C. It is still in debate.
8. Why is it important to recognize language that signals an example?
- A. The examples help listeners to understand general ideas.
  - B. The examples signal a change of ideas.
  - C. The examples give listeners a definition of the topic.

Questions 9–13

**Choose the FIVE excerpts from the presentation which signal an example.**

- A. "... recently, there has been debate . . ."
- B. "... is common in cases among, for example,"
- C. "Several sleep specialists . . ."
- D. "... okay in certain circumstances, such as . . ."
- E. "Let me give you some examples . . ."
- F. "... if limited to a specific duration . . ."
- G. "For example, he explained . . ."
- H. "It appears to depend, for instance . . ."
- I. "... they could not agree on the *details* . . ."

## PART 2

### Questions 14–16

**Match the sentence endings A–D with the correct sentence beginnings to complete the expressions of agreement and disagreement. One sentence ending is not used.**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 14. I'm sorry, _____   | A. a different idea.  |
| 15. Well, I have _____ | B. with Maria.        |
| 16. Yes, I agree _____ | C. but I don't agree. |
|                        | D. and I agree.       |

### Questions 17–19

**Choose the best words to complete the summary.**

When you participate in classroom discussions, it's important to show **(17)** (*regret / respect*) for others. It's fine to **(18)** (*disagree / depend*), but remember that everyone is entitled to their own point of view. Understanding others' **(19)** (*importance / opinions*) ensures that more people will stay involved in the discussion.

### Questions 20–22

**Choose the THREE items which are NOT examples of word visuals.**

- A. projector
- B. chart
- C. laptop
- D. slides
- E. map
- F. screen
- G. picture