

PART 1: Video**A. Watch the student's presentation and then answer questions 1–8.**Questions 1–3:**Choose the best answer for each question.**

1. What would be the best title for this presentation?
 - A. How Animals Communicate
 - B. The Amazing Dancing Bees
 - C. The Waggle Dance

2. Which type of honeybee is the most numerous in any hive?
 - A. queens
 - B. drones
 - C. workers

3. Why does the speaker mention crab spiders?
 - A. They are dangerous to bees.
 - B. They also communicate by dancing.
 - C. They are a possible food source.

Questions 4–5**Fill in the blank. Write one word or number in each space.**

About 5% to **(4)** _____ % of all worker bees are scouts.

Scouts use the **(5)** _____ dance for food sources that are fairly close to the hive, and the waggle dance for food sources that are farther away.

Questions 6–8

Choose the best answers.

6. Which THREE things do scout bees look for?

- A. small insects
- B. water
- C. pollen
- D. honey
- E. nectar

7. Which THREE things about a food source do scout bees communicate through the waggle dance?

- A. the amount of food that is there
- B. its direction from the hive
- C. the time at which they saw it
- D. its distance from the hive
- E. the odor of the food

8. Which FOUR characteristics of the scout bees' dance communicate information to the foragers?

- A. the speed of the dance
- B. the sounds the dancing bees make
- C. the number of times the dance is repeated
- D. the movement of the bees' wings
- E. the direction of the dance
- F. the number of bees performing each dance

B. Read the questions first. Then watch the presentation again. Answer questions 9–11.

Questions 9–11

Choose the best answer.

9. Which words does the speaker use to introduce the topic of the presentation?

- A. "Now I'm going to talk about . . ."
- B. "Today my topic is . . ."
- C. "Here's what I'm going to discuss now."

10. Which words does the speaker use to give an explanation?

- A. "Let me spell that out."
- B. "How does it work?"
- C. Let me explain.

11. Which words does the speaker use to provide an example?

- A. "To illustrate, let's consider . . ."
- B. "Allow me to give you an example."
- C. "Here's a perfect example."

PART 2

Questions 12–20

Match the note-taking symbol or abbreviation with the correct meaning. One meaning does not have a symbol.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 12. ≠ | A. and |
| _____ 13. < | B. that is; in other words |
| _____ 14. w/ | C. for example |
| _____ 15. ↓ | D. less than |
| _____ 16. i.e., | E. with |
| _____ 17. e.g. | F. important |
| _____ 18. Δ | G. not the same as |
| _____ 19. ↯ | H. decreasing |
| _____ 20. ! | I. man |
| | J. change |

Questions 21–28

Match the excerpt from a lecture with the correct listening strategy.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 21. "As I mentioned in our last class, today I am going to discuss the concept of symbiosis." | A. Giving an actual (real) example |
| _____ 22. "What do I mean by symbiosis?" | B. Explaining |
| _____ 23. "There are two main types of symbiosis that I want to touch on today. Those are mutualism and parasitism." | C. Giving a hypothetical (unreal) example |
| _____ 24. "First, I want to focus on mutualism." | D. Introducing the overall topic |
| _____ 25. "To illustrate what I mean by mutualism, let's look at a famous example: the pollination of plants by insects." | E. Transition: Signalling the end of one idea and beginning of another |
| _____ 26. "So, how does pollination work?" | F. Transition: Signalling a new idea |
| _____ 27. "Let's say that you have a flower growing somewhere where there are no pollinators. What would happen?" | G. Providing the big picture |
| _____ 28. "All right, that's enough about mutualism. Let's go on to the other form of symbiosis: parasitism." | I. Defining |

Questions 29–37

Read the entire discussion. Then find the parts of the discussion 29–37 and choose the best answers to the questions.

Marco: Okay, before we get started, I just want to summarize what we're going to be talking about in our discussion group. Professor McKee gave each of us an article about emotions in animals, and we have to discuss them and give our opinions.

Abdul: Right. And then we have to organize a presentation to give to the whole class.

Marco: So . . . what do you think? Do animals have emotions?

Kazuko: **(29)** To me, there's no doubt that they do. I have two cats, and they show a lot of emotion. They get jealous of each other. They get angry. They purr when they are happy. They show affection. They have all kinds of emotions.

Marie-Claire: **(30)** I think Kazuko has the right idea.

Abdul: Yeah, but that's not a scientific study. That's just what you saw. That's what's called "anecdotal evidence."**(31)** I don't think it's . . . well, I don't that's real science.

Marco: **(32)** I'd like to add my two cents here. The article I was assigned to read said animals definitely feel primary emotions. The question is, can they experience secondary emotions?

Kazuko: **(33)** What's the difference between those two types of emotion?

Marie-Claire: I can answer that. Primary emotions are the basic emotions, like anger and fear. Secondary emotions are more complex—love, and greed, and jealousy, for example.

Abdul: **(34)** I'd like to comment on that. **(35)** I think that animals are incapable of feeling complex emotions. Let me tell you why. The article I read said that people with pets or who work tend to anthropomorphize them.

Marco: **(36)** What does "anthropomorphize" mean?

Abdul: It means we look at things that animals do in human terms. For example, a monkey might sound to us like its laughing, but that doesn't mean the monkey really thinks something is funny.

Kazuko: **(37)** I see your point, Abdul, but I just don't agree.

29. What is Kazuko doing?

- A. expressing her opinion
- B. defining a term

30. What is Marie-Claire is doing?

- A. asking for more information
- B. agreeing with Kazuko

31. What is Abdul doing?

- A. giving his opinion
- B. agreeing with Marie-Claire

32. What is Marco doing?

- A. entering the conversation
- B. supporting his opinion

33. What is Kazuko doing?
A. asking for clarification
B. restating her opinion
34. What is Abdul doing?
A. changing the topic
B. contributing to the conversation
35. What is Abdul doing?
A. giving his opinion and supporting it
B. explaining why he agrees with Marco
36. What is Marco doing?
A. asking for clarification
B. changing his opinion
37. What is Kazuko doing?
A. supporting what Abdul said
B. disagreeing with Abdul

Questions 38–43

Read the statements and choose TRUE or FALSE.

38. Presenters should concentrate on making eye-contact with people in the first few rows rather than with all of the audience. TRUE FALSE
39. Starting a presentation with a story that is only partially complete helps catch the audience's attention. TRUE FALSE
40. Presenters who point out what they have in common with audience members are building rapport. TRUE FALSE
41. When there are several presenters, each should introduce themselves and explain what they will be talking about. TRUE FALSE
42. A speaker should conclude a presentation by summarizing the main points. TRUE FALSE
43. After a presentation, a speaker who opens the floor to questions is making sure the audience was paying attention. TRUE FALSE