

**PART 1: Video****A. Watch the professor's lecture and answer questions 1–5.**Questions 1–3**Choose the best words to complete the summary.**

The lecture is about a growing **(1)** (*leisure / seasonal*) trend in the United States. It's called a staycation and means staying at **(2)** (*work / home*) during vacation time. Staycations developed because people had less **(3)** (*money / time*) than they used to.

Questions 4–5**Choose the best answer.**

4. What is a rhetorical question?

- A. A question that doesn't require an answer.
- B. A question that can only be answered with yes or no.
- C. A question that requires a comparison.

5. The professor uses rhetorical questions in the lecture \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. never
- B. once
- C. more than once

**B. Read the questions first. Then watch the lecture again. Answer questions 6–12.**Questions 6–12**Read the excerpts from the lecture. Mark the FOUR excerpts which signal a definition.**

- \_\_\_\_ Today I'd like to build on some ideas we've already explored . . .
- \_\_\_\_ Staycation is the new term for remaining at home during vacation time.
- \_\_\_\_ Yes, the economic recession meant that the public . . .
- \_\_\_\_ . . . the public had less disposable income, meaning less money to spend.
- \_\_\_\_ The popularity of staycations soon caught on, or grew in popularity.
- \_\_\_\_ People quickly recognized the benefits of a staycation.
- \_\_\_\_ . . . just chilling out, by which I mean RELAXING!

Questions 13–15

**Match the term with the correct definition A–D. One definition is not used.**

13. caught on \_\_\_\_\_  
14. peak season \_\_\_\_\_  
15. astronomical \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a financial benefit  
B. massive; enormous  
C. when it costs the most to travel  
D. became more popular

**PART 2**

Questions 16–21

**Match the examples of lecture language, discussion language, and presentation language with the correct category A–G. One category does not have an example.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ___ 16. “What do I mean, exactly, by the term ‘blue collar worker’? Well, I mean . . .”                                | A. Expressions that signal a new idea   |
| ___ 17. “At this point, I’m going to let Junichi talk about office work in Japan.”                                     | B. Expressions that signal the end of one idea and the beginning of a new idea (a transition) |
| ___ 18. “Now that we’ve talked about men’s roles in the factory, let’s talk a bit about women’s roles.”                | C. Expressions for interrupting to ask for clarification                                      |
| ___ 19. “I’m sorry, but before we go on, could you explain a little more about how those early assembly lines worked?” | D. Expressions that signal a definition   |
| ___ 20. “First, let’s look at how the Industrial Revolution changed the workplace.”                                    | E. Expressions that signal the end of the lecture   |
| ___ 21. “Now, if you’re like me, you’ve had a boring job or two during your lifetime.”                                 | F. Expressions that signal a transition between speakers                                      |
|  | G. Expressions used to create rapport with an audience  |

### Questions 22–23

Read the excerpts from the lecture. Then choose the best notes. (1 point each)

22. “During the past decade, Asia has experienced intense economic growth leading to a significant increase in demand for managers and professionals. Particularly in East and South East Asia, women's participation rates in the labor force as managers has increased rapidly.”

A.

P dec, A. ex'd int e. gr l'ing sig inc in d for m.'s and p's.  
Par E and SE A w's part r's in the l. f. as m's inc. r'ly.

B.

Past 10 yrs, Asia exper'd intnse econ grwth leading to signif ↑ dmnd for mgrs + profs  
Partic E + SE Asia, ♀'s partic. rates labor force as mngrs ↑ rapidly

C.

During past decade, Asia experienced intense econ growth leading to a significant ↑ in demand for managers and professionals.  
Particularly E and South East Asia, women's participation rates in the labor force as managers has ↑ rapidly.

23. “In recent years, there has been a change in working hours. For example, in Spain, it was a tradition for government workers to take a two or three hour break in the afternoon—a “siesta”—and then to work late in the evening. Now, government workers have an hour for lunch and go home earlier. The change is intended to align the Spanish work schedule with the rest of Europe’s and reduce the time that employees, especially working parents, spend away from home.”

A.

recnt yrs, Δ in wrkng hrs  
e.g., Sp, trad gov't wrkrs take 2-3 hr brk (= siesta) in aftrn + wrk late eve  
now gov't wrkrs hr lunch, home earlier  
Δ intndd align Sp. wrk sched w/ rest Eur's ↓ time away home, esp. wrkg parents

B.

In recent yrs, ↑ in work hrs  
i.e., Spn, gov. workers 2/3 hr in PM & work late eveng  
now gov workers have hour lunch, go earlier  
↑ intended align Span work sch with rest Europe's reduce time spend away, espec. working parents

C.

In recent yrs, change in working hrs  
for ex., Spain tradition for govern workers to take 2 or 3 hour break  
now govern workers have an hour for lunch  
change intended to align Span work schedule with rest of Europe's

Questions 24–25

**Read the chart of presentation strategies A–L. Then choose the best answer.**

Presentation Strategies
A. Show what you have in common with the rest of the audience.
B. Ask audience how much they know about the topic.
C. Tell audience why you are qualified to give this presentation.
D. Introduce your partner as a qualified speaker on the topic.
E. Smile at audience and make eye contact with them.
F. Summarize the main points of your talk before you begin.
G. Tell the audience what your partner will speak about.
H. Make sure the audience is following your talk by questioning them.
I. Look at your partner while he or she speaks.
J. Explain to the audience how long it took your partner to prepare the presentation.
K. Make references to other students' presentations.
L. Give the name of your partner.

24. Which of the presentation strategies creates rapport with the audience?

- A. Strategies A, E, H
- B. Strategies B, C, K
- C. Strategies A, B, C
- D. Strategies E, H, K

25. Which of the presentation strategies creates an effective transition between speakers?

- A. Strategies F, L, J
- B. Strategies D, L, K
- C. Strategies D, G, L
- D. Strategies C, D, K