

VIDEO SCRIPT:

Today I'd like to build on some ideas we've already explored, and discuss a growing leisure trend in the United States. *Staycation* is the new term for remaining at home during vacation time.

This practice developed around 2007 / 2008 . . . and why was that? Yes, the recent economic recession meant that 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. And what are those benefits? Well, the first one is saving on travel expenses. At *peak season*—that is, high season, in other words, the most expensive time to travel—the price of flights for a family of, say, four is *astronomical*. Astronomical means really big, huge! A second benefit is the savings on accommodation since hotels cost a lot of money.

Finally, aside from these two financial benefits, families also report a massive reduction in stress. Yes, travel is stressful! By staying home in their own backyards they can truly unwind . . . no schedule, no crowded airports . . . just *chilling out*, by which I mean RELAXING!

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. (1 point each)

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. (1 point each)

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.

(7 points)

____ 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. (1 point each)

13. caught on D

14. peak season C

15. astronomical B

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–D. (1 point each)

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

Questions 22–23 (1 point each)

Read the excerpt 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 \downarrow time away home, esp. wrkg parents

B.

In recent yrs, \uparrow in work hrs
i.e., Spn, gov. workers 2/3 hr in PM & work late eveng
now gov workers have hour lunch, go earlier
 \uparrow 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. (1 point each)

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