

PART 1: Video**A. Watch the professor's lecture and answer questions 1–12.**Questions 1–12

Choose YES if you can answer the question with information from the lecture. Choose NO if there is not enough information to answer the question.

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| 1. What will the topic of the professor's next lecture be? | YES | NO |
| 2. At what university does Professor Boroditsky teach? | YES | NO |
| 3. What is the topic of Professor Boroditsky's book? | YES | NO |
| 4. What is the title of Professor Boroditsky's book? | YES | NO |
| 5. How many cards were used in the experiment? | YES | NO |
| 6. What was the story told by the cards? | YES | NO |
| 7. What are some examples of languages that are read from left to right? | YES | NO |
| 8. What are some examples of languages that are read from right to left? | YES | NO |
| 9. If people speak a language that is read from top to bottom, how would they arrange the cards? | YES | NO |
| 10. Where do the people who speak Kuuk Thaayorre live? | YES | NO |
| 11. In Kuuk Thaayorre, does the word for "right hand" change depending on a person's position? | YES | NO |
| 12. Why is it important for people who speak Kuuk Thaayorre to have a good sense of direction? | YES | NO |

B. Read the questions first. Then watch the lecture again. Answer questions 13–15.Questions 13–15

Choose the best answer.

13. What information in the lecture does the speaker emphasize?
- A. Professor Boroditsky wrote a book about this topic.
 - B. People who read from right to left arrange the cards from left to right.
 - C. Speakers of Kuuk Thayoorre arrange the cards in an unusual way

14. How does the speaker emphasize an important point in this lecture?
- A. She speaks the words slowly and emphatically.
 - B. She pauses for a long time, and then speaks loudly.
 - C. She speaks quickly at first, then slowly.
15. Why does the speaker mention Professor Boroditski?
- A. She has invited the professor to give a lecture to her class.
 - B. The professor wrote a book that covers the topic of her next lecture.
 - C. She disagrees with the professor's theories about language and thought.

PART 2

Questions 16–18

Read the statements and choose TRUE or FALSE.

16. Professors often emphasize a single word in a lecture by speaking faster than usual.
- TRUE FALSE
17. Professors often emphasize a single word in a lecture by using a lower intonation than usual.
- TRUE FALSE
18. Professors often emphasize a group of words in a lecture by saying each word separately.
- TRUE FALSE

Questions 19–20

Read the conversation. Then choose the best answer.

- Tomas:* So, we're supposed to define the difference between slang and jargon.
- Cho:* As far as I'm concerned, they're the same. They're both informal ways of talking.
- Tomas:* Well, if they were exactly the same . . . I don't think Professor Jackson would have asked us to explain how they're different. How about you, Rosa? What do you think?
- Rosa:* I think jargon is vocabulary that's used for certain fields. You know, like computer jargon, or legal jargon. It's usually . . . some kind of technical language, I think.
- Tomas:* Yeah, that sounds pretty good. And slang is informal language that's used by one group—like teenage slang.
- Cho:* So, is everyone satisfied with those definitions?
- Rosa:* Well, I think Tomas is right—slang can be language used by one group, but I think some slang is used by just about everyone, not just by one specific group. I mean, a word like

awesome is slang, right? But all kinds of people say, “What an awesome dinner” or “That movie was really awesome.”

Tomas: Well, our discussion time is just about over.

19. Which speaker encourages other students to participate?

- A. Tomas
- B. Cho
- C. Rosa

20. Which speaker tries to bring the group to consensus?

- A. Tomas
- B. Cho
- C. Rosa

Questions 21–25

Choose the best words to complete the sentences about note-taking.

Note-Taking Strategies

- To save time, write down only the most **(21)** (*technical / important*) words in a lecture. The professor will often emphasize these words.
- Write your notes in the form of an informal **(22)** (*diagram / outline*). The most important ideas should be on the left side of your notebook page. Indent to the right for supporting ideas and details.
- Use **(23)** (*symbols / images*) such as + and → to represent words and ideas.
- Use **(24)** (*signs / abbreviations*) such as “e.g.” and “mgmt.” in place of longer words or phrases.
- **(25)** (*Summarize / Annotate*) your notes during the lecture. Mark information that you think is important or that you have questions about.