

VIDEO SCRIPT:

In our next class, we're going to talk about how language influences thought, but I'll give you a preview. Professor Lera Boroditsky at Stanford University wrote a book about this topic. One experiment she did was to give speakers of various languages a set of cards. There was a picture on each card and together, they told a story with a beginning and end. Now, people who read from left to right almost always arrange these cards left to right. People who read right to left—speakers of Arabic and Urdu, for example—arrange the cards in the opposite way. OK, now, listen to this! There's a language called Kuuk Thaayorre, spoken by a small group in northern Australia. They arrange the cards from east to west. You see, they don't have words for left and right. They speak of their north leg, and if they face the other way, that same leg becomes their south leg. They would say, for example, I cut my north-western finger—until they move, anyway. They have a remarkable sense of direction, and always know which way is which, even in unfamiliar locations. It's necessary for them to have a great sense of direction, or they couldn't communicate.

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. (1 point each)

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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. (1 point each)

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. (1 point each)

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. (1 point each)

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. (1 point each)

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.