Most stockholders don’t attend, give votes top corp offers = voting by proxy
2. Board of directors elects by stockholders makes maj decs appt CEO sets policy
3. However, D-to-d ops of corp done by perf’l by exec offers + corp br’cracy
   BTW, CEO often chrmn of brd + top exec offcr
4. LLC incre’y pop for smaller bus.
   LLC = hyb org combines best of pt’shp + best of corp elim’s double taxation

**Note-taking Exercise 6**

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. F
9. T
10. "artificial persons"
11. T
12. F
13. F
14. T
15. partnership corporation

**Section 3: Guide to Speaking**

**The Independent Speaking Task**

**Exercise: Scoring the Response**

Response 1

Score: 4

Comments: The speaker gives an automatic response using clear pronunciation and intonation. The response includes important details about the event, and a listener has little problem understanding her response. Although there are some hesitations, the speaker generally uses grammar and vocabulary appropriately.

Response 2

Score: 2

Comments: The intonation and pronunciation is unclear—especially the pronunciation of word endings—and this requires very close listening to understand the response. There are a number of repetitions and some grammatical problems. The focus changes from I to you to we, for example. The response is hesitant and choppy and there are a couple of long pauses. While this response mentions that the test is important, the speaker doesn’t clearly state whether taking the test or passing the test was the most important to him or if he passed and was accepted to the university. The ideas and the connection between details are not clear.

Response 3

Score: 3

Comments: While some of the ideas are not fully developed, this is a clear, fluid response. The speaker provides some support for her answer, and the connections between the ideas are generally clear. There are minor problems with intonation and pronunciation, and there are some needless repetitions.

**Independent Speaking Preview Test**

1. Answers will vary, but successful answers should provide a description of an influential person and reasons why that person has had an influence on the speaker’s life.

2. Answers will vary. The speaker should state whether he or she favors a Pass/Fail system or a letter-grade system and give reasons why.

**Lesson 15: Personal Preference Task**

**Exercise 15.1**

Answers will vary. The following are given as examples.

1. I think the most interesting discussion I’ve ever heard was a university panel discussion about the future of my country.
2. I believe that the finest restaurant I’ve ever eaten at is a restaurant at the Blue House Hotel in Istanbul called the Garden Restaurant.
3. In my opinion, the most important leader in history was Simon Bolivar.
4. The best known monument in my country, Thailand, is probably Wat Arun, the “Temple of the Dawn.”
5. The best idea I have ever heard is the use of hydrogen in place of gasoline as fuel.
6. The most important invention, in my opinion, is the invention of the printing press.
7. The most difficult problem in my country, I think, is a lack of good roads.
8. The most interesting class I ever took was a general science course that I took in high school because the teacher was excellent and I learned a lot about the basics of science.
9. My favorite kind of food is pizza.
10. My favorite kind of food is pizza.
11. My favorite kind of food is pizza.
12. My favorite kind of food is pizza.
13. My favorite kind of food is pizza.
14. My favorite kind of food is pizza.
15. My favorite kind of food is pizza.
16. My favorite kind of food is pizza.
17. My favorite kind of food is pizza.

**Exercise 15.2**

Answers will vary. The following are given as examples.

1. This question asks me to name a traditional or popular food in my country and to explain why it is symbolic of my country. I should choose some food that is unique to my country and is usually eaten on special occasions.
2. This question is asking me to name some special skill (or talent) I have. I could, for example, mention my talent for organization and explain how it has helped me in school, at work, and in other situations.

**Exercise 15.3**

2. Answers will vary, but a good outline could include the following:

   **Topic (name of food)**
   Descrip: how taste, what look like, when served
   Reasons why symbolic
   (unique to my country, e.g.)
   (served on national holidays, e.g.)

3. Answers will vary, but a good outline for this prompt could include the following:

   **Topic (name of skill)**
   Descrip of skill
   Reasons why useful
Exercise 15.4
2. Answers will vary, but a good response for this prompt will follow the outline in Question 2, Exercise 15.3. It will clearly state the name of the food that the speaker thinks is symbolic of his/her country and give a brief description of the food. It will give several reasons why this food is important in the speaker’s home country.
3. Answers will vary, but a successful response will follow the outline in Question 3, Exercise 15.3. It will name the skill that the person thinks is important, describe the skill, and give several reasons why this is a helpful skill to have.

Exercise 15.5
1. Answers will vary, but this response should begin by stating the gift that the speaker would give and then give a brief description of this gift. The response should also include reasons why this gift is unique or symbolic.
2. Answers will vary, but the speaker should first say which job he or she would most like to have and give a brief description of it. The speaker should then explain why this position is ideal or give examples of ways in which this job would benefit him or her.
3. Answers will vary, but the speaker should clearly state which of the world’s problems he or she thinks is especially challenging and then give a brief description of that problem. The speaker should then give reasons why he or she would choose this problem to solve.

Lesson 16: Paired Choice Task

Exercise 16.1
Answers will vary. The following are given as examples.
2. In my opinion, it’s better to take a train or other public transportation.
3. Personally, I feel it is more fun to have dinner at a friend’s house.
4. I think showering is better.
5. I believe studying abroad is a better choice for me.
6. I’d rather be rich than famous.
7. I prefer studying at the library because there are too many distractions at home.
8. I enjoy going jogging more than working out at the gym.
9. I agree with the idea that cell phones have actually made it more difficult to communicate with people, not easier.
10. I agree with the people who think that nurses should make as much money as doctors.
11. Generally, I agree with those people who think that a library is the most important feature of a university, but I think that the quality of the faculty is also very important.
12. On the whole, I think that watching a movie at a cinema is a more rewarding experience, but sometimes it’s more convenient to watch a video at home.
13. Some people like to travel with large groups of people, but I prefer traveling by myself because I like to make my own decisions about what to do and where to go.
14. Some people enjoy living in a small town. However, I find life in a big city more interesting.
15. There are several reasons why I think students should be required to perform some community service. First, it gives them an opportunity to pay back the community for the education they have received. Second, it teaches them about the importance of helping other people.
16. It is not always important to make quick decisions because people need more time to get information in order to make good decisions.

Exercise 16.2
Answers will vary. The following are given as examples.
2. This prompt asks if teachers need special training or if a teacher just has to know the subject matter. If I support the idea that a teacher must study education, I must give reasons why I think this is true. If I support the other point of view, I could give examples of teachers I have had who were experts in their field but had no training in educational methods.
3. This prompt asks me to support or not support the concept of school uniforms. If I support school uniforms, I could give several reasons why I think they are a good idea. For example, I could say that students who wear uniforms don’t have to compete with other students to see who can buy the latest fashions. If I choose the negative side of this argument, I could say that children express themselves through clothing and that choosing their clothes in the morning is good practice for their working life.

Exercise 16.3
2. Answers will vary. If the speaker chooses to support the idea that a teacher needs special training, the outline could include the following:

Main point: (teachers must be trained)

* Reason why teachers don’t need training . . .

But: I do think teachers need training

Why? teaching requires special skills
not all experts can communicate
If the speaker chooses to support the opposite idea—that teachers don’t need special training—the outline should include the following:

Main point: (teachers don’t req. training or certif)

Basic description of experts who don’t need special training
* Reason why teachers do need training . . .

But: I don’t think teachers need training

Why? most experts have taught people in on-the-job situations + the knowledge, not the teaching techniques, is most important

3. Answers will vary. Speakers who support uniforms in school could include the following in their outline:

Main point: I agree w/ idea of schl uni

* Basic description of wht it means to wear uni to schl
* Reason why S’s don’t need uniforms . . .

But: it is best to wear uniforms:

Reasons: e.g., cheaper for parents e.g., S’s don’t have to compete for most fashionable clothes

Speakers who don’t support uniforms in school could include the following:

Main point: I agree w/ idea of schl uni

* Basic description of wht it means to wear uni to schl
* One reason why S’s should wear uniforms . . .

But: Uniforms have disadvant:

Reasons: e.g., they encourage S’s to behave the same, think the same e.g., S’s will need to choose their clothes when have jobs
Exercise 16.4
Answers will vary. The following are given as guidelines.

2. Speakers who favor the idea that teachers with special knowledge must be trained in teaching techniques should state this in the introduction. The speaker should then give a brief description of teacher training in general. The speaker may then want to “admit the opposition” and give a reason why teachers *do* need training, but then give stronger reasons why teachers *do not* need special training. For example, the speaker might say that, no matter how much the person knows about his/her field, teaching is a special skill that requires training.

Speakers who oppose the idea that teachers with special knowledge must be trained in teaching techniques should state this in the introduction. The speaker should then give a brief description of teacher training in general. The speaker may then want to “admit the opposition” and give a reason why teachers *do* need training, but then give stronger reasons why teachers *do not* need special training. For example, the speaker might say that experts who have a lot to teach students will not go into teaching because they don’t want to spend years getting a degree in education.

3. Speakers who support the idea of school uniforms should state this in the first line of the response. They may give one point that opposes school uniforms and then two or three reasons to support them. The speaker may mention, for example, that it is cheaper and easier for parents to dress their children for school if students wear the same uniform every day.

Speakers who are against the idea of school uniforms should state this in the first line of the response. They may give one point that supports school uniforms and then two or three reasons to oppose them. The speaker may mention, for example, that clothing is a common way for young people to express their individuality.

Exercise 16.5
Answers will vary. The following are given as guidelines

1. Speakers in favor of small schools should state this in their introduction and give a definition of what they consider a small school to be. They should then list several advantages of a small school, such as the stronger sense of community that comes when you know many teachers and students personally.

Speakers in favor of large schools should state this in their introduction and give a definition of what they consider a large university to be. They should then list several reasons why it is advantageous to attend a large university. They might say, for example, that a large school can afford a better library and better facilities. They might mention that large schools are generally more famous than small ones, which can be important when looking for a job.

2. Speakers who support the idea that all technological changes are good should explain this in the first sentence. They should then discuss what they mean when they say technological changes are good. Speakers should then give reasons why they think this statement is true. They might mention examples of technology that have had a positive impact, such as the development of antibiotic drugs and satellite communications.

Speakers who are against the idea that all technological changes are good should explain this in the first sentence. They should discuss what they mean when they say technological changes are not good. Speakers should provide examples of technology that has had bad results. They might mention, for example, that gasoline-burning engines cause global warming and air pollution.

3. Speakers who like the idea of working at home should explain that in the first line of their response. They should describe what it is like to work at home as opposed to working in an office. They should give some reasons why they favor working at home. They might say, for example, that it is convenient and comfortable, and that they don’t have to waste time and money traveling to their offices.

Speakers who don’t agree with the idea of working at home should explain that in the first line of their response. They should describe what it is like to work at home as opposed to working in an office. They should give some reasons why they do not agree with working at home. For example, they might say that working together builds teamwork and that a worker learns from interacting with his or her co-workers.

The Integrated Speaking Task

Exercise: Scoring the Response

Response 1 Score: __3__
Comments: The response fully answers the question and the speaker adequately supports her answer with relevant details. The speech is generally clear, but there are some pronunciation problems and the speaker hesitates a lot, requiring some listener effort.

Response 2 Score: __1__
Comments: The response provides some basic information from the reading, but little or no information from the conversation. The response does not answer the question (about the female speaker’s opinion of the parking regulations). Instead, the speaker gives her own opinion of the parking response. Pronunciation and intonation problems make it difficult for the listener to understand.

Response 3 Score: __4__
Comments: The response is clear and coherent, and the response is fluent and easily understood.

Integrated Speaking Preview Test

Task 3
Answers will vary, but a successful response summarizes the key points of the plagiarism policy. It should provide a definition of plagiarism and mention the system of punishing students who plagiarize. The response should give the man’s opinion of this policy: he approves of it but wishes that it had been better publicized in the past. That’s because in the past he unknowingly violated this policy by using part of a paper from one class in another class without his instructors’ permission.

Task 4
Answers will vary but should include the following elements: First, the speaker should provide a summary of the main ideas in the reading. The response should offer a brief definition of camouflage and note that animals use camouflage for protection. The speaker should explain that humans expect camouflaged animals to appear dull and unnoticeable, but not all camouflaged animals look that way.

The response should then report the main idea of the lecture. The lecture describes an animal that *does* appear...
camouflaged to us, the sloth. The sloth’s dull colors and slow movements allow it to blend in with its surroundings. The lecturer then mentions a second animal, the morpho butterfly. This animal has bright, colorful wings and does not appear camouflaged to humans. It is, however, camouflaged from its predators. They see the flying morphos as flashes of blue sky against trees.

Task 5
Answers will vary. The speaker should describe Lucy’s problem. (She is very tired in the afternoon and recently fell asleep during a class.) The speaker should then mention the man’s solutions. The man first suggests that Lucy drink some coffee. She says coffee from the vending machine tastes bad and coffee from the shop downtown is too expensive; also, it makes her nervous. The man then suggests that she stop by her dorm between classes and rest. Lucy says she hasn’t taken a nap since she was quite young. The man says she doesn’t have to sleep, just relax, and that she will feel better.

The speaker must next give his/her opinion about the two solutions, and provide reasons. If the speaker chooses the “coffee solution,” he/she must give good reasons why Lucy should have coffee in the afternoon. However, since Lucy doesn’t like coffee and it makes her nervous, it is probably easier to support the idea that she should rest in her room for a short time between classes.

Task 6
A good response for this question involves a summary of the main idea and a mention of some of the details in this lecture. The speaker should indicate that the professor finds “dialect” and “language” difficult to explain. The speaker should define what the professor means by the term “dialect” (forms of a language that can be understood by people who speak other forms of that language such as Jamaican English and Indian English). The speaker should also mention dialects that do not fit this description (Chinese dialects, for example). The speaker should give the professor’s definition of languages: a language cannot be understood by those who do not speak that language. However, the professor again gives exceptions to this definition, such as Danish and Norwegian. The professor says that sometimes a dialect is considered a language because of national pride.

Lesson 17: Announcement/Discussion Task
Exercise 17.1
Answers and notes will vary. The following are given as examples.

Task A
2. The professor says that the sound of ringing phones is distracting.
3. Students must either turn off their cell phones or leave them at home.
4. The professor wrote the memo because four or five cell phones rang in his class last week.
5. The woman thinks those students are thoughtless. The man agrees that they are rude.
6. The woman thinks that students should be allowed to turn off the ring and set the phone to vibrate because there might be an emergency.
7. The man doesn’t agree with the woman. He agrees with the professor that it is distracting to see students handling their phones during class. He thinks students can go for an hour without their phones.

Task B
Sample notes on reading
Lib. Amnesty Program
Wk. of Nov. 28–Dec. 2, return bks etc to main library & sci lib, bus lib, etc.
No fees! No ?’s asked
Help restore collection

Sample notes on conversation
M: This a break . . .
F: ?
M: 5 overdue bks from sci lib checked out last Spr. forgot return by Sept couldn’t afford
F: How much a day?
M: 25¢ / day / bk 5 bks = $1.25/day a lot!
F: Program ends Fri
M: Return this eve. not able grad if not return lib mat’, pay fines

Task C
Sample Notes on reading
Bulletin Bdr outside Comp Sci Dept: now rsvd for official Dept notices & ms�es apprvd by Dept
Current ms�es will be removed & new ones must be stamped by exec sec before posting

Sample notes on conversation
M: Not good—wanted to put up ms�e abt rmmate
F: Other bullet bdr or campus paper
M: Want to room w/ comp sci major—someone to talk to abt comps.
F: Just say in ad looking for computer person
But . . . bullet bdr so crowded w/ ms�es abt rmmates, study grps etc, that not find real bulletin from Dept
M: True, & many ms�es from long ago

14. This announcement is about a new policy regarding the bulletin board located outside the office of the Computer Science Department.
15. Only official department notices and messages approved by the department can go on the bulletin board in the future.
16. All messages on the board on January 9 will be removed.
17. In the future, all messages on the board must be approved by the executive secretary.
18. The man is unhappy with the announcement.
19. He is unhappy because he can’t put the message that he is looking for a roommate on the Computer Science Department bulletin board.
20. The woman tells the man that he should use other bulletin boards on campus or put an ad in the campus newspaper.
21. The man particularly wants to use this bulletin board because he wants to room with another computer science major.
22. The man and the woman agree that the bulletin board is crowded and there are many outdated messages on the board.
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Task D
Sample notes on reading
Fall Film Fest
2nd annual EFF Oct 22-23
Shown @ Curtiss Thea in S. Union Bldg & Uptown Thea
24 top indep & loc films
Loc filmmakers give pres & wkshps
Tickets @ Curt. Thea See Mon paper or go on-line

Sample notes on conversation
F: Gonna be lif egrd this summer—notlk good on resume but fun
M: Sister intern at ad agency—paid OK—good experience
F: Not paid much . . .
M: Not all volunt  some internships—and most internships paid
F: ?
M: You want to do volunt wk this summer?
F: I’m going internshp fair Sat . . .
M: Mostly want to learn to deal w/ strss during exams
F: Maybe shld go
M: When taking chem. test, bad anxiety barely finish exam
F: But you seem to handle stress well . . .
M: Maybe will help . . .
F: You seem to handle stress well . . .
M: Mostly want to learn to deal w/ stress during exams

Task A
Sample notes on reading
Experiment. Participants Needed
Psych exprmnt re sleep diffic.
20 F, 20 M
Eligibility
Must be stud, 18-24
"have prob slp"
"spend 1 night/wk in Psych Slp Lab for 4 wks"
"non-smoker, good hlth"
Complete questionnaire, intervew before begin
Partic. $150 psych stu 1 cred-hr
ln techniq, to slp better

Sample notes on conversation
F: (happy abt exper ment)
M: Dangerous?
F: Not med exper. or drugs but think psych exper harmless take part in 2 or 3
M: ?
F: Good way get $ & cred hrs
M: Have trouble slping?
F: Yes, 5-4 nights/wk not slp till midnight maybe lmr how slp better?

Task B
Sample notes on reading
Summer Intern Fair
Purp of fair to provide oppor to mt w/ reps for 40+ companies etc.
seeking students to fill internships 1 volunt. & commun service positions during summer

Sample notes on conversation
M: I’m going internshp fair Sat . . .
F: ? You want to do volunt wk this summer?
M: Not all volunt  some internships—& most internships paid
F: Not paid much . . .
M: Sister intern at ad agency—paid OK—good experience
F: Gong to be lifegd this summer—not lk good on resume but fun

Task C
Sample notes on reading
Call for audtions
Pub. audit. for G.B. Shaw comedy “Heartbreak Hse”
Audit open to everyone roles avail for actors of all ages no prior exper

Sample notes on conversation
F: Thght had to be Thea Arts major to try out . . .
M: Thinking abt trying out?
F: Yes . . . was in play in high schl . . . 1 of Shaw’s plays . . . like Shaw
M: But you only have little experence . . .
F: Says no prior experence required if not get part, wrk on costumes, sets, etc.

Task D
Sample notes on reading
Stress Mngement Wkshp
Final Exam wk stressful
can cause fatigue lower resist to illness
can hurt perform. during exam
Wkshp will teach you to handle stress exercise & eat right
monitor stress level stay cool & calm

Sample notes on reading
F: Y’ re signing up for wkshp?
M: Maybe will help . . .
F: But you seem to handle stress well . . .
M: When taking chem. test, bad anxiety barely finish exam
F: Maybe shld go
M: Mostly want to learn to deal w/ stress during exams

Exercise 17.2
Answers will vary. The following notes are given as examples.

Task A
Sample notes on reading
Exercise. Participants Needed
Psych exprmnt re sleep diffic.
20 F, 20 M
Eligibility
Must be stud, 18-24
"have prob slp"
"spend 1 night/wk in Psych Slp Lab for 4 wks"
"non-smoker, good hlth"
Complete questionnaire, intervew before begin
Partic. $150 psych stu 1 cred-hr
ln techniq, to slp better

Sample notes on conversation
F: (happy abt exper ment)
M: Dangerous?
F: Not med exper. or drugs but think psych exper harmless take part in 2 or 3
M: ?
F: Good way get $ & cred hrs
M: Have trouble slping?
F: Yes, 5-4 nights/wk not slp till midnight maybe lmr how slp better?

Exercise 17.3
Answers will vary. The following responses are given as examples.

Task A
The announcement is a request for participants in a psychological experiment. The researcher is looking for students who have problems sleeping. The woman is excited and wants to take part in the experiment. The man doesn’t like the idea of being an experimental participant and worries that it might be dangerous. She says she wouldn’t take part in medical experiments but that she thinks these psychological experiments are not dangerous. For her, it is a good way to get extra money and credit hours. He asks her if she has trouble sleeping, and she says yes, she has trouble sleeping three or four nights a week and hopes to learn some techniques for falling asleep.

Task B
The notice announces a Summer Internship Fair. Companies, foundations, and government agencies are looking for interns and volunteers. The two students discuss the notice. The man says that he will attend the fair and seems enthusiastic about it. The woman asks him if he wants to be a volunteer this summer. He tells her that not all the positions are volunteer positions, some are paid internships. He says that an internship provides good experience and looks good on a résumé. He gives the example of his sister who got a job at a New York advertising agency because of her experience as an intern.

Task C
The topic of the announcement is a call for auditions for the play “Heartbreak House” by George Bernard Shaw. The announcement says this is one of Shaw’s finest plays.
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The woman says that she thought roles in the play were only for Theater Arts majors and she is excited about trying out for the play. She says she was in a play in high school—it was also a Shaw play. The man says that the woman does not have much experience as an actor, but she points out that the notice says that no previous experience is needed. She says that if she doesn’t get a part in the play, she might work on sets or costumes.

Task D
The announcement is about Stress Management Workshops offered by a university counseling center. According to the announcement, final exam week is very stressful and anxiety can have negative effects on students.

The man apparently thinks the workshops are a good idea because he plans to sign up for one. He says that he felt very anxious while taking a mid-term exam. He felt ill and could barely finish the test. The woman agrees that perhaps the man should go to one of these workshops. However, she says that the workshops teach students to exercise and eat healthy foods to reduce stress, but there is no time to exercise or prepare meals during finals. The man says that he is mainly interested in learning how to control stress during exams.

Lesson 18: General/Specific Task
Answers and notes will vary. The following are given as examples.

Exercise 18.1

Task A
2. According to the lecturer, a numeral system is a system of symbols used to represent quantities.
3. Most numeral systems are decimal systems, also known as base-10 systems.
4. The Arabic numeral system is a base-10 (decimal) system. It originally comes from India.
5. One reason decimal systems are used is that humans have ten fingers. Another reason is that decimal systems are easy to use.
6. The main topic of the lecture is numeral systems that are not base-10.
7. The two primary examples that the professor mentions are the system used by the Yukon Indians (base-8) and the system used by the Sumerians (base 60).
8. The Yukon used a base-8 system because they counted the spaces between their fingers.
9. The Sumerian system had an impact on the way we measure time.
10. According to the professor, the Sumerian system isn’t used in other situations today because it is not easy to use in calculations.

Task B
Sample notes on the reading
Doll use in way learn abt soc.
Doll makers use trad materials, skills
Nat. Amer. dolls
1. model adult activ, roles, costumes
2. teach about soc. roles
3. teach children abt religion
4. teach about adult activities, roles, and costumes and those that teach about religion.
5. The discussion is about the Kachina dolls of the Hopi.
6. The Kachina dolls are an example of dolls that provide religious training because they teach Hopi children the names of the spirits and the appearance of the spirits.
7. Hopi children need dolls to learn about spirits because there are over 200 spirits.

Task C
Sample notes on the reading
Oxidation: metals exposed to air & liq (electrolyte)
Maybe cosmetic problem: discolor metal or may cause weakness in metal (corrosion)
Sample notes on the lecture
Rust = iron oxide
need iron + H2O (esp. H2O & salt)
Rust = corrosion
Problems: affects cars, ships, indus equip etc.
people spend $ millions to protect, replace rusted equip.
18. The main point of the reading is to describe the process of oxidation.
19. Rust occurs when a metal is exposed to air and a liquid.
20. According to the reading, oxidation may be a cosmetic problem or it may cause weakness in metal.
21. The professor says that rust is iron oxide.
22. The three things needed to get rust are iron, air, and water.
23. According to the reading, the water that causes rust is called an electrolyte.
24. Rust is an example of corrosion because it damages metal.
25. Some examples of things that are affected by rust are cars, ships, and industrial equipment.
26. Rust costs a lot of money. People spend money on protecting material from rust and replacing materials damaged by rust.

Task D
Sample notes on the reading
Since late 19th c. ident twins used in exprmnts
Esp. by scientists invest. “nature vs. nurture”
Most useful: ident twins raised apart (same genetics, diff. environ.)
Not many exprmnts in future: after ’70, cpls not allowed adopt twins separately
Sample notes on the discussion
S1: Wht kind exprmnt?
Prof: Many med exprmnts .
S2: Wht kind psych exprmnt?
Pr: I was investg. of happiness . . . capacity for happiness accord. exprmnt: happiness not related $ or marital status—80% genetic
S2: ? Doesn’t make sense .
Pr: Many psychs not like twin rsch . . . “separated” twins often have contact: as infants or later as teens or adults.
27. The reading passage is about experiments done on twins.
28. Scientists are interested in twins to learn about "nurture vs. nature" (genetics vs. environment).
29. There will be many more experiments with separated twins because, after 1970, couples were not
    allowed to adopt twins separately.
30. The professor and the students mainly discuss the psychological experiment performed on twins that
    measured the capacity for happiness.
31. The experiment on happiness was done on identical twins for the same age, but 2nd one does
    not have the same genetic makeup but are raised in different environments.
32. Many psychologists don't like twin research because most separated twins have actually had some contact.

Exercise 18.2
Notes will vary. The following are given as examples.

Task A
Sample notes on the reading
Except humans, birds best builders
Nest: place for eggs/shelter
Vary in complexity: some birds no nests
   "simple nests"
   Most familiar nest: cup-shaped
   complex: enclosed: solid, intricate
   multi rooms
   house several generations
   other animals move in later

Sample notes on the lecture
So. Af. bird: hamerkop
   huge nest, see from km. away
   8,000 sticks, 3 rms.
   1) sleeping room (soft plants)
   2) middle room
   3) lookout post
   Once people think hamerkop brought baby snake to nest
   brought food to snake
   that snake then protected hamerkop, like fam. dog
   actually, snake move into nest after birds abandon

Task B
Sample notes on the reading
Metamorphic rocks: change from 1 type rock to another type
   "parent rock" usu. sedimentary rock
   buried in earth, heat + pressure changes in min. compos. 
   & texture
   (not melt) become denser, stronger
   often impurities mixed w/ parent rock
   because strong, often used as bldg. material

Sample notes on the lecture
Marble: 1 type of metamorphic rock
   formed from sediment, rock, limestone
   but limestone softer, more easily broken than marble
   Pure limestone: white marble
   impurities make marble gray, yellow, etc.
   Marble strong, beautiful used for temples, statues, pub bldgs

Task C
Sample notes on the reading
Invest investigative research, fact-finding to expose abuse
   became pop in 1st decade of 20th c.
   Grp called "muckrakers" exposed many types abuse:
   corruption, child labor, etc.
   Fav. target: large corps called "trusts"
   Helped bring abt reforms

Sample notes on the lecture
Ida Tarbell: began reporting 1894

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Wrote abt Standard Oil Co—1 of most powerful corps in world
   inve. reporter: 1 of famous "muckrakers"
   2 yrs studying Stand. Oil corp records, interviews, meet w/director
   1904 articles abt corp scandals, abuse, unfair prac.
   Made rds angry
   Tarbell's wrtg → Congress break up Stand Oil in 1911

Task D
Sample notes on the reading
Early yrs of photog: all photos were monochrome (= black & white)
   2 types: 1 gray-scale (really B&W) stark, cold look
   2. sepia brown in place of gray warmer
   Sepia not aged gray-tone photo
   Use silv sulfide in place of silv iodide → brown tones
   Silv sulf more stable, last 150 yrs: all old photos sepia

Sample notes on the lecture
Prof: showing 2 monochrom photos, both street scenes in Bos.
   S1: 2nd photo looks older
   Pr: Same age, but 2nd one does look older
   S1: 1st photo, light harsher, more contrast
   2nd has brownish tint
   Pr: 2 photos develop w/ diff processes—will show diff processes in dark rm today

Exercise 18.3
Answers will vary. The following responses are given as examples.

Task A
According to the reading, except for people, birds are the best builders.
   Birds lay their eggs in nests and use nests for shelter.
   The most complex kind is the enclosed nest.
   The professor says that the hamerkop bird from South Africa builds a giant enclosed nest. It's a complex nest made
   of 8,000 sticks. Like other enclosed nests, the hamerkop's nest has multiple rooms: a sleeping room, a middle room, and a
   lookout post. Enclosed nests often house more than one generation, and this is true of the hamerkop's nest as well.
   The reading says that sometimes other animals move into enclosed nests after the birds leave. This led to an interesting
   story about the hamerkop's nest. People used to think hamerkops kept snakes in their nest for protection. However, these
   snakes actually move into the nest after the hamerkops leave.

Task B
The reading is about metamorphic rocks. These are rocks that are formed from some other kind of rock, called the "parent
rock." The parent rocks are buried in the earth and the heat and pressure change them to metamorphic rock.
   The professor gives an example of metamorphic rock called marble. The parent rock for marble is the sedimentary
rock limestone. However, marble is harder and stronger than limestone. Marble that comes from pure limestone is white,
but impurities make it different colors. Like other metamorphic rocks, marble is strong enough to be used as a building
material. For example, it's often used to make public buildings.

Task C
The reading says that investigative reporting involves research, interviewing, and fact-finding. It became popular in
the early twentieth century. One group of investigative reporters were called "muckrakers" They investigated many
kinds of problems and helped bring about reforms.
The professor talks about one of these "muckrakers" whose name was Ida Tarbell. She investigated the Standard Oil Company. Like other investigative reporters, she did research and interviewed people; even the director of the company. She published articles about the company's abuses in a magazine. These made readers angry. Congress broke up the Standard Oil Company because of her articles.

**Task D**

According to the reading, early photographs were monochromatic. In other words, they were black-and-white. There were two types of these: gray scale, which has a stark, cold look, and sepia, which has warmer, brown tones. People often believe that sepia photos are just "old" gray-tone photos, but really, a different chemical is used to process sepia pictures.

The professor shows her class two photos. The first one is probably a gray-tone photo because the light is harsher and there is more contrast. The second one is probably sepia because it is warmer and has brownish tones. It also looks older. According to the reading, sepia pictures seem older because sepia photos last longer than gray-tone photos. Most old photos that people see are sepia photos, and that's probably why this photo seems old.

**Lesson 19: Problem/Solution Task**

**Exercise 19.1**

Answers will vary. The following are given as examples.

2. The man urges Kathy to get some new tires.
3. The advisor suggests that the student add another class.
4. David thinks the woman should not sign the lease.
5. The woman tells the man to ask the professor to change his grade.
6. Diane suggests that her friend find a summer job.
7. Thomas urges the woman not to make a quick decision.
8. The dean tells Robert to stay out of trouble in the future.
9. The man tells his friend should take some tennis lessons.
10. The professor advises the student to do a little more research.

**Exercise 19.2**

Answers will vary. The following are given as examples.

2. I believe that Elizabeth should follow the man's second suggestion.
3. I think that the woman ought to follow her doctor's original advice.
4. In my opinion, the student should do what the dean suggested first.
5. I agree that Fred should get a good lawyer.
6. I believe that Dana should listen to the advice that her roommate gave her.
7. I agree with the suggestion that the man rewrite his paper.
8. I think the suggestion that the woman study early in the morning is a good one.
9. I also recommend that the man try out for the swim team.
10. In my opinion, Tim should not drop out of school.

**Exercise 19.3**

Notes and answers will vary. These are given as examples.

**Task A**

Sample notes on conversation

M: smoker: pack a day—interested in speed skating out of breath easily tried quit before, not able

F: 95% of people who quit w/out a program return to smoking
M: Hypnosis . . . heard was best way to quit
F: Hypnosis not as simple & painless as man say clinic's Smoke Stoppers program not use hypo . . . uses "nicotine replacement" gum, etc.
+ techniques for first few wks + support group
M: Wants to try hypno . . .
F: can try but expensive . . . Health Center's programs are free
2. He is trying to solve this problem now because he has gotten interested in speed-skating recently.
3. He has he tried to solve this problem in the past by trying to quit smoking on his own.
4. The nurse says that 95% of people who quit without a program will start smoking again.
5. He wants to try hypnosis because he has heard that this is the best way to quit.
6. The nurse suggests that the man take part in the clinic’s Smoke Stoppers program.
7. One advantage of the nurse's solution is that it is free.
8. I recommend that the man follow the nurse's suggestion and join the Smoke Stoppers program because it is free and it uses "nicotine replacement."

**Task B**

Sample notes on conversation

F: Get tickets for play?
M: Not take check
F: ?
M: Not have right ID
F: ? Stud. ID?
M: wanted 2 forms pic ID
F: dr's license?
M: Not have . . . had one when 16 but no car on campus . . . walk or bike lic expire
F: Can get official state ID . . . less expensive, not need take tests
M: Where?
F: Bureau Motor Vehic.—but suggest get license; may need to drive sometime
M: Will think abt . . . need to get $ from ATM for tickets now.
9. The man’s problem is that he wanted to cash a check but the box office wanted two forms of picture ID.
10. He is having this problem because his driver's license has expired.
11. The woman first suggests that the man get an official state ID.
12. If he follows this advice, there are two advantages: it is cheaper than getting a driver's license and he doesn’t have to take any tests.
13. The woman’s second suggestion is that he renew his driver's license.
14. The advantage of following her second suggestion is that he can drive a car if he needs to.
15. I would get my driver's license renewed because, as the woman says, you never know when you might need to drive somewhere.

**Task C**

Sample notes on conversation

Prof: Grades on unit tests good but not lab rpts.
S: Lab not going well . . . lab prtnr Robert's fault
Pr: ?
S: Went high schl together; asked to be lab prtnr 1st day = no talent in lab = not measure chems = breaks things = burned self worst thing; not help with lab reports = new lab prtnr?
Section 3 Guide to Speaking

Task A

The student's advisor tells Stan that the rumors about the Classical Language Department closing down are true. She herself is going to go teach at Winston College. She suggests that Stan change his major. Since he has been taking Spanish courses, she suggests that he major in Modern Languages. However, Stan says that he wants to get his master's degree in archaeology, and classical languages would be better. His advisor then suggests that he transfer to Winston College, and she offers to help him do that. At first, he is concerned about leaving his friends behind. His advisor says that Winston is not that far away, and that he could see his friends on weekends.

Exercise 19.5

Responses will vary. The following are given as examples.

Task A

The student's advisor tells Stan that the rumors about the Classical Language Department closing down are true. She herself is going to go teach at Winston College. She suggests that Stan change his major. Since he has been taking Spanish courses, she suggests that he major in Modern Languages. However, Stan says that he wants to get his master's degree in archaeology, and classical languages would be better. His advisor then suggests that he transfer to Winston College, and she offers to help him do that. At first, he is concerned about leaving his friends behind. His advisor says that Winston is not that far away, and that he could see his friends on weekends.

Exercise 19.4

Notes will vary. The following are given as examples.

Task A

Sample notes on conversation

Adv: Heard rumors?
S: Abt dept shutting down?
A: Yes, rumors true. Sept, Central State's Class Lang Dept gone
only 20 stu. Univ wanted save $ 2-5 departs. closing
S: What you do?
A: Taking posit at Winston College good Class Lang program
S: Not sure what options are . . .
I agree with Stan's advisor's second solution. Since Stan wants to study archaeology in graduate school, he should transfer to a nearby school, especially since his advisor will help him.

**Task B**
Margaret has found an apartment for next semester, but there is a problem. The rent is too high. She liked the sunny front room and thought it would be a perfect place for her to paint, so she signed a lease, but she can't afford it. The man advises Margaret to tell the landlord that she has changed her mind, but she has already given the landlord a deposit. She's afraid she will keep her money. The man then suggests that she sleep in the studio and find a roommate to live in the bedroom. The woman says that she likes her privacy but the man tells her that, if she can't get her deposit back, she'll have to share with a roommate to pay the rent.

I think the best solution is to try the man's second solution. Although Margaret won't have as much privacy as she likes, she will have a nice studio to paint in and she will be able to pay the rent.

**Task C**
The student is buying textbooks, and they are very expensive. He asks how much the bookstore will buy back these books for. The clerk says that the policy is to give 50% of the new value. However, if the book is heavily marked, the bookstore will only buy back books for 25%. "Heavily marked," according to the clerk, means that there are a lot of underlines, margin notes, or highlighted text. The student says that he studies by marking important text with a highlighter and then just studying highlighted text before a test. The clerk suggests he mark the text with pencil and erase it later, but he says that there would be a lot to erase, and that besides, he likes using a highlighter. The clerk then goes on to say that some students go ahead and mark their texts and then just keep them, suggesting that he could do that too. The student says they might make good reference books but that he'll probably need the money at the end of the semester.

I think the best solution is to mark the books as much as he wants. He will probably only get back 25% of the money he paid, but the most important thing is to do well on the tests.

**Task D**
The man is nervous about a concert he is planning. There is a 50-50 chance of storms tomorrow, and it is an outdoors concert. The woman suggests that he move it indoors. He has gotten permission to hold the concert in a gym on campus, but he says that it is an old-fashioned concert and ice cream social and that it should be held outdoors if possible. The woman advises him to delay his decision until tomorrow, but he can't because he has to put up posters about the changed location this evening. She says he can either change it tomorrow or hope for the best.

This is a difficult decision, but I think I would take a chance. If it rains, perhaps he can postpone the concert and have it another time, but if he has it indoors, he probably won't make enough money to help the orchestra.

**Lesson 20: The Summary Task**

**Exercise 20.1**

**Task A**
Notes and answers will vary. The following are given as examples.

2. Supermarkets first appeared in the 1930's and were first successful in the 1950's.

3. In the days before supermarkets, most people shopped at small neighborhood stores.

4. After supermarkets appeared, small family-owned grocery stores mostly disappeared.

5. There are two reasons why supermarkets were successful: lower prices and greater variety.

6. “Economy of scale" means that a company buys so much of a product that they pay lower prices for it.

7. Supermarkets today are facing challenges from "megamarts.”

8. The situation faced by supermarkets today is similar to the situation faced by small grocery stores in the 50's because they are being challenged by larger stores that offer lower prices and greater variety.

**Task B**

Sample notes on lecture

*Our Sun:* yellow dwarf

Exploding gases thermonuclear. like 1,000's of H. bombs

Not blow up because gravity collapse explosions = balance

1/3 way thru life as yellow dwarf

In $5$ bill, yrs center get hotter more expols expand to orbit Merc.

red giant Earth too hot for life

After use up fuel, Sun will lose heat, shrink White dwarf

bill more yrs: lose all it black dwarf Earth cold, dark, lifeless

9. This lecture is mostly about the future of the sun.

10. The Sun consists of exploding gases.

11. The Sun doesn't fly apart because of gravity.

12. The Sun doesn't collapse because of explosions.

13. In five billion years, the Sun's center will get hotter and the Sun will expand.

14. In five billion years, the Earth will be too hot for life.

15. When the Sun uses up most of its fuel, it will shrink.

16. After the Sun burns up all of its fuel, it will lose its heat and the Earth will be cold, dark, and lifeless.

17. The four stages that the sun will pass through are yellow dwarf, red giant, white dwarf, and black dwarf.

**Task C**

Sample notes on lecture

late 40's, early 50's TV began compete w/ radio & movies

Prediction: TV will make radio & TV obsolete

Didn't happen: media exist side by side

But: audience habits changed
e.g. people no longer listen radio serials in eve BUT
listen to radio music, news esp. when can't watch TV

when driving, etc.

Some true of movies—people used to go 2-3 times a wk, now spec occasion

Also: people like being part of audience, like big screen, sound sys

In fut: maybe new media will replace current (TV, Internet, etc) . . .

but maybe exist side by side

18. The professor mainly discusses three types of media: television, radio, and movies.

19. Television started to become very popular in the late 1940's and early 1950's.

20. People predicted that at that time that television would replace radio and the movies.

21. No, people's prediction about radio and movies was not correct. Radio, movies, and television all exist side by side.

22. After the introduction of television, people did not listen to comedies or dramas on the radio but they listened to music and news. They listened to radio when they couldn't watch TV.
23. After the introduction of television, a night at the movies became a special occasion rather than part of a weekly routine.

24. According to the lecture, many people enjoy going to the movies rather than watching television because they like being part of a big audience and because they like watching the action on a big screen and listening to a good sound system.

25. The professor predicts that if a new method of entertainment and communication appears in the future, it will not replace the current media but will exist alongside them.

**Task D**

**Sample notes on lecture**

"Murder mystery" –

Great Dying not same as extinction of dinos 65 million yrs ago

Gr Dying was 250 mill yr ago much worse

90% of ocean species died

75% * land

Causes—large meteor? (like dinos)

new evidence: molecules of minerals from meteors found in rocks from that time

crater in Australia?

Huge volcanic erupt. Siberia sea of lava

dust from meteor, ash from volcano cut off sunlight → plants died, no oxy.

oxy level ↓ to 12% like 6,000 m. mountaintop

most animal species died out

26. The main topic of this lecture is the "Great Dying."

27. The professor calls this event a "murder mystery" because it involved the death of many species.

28. This event happened 250 million years ago. It should not be confused with the extinction of the dinosaurs, which happened 65 million years ago.

29. One probable cause of this event was a large meteor hitting the earth.

30. Scientists have found recently found two pieces of evidence indicating this event was caused by a collision: molecules from meteors have been found in rocks from that time and a possible meteor impact crater has been found in Australia.

31. Another possible cause of the event was the eruption of a giant volcano.

32. The direct cause of the event was probably a lack of oxygen.

33. The oxygen level at the time of the Great Dying was similar to the oxygen level on top of a 6,000-meter mountaintop.

34. No. There is some evidence that these theories are true, but the event took place a long time ago, so it is difficult to know for sure.

**Exercise 20.2**

Notes will vary. The following are given as examples.

**Task A**

**Sample notes on lecture**

Topic: psych condition, type depress. called Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD)

only recog, since '85

starts in autumn, worst in Dec/Jan gone in spring

Light affect brain chem? exact cause?

symptoms: depress + fatigue, weight gain etc.

usually people in 20s more common than 50s

Treatment: people sit near bright light (20 X ordin. light) duplicates Sun

30 min A.M., 30 P.M.

also: trip to tropics old cure!

**Task B**

**Sample notes on lecture**

**Experiment**

Fractional distillation

Separ. 2 lqs w/ diff boiling pts

heat water & alcohol alc boils @ 78°C H₂O "* " 100°C

heat to between 78 & 100 watch thermomtr

alc → gas

up column to condenser, cool water and condenser alc. become liq again

pure H₂O in 1st container

"alc " 2nd "

Fract dist very imp.

use to distill petro more compl but same process

**Task C**

**Sample notes on lecture**

1900 Nov 3 NYC 1st Nat’l Auto Show

8000 people 40 auto manu. like formal soc occas.

Pres of US there: 1st pres to ride car

Auto invent Ger 1880’s but merchandising pioneered in US

Almost handmade undepend. toys for rich

Steam not pop: explos?

Gas " " : smell, noise

Elec: safe, quiet

# of manu ↑ 1905: 297

For manu: learn from 1 another

Maybe because 1900 show US replace Fr as leading car manu in '04

**Task D**

**Sample notes on lecture**

If infin # monkey @ typewriters & monkey type @ random, I will event’ly type perf. copy of Shakespeare’s Hamlet. = Infin Monkey Theorem

Famous: used in math, astron, comp sci, stats etc

novels, poems, etc even cartoon The Simpsons

Used to illus unlikely events: e.g. poor stu gets good grade

Also illus diff concepts: large #s coincid, randomness, infin.

How unlikely? ±50 keys on typewriter

1 correct letter: 1/50

2 " " : 1/2500

3 " " : 1/125,000

1st page: 10 bil planets 10 bil monkeys 10 bil yrs

Whole play: incomprehensibly unlikely

**Exercise 20.3**

Responses will vary. The following are given as examples.

**Task A**

The lecture concerns a psychological condition—a kind of depression—that’s called Seasonal Affective Disorder. It’s usually called SAD. This condition has only been known in recent years. It starts in autumn and gets worse in winter. In the spring, it is gone. Possibly less light affects chemicals in the brain, but exactly how it is caused isn’t known. The symptoms also include fatigue, weight gain, and so on. More women than men have this condition, and it usually appears when people are in their twenties.

It’s easy to treat SAD. People who have it just sit in front of a bright light for a half hour in the morning and a half hour in the evening. This light substitutes for the sun. A trip to some place sunny also cures it.
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Task B
This lecture is about an experiment that students will do. It is called fractional distillation. It’s used to separate two liquids that have different boiling points. Students must heat alcohol and water together. The alcohol boils at 78°C and the water at 100°C. So, the alcohol becomes a gas. It goes up a column and into a condenser. There is cool water running around the condenser that cools the gas and it becomes liquid again. Pretty soon, all the liquid in the first container is water and all the liquid in the second is alcohol. Fractional distillation is very important. It is the same process used to distill petroleum.

Task C
This talk is about the first National Automobile Show, which was in New York City in 1900. Forty car companies were there, and 8,000 people. They were dressed up for a formal social occasion. Even the U.S. president was there—he was the first president to ride in a car. The auto was invented in Germany about twenty years before, but the selling of cars was pioneered in the U.S. The cars were handmade, almost, and were undependable—they were like toys for rich people. Steam cars weren’t popular because they might blow up. Gas cars were smelly and loud. People liked electric cars, however, because they were safe and quiet.

The number of companies coming to the National Auto Show went up in the next years. They learned from each other at these shows. Maybe because of the first car show, the United States caught up with the leading car-making country, France, in 1904.

Task D
The lecturer talks about the Infinite Monkey Theorem. This theorem says that if you have an infinite number of monkeys working at typewriters or computers, one of them will eventually write a perfect copy of Shakespeare’s play Hamlet. This is a famous theory and is used in many fields and it is talked about in poems, books, television shows, and so on.

Sometimes this theorem is used to talk about unlikely events, such as a poor student getting a good grade on a test. But mostly it is used to make people think about concepts such as really big numbers, coincidence, infinity, and so on.

How unlikely is a monkey to type Hamlet? A typewriter has 50 keys, so the odds of typing the first letter is one in 50. The odds of typing the first two letters is one in 2,500. The odds of typing the third are one in 125,000. How about the first page? If you have 10 billion planets, and each planet has 10 billion monkeys, it would take 10 billion years just to type the first page. The odds of a monkey typing the whole play are not really comprehensible.

Speaking Review Test
1. Answers will vary. A successful answer should name the event that the speaker thinks is most important and include a brief description of it. The response should explain why the speaker thinks this event is important.

2. Answers will vary. The speaker should begin by stating whether he or she would prefer a trip to the past or the future. If the speaker wants to travel to the past, he or she should explain why and what he/she would like to see or do in the past. If the speaker wants to travel to the future, he/she should explain why and what future action he/she hopes to see.

3. Answers will vary, but should include the following: The response should begin by giving the topic of the announcement (Professor Weng, a microbiology teacher has won an academic award.) The response should then give the woman’s opinion. (She is happy that Professor Weng won the prize because she thinks Professor Weng is a good teacher and is doing important research.) The response should also mention that the man is disappointed because he wanted Professor Pottinger to win the award again. He says Professor Pottinger is a great lecturer and an “institution at Colton College.” The woman points out that Professor Pottinger has won the award before and that he is retiring, so time off for research is not such a critical issue for him.

4. Answers will vary. The speaker should first give the topic of the reading (film noir) and then summarize the reading: film noir is a dark, gloomy type of film made in the 1940’s and 1950’s. These movies are shot in black-and-white and feature a lonely, cynical male character and a femme fatale. The speaker should then summarize the lecture: The class will see two examples of film noir. One is the 1941 movie The Maltese Falcon. This is a typical film noir with a tough, cynical male character. The emphasis is on the gloomy atmosphere. The other movie is Chinatown. It is not typical of film noir because it was not made in the 40’s or 50’s, and it is in color. However, it has a cynical male character and a gloomy atmosphere, so it is also considered part of the film noir genre.

5. Answers will vary, but a good response should include the following: The speaker should first describe Michelle’s problem (she needs help designing a Web page for the museum where she works). The response should then discuss the two solutions that the man proposes. He first suggests that she find an Internet site that teaches the basics of Web site design. She says that she would rather work with a person, so he suggests she put a notice on the bulletin board in the computer science department asking for help. The speaker must then decide which of these solutions is best and explain why. Since the woman says that she wants to work person-to-person, it would probably be easier to defend the second solution.

6. Answers will vary. The speaker should begin by giving the topic of the lecture (economic externalities) and give a brief definition of the term (something that happens during production that affects a person or organization but is not reflected in the price). The speaker should mention that an externality can be negative and give an example (pollution) or that it can be positive and give an example (the pollination of crops by bees). Finally, the speaker should mention that some economists think that the government should correct externalities by taxing or regulating negative externalities and awarding positive externalities with subsidies. However, it is very hard to calculate the cost of externalities.

Speaking Tutorial: Building Pronunciation Skills
Exercise 1: Number of Syllables
1. ba sic 2
2. home 1
3. Bra zil 2
4. de cide 2
5. de ci ded 3
6. un der stand 3
7. au tho rity 4
8. Ko re a 3
9. pre si dent 3
10. in for ma tion 4

Exercise 2: Syllable Stress
1. lec ture
2. prob lem
3. dis cuss
4. so lu tion
5. pos si ble
6. im po rtant
7. com pre hens ive
8. si tu ation
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Exercise 3: Stress in Academic Vocabulary

1. mi nor  mi nor i ty
2. val id  val id i ty
3. sta ble  sta bil i ty
4. strate gy  stra teg ic
5. phil os o phy  phi lo soph i cal
6. con nom ic
7. dis trib u te  dis trib u tion
8. apli cy  apli ca tion

Exercise 4: Find the Stressed Syllable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>de fine</td>
<td>air port</td>
<td>cred it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de tain</td>
<td>soft ware</td>
<td>out come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre fer</td>
<td>math test</td>
<td>con cept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se lect</td>
<td>health care</td>
<td>in su lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com pare</td>
<td>stock mar ket</td>
<td>fac tor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as sume</td>
<td>su per mar ket</td>
<td>in put</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 5: Identify the Stress

se cure  se cur i ty  class ic  class i cal
le gal  le gal i ty  dem og rac y  dem o crit ic
di verse  di vers i ty  his to ry  his tor ic
e lect tric  e lec tric i ty  ge o gy  ge o ling i cal
per son al  per son al i ty  pho to gra phy  pho to graph ic
no ti ty  no ti i ty  fourteen  for ty
gra du ate  gra du a tion  eight teen  eight ty
de fine  de fi ni tion  nine teen  nine ty
re gis ter  re gis tra tion  se ven teen  se ven ty
con gra tu late  con gra tu la tion  fill teen  fill ty

Exercise 6: Producing Word Stress in Context

Well, education is important to my family and me so I guess . . . the most important day in my life . . . was my graduation from Seoul National University. I'd always dreamed . . . uh . . . of becoming a medical doctor and my degree in biology was my first step toward that . . . that goal. On my graduation, it was a hot day and the humidity was high but nobody seemed to . . . notice. Everybody was so excited that they paid no attention to the weather . . . even though it took hours to call everyone's name. When the ceremony was over, my family and friends from my community . . . we all went to a restaurant for a celebration.

Exercise 7: Listening to Word Stress in a Lecture

mar ble  metamorphic  lime stone  sediment ary

Exercise 8: Identifying Stressed and Unstressed Words

1. The problem is her neighbors are noisy.
2. Participants can earn credit and also make money. (Some speakers may stress earn and make, but that may create too many stresses in this sentence. It really depends on the speaker, how quickly she or he is speaking, and the formality of the situation.)
3. I'd prefer to work for a company.
4. The announcement is about regulations for parking at the university.
5. Her choices are to talk to her neighbors or to move.

Exercise 9: Matching English Rhythm

Stan's trying to make a decision about college . . . about where to attend his last semester of college. The problem is . . . that . . . well, his major is classical languages . . . and his university is going to close that department at the end of the term.

Exercise 10: English Rhythm in Context

Answers will vary. However, some of the content words that you might have stressed in your response are the following:

Exercise 11: Reduced Forms

1. of
2. and
3. have
4. have
5. or
6. have to
7. got to
8. going to
9. want to
10. couple of
11. ought to

Exercise 12: Can or Can't?

1. can't
2. can't
3. can
4. can't
5. can

Exercise 13: Predicting Thought Groups

Note: Position of pauses may vary.

1. Supermarkets have been successful / for two main reasons. The first reason / is that costs are low. / One reason the costs are low / is . . . uh, that supermarkets buy / in huge quantities. / This is called / . . . uh, let's see . . . / economy of scale.

Exercise 14: Listening for Thought Groups

Note: Position of pauses may vary.

She wants to take part in the experiment. One reason is that she can make some extra money. Another reason is that she has lots of problems going to sleep at night.

His sister got a position as an intern at an advertising agency. The pay was pretty good, and besides, it was good experience for her.

It looks good on her résumé.

There was a numeral system that was used by the Yuki Indians of California that was base 8.

The Yukis counted the spaces between their fingers rather than their fingers themselves.

The announcement is about plagiarism. What is plagiarism? According to the announcement, it is using someone else's words or ideas as your own without crediting the other person.
Exercise 15: Listening for the Focus Words
Choice of focus words may differ.

She wants to take part in the experiment.

One reason is that she can make some extra money.

Another reason is that she has lots of problems going to sleep at night.

His sister got a position as an intern at an advertising agency.

The pay was pretty good, and besides, it was good experience for her.

It looks good on her résumé.

There was a numeral system that was used by the Yuki Indians of California that was base 8.

The Yuki counted the spaces between their fingers rather than their fingers themselves.

The announcement is about plagiarism.

What is plagiarism?

According to the announcement, it is using someone else's words or ideas as your own without crediting the other person.

Exercise 16: Finding the Focus
My sister—my older sister—got a job with an ad agency.

It was a New York ad agency.

He got in trouble for plagiarism.

Well, it wasn't exactly plagiarism.

At least, he didn't consider it plagiarism.

The nest of the hamerkop has at least three rooms.

The highest room is the sleeping room where the female lays her eggs.

When the babies grow up they move to the middle room.

Exercise 17: Putting Thought Groups, Intonation, and Focus Together
Note: Thought groups may be divided up in different ways.

I think I'd prefer living in a dorm / to living in an apartment. / It's true / that many apartments are roomy, / and most dorm rooms are kind of cramped, but there are other reasons why dorm rooms are better. / The first / is transportation. / If I lived off-campus, I'd have to drive / and owning a car is expensive. / So is parking. / I have heard it can cost $100 a semester. / Another reason living in a dorm is better / is that it is easier to make friends. / In apartment buildings, people may say hello / but they aren't very friendly. / In dorms / people stop and talk / and are much more sociable. / Finally, / what about meals? / If I lived in an apartment, / I'd have to cook. / On the other hand, / meals are provided. / And that's a relief. / Because frankly, / I'm a terrible cook. /
Section 4: Guide to Writing

The Integrated Writing Task

Exercise: Scoring the Response

Response 1: Score: _2_

This essay has three paragraphs: the opening/thesis paragraph, the body with some supporting ideas, and the conclusion. The writer attempts to follow writing guidelines and makes an effort to organize his/her thoughts and support them with examples. However, there are numerous problems. Much of the thesis statement is taken word for word from the prompt; it should be re-stated. The response lacks solid sentence development and contains many errors in spelling, verb tense, and word usage that make it difficult to understand the writer's ideas.

Response 2: Score: _5_

The writer of this essay acknowledges that there are two sides to the debate on space research, then takes a clear position in support of it. The writer combines clear sentence structure, proper use of grammar and upper-level vocabulary, and numerous examples to support his/her position. The essay shows that the writer is informed about the topic and clearly indicates specific benefits of space research and technology. In addition, the essay is very well organized and coherent.

Response 3: Score: _4_

The writer understands the assignment and addresses the topic. The response is generally well organized and offers some examples that support the position taken, but sometimes the connections are difficult to follow. There is overall unity and coherence. However, the essay contains mistakes in spelling, punctuation, and grammar. The writer also sometimes chooses inappropriate words and uses words from his/her native language. These errors are distracting but do not obscure the writer's ideas.

Integrated Writing Preview Test

Responses for this task will vary, but should include most of the following information:

The main topic of both the talk and the passage is research performed on animals. The author of the reading passage supports it because it reduces human suffering, while the speaker finds it unethical and opposes it.

According to the author, because animals such as chimpanzees are genetically close to humans, there are no real substitutes for animal testing. The lecturer denies this, saying that today there are many ways to avoid animal testing. These include the use of human tissue samples and computer simulations.

The author says that animal testing has been useful again and again throughout history. Some important discoveries, such as Pasteur's germ theory and the invention of penicillin, occurred because of testing on animals. The lecturer says that many of the drugs that were discovered using animal testing may have been discovered by other means. She also says that some drugs might not have been developed at all if they had first been tested on animals. For example, if the drug morphine, which kills pain in humans, had first been tested on cats, it might not have been developed because it may not have been discovered by other means. The writer concludes by saying that it is not moral to put animals without being cruel, and that researchers should always make an effort to be humane to animals, using anesthesia and keeping them in clean conditions. The lecturer claims that, in reality, animals are not treated well in research laboratories. They are not adequately anesthetized, and they are sometimes abused.

The response lacks solid sentence development and contains many errors in spelling, punctuation, and grammar. The writer also sometimes chooses inappropriate words and uses words from his/her native language. These errors are distracting but do not obscure the writer's ideas.