

Decoding^{the} **TOEFL**[®] iBT

Basic

SPEAKING

Scripts &
Sample Answers

Part A | Independent Speaking Task: Question 1

Question 1 #1

p. 14

C

Sample Response 2 Q1_01_2

Disagree

I disagree with the statement. I don't think I should help my family members or friends make up when they have problems. First, another person's problems are none of my business. My sister got in an argument with my mother the other day. When I asked if I could help, they both told me to leave them alone. They simply weren't interested in getting help from me. Next, I'm not particularly good at solving personal problems. Once, a friend of mine had a problem, and I suggested a solution. He told me that my solution would never work.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Agree

- 1 can understand teachers' lessons better
 - smart girl in class → understands teachers = highest grades
- 2 can do class and homework well
 - smart girl never misses questions on homework
 - classwork is well done

Sample Response 1 Q1_01_4

Agree

I agree with this statement one hundred percent. Intelligence is easily the most important factor in the success of a student. For one thing, intelligent students can understand their teachers' lessons better than unintelligent students. One girl in my class is highly intelligent. She always understands what the teachers are discussing. Her grades are also the highest in my class. For another thing, intelligent students can do their class and homework assignments well. The smart girl in my class never misses questions on her homework. Her classwork is also well done. The reason is that she is so intelligent.

Sample Outline 2

Disagree

- 1 motivated students work hard
 - listen carefully and do well
 - am not smartest but get best grades → due to

motivation

2 concentration = also important

- intelligent students don't always concentrate → can perform poorly
- friend not smart but concentrates → good grades

Sample Response 2 Q1_01_5

Disagree

I disagree because intelligence isn't the most important factor. One factor that's more important is motivation. Motivated students work harder than other students. They listen carefully, do their work, and excel at it. I'm not the smartest student in my class, but I get the best grades. The reason is that I'm motivated to do better than everyone else. Another more important factor is concentration. Intelligent students sometimes don't concentrate in class, so they don't always perform well. My friend concentrates hard in every class. He's not smart, but his grades are good because he concentrates and listens carefully.

Question 1 #2

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C

Sample Response 2 Q1_02_2

Asking People for Directions

Most people like using navigational devices, but I don't. Instead, I prefer to ask for directions. I do this for two reasons. First, before going somewhere, I find it on a map and memorize the location. So I can usually find it by myself. If I need help, I'm almost always near my destination. As a result, the people I ask know where the place is. Second, I'm a people person. I enjoy speaking with people, and talking to strangers doesn't make me feel uncomfortable. It's therefore no problem to ask random people for directions to a place.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Visit Places in Person

- 1 visit many places on trips
 - is fun to see famous places in person
- 2 can't get real experience from video
 - visited Colosseum in Rome
 - could touch it and imagine what was like in past

Sample Response 1 Q1_02_4

Visit Places in Person

I'm the kind of person who likes visiting places myself. For starters, my family and I visit many places on our trips. It's so much fun to see famous places like the Eiffel Tower and the Great Wall of China in person. Additionally, you can't get a real experience from watching a video. When I visited the Colosseum in Rome, I was at a place where history happened. I got to touch it and could imagine what it was like in the past. I could only do that because I traveled there in person.

Sample Outline 2

See Documentaries of Different Places

- 1 **don't just show images**
 - provide information
 - saw documentary of Louvre Museum → saw art and learned about art and artists
- 2 **don't enjoy traveling**
 - uncomfortable, takes time, and expensive
 - prefer to experience place by watching documentary from sofa

Sample Response 2 Q1_02_5

See Documentaries of Different Places

I would much rather see documentaries of different places than visit those places in person. One reason is that documentaries don't only show images. They also provide information. Last night, I watched a documentary on the Louvre Museum. I not only saw great art but also learned about the art and artists who made everything. Another reason is that I don't enjoy traveling. It's uncomfortable, takes too much time, and is expensive. I'd rather experience a place by watching a documentary from my sofa. In my opinion, that's better than traveling to places.

Question 1 #3

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Sample Response 2 Q1_03_2

Disagree

I don't agree with the statement. First, if students could see lectures online, then many of them won't pay attention in class. They'll sleep, talk to their friends, and do other activities. They will misbehave because they know they can see the lectures anytime they want. Second, many parents might watch the lectures. Some of them will make complaints about the teachers' classes. Others will make suggestions to the teachers. Both of

these could be very annoying and might cause problems for the teachers. Neither students nor teachers will benefit from recording lectures and putting them online.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Agree

- 1 **summer vacation = long**
 - students do no academic work → forget skills and information
 - if have homework, can remember lessons better
- 2 **get bored during vacation**
 - homework can give me something to do
 - okay to have 1-2 hours of homework each day

Sample Response 1 Q1_03_4

Agree

I agree with this statement. I believe students ought to do homework during summer vacation. In my country, summer vacation lasts for nearly two months. Most students do no academic work during that time. So they forget the skills and information they learned during the spring semester. If they have homework, they'll remember their lessons better. In addition, I often get bored during summer because it's so long. I would love to have some homework because it would give me something to do. Having one or two hours of homework each day would be fine with me.

Sample Outline 2

Disagree

- 1 **vacation = time to relax**
 - students have lots of homework in spring semester
 - should relax and recover in summer
- 2 **students are busy in summer**
 - no time for homework → travel, visit relatives, and study at academies
 - if have homework as well, will have no free time

Sample Response 2 Q1_03_5

Disagree

I couldn't disagree with the statement more. In my opinion, students should never have homework during vacation. First of all, vacation is a time to relax. The spring semester is long, and students have plenty of homework and other assignments. We need to relax and recover during summer vacation. Next, most students are busy during summer vacation, so they have no time for homework. My friends and I travel abroad, visit relatives, and study at private academies during summer vacation. If we also had homework to do, we would never have any free time.

C

Sample Response 2 Q1_04_2**Get Feedback in Person**

I like getting feedback in person more than getting written feedback. For one thing, teachers are often more direct when speaking to you in person. I don't mind if my teacher gives harsh feedback. If it can help me improve the quality of my work, then that's what I want. For another thing, when I receive feedback in person, I can ask the teacher questions. The answers can help me understand exactly what the teacher means. I often ask my teachers questions when they give me feedback. By doing that, I avoid misunderstanding what they're telling me.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Attending a College in My Hometown

- 1 **can live at home**
 - sister lives at home
 - gets good grades → no need for job to pay for dorm room
- 2 **feel comfortable in hometown**
 - don't want to be in unfamiliar city
 - want to study near friends and family

Sample Response 1 Q1_04_4**Attending a College in My Hometown**

I would much rather attend a college in my hometown. One reason is that I can live at home while attending college. My brother lives in a dorm now, but my sister lived at home in college. She got better grades than he did. She could focus on school because she didn't have to work to pay for a dorm room. I want to do the same thing. Another reason is that I like my hometown and feel comfortable here. I don't want to live in an unfamiliar city. Instead, I'd like to study near my friends and family.

Sample Outline 2

Going to a University in a Different City

- 1 **never lived away from home**
 - can get away from family
 - be independent while studying
- 2 **hometown is small**
 - college doesn't teach computer programming
 - having to attend college in another city

Sample Response 2 Q1_04_5**Going to a University in a Different City**

I think I'd prefer to go to a university in a different city. First of all, I've never lived away from home. This will be a great opportunity for me to get away from my family and to try to live alone. It won't be easy, but I'd like to get some independence while I'm studying. Second of all, my hometown is small, and the only college here doesn't teach what I want to learn. I want to study computer programming in the future. To do that, I have to attend a university in another city.

C

Sample Response 2 Q1_05_2**Disagree**

I don't agree with the statement because it's not necessary to learn cooking at school. To begin with, students should only study academic subjects such as history, science, and math at school. Studying cooking at school is a waste of time. In addition, there are many ways that students can learn to cook. They can learn from their parents. They can also attend cooking schools. My cousin attended a cooking school. He said he learned a lot, so he can cook well now. Because we already have cooking schools, there's no need to teach cooking at high schools.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Agree

- 1 **need to relax**
 - stay home and watch TV
 - get back energy lost at school
- 2 **do my hobby**
 - draw pictures
 - improve skills and develop creativity

Sample Response 1 Q1_05_4**Agree**

I think having a lot of free time is wonderful, so I agree with the statement. First, I'm a student, so I work hard. I really need free time so that I can relax. When I have free time, I sometimes just stay at home and watch television. Doing that lets me get back the energy that I spend at school. Second, in my free time, I also like to do my hobby, which is drawing pictures. Doing my hobby helps

improve my skills and develops my creativity. So drawing is a great free-time activity for me.

Sample Outline 2

Disagree

- 1 **most waste free time**
 - do nothing productive
 - classmates play computer games or use social media → wastes of time
- 2 **develop bad habits**
 - watch TV or do nothing
 - could study or learn skill instead → but become lazy

Sample Response 2

Disagree

Having lots of free time isn't good for people. I therefore disagree with the statement. These days, when people have free time, they tend to waste it. They don't do anything productive with their time. My classmates frequently play computer games or use social media. Both activities are pointless and wastes of time. Additionally, many of my classmates develop bad habits in their free time. They watch TV or sit around and do nothing. They could be studying or learning a skill instead. But they don't, so they become lazy. Too much free time is actually bad for most people.

Question 1 #6

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Sample Response 2

Single Rooms but Expensive

Of the three choices, I would prefer a dormitory that has single rooms. For one, I don't want to have any roommates. I want to live by myself. Then, I can go to bed late or play loud music, and nobody will complain. In addition, if I have a single room, I can study better. The price may be high. But I will study well and get good grades. So after I graduate, I can find a great job. In my opinion, the extra money I spend on a single room will be like investing in the future.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Work at an Animal Shelter

- 1 **love animals**
 - enjoy spending time w/them
 - animals are scared and lonely
 - help them be more comfortable

2 have several pets at home

- not afraid + can take care of them
- would be good volunteer

Sample Response 1

Work at an Animal Shelter

I would choose to volunteer at an animal shelter. To begin with, I love animals and enjoy spending time with them. Animals at shelters are often scared and lonely. So I would like to work at a shelter and help them be more comfortable. In addition, I have several pets at home. So I am not afraid of animals and know how to take care of them. I believe that I would be a very good volunteer at an animal shelter. That is definitely the best place for me to work at.

Sample Outline 2

Help Clean Up a Local Park

- 1 **am outdoor person**
 - prefer to be outside
 - outside at park on weekend = pleasant experience
- 2 **like visiting park near home**
 - dirty because people throw garbage on ground
 - want to help clean up park → make it place people enjoy visiting

Sample Response 2

Help Clean Up a Local Park

For me, the choice is easy. I would volunteer to help clean up a local park. Firstly, I am an outdoor person, so I prefer to spend time outside rather than inside. Being outdoors at a park on the weekend would be a pleasant experience for me. Additionally, I like visiting one of the parks near my home. However, it's really dirty because people throw garbage on the ground everywhere. I would love to help clean up that park. I could make it a place that people would enjoy visiting.

Question 1 #7

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Sample Response 2

Avoiding Having Any Kind of Competition

I can think of two advantages to avoiding competition between children. First, it will teach children to challenge themselves. They'll have to motivate themselves to be the best. Second, it will stop children from becoming upset. Once, I beat my friend in a race. He got really upset about that. He was just too competitive. I can also think of some disadvantages. One is that some people

perform better by competing. My brother often wins academic contests despite getting poor school grades. In addition, people compete with others their entire lives. So students should learn about competition while they're young.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Face-to-Face Meetings

1 benefits

- comfortable meeting in person → like talking in offices
- easier to ask questions

2 disadvantages

- students get nervous talking to teachers → best friend
- meetings last a long time → teacher has new topics to discuss during meetings

Sample Response 1 Q1_07_4

Face-to-Face Meetings

There are both benefits and drawbacks to face-to-face meetings with teachers. Regarding the advantages, many students are more comfortable meeting in person. I personally like talking to my teachers in their offices. It's also easier to ask questions in face-to-face meetings. But there are also disadvantages. For example, some students get nervous talking one on one with their teachers. My best friend is like that. In addition, face-to-face meetings can sometimes last a long time. One of my teachers always comes up with new topics to discuss during meetings. I dislike that very much.

Sample Outline 2

Online Meetings

1 advantages

- can do them anywhere → only need Internet connection
- usually short → say what want and end call

2 disadvantages

- hard to read teacher's body language → only see face
- if bad Internet connection, meeting won't go well → couldn't understand teacher last week

Sample Response 2 Q1_07_5

Online Meetings

One advantage of online meetings is that you can do them anywhere. All you need is an Internet connection. Some of my teachers like online meetings, and I prefer them, too. They are also usually short. Teachers say what

they want and then end the call. One disadvantage of online meetings is that it's hard to read a teacher's body language. After all, you can only see the teacher's face. In addition, if you have a bad Internet connection, the meeting won't go well. That happened to me last week. I couldn't understand anything my teacher said during the meeting.

Question 1 #8

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C

Sample Response 2 Q1_08_2

Go on a Trip

I think students should go on a trip with their families during summer. For one thing, they'll get to experience new places. My family takes a vacation every summer. Mostly, we visit different regions of the country. We relax at the beach, go camping, or visit famous landmarks. I love getting to see different places. Taking a trip is also relaxing. School is stressful, but I can relieve my stress by traveling. I don't have to think about school when I'm relaxing at the beach. Traveling is definitely the best choice of those three.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Study Either Art or Music

1 require students to be creative

- young people improve imaginations
- studied art in elementary school → inspired to draw creative pics

2 good skill to have

- sis learned flute
- in 20s now and still plays flute today

Sample Response 1 Q1_08_4

Study Either Art or Music

In my opinion, elementary school students should be required to study either art or music. First, both subjects require students to be creative. So young people can improve their imaginations by studying them. I had to study art in elementary school. My teacher inspired me to draw really creative pictures. It was a great experience. Playing a musical instrument or drawing pictures is also a good skill to have. My sister learned the flute in elementary school. She's in her twenties, and she still plays it today. It was a very good idea for her to study music.

Sample Outline 2

Join a School Club

- 1 many clubs to choose from
 - if like activity, can join club
 - improve abilities
- 2 join club on topic curious about
 - determine if like topic
 - was curious about pics → joined photography club
 - still like taking pics today

Sample Response 2

Q1_08_5

Join a School Club

Of the three choices, I believe elementary school students should have to join a school club. For one thing, schools have many clubs for students to choose from. If students like an activity such as computer programming or baseball, they can join that club. Then, they can improve their abilities. Students might also see a club focusing on a topic they're curious about. By joining that club, they can determine if they like that particular topic. I was curious about pictures, so I joined the photography club. I found it interesting, so even today, I like taking pictures.

Question 1 #9

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C

Sample Response 2

Q1_09_2

Correct Children's Mistakes at Once

Some parents correct their children's mistakes when they happen. One benefit is that their children don't waste time doing something incorrectly. When I do science experiments, my parents stop me if I'm doing something wrong. I therefore don't waste any time. Parents can also stop children from learning bad habits. My baby sister is learning to speak. When she makes a mistake, my parents correct it immediately. So she avoids learning incorrect grammar. However, some children get annoyed by being corrected constantly. Some children also prefer to figure out their own mistakes instead of having their parents point them out.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Completing Homework Assignments at School

- 1 advantages
 - easy to ask teacher or student questions → frequently do that
 - get free time after school

2 disadvantages

- do homework during lunch → eat quickly + can't talk to friends
- don't do extracurricular activities → busy doing homework

Sample Response 1

Q1_09_4

Completing Homework Assignments at School

There are numerous advantages to completing homework assignments at school. For example, if I have a question, I can ask the teacher or another student. I frequently do that. I can also give myself free time later after school if I do my homework before going home. There are a few disadvantages though. One is that I often do my homework during lunch. So I have to eat quickly and don't have a chance to talk to my friends. I also don't participate in any extracurricular activities because I'm busy doing my homework. Those are two big drawbacks.

Sample Outline 2

Doing Homework Assignments at Home

- 1 advantages
 - can do in room → quiet and peaceful = focus easily
 - ask parents for assistance → mom helps w/math
- 2 disadvantages
 - not much free time at home → 3 hours/day doing homework
 - can't watch TV or relax
 - can't hang out w/friends after school

Sample Response 2

Q1_09_5

Doing Homework Assignments at Home

One advantage of doing homework at home is I can do it in my room. It's quiet and peaceful there, so I can focus easily. I can also ask my parents for assistance if I don't understand something. As an example, my mom regularly helps me with my math homework. On the other hand, I don't have much free time at home since I spend three hours a day doing homework. That means I can't watch TV or just relax. I'm also unable to hang out with my friends after school since I always go home to do my homework.

Question 1 #10

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C

Sample Response 2

Q1_10_2

Let a Friend Make the Decision

I prefer to let a friend choose which movie to see. For starters, I trust my friends' opinions. They love movies and know about new releases. When they recommend

watching a film, I know they will choose a good one. Additionally, my friends and I have similar tastes. We like action and science-fiction movies. Last week, two of my friends and I went to the theater together. They both suggested watching a new action movie. I didn't know about it, but I agreed. I had a great time and really enjoyed the movie. They made a wise decision.

is available online or in books. Instead, information is sometimes just in people's brains. You can learn a lot by talking to an expert. I highly recommend this method.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline 1

Use the Internet

1 convenient

- have computer at home → visit websites to get info
- wrote paper w/online sources → got A

2 get all kinds of info online

- most human knowledge online
- visit Google → type in subject → choose different websites

Sample Response 1 Q1_10_4

Use the Internet

Whenever I write a paper, I always do research on the Internet. First, it's convenient. I have a computer at home, so I can visit various websites to get information. I wrote a paper last week and only used online sources. I got an A, so my teacher clearly liked the paper. Second, it's possible to get all kinds of information online. Nearly all human knowledge is available on the Internet. I just need to visit a website such as Google and then type in a subject. After that, I can choose from many different websites to get information from.

Sample Outline 2

Contact an Expert

1 most people don't consider that

- teacher will be pleasantly surprised
- contacted expert for paper → teacher impressed = highest grade in class

2 not everything available online or in books

- some info in people's brains
- can learn much by talking to expert

Sample Response 2 Q1_10_5

Contact an Expert

All three choices are good. But the best is to contact an expert on the topic. Firstly, most people never consider contacting experts. As a result, the teacher will be pleasantly surprised by my actions. I wrote a paper last month and contacted a local expert on my town's history. My teacher was impressed and gave me the highest grade in the class. Another reason is that not everything

Question 2 #1

p. 51

A

Sample Note

What Will Happen: gymnasium will be renovated

Details: - will be closed during spring break

- can use outdoor facilities like tennis courts

B

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

M Student: Oh, no. The gym is going to be closed during spring break. Now what am I going to do?

W Student: It's unfortunate, but I think it's a good idea to close the gym during spring break.

M: What? Why do you say that?

W: Well, the gym really needs improving at once. There won't be many students here during spring break. So this is the best time to do the renovations.

M: I'm planning to be here during spring break. What should I do for exercise?

W: Just exercise outside. There are tennis courts near the gym. And there's an outdoor basketball court as well.

M: Yeah, and I suppose I could also ride my bicycle.

W: There you go. It won't be that bad.

Sample Note

Woman's Opinion: thinks closing gym is good idea

First Reason: gym needs improving

Details: - few students at school during spring break

- best time for renovations

Second Reason: man can exercise outside

Details: - can use tennis courts

- is outdoor basketball court

C

Sample Response Q2_01_2

The speakers discuss an announcement by the school gymnasium. According to it, the gym is going to be closed for repairs. As a result, it will be closed during the entire spring break. The woman believes this is a good idea. First, she points out to the man that the gym really needs renovations soon. Since there will be few students at school during spring break, that is the best time to make the repairs. Second, the woman tells the man that

he doesn't need to exercise at the gym. He can do other physical activities. For instance, he can play tennis or basketball outdoors instead.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

online market for students will open

- students can sell and trade items

- only university students can use

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

W Student: Hey, check this out. There's going to be an online market for students soon.

M Student: Yeah, I couldn't help but notice all of the flyers littering campus today.

W: I take it you don't like the idea?

M: You've got that right. For one thing, there are already numerous sites where students can sell and trade items. The school doesn't need to create another one.

W: Yeah, that's true. Do you have another reason for being against it?

M: I sure do. Do you remember the last time the school tried something like this? It tried to run an online chat page. It was a total disaster. The page kept crashing, so students stopped going there. I bet the same thing happens with this website.

W: Yeah, you're probably right. I bet that will happen.

Sample Note LISTENING

Man → dislikes online market

1 are many sites for students to sell and trade items

- school doesn't need to make new one

2 school ran online chat page in past

- was disaster → page crashed all the time

- thinks same thing will happen with new website

Sample Response Q2_01_4

The man and the woman discuss an announcement made by the student activities office. The announcement mentions that the school will host an online market. Students will be able to sell and trade a variety of items with one another. The man does not like the

announcement. First of all, he points out that there are many online selling and trading sites for students to use. He doesn't think the school should make a new one. Second of all, he mentions an online chat page that the school operated in the past. He describes a problem that it had. He expects that the new website will have a similar problem.

Question 2 #2

p. 54

A

Sample Note

What Happened: school jazz choir canceled

Details: - low interest in choir

- performance won't be held
- students in choir can join another one

B

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

M Student: Aren't you a member of the jazz choir, Emily?
I heard about it being canceled. I'm really sorry about that.

W Student: Yeah, we're all upset about this. I mean, um, the concert was only three weeks away.

M: How many people were in the choir?

W: There were seven of us. That doesn't sound like many people, but, uh, it was enough to hold a concert. The school shouldn't have canceled the program until after the concert.

M: It sounds like the department didn't consider the students' feelings, did it?

W: You can say that again. We practiced five evenings a week for two hours each time all semester. Think of how much time we just wasted.

M: Wow, I didn't know you had practiced so much. The school should apologize to you.

Sample Note

Woman's Opinion: opposes decision by school

First Reason: were seven people in choir

- Details:** - enough to hold concert
- should have canceled program after concert

Second Reason: practiced many hours

- Details:** - five evenings a week for two hours each time
- wasted a lot of time

C

Sample Response Q2_02_2

The speakers are talking about an announcement by the Music Department. According to the announcement, there are not enough students in the jazz choir. As a result, the choir is being shut down, and the concert the members were going to give has been canceled. The woman is a member of the choir, and she opposes the decision by the school. First, she remarks that there were seven members. She believes that was enough people to hold a concert. Next, she points out that the members of the choir practiced hard all semester. She says she practiced two hours a day for five days a week. She feels like she wasted her time.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

laptop-lending program terminated

- has declined in popularity
- students can use school's computer labs

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the notice.

M Student: Oh, this is really bad. I can't borrow a laptop computer from the school anymore.

W Student: I saw that. I didn't know you used that service.

M: Yeah, I've been using it for the past two semesters. It was a great program, so I'm sorry to see it canceled.

W: Well, I guess you can just do your work at a computer lab now.

M: Actually, that's one reason I borrowed a laptop instead. The computers in the labs are old and constantly break down. They're also slow and have outdated software.

W: I didn't realize that.

M: And laptops are so convenient. I mean, uh, I could take one to my room and write reports there. I also used it to take notes in some classes.

W: Maybe you should consider buying one then.

Sample Note LISTENING

Man → dislikes decision by school

- 1 doesn't like school computer labs**
 - computers old and break down
 - slow and have outdated software
- 2 laptops = convenient**
 - could take to room and write reports

- took notes on laptop in some classes

Sample Response Q2_02_4

The man and the woman are talking about a notice issued by the student services office. The notice mentions that the school will no longer lend laptops to students. There is not enough interest in the program anymore. It encourages students to use the computers at the labs on campus. The man believes this is a bad idea by the school. First of all, he points out that the computers in the labs are not very good. They're old and outdated, and they break down a lot. Secondly, he says that the laptops are very convenient. He can write papers at home with them. And he can use them to take notes in class.

Question 2 #3

p. 57

A

Sample Note

Student's Opinion: mural on wall at gym entrance should be removed

- Details:**
- old and must be maintained
 - out of style → doesn't match rest of gym

B

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the letter.

M Student: Julie, you go to the gym a lot. What do you think of that mural? Should it be removed?

W Student: Absolutely not. I love that mural.

M: But what about everything in that letter to the editor? Didn't he make some good points?

W: Not really. I mean, um, we have plenty of art students here at the school. The school should allow the most talented ones to touch it up and restore it. It would be free as well as great experience for the artists.

M: Huh, that would probably work.

W: To be honest, uh, it really is out of style. But that mural is more than 100 years old. It's a part of our school history. We shouldn't be erasing the past. That's not right.

M: I totally agree with you.

Sample Note

Woman's Opinion: doesn't want mural removed

First Reason: many art students at school

Details: - school can let talented ones restore mural

- free for school + good experience for students

Second Reason: mural more than 100 years old

Details: - part of school history

- shouldn't erase past

C

Sample Response Q2_03_2

The students are discussing a letter to the editor in the school newspaper. The letter writer dislikes a mural in the school gymnasium. He wants the mural to be removed and replaced with something else. The woman is opposed to the letter writer's suggestion. First, she points out that the school could use some art students to improve the mural. That would cost nothing and would give the students experience working on art. Next, she talks about the importance of the mural to the school. It's more than 100 years old, so she thinks it's a part of school history. In her opinion, it should not be removed.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note

freshmen can take free buses downtown

- introduce area to them → museums, galleries, and theaters
- students who guide freshmen can take buses for free

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the notice.

W Student: I wish the school had organized those buses when I was a freshman.

M Student: You can say that again. I would have loved free rides downtown.

W: But you have a car. Why do you care?

M: During my first year here, I didn't own a car. As a result, I had no way to get downtown. So I missed a lot of great performances by different orchestras.

W: You like classical music?

M: Sure. I try to see a few performances each year.

W: I didn't know that about you.

M: Maybe I'll become a guide. I'd love to show the freshmen here some of the cultural opportunities that exist in the city. Nobody told me about them my first year. I had to learn about them by myself.

Sample Note

Man → likes idea

- had no way to get downtown freshman year**
 - had no car
 - couldn't see classical music performances

2 might become guide

- wants to show freshmen cultural opportunities
- had to learn about them by himself

Sample Response Q2_03_4

The students are discussing a notice posted by the student activities office. According to the notice, the school will provide free buses for freshmen on weekends. The buses will go to the downtown area, where they can do various cultural activities. In addition, upperclassmen can ride on the buses if they guide the students. The man really likes the idea. He mentions that he didn't have a car his freshman year. Because of that, he couldn't see any musical performances. He also thinks he will act as a guide. He says that nobody helped him when he was a freshman. But he would like to share his knowledge with the students.

Question 2 #4

p. 60

A

Sample Note

What Will Happen: stairwells in buildings to be decorated

- Details:**
- will be done by art students
 - will be created in summer → stay up until school year ends

B

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

M Student: This is bad news. I spend most of my time in Lane Hall. I don't want to see weird decorations in the stairwells.

W Student: I don't have a problem with it. In fact, I sort of like the idea.

M: Really? Why?

W: Well, the stairwells are just painted white. It would be nice to have paintings on them. I think they might look nice.

M: I doubt it.

W: Here's another thing . . . This will be a great way for students to promote their work.

M: What do you mean?

W: Most art exhibits only last for two or three days. But each student's work will be displayed for several months. They'll get to show their work to many people. Some students might even get jobs because of the artwork they create.

Sample Note

Woman's Opinion: likes idea

First Reason: stairwells are all white

Details: - would look nice with paintings

Second Reason: students can promote work

- Details:**
- will be displayed for several months
 - might get jobs from artwork

C

Sample Response Q2_04_2

During their conversation, the students discuss an announcement by the Art Department. The school is going to let art students decorate the stairwells in some buildings on campus. The artwork will stay up for the entire school year. The woman agrees with the decision to do this. First, she comments that the stairwells are all white. She wants to see some paintings instead to have something nice to look at. Next, she points out that the artwork could benefit the students who make it. People will be able to see the decorations for several months. She believes that the art could help some students find jobs.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

course catalog to be upgraded

- online catalog will have titles of books + expected class assignments
- information will be posted two months before semester starts

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the notice.

W Student: What a wonderful idea. I'm so pleased the school is going to be making the online course catalog more detailed.

M Student: Really? Why do you care about that?

W: It's simple. I like knowing what my assignments are going to be. I've taken classes that I thought would have little work before. But then the professors wound up assigning much more work than I had expected.

M: Yeah, that's no fun. As for me, I just ask my friends about the professor before taking a class.

W: That sometimes works. Oh, yeah, there's another positive benefit.

M: What's that?

W: Now that I'll know what books will be used, I can order them online. That will be cheaper than purchasing them at the school's bookstore.

Sample Note — LISTENING**Man** → **pleased about decision**

- 1 **likes know about assignments**
 - took classes she thought would have little work
 - professors wound up assigning more though
- 2 **can order books online**
 - cheaper than at bookstore

Sample Response 🔊 Q2_04_4

The speakers are talking about a notice issued by the Registrar's office. It concerns the school's online course catalog. It will be updated two months before the start of every semester. It will include information about the assignments and books for each class. The woman is pleased about this decision. The first reason she gives is that she wants to know about the class assignments in advance. She is worried that she might take a class with too much work. The second reason she discusses is that she wants to know about the books. She would prefer to order them online. Then, she can pay lower prices.

Question 2 #5

p. 63

A**Sample Note****What Will Happen:** school will have job fair

Details: - 200+ domestic and international firms
 - students should dress formally and bring documents

B**Listening Script****Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.****W Student:** Why are you wearing a suit, Ted?**M Student:** I'm going to the job fair. You're not going?**W:** No, I don't care about that. I'll worry about finding a job next semester.**M:** But this is a great opportunity. There are tons of companies there. Some will even be conducting interviews on the spot. You know, uh, I might receive a job offer if someone there really likes me.**W:** That would be great.**M:** Plus, I can give my résumé to many people. That will help me do networking. I might not get a job, but at least I'll be able to meet some people in the industry. That can help me out in the future.**W:** Wow, I think I'd better go. Thanks for filling me in, Ted.**Sample Note****Man's Opinion:** excited about job fair**First Reason:** great opportunity

Details: - companies will conduct interviews there
 - might get job offers

Second Reason: can give résumé to others

Details: - will do networking
 - can help in future

C**Sample Response** 🔊 Q2_05_2

The man tells the woman about a job fair at the school. According to the announcement, there will be around two hundred companies from different countries there. The students need to bring their résumés and transcripts. They should also wear nice clothes. The man is excited about the job fair. He tells the woman that it's a great chance for him to get a job. He mentions that companies will be interviewing students there. So he thinks he has a good chance of being hired. He also states that he can meet people and do networking. That will increase the number of people he knows in the business.

iBT Practice Test**Sample Note** — READING**Economics Department = too small**

- should hire new professors and offer more classes
 - students should be able to learn more economics

Listening Script**Now listen to two students discussing the letter.****M Student:** What's your opinion of this letter to the editor? You know, uh, the one asking for more classes in the Economics Department.**W Student:** I couldn't disagree more with the student.**M:** Why do you say that? I sort of agree with him.**W:** For one thing, we're an engineering and technology school. That's our focus. We offer some liberal arts classes, but we don't emphasize them. If he's interested in studying economics, he should transfer.**M:** What's your second point?**W:** As you know, our school isn't rich like some other universities.**M:** So?**W:** So, uh, we shouldn't spend money on economics classes. Instead, we should use any money we have to upgrade our labs. The school could also hire some topnotch engineering and technology professors. That would be a better use of money.

Sample Note LISTENING**Woman → disagrees w/letter writer****1 attend engineering and technology school**

- don't emphasize liberal arts
- should transfer if wants to learn economics

2 school isn't rich

- shouldn't spend money on economics classes
- should upgrade labs + hire topnotch engineering and technology professors

Sample Response Q2_05_4

The students are speaking about a letter to the editor in the school newspaper. The letter writer is complaining about the Economics Department. He thinks the school should offer more classes and hire more professors. The woman disagrees with the letter writer. She gives two reasons for feeling that way. First of all, she remarks that they're attending an engineering and technology school. She says there's not much emphasis on liberal arts. In addition, she mentions that their school has little money. So it shouldn't spend money on the Economics Department. Instead, it should spend money on upgrading facilities and hiring better engineering and technology professors.

Question 2 #6

p. 66

A**Sample Note****What will Happen:** dining hall hours extended**Details:** - will stay open until 10:00 PM

- change will last until December 21 → last day of final exams

B**Listening Script****Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.****W Student:** This is wonderful news. I'm so glad the dining halls will be open until late at night.**M Student:** The dining halls? Why do you care? You never have dinner at them.**W:** The reason is that I'm busy with school or my part-time job until 8:00 PM every day. Now, however, I'll be able to eat at a dining hall.**M:** Don't you enjoy eating at the student center?**W:** Yes, but it's expensive. I have a meal plan I already paid for.**M:** Oh, I see. So it won't cost anything to eat at a dining hall.**W:** Exactly. I can save money. In addition, the dining halls shouldn't be crowded at night. So I'm positive I can get a seat easily. That's not always possible at the student center.**Sample Note****Woman's Opinion:** glad about announcement**First Reason:** will be able to eat in dining hall**Details:** - busy w/school or job until 8:00 PM every day**Second Reason:** student center = expensive**Details:** - won't have to pay for dining hall → save \$

- won't be crowded → can get seat

C**Sample Response** Q2_06_2

The students talk about an announcement by the university dining services. It's going to extend the hours of operation at the school's dining halls until 10:00 PM. The woman supports this change. She mentions that she has to work or study until 8:00 every night, so she can't eat dinner at any of the dining halls. Because of the change, she can start dining at them at night. As a result, she will no longer have to eat at the student center. So she will save money. She will also be able to get a seat since she thinks the dining halls won't be crowded at night.

iBT Practice Test**Sample Note** READING**university holding new year's festival**

- games, food, activities, and music
- parents can attend this year

Listening Script**Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.****M Student:** This news about the upcoming festival is disappointing.**W Student:** What? You don't like the musicians who will be performing?**M:** No, they are fine. I just wish parents weren't invited to attend. I might not go because of that.**W:** What's the matter? Why are you against parents coming?**M:** First, many students will be self-conscious about their parents being there. So they might not have as much fun as normal.**W:** Yeah, that may be true.**M:** Here's another thing . . . Most of the activities are for young people. Parents simply won't fit in at

the festival. So it'll be really awkward if parents start trying to do the same activities as university students.

W: I had never considered that, but I see your point. Hopefully, too many parents won't attend.

Sample Note — LISTENING

Man → disappointed about festival

- 1 wishes parents weren't invited**
 - students will be self-conscious w/parents
 - might not have fun
- 2 activities for young people**
 - parents won't fit in
 - awkward if parents try to do activities

Sample Response 🔊 Q2_06_4

The speakers talk about an announcement by the student activities office. This year, there will be a new year's festival at the school. Unlike during previous years, parents will be invited to attend the festival. The man opposes this decision for a couple of reasons. First, he says that many students will be too self-conscious if their parents are at the festival. So they won't enjoy themselves. Second, he thinks the activities at the festival are for young people. So he believes it will be somewhat awkward if parents try to do any of them. He doesn't believe that parents will fit in well at the festival.

Question 2 #7

p. 69

A

Sample Note

What will Happen: students can get 2 free transcripts
Details: - can get at any time when studying at school
- must pay for additional ones → \$10/transcript

B

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

M Student: Martina, don't you need to get some transcripts soon?

W Student: That's right, Tom. Why do you ask?

M: I was wondering what you thought about the new school policy. You know, um, the one where you have to pay for transcripts after getting two for free.

W: It's such a poor decision. I'm applying to graduate schools this semester. I'm planning to apply to at least ten of them. That means I'll have to pay \$80 for transcripts. That's much more expensive than before.

M: Wow, that's a lot of money.

W: And think about other students who are applying for jobs. They need to send a transcript to every company they apply to. Some students might have to pay hundreds of dollars.

M: Yeah. I'll probably wind up doing that next year.

Sample Note

Woman's Opinion: thinks new policy is poor decision

First Reason: applying to grad schools

Details: - will apply to 10+ schools

- must pay \$80 for transcripts → more expensive than before

Second Reason: other students apply for jobs

Details: - send transcript to each company apply to

- some students pay hundreds of dollars

C

Sample Response 🔊 Q2_07_2

The man and the woman discuss a decision by the Registrar's office. Students can get two free transcripts but must pay \$10 for each additional transcript they request. The woman is strongly opposed to this decision. She states that she's going to apply to many graduate schools. Each school will need a copy of her transcript. So she will spend at least \$80. She complains that she will need to spend more money than before this new policy was introduced. Furthermore, she mentions that other students applying for jobs will need many transcripts. They might have to spend hundreds of dollars during their application processes.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note — READING

free fitness class for students

- takes place outside from Mon. to Fri.
- last for one hour in morning

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

W Student: Hmm . . . Have you seen that the school is offering a free fitness class starting this Wednesday?

M Student: I wasn't aware of that. You're into exercise. Are you going to take it?

W: I'm not sure. I have mixed feelings about the class.

M: How come? Does it cost too much?

W: Actually, it's free, which is one of the attractive points. In addition, it's going to be held right across the street from my dorm. It's much closer than my

gym, which is twenty minutes away by car.

M: So what don't you like about it?

W: The time. The class starts at 7:00 AM daily. I'm not a morning person, so it'll be hard to wake up for it. I wish the class were offered in the evenings instead.

Sample Note LISTENING

Woman → mixed feelings about class

1 attractive points

- likes that it's free
- be across street from dorm → closer than her gym

2 doesn't like

- starts at 7:00 AM → not a morning person = hard to wake up
- wants evening classes

Sample Response Q2_07_4

The man and the woman have a conversation about an announcement by the student activities center. According to the announcement, the school will be offering a free fitness class to students from Monday to Friday. The woman states that she has mixed feelings about the announcement. She likes the fact that the class is free. In addition, the class is closer to her dorm than her gym is. So that's convenient for her. On the other hand, she dislikes the time. The class will be offered at 7:00 AM each day. But the woman says she isn't a morning person. She would prefer to take the class in the evenings.

Question 2 #8

p. 72

A

Sample Note

What will Happen: students' on-campus work hours restricted

- Details:**
- can work 10 hours/week
 - students w/2 jobs cannot exceed 10 hours/week
 - students need to focus on studies, not working

B

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

W Student: Where are you going now, Eric?

M Student: I've got an interview at a place off campus.

W: Off campus? Don't you already have a job at the library? I, uh, I see you working there all the time.

M: I do, but the new school regulation is going to cut my hours from twenty-five a week to ten. I have to

work to pay my tuition, so I need to find a new job off campus.

W: I'm so sorry to hear that. Where are you applying?

M: I'm hoping to work at a restaurant. I'll be a delivery driver.

W: That sounds hard.

M: It will be. And I won't make as much as I do at the library. But tuition isn't cheap, so I need the money.

Sample Note

Man's Opinion: unhappy about announcement

First Reason: work hours being reduced

- Details:**
- works 25 hours/week at library
 - needs money to pay tuition

Second Reason: applying to work at restaurant

- Details:**
- will be delivery driver
 - won't make as much \$ → tuition isn't cheap so needs \$

C

Sample Response Q2_08_2

The students are having a conversation about an announcement by the dean of students' office. Starting in the spring semester, students can only work ten hours a week on campus. The man is not happy with this announcement. He says that he works at the library for twenty-five hours a week because he needs money to pay for tuition. Since he can't work on campus, he has to look for an off-campus job. He plans to apply to work at a restaurant as a deliveryman. He comments that delivering food will be hard. He will also not make a lot of money, so he is very unhappy.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

exhibition date changed

- moved from November to December
- scheduling conflict in Davidson Hall → location of event

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

M Student: Lisa, aren't you acting in a play for that exhibition that just got postponed?

W Student: That's right, Todd. And I have to admit I'm displeased about the change.

M: Why?

W: For starters, the new date is close to final exams. I'd prefer to focus on studying for my exams than

putting on a play. I don't know if I can get good grades on my tests this semester.

M: That's a valid point.

W: There's a second problem. My acting troupe and I were all set to perform. After all, it's already November 8. The exhibition was supposed to start in two days.

M: That's a real shame.

W: But now we've got to rehearse for a few more weeks. That's going to keep us from doing other things we had scheduled.

Sample Note — LISTENING

Woman → displeased w/change

1 new date = close to final exams

- wants to focus on exams, not on play
- doesn't know if can get good grades

2 acting troupe was ready to perform

- need to rehearse for longer now
- will keep people from doing other things

Sample Response 🔊 Q2_08_4

The two speakers discuss an announcement about a performing arts exhibition. Because of a scheduling conflict, the dates of the exhibition have changed. It will now be held in early December instead of in November. The woman expresses her displeasure about the news. She tells the man she dislikes the change for two reasons. To begin with, the new dates are close to final exams. So she is concerned about not being able to study enough. In addition, she says that she and her acting troupe were ready to perform. But now they have to change their schedules since they must rehearse for three more weeks.

Question 2 #9

p. 75

A

Sample Note

What will Happen: school orchestra to perform

- Details:**
- play every Saturday evening
 - free admission
 - support orchestra + hear masterpieces of classical music

B

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the advertisement.

M Student: A group of us is going to see the classical

music concert tonight. Would you like to go with us, Stephanie?

W Student: Classical music? That's not something I know much about.

M: Well, you ought to go. First, the orchestra is pretty good. The members practice hard, and you're sure to be entertained.

W: Have you been to any of the previous concerts?

M: I sure have. In fact, I have been to all of them. It's important to support the school orchestra. When the musicians see lots of people attending a concert, it makes them happy. I think they perform better then, too.

W: Well . . . What will the orchestra be performing tonight?

M: Some works by Mozart and Haydn.

W: Okay, you've talked me into it. I guess I can go with everyone.

Sample Note

Man's Opinion: supports concerts

First Reason: thinks orchestra is good

Details: - members practice hard → will be entertained

Second Reason: has been to all previous concerts

- Details:**
- important to support orchestra
 - more people attending = happy musicians + perform better

C

Sample Response 🔊 Q2_09_2

The man and the woman talk about a classical music concert. According to an advertisement by the Music Department, the school orchestra will perform free concerts every Saturday evening. The advertisement encourages students, faculty, and staff to attend. The man is pleased about the concerts. He says he has attended all of them so far. He thinks that the music is good and that the members of the orchestra practice hard. He also states that it's important to support the musicians. He believes they play better when they have a big crowd watching them. That is why he wants the woman to see the concert with him.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note — READING

tours at museum canceled

- Art History professors too busy
- no free time to give tours

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

W Student: Oh, what a shame. I had been planning to visit the art museum. Now, I guess I won't do that.

M Student: Because no more tours are being given?

W: Yes, that's correct. It's too bad the professors are busy.

M: I understand why they canceled the tours. I'm an Art History major, and the professors are much busier than usual this semester. They can't spend an extra hour or two giving tours each day.

W: I suppose you're right.

M: However . . . I think that the Art History Department didn't really put much thought into solving the problem.

W: You do?

M: Sure. There are plenty of talented local artists. The school should have asked some to volunteer to give tours. I'm positive a few would have agreed to help.

Sample Note LISTENING

Man → mixed feelings about canceling tours

1 understands why tours canceled

- professors = busier than usual
- can't spend time giving tours

2 Art History Department didn't put much thought into problem

- many talented local artists
- could have asked them to give tours

Sample Response Q2_09_4

The speakers talk about an announcement by the Art History Department. It notes that no more tours will be given at the school's art museum. The reason is that the professors who give the tours are too busy. The man understands the decision yet doesn't completely support it. He points out that he's an Art History major, and he knows that the professors in the department are very busy this semester. Because of their workloads, he thinks they have no time to give tours. However, he believes little thought went into this decision. He states that the Art History Department should have asked some local artists to volunteer. He believes some of them could have led tours.

Question 2 #10

p. 78

A

Sample Note

What will Happen: date for dropping classes = changed

Details: - must drop by September 15

- need professor's and advisor's signatures

B

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

M Student: Allison, aren't you planning to drop that economics course you're taking?

W Student: Yes, I'll do that sometime next week.

M: You can't wait. Didn't you see the announcement? Tomorrow's the last day to drop classes.

W: Really? Why did the school change things up? We used to be able to drop classes one month into the semester.

M: I know.

W: I mean, uh, one month gave students enough time to see if they liked the class and could do well in it.

M: Yeah, I remember I dropped a class after three weeks last year.

W: Well, this announcement is just terrible. Now I have to change my plans for tomorrow since I'll need to find my professor and advisor. That's going to take a while.

Sample Note

Woman's Opinion: thinks announcement is terrible

First Reason: was planning to drop class next week

Details: - needs to drop by tomorrow

- used to drop classes one month into semester
- gave students time to see if they liked class

Second Reason: has to change plans for tomorrow

Details: - needs to find prof. and advisor

- will take a while

C

Sample Response Q2_10_2

The woman talks to the man about an announcement by the Registrar's office. The office has changed the date that students can drop classes. They have to drop classes by September 15 now. The woman is displeased with the announcement. She says that the school used to let students drop classes one month after the semester had begun. That gave students time to try out the classes to see if they liked them. She is also unhappy because

she has to change her plans for the next day. She mentions that she has to find the class professor and her advisor to get their signatures on the drop form.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

school has new botanical garden

- Biology Department students worked there → didn't get paid
- school should pay students → use donations to pay wages

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the letter.

W Student: You know, uh, the letter writer is correct. The school should pay students working at the new botanical garden.

M Student: I totally disagree with you.

W: Why is that?

M: One reason is that these students were all volunteers. Volunteers don't get paid for their work. The students knew this when they started.

W: Hmm . . . Good point.

M: Basically, volunteers shouldn't do work and then ask for money. That's not right.

W: Is that your only argument against paying them?

M: No, it's not. I don't think the school should take donations people have made to pay students. Donations to the school should benefit the entire student body, not just a few students in one department. Taking money from donations would be unfair to the entire student body.

Sample Note LISTENING

Man → disagrees w/letter writer

- 1 **student workers were volunteers**
 - volunteers don't get paid
 - students knew that when did work
- 2 **school shouldn't use donations to pay students**
 - donations should benefit entire study body
 - shouldn't benefit a few students

Sample Response Q2_10_4

The students discuss a letter to the editor in the school newspaper. The letter writer mentions that student volunteers were not paid for the work they did at the school's new botanical garden. She wants the school to pay the student volunteers money. The man disagrees with the letter writer's opinion. He gives two reasons for

feeling that way. The first reason is that the students were volunteers. Volunteers work for free and shouldn't expect to get paid. The second reason is that using money people donated to the school to pay students isn't fair to the student body. He says the money should benefit everyone, not just a few students.

Question 3 #1

p. 81

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: animals communicate verbally and nonverbally

- Details:**
- verbally = make sounds like barking and meowing
 - nonverbally = body language like showing teeth or wagging tails

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a zoology class.

W Professor: Just like humans, animals can communicate. They do this in a variety of ways. Don't you agree? Let me tell you about how my cat communicates with me.

Last night, I returned home from work a bit later than usual. When I opened the door, my cat started meowing very loudly. I mean, uh, he simply wouldn't stop meowing. He was hungry and wanted me to know that. I hurried to get him some food so that he could eat. After he finished, he stopped meowing at me.

That wasn't it though. I went to the living room to watch some TV. While I was sitting on the sofa, my cat jumped onto my lap. He rolled onto his back, so I started rubbing his stomach. That made him quite happy, so he began purring loudly. I think I petted him for nearly fifteen minutes. Through both his meowing and his actions, my cat was able to tell me exactly how he felt last night.

Sample Note

Thesis Statement: professor's cat communicates with her

First Example: came home late → cat meowed loudly

- Details:**
- was saying he was hungry
 - ate food → stopped meowing

Second Example: professor sat on sofa → cat jumped on lap

- Details:**
- rolled on back → rubbed stomach → began purring

- petted cat for 15 minutes
- meowing and actions = communicated w/professor

C

Sample Response Q3_01_2

During her lecture, the professor describes to the class how her cat communicates with her. When the professor got home one night, her cat meowed loudly. She knew that her cat wanted some food. After finishing dinner, the cat jumped onto the professor's lap and rolled over. The professor understood that her cat wanted to be petted. To express his happiness, the professor's cat purred loudly. The cat's actions are all examples of animal communication. Animals can use both verbal and nonverbal methods to communicate with others. The cat's actions were ways that he was communicating with the professor to show his hunger, happiness, and other feelings.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

specialization = animals do limited number of tasks

- common for insects
- each insect has specific role = lets them work efficiently

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a zoology class.

W Professor: Many insects, uh, such as ants, live together in large colonies. In our area, thousands of ants may live in a single colony. Interestingly, each ant has a specific role.

First, there's the queen. She's responsible for laying all of the eggs. Thanks to her, an ant colony can grow to be rather large. Every colony also has a few male ants. The males' only function is to reproduce with the queen so that she can lay eggs.

The rest of the ants in a colony are female workers. Each specializes in doing one particular activity. The largest ones are soldier ants. They defend the colony from attacks by other ants and predators. There are some ants that search for food. They find it and bring it back to the colony so that the others can eat. And some ants look after young ones. They take care of those ants which have just hatched. Thanks to specialization, ant colonies are extremely efficient.

Sample Note LISTENING

ants = have specific roles in colonies

- 1 queen → lays eggs

- colonies grow large thanks to her

- 2 male ants → reproduce w/queen

- let her lay eggs

- 3 female workers → all other ants in colony

- largest ones = soldier ants → defend colony
- some search for food → bring to colony so others can eat
- look after young ones → takes care of ants which just hatched

Sample Response Q3_01_4

The professor lectures to the class about ants. She talks about the roles of the different ants living in each colony. She mentions that each ant has a certain role in its colony. For example, the queen ant's role is to lay eggs, which lets the colony become larger. Male ants reproduce with the queen to let her lay eggs. Female worker ants have various roles. Some are soldier ants that defend the colony. Others collect food, and some ants look after young ones. Ants practice specialization. This happens when an animal does a limited number of activities. Specialization allows groups of animals to be efficient.

Question 3 #2

p. 84

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: discipline = regulates behavior verbally and nonverbally

- Details:**
- person breaks rule or acts improperly → must be disciplined
 - verbal or physical punishment or restricting rights
 - can lose possessions or be imprisoned

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a psychology class.

W Professor: In the future, many of you may become parents. In some cases, your children will misbehave. So, um, you'll have to discipline them.

I have a seven-year-old daughter. She's normally quite well behaved, but she acts badly on occasion. When she misbehaves, I have to punish her. You know, discipline her. Some parents use physical methods of discipline such as spanking their children. I, however, dislike physically disciplining my daughter. Instead, I prefer other ways to punish her.

What do I do . . . ? Well, yesterday, she hit her younger brother while they were playing. As punishment, she had to stay in her room for half an hour. She couldn't play with her toys or do anything fun during that time. On another occasion, she lied to me. I can't stand lying, and she knows it's wrong. As a result of lying, she wasn't allowed to watch television for a week. That was effective punishment since she doesn't lie to me anymore.

Sample Note

Thesis Statement: may have to discipline children in future

Example: professor has seven-year-old daughter

Details: - sometimes misbehaves → must punish

- dislikes physical discipline → likes other ways
- daughter hit brother → had to stay in room for 30 minutes → couldn't play w/toys
- lied to professor once → professor hates lying → couldn't watch TV for 1 week

C

Sample Response Q3_02_2

The professor talks about her seven-year-old daughter. She mentions that her daughter sometimes misbehaves, so she has to punish her daughter. She doesn't use physical methods of punishment though. She likes other methods. For example, after her daughter hit her brother, she had to stay in her room for thirty minutes. Another time, the professor's daughter lied to the professor. So the professor banned her from watching TV for a week. Both of those punishments are types of discipline. People get disciplined for breaking rules or laws. There are both physical and verbal types of discipline. They usually result in people's rights being restricted or people being hit physically in some way.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

generalizations = broad statements about groups

- have some truth
- may not always be true though
- people generalize w/out considering exceptions

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a psychology class.

M Professor: One tendency people have is that they love to generalize. Basically, they make statements about groups of people which aren't necessarily true about everyone. Let me give you an example.

Last summer, I traveled to Paris, France, to visit my

brother and his family. When I was there, he took me to one of his favorite restaurants. The food was, well, uh, it was simply amazing. I couldn't believe how delicious it tasted. When the meal ended, I exclaimed, "French food is the best." My brother laughed and told me I was exaggerating quite a bit.

Then, uh, the next day, I went out for a walk by myself and got lost. I found a police officer and asked him for assistance. He was friendly and gave me excellent directions in English. Thanks to him, I managed to return to my brother's home safely. I commented, "The police officers in Paris are really friendly and helpful." My brother responded that I was making lots of generalizations.

Sample Note LISTENING

professor went on trip to Paris to visit brother

1 went to restaurant w/brother

- amazing food → professor said French food is best
- brother said was exaggerating

2 professor got lost while walking

- police officer was friendly and gave directions in English
- got back to brother's home
- professor said police in Paris are friendly and helpful
- brother said was making generalization

Sample Response Q3_02_4

The professor tells the students about a trip he took to Paris, France, to visit his brother. One time, he and his brother dined at a restaurant. The professor loved the food and stated that French food was the best. On another occasion, the professor got lost while he was walking outside. A police officer gave him directions in English. As a result, the professor remarked that the police in Paris were helpful and friendly. Both of the professor's comments were generalizations. These are broad statements about people or things. They may have some aspects of truth. However, they aren't always true for certain individuals.

Question 3 #3

p. 87

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: camouflage = makes animals hard to see

Details: - may have colors or stripes

- may resemble other objects
- can be used by prey or predators

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a zoology class.

W Professor: Take a look at this picture here . . . Do you see the animal hiding in it . . . ? Look closely at the leaves. One of them, uh . . . here . . . is actually an insect. It's using a form of camouflage to hide from predators.

Interestingly enough, prey animals aren't the only ones to use camouflage. Predators utilize it as well. Here's a picture of a polar bear, one of nature's most fearsome predators. Notice that it's almost completely white. As you should know, polar bears live in snowy areas. Their white fur blends in well with the environment. So they can easily sneak up on animals, uh, which are unable to see them.

Here's a picture of a snapping turtle. Check out its shell. It resembles a rock, doesn't it? Many fish actually make that mistake. Snapping turtles frequently lie at the bottoms of lakes and don't move. Then, anytime fish swim too close to them, they stick out their head and grab the fish.

Sample Note

Thesis Statement: predators often use camouflage

First Example: polar bear = fearsome predator

Details: - almost completely white → lives in snowy area
- fur blends in well w/environment
- can sneak up on animals well

Second Example: snapping turtle = resembles rock

Details: - lies at bottom of lake and doesn't move
- fish swim by → turtle sticks out head and grabs them

C

Sample Response

🔊 Q3_03_2

The professor lectures on polar bears and snapping turtles. First, she points out that polar bears have white fur. Because they live in places which are snowy, their fur helps them hide in the outdoor environment. That makes polar bears hard to see, so they can sneak up on prey animals and catch them. The second animal the professor mentions is snapping turtles. They resemble rocks and frequently sit on lake bottoms. When fish swim near the turtles, the turtles grab the fish and eat them. These animals use camouflage. Camouflage lets animals utilize various methods to hide from others. Because animals have hard times seeing polar bears and snapping turtles, they can hunt well.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note

READING

overpopulation → has several results

- food supply decreases
- not enough space for animals to live
- many die because numbers are too great

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a zoology class.

W Professor: We often believe it's beneficial when a species increases its population. But there can actually be negative effects. Basically, some species can become overpopulated in certain areas.

Do any of you ever go hiking in the forest behind the school . . . ? I do that frequently, and I've noticed there are tons of rabbits in the forest. In fact, there are more rabbits than I've ever seen before. You might think that's a good thing, but this could cause numerous problems in the future.

Like what . . . ? Well, the rabbits are going to eat lots of plants, so many of them will die. In addition, there's just not enough room in the forest for all those rabbits. You've probably seen some of them on campus looking for food. What's going to happen next? Well, predators living in the forest like coyotes and foxes will catch and eat plenty of rabbits.

That will reduce the rabbit population. So the overpopulation problem doesn't tend to last for too long.

Sample Note

LISTENING

many rabbits in forest

- 1 more than ever before**
 - could cause problems in future
- 2 rabbits eat many plants**
 - plants die
 - not enough room in forest for rabbits → are on campus looking for food
 - predators like coyotes and foxes will eat → will reduce rabbit population

Sample Response

🔊 Q3_03_4

The professor mentions the large number of rabbits in the forest. She states that there are more rabbits than normal. Because of that, a few problems will occur. First, the rabbits will eat more food, so many plants in the forest will die. In addition, some rabbits will move to other places in search of food. Finally, the professor says that predators will catch and eat many rabbits. This is related to animal overpopulation. When it happens, there are too many animals living in one place. This causes problems

with regard to the food supply and living space. So many animals wind up dying.

Question 3 #4

p. 90

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: opportunity cost → happens when must make choice between two things

Details: - choice person doesn't make is opportunity cost

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in an economics class.

W Professor: Okay, I know that opportunity cost can be a bit difficult to understand. So let me provide you with an example to make it a bit clearer.

Did any of you happen to read yesterday's local newspaper? You saw that the city received an anonymous donation of half a million dollars, right? Well, the grant requires that the money all be spent on a single project. Now, um, there are two projects which the mayor wants to complete. The first is to construct a new park in the downtown area. The second is to renovate the community center.

Interestingly, both projects are estimated to cost around half a million dollars. So . . . the city has to make a choice. It can either build the park or repair the community center. It cannot do both. It needs to consider the advantages of doing each and the disadvantages of not doing them. Then, it has to select one. That's what opportunity cost is all about.

Sample Note

Example: city got donation of half million dollars

Details: - one possible project is making new park

- other is renovating community center
- both projects cost half million dollars
- city must make choice → build park or repair community center
- must consider advantages and disadvantages
- then must select one

C

Sample Response

🔊 Q3_04_2

The professor comments about some recent local news. A person made a large donation of half a million dollars to the city. However, the city is required to spend all of the money working on just one project. According to the

professor, the city is considering two projects. One is to build a park while the other is to repair the community center. The choice that the city must make is related to opportunity cost. This is the value of something that a person cannot do because that individual has chosen to do something different. The opportunity cost of fixing the community center is therefore building a new park.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note

READING

trickle-down effect → starts w/upper class

- determine what's popular in fashion
- lower classes develop same tastes
- upper class then changes its styles

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a marketing class.

M Professor: As a general rule, the most popular fashion trends begin in the upper class. Then, they slowly trickle down until they're popular with the lower classes.

You're familiar with the polo shirt, right? René Lacoste, a professional tennis player, wore the first polo shirt in 1926. His brand, Lacoste, became popular with tennis players and the sport's fans. Back then, tennis was mostly a rich-person's sport. However, the polo shirt gained popularity with the lower classes, so polo shirts started being sold everywhere. This, in turn, caused members of the upper class to wear different types of shirts.

Here's another example. The fashion brand Burberry was once extremely popular with the upper class. Burberry clothes and accessories were expensive and exclusive. However, the masses loved Burberry, too. So cheap knockoffs of Burberry bags, scarfs, and other items were mass-produced. This hurt Burberry's reputation with its traditional customers. As a result, the company actually had to create a new advertising campaign to maintain its popularity.

Sample Note

LISTENING

fashion trends start w/upper class → trickle down to lower classes

1 Lacoste → polo shirts

- first popular with tennis players and fans → rich people
- gained popularity w/lower classes → polo shirts sold everywhere
- upper class wore different types of shirts

2 Burberry → popular w/upper class

- expensive and exclusive
- cheap knockoffs mass-produced → hurt Burberry's reputation w/traditional customers
- created new advertising campaign to stay popular

Sample Response Q3_04_4

In his lecture, the professor discusses the fashion brands Lacoste and Burberry. He points out that Lacoste made the first polo shirts. These shirts were popular with rich people when they first came out. Then, other people started wearing them, so polo shirts became popular everywhere. Something similar happened with Burberry. It sold items to rich people, but then it became popular with the masses. Fake Burberry items were made, and this harmed the company. Both brands were affected by the trickle-down effect. It states that fashion trends start with the upper class and then move to the lower classes. When that occurs, the members of the upper class change their styles.

Question 3 #5

p. 93

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: coloration → animals brightly colored or have distinct markings

Details: - easy to see

- warnings to predators → animals usually poisonous or dangerous

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a zoology class.

W Professor: When animals utilize camouflage, they hide themselves from others. This is one effective way for them to hide from predators. But some animals are easy to see because of the colors or markings on their bodies.

Look at this picture . . . This brightly colored insect is a tiger moth. Notice the geometric shapes on its body as well. This moth looks very different from its drably colored cousins. Why? Well, when animals eat it, its body releases chemicals that make it taste bitter. These colors and markings therefore serve as warnings to predators. They see the tiger moth and recognize it, so they avoid eating it.

Here's another animal . . . This small creature is a coral snake. Notice the bright red and yellow bands touching one another on its body. The coral snake is one of the most venomous snakes in the world.

Animals can easily spot it, and most are smart enough to know they should avoid the snake.

Sample Note

Thesis Statement: some animals easy to see → colors or markings on body

First Example: tiger moth

Details: - brightly colored + geometric designs on body

- when animals eat, body releases chemical → tastes bitter
- colors and markings = warnings to predators → avoid eating it

Second Example: coral snake

Details: - bright red and yellow bands

- one of world's most venomous snakes
- can spot easily → avoid

C

Sample Response Q3_05_2

The professor lectures on the tiger moth and the coral snake. She remarks that the tiger moth is brightly colored with geometric shapes on its body. The colors and shapes are warnings. The tiger moth's body contains a chemical which makes it taste bad, so animals don't want to consume it. Since it's easy to recognize, predators see the moth and avoid it. The same is true for the coral snake. Its red and yellow coloring is easily recognizable. The coral snake is a highly venomous animal. Both animals use warning coloration. It involves bright colors and distinct patterns. They warn predators that animals are poisonous or somehow dangerous. So predators don't attack them.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

harmony = having peaceful relations w/other animals

- if maintain, group can prosper
- animals may do activities that rely on others
- may engage in distracting activities as well

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a zoology class.

M Professor: Monkeys are social animals. There are many, um, many species of them around the world. Some monkeys live in small family groups while others dwell in large colonies containing hundreds of monkeys.

Because they live together, it's important for monkeys to have good relationships with one another. You've probably seen monkeys grooming one another on documentaries. They pick out bugs

and untangle knots in the fur of other monkeys. The process of grooming also helps calm monkeys down. This can prevent them from getting in fights.

Nevertheless, there are times when two monkeys have a problem and are getting ready to fight each other. When this happens, some monkeys watching them might start screaming. Don't misunderstand. They aren't encouraging the two monkeys to fight. Instead, they're attempting to make the two monkeys look away from each other. In other words, they're hoping to stop the fight from happening. If the two monkeys don't fight, then the colony can maintain peaceful relations.

Sample Note — LISTENING

monkeys → live in groups or large colonies

- 1 often groom one another**
 - pick out bugs + untangle knots in fur
 - calms monkeys down → don't get in fights
- 2 two monkeys ready to fight**
 - other monkeys start screaming
 - trying to make two monkeys look away → want to stop fight
 - no fight = peaceful relations

Sample Response 🔊 Q3_05_4

In his lecture, the professor talks about actions which some monkeys do. He points out that monkeys often groom one another. This activity serves two purposes. It removes bugs and knots from their fur. It also helps calm down monkeys, so they don't get into fights. The professor further notes that sometimes two monkeys may be about to fight. Then, other monkeys begin screaming. They're attempting to distract the monkeys to keep peace in the colony. These actions by monkeys are related to harmony. When animals live in large colonies, they need to have harmonious relationships. Then, they won't get into fights or cause problems in the group.

Question 3 #6

p. 96

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: animals undergo rapid changes

- Details:**
- make them look different after metamorphosis
 - change # of arms or legs, how they look, & how they breathe
 - happens to fish, insects, amphibians, and mollusks

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a zoology class.

M Professor: Have any of you visited the pond behind Martin Hall lately . . . ? No . . . ? Well, uh, if you go there, you'll see plenty of tiny black creatures swimming in the pond in the morning. Those are tadpoles that recently hatched.

A tadpole, as you should know, is a baby frog. Now, uh, a tadpole looks nothing like an adult frog. So what happens to it? It undergoes a process called metamorphosis. It changes in several ways.

First, a tadpole develops back legs and then gets front legs. A while later, its tail starts to disappear. Its eyes also begin to bulge out of its head. Finally, the tadpole loses its gills and develops lungs. That allows it to breathe on land. When these changes are complete, the tadpole has become an adult frog. Look at these two pictures . . . Clearly, a tadpole and an adult frog look nothing alike. I find that fascinating.

Sample Note

Example: tadpoles = undergo metamorphosis

- Details:**
- has many changes to body
 - develops back and front legs + loses tail
 - eyes bulge out of head
 - loses gills + develops lungs
 - changes happen → becomes adult frog

C

Sample Response 🔊 Q3_06_2

During his lecture, the professor talks to the class about tadpoles. He comments that tadpoles are baby frogs, but they don't look like adult frogs. The reason for this is that tadpoles undergo a lot of changes to their bodies. For instance, they develop both front and back legs, and their tails disappear. They get bulging eyes and have lungs develop inside their bodies. After those changes occur, tadpoles have become adult frogs. These physical changes are a kind of metamorphosis. This is a phenomenon in which animals' bodies change rapidly. As a result, the animals look very different before and after metamorphosis occurs.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note — READING

children move away from home

- parents become sad and lonely → may be depressed

and feel grief

- experience shock of children being gone → creates negative emotions in parents

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a psychology class.

W Professor: My children are both teenagers, so they'll be departing home in the next few years. They both want to attend colleges in other countries, so they won't live in my home any longer. I imagine that I'll experience empty nest syndrome in the future.

Let me tell you about it by using one of my friends as an example. She was a stay-at-home mom who took great care of her son. She focused most of her life on raising him. When he turned eighteen, he moved out to go to college.

Do you know what happened to my friend? She became really sad. She also felt lonely because her son was gone. Without her son, her life had completely changed. It took her several months to get over her feelings. I hope I don't get empty nest syndrome as badly as my friend. But I imagine that I'll experience it at least a bit.

Sample Note LISTENING

prof's children = teenagers

- will leave home to go to college soon
- prof. will get empty nest syndrome

1 prof's friend = stay-at-home mom

took great care of son
son turned 18 → moved out to go to college

2 friend became sad and lonely

- life changed w/out son
- took several months to get over feelings

Sample Response Q3_06_4

The professor tells the class about one of her friends. Her friend was a stay-at-home mother whose son went off to college. Her friend then became very sad and lonely. Her life changed greatly because her son wasn't living at home anymore. It took the professor's friend a few months until her feelings improved. The professor's friend was suffering from empty nest syndrome. This happens to parents when their children suddenly move away from home. Essentially, parents' lives change since their children are not around anymore. So parents may get sad, lonely, or depressed at times. They experience these negative emotions due to the big change in their home situations.

Question 3 #7

p. 99

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: farmers plant different crops in same field in subsequent years

Details: - may plant nothing in fields

- can improve condition of soil
- some crops remove nutrients + other crops restore them
- crop rotation = avoid making soil worthless

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a history class.

W Professor: We often think of the Middle Ages in

Europe as a backward time, but that's not true.

Medieval Europeans actually knew quite a lot. Let's take farming as an example.

Many medieval farmers used the three-field system.

What they did was divide their land into three fields.

In one field, they planted, uh, wheat or rye. In the second field, they planted something such as oats, peas, or barley. They left the third field fallow. Uh, that means they planted nothing in it.

There was a purpose to this type of farming. You see, wheat and rye extract lots of nutrients from the soil. But other plants, such as peas, restore important nutrients to the soil. And letting the soil rest for a growing season helps keep it in good condition. So by rotating which crops they planted, medieval farmers kept their fields from losing all of their nutrients. That enabled them to harvest large amounts of crops.

Sample Note

Thesis Statement: Middle Ages in Europe → wasn't backward time

Example: medieval farmers → three-field system

Details: - divided land into three fields

- planted different crops or no crops in each field had purpose to farming method:
- wheat and rye = extract nutrients
- peas = restore nutrients
- letting soil rest = keeps in good condition

C

Sample Response Q3_07_2

The professor tells the students about the three-field system. It was used by European farmers during the Middle Ages. They split their land up into three fields.

In the first field, they grew wheat or rye. They planted peas, barley, or oats in the second. And they didn't plant anything in the third. They used this method to keep the soil in good condition. Wheat and barley remove nutrients from the soil while the other plants restore nutrients. Leaving a field fallow can restore the soil, too. The three-field system was a type of crop rotation. This happens when farmers change the crops that they plant each growing season to keep the soil fertile.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

dominant hand = hand person prefers for various activities

- include writing, eating, and throwing
- more precise and faster w/dominant hand
- 90% of humans = righthanded

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a biology class.

M Professor: Are you lefthanded or righthanded? Raise your hand if you're lefthanded . . . Hmm . . . There are three lefthanders in this class of thirty students. You know, uh, that's pretty much normal. Only about ten percent of all humans are lefthanded.

Interestingly, humans aren't the only animals to have a dominant hand. Animals that walk on four legs don't show handedness, but those that can get around on two legs do. Among them, the red kangaroo almost always uses its left paw. This means that the red kangaroo is almost exclusively lefthanded.

Scientists observing it in the field have noticed that the red kangaroo prefers to use its left hand to feed and groom itself. Why is that? Nobody knows for sure. But one theory is that when the tree-dwelling ancestors of the red kangaroo lived, they used their right hands to navigate through trees. As a result, their left hands were free for eating and grooming.

Sample Note LISTENING

humans = not only animals w/dominant hand

- animals that can walk on 2 legs = have dominant hand
- 1 red kangaroo**
 - almost always uses left paw
 - is mostly lefthanded
 - 2 uses left hand to feed and groom itself**
 - not sure why
 - maybe tree-dwelling ancestors used right hands to navigate through trees

- used left hands for eating and grooming

Sample Response Q3_07_4

The professor lectures on the red kangaroo. He mentions that it's an animal which can move on two legs. He then states that the red kangaroo prefers to use its left paw to feed and groom itself. This means that it is usually lefthanded. He cites one theory as to why the red kangaroo may be lefthanded. In the past, its ancestors lived in trees. They probably moved around in trees with their right hands. So they did other activities with their left hands. This is related to handedness. Handedness refers to a person having a dominant hand to do activities such as eating, throwing, and writing. Only around ten percent of humans are lefthanded.

Question 3 #8

p. 102

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: automation = using machines to do work

- Details:**
- require little or no human involvement
 - work automatically w/out human observation or operation
 - becoming more common around world

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a sociology class.

W Professor: The mayor announced last night that a new factory is going to be built near town. Normally, this would please local residents. After all, most factories employ large numbers of workers, and there's a big unemployment problem here these days.

However, um, this factory is going to be different than most. Despite being very large, it's going to employ fewer than fifty people. Now, uh, in case you don't know . . . a factory this big would normally have at least 600 full-time workers.

There's a, um, a huge difference between fifty and 600, isn't there? What's unique about this factory is that most of the work will be done by robots. The company that's coming here has invested heavily in automated machines. As a result, humans need not apply for jobs there. I'm rather concerned about this. If the factory is successful, more companies will imitate it. Then, large numbers of workers will start losing their jobs.

Sample Note

Example: new factory to be built in town

Details: - factory will be different than most

- will be large but only 50 people will work there
- most factories of that size = 600 workers robots will do most work at factory
- company invested \$ in automation
- humans don't need to apply for jobs there
- if factory successful → more companies will imitate = many workers lose jobs

C

Sample Response Q3_08_2

During her lecture, the professor talks about a company that's planning to open a factory in town. She points out that considering its size, it should employ around 600 people. But this factory will have fewer than fifty employees. Instead, the factory will use automated machines. It will have robots doing work in place of humans. The professor is concerned about this since it might cost many workers their jobs in the future. The factory is an example of automation. Automation uses machines to do work instead of humans. In fact, humans don't need to be involved in the operating of automated machines.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

people enjoy duping others → gain feelings of power

- dupers cannot hide feelings → bodies give off signals of dishonesty
- show delight by smiling, squinting, biting lips, and throwing heads back

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a psychology class.

W Professor: Nobody likes to get tricked. But how do you tell when someone's lying or tricking you?

Well, you need to study body language. When you think people are being dishonest, observe their faces. Smiles are a big indicator that you're being tricked. Once, I was talking to a used car salesman. He started smiling while telling me how good a car was. I immediately doubted him. I'm glad I did. I know the person who bought that car, and she later complained about it constantly breaking down.

Another time, I had a student making excuses for a late assignment. He told me he had been hospitalized for a bad illness. Yet he kept biting his lip while he spoke. It was like he was trying to keep from smiling.

I instructed him to give me a note from his doctor. He paused and then admitted he was lying. He thought he had duped me, but I didn't believe him.

Sample Note LISTENING

body language = shows when people are being dishonest

- observe person's face
- smile = big indicator person is being tricked

1 used car salesman smiled a lot

- prof. doubted him
- person who bought car from salesman said it broke down a lot

2 student made excuses for late assignment

- said had been in hospital but was biting lip → trying to keep from smiling
- prof. asked for note from doctor
- student said he was lying

Sample Response Q3_08_4

The professor's lecture is about how to tell when people are lying or tricking others. She argues that body language is important. She talks about a used car salesman. He was smiling while talking to her, so the professor knew not to buy a car. Another time, a student told her he'd been in the hospital. However, he was biting his lip a lot. Again, the professor recognized the body language and knew the student was lying. Both events are related to dupers' delight. This happens to people who are lying. They are pleased to be tricking others, so they may smile or give off other signals that can tell people they're lying.

Question 3 #9

p. 105

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: two species have long-term relationship

Details: - one benefits but other is harmed

- harmed species may suffer mild pain
- may be greatly injured or killed
- parasite many not survive w/out host

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a biology class.

M Professor: Do you see this tiny animal . . . ? This is a flea. It's a common problem for house pets such as dogs and cats. It can also cause problems for people.

Fleas prefer to live on the bodies of hairy animals, which is why they prefer mammals. Flea larvae eat, um, just about any kind of organic matter they can find. But adult fleas also consume blood. That's how they mainly survive. They bite their victims and take some of their blood. That's why you might see your dog or cat scratching. The tiny bites itch, so your pets are scratching them to feel better.

Fleas also carry diseases. Bubonic plague is one such disease. It's very deadly. Fleas can spread harmful tapeworms to people, too. Fortunately, they can't live unless they have a host. As a result, a flea without a host will die within a week since it will be unable to feed at all.

Sample Note

Example: fleas → cause problems for dogs, cats, and people

Details: live on bodies of hairy animals → prefer mammals

- flea larvae eat organic matter
- adult fleas consume blood → bite victims
- dogs and cats scratch → bites itch fleas carry diseases
- bubonic plague → deadly
- harmful tapeworms
- can't live w/out host → will die in 1 week if can't feed

C

Sample Response Q3_09_2

The professor lectures to the class on fleas. He mentions that they're problems for mammals such as dogs, cats, and even people. Flea larvae eat all kinds of organic matter, but adult fleas bite their victims and consume some of their blood. Fleas can also transmit diseases such as bubonic plague, and they carry tapeworms. Fleas are a kind of parasite. Parasitism involves one species causing harm to another. It could be a small amount of harm, or it could be fatal. In many cases, a parasite cannot live without a host. This is true of fleas, which cannot live without a host for more than a week.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

self-report on past → suffer from recall bias

- fail to remember accurately → report false information
- knowingly omit information or lie → embarrassed about truth

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a physiology class.

W Professor: Think about an important event in your life. Do you remember exactly what happened? You probably don't. In fact, studies show that five years after an event, around half of a person's memories of that event are false.

For instance, my brother often tells a story about his tenth birthday party. However, the funny thing is that he doesn't accurately remember what happened. His story is far from the truth. I know because we have a video from that party. Nevertheless, my brother doesn't believe he's making up anything. He's convinced his version of the story is correct.

Here's another example of recall bias. My sister broke her leg once when she fell out of a tree. She doesn't tell anyone about that though. Instead, according to her, she broke her leg in a car accident. That's a lie, and she knows it. But she's ashamed about what happened, so she doesn't recall the event correctly on purpose.

Sample Note LISTENING

probably don't remember important events exactly

- 5 years after event, about 50% of memories = false

1 brother tells story about 10th birthday party

- doesn't accurately remember → video shows his story is not true
- brother doesn't think he's making up story → convinced his version is correct

2 sister broke leg falling out of tree

- doesn't tell that story
- says broke leg in car accident → knows is lie
- ashamed of real story → doesn't recall event correctly on purpose

Sample Response Q3_09_4

The professor comments on two events involving her brother and sister. First, the professor's brother tells a story about his tenth birthday party. However, several events in the story aren't correct. The professor knows this because she has seen video proof from the party. The professor's brother thinks he's remembering correctly, but he isn't. Second, the professor's sister knowingly lies about how she broke her leg. She claims she was in a car accident, but that's not true. Both stories are examples of recall bias. This happens when a person incorrectly recalls an event from the past. It could be an honest mistake, or it could be a lie.

A

Sample Note

Main Idea of the Passage: process of altering food from original state

Details: - yeast or bacteria needed

- take carbs in foods and change into alcohol or acids
- preserve food + give tart taste

B

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a chemistry class.

W Professor: Did you have breakfast this morning? I'm always in a hurry to get to school, so I have yogurt. It's delicious and easy to eat.

I wonder if you know where yogurt comes from . . . Okay, let me tell you. Yogurt is a milk product that's altered through a process called fermentation. Here's how you make it. You simply add a special culture containing bacteria to some milk. Then, you wait a while.

The culture does two things. First, it produces lactic acid, which changes the milk's taste. It becomes sour. Second, the bacteria alter the texture of the milk. They make the milk thick. Now, uh, maybe you're wondering why the yogurt you eat is sweet. It's simple. Flavorings have been added to change its taste. But try making your own plain yogurt like I do sometime. You'll find that the yogurt you make isn't nearly as sweet as the yogurt you buy at supermarkets.

Sample Note

Example: yogurt = milk product altered by fermentation

Details: how to make

- add special culture containing bacteria to milk
- wait while culture does 2 things
- makes lactic acid → changes milk's taste to become sour
- alters texture of milk → makes it thick
- flavorings added to yogurt to make it sweet
- if make plain yogurt, will find it isn't sweet

C

Sample Response Q3_10_2

The professor tells the students she likes to eat yogurt for breakfast. She then mentions that yogurt is made by adding a special culture that contains bacteria to milk. Over time, the culture changes the milk. It creates lactic

acid, which creates a sour taste. It also makes the texture of the milk thick. The process of making yogurt is called fermentation. This requires the use of yeast or bacteria. Either of these microorganisms breaks down starch or sugar in food and converts it into acid or alcohol. As a result of fermentation, the food is preserved, and it develops a tart taste.

iBT Practice Test

Sample Note READING

poisoning the well = logical fallacy

- attack person w/ irrelevant information
- try to discredit person + make it difficult for person to respond

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a psychology class.

M Professor: I'm sure many of you watched last night's debate for governor on television. Overall, it was a poor display of debating. Both candidates used the poisoning the well fallacy several times. Here, uh, let me give you an example from each candidate.

First, at the beginning of the debate, the governor claimed her opponent had a long history of lying. She warned viewers not to believe anything he said. So, uh, before her opponent could even speak, the governor was telling the audience that he couldn't be trusted to tell the truth.

Later in the debate, the challenger claimed to be a big supporter of the environment. He mentioned that the governor says she cares about the environment. However, he noted that she has received large amounts of money from oil and gas companies. He argued that nobody who cared about the environment would take money from those firms. That was another example of the use of the fallacy.

Sample Note LISTENING

debate for governor

- both candidates used poisoning the well fallacy

1 governor said opponent had long history of lying

- warned viewers not to believe opponent
- before opponent spoke, gov. told audience not to trust him

2 challenger said supports environment

- said gov. got \$ from oil and gas companies
- said nobody who cares about environment would take that \$

Sample Response Q3_10_4

The professor mentions a debate for governor on television which happened the previous night. He mentions that both candidates used the fallacy called poisoning the well. The first usage of it was by the governor. Before her opponent could speak, the governor stated that he was a liar and that viewers should not believe him. Later, the challenger mentioned that the governor claims to support the environment. However, she has also taken money from oil and gas companies. According to the challenger, nobody who accepts those companies' money can support the environment. The poisoning the well fallacy involves a person using irrelevant information. The goal is to discredit another person by introducing negative information.

Question 4 #1

p. 115

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a zoology class.

M Professor: We all know that warmth is vital to most life forms. But it's of even more importance to some animals. Let me explain in detail.

You're all familiar with mosquitoes, right? Have you ever wondered how mosquitoes can find you, bite you, and suck your blood in the dark? It's simple. Their bodies can detect heat sources. Now, uh, many animals can do that. But mosquitoes can home in on heat sources matching the temperatures of warm-blooded animals, including birds and humans. When temperatures get above forty degrees Celsius, mosquitoes are repelled by them. That happens to be the maximum body temperature for birds.

Now, uh, look at these animals . . . They're charcoal beetles. These beetles actually seek forest fires. They mate while fires are burning, and then the females lay eggs under the bark of burned trees. Why? Well, there are two reasons. First, when beetle larvae hatch, they eat the wood of newly killed trees. Live trees have chemicals harmful to the larvae, so they have to consume wood from dead trees. Second, after forest fires, few predators remain. So the larvae can avoid being eaten by birds, reptiles, and other animals.

Sample Note

Main Topic: Insects and Heat

Main Idea: warmth = extremely important for some animals

First Example: mosquitoes → bodies can detect heat

Details: - home in on heat sources of warm-blooded animals → birds and humans

- repelled by temperatures over 40°C → maximum body temperature for birds

Second Example: charcoal beetles → seek forest fires

Details: - mate while fires burning → lay eggs in bark of burned trees

- larvae hatch and eat dead wood → live trees have harmful chemicals

- few predators after forest fires → larvae avoid being eaten

B

Sample Response Q4_01_2

The professor talks about mosquitoes and charcoal beetles in his lecture. He discusses the importance of heat to them. First, he mentions that mosquitoes can detect heat sources in the dark. The temperatures of the heat sources match those of warm-blooded animals like birds and humans. If temperatures get too hot, mosquitoes aren't attracted to them. So mosquitoes can focus on the temperatures of living creatures to bite them. Second, he talks about charcoal beetles. They mate and lay eggs during forest fires. The beetle larvae hatch and eat wood from dead trees since chemicals in live trees can hurt them. The larvae also avoid predators because of the fires.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a zoology class.

W Professor: Animals have a wide variety of defenses which can stop predators. This is true even for tiny animals. Look at the screen. This is a caterpillar. There are many species of caterpillars around the world. Some have rather, um, unique defenses.

Here's a closeup of a caterpillar's body. Notice the tiny hairs . . . They're called setae. That's spelled S-E-T-A-E. As you can see, this caterpillar has setae over its entire body. Well, these hairs have a couple of roles, and one is defensive. You see, when another animal attacks the caterpillar and bites it, many setae become detached from its body. They can get in the mouth and eyes of the attacker and irritate sensitive spots on its body. If the animal experiences enough pain, it might halt its attack.

Some caterpillars create chemical defenses inside their bodies. Basically, they eat the leaves of plants which contain certain toxins. Then, their bodies isolate and retain the toxins. If a predator eats a caterpillar with these toxins, it will become sick and possibly even die. Over time, predators learn to avoid eating these caterpillars. Their brightly colored bodies serve as warnings to animals to keep away.

Sample Note

caterpillars → have unique defenses

1 have setae = tiny hairs on body

- animals bites caterpillar → setae detached from body
- get in mouth and eyes of attack → irritate
- if painful enough, stops attack

2 chemical defenses

- eat leaves of plants w/toxins
- bodies keep toxins
- predators get sick when eat caterpillar → learn to avoid in future

Sample Response 🔊 Q4_01_4

During her lecture, the professor discusses two types of defenses that some caterpillars utilize. The first defense involves tiny hairs called setae. These can be found all over the bodies of some caterpillars. When a predator bites one of these caterpillars, the setae come off. Then, they get stuck in the animal's mouth and eyes. Because that hurts the animal, it stops attacking the caterpillar. The second defense involves toxins. Some caterpillars consume leaves that have toxins. Then, their bodies keep the toxins to use as a chemical defense. An animal that eats the caterpillar will get sick and might even die. So other animals start avoiding these caterpillars.

Question 4 #2

p. 118

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in an anthropology class.

W Professor: In ancient times, a major problem people faced concerned food storage. Sure, uh, they could grow plenty of food and raise animals. But they lacked refrigerators and other modern conveniences. They had to devise unique ways to keep their food from spoiling.

Ancient humans in Egypt and Mesopotamia learned to cultivate grain thousands of years ago. They also learned to preserve grain at least 9,000 years ago. They did this by creating silos. Silos are large, uh, often circular, buildings capable of storing vast quantities of grain. In ancient times, people constructed silos that kept moisture out and let air flow inside. These two features prevented grain from spoiling. The silos also effectively kept out rats and other rodents that ate grain.

In North America, Native American tribes came up with a creative method of preserving meat. They knew the temperatures in lakes changed depending upon the deepness of the water. The deeper the

water, the cooler it was. They therefore preserved large chunks of meat from animals they killed such as buffalos and woolly mammoths by securing them to the bottoms of lakes. This process kept meat fresh and edible for long periods of time.

Sample Note

Main Topic: Food Preservation

Main Idea: had to preserve food in ancient times

First Way: ancient Egyptians and Mesopotamians made silos → large, circular buildings used to store grain

Details: - made 9,000 years ago

- kept moisture out and let air flow → prevented grain from spoiling
- kept rats and other rodents out

Second Way: Native Americans put meat in lakes

Details: - deeper water = cooler water

- secured meat chunks to bottoms of lake → kept meat fresh and edible for long time

B

Sample Response 🔊 Q4_02_2

While lecturing, the professor covers two ways that people in ancient cultures preserved their food. The first way she mentions was used in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. People in those places made silos to store grain in. The silos were round and kept the grain dry while letting air in. The silos also stopped animals like rats from getting in and eating the grain. In North America, some Native American tribes preserved large pieces of meat in lakes. In deep water, the temperature becomes low. So people tied meat to the bottoms of lakes. This method kept meat fresh, so tribe members could eat it a long time after killing it.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in an anthropology class.

M Professor: The first humans were hunter-gatherers who wandered the land in small bands. As civilization developed, people established permanent societies and stopped living nomadic lives. Over time, the people in these civilizations developed solidarity, uh, you know, a feeling of togetherness with one another. This happened in many ways. One way that solidarity was created involved cities themselves. The first cities were founded in Mesopotamia in regions such as Babylonia and Sumer. In these places, everyone had to work together to make sure their cities thrived. There were merchants, potters, blacksmiths, and people doing

many other kinds of jobs. By working together, people made their cities successful. Over time, they came to regard themselves as residents of specific cities. In this way, they became more united.

In ancient Greece, athletic events helped develop solidarity between the people living in different city-states. The first Olympics took place in 776 B.C., and the games lasted for more than a thousand years. Wars between Greek city-states often stopped during the Olympics. Greek city-states also frequently announced alliances at the games. Thanks to the Olympics, the people in these different city-states all thought of themselves as Greeks.

Sample Note

ancient people had to develop solidarity

1 happened in cities in Babylonia and Sumer

- everyone worked together → made cities thrive
- came to regard selves as residents of cities → became more united

2 ancient Greece → athletic events

- Olympics started in 776 B.C. → lasted 1,000+ years
- wars between city-states stopped for Olympics
- city-states announced alliances at games
- people in city-states thought of selves as Greeks

Sample Response Q4_02_4

The professor talks to the class about how solidarity was established by people in ancient societies. He uses examples from Mesopotamia and Greece. Regarding Mesopotamia, he discusses the first cities. People living in them did various jobs. By working together, they made their cities successful. That led to them thinking of themselves as residents of the city, and this united them. As for Greece, the professor talks about the Olympics. They lasted in ancient Greece for more than 1,000 years. They were so important that Greek city-states stopped fighting wars and made alliances during them. The people living in these city-states started thinking of themselves as Greeks, which was how they developed solidarity.

Question 4 #3

p. 121

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a marketing class.

W Professor: These days, numerous companies are trying to use viral marketing to advertise their products and services. Basically, um, they employ

various social networks to spread word about whatever they're selling. These social networks can be both online and offline. In many cases, viral marketing is extremely effective.

You know, uh, I used to be the head of the Marketing Department at a company. One year, we had a new line of sneakers coming out, and I decided to utilize viral marketing to sell the shoes. By using social media, we created videos of some popular professional athletes wearing our shoes. Then, we spread the videos around the Internet.

The campaign was an enormous success. People shared the videos with their friends. Then, those people shared the videos with others. We got something like seven million views of our videos in a single month. People began buying our shoes, and those sneakers sold better than any others at the company. Even better, the cost of that advertising campaign was much less than those where we advertised on TV and in newspapers. The company wound up making a huge profit thanks to viral marketing.

Sample Note

Main Topic: Viral Marketing

Main Idea: viral marketing → uses online and offline social networks = can be extremely effective

What the Professor Did: was head of Marketing at company

Details: - used viral marketing to sell line of sneakers
- made videos of popular athletes → put on Internet

How the Campaign Went: was enormous success

Details: - got 7 million views in one month
- sold many sneakers → company made huge profit

B

Sample Response Q4_03_2

The professor talks about the time she was the head of the Marketing Department at a company she worked at. She mentions that she used viral marketing to sell a line of sneakers. According to her, viral marketing can use online and offline social networks. The professor's plan was very successful. She made videos of pro athletes wearing the shoes. Millions of people shared the videos online, and lots of customers bought the shoes. In fact, more people bought those shoes than any other line of shoes at the company. The viral marketing campaign was cheaper than traditional ad campaigns, and her company made a large amount of money.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a business class.

M Professor: Every company must deal with constraints.

These are restrictions preventing it from doing something. There are external and internal constraints. Companies have little control over external constraints, but they place internal constraints on themselves. Unfortunately, some companies suffer due to internal constraints.

When I worked at a software developer, we had many internal constraints. They occasionally created big problems. For instance, we focused on educational software. In fact, the CEO stated that we'd only make that kind of software. However, one programmer thought of an idea for a clever game. The CEO refused to budget any money for it though, um, because he didn't consider it educational. That employee left the company and developed the game at another firm. It eventually sold more than ten million copies. Due to an internal constraint, my company lost the chance to earn millions of dollars. Another constraint regarded the company's size. The CEO decided he'd never employ more than thirty people. Eventually, the company got bigger and needed to expand. But the CEO refused, so the employees became overworked. I quit, and so did many others. The company went out of business soon afterward because its top employees all left.

Sample Note

internal constraints → **companies place on themselves**

- 1 had many internal constraints at software developer**
 - focused on educational software
 - programmer had idea for game → CEO refused to budget money
 - programmer developed game at other firm → made millions of dollars
 - company lost chance to earn big money
- 2 CEO only wanted company w/30 people**
 - company needed to expand → CEO refused
 - employees overworked → quit → company went out of business

Sample Response

Q4_03_4

According to the professor, companies have internal and external constraints. Internal constraints are those which companies place on themselves. The professor mentions how two internal constraints harmed his company. It was a developer of educational software. Once, a programmer had an idea for a game, but it wasn't educational. So the

CEO wouldn't make it. The programmer sold the game to another company, and it made millions of dollars. The professor's company lost the opportunity to earn money due to an internal constraint. The CEO also didn't want more than thirty employees. As a result, the employees got overworked, so many quit. That internal constraint forced the company to close down.

Question 4 #4

p. 124

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a botany class.

W Professor: One of the biggest problems gardeners must face is dealing with insects. This is especially true nowadays since people are getting into organic farming. They don't want to use pesticides to kill insects. A great way to eliminate harmful insects is to attract beneficial ones that eat these pests. Gardeners can do that by growing certain plants.

I always plant carrots in my backyard garden. Now, uh, I enjoy eating carrots, but I also use them to attract beneficial insects. You see, each carrot plant produces a large number of flowers. The flowers attract beneficial insects that devour pests. The reason is that carrot flowers have plenty of pollen and nectar, which beneficial insects can use as food sources.

You can also see plenty of mustard plants in my garden. Sometimes harmful insects such as butterflies lay large numbers of eggs on the leaves of mustard plants. When this happens, the plants create a chemical and then release it into the air. The chemical attracts certain species of wasps. The wasps lay their own eggs inside the butterfly eggs. The wasp larvae act as parasites. They consume the butterfly larvae while causing no harm to the mustard plants.

Sample Note

Main Topic: Plants That Attract Beneficial Insects

Main Idea: beneficial insects → can be attracted by growing certain plants

First Example: plants carrots in garden

Details: - produce many flowers → attract beneficial insects

- flowers have pollen and nectar → insects use as food sources

Second Example: plants mustard in garden

Details: - butterflies lay eggs on leaves of mustard plants

- plants release chemical → attracts wasps

- wasps lay egg inside butterfly eggs → larvae are parasites → butterfly larvae consumed

B

Sample Response Q4_04_2

The professor talks about two different plants that are able to attract beneficial insects. The first one is carrots. She comments that she plants carrots in her garden because they produce lots of flowers. These flowers create pollen and nectar, so they attract beneficial insects. The insects consume the pollen and nectar and also eat harmful insects. Mustard plants are also useful for attracting beneficial insects. Some butterflies lay eggs on the leaves of mustard plants. Then, the plants release a chemical that attracts wasps. The wasps lay their eggs inside the butterfly eggs. The wasp larvae eat the butterfly larvae but don't hurt the plants.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a botany class.

W Professor: In order for seeds to germinate, they need a few things . . . soil, light, heat, and water. If they get all four, new plants will grow from seeds.

Not all seeds germinate in the same manner though. The seeds of many plants require special conditions. Interestingly, many seeds need exposure to cold weather to germinate. The seeds of dogwood trees are like that. Dogwood seeds often fall to the ground in autumn and get buried. They must be buried in the ground and then get exposed to cold weather for several months before they can germinate. Without cold weather, the seeds will remain dormant and not grow.

On the other hand, there are some seeds which won't germinate unless they're exposed to the high heat of fires. The seeds of the acacia tree are one example. Acacia tree seeds are covered by a hard outer coating that's difficult to break. When there's a forest fire though, the heat of the fire causes the seed coat to crack. This then enables the seed to germinate, so a new tree can begin growing. That's why you often see new growth soon after forest fires in some places.

Sample Note

seeds → may need special conditions to germinate

1 dogwood tree seeds

- fall to ground in autumn and get buried
- must be exposed to cold weather for several months → can germinate

- if no cold weather, seeds stay dormant

2 acacia tree seeds

- seeds have hard outer coating → hard to break
- forest fire = heat of fire cracks seed coats
- seeds germinate, so new trees grow

Sample Response Q4_04_4

The professor mentions that seeds need soil, light, heat, and water to germinate. She then states that seeds germinate in various ways. One example she gives is the dogwood tree. It loses its seeds in fall, and they get buried in the ground. The seeds will remain dormant unless they are exposed to cold weather for a period lasting several months. Once that happens, they can start growing into new trees. The second example the professor provides concerns acacia tree seeds. These seeds have very hard shells that can only be cracked by fire. When there are forest fires, their shells get cracked, and then they can germinate and begin to grow.

Question 4 #5

p. 127

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a zoology class.

M Professor: Predators often sleep numerous hours a day. Prey animals, however, sleep much less than them. They can't sleep for a long time, uh, after all, because they must keep safe from predators. So, uh, how do animals sleep but still protect themselves? Well, think about giraffes. They sleep standing up. Why do they do that? It's simple. Sleeping while standing up makes it easy for giraffes to flee if any animals suddenly attack them. They are able to keep from falling down by locking their legs. This lets them avoid using their muscles, so they don't expend any energy while they sleep. In that way, they can get rest and stay safe from lions and other predators.

Deer are a common prey animal which sleep lying down. However, they have several defensive methods. One is that they sleep in short bursts. They might only sleep for thirty seconds or a couple of minutes. Then, they become alert and check the area for predators. If it's safe, they return to sleep. They also move their heads frequently while they sleep. That gives the impression that they're awake. So predators might believe deer are awake when they're actually sleeping.

Sample Note

Main Topic: Sleeping Methods

Main Idea: prey animals → need to protect themselves while sleeping

First Example: giraffes → sleep standing up

Details: - easy to flee if suddenly attacked
- lock legs to avoid falling down → don't use muscles so don't expend energy

Second Example: deer → sleep lying down

Details: - sleep in short bursts → sleep for 30 seconds or 2 minutes
- become alert, check for predators, and sleep again
- move heads while sleeping → predators think are awake

B

Sample Response Q4_05_2

The professor mentions that prey animals like giraffes and deer have to stay safe from predators while sleeping. He says giraffes sleep standing up. They lock their legs, which lets them remain standing. This method doesn't require any energy. But it allows giraffes to run away quickly if any predators attack them all of a sudden. As for deer, they sleep lying down. But they only sleep for short periods of time, like thirty seconds or two minutes. They sleep a bit, wake up, and look around for predators. Then, they go back to sleep. They also move their heads while sleeping. This can trick predators into thinking the deer are awake.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a zoology class.

M Professor: Some animals have exceptional eyesight.

They, um, they may be able to see small objects at a distance, or perhaps they have excellent night vision. The reason for their outstanding sight depends upon the type of eyes they have.

Let's look at foxes first. They're nocturnal animals that prefer to hunt prey at night. As such, they require outstanding night vision. Foxes can see extremely well in the dark because of the structure of their eyes. There are both cone cells and rod cells in foxes' eyes. But there are more rod cells than cone cells. Rod cells are excellent at low-light levels, so they enable foxes to see in the dark.

Eagles, on the other hand, have eyes containing numerous sensory cells that detect light and images. How many of these cells do they have? Well, humans have around 200,000 light-sensing cells

per square millimeter in their retinas. Eagles, on the other hand, may have 1,000,000 of these cells in the same amount of space. Thus, uh, enhanced images get sent to the brain to be interpreted as images. These cells let some eagles identify small animals like rabbits from more than three kilometers away.

Sample Note

animal night vision → depends on type of eyes animals have

1 foxes = nocturnal animals

- see well at night due to structure of eyes
- more rod cells than cone cells
- rod cells = excellent at low-light levels → can see in the dark

2 eagles = have eyes w/numerous sensory cells that detect light and images

- humans = 200,000 light-sensing cells per square millimeter in retinas
- eagles = 1,000,000 cells in same amount of space
- enhanced images sent to brain → can identify small animals from far away

Sample Response Q4_05_4

The professor remarks that animals like foxes and eagles have outstanding eyesight. He first talks about the night vision of foxes. Foxes are nocturnal, so they have to see well in the dark. Their eyes contain many rod cells. These work well when the light level is very low, so they give foxes night vision. The professor then discusses the sensory cells in the eyes of eagles. According to him, eagles have one million sensory cells per square millimeter in their retinas. To compare, humans only have two hundred thousand of these cells. These cells enhance the images sent to the brains of eagles, so they can see tiny objects from far away.

Question 4 #6

p. 130

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in an astronomy class.

M Professor: Every planet in our solar system except for Mercury and Venus has at least one moon. As of today, Saturn has eighty-two known moons while Jupiter has at least seventy-nine of them. Interestingly, the moons in the solar system did not all form the same way.

Let's use the Earth's moon as our first example. Now, we're not positive how the moon formed, but here's the leading theory about its formation. Billions of

years ago, Earth collided with another large object in the solar system. This caused great amounts of debris from the Earth and the other object to be cast into space. Over time, the rocks came together and formed the moon.

Mars has two moons, Phobos and Deimos. Look at this photo of them . . . They don't look like our moon, do they? They're not nearly as spherical as the moon. In fact, they look somewhat like asteroids. And that's probably what they were. At some time in the past, they traveled too close to Mars. The gravitational force of Mars captured both and caused them to enter orbit around the planet. And, um, that's how those two moons were formed.

Sample Note

Main Topic: moons in solar system

Main Idea: all planets except Mercury and Venus have

First Example: how Earth's moon formed

Details: - Earth collided w/large object → debris cast into space
- rocks came together → formed moon

Second Example: how Mars's moons formed

Details: - moons are Phobos and Deimos → look like asteroids
- probably were asteroids → traveled close to Mars
- captured by gravitational force → began orbiting Mars

B

Sample Response Q4_06_2

The professor talks to the students about the moons in the solar system. He mentions that almost all of the planets have moons. However, they formed in different ways. First, he discusses the Earth's moon. A long time ago, Earth hit another large object in space. The collision threw lots of debris like rocks into space. Over time, the debris joined together and created the Earth's moon. Next, the professor discusses the two moons of Mars. Their names are Phobos and Deimos. He points out that they resemble asteroids. He believes they were asteroids in the past. However, Mars's gravity captured them and made them start orbiting the planet. So they became moons.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a botany class.

M Professor: One of the more unique trees is the mangrove. There are roughly eighty species of

mangroves growing around the world in tidal areas. They're unlike other trees for a couple of reasons.

First, as I just mentioned, mangroves grow in tidal areas. You should infer from this statement that they grow in salt water. In fact, mangroves are the only trees in the world capable of growing in salt water. How do they do this? It's simple. Their leaves excrete . . . uh, expel . . . the salt they take in from the seawater.

Look at this picture, please . . . Notice the roots are above the ground. Since mangroves grow in water, their roots rise high into the air. Even during high tide, the trunks of mangrove trees are above the waterline. Now, um, here's the interesting part . . . The tangle of roots in the water creates something like, um, like an underwater forest. All kinds of animals, from tiny gobies to large sharks, live in mangrove forests. These regions are actually important breeding grounds for numerous species. And when the eggs hatch, juvenile fish have many places to hide from predators thanks to the roots.

Sample Note

mangrove = unique tree

1 grows in salt water

- only tree capable of that
- leaves expel salt they take in

2 roots = above the ground

- trunks of mangroves are above waterline
- roots in water create underground forest
- many animals live there → use as breeding grounds + juveniles can hide from predators

Sample Response Q4_06_4

The professor talks about mangrove trees. He tells the students that mangroves are unique and gives two reasons to show how. The first reason concerns their habitat. Mangrove trees are the only trees capable of growing in salt water. The professor mentions that the leaves of mangrove trees expel the salt they take in from the water. The second reason concerns their roots. Mangrove roots grow high above the ground. This lets their trunks grow above the water level. As for the roots, they create underwater forests which many fish live in. The fish lay their eggs among mangrove roots. Then, young fish can hide amongst the roots to avoid predators.

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a botany class.

W Professor: In order to reproduce, flowers require fertilization. Some are capable of self-fertilization. So, uh, they can do it themselves. Other flowers, however, rely upon animals such as birds, insects, and even bats to pollinate them. Let me tell you a couple of ways that flowers attract animal pollinators.

Everyone knows this flower, right . . . ? This beautiful purple flower is an iris. Notice the large purple blossoms on the flower. Well, those are perfect for attracting bees. You see, uh, bees only see certain colors well. They see colors close to the ultraviolet spectrum very well. One of those colors is purple. So bees are frequent pollinators of irises whenever they are blooming.

Now, uh, here is the titan arum . . . As you can see, it's an enormous flower. I assume that most of you aren't familiar with it. It goes by another name though: the corpse flower. When it blooms, its deep red flowers smell like rotting meat. Why is that? It's simple. The smell draws flies and other insects that are attracted to rotting meat. The animals then pollinate the flowers, which allows new ones to grow later.

Sample Note

Main Idea: flowers need fertilization to reproduce

Details: - some can do by self

- others need animal pollinators → birds, insects, and bats

First Example: iris → beautiful purple flower

Details: - purple blossoms attract bees

- bees see colors close to ultraviolet spectrum → often pollinate bees

Second Example: titan arum → enormous flower

Details: - also called corpse flower → flowers smell like rotting meat

- smell attracts flies and other insects → pollinate flowers

B

Sample Response Q4_07_2

The professor lectures on animal pollinators. She describes a couple of ways that flowers attract animals to be pollinated. The first example the professor brings up is the iris. She points out that its flowers are big and

purple. She mentions that bees frequently pollinate irises. The reason is that bees see colors near the ultraviolet spectrum well. As a result, they can find iris flowers easily. The next flower the professor discusses is the titan arum, which is also called the corpse flower. She says that its flowers smell like rotting meat. The smell attracts flies and other insects that like this odor. These insects then pollinate the flowers.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a business class.

W Professor: Large companies may have thousands of employees. Therefore, many firms practice process standardization. This is a set of rules explaining how certain tasks or group of tasks should be completed. Lots of people in the business world love process standardization. I, however, see some problems with it.

The primary disadvantage is that process standardization stops employee creativity. Essentially, employees are told they must do tasks the same way every time. Even if an employee figures out a more efficient way of completing a task, the approved process must be followed. I once worked as a manager at a large company. Some of my highly talented employees quit because they couldn't handle the boredom of their jobs. They simply hated that they couldn't be creative on the job.

Here's another disadvantage . . . Companies have to spend time standardizing methods, creating scripts for employees to follow, and then training employees. Those activities take lots and lots of time to do. My employees frequently attended training sessions. It seemed like they, uh, attended one or two training sessions each week. Those sessions were huge wastes of time. The workers disliked them and couldn't do their jobs when they were getting trained.

Sample Note

process standardization

- set of rules explaining how to complete tasks

1 stops employee creativity

- employees do tasks same way every time
- even if find more efficient way, most follow approved process
- was manager at large company → employees quit due to boredom

2 companies spend lots of time

- must standardize methods, create scripts, and train employees
- employees attended training sessions weekly → wastes of time
- workers disliked + couldn't do jobs during training

Sample Response Q4_07_4

The professor lectures on process standardization. It's a method of using specific rules that employees must follow when doing tasks. One disadvantage the professor mentions is that process standardization prevents employees from being creative. She describes her time as a company manager. She claims that many employees disliked doing tasks the same way every time. As a result, some workers quit their jobs. Another disadvantage is that companies must spend a lot of time training their employees to do certain tasks. That includes coming up with the methods and the scripts for how to do specific jobs. Her employees attended many training sessions and couldn't do their jobs while they were training.

Question 4 #8

p. 136

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in an environmental science class.

M Professor: The big news story these days is the tanker that just spilled millions of gallons of oil into the ocean. It's going to severely harm the ocean and marine life. Fortunately, there are numerous ways to remove oil from the ocean.

Skimmers are probably the best-known method. Basically, they're like giant vacuum cleaners. Once spilled oil is contained by oil booms, boats with skimmers can begin sucking up the oil. The oil they collect can still be used. So that oil doesn't get wasted. If there's any debris in the ocean, skimmers can have problems though. Debris can get into the hoses and cause skimmers to stop working.

It's also possible to use chemicals such as dispersants on oil spills. Dispersants are mostly used when oil spills can't be contained by booms. For instance, they're utilized when the seas are rough. Basically, these chemicals get sprayed on the water and make the oil break down. Dispersants are effective, but one major problem with them is that they harm marine life. They're particularly harmful to coral and seagrass and can also cause problems for fish and other marine animals.

Sample Note

Main Topic: oil spill

Main Idea: are ways to remove oil

First Way: skimmers = best-known method

Details: - like giant vacuum cleaners → suck up oil

- can use oil they collect
- debris can get caught in hoses → make skimmers stop working

Second Way: chemicals such as dispersants

Details: - used when oil isn't contained → rough seas

- chemicals sprayed on water → make oil break down
- harm marine life → coral, seagrass, fish, and marine animals

B

Sample Response Q4_08_2

In his lecture, the professor mentions a recent oil tanker spill. He says there are several ways to clean the oil, and he describes two. The first is to use skimmers. He compares skimmers with vacuum cleaners because they can suck oil up from the water. He states that booms are used to keep the oil in one place. Then, skimmers remove the oil. One drawback of skimmers is that debris can get caught in them, so they might stop working. Dispersants, which are chemicals, are another way to clean up oil spills. Dispersants can break down oil. Unfortunately, they harm coral, seagrass, fish, and other animals living in the ocean.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in an environmental science class.

W Professor: This picture shows a vertical farm. It's an indoor farm that's becoming popular. Notice how the plants are growing on vertically stacked trays. As you can imagine, vertical farming has some advantages over traditional farming.

The major advantage is that plants in vertical farms don't rely on the weather to grow. So, uh, weather conditions such as rain, sun, and snow don't matter at all. Because plants grow indoors, the temperature doesn't matter either. Therefore, crops can grow in spring, summer, fall, and winter. The picture I showed you was taken in Norway in December. The weather is extremely cold there then, but look at how well the plants are growing.

Another crucial benefit of vertical farms is that they can grow more crops than traditional farms. Again, notice how the vegetables are in trays piled

upon one another. You simply cannot do that on traditional farms, where crops grow in the ground. Here's an interesting fact: One acre of space in a vertical farm can produce the same amounts of crops that ten or twenty acres of traditional farmland can. If vertical farms become more common, starvation and unhealthy diets won't be problems in the future.

Sample Note

vertical farm → grow plants indoors on stacked trays

1 plants don't rely on weather to grow

- rain, sun, and snow don't matter + temperature doesn't matter
- crops can grow in every season
- farm in Norway in December → cold but plants grow well

2 can grow more crops than traditional farms

- grow crops on trays piled up
- 1 acre of space in vertical farm = same amount of crops on 10 or 20 acres at traditional farm
- no starvation or unhealthy diets in future

Sample Response 🔊 Q4_08_4

The professor lectures on vertical farming. Vertical farms are indoor farms where crops are grown in trays stacked on top of one another. The professor supports vertical farming because crops can grow anytime and anywhere in them. Because crops grow indoors, the weather conditions and the temperature aren't important. Therefore, plants can grow even in cold locations. The second reason the professor likes vertical farming is that vertical farms are more productive than traditional farms. According to her, one acre of space in a vertical farm can produce as many crops as ten or twenty acres on a traditional farm. Thus, she thinks vertical farms can get rid of starvation and bad diets in the future.

Question 4 #9

p. 139

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a chemistry class.

W Professor: How do we know how old things are?

There are various dating methods scientists use. You all know about carbon dating, right? But let me tell you about a couple of other methods you might not be familiar with.

Tree-ring dating is a method that can tell the ages of trees. Each year a tree grows, it creates a growth ring in its trunk. Scientists simply count the number

of rings in a tree to determine its age. What's interesting is that trees of the same species that grow in the same area have identical tree-ring patterns. These patterns overlap, so scientists can accurately determine the ages of trees from thousands of years ago.

There's also something called pollen dating. Pollen can sometimes be preserved in layers when it falls in lakebeds or peat bogs. It can even become fossilized in the right conditions. By examining pollen zones, scientists can, um, can learn about the environmental conditions in certain areas. They can also tell what plant species grew in certain areas and how well they grew. Additionally, by using carbon dating, pollen that's more than 40,000 years old can be dated accurately.

Sample Note

Main Topic: various dating methods

Main Idea: tell how old things are

First Method: tree-ring dating → can tell ages of trees

- Details:**
- tree creates growth ring in trunk → count rings to determine age
 - same species in area have identical tree-ring patterns
 - patterns overlap → can tell ages of trees from thousands of years ago

Second Method: pollen dating → uses preserved pollen

- Details:**
- can learn about environmental conditions
 - tell what plant species grew + how well they grew
 - combine w/carbon dating → date pollen more than 40,000 years old

B

Sample Response 🔊 Q4_09_2

The professor describes two dating methods. The first is tree-ring dating. It's used to tell how old trees are. Each year a tree grows, a growth ring develops in its trunk. Scientists count the number of rings to figure out how old a tree is. Tree ring patterns are also identical for trees in one species growing in an area. Because the patterns repeat, scientists can tell how old trees that grew thousands of years ago are. Pollen dating is another dating method. Scientists use it to learn about environmental conditions, plant species, and how well plants grew. By combining pollen dating with carbon dating, scientists can date pollen more than 40,000 years old.

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a marketing class.

M Professor: You might think that consumers love having plenty of options to choose from at stores. But, well, you'd be wrong. In many cases, consumers dislike having numerous options. Instead, they prefer to have just a couple of options. This is especially true in the food industry.

How can companies narrow down options? Let me tell you about two ways. The first is to identify which tastes their customers desire. Let's think about, uh, carbonated beverages as an example. Perhaps a company makes cola with orange, cherry, lemon, vanilla, and chocolate flavors. Then, management decides that's too many flavors. What does it do? Simple. It determines which flavors are the most popular based on sales. Perhaps it's cherry and orange. Then, it only makes those beverages.

Another method which companies use is to conduct taste tests. Again, let's consider beverage companies. Maybe a company has six different cola flavors that it's considering selling. It conducts taste tests with customers by having them sample the beverages. Then, the customers' thoughts on each drink are recorded. At the end of the taste test, the company chooses the two or three most popular flavors. Then, it only sells those flavors.

Sample Note

numerous options for consumers

- consumers dislike
- prefer to have just a couple

1 narrow down options → identify which tastes customers desire

- beverage company makes drinks with different flavors
- management determines which flavors are the most popular
- only makes 2 flavors instead of 5

2 taste tests

- company has 6 cola flavors → has consumers sample
- company chooses 2 or 3 most popular flavors → only sells them

Sample Response Q4_09_4

The professor tells the students that most customers don't want many options to choose from. Instead, they prefer a small number of options. He describes two methods companies use to reduce the number of options. He uses a cola manufacturer as an example.

The professor states that a company can make many flavors of cola. To reduce the number of options, it figures out which flavors have the highest sales. Then, it only manufactures those flavors of cola. Companies may also use taste tests. They have customers sample their products and then record customers' opinions. When the surveys are complete, companies determine which flavors are the most popular and only produce them.

Question 4 #10

p. 142

A

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a botany class.

M Professor: Invasive species are plants or animals that get introduced to ecosystems where they are not natives. They can cause tremendous amounts of harm wherever they appear. They particularly cause problems for native plants and animals. They can, uh, seriously disrupt the ecosystems in which they live.

One plant you probably don't think of as an invasive species is English ivy. It was introduced to North America by European colonists, uh, mostly from England, in the 1700s. Unfortunately, this plant can survive in most climates, so it spread far and wide. It grows so well that it can cover trees, thereby restricting the amount of sunlight they get. Eventually, the trees die because of the English ivy.

Trees can also be invasive species. The Norway maple tree is one such example. It was brought to North America in the 1750s. It grows well and provides lots of shade. However, it crowds out other native maple trees, including the sugar maple. That's, uh, the tree which provides maple syrup. Norway maple leaves also form a dense canopy, which prevents sunlight from reaching the ground. So wildflowers and other low-growing plants can't grow nearby the Norway maple.

Sample Note

Main Topic: invasive species = plants or animals introduced into new ecosystem

Main Idea: cause harm → make problems for native plants and animals

Details: - can disrupt ecosystems

First Example: English ivy

Details: - introduced to North America in 1700s

- survives in most climates → spread far and wide

- covers trees → restricts sunlight they get → trees die

Second Example: Norway maple tree

- Details:**
- brought to North America in 1750s → provides shade
 - crowds out other maples such as sugar maple
 - forms dense canopy → no sunlight reaches ground
 - wildflowers and other plants can't grow nearby

B

Sample Response 🔊 Q4_10_2

The professor lectures on invasive species. He declares that they're species introduced to new ecosystems. He also notes that they can cause problems for native plants and animals. The professor first talks about English ivy. It was introduced to North America in the 1700s. It grows well, so it has spread to many places. However, English ivy sometimes covers trees and blocks them from getting sunlight. This results in the trees dying. The Norway maple tree was also introduced to North America in the 1700s. It keeps other maple trees, like the sugar maple, from growing. Its thick leaves block sunlight, so plants such as wildflowers can't get enough light to grow under it.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to part of a lecture in a business class.

M Professor: Okay, we just had a break in class. I imagine that most of you feel better now, right? I want to talk about taking breaks in the workplace now. Doing that is of great importance.

It's vital that people take several short breaks during the workday. Why is that? Well, there are several reasons. Let me give you two right now. First, taking breaks increases employee productivity. It does that because it reduces stress on people. I used to work at a consulting company. Anytime I got a bit stressed out, I took a short break. Doing that allowed me to finish my projects on time. As a result, my bosses were always pleased with my high productivity.

In addition, workers who take breaks are typically happier than those who don't. Surveys show that workers who don't take breaks are unhappy. The reason is obvious. Basically, uh, they feel like their employer doesn't care about them by making them work constantly. However, workplaces where employees are encouraged to take short breaks are more pleasant places. My wife has a workplace like that. She loves her job and plans to stay there for a long time.

Sample Note

taking breaks in workplace = important

1 increases employee productivity

- reduces stress
- prof. worked at company → if stressed, took break
- finished projects on time = bosses pleased w/productivity

2 workers are happier than those who don't take breaks

- don't take breaks = feel like employer doesn't care
- take breaks = workplace is more pleasant
- wife takes breaks → loves job + plans to stay there for long time

Sample Response 🔊 Q4_10_4

During his lecture, the professor describes the importance of taking breaks at work. He says there are two ways that taking breaks can help employees. One is that breaks make employees more productive. According to the professor, breaks reduce stress on employees. He says that he took short breaks at his old job. That helped him finish his work assignments on time. A second reason is that employees who take breaks are happier. They don't feel like their employers only want them to work. The professor mentions that his wife can take many breaks at her workplace. Because of that, she's very happy at her job.

Actual Test

Question 1

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Sample Response 1 Agree AT01_SR1

I strongly agree with this statement. First, the roads in my city are always crowded, so taking public transportation is the easiest way to get to places. However, the prices of buses and subways are rising. That's not fair. If the government makes taking them free, people can save money and get to their destinations quickly. Next, there's so much air pollution these days. But if more people take public transportation, there will be fewer cars on the road. Then, the air will become cleaner. The government can get people to quit driving if taking buses and subways is free.

Sample Response 2 Disagree AT01_SR2

I don't agree with the statement at all. First, there is no such thing as free. If the government doesn't charge people to ride on buses and subways, it will have to get the money it spends on public transportation back somehow. So it will raise taxes. Then, everyone will have to pay for some people to take public transportation. Next, I don't think the buses and subways in my city are very expensive. I can ride on a bus or a subway for less than one dollar. In my opinion, that's not too much money to spend.

Question 2

p. 148

Listening Script

Now listen to two students discussing the announcement.

M Student: Well, this is a horrible idea. Look at this. Undergraduates can now become TAs.

W Student: Why don't you like it? I thought you wanted to become a teacher. This would be great experience for you.

M: That's true, but let's be honest . . . Undergraduates don't have the knowledge needed to be successful TAs.

W: Are you sure?

M: Totally. I mean, many grad students don't have enough knowledge, and they only study one subject at school. How would most undergrads be able to do a good job?

W: Yeah, I see your point.

M: Plus, many juniors and seniors are too young. They don't know how to handle a classroom. I don't believe many students would respect them. They'd probably misbehave in their classes.

W: Hmm . . . Yeah, you're probably right.

Sample Response AT02_SR

The speakers are chatting about an announcement by the dean of students. From now on, qualified undergraduate students can apply to become teaching assistants. These TAs will get the same pay that graduate students receive. The man is strongly against the decision. First, he mentions that undergraduate students don't have enough knowledge to be TAs. He says that even most graduate students aren't qualified. So he thinks undergraduate students aren't qualified either. He is also concerned about how well undergraduates can control their classes. He believes students won't respect TAs who are juniors and seniors. As a result, they won't behave properly in their classes.

Question 3

p. 149

Listening Script

Now listen to a lecture on this topic in a psychology class.

W Professor: It's often hard to remember things. In many cases, I have to read something two or three times before remembering it. It's therefore ideal to take an active role in learning.

Let me tell you about an experiment a psychologist conducted. He gave a group of people a candy bar called a Crunch bar and showed them an advertisement for it, too. The ad included various words and phrases describing the candy bar. Among the words were *chocolaty*, *delicious*, and *full of nuts*. A few days later, the professor asked the members of the group the name of the candy bar. None could recall it.

Then, he did the same thing with another group. But this time, uh, the ad included the question, "What's the name of the candy bar you're eating now?" at the end. Everybody said the name out loud. A few days later, when he asked the group about the name of the candy bar, every single person remembered it.

Sample Response AT03_SR

The professor talks about an experiment. A psychologist gave some people a candy bar called a Crunch bar and showed them an ad for it. A few days later, he asked the group members what the name of the candy bar was. Nobody could remember the name. Then, he tried the same experiment with a different group. But the ad asked the people watching it what the name of the candy bar they were eating was. Everyone said the name. Later, when the professor asked them the name, they remembered it. Their experience was related to the generation effect. People who just read things don't remember them well. But when people generate information, it's easier for them to remember.

that offered the positions. The actual job offers she got weren't important to her. When she learned which job would help her the most in the future, she accepted it. The professor's other friend was a satisficer. He had a specific goal in mind for his salary. He rejected one offer for being too low. Then, he immediately accepted an offer which gave him the salary he wanted. Later, he got better offers, but he wasn't interested in them.

Question 4

p. 150

Listening Script

Now listen to part of a lecture in a psychology class.

W Professor: When I was a college senior, two of my friends were looking for jobs. They were both successful, but they conducted their searches rather differently.

My first friend was what we psychologists would call a maximizer. She received job offers from four different companies. Before accepting one, she conducted research on each firm. She looked at how well they were doing and what their potential for the future was. She wasn't particularly concerned about the actual offers themselves. Instead, she focused on the future. When she figured out which job would benefit her the most in the future, she took that one.

My second friend had a different type of personality. He was a satisficer. That's spelled S-A-T-I-S-F-I-C-E-R, by the way. He went to several job interviews during his last semester. He got one job offer but rejected it because the salary was low. Then, another came in. It was for the salary he wanted, so he immediately accepted the job. He didn't wait for any other offers. Basically, he was satisfied with what he had. Later, he received even better offers, but he didn't care. He had gotten the minimum amount he wanted, and he was happy with that.

Sample Response AT04_SR

The professor lectures on maximizers and satisficers, two terms used by psychologists. She uses two college friends as examples. Her maximizer friend received four job offers. She did research on the companies

