

Decoding the
TOEFL® iBT

Basic

SPEAKING

Scripts &
Sample Answers

Part A | Independent Speaking Tasks: Questions 1 & 2

Question 1 #1

p. 13

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline

Like Doing Many Activities

- 1 **write in diary**
 - do that every night before bed
 - write about days activities + thoughts and ideas
- 2 **update social media pages**
 - post pictures and write entries on Facebook
 - let friends and family know what am doing

Sample Response

I like doing many activities in my free time. But there are two activities I do more than any others. The first one is writing in my diary. Every day before going to sleep, I spend at least thirty minutes writing a diary entry. I write about what I did that day and what happened. I also write about various thoughts and ideas I have. The second activity I often do is update my social media pages. I love posting pictures and writing short entries on my Facebook page. I enjoy letting my friends and family know what I'm doing.

Question 1 #2

p. 16

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline

Read Books to Children

- 1 **love reading books out loud**
 - make voices and funny sounds
 - can entertain students
- 2 **enjoy spending time w/young children**
 - am not uncomfortable like others are
 - could be valuable helper

Sample Response

Of those three choices, I would prefer to read books to children. One reason is that I love reading books out loud. I do that for my younger sister. I use different voices for each character and make numerous funny sounds

when I read. The students will therefore be entertained if I read to them. Another reason is that I enjoy spending time with young children. I know many people are uncomfortable around kids. So the library might not have enough volunteers. Because I like being with kids, I could be a valuable helper at the library.

Question 1 #3

p. 19

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline

Tell Friend Two Things

- 1 **quit job**
 - focus on school, not money
 - brother worked in school → low grades = wasn't accepted to good colleges
- 2 **work during summer and winter vacations**
 - can save money
 - can travel to Europe next year

Sample Response

I would tell my friend to do two things. First of all, I'd advise him to quit his job. He should focus on school, not on making money. My brother worked part time in high school, but his grades went down. Because of that, he didn't get accepted to any good colleges. I don't want that to happen to my friend. Second, I'd advise my friend to work during the summer and winter vacations. Then, he can save money and travel to Europe next year. He will have to wait to travel, but at least his grades will be good.

Question 1 #4

p. 22

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline

Need to Learn Patience

- 1 **brother and I misbehave**
 - parents don't get upset → are patient
 - explain how to act

2 sister is patient

- studies languages → take long time to learn
- is patient so is okay with learning slowly

Sample Response

I need to learn patience, and my family members can assist me. First, my brother and I often misbehave and cause problems for my parents. But neither of them becomes upset. Instead, they act patiently. They tell us to stop behaving badly without yelling and explain how we should act. I can't believe how patient they are. My sister is patient as well. She likes studying languages even though they take a long time to learn. She knows she has to be patient, so she's okay with learning slowly. I could learn about being patient from her, too.

Question 1 #5

p. 25

iBT Practice Test

Sample Outline

My Bedroom

- 1 **need comfortable place to study**
 - study at desk w/books on it + comfortable chair
 - do research on computer
- 2 **bedroom is quiet**
 - can't study in loud places
 - close door = complete silence

Sample Response

For me, there's no better place to study than my bedroom. First, I need to study in a comfortable place. When I'm in my bedroom, I study at my desk. I spread my books out on it, and my chair is really comfortable. I have a computer, too, so I can do research online. Second, my bedroom is quiet, so no noise distracts me. I simply can't study in loud places or places with many people. When I study, I close my bedroom door, so I have complete silence. That allows me to study well.

Question 2 #1

p. 28

C

Sample Response 2

CD A-13-2

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

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

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 2 #2

p. 31

C

Sample Response 2

CD A-15-2

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

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

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 2 #3

p. 34

C

Sample Response 2

CD A-17-2

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

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

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.

Question 2 #4

p. 37

C

Sample Response 2

CD A-19-2

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

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

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.

Question 2 #5

p. 40

C

Sample Response 2

CD A-21-2

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

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 3 #1

p. 49

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

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

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 3 #2

p. 52

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

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

- Details:**
- 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

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 3 #3

p. 55

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

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

READING

freshmen can take free buses downtown

- Details:**
- 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

LISTENING

Man → likes idea

1 **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

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 3 #4

p. 58

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

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

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 3 #5

p. 61

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

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

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 4 #1

p. 64

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

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

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.

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

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

- went to restaurant w/brother**
 - amazing food → professor said French food is best
 - brother said was exaggerating
- 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

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.

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

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

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 4 #4

p. 73

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

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

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 4 #5

p. 76

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

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

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 5 #1

p. 85

A

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

M Student: Hey, Glenda. Could you give me some advice about a problem I have?

W Student: Sure, Jake. What's up?

M: You know my friend Robert, right? Well, he asked me to help him move this weekend. But, um, I have plans to go to the beach with some friends on Saturday.

W: Why don't you lend him a hand? You can visit the beach another time.

M: Yeah, I suppose, but . . . I don't have a car, and the beach is about two hours away from here. My friend Jason is driving, so this is a good chance for me to go there.

W: Oh, I see. In that case, you should have fun at the beach with your friends on Saturday. Then, help Robert move on Sunday.

M: That sounds great. However, he already rented a moving van for Saturday. If he cancels his reservation, he won't get his money back.

W: Oh, I see.

Sample Note

Problem: friend wants help moving but has plans to go to beach

First Solution: help friend

Details: - visit beach another time

- friend is driving + beach 2 hours away = good chance

Second Solution: go to beach on Saturday and help friend move on Sunday

Details: - friend rented moving van for Saturday

- if cancels reservation, won't get money back

B

Sample Outline 1 First Solution

Your Choice: help friend

First Reason: friend needs assistance

Details: - should be good friend

- friend will assist man in future

Second Reason: can visit beach another time

Details: - not far away → can go later

Sample Outline 2 Second Solution

Your Choice: visit beach and help move later

First Reason: already made plans

Details: - shouldn't cancel for friend

Second Reason: can help set up house on Sunday

Details: - will need assistance after moving

- will appreciate offer

C

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The man discusses his problem with the woman. His friend Robert asked for help moving on Saturday. But the man plans to visit the beach. The woman thinks of two solutions to his problem. The man could help Robert and go to the beach another time. Or he could visit the beach and help Robert move on Sunday. I prefer the first solution. First, the man's friend needs assistance. He should be a good friend and help Robert. In the future, Robert will assist the man if he needs help. Second, the man can always visit the beach another time. It's not too far away, so he can go there later.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The man discusses his problem with the woman. His friend Robert asked for help moving on Saturday. But the man plans to visit the beach. The woman thinks of two solutions to his problem. The man could help Robert and go to the beach another time. Or he could visit the beach and help Robert move on Sunday. I prefer the second solution. For starters, the man already made plans to visit the beach. He shouldn't cancel them because Robert needs help. In addition, the man can offer to help Robert set up his house on Sunday. If Robert moves by himself, he'll definitely need assistance the next day. He'll surely appreciate the offer.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

W Student: I need to go to the library to study now.

M Student: The library? Don't you live in an apartment? Why don't you study there?

W: I want to, but guess what . . . I didn't bring my desk with me when I moved. I gave it away. So, um, I don't have a place to study in my room.

M: Why don't you buy a new desk? That seems like the logical thing to do.

W: You're right. But that will be expensive. Plus, I'm graduating next semester and will be moving again.

M: Hmm . . . Do you have a table at your apartment?

W: Yeah, there's a big table in the living room. It would be perfect. But, um . . .

M: But what?

W: Well, my roommates often watch television in the room. So I don't think I could concentrate on my studies. All the noise they make would be too distracting.

Sample Note

Problem → **can't study at apartment because doesn't have desk in room**

1 buy new desk

- expensive
- graduating next semester so will move again

2 study at table in apartment

- roommates watch TV in room w/table
- noise would distract from studying

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The woman has a problem. She cannot study at her apartment because she doesn't have a desk. So she has to study at the library now. The speakers think of two ways to solve her problem. First, she could buy a desk. Second, she could study at the big table in her living room. In my opinion, the first solution is better. For one thing, studying at a desk is comfortable. She would also be able to do her studying in her own room. For another thing, desks are not very expensive. She doesn't have to spend very much money to purchase one.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The woman has a problem. She cannot study at her apartment because she doesn't have a desk. So she has to study at the library now. The speakers think of two ways to solve her problem. First, she could buy a desk. Second, she could study at the big table in her living room. In my opinion, the second solution is better. First of all, she mentions that buying a desk would be expensive. She must not have much money, so she should save it for other things. Second of all, she can study at the table

when her roommates are not watching TV. Then, there won't be any noise to bother her.

Question 5 #2

p. 88

A

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

M Student: Clara, why are you limping? Did you hurt your leg?

W Student: Yeah, I was playing soccer and hurt my knee. I'm in a lot of pain now.

M: I hope you get better soon. Oh, uh, wait a minute. Isn't your apartment on the fifth floor in your building? I was there once and don't remember seeing any elevators. How are you going to climb up the stairs?

W: I don't think I can. I might have to stay at my parents' home until I get better. I guess I can commute to school.

M: You live in Westwood, right? That's an hour away.

W: Yeah, it's pretty far. Hmm . . . I suppose I could move in with Rebecca for a while since she lives near campus. The only problem is that, um, she lives in a small one-room apartment.

M: That will get crowded really quickly. You two might have problems living together.

W: You can say that again.

Sample Note

Problem: hurt knee so can't climb stairs to apartment

First Solution: stay at parents' home and commute to school

- Details:** - live an hour away from school
- too far

Second Solution: move in w/Rebecca

- Details:** - has one-room apartment near campus
- will be crowded → could cause problems

B

Sample Outline 1 First Solution

Your Choice: stay at parents' home

First Reason: will be comfortable

Details: - stay in bedroom

- parents can take care of her

Second Reason: parents can drive to school

Details: - can rest knee → won't hurt worse

Sample Outline 2 Second Solution

Your Choice: stay w/Rebecca

First Reason: stay for short time

Details: - small place won't be uncomfortable for too long

Second Reason: apartment close to school

Details: - easy and fast to get to classes

C

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The woman's problem is that she hurt her knee playing soccer. So she can't climb up the stairs to her apartment. The woman thinks of two solutions to her problem. The first is to stay at her parents' home until she gets better. The second is to stay with her friend Rebecca. In my opinion, she should try the first solution. One reason is that she'll feel comfortable at her home. She'll be able to stay in her own bedroom. And her parents can take care of her. Another reason is that her parents can probably drive her to school. That way, she can rest her knee and not hurt it any worse.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The woman's problem is that she hurt her knee playing soccer. So she can't climb up the stairs to her apartment. The woman thinks of two solutions to her problem. The first is to stay at her parents' home until she gets better. The second is to stay with her friend Rebecca. In my opinion, she should try the second solution. First, she will only stay with Rebecca for a short time. So even though Rebecca's place is small, it won't be too uncomfortable for long. Second, Rebecca's apartment is close to school. If the woman stays there, she can quickly and easily go to her classes.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

W Student: Doug, you're still planning to take your little brother to the museum today, aren't you?

M Student: Er . . . I know I'm supposed to, but I'm not sure now. You know I'm the editor of the school newspaper, right?

W: Yeah, so?

M: One of my reporters just quit. I need to figure out a way to complete the article he was supposed to write. I may have to cancel with my brother.

W: Hmm . . . Why don't you go to the museum and handle everything over the phone?

M: That would probably work. But, uh, you shouldn't make too much noise in the museum. The other patrons might get mad.

W: Oh, right. In that case, what about canceling on your brother today? Then, uh, you can take him to the museum tomorrow.

M: I could do that. But he has tickets to see a movie with some friends tomorrow afternoon. So he would have to cancel on them.

Sample Note

Problem → **supposed to go to museum w/brother but needs to find person to write newspaper article**

1 go to museum and handle things on phone

- would work
- would be noisy → patrons get mad

2 take brother to museum tomorrow

- has tickets to see movie w/friends tomorrow
- would have to cancel on friends

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The man has a problem. He's supposed to visit a museum with his brother, but he must find someone to write an article for the school newspaper. The speakers think of two possible solutions. First, the man could go to the museum today and find a new writer over the phone. Second, he could reschedule the museum trip for tomorrow. I like the first solution. One reason is that he made a promise. His little brother will be disappointed if he doesn't keep it. Another is that the man can talk on the phone in the museum. He just needs to find a place with no patrons. Then, he won't disturb anyone.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The man has a problem. He's supposed to visit a museum with his brother, but he must find someone to write an article for the school newspaper. The speakers think of two possible solutions. First, the man could go to the museum today and find a new writer over the phone. Second, he could reschedule the museum trip for tomorrow. I like the second solution. The man is the newspaper's editor, so he has to do his job. It's unfortunate for his brother, but he must find a replacement writer. Additionally, he can visit the museum

with his brother early tomorrow morning. Then, his brother can watch the movie in the afternoon.

Question 5 #3

p. 91

A

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

W Student: This is so frustrating, Ming. You know I'm cooking dinner for ten people tonight, don't you? Well, I just realized I need to acquire some special ingredients. The only place they're available is at a store downtown.

M Student: Just drive there.

W: I don't have a car, and my friends don't drive either.

M: I suppose you could ride your bicycle to the store then.

W: Yes, but I have to buy a lot of stuff there. I might have to make two trips to the store in that case. That would take at least an hour per trip.

M: How about changing the ingredients you use? I mean, uh, try cooking something else.

W: If I do that, I could purchase everything I need at the supermarket down the street. But I told my friends I was going to cook Indian food for them. They'll be really disappointed if I serve them something ordinary.

Sample Note

Problem: needs to get ingredients for dinner but can only buy them downtown + no car

First Solution: go to store on bicycle

Details: - would need to make two trips
- take one hour/trip

Second Solution: cook something different

Details: - promised to cook Indian food for friends
- would be disappointed by something ordinary

B

Sample Outline 1 First Solution

Your Choice: ride bike to store

First Reason: carry back in one trip

Details: - only take 1 hour

Second Reason: promised to make Indian food for

friends

Details: - should keep promise
- buy ingredients

Sample Outline 2 Second Solution

Your Choice: cook something different

First Reason: no reasonable way to get to supermarket

Details: - not possible to get ingredients

Second Reason: friends will understand

Details: - should be happy to get nice meal cooked for them

C

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The woman has a problem. She needs to purchase some special ingredients from a supermarket far away. But she doesn't have a car. The man makes two suggestions. The woman could ride her bike to the store or cook something that doesn't require special ingredients. I prefer the former idea. First, the woman could try to carry back everything she buys in just one trip. That way, it will only take her an hour to acquire everything. Second, she promised to serve her friends Indian food for dinner. She needs to keep her promise, so she should buy the ingredients. Then, she can make the meal she promised.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The woman has a problem. She needs to purchase some special ingredients from a supermarket far away. But she doesn't have a car. The man makes two suggestions. The woman could ride her bike to the store or cook something that doesn't require special ingredients. I prefer the latter idea. To begin with, she doesn't have a reasonable way to get to the supermarket. So it's just not possible for her to get the ingredients she requires. In addition, I'm sure her friends will understand the problem. They will probably just be happy that she's taking the time to cook a nice meal for them.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

W Student: It's nearly winter vacation. I'm so glad the semester's almost over. How's your classwork going?

M Student: Not so well. Do you remember I was sick for a month? Because of that, I still haven't finished my archaeology paper. I have to stay here and finish it during vacation. But the dorm won't be open then.

W: You need a place to stay, huh?

M: Yeah. My friend Nick invited me to stay at his home. He's got an awesome family, so I'd have a great time.

W: Okay? So . . . um, what's the problem?

M: I don't think I'd get much work done there. I'd have too much fun. Hmm . . . I could stay at my history professor's home. He's traveling to Europe during the break and needs someone to take care of his dog and water his plants.

W: That sounds perfect. You could definitely do plenty of work there.

M: Yeah, but I'd be pretty lonely. I'd be all alone for three weeks.

Sample Note

Problem → has to stay at school during vacation to finish writing paper so needs place to stay

1 can stay with friend Nick

- would have great time
- will be fun so won't get much work done

2 can stay at history professor's home

- can do lots of work there
- will be alone for three weeks so will be lonely

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The man's problem is that he has to stay at school during winter vacation to finish a paper. But he can't stay in his dorm room. The speakers make two suggestions to solve his problem. He could stay at his friend Nick's house. Or he could housesit for his history professor. I like the first solution. First of all, it sounds like Nick's house will be fun. If he stays there, he will have a great time for three weeks. Secondly, it won't take too long to write his paper. I'm sure he can find time to work on it for a few hours each day. Then, he can complete his work on time.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The man's problem is that he has to stay at school during winter vacation to finish a paper. But he can't stay in his dorm room. The speakers make two suggestions to solve his problem. He could stay at his friend Nick's house. Or he could housesit for his history professor. I like the second solution. The man needs to focus on his schoolwork. If he stays at his professor's home, it will be quiet there. That will be the perfect study environment. Next, the student doesn't have to stay at the professor's home all day long. He can always go out sometimes and meet his friends. So he won't always be by himself.

Question 5 #4

p. 94

A

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

M Student: I'm so exhausted these days. I'm just too busy.

W Student: You're not taking too many classes, are you?

M: I'm taking a full load of classes. I'm also working as a research assistant for Professor Nguyen. She's keeping me so busy that I can't study for my exams.

W: That's not good. You'd better ask her to reduce your hours.

M: I suppose I could try. But, uh, what if she won't write a good letter of recommendation for me? I'm applying to several graduate schools this year. I need a positive word from her to be accepted somewhere.

W: Oh, I see. Well, I suppose you could drop one of your classes. Then, you won't be overworked.

M: That's true, but I need all the classes I'm taking this semester to graduate. If I drop one this semester, I'll have to take it again next semester. So I'll be even busier during the spring.

Sample Note

Problem: working too much as research assistant so can't study for exams

First Solution: ask professor to reduce working hours

Details: - professor might not write good letter of recommendation
- needs professor's help to get into graduate schools

Second Solution: could drop a class

Details: - needs every class to graduate
- if drops one now, will have to take next semester → will be busier in spring

B

Sample Outline 1 First Solution

Your Choice: work fewer hours

First Reason: should emphasize studies

Details: - explain to professor → will understand
- will give him fewer hours

Second Reason: professor will respect student

Details: - will write positive letter of recommendation

Sample Outline 2 Second Solution

Your Choice: drop class

First Reason: more time to study and do research

Details: - will do well on tests
- will make professor happy

Second Reason: can reduce hours works next semester

Details: - won't be too busy if takes extra class

C

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The man's problem is that his classes and work as a research assistant are making him too busy. So he can't study for his exams. The woman thinks of two ways to solve his problem. First, he could ask to work fewer hours. Second, he could drop one of his classes. The first idea is better than the second one. The man needs to emphasize his studies, not his job. If he explains the problem to the professor, she will surely understand. Then, she'll give him fewer hours. The professor will also respect the student if he tells her about his problem. As a result, she'll definitely write a positive letter of recommendation for him.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The man's problem is that his classes and work as a research assistant are making him too busy. So he can't study for his exams. The woman thinks of two ways to solve his problem. First, he could ask to work fewer hours. Second, he could drop one of his classes. The second idea is better than the first one. First, by dropping a class, the man will have more time to study and to do his research. Then, he'll do well on his tests and will make the professor happy. Second, he can reduce the hours he works next semester. So even if he takes an extra class, he won't be too busy.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

W Student: Brian, check out this advertisement. Doesn't this apartment look great?

M Student: Apartment? I thought you were planning on living in a dorm next semester.

W: I was until I saw this ad. This apartment is in a brand-new building. I really want to live there. The only problem is the rent is somewhat expensive. And I don't have a roommate to share the cost.

M: Just ask Tina. She's your best friend, so I'm sure she'd live with you.

W: I think she would, too. But I'm a really neat person, and Tina isn't. You should see how messy her room is. I don't think we'd be good roommates.

M: In that case, why don't you find a job this summer? If you save enough money, you can afford the rent by yourself.

W: I already have a summer job, but it doesn't pay much. Hmm . . . I suppose I could find a second job. But then I'd be pretty tired.

Sample Note

Problem → wants to live in new apartment but rent is expensive and has no roommate

1 live with Tina

- woman is neat, but Tina isn't
- messy room = wouldn't be good roommates

2 get a summer job to pay rent by self

- has summer job but doesn't pay much
- could get second job → would be tired

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The woman explains her problem to the man. She wants to live in a new apartment building. But the rent is expensive, and she doesn't have a roommate. The man comes up with two possible solutions. She could ask Tina to live with her. Or she could get a job to pay the rent. I believe she should try the first idea. For one thing, if she lives with Tina, then she only has to pay half the rent. She will be able to afford that. For another thing, before living together, they can make rules about cleaning. Then, the woman won't have to worry about a messy roommate.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The woman explains her problem to the man. She wants to live in a new apartment building. But the rent is expensive, and she doesn't have a roommate. The man comes up with two possible solutions. She could ask Tina to live with her. Or she could get a job to pay the rent. I believe she should try the second idea. If the woman makes enough money this summer, then she can live alone. She won't have to worry about not getting along with a roommate then. In addition, it sounds like she really wants to live there. So she should work hard to make her dream come true.

Question 5 #5

p. 97

A

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

M Student: Hey, Sharon. You don't look happy right now. Is there something wrong?

W Student: There sure is. I locked myself out of my dorm room. I can't believe how stupid I was. I've got to turn in my chemistry paper in half an hour, but it's sitting on my desk. And I can't get in the room.

M: Doesn't the dorm manager have a key that can access every room? What about asking her to unlock your room for you?

W: I thought about doing that. But I'll have to pay a \$100 fine. I don't have that kind of money.

M: Where's your roommate? When is Rosaline coming back? Can't she unlock the door for you?

W: I could call her and ask her to hurry back. But I did the same thing last week. She'll be furious with me if I call her with the same problem again.

M: Oh, yeah. That's a good point. But you need to do something soon.

Sample Note

Problem: can't get into dorm room to get paper she needs to submit in thirty minutes

First Solution: have dorm manager unlock room

Details: - will have to pay \$100 fine
- lacks money

Second Solution: call roommate and ask her to open room

Details: - had to do that last week
- will be angry if has to ask again

B

Sample Outline 1 First Solution

Your Choice: have dorm manager open door

First Reason: fine only \$100

Details: - can get enough money to pay

Second Reason: needs door open now

Details: - can turn in paper on time
- only one choice

Sample Outline 2 Second Solution

Your Choice: have roommate open door

First Reason: can save money

Details: - doesn't have much money

Second Reason: promise never to do again

Details: - roommate won't be too angry

C

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The woman tells the man about her problem. She locked herself out of her dorm room. She has to turn in a paper in thirty minutes, but it's in her room. The man thinks of two solutions. The woman could have the dorm manager open the door. She could also call her roommate and ask her to open the door. I like the first suggestion. First, the fine is only \$100. I'm sure the woman can get enough money to pay it. Second, she needs the door open immediately. That way, she can turn in her paper on time. Asking the dorm manager for help is her only choice.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The woman tells the man about her problem. She locked herself out of her dorm room. She has to turn in a paper in thirty minutes, but it's in her room. The man thinks of two solutions. The woman could have the dorm manager open the door. She could also call her roommate and ask her to open the door. I like the second suggestion. For starters, she can save money by asking her roommate for help. Since she doesn't have much money, this is a better solution. Another thing is that she can promise her roommate never to call her again. Then, the woman's roommate won't be too angry with her.

iBT Practice Test

Listening Script

Listen to a conversation between two students.

W Student: Keith, you're not wearing your glasses. Did you finally decide to get contact lenses?

M Student: No, I didn't. Actually, uh, I left them at my parents' house this morning. And I really need them because I have an archery competition in a couple of hours.

W: You'd better call your parents and ask one of them to bring your glasses here.

M: My father could probably do it. But it takes forty-five minutes to drive here. And he'd have to take time off from work.

W: Ah, I see. That wouldn't make him happy, would it?

M: Not at all. I guess I could take a taxi there and back. That would be the quickest way.

W: Er . . . That would cost a ton of money. Can you afford it?

M: Well, uh, I have the cash. But I was hoping to buy a new mountain bike. If I take a cab, I won't be able to purchase the bike.

Sample Note

Problem → left glasses at parents' house but needs them for archery contest

1 ask parents to bring

- father could do
- 45-minute drive → would have to take time off from work

2 take taxi to home and back

- would cost a lot
- wants to buy mountain bike → if takes taxi, can't buy bike

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The man explains his problem. He left his glasses at home, but he needs them soon to compete in an archery contest. The speakers think of two possible solutions to his problem. He could ask one of his parents to bring his glasses to school. Or he could take a taxi to home and back to get his glasses. The former solution is the better one. He should ask his father to bring his glasses. It will only take forty-five minutes, so he can get his glasses before the competition begins. In addition, having his father bring the glasses will save the man money. That way, he can purchase the mountain bike he wants.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The man explains his problem. He left his glasses at home, but he needs them soon to compete in an archery contest. The speakers think of two possible solutions to his problem. He could ask one of his parents to bring his glasses to school. Or he could take a taxi to home and back to get his glasses. The latter solution is the better one. By taking a taxi, the man can go home, find his glasses, and return to school. Then, he can take part in the archery competition. He also shouldn't bother his father while he is working. The man caused the problem, so it's his responsibility to solve it.

Question 6 #1

p. 100

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

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

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 6 #2

p. 103

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

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

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 6 #3

p. 106

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

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

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 6 #4

p. 109

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

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

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 6 #5

p. 112

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

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

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.

Actual Test

Question 1

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Sample Response

In my opinion, the most negative of the three behaviors is being selfish. My brother and sister are both extremely selfish. For example, neither of them wants to share their toys. If I pick up one of their toys, they suddenly get mad. They grab the toy and start yelling at me. I can't stand that kind of behavior. In addition, my brother and sister never share food. Sometimes my mother makes cookies or other kinds of snacks. They both eat all the snacks as quickly as they can. They leave nothing for my parents or me.

Question 2

p. 118

Sample Response 1 ☒ Agree

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

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 3

p. 119

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

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 4

p. 120

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 *chocolate*, *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

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.

Question 5

p. 121

Listening Script

Now listen to a conversation between two students.

M Student: You've got a concert with the school orchestra coming up soon, right, Olga? How are preparations for it going?

W Student: The orchestra is great. But, um . . . I'm not doing so well in my chemistry class. It's a hard subject for me. And I don't have enough time to study because I have rehearsals every single day.

M: In that case, have you considered quitting the orchestra? You could always join again next year.

W: Doing that has crossed my mind. But I want to be a professional flutist in the future. It would be hard to accomplish my goal if I quit the orchestra. I simply need to perform.

M: So what else can you do?

W: One of my friends suggested hiring a tutor.

M: That's a great idea. Your chemistry grade would definitely improve.

W: Probably. But have you seen the rates tutors charge? I'd have to pay more than thirty dollars an hour. That's too expensive for me.

Sample Response 1 First Solution

The woman has a problem. She's not doing well in chemistry because she's in the school orchestra. She has daily rehearsals, so she can't study enough. The speakers talk about two possible solutions. The first is to quit the orchestra. The second is to hire a tutor. In my opinion, she should try the first solution. First, the woman is at school, so she needs to think about her grades. She needs more time to study, so she should quit the orchestra. Next, the woman can still practice the flute by herself whenever she has time. Then, she won't have to abandon her goal of becoming a professional flutist.

Sample Response 2 Second Solution

The woman has a problem. She's not doing well in chemistry because she's in the school orchestra. She has daily rehearsals, so she can't study enough. The speakers talk about two possible solutions. The first is to quit the orchestra. The second is to hire a tutor. In my opinion, she should try the second solution. By hiring a tutor, the woman will be able to improve her grade. It might cost a lot, but it will be a good investment. Additionally, the woman needs to stay in the orchestra. She wants to become a professional musician. So she must be a member of the orchestra.

Question 6

p. 122

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

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 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.

Memo

Memo

Memo

Memo
