TOEFL iBT® Online Prep Course | About | Listening

Listening > Lesson 14: Completing Charts

Continue

Complete-the-chart questions tests your ability to understand certain characteristics or processes discussed in a lecture or conversation.

There are two types of grids:

- *Process grids* list steps. For example, you might check the "Yes" column if a certain step was discussed in the lecture or the "No" column if it was not discussed. You might also be presented with a chart in which the steps have to be ordered in a correct sequence.
- *Characteristics grids* list qualities about the topic. Decide if these qualities are associated with an idea or concept that was discussed. Check the appropriate columns based on what you heard.

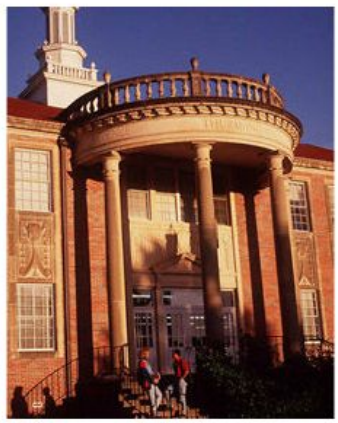
Make sure to take good notes. Whenever the professor talks about a process or idea, take notes on the details.

TOEFL iBT® Online Prep Course | About | Listening

Listening > Lesson 14: Completing Charts

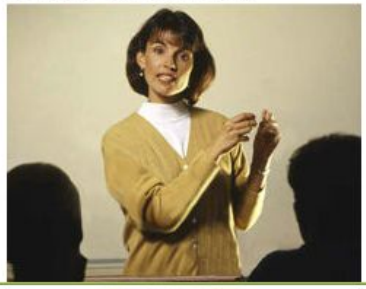
Back Close

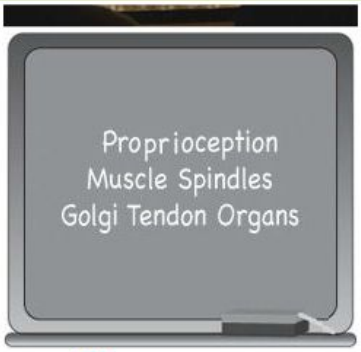
Sample Item
Sample Notes
Sample Question



Sample Item

Listen to a part of a lecture from a psychology class and read the sample notes. Then answer the complete-the-chart question by filling in the chart.





Click to listen to the audio

Sample Notes

Proprioception:

Brain/body relation ~ conversation
Ex: wave hands
3 steps:
1. Br: Issue command
2. Hand: Execute comm
3. Hand: Report to br.

P = sense of own body = "6th sense"
unconscious

Ex: wave hands in dark room →
Can't see hand but aware of where it is

How P works
Several places in body

1. Inner ear organs maintain balance, give brain info about motion + direction

2. Muscles
Spindles: parallel to muscl fibers, sense muscl stretching and contracting
Golgi Tendon Organs: sense muscl force

People who have lost P can't sense body part movemts
Use vision to know where arms, legs are. Need to sleep w lights on

Sample Question

In the lecture, the professor describes several sensory organs and abilities that play a role in proprioception. Indicate whether each organ or ability listed in the chart is involved in proprioception and where it is located. Click in the correct box for each organ or ability.

	Involved in proprioception, located in muscle	Involved in proprioception, located in inner ear	Not involved in proprioception
Golgi tendons	x		
Balance sensing		x	
Night vision			x
Spindles	x		

Answer Choice Breakdown:

The professor explained how proprioception works by discussing characteristics, including role and location, of two types of organs (the Golgi tendons and the muscle spindles) and one ability (balance sensing).

- Golgi tendon: The professor said that these organs play a role in proprioception by providing information to the brain about how much force the muscle is exerting. He also says they are located in the connective tissue that attach the muscle to the bone. Therefore, you should place a check in the column labeled **Involved in proprioception, located in muscle.**
- Balance sensing: The professor explained that the ability to sense balance also plays a role in proprioception, though the information about motion and direction that the brain receives from certain organs is in the inner ear. You should therefore place a check in the column labeled **Involved in proprioception, located in inner ear.**
- Night vision: The professor mentions vision and nighttime in the context of people who, because of accident or disease, *do not have proprioception*, and who have to rely on other abilities instead. You should therefore place a check in the column labeled **Not involved in proprioception.**
- Spindles: According to the professor, spindles, which are located in the muscles, also play a role in proprioception: they send the brain information about a muscle's stretching and contracting. For these organs, you should place a check in the column **Involved in proprioception, located in inner ear.**