

TEST 30

1. Why does the student go to see the professor?
 - A. For suggestions on how to write interview questions
 - B. For assistance in finding a person to interview
 - C. To ask for advice on starting a business
 - D. To schedule an interview with him
2. Why does the student mention her high school newspaper?
 - A. To inform the professor that she plans to print the interview there
 - B. To explain why the assignment is difficult for her
 - C. To show that she enjoys writing for school newspapers
 - D. To indicate that she has experience with conducting interviews
3. How does the professor help the student?
 - A. He gives her a list of local business owners.
 - B. He allows her to interview business owners in her hometown.
 - C. He suggests that she read the business section of the newspaper.
 - D. He gives her more time to complete the assignment.
4. What does the professor want the students to learn from the assignment?
 - A. That starting a business is risky
 - B. Why writing articles on local businesses is important
 - C. How to develop a detailed business plan
 - D. What personality traits are typical of business owners
5. Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question. What does the student imply?
 - A. She is surprised by the professor's reaction.
 - B. The professor has not quite identified her concern.
 - C. The professor has guessed correctly what her problem is.
 - D. She does not want to finish the assignment.

6. What does the professor mainly discuss?
- A. Various errors in early calendars
 - B. Why people came to believe that Earth moves around the Sun
 - C. Examples of various types of calendars used in different cultures
 - D. The belief that the position of planets and stars can predict future events
7. The professor discusses various theories on how Stonehenge was used. What can be inferred about the professor's opinion?
- A. She is sure Stonehenge was used as a calendar.
 - B. She believes the main use for Stonehenge was probably as a temple or a tomb.
 - C. She thinks that the stones were mainly used as a record of historical events.
 - D. She admits that the purpose for which Stonehenge was constructed may never be known.
8. According to the professor, how was the Mayan calendar mainly used?
- A. To keep track of long historical cycles
 - B. To keep track of the lunar months
 - C. To predict the outcome of royal decisions
 - D. To allow priests to compare the orbits of Earth and Venus
9. According to the professor, what was the basis of the ancient Chinese astrological cycle?
- A. The cycle of night and day
 - B. The orbit of the Moon
 - C. The cycle of the seasons
 - D. The orbit of the planet Jupiter
10. How did the Romans succeed in making their calendar more precise?
- A. By changing the number of weeks in a year
 - B. By adding an extra day every four years
 - C. By carefully observing the motion of the planet Jupiter
 - D. By adopting elements of the Chinese calendar
11. How does the professor organize the lecture?
- A. By mentioning the problem of creating a calendar, then describing various attempts to deal with it
 - B. By speaking of the modern calendar first, then comparing it with earlier ones
 - C. By discussing how a prehistoric calendar was adapted by several different cultures
 - D. By emphasizing the advantages and disadvantages of using various time cycles

12. What is the lecture mainly about?
- A. How dolphins produce the sounds they make
 - B. How dolphins teach their young to identify signature whistles
 - C. The professor's experience with dolphins on a research boat
 - D. Various ways dolphins communicate with one another
13. According to a theory the professor mentions, why do dolphins travel side by side?
- A. To view each other's bubble streams
 - B. To hear each other's signature whistles
 - C. To avoid interfering with other dolphins' sonar clicks
 - D. To keep mothers close to their young
14. What does the professor imply about bubble streams?
- A. They help protect dolphins from predators.
 - B. Their function is similar to that of signature whistles.
 - C. They do not appear to serve a communicative function.
 - D. Dolphins use them to sense the movement of the water.
15. Why does the professor mention the time she spent on a boat doing research?
- A. To encourage students to do fieldwork
 - B. To inform students about a paper she wrote
 - C. To show how scientists collect data on marine life
 - D. To illustrate that dolphins are difficult to locate
16. Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.
- What does this example illustrate?
- A. The differences between land and marine mammals
 - B. The importance of burst pulses as a way dolphins communicate
 - C. One reason dolphins travel in large groups
 - D. One way dolphins use signature whistles

Questions 1-5

Listen to a conversation between a student and a professor.

P: Sandy, how's class been going for you this semester?

Female Student: [genuine enthusiasm] Oh, it's great. I really like your business psychology class, but I have one major concern about the last assignment: you know- the one where we have to interview a local business owner, uh, I mean entrepreneur?

P: Are you having trouble coming up with interview questions?

F.S: Well, that's just it. I mean I worked on my high school newspaper for years, so I actually have great questions to ask. The thing is... I'm new to the area, and I don't know people off campus... So I was wondering if... well, could you possibly give me the name of someone I could interview...?

P: You don't know anyone who owns a business?

F.S: Well, yeah, back home... my next-door neighbors-they own a shoe store, and they're really successful- but they're not local.

P: Well, it wouldn't be fair to the other students if I gave you the name of a contact-but I could help you figure out a way to find someone on your own. Let's see... Do you read the local newspaper?

F.S: Sure, whenever I have the time.

P: Well, the business section in the paper often has stories about local business people who've been successful. If you find an article, you could call the person who is profiled.

F.S: You mean, just call them up... out of the blue... and ask them if they'll talk to me?

P: Sure, why not?

F.S: Well, aren't people like that awfully busy? Too busy to talk to a random college student.

P: Many people enjoy telling the story of how they got started. Remember, this is a business psychology class, and for this assignment, I want you to get some real insight about business owners, their personality, what drives them to become an entrepreneur.

F.S: Like, how they think?

P: And what motivates them. Why did they start their business? I'm sure they'd talk to you, especially if you tell them you might start a business someday.

F.S: I'm not sure I'd have the guts to do that. Opening a business seems so risky, so scary.

P: Well, you can ask them if they felt that way too. Now you just need to find someone to interview to see if your instincts are correct.

Questions 6-11

Listen to part of a lecture in an anthropology class.

P: OK, I, I want to begin today by talking about calendars.[jokingly] I know, some of you are thinking it's not all that fascinating, right? But listen, the next time you look at a calendar, I want you to keep something in mind. There are at least three natural ways of measuring the... the passage of time- by day, by month, and by year. And these are all pretty easy to see, tight? I mean a day is based on one rotation of Earth. A month is how long the Moon takes to move around the Earth. And a year is the time it takes for Earth to move around the Sun, right? So they're all based on natural events. But the natural rocks of Earth, the Moon, and the Sun run on different times, and you can't divide any one of these periods by another one without having some messy fraction left over. I mean one lunar month-that's the time it takes for the Moon to go around Earth- one month is about 29 and a half days... not really a nice round number. And one year is a little more than 365 days. So these are obviously numbers that don't divide into each other very neatly. And this makes it pretty difficult to create some sort of tiny calendar that really works.

Not that different cultures haven't tried. Have any of you ever been to Stone-henge?[pause] No... you know, that amazing circle of giant stones in England? Well, if you ever go and find yourself wondering why this culture way back in prehistoric England would go to so much work to construct this monumental ring of enormous stones,... well, keep in mind that a lot of us think it was designed at least partially as a calendar- to mark when the seasons of the year begin, according to the exact day when the Sun comes up from a particular direction. I have colleagues who insist it's a temple, maybe, or a tomb... but they can't deny that it was also used as a calendar... probably to help figure out, for example, when farmers should begin their planting each year.

The Mayans in Central America, also invented a calendar, but for a different purpose. The Mayans, especially they royalty and priest, wanted to look at long cycles of history- so the calendar they used had to be able to count far into the future as well as far into the past. And not only were the Mayans keeping track of the natural time-keepers we mentioned before- Earth, the Moon, and the Sun- but another natural timekeeper: the planet Venus.

Venus rises in the sky as the morning star every 584 days, and the Venus cycle was incorporated in the Mayan calendar. So the Mayans kept track of long periods of time, and they did it so accurately, in fact, that their calendar is considered about as complicated and sophisticated as any in the world.

Now, the ancient Chinese believed very strongly in astrology- the idea that you can predict future events based on the positions of the stars and planets like, say, Jupiter. Incidentally, the whole

Chinese system of astrology was based on the fact that the planet Jupiter goes around the Sun once every 12 years, so one orbit of Jupiter lasts 12 of our Earth years. Apparently, that's why the Chinese calendar has a cycle of 12 years. You know, like, "The Year of the Dragon," "The Year of the Tiger," and so on... all parts of a 12-year astrological cycle that we get from the orbit of Jupiter.

Calendars based on the orbits of other planets, though, are a lot less common than those based on the cycle of the Moon-the lunar month. I could mention any number of important cultures around the world that have depended on lunar calendars, but there really isn't time.

So let's go right to the calendar that's now used throughout most of the world- a solar calendar-based on the number of days in a year. This calendar's mainly derived from the one the ancient Romans devised a couple thousand years ago. I mean the Romans- with more than a little help from the Greeks-realized that a year actually lasts about 365 and one-quarter days. And so they decided to round off most years to 365 days but make every fourth year into a leap year. I mean, somehow, you have to account for that extra one-fourth of a day each year, so every four years, they made the calendar one day longer. By adding the leap year, the Romans were able to make a calendar that worked so well- that, with a few minor adjustments, this calendar is still widely used today.

Questions 12-16

Listen to part of a lecture in a biology class.

P: We've been discussing animal communication. Um, today we're going to talk about dolphins. Now, dolphins make a wide range of communicative sounds and also display something called vocal learning, which is the ability of an animal to modify its vocalizations based on its experience with other animals.

Ah, there are many types of dolphin vocalizations. We, we still don't know their precise meanings- but we do know that dolphins use vocalizations as a way of communicating with one another. And we've categorized their vocalizations into three types: whistles, clicks, and burst pulses.

The dolphin whistles are very high-frequency sounds, ah, partially above the range of human hearing. What's fascinating is, each dolphin has a signature whistle which is unique to each individual dolphin. It allows them to call to and identify each other.[seeing hand raised] Jennifer?

Female student: Kind of like learning someone's name? So... do dolphin parents choose names for their children?

P: Well, again that's something we don't know, but we do know that no two signature whistles sound identical. And, members of the same family, their signature whistles have similar elements. Dolphins use them as contact calls- ah, they they call to each other while travelling and foraging. It helps keep the group together, and helps mothers and children find each other. Think of it like... ah, if you were travelling in the forest with one other person who was just out of sight, you'd call out, "Are you there?" and the other person would respond. But if there were several people in the forest, you would have to call that person's name to call to them.

In, in addition to whistles, dolphins produce clicks, which are actually sonar or sound waves. They use the clicks to communicate, but, more importantly, to navigate and hunt. How? Well, the sonar clicks bounce off objects, and then the dolphins convert the incoming signals into a three-dimensional picture... a, a mental map... of what's around them. The clicks are extremely sensitive and accurate. The sonar clicks are also very strong. And there's this theory that one reason dolphins swim side by side is to avoid interference from each other's sonar clicks. Interference would be confusing... it would prevent them from getting an accurate picture of their surroundings. Ah, and what's interesting is, dolphins will turn off their sonar when another dolphin passes in front.

Ah, the third category of dolphin vocalizations is burst pulses. These are all this other sounds the dolphin makes- squawks, squeals, barks, groans, and so on. Burst pulses are used to display aggression, show dominance, and attract a mate. But whistles, clicks, and burst pulses aren't the only ways dolphins communicate. Um, does anyone remember any other ways?

Male Student: In the book, it said that they also slap their tails against the water. Oh, and... the air that comes out when they breathe or whistle... the... ah... the bubble streams? They can control how the air bubbles come out. I thought that was really interesting.

P: Yes... the bubble streams are very interesting. Dolphins can identify and locate each other by their bubble streams, and they can imitate the bubble stream patterns of other dolphins... sort of like saying hello. So as you can see, dolphins use many different sounds and behaviors to convey messages to each other.

I'd like to tell you about when I was a graduate student... and... I spent one summer on a boat in the Atlantic Ocean studying marine life. One morning there were about 25 dolphins swimming with the boat. We could hear their clicks and whistles as they called to each other. Now, we were there as impartial scientists, to do research, but... how could we not notice the beauty as the bubble streams made patterns in the water and the dolphins appeared to dance and play? It's wonderful when you do fieldwork and actually experience something you've been studying in a classroom. So if you ever have the opportunity... go for it.

Answers

1. B
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. B
11. A
12. D
13. C
14. B
15. A
16. D