



LISTENING QUIZ 2- UNIT 3: FEARS, HARDSHIPS, AND HEROISM

Listen and choose the best option.

I. Listen to a talk in a history class.

1. According to the talk, how did the Green Revolution affect global trade?

- a. It enabled some nations to shift from importing to exporting food crops.
- b. It reduced the overall amount of grain available for international markets.
- c. It created trade conflicts between developing and industrialized countries over fertilizer use.
- d. It encouraged governments to ban the export of genetically modified seeds.

2. Why does the speaker mention India and Mexico?

- a. To highlight places where fertilizers and pesticides most impacted the population's health
- b. To compare regions that depended on imports for survival
- c. To illustrate countries where innovation increased food production
- d. To show where farming diversity has been replaced with innovative technology

3. According to the talk, what was one major drawback of the Green Revolution?

- a. It failed to improve overall grain yields in developing regions.
- b. It widened economic gaps between large commercial farms and smaller producers.
- c. It encouraged countries to abandon traditional irrigation and crop systems.
- d. It caused environmental damage through heavy use of fertilizers and pesticides.

4. What does the speaker imply about the long-term results of the Green Revolution?

- a. It solved food shortages but created new environmental challenges.
- b. It ended economic inequality among farmers in poorer nations.
- c. It prevented the use of modern irrigation systems that are better for the environment.
- d. It had no significant effect on global trade until the latter half of the 20th century.

II. Listen to a talk in a psychology class.

5. What is the main topic of the talk?

- a. The role of attention and focus in modern productivity methods
- b. A psychological phenomenon related to unfinished tasks
- c. How memory retention varies between short-term and long-term recall
- d. Early twentieth-century experiments that shaped the field of cognitive science

6. According to the speaker, what did Zeigarnik observe about waiters in a cafe?

- a. They performed better when they tracked multiple tables simultaneously.
- b. They remembered unpaid orders better than completed ones.
- c. They relied on repetition rather than reasoning to recall customer requests.
- d. They retained details longer when the café was quiet and less crowded.

7. What can be inferred about unfinished tasks according to the speaker?

- a. They are more memorable because people consciously choose to revisit them.
- b. They often strengthen unrelated cognitive skills.
- c. They tend to occupy the mind until they are completed.
- d. They typically cause the brain to block other incoming information.

8. What will the speaker most likely discuss next?

- a. Modern tools and techniques designed to help people stay focused
- b. The origins of psychological research in early twentieth-century Europe
- c. The relationship between memory and physical health in older adults
- d. The use of experimental methods in unrelated areas of psychology

III. Listen to a talk in an anthropology class.

9. What is the main topic of the talk?

- a. The effects of digital technology on modern societies
- b. The invention of mechanical clocks in Europe and its impact on culture
- c. How religion shaped early calendars and cultures
- d. The evolution of time measurement and its cultural significance

10. What can be inferred about the social function of timekeeping systems?

- a. They have little influence on human behavior
- b. They are developed mainly for religious control
- c. They reveal the cultural values and priorities of a society
- d. They remain unchanged despite technological progress

12. Why does the speaker mention the ringing of bells in medieval towns?

- a. To compare medieval time structure to the modern digital age
- b. To show how they organized people's daily lives
- c. To describe an early form of communication between towns
- d. To explain why clock towers became symbols of wealth

13. According to the speaker, what change did mechanical clocks bring to society?

- a. They reduced the need for written records of time.
- b. They replaced religious calendars and ceremonies.
- c. They ended the use of natural rhythms for agricultural production.
- d. They helped organize daily routines and emphasized punctuality.

IV. Listen to a talk in a physics class.

14. What is the main topic of the talk?

- a. How animals survive cold temperatures through hibernation
- b. How water can remain liquid below its normal freezing point
- c. Why most liquids freeze at the same temperature
- d. How understanding the way ice forms leads to scientific breakthroughs

15. What does the speaker say about the wood frog?

- a. It survives winter by preventing ice from forming in vital organs.
- b. It keeps its body temperature above freezing by generating heat.
- c. It moves underground to escape extreme cold.
- d. It breathes through its skin while frozen.

16. What can be inferred about scientists' interest in studying supercooling?

- a. They believe that supercooling has limited practical applications.
- b. They are primarily focused on protecting animals from extreme cold.
- c. They are trying to develop new methods to heat frozen environments.
- d. They hope to apply natural freezing strategies to medical storage.

18. Why does the speaker describe the wood frog in detail?

- a. To show how certain species avoid water loss
- b. To compare animal hibernation with freezing
- c. To illustrate how supercooling functions in a living organism
- d. To explain why frogs are found in colder climates

V. Listen to a talk in an environmental science class.

19. What is the main topic of the talk?

- a. How weather patterns change in different parts of the world due to evaporation
- b. How evaporation functions and impacts society
- c. How evaporation helped humans adapt to extreme heat
- d. How scientists developed electric refrigeration systems based on evaporation

20. What does the speaker say about desert plants?

- a. They rely on wind to distribute moisture through their leaves and roots.
- b. They store large amounts of water to maintain growth during the day.
- c. They release moisture only at night to conserve water and regulate temperature.
- d. They open their pores during the day to collect sunlight more efficiently.

21. What can be inferred about evaporation's importance in engineering?

- a. It has replaced electricity in most modern appliances because of its cooling properties.
- b. It is primarily used to generate heat for large industrial machines.
- c. It provides a natural model for designing efficient cooling technologies.
- d. It is useful in humid environments with high water content.

23. Why does the speaker compare sweating to evaporation in the atmosphere?

- a. To explain why weather changes can affect body temperature
- b. To contrast the ways natural and human processes release energy
- c. To argue that evaporation works differently in living organisms
- d. To show that the same physical principle operates at both small and global scales