

**Developing Potential for Success School**  
Building Wisdom with Virtues

Level 5 Final Test  
Listening Test  
Duration: 40 minutes

Student's Full Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: F/M

Room: Generosity

Date: 02/12/21

Study Time: 5:30 - 6:30pm

Total Scores: \_\_\_\_\_ /53

Teacher's Name: Chamroeun Sreynoch

**Part I**

**A: Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each answer. (10pts)**

<b>PLAN FOR SHARING ACCOMODATION</b>	
<i>Example:</i>	<i>Answer:</i>
The discussion topic	<u>lease</u> for next year
The total rent:	Peter £110 & Jim £ (1) <input type="text"/>
Car parking:	in the (2) <input type="text"/>
A place to buy things:	(3) <input type="text"/> , because Jim works there
The fees they should share:	(4) <input type="text"/> fees
The appliances needed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The landlord will provide the microwave</li><li>- The (5) <input type="text"/> is needed in the kitchen</li><li>- Peter will bring some dining room and living room furniture</li><li>- Jim will buy a (6) <input type="text"/> at the store</li></ul>
Location of the telephone:	in the (7) <input type="text"/>
Move-in date:	(8) <input type="text"/>

Watching the game together:	(9) <input type="text"/>
What Jim needs to do before the move-in:	take (10) <input type="text"/> in the morning

**B: Listen TWICE and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (8pts)**

1. Sasha is currently unemployed.
2. Jim understands now why Sasha had problems in her previous apartment.
3. The problem with the television is that Sasha has sometimes forgotten to turn the TV off.
4. Sasha didn't know that Jim used the lights in the apartment as an anti-crime measure.
5. Sasha never realized the different cleaner was causing a problem in the shower.
6. Jim doesn't want Sasha using the other cleaner anymore.
7. Someone who lives close to Jim and Sasha has complained about the type of music she listens to.
8. Sasha will be working in the kitchen tonight.

*Write your answer here.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**C: Listen and complete the missing word(s). Listen TWICE and correct them. (10pts)**

So, we think we know how to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ people, right? Offer them a reward.

Do this and you'll get this. Do this faster, earn more money. Do this better than everyone else, here's a promotion. We offer incentives when we want people to do things. We do it at work, at school, even at home with our kids. Tidy your room and you can watch TV.

But when social psychologists test whether incentives work, they get surprising results. Sam Glucksberg, from Princeton University, (2) \_\_\_\_\_, set people a problem to solve and told them he was going to time them to see how long they took. Then he put them in two groups. He offered one group a rewards for finishing fast.

Five (3) \_\_\_\_\_ for anyone finishing in the top 25 per cent and 20 \*for the person who finished the fastest of all. To the other group he offered no incentive, but he told them he was going to use their times to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ an average time.

The first group, the ones with the rewards, solved the problem faster, you'd think, right? Well, no, they actually took three and a half minutes longer than the group who just thought they were being timed. Incentive didn't work. In fact, it made them slower.

This (5) \_\_\_\_\_ has been repeated, with the same results, many times. But in business we still offer bonuses, promotions and rewards to staff.

That's fine if we want them to do something simple, like chop wood. We'll pay you more if you chop the wood faster. An incentive works then. But if we want someone to do something complex, something (6) \_\_\_\_\_, something where they have to think, rewards don't work. They might even have the opposite result, and make people

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ worse. Another study, by Dan Ariely, showed that the bigger the reward, the worse the subjects performed on a complex task. The reward made them focus so hard on the result that they couldn't think creatively any more.

And this all matters because more and more simple jobs will become automated. We'll be left with creative, problem-solving jobs that computers will never do. And we need to find a way to \* people to do those jobs when we've proved the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ incentives don't work.

So what does work? Giving your workers freedom; freedom to work on the things they want to work on, freedom to choose when, where and how they work. Want to work from home three days a week, get up late and work into the night instead? Fine. Just do the job well. And

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ shows people who choose the way they work get results.

Companies that give employees time during the week to work on things that interest them and are not part of their regular job achieve (10) \_\_\_\_\_ things. Some of the big tech companies are good examples of this, with ping-pong tables and areas to relax in ...

## Part II

A: Listening PET Part 1

C: Listening PET Part 3

B: Listening PET Part 2

D: Listening PET Part 4