

Name:.....

### ONLINE READING AND LISTENING TEST

**I. You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will listen to the recording ONCE.**

**Question 1.** You hear a message on a telephone answering machine. Why is the speaker calling?

- A. to confirm some arrangements
- B. to issue an invitation
- C. to persuade someone to do something

**Question 2.** You hear a man talking about a water-sports centre. The man says the centre should

- A. pay more attention to safety.
- B. offer activities for small children.
- C. provide all the equipment needed.

**Question 3.** You hear a professional tennis player talking about her career. What annoys her most about interviewers?

- A. their belief that she leads a glamorous life
- B. their assumption that she's motivated by money
- C. their tendency to disturb her while she's travelling

**Question 4.** You hear a poet talking about his work. What is he doing?

- A. giving his reasons for starting to visit schools
- B. justifying the childlike nature of some of his recent poems
- C. explaining that his poems appeal to people of different ages

II. Listen to a conversation between two friends, Margaret and Larry, talking about a newspaper article on space tourism. For questions 5 - 9, decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F). You will hear the recording TWICE.

5. Margaret says that there have already been problems with the trip. \_\_\_\_\_

6. The article describes the type of training needed for the trip. \_\_\_\_\_

7. The trip will take about one day. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Larry realises that he saw an aeroplane not a UFO. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Larry says that he would rather buy a house than pay for the trip. \_\_\_\_\_

## II. READING

### A. Read the passage and choose the best answer to fill in the gaps

Years ago, in their private family role, women quite often dominate the male members of the household. Women were quite (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to their families. However, the public role of women has changed dramatically since the beginning of World War II. During the war, men were away from home to the battle. As a result, women were in complete control of the home. They found themselves doing double and sometimes triple (2) \_\_\_\_\_. They began to take over the work of their absent husbands and to work outside. They accounted for 73% of the industrial labor force. Women were forced by economic realities to work in the factories. The women who worked there were paid low wages, lived in crowded and small dormitories. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, they found themselves a place as active members of society. Women, although they were ruthlessly exploited, became the key to the country's success. The feminist movement seems to have been an important part in the demands (4) \_\_\_\_\_ women Equal Rights. The

movement tends to have a way of changing men and women and their roles in society. It often redefines the role of women in society. Inventions, too, bring progress in society as (5) \_\_\_\_\_ as to the individual's life. In the late nineteenth century the invention of the typewriter gave women a new skill and a job outside the home. The Suffragettes in the turn of the century has become a symbol for most women to be engaged in equality.

**B. Read the passage below and decide if the statements ( 1-10)are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)**

The meanings of the terms science and technology have changed significantly from one generation to another. More similarities than differences, however, can be found between the terms.

Both science and technology imply a thinking process, both are concerned with causal relationships in the material world, and both employ an experimental methodology that results in empirical demonstrations that can be verified by repetition. Science, at least in theory, is less concerned with the practicality of its

results and more concerned with the development of general laws, but in practice science and technology are inextricably involved with each other. The varying interplay of the two can be observed in the historical development of such practitioners as chemists, engineers, physicists, astronomers, carpenters, potters, and many other specialists. Differing educational requirements, social status, vocabulary, methodology, and types of rewards, as well as institutional objectives and professional goals, contribute to such distinctions as can be made between the activities of scientists and technologists; but throughout history the practitioners of "pure" science have made many practical as well as theoretical contributions.

1/ The meanings of the terms science and technology have stayed the same. \_\_\_\_\_

2/ We can find more similarities than differences between the terms. \_\_\_\_\_

3/ Only science implies a thinking process. \_\_\_\_\_

4/ Technology employs a more experimental methodology than that of science. \_\_\_\_\_

5/ Science, at least in theory, is more concerned with the development of general laws and less concerned with the practicality of its results. \_\_\_\_\_

6/ The changeable relationship of the two can be seen in the historical development of such practitioners as chemists, engineers, physicists, astronomers, carpenters, potters, and many other specialists. \_\_\_\_\_

7/ There are distinctions between the activities of scientists and technologists. \_\_\_\_\_

8/ Institutional objectives and professional goals do not contribute to such distinctions. \_\_\_\_\_

9/ Throughout history the practitioners of “pure” science have made a lot of practical as well as theoretical contributions. \_\_\_\_\_

10/ The reading above is about science and technology. \_\_\_\_\_