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

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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

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