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ANSWERS AND AUDIO SCRIPTS FOR ACTIVITIES, QUIZZES, AND MODEL TESTS

ANSWERS AND AUDIO SCRIPTS FOR PRACTICE ACTIVITIES IN CHAPTER 3

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 1

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|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Settlement Patterns | classification <i>or</i> comparison and contrast |
| 2. The Functions of Art | classification |
| 3. Language Development | sequence |
| 4. How Important Is Relativity? | persuasion <i>or</i> evaluation |
| 5. Causes of Schizophrenia | cause and effect |
| 6. Evaluating Kohlberg's Theory | persuasion <i>or</i> evaluation |
| 7. Types of Financial Services | classification |
| 8. A History of Plate Tectonics | sequence |
| 9. Estimating Population | cause and effect <i>or</i> problem and solution |
| 10. Black Holes | definition <i>or</i> description |

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 2



Activity 2, CD 2, Track 4. Listen to part of a lecture in an astronomy class.

1. Listen to part of a lecture in a business class.
2. Listen to part of a lecture in a music appreciation class.
3. Listen to part of a lecture in a biology class.
4. Listen to part of a lecture in an anthropology class.
5. Listen to part of a lecture in an engineering class.
6. Listen to part of a lecture in a linguistics class.
7. Listen to part of a lecture in an art history class.
8. Listen to part of a lecture in a psychology class.

9. Listen to part of a lecture in a geology class.
10. Listen to part of a lecture in a history class.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 3



Activity 3, CD 2, Track 5

1. I have several slides of *mosaic art*, mostly from the fifth century.
2. Right. So last time we were discussing uh, multinational companies. Today we're going to look at *global companies*.
3. Well, today's lecture is about *light years*.
4. So, if you read the chapter in your textbook, the one about *insurance*, then you have some background for today's lecture.
5. Although Malthus's theory of population is still important, I'm going to share a different approach with you today called *demographic transition*.
6. Okay then, let's begin our discussion of *marshland habitats*.
7. Sorry about the mixup with our classroom on the schedule. I'm glad you found us. So this will be the room we'll be using for the rest of the semester. Okay, then, let's get on with our discussion of *igneous rocks*.
8. From your syllabus, you know that today we're talking about *adobe construction*, specifically, how it can be adapted to modern architecture.
9. Let's ask ourselves this simple question: how does an *antibiotic* make you well?
10. All right. We've been talking about *reptiles*. Now let's turn our attention to *amphibians*.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 4

There are three arguments in support of protecting endangered species.

Aesthetic justification Various forms of nature influence the life experience of human beings in a positive way.	uniquely beautiful appreciated universally in art and literature important to the religious community
Ecological self-interest assumes that a balance of nature benefits all species.	perform essential functions ex. unique carrier of a cure for a human disease to protect ourselves, we must protect other species
Moral justification asserts that the creatures themselves have rights.	United Nations World Charter for Nature— all species have the right to exist human beings have the responsibility to preserve all species

The professor does not directly promote any argument, but advocacy for the protection of endangered species is implied in the lecture.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 5

1. According to Mead, the self has two sides: the "I" and the "me."

The "I" represents the individuality of a person.

For instance, a spontaneous reaction might reveal the "I."

This part of the self is less predictable because it is unique.

The "me" represents the expectations and attitudes of others.

This part of the self is formed through socialization by others.

It is predictable because social conformity is expected.

2. The mystery of pulsars was resolved in the 1960s.

We know that pulsars are neutron stars, like lighthouses left by supernova explosions.

Like a lighthouse, the neutron star revolves. We see pulses of light each time the beam sweeps past the Earth.

We also know that pulsars are not perfectly timed because each revolution of a pulsar takes a little longer.

The pulsar in the Crab Nebula, for example, currently spins about thirty times per second. It will probably spin about half as fast two thousand years from now.

3. Britain transported convicts to Australia in an effort to solve the problems of overcrowding in prisons.

In 1787, the first fleet left for Botany Bay in New South Wales.

There were 11 ships with 750 prisoners aboard. Four companies of marines sailed with them as guards.

They took enough supplies for two years.

Shortly after arriving in 1788, the colony was moved to Sydney Cove.

In Sydney, the water supply and soil were better. Although Sydney was the new site, for many years it was called Botany Bay.

4. Frederick Carl Frieseke was an American impressionist.

Born in Michigan, he went to Paris in 1897.

He studied with Whistler in the late 1800s. From Whistler, he learned the academic style of the salons.

In 1905, Frieseke moved to Giverny where he lived until 1920.

At Giverny, Frieseke was influenced by Monet. Monet was experimenting with the effects of sunlight.

The style of Monet and his school is known as impressionism.

By 1920, Frieseke had left Giverny for Normandy.

In Normandy, he began to paint indoor settings. In his later work, he began to use a darker palette.

5. Two types of weathering will break down rock masses into smaller particles.

Interaction between surface or ground water and chemicals causes chemical weathering.

With increased precipitation or temperature, chemicals tend to break down faster.

The weathering of feldspar in granite can be caused by a reaction to acids in rain.

A common example is the wearing away of granite facades on buildings.

Mechanical weathering occurs when force and pressure grind rocks down.

Pressure from freezing and thawing causes rocks to expand and contract.

When a rock is broken in two by physical forces, it is more vulnerable to weathering.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 6

1. There are two types of mixtures—heterogeneous and homogeneous. *Classification*
2. As a result, the litmus paper turns blue when the solution is a base. *Cause and Effect*
3. In contrast, a counterculture exhibits behavior that is contrary to the dominant culture. *Contrast*
4. The first stage of sleep produces alpha waves. *Sequence*
5. The main properties of soil include color, texture, and structure. *Description and Example*
6. Community service should be a requirement for graduation from the College of Education. *Persuasion and Evaluation*
7. For example, the Navajo create sacred images in colored sand in order to restore the spiritual and physical health of the sick. *Description and Example*
8. The maximum amount of water that air can hold at a given temperature and pressure is known as saturation. *Definition*
9. Whereas an objective is specific and measurable, a goal is broader and is usually not time specific. *Comparison and Contrast*
10. Dutch explorers in the early seventeenth century called the west coast of Australia "New Holland," a name that was used to describe the continent until the beginning of the nineteenth century. *Sequence*

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 7



Activity 7, CD 2, Track 6. Listen to the beginning of a lecture in a linguistics class.

Good morning. Well, we have a lot to do today, so let's get going. If you're caught up with your . . . your reading assignments, you've already read the article on the three types of language, but before we go on with the discussion, I, uh, want to take a few minutes to compare them. Okay, standard language first. That's language that's comprehended, used, and considered, uh, acceptable by most speakers, I mean, native speakers. So definitions of words and phrases in standard language . . . they're found in the dictionary. They can be used in both formal and informal, uh, situations . . . settings. And this is important—standard language is appropriate in both speech and writing. I'd say that all of these characteristics combine to make standard language, well, let's just say that it's the permanent core of a language.

That brings us to colloquial language, which is . . . is . . . uh, included in dictionaries but, uh, colloquial language is marked, and usually it's a colloquial idiom. So these patterns of colloquial language are understood and used and accepted in informal exchanges and in, well people use them in informal situations, but they're not really considered appropriate in formal settings. Did I say that colloquial lan-

guage is more prevalent in speech than in writing? That's important and the key point in the article was that colloquial language becomes so much a part of the culture that at some point, it often . . . uh . . . evolves . . . into standard language. So you can compare an earlier dictionary with a recent dictionary and that will . . . you can see how some phrases that are marked as colloquial language lose that designation in later editions of the same dictionary.

Okay, so you can see that colloquial idioms last a long time, either uh . . . um remaining popular in colloquial speech or, as I said, it can evolve into standard language and become a permanent part of the language. But that's very different from slang expressions because . . . and this is the key point . . . slang is usually a temporary phenomenon. It's used by some speakers or groups in informal situations and they're much more common in speech than they are in writing. Sometimes they're included in a dictionary but, uh, they're always clearly marked as slang, and when you check later editions of the dictionary, quite often, the . . . the slang expression is no longer included because it's out of style.

Now, let's consider the three types of language together and uh . . . I want you to think of them on a continuum from most to least formal. So, if we do that, colloquial language would have to go between standard and slang. So the slang is often relegated to a temporary fad, and standard language contains the stable elements of the language and colloquial language has the potential to become a permanent part of a language, but . . . it might not.

I think it's interesting that most native speakers will use all three types of language and they'll use them all appropriately without thinking about it. In fact, only a few speakers will be able to analyze their speech and writing using the labels that the author identified in the article.

That said, let's get out the article for today's discussion and . . .

Notes

Definition + comparison = three types of language

Standard usage *Permanent core	definitions of words + phrases found in dictionary *used formal + informal situations appropriate speech + writing
Colloquial language *Often evolves into standard	included in dictionary marked as colloquial idioms understood + used in informal situations, not formal more common in speech
Slang expressions *Temporary phenomenon	sometimes in dictionary marked as slang used by some speakers in informal situations more common in speech

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 8



Activity 8, CD 2, Track 7. Listen to the beginning of a lecture in a sociology class as you read the transcript. The professor is discussing status and roles.

Status refers to, uh, a position in society or . . . or in a group. But there are really two types of status—*ascribed status* and *achieved status*. Okay, in *ascribed status*, the status is automatic so you don't have a choice. In other words, it's an involuntary status. And some examples that come to mind are status because of race or sex. Not much you can do about that. On the other hand, *achieved status* requires some effort, and there's a choice involved. For instance, a marriage partner, or the type of education, or, for that matter, uh, the length of time in school. Well, these are choices, uh, achievements, and so they fall under the category of *achieved status*. So, that brings us to the status set. A status set is the combination of all statuses that an individual has. Me, for example. I'm a professor, but I'm also a husband and a father, and, uh, uh, a son, since my mother is still living.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 9

Activity 9, CD 2, Track 8. Listen to some sentences from college lectures. Take notes as quickly as you can.

1. The Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gave women the right to vote, beginning with the elections of 1920.
19 → women vote/1920
2. In a suspension bridge, there are two towers with one or more flexible cables firmly attached at each end.
suspension = 2 towers w/flex cables @ ends
3. A perennial is any plant that continues to grow for more than two years, as for example, trees and shrubs.
perennial = plant 2+ yrs ex. trees, shrubs
4. Famous for innovations in punctuation, typography, and language, Edward Estlin Cummings, known to us as e.e. cummings, published his collected poems in 1954.
ee. cummings → innovations punctuation, typo, language 1954 poems
5. Absolute zero, the temperature at which all substances have zero thermal energy, and thus the lowest possible temperatures, is unattainable in practice.
absolute zero = temp. all substances 0 thermal energy → lowest temps
6. Because Columbus, Ohio, is considered a typical metropolitan area, it is often used for market research to test new products.
Columbus, O = typical metro → market research new products
7. The cacao bean was cultivated by the Aztecs not only to drink but also as currency in their society.
cacao bean ← Aztecs = currency
8. The blue whale is the largest known animal, reaching a length of more than one hundred feet, which is five times its size at birth.
blue whale = largest animal 100' = 5× birth size
9. Ontario is the heartland of Canada, both geographically, and, I would say, historically as well.
Ontario = heartland Canada geograph + hist
10. Nuclear particles called hadrons, which include the proton and neutron, are made from quarks—very odd particles that have a slight electrical charge but that cannot exist alone in nature.
nuclear particles = hadrons = proton + neutron ← quarks = particles slight electric charge ∅ nature

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 10

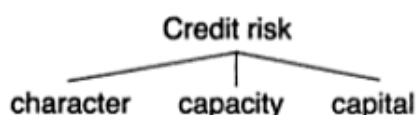
Activity 10, CD 2, Track 9. Listen to some sentences from college lectures. Take notes by drawing diagrams.

Notes

1. A *filament* is the stalk of a stamen.

filament = stalk /stamen

2. There are three factors that determine whether a credit applicant is a good risk—character, capacity, and capital.



8. During periods of stress or excitement, the heart rate goes up and airways to the lungs become dilated.
9. Theories of prehistory and early humans are constantly changing as we take into account the new evidence from archeological finds.
10. Dreams may have been the inspiration for the Surrealists to come up with their works of art.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 13



Activity 13, CD 2, Track 11

ADJECTIVES

1. The temperature in many desert regions is not hot at night.
2. Facial expressions may not be unique across cultures.
3. Obsidian is not dull because it cools too quickly for crystals to form.
4. Not many musical instruments play louder than 100 decibels or softer than 20 decibels.
5. The people who have adapted to life at very high altitudes are usually not tall.

NOUNS

1. In many cities, people who are trying to sell their goods must have a license to set up their booths in public areas.
2. Studies show that small animals that live indoors are a positive influence in elderly people's lives.
3. Staircases were an important feature of the palaces where the aristocracy lived constructed during the Baroque period.
4. Global wind patterns are affected by the way that the Earth turns.
5. Education that includes two languages is more common in regions where language minorities live.

VERBS

1. Unlike cast iron, pure wrought iron has no carbon.
2. Hypnosis causes a heightened state of suggestibility in a willing participant.
3. Productivity increases when fewer employees are required to do the work.
4. Normally, the plasma in human blood is 50–60 percent of the total blood volume.
5. Three fourths of the goods made in Canada for export are sold to the United States.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY 14

CHRONOLOGY

1. The first primitive mammals appeared in the Triassic Period.
2. Before the late Middle Ages, glass was not a major construction material.
3. Hydrogen was used as a power source for dirigibles before helium, which was safer.
4. The Europeans arrived in 1791, long after the Moriori people settled the Chatham Islands off the coast of New Zealand.
5. Store your test tubes and pipettes in the lab cabinets after you rinse them with a small amount of distilled water.

COORDINATION

1. Not only genes but also viruses are made of essential chemicals called nucleoproteins.
2. Successful managers don't proceed without a plan, but they don't ignore opportunities that arise either.