

MODULE FOR

STRATEGY 18: THE QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED IN ORDER

While answering questions in order format, we may use the strategy that is more effective to us. Some people feel comfortable to listen the conversation fully first and ignore the answers. After they finish listening the conversation, they start answering questions. The other people feel comfortable to read along the answers while they are listening the conversation. Whatever strategy used, make sure that it works well for us.

On the recording we can hear:

Nightmare is a condition that causes a person to be overwhelmed by feelings of anxiety, stress, fear, even terror during sleep. This condition usually occurs at night and those who experience it are mostly children aged 3-6 years. Nightmares in children occur during the sleep phase dreaming or during the REM (rapid eye movement) phase. When experiencing a nightmare, children can wake up and remember their dreams. Most children experience nightmares and they are not disturbed. However, if the nightmare is allegedly due to previous unpleasant experiences and the dream occurs repeatedly with the same theme, you should consult a doctor. Although it often occurs in children, nightmares can also occur in adults. Nightmares in new adults are categorized as dangerous if they cause sleep disturbances, stress, and appear regularly. If someone experiences a disruption of daily activities due to nightmares, you should consult a doctor or psychiatrist.

Then we hear:

1. What feeling does not exist when someone is experiencing a nightmare?
2. When does someone usually experience a nightmare?
3. What should we do if children repeatedly experience a nightmare with the same theme?
4. How do we identify that adults' nightmare is dangerous?

In the test book, we read (same time):

1. (A) stress.
(B) fear.
(C) excitement.
(D) anxiety.
2. (A) at noon.
(B) in the afternoon.
(C) at night.
(D) in the morning.
3. (A) a scientist.
(B) a psychiatrist.
(C) a midwife.
(D) a doctor.
4. (A) when they feel happy.
(B) when they feel sad.
(C) when they feel stressed.
(D) when they feel disappointed.

TRANSCRIPTED EXERCISES

Now, we shall try the EXERCISES

(narrator) Question 1 to 4, listen to a lecture by a biology professor.

(man) Datura Metel has been known as a plant that has poisonous effects. This trumpet-shaped plant is often misused for consciousness relief or as an anesthetic agent because the datura metel leaves have anesthetic properties. This is mainly because this plant contains crystalline methyl which has a relaxing effect on the striated muscle. Because the shape is like a trumpet plus negative connotations, the American and European people then call it devil trumpet. The abuse actually comes from the habit of a community group in India that uses datura metel to anesthetize sacrificial offerings to gods. To note, the use of datura metel can have side effects. The use of its leaves which are only squeezed and placed on the forehead can make people drunk. Symptoms of poisoning that usually occur, mainly due to atropine and scholopamine, are dry mouth, constipation, sensitive to light, and eye pain. Antacids are generally used to overcome this problem.

1. What is the topic of the talk?
 - (A) A gigantic plant.
 - (B) A poisonous plant.
 - (C) A popular plant.
 - (D) An amazing plant.

2. Why is datura metel called a devil trumpet?
 - (A) Because the form is like a devil and a trumpet.
 - (B) Because of the form is like a trumpet and it is dangerous.
 - (C) Because the form is like a trumpet and the look is frightening.
 - (D) Because it is like a bad trumpet.

3. What happens if the datura metel leaves are squeezed and put in the forehead?
 - (A) Someone becomes agitated.
 - (B) Someone gets drunk.
 - (C) Someone turns to be wild.
 - (D) Someone can die.

4. What is not true about the effect of datura metel poison?
 - (A) Experiencing less fluid in the mouth
 - (B) Having a problem with the eye.
 - (C) Having a hearing problem.
 - (D) Being sensitive to light.

(narrator) **Questions 5 to 8** Listen as a tour guide describes what some tourists are going to see.

(woman) Today we're going to see something that most of you have probably never seen before: frog-jumping contest. This contest is a part of the Calaveras County Fair, in Calaveras County, California. In this frog-jumping contest, about 2,000 frogs and their owners participate, and more than 40,000 people usually come to watch. The frog owners encourage their frogs to jump by yelling, screaming, jumping, singing, talking, blowing, any way they can. To win the contest, a frog needs to jump three times in a row. This contest is based on a story by mark twain; it's called "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County." Twain published the story in 1865. Sixty-three years later, in 1928, the people of Calaveras County decided to hold a contest just like the one that Twain had described a number of years earlier.

(narrator)

5. What type of frog-contest is it?
 - (A) A running contest
 - (B) A dancing contest
 - (C) A racing contest.
 - (D) A jumping contest.

6. Approximately how many frogs participate each year?
 - (A) 63.
 - (B) 400.
 - (C) 2000.
 - (D) 40,000.

7. How many times does a frog need to jump to win?
 - (A) Once.
 - (B) Twice.
 - (C) Three times.
 - (D) Four times.

8. What is true about the frog-jumping contest?
 - (A) The contest took place for years before Mark Twain wrote about it.
 - (B) Mark Twain wrote about the contest while he was watching it for the first time.
 - (C) Mark Twain went to see the contest many times during his lifetime.
 - (D) Mark Twain wrote about the contest before it actually took place.

We have learned strategies for listening sections. Remember, knowing the strategies are important but it will be more meaningful when it is followed by a lot of listening practices.



EXERCISES

Listen to each complete conversation and answer the questions that follow.

1. (A) Find work on campus.
(B) Work in the employment office.
(C) Help students find jobs.
(D) Ask the woman questions.

2. (A) In the library
(B) in a classroom.
(C) In a campus office.
(D) In an apartment.

3. (A) No more than ten.
(B) At least twenty.
(C) No more than twenty.
(D) Up to ten.

4. (A) Every morning.
(B) Afternoons and weekends.
(C) When he's in class.
(D) Weekdays.

5. (A) Fill out a form.
(B) Give her some additional information.
(C) Tell her some news.
(D) Phone her.

6. (A) Just before a vacation.
(B) Just after the end of a school semester.

- (C) At the end of the summer.
- (D) Just after a break from a school.
7. (A) A trip to visit the Eskimos.
(B) A trip the woman is planning to take.
(C) A trip the man has already taken.
(D) A camping trip the man and woman took.
8. (A) Three hours.
(B) Three complete days.
(C) three classes.
(D) Three weeks.
9. (A) Sleeping outside on the ground.
(B) Spending time in a hot tub.
(C) Relaxing the lodge.
(D) Enjoying excellent food.
10. (A) She'd be scared, but she'd like to try.
(B) She can't wait.
(C) It would be quite exciting for her.
(D) She'd prefer not to try.
11. (A) All kinds of pollution.
(B) How acid rain has harmed the earth.
(C) Pollution from cars and factories.
(D) The causes and possible effects of acid rain.
12. (A) Nuclear power.
(B) Electricity.
(C) Burning coal and oil.
(D) Solar power.
13. (A) From sulfur dioxide and water vapor.

- (B) From sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.
- (C) From nitric acid and sulfur dioxide.
- (D) From water vapor and nitric acid.

14. (A) Only in North America.
(B) At the North and South Poles.
(C) In parts of several northern continents.
(D) In equatorial areas.
15. (A) She should protect herself from the rain.
(B) She should clean up the water supply.
(C) She should read a novel.
(D) She should get information about acid rain.



REVIEW EXERCISE PART B/C

This exercise will test you the mixed skills already learned.

1. (A) To a concert.
(B) To a rehearsal.
(C) To lecture.
(D) To the library.
2. (A) One.
(B) Two.
(C) Three.
(D) Four.
3. (A) The bus doesn't go directly to the Music Building.
(B) The bus goes very slowly to the Music Building.
(C) The bus sometimes does not come.
(D) The bus will not arrive for a while.
4. (A) Walk.

- (B) Wait for the bus.
 - (C) Miss the lecture.
 - (D) Think of another plan.
5. (A) Boring.
- (B) Fantastic.
 - (C) Lengthy.
 - (D) Faithful.
5. (A) By car.
- (B) By plane.
 - (C) By train.
 - (D) By bicycle.
6. (A) She went directly to Yellowstone.
- (B) She spent a few weeks in Laramie.
 - (C) She stopped at the Devil's Tower National Monument.
 - (D) She made a few stops before going on to Yellowstone.
7. (A) Laramie.
- (B) Devil's Tower National Monument.
 - (C) Old Faithful.
 - (D) Wyoming.
8. (A) Hear again about Yellowstone.
- (B) Take a trip to Yellowstone.
 - (C) Get a job in national park.
 - (D) Move to Yellowstone.
9. (A) How and when we celebrate Thanksgiving.
- (B) The traditional Thanksgiving dinner.
 - (C) With a big Thanksgiving dinner.
 - (D) In an untraditional manner.

10. (A) With colonists in Massachusetts.
(B) Alone and thinking about how Thanksgiving developed.
(C) with a big Thanksgiving dinner.
(D) In an untraditional manner.
11. (A) The terrible winter.
(B) The corn harvest.
(C) The development of Thanksgiving Day.
(D) For getting the whole family together.
12. (A) At many different times.
(B) In July.
(C) Any time in November.
(D) On a Thursday in November.

(From Deborah Phillips' Longman's Complete Course for TOEF test)