

#### Step 4

Both the lecture and the passage discuss how universities should concentrate the work of professors. While the passage says that they should focus on research, the lecturer says it is better to emphasize teaching.

First, the passage claims that research helps universities rank better than other schools. In contrast, the lecturer points out that ranking systems now consider teaching as part of their calculations. Next, the passage says that professors gain recognition if they do more research. The lecturer counters by saying those who emphasize teaching are more relatable to a wider audience, and therefore more popular. Lastly, the passage says that research makes professors better teachers. The lecturer denies this by saying that professors who focus on teaching become better instructors because they practice more.

Many professors struggle with balancing research and teaching. While the passage says it is better to focus on research, the lecturer says it is better to emphasize teaching.

## Practice 3: Environmental Science

### Step 1

**Main idea:** Reusable grocery bags should be adopted over plastic grocery bags.

**Key point 1:** Reusable grocery bags will reduce the waste of thousands of plastic bags.

**Key point 2:** Reusable grocery bags would save money on food.

**Key point 3:** Reusable grocery bags will help save petroleum.

### Step 2

**Main idea:** Plastic grocery bags should be replaced with reusable ones.

**Key point 1:** Plastic grocery bags take 1,000 years to decompose; they can harm animals.

**Key point 2:** Getting rid of plastic grocery bags would save one cent per bag; thousands of bags are used every day.

**Key point 3:** We would save billions of dollars on petroleum if we got rid of plastic bags.

### Step 3

#### Introduction

**Main topic:** Reusable grocery bags versus plastic grocery bags.

**Main idea of the reading passage:** Reusable grocery bags should be adopted over plastic grocery bags.

**Main idea of the lecture:** Plastic grocery bags should be replaced by reusable ones.

#### Body

**Key point 1:** Environmental benefits

**Supporting information from the reading passage:** Reusable grocery bags would reduce the waste of billions of plastic grocery bags.

**Supporting information from the lecture:** Plastic grocery bags are very harmful to the environment; they take 1,000 years to decompose and are harmful to animals.

**Key point 2:** Financial benefits

**Supporting information from the reading passage:** Reusable grocery bags would save money on food costs.

**Supporting information from the lecture:** Reusable grocery bags would save money on food costs.

**Key point 3:** Other benefits

**Supporting information from the reading passage:** Using reusable bags will help save petroleum.

**Supporting information from the lecture:** Getting rid of plastic grocery bags would save billions of dollars on petroleum.

#### Step 4

Both the lecture and the passage discuss the disadvantages of using plastic grocery bags. The passage says that it is best if people start to use reusable bags. The lecturer agrees and supports the view with examples.

First, the passage says that plastic bags create too much extra waste. The lecturer supports the claim by adding that plastic bags just pile up as litter. Reusable bags, meanwhile, are better because they can be used repeatedly. Next, the passage claims that reusable bags are more affordable for both grocery stores and consumers. The lecturer agrees, emphasizing that the cost of plastic bags adds up, while reusable bags only have to be purchased once. Finally, the passage says that petroleum and natural gas can be conserved by not using plastic bags anymore. Again, the lecturer supports this by explaining that 1.6 billion gallons of petroleum are used to make plastic bags annually.

The lecturer and the passage both agree that people should not use plastic bags anymore, and use reusable bags instead.

## Practice 4: Psychology

### Step 1

**Main idea:** Spanking is a good disciplinary tool for children.

**Key point 1:** Spanking helps children to learn right from wrong.

**Key point 2:** Spanking is more effective than other punishments like time-outs.

**Key point 3:** Spanking can only be seen as punishment.

### Step 2

**Main idea:** Spanking is not a good disciplinary tool for children.

**Key point 1:** Spanking does not help children make the association between right and wrong.

**Key point 2:** Studies show spanking is no more effective than time-outs.

**Key point 3:** Children do not associate spanking with punishment; it teaches violence instead.

### Step 3

#### Introduction

**Main topic:** Spanking children

**Main idea of the reading passage:** Spanking is good for children.

**Main idea of the lecture:** Spanking is bad for children.

#### Body

**Key point 1:** Morality of spanking

**Supporting information from the reading passage:** Spanking helps children to learn between right and wrong forms of behavior.

**Supporting information from the lecture:** Children cannot make the association between spanking and morality.

**Key point 2:** Effectiveness of spanking

**Supporting information from the reading passage:** Spanking is more effective than time-outs.

**Supporting information from the lecture:** Studies show, spanking is not a more effective punishment.

**Key point 3:** The child's understanding of spanking

**Supporting information from the reading passage:** Spanking cannot be misunderstood as anything other than a punishment.

**Supporting information from the lecture:** The child does not see the spanking as punishment; instead, the child learns that the use of force is OK.



#### Step 4

Both the passage and the lecture discuss spanking. The passage says that spanking is a good disciplinary tool, while the lecturer says that it is not.

First, the passage says that spanking teaches children the difference between right and wrong. The lecturer says this is wrong because spanking does not teach children morals. Those have to be taught by talking to the child. Next, the passage says that spanking is more effective than other punishments. The lecturer denies this by saying that research has proven that spanking does not teach children any lessons. Finally, the passage says that spanking is good because it sends a clear message to children that they are being punished. The professor disagrees and points out that spanking does not teach children not to misbehave. Instead, it sends them mixed messages because it teaches them that situations can be dealt with by using violence.

Many people are curious about whether spanking is a good disciplinary tool for children. While the passage says it is good, the lecturer says it is actually bad.

## Practice 5: Zoology

### Step 1

**Main idea:** Zoos are not healthy environments for animals.

**Key point 1:** Zoo animals do not thrive in captivity.

**Key point 2:** Animals behave differently in zoos because they do not live in their natural habitat.

**Key point 3:** Zoos are not the best way to study animals.

### Step 2

A. 2.

B.1.

C. Zoos are not beneficial to the animals that are kept there.

### Step 3

**Main idea:** Zoos benefit animals in several ways.

**Key point 1:** Zoos help protect animals from extinction through captive breeding programs.

**Key point 2:** Many zoos now have a "natural habitat" philosophy, which provides animals with surroundings that closely resemble those they encounter in nature.

**Key point 3:** Zoos provide the best way to observe and study animals.

### Step 4

1. b.

2. b.

3. a.

4. b.

### Step 5

A.

1. Harmful benefit

2. Counters protect

3. Habitats surroundings

4. Without observe

### B. Changing Sentence Structure

1. In the lecture, zoos are said to benefit animals, while the reading says they are harmful.

2. The passage says that zoos do not protect animals, to which the professor counters by saying they protected the California condor.

3. The speaker says zoos give animals surroundings that look like their natural homes, although the reading says zoos remove animals from their natural habitats.

4. The professor says that observing live animals in the zoo is the best way to study them; however, the passage says there are better ways to study animals outside of zoos.

#### **Step 6**

1. Animals do not always thrive in captivity, although scientists had no problems getting the California condor to live and breed in captivity.

2. Zoos try to design exhibits so that animals live in places that resemble their natural habitats, although some think that zoos do not do a good job of doing so.

## 12. Audio Scripts

### Track 1: Medical Science

M: Now, the book also addressed laser vision correction surgery, right? Let's talk about this part because, well, I don't feel that the book was entirely accurate in this area. So I want to correct some misunderstandings you may have about laser vision correction surgery. First off, I've got good news for anyone who wants to undergo laser vision correction surgery. In general, the cost for the procedure is decreasing. One expert that I know said that laser vision correction surgery on average has decreased by thirty percent in recent years. The procedure is still going to cost some money, but not nearly as much as it used to. This is because of two factors. First, the costs for basic equipment are lowering because technology is becoming more available. Also, there are more laser eye surgeons out there, so the competition is rising. Now doctors are being forced to compete in order to get patients, and more competition almost inevitably results in lower prices.

The book also made it sound like there were all of these post-operative issues and problems, right? Now this was just ridiculous. There are only a few known cases where someone's cornea became, you know, detached, and guess what they were doing? Really extreme stuff—for instance, one guy was climbing Mt. Everest when his cornea became detached; apparently, the high altitude created a pressure difference or something. Oh, and as for the healing time, well, you can't tell how someone is going to heal, but still, average healing time really isn't that long—two or three days, at most. The post-operative concerns really aren't greater than any other surgical procedure. Finally, the book's last point was the length of time that the corrective procedure was effective for. It's extremely uncommon for people to have to go back in just months or even years after their surgery. In fact, we have a number of cases where the corrective procedure has lasted over twenty years, so it's not really fair for the book to claim that the procedure is only good for a limited time since there's lots of evidence that suggests otherwise. So on all three points, the book was pretty much unclear or just plain inaccurate. The equipment's already pretty inexpensive, and it's just getting cheaper, post-operative problems really aren't that big of a deal and it looks like the procedure will last for several years after surgery. I, personally, think we'll be seeing the laser vision correction surgery become a lot more popular in the next few years.

### Track 2: Education

W: Now, I want to address a debate among universities today. An increasing number of universities have shifted their focus away from research and toward better teaching methodologies. Basically, these schools are encouraging their faculty to focus on teaching methods rather than on research methods. I think this is a good thing. Let's talk about why. Colleges are frequently concerned about their place within national ranking systems, but today's ranking systems are now more concerned

with teaching. Many believe that ranking systems focus entirely on research—you know, publications, new discoveries in a field, stuff like that. Granted, this is the way rankings used to be, but now most ranking systems are starting to pay attention to how a university teaches its students. So the idea that a college's ranking is based mostly on its research used to be true, but not so much anymore. Also, nowadays public intellectuals—professors famous for their accomplishments—a lot of them are focusing more on teaching what they know to people rather than on conducting a whole lot of research. They're the type of professors who make their knowledge accessible. A professor's chance of becoming a public intellectual is far more likely if he or she makes a special effort to make research relevant to the public. That's what good teachers do. They take material and make it not only understandable but also interesting. In a way, these types of public intellectuals are teaching the public through their work. It's far more important to create more materials that can teach the public than tons of materials that only a choice few can understand. It's all about quality, not quantity. In other words, you don't need professors producing lots of difficult-to-understand, academic research—you need them to produce materials that the average person finds engaging. Finally, those who spend more time on teaching become better teachers. One popular idea about universities is that research is directly related to the quality of education. Now, I am a professor—take it from me, my ability to teach you guys and my ability to conduct research are entirely unrelated. One of my fellow colleagues in the department—I won't name names—he's a great researcher and he produces some of the most incredible work in his field, but the guy ... I've sat through several of his lectures and he, well, he just really can't deliver an engaging lecture. In many cases, research and teaching are entirely unrelated. Ultimately, I think it's better for both the students and the university to have professors focus on teaching methods. Essentially, the university is here to help you guys learn, right? So it's our job to teach you.

### **Track 3: Environmental Science**

M: In many countries, stores have been encouraging people to bring their own reusable bags to carry groceries for years now. However, this idea of reusable shopping bags is just becoming popular in other countries, and I'm really glad they're finally getting around to pushing for this because, actually, there are a whole lot of benefits that will occur if we get rid of plastic grocery bags. First, there's the huge issue of waste—I mean, think about the plastic grocery bags that the store gives you. How many people save those? At my house, we have a lot of them collected, so anymore that we get end up getting...we just throw the extra bags out. And you know where all of that ends up...that's right, it goes straight into landfills. Also, a lot of bags don't even make it into landfills—instead, they end up littering the environment. This makes it easy for animals to get caught up in the bags. Also, the bags take several years to decompose...sometimes, it could take up to 1,000 years. It's just not a good

situation. Plastic bags are a huge source of waste and, well, they are not necessary. Besides environmental benefits, there're also the financial considerations that we have to factor in when we talk about getting rid of plastic bags. Now, granted, plastic bags only cost one cent—that's not much at all. However, that can add up significantly when you're talking about a busy grocery store that serves thousands of people in a day. Considering that every person uses three or four bags, you're looking at a noticeable bunch of money at the end of the day, right? If we started to discard plastic bags and adopt reusable bags, then there's a good chance that the cost of groceries would go down a little bit, since grocery stores will no longer have to pay for thousands of bags each week.

Finally, we would save a lot more petroleum and natural gas if we got rid of plastic grocery bags. You might not know this, but each year it's estimated that 380 billion plastic bags cost the world 1.6 billion gallons of petroleum. So basically, we're using our precious nonrenewable resources to create bags that many people only use once or twice before throwing them away. In contrast, renewable bags will save us billions of dollars in natural gas and petroleum, allowing us to use the money and these resources for more worthwhile purposes.

So really, there are many good reasons to discontinue the use of plastic grocery bags. It would significantly benefit the entire world in environmental and financial ways.

#### **Track 4: Psychology**

W: OK, so the inevitable question arises: what is an effective method parents can use to discipline their children? How do you tell a young person unable to understand complex language that a particular act is wrong? As I'm sure some of you remember from your childhood, spanking is a pretty common way to discipline a child, but is it effective and, more importantly, is it a good practice? In my opinion, it's not. To start out with, simply spanking children doesn't really teach them morals. If a child misbehaves and I spank him, the justification is that he will learn that his behavior is wrong and will stop doing it. This is incorrect logic, though—I mean, you're not sitting down and explaining to children which actions are right and wrong. Instead, you're spanking them on the bottom and expecting them to discover the moral connection themselves. For children that are just learning how the world operates, expecting them to make this kind of inference is just...well, it's not reasonable. In addition, spanking really isn't a better disciplinary tool than other punishments like time-outs. The fact of the matter is, all the studies that child psychologists have performed have pretty much concluded that, well . . . spanking isn't more successful at all. In actuality, it's probably a lot less successful. At least with time-outs, children have a time to think about what they've done and remember not to do it in the future. This isn't true with spanking—usually the children forget about the spanking just five minutes after it has happened. Time-outs are actually far more successful for long-term behavior correction.

Additionally, when children are spanked, they don't comprehend it as a punishment, but instead learn that it is all right to use violence to resolve a situation. Parents that spank children understand it as a quick solution to a problem because with a simple spank on the bottom, the children learn to behave, or so the reasoning goes. But spanking is not a universal punishment, and children don't always make the connection between the spanking itself and their bad behavior. Since the children don't recognize the association between the two, they merely comprehend that the parent is using violence to express anger. And since parents are the first people that children learn from, they are more likely to use violence to communicate their own anger in future situations.

So really, all of the conventional wisdom about spanking is pretty much inaccurate. Spanking is, well...it's kind of ineffectual. It doesn't benefit children at all; and parents really shouldn't be practicing it any more, with the knowledge we have now.

#### **Track 5: Zoology**

M: Why don't we revisit the topic of zoos, which I think have gotten a pretty bad reputation lately. Obviously, whenever we're working with animals, we have to ask ourselves if we're really doing what's best for them. And when it comes to zoos, I think they are beneficial to animals in several ways. For one thing, zoos are an incredibly effective tool for protecting endangered species and helping them breed. Take the California condor, for example. In 1987, there was only one of these birds left in the wild. Faced with the possible extinction of the species, scientists implemented a captive breeding program. These programs basically encourage endangered animals living in zoos to breed. Then after they have reproduced, they are introduced to the wild. To make a long story short, the program was very successful: the scientists had no problems getting the birds to breed in captivity. Now, the population of the bird has increased to about 330. Without zoos, the California condor would have probably disappeared quietly from the face of the Earth. Next, opponents of zoos say that they harm animals by removing them from their natural habitats. Well, in defense of zoos, I have to mention that many modern zoos have a "natural habitat" philosophy. What this means is that all of the zoo's exhibits are designed to resemble the real habitats that animals come from. Just last week, for example, I read about a zoo in North Carolina that has a "natural habitat" philosophy. The zoo has already built a sprawling thirty-seven-acre exhibit on animals of the African plains. Here the animals enjoy all the same comforts they would in the wild, and they can receive aid from zookeepers if they ever need it. So really, now animals in zoos are more comfortable and safer than ever before. Finally, zoos provide us with the best way to study animals because they allow us to observe creatures that we wouldn't encounter otherwise. I mean, seriously, how many times have you seen a silverback gorilla in your backyard? Probably never. However, thanks to zoos, we can view these and many other types of animals, live and in the flesh. Trust me, as someone who has studied animals for

a good portion of his life, I can say with certainty that even if there are tons of books relating to zoology, really, nothing beats seeing a creature in real life.

There was a time when zoos weren't as developed as they are now, but I don't think that should keep people from visiting newer facilities. I think that when we learn the facts about zoos, it's pretty obvious that they are actually beneficial to animals.

#### **Track 6: Four-day Workweek**

Offering employees the option of a four-day workweek won't affect the company profits, economic conditions or the lives of employees in the ways the reading suggests.

First, offering a four-day workweek will probably force companies to spend more, possibly a lot more. Adding new workers means putting much more money into providing training and medical benefits. Remember the costs of things like health benefits can be the same whether an employee works four days or five. And having more employees also requires more office space and more computers. These additional costs would quickly cut into company profits.

Second, with respect to overall employment, it doesn't follow that once some employees choose a four-day workweek, many more jobs will become available. Hiring new workers is costly, as I argued a moment ago. And companies have other options. They might just choose to ask their employees to work overtime to make up the difference. Worse, companies might raise expectations. They might start to expect that their four-day employees can do the same amount of work they used to do in five days. If this happens, then no additional jobs will be created and current jobs will become more unpleasant.

Finally, while a four-day workweek offers employees more free time to invest in their personal lives, it also presents some risks that could end up reducing their quality of life. Working a shorter week can decrease employees' job stability and harm their chances for advancing their careers. Four-day employees are likely to be the first to lose their jobs during an economic downturn. They may also be passed over for promotions because companies might prefer to have five-day employees in management positions to ensure continuous coverage and consistent supervision for the entire workweek.

#### **Track 7: Sea Otter**



Well, ongoing investigations have revealed that predation is the most likely cause of sea otter decline after all. Well, ongoing investigations have revealed that predation is the most likely cause of sea otter decline after all.

First, the pollution theory is weakened by the fact that no one can really find any dead sea otters washing off on Alaskan beaches. That's not what you would expect if infections caused by pollution started killing a lot of otters. On the other hand, the fact that it's so hard to find dead otters is consistent with the predator hypothesis. If an otter is killed by a predator, it's eaten immediately so it can't wash up on shore.

Second, although orcas may prefer to hunt whales, whales have essentially disappeared from the area because of human hunters. That means that orcas have had to change their diet to survive and since only smaller sea mammals are now available, orcas have probably started hunting those. So it probably is the orcas that are causing the decline of all the smaller sea mammals mentioned in the passage – the seals, the sea lions and the sea otters.

And third, the uneven pattern of otter decline is better explained by the orca predation theory than by the pollution theory. What happens to otters seems to depend on whether the location where they live is accessible to orcas or not. In those locations that orcas can access easily, the number of sea otters has declined greatly. However, because orcas are so large, they can't access shallow or rocky locations. And shallow and rocky locations are precisely the types of locations where sea otter populations have not declined.

#### **Track 8: Rembrandt**

Everything you just read about "Portrait of an Elderly Woman in a White Bonnet" is true, and yet after a thorough re-examination of the painting, a panel of experts has recently concluded that it's indeed a work by Rembrandt. Here is why.

First, the fur collar. X-rays and analysis of the pigments in the paint have shown that the fur collar wasn't part of the original painting. The fur collar was painted over the top of the original painting about a hundred years after the painting was made. Why? Someone probably wanted to increase the value of the painting by making it look like a formal portrait of an aristocratic lady.

Second, the supposed error with light and shadow. Once the paint of the added fur color was removed, the original could be seen. In the original painting, the woman is wearing a simple collar of light-colored cloth. The light-colored cloth of this collar reflects light that illuminates part of the

woman's face. That's why the face is not in partial shadow. So in the original painting, light and shadow are very realistic and just what we would expect from Rembrandt.

Finally, the wood panel. It turns out that when the fur collar was added, the wood panel was also enlarged with extra wood pieces glued to the sides and the top to make the painting more grand and more valuable. So the original painting is actually painted on a single piece of wood, as would be expected from a Rembrandt painting. And in fact, researchers have found that the piece of wood in the original form of "Portrait of an Elderly Woman in a White Bonnet" is from the very same tree as the wood panel used for another painting by Rembrandt, his "Self-portrait with a Hat."

### **Track 9: Rewarding System**

Today I wanted to question the idea that rewards increase productivity in the workplace. Now, does this approach really work? Well, when people who have experienced a reward system were asked, we found they didn't like it. Most people, it seems, want to be paid, not encouraged through incentives. People want to be given respect for working extra hard.

In fact, I know of no controlled study that has genuinely shown a long-term improvement in work as a result of any productivity reward scheme. On the contrary, there are many studies that show productivity rewards are even counterproductive. Rewards make for less productivity rather than more.

So, why might this be true? Well, in fact, rewards actually punish. Yeah. If we compensate people for high productivity, they may perceive this as being controlled. People understand they're being manipulated and don't like it. But more importantly, people don't necessarily get the expected rewards. So the disappointment for not being rewarded is sort of the same as being punished. Think about it. The more desirable the reward you expect, the more disappointing it is if you fail to get it. Right?

Productivity schemes might even reduce the amount and quality of work. The workers' relationship with the supervisor could be damaged. Instead of trying to work collaboratively with the supervisor, an employee might conceal problems. For example, let's say you had a problem. You might be less likely to ask for help from a supervisor who can withhold rewards. To avoid a negative rating, you keep quiet. Can you see why this would tend to reduce performance rather than improve it?

### **Track 10: Asthma**

Often in medical research, new evidence makes us take a fresh look at causation. Now, the immediate causes of asthma are not in doubt, but there is some new thinking about the fundamental

causes of this condition. It's been said that after an asthma attack, the airways of the sufferer return to normal. But what about in between attacks? Until recently, it was assumed that bronchial function returned to normal until the onset of a new attack.

But it has become clear in some asthmatics that the airways can become permanently narrowed and the walls of the airways thickened. These abnormalities in asthmatics' airways are due to what is called "remodeling." It used to be thought that remodeling was the result of long-term inflammation, a kind of scarring from repeated episodes over a long period.

But more recently, it has been suggested that remodeling of the tubes is not only a result of this scarring, but also may be the primary cause of the condition. In other words, remodeling may be fundamental to the disease. This idea has gained acceptability recently due to evidence from studies of young children. This research shows that many asthmatic children already have remodeled airways. So, according to this view, remodeling is not just a consequence of asthma, it may also be an underlying cause.

So, what causes the remodeling in the first place? Certainly, genetic factors play a role, but it seems that a combination of genetics and the environment are to blame. In other words, certain individuals may develop remodeled, vulnerable airways due to the environment affecting them even before birth.

### **Track 11: Architecture**

The International style dominated commercial architecture for most of the twentieth century. The International style was the style of the modern city. We can see the results in New York City today. Most of New York's skyline is made up of tall, straight, severe, glass-and-steel towers. These towers so completely dominate the cityscape that they shade the city streets. A person walking on the street is completely overpowered.

Strict simplicity is the defining feature of the International style, but it takes the idea that "form must follow function"—it takes this idea to an extreme. In the hands of a true master, the style has creative potential. However, there aren't that many true masters. And starting almost immediately, what we saw was the uglification of the office building...to the point where the glass box became not only ugly but also ridiculous.

The International style started an explosion of cheap imitations. Take the UN Secretariat building. It's a beautiful building on its own. It has an elegance that commands respect. But this type of beauty

was turned into something cheap and vulgar because we saw too much of it. It lost its elegance and became, well, a little boring.

The philosophy of the International style is summed up in the familiar phrase "less is more." But is less really more? "Less is more" inspired thousands of starkly simple buildings. In large numbers, and especially when they dominate a city's skyline, these buildings can be ugly and uninspiring, even cold and unfriendly—more machine than human.

Critics of the International style saw its ugliness very early on. The glass box received a great deal of negative criticism—not only from the public but also from professional architects. One of the greatest architects, Frank Lloyd Wright, said, "Less is more"...where more is no good." Robert Venturi was even harsher when he said, "Less is a bore."

### **Track 12: Phrenology**

Today, phrenology is no longer thought of as a real science. We can easily see the mistakes in Gall's doctrine. We know, for example, that the sheer size of the brain has no clear connection to an individual's intellect. In fact, people with very small brains have achieved great success, just as people with very large brains are sometimes mentally retarded. Moreover, we've come to understand that the size and shape of the skull isn't a precise measure of the function of the human brain.

But, even though we can see the flaws in Gall's claims, we shouldn't dismiss his ideas completely. After all, Gall was among the first modern scientists to state that different parts of the brain control different functions. The fact that we still don't know the specific relationship between size, shape, and function of the brain doesn't mean we won't ever be able to figure it out.

Other scientists have demonstrated a clear relationship between specific types of brain injury and specific mental impairments. One showed that damage to a certain area in the left side of the brain causes a person to lose the ability to speak. Others showed that one kind of injury affects reading ability, while another kind of injury affects the person's ability to name things, or to repeat words and phrases. So, we can see that Gall was wrong about the shape of human skulls, but right about the fact that different parts of the brain serve distinct functions.

Gall was right about other things too. For example, he claimed that we don't...uh...have general mental powers...but instead we have several different forms of power for each of our mental abilities. What he meant was, each of us has many separate skills for memory, language, music, vision, etcetera. And in the 200 years since Gall, there've been several other theories of multiple forms of intelligence.

### **Track 13: Wind Power**

The main advantage of wind power is that it's a clean source of energy. Wind power can decrease our dependence on fossil fuels, which is critical to the health of all living things. Using wind power instead of coal, oil, and gas means fewer emissions of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide. It also means lower emissions of sulfur and other gases that cause smog and acid rain. So, more wind power means less smog and soot, less acid rain, and fewer emissions that contribute to global warming.

Wind power is also getting affordable enough to compete with inexpensive coal and oil. This is because better turbine technology has helped reduce the cost of wind energy by more than 80 percent since the 1980s. In several places around the world, energy companies offer wind-generated electricity at a cost that's almost half the cost for coal power, and around one-fifth the cost for nuclear power. And where coal and nuclear power both threaten the environment, wind power is clean.

However, even though wind energy is now more affordable, more available, and pollution-free, it does have some disadvantages. One is that wind power has the same lack of energy density as direct solar radiation. Wind as a source of power is very spread out, and this means it would take large numbers of wind generators—and thus large amounts of land—to produce heat and electricity in useful amounts. We can't build wind turbines everywhere, simply because lots of places aren't windy enough to generate power.

Another disadvantage is the high number of birds killed by the blades on wind turbines. One study found 182 dead birds on a wind farm in California. The wind industry is responding by modifying the equipment so it's safer for birds. They're coming up with solutions like reducing the number of places for birds to sit on turbines, spacing the turbines farther apart, and painting patterns on the blades that contrast with the surrounding landscape, so the birds can see the blades and will avoid flying into them.

#### **Track 14: Geothermal Energy**

The first use of geothermal energy in North America probably took place more than ten thousand years ago. This is when aboriginal people settled around mineral hot springs. The hot springs served as a source of warmth, also cleansing and healing. Hot springs were so important to aboriginal North Americans that they were considered neutral zones—places where members of warring tribes could bathe together in peace. In European history, people also valued hot springs for their healing powers. For example, the Romans used geothermal water to treat eye and skin disease and also to heat buildings at Pompeii.

Today, humans benefit in a much different way from this important natural resource. Ever since the world's first geothermal-generated electricity was produced in Italy in 1904, we've tapped

geothermal heat as a power source. Geothermal heat can generate electricity without the harmful fossil-fuel emissions that cause pollution and climate change. In geothermal power plants, the physical force that spins turbine blades is steam, heat, or hot water from within the earth.

Another use of geothermal energy today is direct use of hot water. Direct use involves taking heated water—without a heat pump or power plant—and using it for industrial processes, or to heat buildings and greenhouses, or to supply heated mineral water for health resorts.

The concentration of geothermal energy has to be very high in order to make heat extraction economical for a nation.

Geothermal sites around the world aren't all equal in their power potential. The best places for developing geothermal energy systems are regions that are volcanically active, like places around the Pacific Rim and in certain parts of Europe. For example, Iceland is a geologic hot spot, where geothermal energy is used to heat almost every home in the nation.

### **Track 15: Filmmaking Techniques**

George Melies invented several techniques that have now become basics of filmmaking. One of these is the special effect of stop-action photography. Melies discovered stop-action almost by accident. He bought a camera and started filming everything in sight—crowds, traffic, fire engine—anything that moved. One day, while he was filming a truck moving down the street, his camera jammed. By the time he got the camera working again, there was a hearse where the truck had been before. Later, when he watched the film, what he saw was a truck turning magically into a hearse. So, it was by chance—a camera jamming—that he invented stop action.

Another technique Melies introduced was animation, which we can see in his most famous film, *A Trip to the Moon*. In the animated sequence, we see the moon in the distance and a spaceship moving toward it. As the spaceship moves closer to the moon, the moon becomes larger and larger until it's giant-sized. The moon gradually takes on the shape of a living, grotesque, smiling face. Suddenly, the spaceship lands in one of the moon's eyes. The animated face frowns and grimaces, and then huge tears flow from the eye. It's really an amazing sequence, especially when you realize it was made over a hundred years ago!

Melies realized very early on that films were stories told in scenes, and scenes could be staged for the camera with the aid of painted scenery and elaborately designed costumes. One of his most important contributions was to extend the length of films to tell a story. Before this, a film was a single shot, complete in itself and usually ran for only a minute or less. But Melies put several scenes together into a single story for the first time in 1899 in *Cinderella*. The various scenes in *Cinderella* were linked by dissolves—a technique where one scene fades out while the next scene appears

behind it and grows clearer as the first one disappears. This technique is also called overlap dissolve because one scene overlaps another.

#### **Track 16: Chaco Canyon**

Unfortunately, none of the arguments about what the Chaco great houses were used for is convincing.

First, sure, from the outside, the great houses look like later and Native American apartment but the inside of the great houses casts serious doubt on the idea that many people lived there. I'll explain. If hundreds of people were living in the great houses, then there would have to be many fireplaces, where each family did its daily cooking, but there are very few fireplaces. In one of the largest great houses, there were fireplaces for only around ten families. Yet there were enough rooms in the great house for more than a hundred families, so the primary function of the houses couldn't have been residential.

Second, the idea that the great houses were used to store grain maize; unsupported by evidence. It may sound plausible that large empty rooms were used for storage, but excavations of the great houses have not uncovered many traces of maize or maize containers. If the great houses were used for storage, why isn't there more spilled maize on the floor? Why aren't there more remains of big containers?

Third, the idea that the great houses were ceremonial centers isn't well supported either. You know that mound at Pueblo Alto? It contains lots of other materials besides broken pots, stuff you wouldn't expect from ceremonies. For example, there are large quantities of building materials, sands, stones, even construction tools. This suggests that the mound is just a trash heap of construction material, stuff that was thrown away or not used up when a house was being built. The pots in the pile could be regular trash too, leftover from the meals of the construction workers. So the Pueblo Alto mound is not good evidence that the great houses were used for special ceremonies.

#### **Track 17: Endotherms**

Many scientists have problems with the arguments you read in the passage. They don't think those arguments prove that dinosaurs were endotherms.

Take the polar dinosaur argument. When dinosaurs lived, even the Polar Regions, where dinosaur fossils have been found, were much warmer than today, warm enough during part of the year for animals that were not endotherms to live. And during the months when the Polar Regions were cold, the so-called polar dinosaurs could have migrated to warmer areas or hibernated like many modern

reptiles do. So the presence of dinosaur fossils in Polar Regions doesn't prove the dinosaurs were endotherms.

Well, what about the fact that dinosaurs have their legs placed under their bodies, not out to the side like crocodiles. That doesn't necessarily mean dinosaurs were high-energy endotherms built for running. There is another explanation for having legs under the body. This body structure supports more weight, so with the legs under their bodies, dinosaurs can grow to a very large size. Being large had advantages for dinosaurs, so we don't need the idea of endothermy and running to explain why dinosaurs evolved to have their legs under their bodies.

Ok, so how about bone structure? Many dinosaur bones do have Haversian canals, that's true. The dinosaur bones also have growth rings. Growth rings are thickening of the bone that indicates periods of time when the dinosaurs weren't rapidly growing. These growth rings are evidence that dinosaurs stopped growing or grew more slowly during cooler periods. This pattern of periodic growth, you know, rapid growth followed by no growth or slow growth, and then rapid growth again, is characteristic of animals that are not endotherms. Animals that maintain a constant body temperature year-round as true endotherms do grow rapidly even when the environment becomes cool.

#### **Track 18: Britain**

In 1990, new rules and guidelines were adopted in United Kingdom and that had changed the whole feel of Archaeology in that country. The new guidelines improved the situation in all 3 areas discussed in the passage. First, the new guidelines state that before any construction project can start, the construction site has to be examined by archaeologists to see whether the site is of archaeological interest or value. If the site is of archaeological interest, the next step is for the builders, archaeologists and local government officials to get together and make a plan for preserving the archaeological artifacts, either by building around them or by excavating a document in them properly before the construction is allowed to proceed.

Second, an important part of new guidelines is the rule that any archaeological work done on the construction site will be paid for by the construction company not by the government. The construction company has to pay for the initial examination of the site, and then for all the work carried out under the preservation plan. This is whole new source of financial support. The funding from the construction company has allowed researchers to study a far great range of archaeological sites than they could in past.



Last, the new guidelines provide a lot of paid work for archaeologists, work that didn't exist before. Expert archaeologists are now hired all stage of the process to examine the site for archaeological value, then have to drop the preservation plan to do the researcher and professional scientific manner and finally to process the data and write reports and articles. The increased job career opportunities in Archaeology have increased the number professional archaeologists in Britain which is now the highest it's ever been.

#### **Track 19: Encyclopedia**

The communal online encyclopedia will probably never be perfect, but that's a small price to pay for what it does offer. The criticisms in the reading are largely the result of prejudice against and ignorance about how far online encyclopedias have come.

First, errors. It's hardly a fair criticism that encyclopedias online have errors. Traditional encyclopedias have never been close to perfectly accurate, if you are looking for a really comprehensive reference work without any mistakes, you are not going to find it, on or off line. The real point is that it's easy for errors in factual material to be corrected in an online encyclopedia But with the printed and bound encyclopedia, the errors remain for decades.

Second, hacking. Online encyclopedias have recognized the importance of protecting their articles from malicious hackers. One strategy they started using is to put the crucial facts in the articles that nobody disputes in a read-only format, which is a format that no one can make changes to. That way you are making sure that the crucial facts in the articles are reliable. Another strategy that's being used is to have special editors whose job is to monitor all changes made to the articles and eliminate those changes that are clearly malicious.

Third, what's worth knowing about? The problem for traditional encyclopedias is that they have limited space, so they have to decide what's important and what's not. And in practice, the judgments of the group of academics that make these decisions don't reflect the great range of interests that people really have. But space is definitely not an issue for online encyclopedias. The academic articles are still represented in online encyclopedias, but there can be a great variety of articles and topics that accurately reflect the great diversity of users' interests. The diversity of use in topics that online encyclopedias offer is one of their strongest advantages.

#### **Track 20: Sustainable Forestry**

Well, despite what many people say, there is a good reason to think that many American wood companies will eventually seek ecocertification for the wood products.

First off, companies in the United States don't treat all advertising the same. They distinguish between advertising claims that companies make about their own products and claims made by independent certification agencies. Americans have a lot of confidence in independent agencies. Thus, ecologically-minded Americans are likely to react very favorably to wood products ecologically certified by independent organization with an international reputation for trustworthiness.

Second point, of course it is true that American consumers care a lot about price, who doesn't? But studies of how consumers make decisions show that price alone determines consumers' decisions only when the price of one competing products is much higher or lower than the other. When the difference between two products is small, say, less than 5 percent, as is the case with certified wood, American often do choose on factories other than price. And Americans are becoming increasingly convinced of the value of preserving and protecting the environment.

And third, US Wood companies should definitely pay attention what is going on in the wood business internationally. Not because of foreign consumers but because of foreign competitors. As I just told you, there is a good chance that many American consumers will be interested in ecocertified products, and guess why? If American companies are slow capturing those consumers, you can be sure that foreign companies will soon start crowding into the American markets, offering ecocerfied wood that domestic companies don't.

#### **Track 21: Car Manufacturers**

The reading is correct in pointing out the problems associated with oil-powered cars. Yes, oil is a finite resource, and yes, burning oil harms the environment. However, the reading is way too optimistic in its assessment of hydrogen-based fuel-cell engines. Hydrogen is not the solution to these problems.

First, hydrogen is not as easily available as the passage indicates. Although it's present in common substances like water, it's not directly useable in that form. For using a fuel-cell engine, hydrogen must first be obtained in a pure liquid state. This pure liquid hydrogen is a highly artificial substance. It's technologically very difficult to produce and store liquid hydrogen. For example, it must be kept very very cold at minus 253 degrees Celsius. Imagine the elaborate cooling technology that's required for that! So hydrogen is not such a practical and easily available substance, is it?

Second, using hydrogen would not solve the pollution problems associated with cars. Why? Producing pure hydrogen creates a lot of pollution. To get pure hydrogen from water or natural gas, you have to use a purification process that requires lots of energy that's obtained by burning coal or

oil. And burning coal and oil creates lots of pollution. So although the cars would not pollute, the factories that generated the hydrogen for the cars would pollute.

Third, there won't necessarily be any cost savings when you consider how expensive it is to manufacture the fuel-cell engine. That's because fuel-cell engines require components made of platinum, a very rare and expensive metal. Without the platinum components in the engine, the hydrogen doesn't undergo the chemical reaction that produces the electricity to power the automobile. All the efforts to replace platinum with a cheaper material have so far been unsuccessful.

### **Track 22: Jane Austen**

The evidence linking this portrait to Jane Austen is not at all convincing. Sure, the painting has long been somewhat loosely connected to Austen's extended family and their descendants, but this hardly proves it's a portrait of Jane Austen as a teenager. The reading's arguments that the portrait is of Austen are questionable at best.

First, when the portrait was authorized for use in the 1882 publication of her letters, Jane Austen had been dead for almost 70 years. So the family members who asserted that the painting was Jane had never actually seen her themselves. They couldn't have known for certain if the portrait was of Austen or not.

Second, the portrait could very well be that of a relative of Austen's, a fact that would explain the resemblance between its subject and that of Cassandra's sketch. The extended Austen family was very large and many of Jane Austen's female cousins were teenagers in the relevant period or had children who were teenagers. And some of these teenage girls could have resembled Jane Austen. In fact, many experts believe that the true subject of the portrait was one of those relatives, Marianne Kempian, who was a distant niece of Austen's.

Third, the painting has been attributed to Humphrey only because of the style. But other evidence points to a later date. A stamp on the back of the picture indicates that the blank canvas, you know the actual piece of cloth on which the picture was painted, was sold by a man named William Legg. Record showed that William Legg did not sell canvases in London when Jane Austen was a teenager. He only started selling canvases when she was 27 years old. So it looks like the canvas was used for the painting at a time when Austen was clearly older than the girl in the portrait.

### **Track 23: Salvage Logging**

Salvage logging may appear to be an effective way of helping forests recover after a destructive fire or storm, but it can actually result in serious longer-term environmental damage. Its economic benefits are also questionable.

First, cleaning up a forest after a fire or storm does not necessarily create the right conditions for tree growth. In fact, the natural process of wood decomposition enriches the soil and makes it more suitable for future generations of trees. The rapid removal of dead trees can result in soil that lacks the nutrients necessary for growth.

Second, it's true that rotting wood can increase insect populations, but is this really bad for the forest? In fact, spruce bark beetles have lived in Alaskan forest for nearly a hundred years without causing major damage. And of course dead trees do not provide habitats only for harmful insects. They are also used by birds and other insects that are important contributors to the long-term health of forests. In the long run, therefore, salvage logging may end up doing more harm to forests than harmful insects do.

And third, the economic benefits of salvage logging are small and don't last very long, in severely damaged forests, much of the lumber can be recovered only by using helicopters and other vehicles that are expensive to use and maintain. Furthermore, jobs created by salvage logging are only temporary and are often filled by outsiders with more experience or training than local residents have.

#### **Track 24: National Fence**

The cane toad won't be as easy to get rid of as the reading suggests. The measures proposed by the reading are likely either to be unsuccessful or to cause unwanted environmental damage.

First of all, a national fence probably won't stop the spread of the toad. That's because young toads and toad eggs are found in rivers and streams. No matter where the fence is located, at some point there will be rivers or streams flowing from one side to the other. These waterways will be able to carry the young toads and their eggs to the other side. Since it's only necessary for a few young toads or eggs to get through the fence in order to establish population on the other side, the fence is unlikely to be effective.

Secondly, a massive group of volunteers could have success trapping and destroying toads. But it's likely that these untrained volunteers would inadvertently destroy many of Australia's native frogs. Some of which are endangered. It's not always easy to tell the cane toad apart from native frogs especially when it's young.

Third, using the virus is a bad idea because it could have terrible consequences for cane toads in their original habitat in Central and South America. You might be wondering how can a virus released in Australia cause harm in the Americas. Well, Australian reptiles and amphibians are often transported to other continents by researchers or pet collectors for example. Once the animals infected by the virus reach Central and South America, the virus will attack the native cane toads and devastate their populations. That would be an ecological disaster because in the Americas cane toads are a native species and a vital part of the ecosystem. So if they are eliminated, the whole ecosystem will suffer.

### **Track 25: Irrigation**

One thing that really concerns water resource analysts is how much water agriculture uses. Agriculture uses a lot of water, more than all other water-using sectors of society. One of our greatest concerns is the very high use of water by irrigation. This is because, in most cases, the water used for irrigation can't be used afterward for other purposes, such as water supply for homes or industry.

Some forms of irrigation use water more efficiently than others. The efficiency of water use varies by region, crop, agricultural practice, and technology. The least efficient types of irrigation are the surface methods. Your reading really didn't go into this, but think of how much water it takes for a traditional surface method like field flooding. It takes a lot of water to flood a field. The water collects into ponds or basins, but then most of it either evaporates into the air or passes down through the soil into groundwater. This means that, in lots of places, less than half of all the water applied to a field is actually used by the crop. The rest is lost to evaporation or to groundwater. All of the flooding methods generally waste a lot of water—water that could otherwise be used for other purposes.

Fortunately, there are several irrigation technologies that are more efficient than the poorly controlled and highly wasteful flooding methods. They range from sprinkler systems to drip irrigation. In sprinkler systems, water is sprayed over crops, and this provides an even distribution of water. New precision sprinkler technologies have greatly improved our ability to deliver water exactly when and where it's needed. However, sprinkler systems are also a form of surface irrigation, and just as in other surface methods, some of the water is still lost to evaporation.

### **Track 26: Management**

Research has taught us a lot about the motivation of workers. We've learned that workers have needs and expectations that go beyond economic concerns. We know, for example, that an informal social organization among workers is important. If you ask ten people what they like or don't like about their job, around eight will mention the people they work with.

The small work group fills important social and emotional needs of workers. By definition, the small work group—I mean a group of usually around three to fifteen people with one lead person. And what takes place within that group affects attitudes, motivation, productivity, and the quality of the company's product or service.

Managers have to face this reality if we want to have a highly motivated workforce. We have to accept that workers deserve to have a voice in the decisions that affect them. For example, workers should be able to participate in the setting of goals and the evaluation of results. If workers have a say—especially within the work group—they feel a greater sense of pride in their work.

Workers need a sense of security and community in the workplace. Security comes from confidence in the system that they're part of, the quality of the product or service they provide, and the reputation of the company. A sense of community grows when workers get recognition for their accomplishments and when they believe their skills are being well used.

A lot of people resent the big, impersonal systems that dominate their lives. They feel angry at the unseen power holders in management, at the administrators who make decisions about them but don't actually know them. And people feel alienated when they have no voice. Anything that managers can do to help workers feel they have some control over what happens during the work day—anything to promote worker satisfaction—will be good for the company.

### **Track 27: Animal Behavior**

Scientists who study animal behavior have always had a problem coming up with a reasonable definition of self-awareness. Is self-awareness the same as self-recognition? If an animal recognizes itself in a mirror, does that mean the animal is self-aware?

The mark test has been repeated on many different species. The results of experiments on other animals at first seem consistent with the idea that self-recognition is a higher mental ability that only humans and the great apes possess. But further testing with chimpanzees produced results that were inconsistent. For example, one study with eleven chimpanzees found only one who touched the mark during the test. Why were those results so different from others that showed a high rate of chimps touching the mark?

There are some basic problems in interpreting the results of all these experiments. One is that chimpanzees perform these very same behaviors routinely, whether there's a mirror there or not. All chimpanzees touch their heads and faces a lot. In the experiment with the eleven chimpanzees, one chimp rubbed his head while coming out of the sleeping drug. He rubbed the mark off even before he had the chance to see it in the mirror—thus confounding the test results and making it impossible to conclude anything.

Another problem is that some of the behaviors we call self-aware are also social responses that chimpanzees show in the presence of other chimpanzees. Self-grooming in many primates is a social behavior. For example, when monkeys are put in a cage with a mirror along one wall, they show an increase in the amount of self-grooming. But so do monkeys in a cage next to another of the same species—when they can see the other monkey through a window.

So ... what does this mean? It means that we can't always tell from an animal's behavior whether the animal is reacting in a self-aware manner to a mirror image as an image of itself, or whether it's reacting "socially" to the image as that of another animal.

**Track 28: Economy**

The gloomy theory of Thomas Malthus caused economics to be called "the dismal science." Malthus said that food production can't keep up with the growth of population. He predicted that the amount of food per person would decline as population increased. But the statistics of economic history reveal that Malthus was dead wrong. Just as he was making his prediction of gloom and doom, the countries of Europe and North America were beginning their century and a half of tremendous growth in real wages, life expectancies, and living standards.

Malthus said that as population keeps doubling, it's like the globe keeps shrinking to half its size—until finally it shrinks so much that food production falls below the level necessary for life. There are several flaws in this theory. One problem is that, despite his careful use of statistics, Malthus left out important factors. For example, he never predicted the advances in technology during the Industrial Revolution. In the century after Malthus, new technology increased food production tremendously in Europe and North America. This rapid change allowed food output to far exceed population growth. And this led to an increase in real wages and a higher standard of living. And Malthus didn't predict that ... in most Western nations, living standards and real wages would grow most rapidly, just at the same time that population growth began to decline.

Most economists today disagree with the Malthusian idea that population would shoot up quickly if the negative checks of disease, famine, and war declined. The history of developed countries proved Malthus was wrong. Because of improvements in education and birth control, population growth has stabilized in most developed countries. Malthus and his followers have been criticized on several grounds, but especially for ignoring the possibility of technical advance and for overlooking the importance of education and birth control as a way to lower population growth.

**Track 29: Physical Science**

Your cornea can be injured by any number of causes. If something hits you in the face—like a ball, a fist, or the dashboard of your car during a traffic accident—your cornea can be injured, and so can the other sensitive tissues around your eye. Any flying debris can be a cause of corneal injury. If you're working with a table saw or ... any other machine that creates flying debris, one or more small pieces could fly into your eye. Another cause is getting certain chemicals in the eye. A lot of chemicals—like ammonia or chlorine—can injure corneas. So can ill-fitted or poorly cleaned contact lenses. Even ordinary dust can scratch your cornea if you rub your eye when there's dust in it.

Dryness or allergies can cause your cornea to become inflamed. Corneal ulcers can result from injury or chronic dryness, or from infection with a virus, bacteria, fungus, or protozoa, or—this is rare—from a nutritional deficiency.



You can get the corneal injury known as keratitis if you wear hard contact lenses for too long, or if your eyes are exposed to too much ultraviolet light. If you have keratitis, it means the cells on the outer layer of your cornea die. A common cause of keratitis is overexposure to ultraviolet light—which can come from the sun, a sunlamp, or even a welding arc. If the cause is exposure to ultraviolet light, the symptoms might not show up until a couple of hours after the exposure stops. Keratitis can be treated. Your eye doctor might prescribe antibiotic ointment or drops, or artificial tears, and you might have to wear an eye patch until your cornea can heal.

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