**Test 8 Listening Section**

1. B

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

She needs advice about two opportunities.

"Well, I have to make a decision about graduate school."

2. B

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

He is congratulating Jane.

"Well, it's a good problem to have, if you know what I mean."

3. C

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

He could promote Jane’s business in Asia.

"And he could probably open a lot of doors for me if I do decide to go back into business. I…was actually thinking about trying to set up something in Asia after I graduate."

4.D

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Decide what she wants to do after graduation.

"So it really sounds like you need to get clear about what you want to do after Harvard, and then you’ll know which opportunity would be the best stepping stone."

5. D

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Jane is an excellent teacher.

"It may have helped, but your class evaluations for the summer classes you taught here probably meant more to the committee."

6. A

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Recycling.

"And that brings us to the topic of our lecture today. *Recycling.*"

7. B

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Using a water bottle as a sprinkler.

"So back to the water bottle, let’s say that the lid gets cracked, so you can’t carry it around without spilling the water. But you don’t want to throw it away, so you decide to use it for something else. Let’s say, to water your plants. That’s giving something another use. Or, to use waste management terms, *repurposing.*"

8. A

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

The recycling business slows down because of lower prices.

"Because recycling contractors can’t find buyers for glass, paper, and plastic, and when they do, the prices are so depressed that it isn’t worth their effort to collect and store the recyclables."

9. D

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

To move on to the next point.

"But when the demand for consumer goods from China drops, then they don’t need as much cardboard for boxes. I think you see what the problem is."

10. A,B

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

**A** It costs more to produce new products.

**B** It can be sold in the same place that it is collected.

"The reason for this is that aluminum retains more of its relative value because it takes the most energy to produce from new materials. So recycling can offer a higher return on investment....But there’s another important reason why aluminum remains more stabile, and that’s because recycled cans are less dependent on foreign markets."

11. D

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Economic factors are a major influence on recycling.

"But most recycling programs have been driven as much by raw economics as by environmental activism."

12. B

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Her room requires some maintenance.

"Hi. I just moved in and I need to arrange for someone to repair a few things in my dorm room."

13. D

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

He does not want to insult the woman.

"But sometimes it’s just that…well, how do I say this? Sometimes you just have to get used to it."

14. D

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

A broken lock.

"I’d say the door is an emergency. I can’t leave my stuff in an unlocked room."

15. C

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

She prefers to live by herself.

"By the way, do you know if there are any vacant rooms in the form? I mean, it might be easier to just move to another one."

"It probably would be, but you’d have to have a roommate because there’s only one single on every floor, and they’re all full."

"Oh. I’d really planned to live by myself."

16. B

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Meet with the R.A. to solve the problem.

"Hold off a minute and I’ll let you talk with your R.A. yourself. Then you can head upstairs to wait for her."

17. C

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

The influence of the Rosetta Stone on hieroglyphics.

"Which brings us back to hieroglyphics, and the Rosetta Stone, which is what I really want to talk about today."

18. D

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Soldiers found it in a construction site.

"Some reports from the time claim that a military detail found the stone on the ground, but others reported that it was part of an ancient wall that was to be demolished by the corps of engineers, but instead, the Captain took it to the team of scholars to add to their collection."

19. C

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Translations of one language made it possible to interpret the others.

"Now this is the interesting part—since the Greek script could be translated, it provided a key to deciphering the other two scripts because when scholars began studying the stone, they soon realized that it contained the same message, written three times in the three different scripts."

20. B

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

He indicates that he is not certain about the name.

"In any case, an English scholar, Thomas Young was his name, if I recall, so he made the first major advance when he discovered that the signatures within the script could be translated into names, in particular, *Ptolemy and Alexander.*"

21. D

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

He classified hieroglyphics and described a grammar of the language.

"First, he began to classify the hieroglyphs, and from there, he was able to formulate a system of grammar and generalizations which opened the way for Egyptologists to read the carvings on monuments and papyruses for the first time!"

22. A

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Enthusiastic.

"And the exciting discovery was that the names actually had phonetic values—by that I mean that the pictures were symbols for sounds as well as for whole ideas like a person’s name!"

23.C

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

An explanation of the processes that create hoodoos.

"But what causes these fantastic structures [hoodoos]? How do they form?"

24. B,C

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

**A** Minerals

**C** Light

"So although most of the hoodoo is limestone, and as you know, limestone is white, the colors in the layers of limestone are created by small deposits of iron that oxidize to produce shades of yellow, orange, red and brown. Manganese oxides create the blue and purple tones, and then, the weather and light conditions also contribute to the variety of colors that you see in the canyons."

25. B

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Water that expands when it freezes and breaks rocks into pieces.

"During these freezing and thawing cycles, water seeps into the cracks in the rocks, and expands during the freezing, which breaks the rock into smaller pieces. When the ice melts, the pieces fall apart and the water washes them into the canyon. So this is mechanical weathering, or to be more specific, *frost wedging.*"

26. A

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

Unequal rates of erosion for different rocks in the hoodoo.

"So each type of rock erodes at a different rate, carving out the formations. Just suppose that one of the pillars is composed primarily of sandstone and ironstone. Well, the sandstone will certainly disintegrate faster than the harder ironstone. And the result will be an unevenly shaped pillar—a hoodoo."

27. C

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

**A** Fixating — Pauses that the eye makes

**C** Regressing — Reading the same words more than once

**B** Auditory reading — Moving your lips while reading.

28. B

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Bottom of Form

**Explanatory Answer**

She is confirming an obvious statement.

"In addition, the surfaces of the hoodoos would be rounded and smoother if wind were responsible for creating them, wouldn’t they? But many hoodoos have sharp edges and jagged tops."