
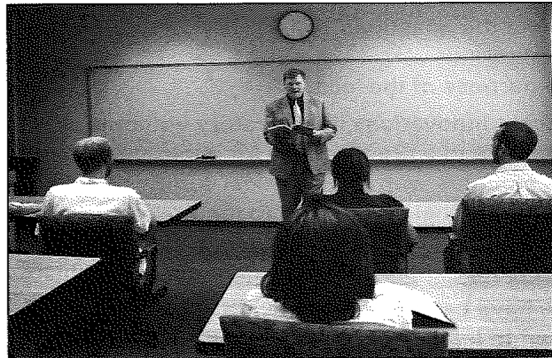



Directions: Listen to Track 28. 


Chemistry

spectroscopy



Directions: Now answer the questions.

23. What is the main purpose of the lecture?
- Ⓐ To discuss recent innovations in laboratory equipment
 - Ⓑ To give an example of a practical use for a particular scientific technique
 - Ⓒ To familiarize students with the chemical composition of paint pigments
 - Ⓓ To show how researchers were able to restore a particular work of art
24. What does the professor imply when he mentions an art historian?
- Ⓐ Art historians have been learning how to use spectrosopes.
 - Ⓑ Scientists need to learn how art historians analyze paintings.
 - Ⓒ Confirming the authenticity of artworks requires collaboration.
 - Ⓓ Spectroscopic analysis can help identify a painter's techniques.
25. Why does the professor discuss the presence of zinc in paint pigments?
- Ⓐ To explain why some paints may deteriorate over the course of time
 - Ⓑ To stress the need for caution when attempting to restore old artworks
 - Ⓒ To show how pigments differ from varnishes and binding agents
 - Ⓓ To show how spectroscopy can help establish the age of a painting
26. According to the professor, what is the primary advantage of spectroscopy over other laboratory methods for analyzing artworks?
- Ⓐ It does not damage the artworks.
 - Ⓑ It provides a more accurate analysis than other methods do.
 - Ⓒ It uses equipment that can be transferred to other locations.
 - Ⓓ It can be used by individuals with little scientific training.
27. What is one way the professor mentions that chemists can help with art restoration?
- Ⓐ By re-creating the pigments and binding agents used by artists of earlier eras
 - Ⓑ By removing pigments and binding agents that dissolve paintings over time
 - Ⓒ By creating protective coatings of paint that do not damage original paintings
 - Ⓓ By developing ways to safely remove paint added by previous restorers
28. Listen to Track 29. 
- Ⓐ He is searching for a synonym for the term.
 - Ⓑ He is not sure how much information the students need.
 - Ⓒ He is going to briefly address a related topic.
 - Ⓓ He is giving the students a writing assignment.

Directions: Listen to Track 30. 

Literature

communal


folktales
fairy tales



Directions: Now answer the questions.

29. What is the lecture mainly about?
- (A) Oral traditions in folktales and fairy tales
 - (B) Common characters and plots in folktales and fairy tales
 - (C) Differences between folktales and fairy tales
 - (D) Hidden meanings in folktales and fairy tales
30. What does the professor mean when he says that folktales are communal?
- (A) They vary little from one community to another.
 - (B) They serve to strengthen ties among individuals within a community.
 - (C) They relate important events in the history of a community.
 - (D) They can be adapted to meet the needs of a community.
31. Why does the professor clarify the concept of a "fairy"?
- (A) To explain the origins of the term "fairy tale"
 - (B) To eliminate a possible definition of the term "fairy tale"
 - (C) To support a claim about the function of fairy tales
 - (D) To indicate that fairies are a major element in fairy tales
32. What does the professor say about the setting of fairy tales?
- (A) The tales are usually set in a nonspecific location.
 - (B) The location is determined by the country of origin of a tale.
 - (C) The tales are set in a location familiar to the author.
 - (D) A storyteller varies the location of a tale depending on the audience.
33. In the lecture, the professor discusses characteristics of folktales and fairy tales. Indicate the characteristics of each type of tale. *Put a check in the correct boxes.*

	Folktales	Fairy Tales
Their appeal is now mainly to children.		
The plot is the only stable element.		
The tales are transmitted orally.		
There is one accepted version.		
Characters are well developed.		
The language is relatively formal.		

34. Listen to Track 31. 
- (A) To support the student's statement
 - (B) To ask the student to clarify her statement
 - (C) To find out if the students know what story the line comes from
 - (D) To clarify the relationship between time and space in fairy tales