LISTENING TEST

Listening Test Format

Test Format	Number of Questions	Timing
Lectures	4-6 lectures • 6 questions each • 500-800 words (3-5 minutes)	60-90 minutes
Conversations	2-3 conversations • 5 questions each • 400-500 words (2-3 minutes)	

ข้อสอบต้องการทดสอบอะไร?

- ความเข้าใจเนื้อหาโดยรวม
- ความเข้าใจในใจความสำคัญของเรื่อง
- ความสามารถในการจดบันทึกและการนำข้อมูลนั้นมาใช้

Question Patterns

Question Types	ลักษณะข้อสอบ	Question Example in Conversation	Question Example in Lecture
Main-Topic Questions	ถามถึงหัวข้อของเนื้อเรื่อง	What is the main topic of this conversation?	What is the primary topic of this lecture?
Main-Purpose Questions	ถามถึงจุดประสงค์หลัก	Why is the man/ woman talking to the professor?	What is the main point of this lecture?
Factual Questions	ถามถึงสิ่งที่ถูกพูดถึงในเนื้อเรื่อง	Why does the speaker say about .....?	According to the professor/ lecture, where does .....?
Function Question	ถามว่าจริงๆแล้วผู้พูดต้องการอะไรจากการพูดนั้น	What does the man mean when he says...?	
Inference Questions	ถามถึงสิ่งที่สามารถอนุมาน ได้จากเนื้อเรื่อง	What does the man/ woman imply about .....?	What can be inferred about ..... from the lecture?
Purpose Questions	ถามว่าทำไมผู้พูดถึงได้พูดสิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่งขึ้นมา	Why does the man/ woman mention about.....?	Why does the professor mention .....?
Method Questions	ถามถึงวิธีการอธิบายเนื้อเรื่องของผู้พูด	How does the speaker explain the concept of.....?	How does the professor introduce the idea of .....?
Attitude Questions	ถามถึงความรู้สึกของผู้พูดเกี่ยวกับสิ่งใดสิ่งหนึ่งของเนื้อเรื่อง	What does the speaker say about.....?	What is the professor's opinion of .....?
ETC **- Replay** **- Ordering** **- Matching** **- Detail**			

Lecture Listening Test

Note

Dia = hardest = tran = carbon = in earth ↑ press + temp

4c = carat cut color clear

Dia = Africa + 1,2

Fake dia kill real industry

Real dia seed = core/ fake dia around → called fancies = color

= rare in nature = like real

Dia = heat conduct/ elec insulator

Make dia chip for com

In last week's lesson about the difference between metals and gems, we discussed how pliable true gold is. Today we are going to be talking about the diamond, the hardest known natural mineral. As most of you know from our introductory chapter, diamonds are the transparent form of pure carbon. Carbon crystals form deep in the Earth's mantle when high temperatures and extreme pressure occur. The term "diamond" comes from the Greek word adamas, which means unconquerable. In the jewelry business, diamonds are valued according to a few categories, known as the 4 C's. The cost of a diamond depends on its carat, color, cut, and clarity. Besides Africa, there are few areas around the world with large diamond deposits. However, diamond replication is a new trend that threatens the multimillion-dollar industry. Researchers have discovered a way to produce large volumes of diamonds by putting carbon under extreme heat and pressure. This process causes the carbon to crystallize into diamonds. HPTC, which stands for high pressure and high temperature, is also used to change or remove the color of diamonds. A small piece of natural diamond, called a seed, is often used as the base, and then a synthetic diamond is grown around it. These colorful diamonds, known as fancies, are rare in nature, yet gemologists still consider them genuine. In fact, most people in the jewelry business shy away from the term synthetic diamonds because it suggests that they are not real. Their argument is that man made diamonds are produced in the very same way as mined diamonds are in nature. Even the trained eye cannot easily detect the difference between a natural diamond and one that is manufactured. While this innovation threatens to devastate the jewelry industry by bringing the cost of true diamonds down, it could also turn the precious stone into a common semiconductor. Not only are diamonds incredible conductors of heat, they are also efficient electrical insulators. Tremendous heat can pass through a diamond without causing any significant damage. It won't be long before computer companies start advertising diamond computer chips. Won't that make for some interesting marketing campaigns?

1. What is the purpose of this lecture?

A) To compare diamonds and gold

B) To discuss types of gems

C) To discuss the formation of diamonds

D) To review the elements of carbon

The correct answer is C. This is an understanding gist question.

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the 4 C's used by the jewelry business?

A) Carbon

B) Carat

C) Color

D) Cut

The correct answer is A. This is a detail question.

3. Where do natural diamonds form?

A) In a manufacturing plant

B) In an electrical insulator

C) Deep in the Earth's mantle

D) Alongside metals such as gold

The correct answer is C. This is a detail question.

4. According to the professor, what are diamonds good for besides jewelry?

A) They can create heat.

B) They can hold heat in.

C) They can damage insulators.

D) They can conduct electricity.

The correct answer is B. This is a detail question.

5. Listen to part of the lecture :

What does the professor mean when she says this:

A) Nobody will want to buy diamond computer chips.

B) Advertisers will have fun marketing this type of product.

C) Computers will take interest away from the jewelry industry.

D) Jewelers will be competing with programmers.

The correct answer is B. This is an understanding attitude question.

6. Indicate whether each sentence below describes synthetic diamonds or mined diamonds. Place the numbers in the correct box.

1. are often created from a "seed"
2. exist in very few places in the world
3. come in countless colorful varieties
4. are produced by high pressure and temperature under the ground
5. could cause financial problems for the jewelry industry

Mined Diamonds	Synthetic Diamonds
1. *Exist in very few places in the world*	1. *are often created from a "seed"*
2. *are produced by high pressure and temperature under the ground*	2. *come in countless colorful varieties*
	3. could cause financial problems for the jewelry industry

Conversation Listening Test

Note

Girl + music = can't go = grade score = con on study ≠ money

Want edu

Mather help refer → master → Phd here

M: You mentioned at the start of last class that you are a fan of live music. I guess I don't have to tell you about the concert at the campus pub on Saturday. It's supposed to be the best show of the year.

W: I know. I wish I could be there, but I already promised professor Mathers that I'd have all of the quizzes graded by Monday. I'm afraid I'm going to be stuck in my dorm all weekend because I look after three tutorial classes including yours.

M: Why did you offer to do that? Did you forget about the concert, or do you really need the money?

W: Actually, I really need to concentrate on academics this year. If I want to get into the education program, I have to prove that I am serious about being a tutorial leader. It's not about the money. We don't get paid much considering all of the hours we put in.

M: Have you applied at other schools besides this one. I've heard it's really hard to get into the Education program here, but my cousin got accepted at one in a different state, and her grades aren't that good.

W: That was my original plan, but Professor Mathers asked me to help her out this year and she also promised to write me a reference letter. I didn't think I could get into the program here, but now I do. My marks are higher than they have ever been and once I'm done my masters, I hope to do my PHD.

M: Well, I can see that you are really dedicated. You're going to make an excellent teacher.

W: Professor you mean.

M: Right. Well, I'm sorry you're going to miss the band.

W: Me too. I can't help feeling a bit jealous. Sometimes I wish I was still in my first year of studies.

M: Well, I'll tell you all about it on Monday. Oh, and thanks for the homework tips.

W: Sure, anytime.

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A) Their plans for next semester

B) Why the woman can't go to the concert

C) Their favorite band

D) Finding a tutor

The correct answer is B. This is an understanding the gist question.

2. What will the woman do on Saturday?

A) Teach a class.

B) Mark tests.

C) Visit her cousin.

D) Go to a concert.

The correct answer is B. This is a detail question.

Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

3. What does the woman mean when she says this?

A) She thinks he should treat her with more respect.

B) She plans to teach university.

C) She thinks Professor Mathers is not kind.

D) She thinks she'll be as good a teacher as Professor Mathers.

The correct answer is B. She plans to do her PHD and become a professor. This is an understanding function question.

4. What can be inferred from the conversation?

A) The woman never works on weekends.

B) The man and woman take the same courses.

C) The speakers live in the same dorm.

D) The man stayed after class for help.

The correct answer is D. (They are having a private conversation and the woman gave him study tips.) This is a making connections question.

5. How does the male student feel about the woman's weekend plans?

A) He feels sorry for her.
B) He is excited for her.
C) He is worried about her.
D) He is jealous of her.

The correct answer is A. This is an understanding attitude question.

TIME TO SAY GOODBYE