

**Lecture Ready 2**  
**Unit 3: Science; Review**

**PART 1**

**Watch the lecture (Thursday, Week 8) and make notes on your own paper. Use your notes to answer the following questions.**

**Choose the best answer or answers.**

1. What did the speaker talk about in the LAST class?
  - A. another type of carbon compound
  - B. another use for diamonds
  - C. the chemical composition of diamonds
2. According to the lecture, where were diamonds first used?
  - A. Egypt
  - B. India
  - C. China
3. Why does the speaker mention Professor Peter Lu?
  - A. He was the speaker's teacher.
  - B. He discovered an early use of diamonds.
  - C. He found some of the earliest diamond jewelry.
4. Which THREE of these are mentioned as characteristics of industrial diamonds?
  - A. They are very small.
  - B. They have an unattractive color.
  - C. They have an irregular shape.
  - D. They are harder than diamonds used in jewelry.
  - E. They have serious imperfections.
5. Which of these phrases does the professor use to give an explanation?
  - A. "I'll explain it to you."
  - B. "Here's the explanation for that."
  - C. "Let me explain."
6. Which of these phrases does the professor use to give an example?
  - A. "Two examples are rubies and sapphires."
  - B. "... such as rubies and sapphires."
  - C. "... rubies and sapphires, for instance."

Put the information A–E from the lecture in the correct column.

Diamond	Corundum

- A. It is the hardest naturally-occurring material.
- B. It was used in China to make ceremonial axes.
- C. Rubies and sapphires are a form of this mineral.
- D. This mineral can be used to polish the other mineral.
- E. It is the second-hardest naturally-occurring material.

## PART 2: Lecture Language

Read the sentences A–I from a lecture about vitamins. Put the sentences in the correct column.

Example	Explanation	Agreement	Concluding summary	Support for opinion

- A. There are two types of vitamins: water-soluble and fat-soluble. Let me clarify what I mean by that.
- B. The value of eating certain foods was recognized long before we knew about vitamins. I'll give you an illustration of that. The ancient Egyptians knew that eating liver cured night-blindness. Today we know that's because liver contains vitamin A.
- C. Well, when it comes to multi-vitamins, I think Luz has the right idea.
- D. Most vitamins come from food, but some, such as vitamin K, are produced by micro-organisms in the intestines.
- E. To sum up, not all nutritionists agree on how much of each vitamin our bodies need every day.
- F. In large doses, some vitamins have side-effects. What I mean is, it is not safe to consume unlimited amounts of all types of vitamins.
- G. Let me tell you why I think it's better to get your vitamins from fresh foods rather than from vitamin pills.
- H. What is considered a necessary nutrient in one species is not necessarily needed by other species. Take vitamin C, for instance. Only humans and a few other types of animals require this vitamin.
- I. As we've seen today, we've learned a lot about vitamins in the last 100 years or so, but there are still things we don't completely understand.

Read the excerpts from lectures. Then choose the best notes, A or B.

“A tornado is formed when warm, humid air and cool, dry air mix. This causes a thunderstorm. If the thunderstorm is particularly strong, it can form a supercell. The winds coming into a supercell begin to travel in a circular pattern and form a funnel cloud. The air in the funnel spins faster and faster and creates a very low pressure area which sucks more air into the funnel. If the funnel touches the ground, the result is a tornado.”

A.

**TORNADO**  
 Warm humid air  
 +  
 Cool dry air  
 ↓  
 Thunderstorm  
 If thunderstorm strong → supercell  
 Air spins faster & faster → low  
 pressure  
 funnel touches ground → tornado

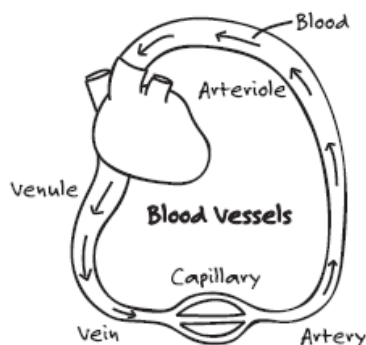
B.

Tornadoes → warm air  
 ↓  
 Cool dry air

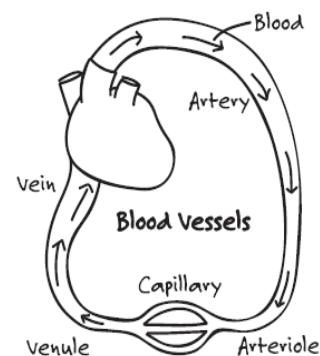
Supercells = thunderstorm  
 Tornadoes = funnel clouds

“OK, here’s a simplified model of the circulation of the blood. Of course, the heart pumps the blood. It then travels through the largest blood vessels, the arteries. Blood moves from the arteries to smaller vessels called arterioles. The blood then enters the smallest blood vessels, the capillaries. Blood in the capillaries carries nourishment to the tissues of the body and carries away impurities. The blood then begins its return trip to the heart. It first enters vessels called venules, and then goes into the veins. Veins bring the blood back to the heart.”

A.



B.



# Review

**Match the examples of lecture language, discussion language, and presentation language with the correct category A–G. One category does not have an example.**

- \_\_\_ 1. “What do I mean, exactly, by the term ‘blue collar worker’? Well, I mean ... ”
- \_\_\_ 2. “At this point, I’m going to let Junichi talk about office work in Japan.”
- \_\_\_ 3. “Now that we’ve talked about men’s roles in the factory, let’s talk a bit about women’s roles.”
- \_\_\_ 4. “I’m sorry, but before we go on, could you explain a little more about how those early assembly lines worked?”
- \_\_\_ 5. “First, let’s look at how the Industrial Revolution changed the workplace.”
- \_\_\_ 6. “Now, if you’re like me, you’ve had a boring job or two during your lifetime.”

- A. Expressions that signal a new idea
- B. Expressions that signal the end of one idea and the beginning of a new idea (a transition)
- C. Expressions for interrupting to ask for clarification
- D. Expressions that signal a definition
- E. Expressions that signal the end of the lecture
- F. Expressions that signal a transition between speakers
- G. Expressions used to create rapport with an audience