

Multiple Choice

You will listen to a quick recording. After the recording has been completed, you will see four multiple-choice

Recording:

Lecturer: The concept of time is one of the most fundamental and perplexing concepts in human thought. We all have an intuitive understanding of time, but it is difficult to define precisely. Some philosophers believe that time is an illusion, while others believe that it is a fundamental property of the universe. Scientists believe that time is inextricably linked to space and that the two together form a four-dimensional spacetime continuum. Time has a number of different dimensions, including the past, present, and future. We can only experience the present directly, but we can remember the past and imagine the future. Time is also relative, meaning that it can pass differently for different observers. For example, time passes more slowly for objects that are moving at high speeds.

Questions:

1. What is the main topic of the lecture?
 - The nature of time
 - The different dimensions of time
 - The relativity of time
 - All of the above
2. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of time?
 - The past
 - The present
 - The future
 - The fifth dimension
3. What is the relationship between time and space?
 - Time and space are inextricably linked.
 - Time is a dimension of space.
 - Space is a dimension of time.
 - Time and space are independent of each other.

4. Why does time pass more slowly for objects that are moving at high speeds?
- Because the speed of light is constant.
 - Because spacetime is curved.
 - Because time is relative.
 - All of the above

Fill in the Blanks

Listen to this recording, and fill in the blanks with lacking words

Recording:

The human eye is a complex and delicate organ that allows us to see the world around us. It is made up of a number of different parts, including the cornea, the iris, the lens, and the retina. The cornea is the transparent front part of the eye. It protects the inner parts of the eye and helps to focus light. The iris is the colored part of the eye. It controls the amount of light that enters the eye. The lens is a transparent structure that helps to focus light onto the retina. The retina is a light-sensitive tissue that lines the back of the eye. It contains millions of photoreceptor cells that convert light into electrical signals. These signals are then sent to the brain, which interprets them as images.

Passage:

The human eye is a complex and delicate organ that allows us to see the world around us. It is made up of a number of different parts, including the ___ (1) ___, the ___ (2) ___, the ___ (3) ___, and the ___ (4) ___. The cornea is the transparent front part of the eye. It protects the inner parts of the eye and helps to ___ (5) ___ light. The iris is the colored part of the eye. It controls the ___ (6) ___ of light that enters the eye. The lens is a transparent structure that helps to ___ (7) ___ light onto the retina. The retina is a light-sensitive tissue that lines the back of the eye. It contains millions of ___ (8) ___ cells that convert light into electrical signals. These signals are then sent to the brain, which interprets them as ___ (9) ___ .

Summarize Spoken Text

You will hear a short lecture. Write a short summary in 50-70 words. You have 10 minutes to finish this task.

You have 10 minutes to finish the task. Your response will be judged on the quality of writing and on how well your response presents the key points presented in the lecture.

Recording:

Lecturer: The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals that were adopted by all UN Member States in 2015. The SDGs aim to address the global challenges we face, including poverty, hunger, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. The SDGs are interconnected and indivisible. This means that progress on one goal often depends on progress on other goals. For example, reducing poverty (SDG 1) depends on ensuring access to quality education (SDG 4) and decent work and economic growth (SDG 8). The SDGs are also ambitious and transformative. They aim to create a more just, equitable, and sustainable world for all.