

1. GAC001 Academic English I: Listening and Speaking Skills

Starter Quiz ·

GAC Academic English

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A speaker tells a hall that the library closes early on Friday, and expects no reply. Which text type is that?
 - ☐ An announcement
 - ☐ A conversation
 - ☐ An interview
 - ☐ A seminar
2. You have one listening and a question asking what the talk is mainly about. Which technique fits?
 - ☐ Translating each sentence
 - ☐ Writing everything down
 - ☐ Listening for gist
 - ☐ Listening for detail
3. Which specific details should these short listening notes preserve? Choose all that apply.
 - ☐ Every article and preposition
 - ☐ A date
 - ☐ A name
 - ☐ A room number

Tick every correct option.

4. What should be on your cards?
 - ☐ The full text of the talk
 - ☐ Nothing – memorise it
 - ☐ The same text as the slides
 - ☐ Five or six keywords per point
5. A drill mainly asks you to maintain connected speech for two minutes, with form errors reviewed afterwards. Which skill is its main focus?
 - ☐ Neither
 - ☐ Accuracy
 - ☐ Fluency

☐ Both equally

6. Which of these is an argument rather than an opinion?

☐ I think the phone is the most important.

☐ Everyone has a phone.

☐ The phone matters most, because it replaced the camera, dictionary and timetable at once.

☐ Phones are very useful.

7. Which of these are signposts – words that tell a listener where they are in a talk? Choose all that apply.

☐ timetable

☐ to sum up

☐ first

☐ the reason for this

Tick every correct option.

8. When you miss a word in a continuous talk, it is better to mark it and keep following the message.

☐ True ☐ False

9. If an instruction requires one step before another, reversing those steps still meets the instruction.

☐ True ☐ False

10. Which phrases signpost a talk? Choose all that apply.

☐ To sum up

☐ I'll cover three things

☐ The reason for this is

☐ It is very interesting

Tick every correct option.

1. GAC001 Academic English I: Listening and Speaking Skills

Answers ·

GAC Academic English

1. An announcement

The coordinator addresses a group with information and instructions rather than exchanging replies. Use purpose, audience and expected response together; the library topic alone does not decide the type.

2. Listening for gist

A main-message question calls for gist: what the talk mainly says. Detail listening has a different target, such as one departure time.

3. A date; A name; A room number

Dates, room numbers and names may be needed for the task. Record them selectively, together with important negatives and conditions, rather than copying every article and preposition.

4. Five or six keywords per point

Keywords can prompt the main points and evidence without filling each card with a complete script. Check in rehearsal that the notes support an understandable talk.

5. Fluency

The main focus is fluency. A later focused review can work on accuracy; the skills are related, and this activity does not promise equal gains in both.

6. The phone matters most, because it replaced the camera, dictionary and timetable at once.

It gives a reason and a concrete example. The others assert without support.

7. to sum up; first; the reason for this

Signposts mark structure, not content. "Timetable" is a topic word – useful, but it does not tell you where you are.

8. True

True. Stopping to translate one word loses what comes next. Mark the uncertainty, keep following, and use later context to fill the gap.

9. False

A required sequence must be preserved. Listen for first, then, before, after and any permission condition.

10. To sum up; I'll cover three things; The reason for this is

"I will cover three things", "The reason for this is" and "To sum up" locate the talk's structure. "It is very interesting" gives an opinion without indicating the next section.