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

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.

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.