

This is a test of your ability to understand an academic lecture. The lecture you will hear has two parts. In the first part, you will first study the outline of the whole lecture and then the list of vocabulary that you will hear in the lecture. I will read the lecture only ONCE. Use your notepaper to take notes as you listen to the first part of the lecture. After I read the first part, I will distribute the questions for the first part. Answer the questions from 1-10 using your notes. You will have 13 minutes to answer these questions. At the end of 13 minutes, I WILL COLLECT THE QUESTION SHEETS AND NOTE PAPER.

Then I will read the second part of the lecture. Use your notepaper to take notes as you listen to the second part of the lecture. After I finish reading the lecture, I will distribute the questions for the second part. Answer the questions from 11-20 using your notes. You will have 13 minutes to answer these questions. At the end of 13 minutes, I WILL COLLECT THE QUESTION SHEETS, VOCABULARY SHEETS, and NOTE PAPER.

Now look at the outline of the whole lecture for 1 minute and try to guess what you are going to hear about.

### OUTLINE OF THE LECTURE

#### First Part

- Differences between university and high school
- Statistical information about university entrance

#### Second Part

- Benefits of university education at personal level
- Benefits of university education at societal level

First, study the list of vocabulary for 2 minutes for the **WHOLE** lecture. All of the words in this list will appear **in the order of the lecture**. Some of them will be explained in more detail in the lecture. Then, I will read out the vocabulary, so you can become more familiar with my voice and pronunciation. Now, you have 2 minutes to look at the vocabulary on the back of this page.

<b>enrollment (n)</b>	entering in an official list of members of a course, group, university, etc. <b>For example:</b> University <b>enrollment</b> rates have increased globally. More people have the opportunity to get university education today.
<b>ratio (n)</b>	rate; the proportion of one thing to another. <b>For example:</b> The <b>ratio</b> of boys to girls is usually high in schools in underdeveloped countries because most families don't send their daughters to school.
<b>career prospect (n)</b>	chance of success in professional life. <b>For example:</b> It is highly believed that university education improves <b>career prospects</b> in Turkey.
<b>employable (adj)</b>	able to get a job; usable. <b>For example:</b> People who have good social skills in addition to their university degrees are more <b>employable</b> .
<b>curiosity (n)</b>	the desire to learn and know about things. <b>For example:</b> Children have a natural <b>curiosity</b> about the world around them.
<b>partnership (n)</b>	the state of sharing the control of a business with someone else. <b>For example:</b> He went into <b>partnership</b> with his brother, and they opened a café together.
<b>enterprise (n)</b>	a large and complicated project, especially one that is done with a group of other people <b>For example:</b> <i>ToyotaSA is a joint business enterprise between Toyota and Sabancı Holding.</i>

**Terms defined in the lecture****Names mentioned in the lecture**

Autonomous learner  
Lecture  
Tutorial  
Gender gap  
Generic skills  
Thinking skills  
Learning skills  
Behavioral skills  
Employability skills  
Teknopark

The EU (The European Union)  
Hungary  
Poland  
Microsoft  
Adidas  
Yıldız Technical University  
Boğaziçi University  
Istanbul Technical University