

## INDEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Q1: What is your favorite place to visit on weekends? Describe it and explain why it is your favorite place to go.

Q2: Where would you like to go to spend a vacation? Describe this place and say why you would like to holiday there.

Q3: Which place has fond memories for you? Describe this place and explain why it is memorable to you.

## INTEGRATED TASK



Now listen to the passage.



Question: How are glaciers formed?

Preparation time: 20 seconds

Speaking time: 60 seconds

Audio Tape scripts:

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*(professor)* Today, I'll be talking about glaciers and, in particular, how glaciers are formed. First of all, do you know what a glacier is? Well, a glacier is a mass of ice, but there's more to it than that. A glacier is a mass of ice that's moving.

Glaciers form where snow accumulates, where more snow falls than melts, so it piles up. If all the snow melts every year in a particular place, a glacier can't form there. And there needs to be considerable accumulation. If there's only a small amount of accumulation, then a glacier can't form because there needs to be considerable weight for a glacier to form, so there must be enough accumulation of sufficient weight for a glacier to form.

When enough snow has accumulated, there's pressure on the snow underneath, enough pressure to transform the loose snowflakes into ice crystals. The weight of the accumulated snow causes the snowflakes to compress into ice crystals. And with more and more pressure, the smaller ice crystals pack together to create even larger crystals.

The final step in the formation of a glacier is for the packed ice to begin to move. When the amount of crystallized ice becomes large enough, the packed ice begins to move and a glacier is born.

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VOCABULARY HOMEWORK:

1. The patient is in agony.  
(A) **suffering**  
(B) repose  
(C) rest  
(D) peace
2. Sometimes agrarian disputes are hard to settle.  
(A) industrial  
(B) political  
(C) **of land**  
(D) academic
3. It's simply a minor ailment.  
(A) mistake  
(B) blunder  
(C) question  
(D) **disease**
4. Pity is often akin to love.  
(A) **related to**  
(B) different from  
(C) alien to  
(D) foreign to
5. The retarded child moved with alacrity.  
(A) **quickness**  
(B) slowness  
(C) hesitation  
(D) dilatoriness
6. The dog is always alert.  
(A) listless  
(B) **lively**  
(C) languid  
(D) indolent
7. The troops aligned.  
(A) attacked  
(B) retreated  
(C) triumphed  
(D) **lined up**
8. Her fears were allayed by her mother's consolation.  
(A) aggravated  
(B) worsened  
(C) **mitigated**  
(D) aroused
9. To become a citizen, you must swear allegiance to the United States  
(A) disaffection  
(B) treason  
(C) **loyalty**  
(D) infidelity
10. Heat often alleviates pain.  
(A) intensifies  
(B) augments  
(C) cures  
(D) **mitigates**

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