



LISTENING SCRIPT 1- WHILE LISTENING

CAMPUS TALK

You will listen to a conversation between students on a university campus. You will hear it **ONCE** and answer the questions on your question sheet while you listen. At the end of the conversation, you will have **90 seconds** to check your answers and transfer them to the optical form.

You now have **45 seconds** to look at **the questions**.

There is **90 seconds** silence in the recording for students to transfer their answers to the optical form.

Turn it off the recording after **90 seconds** silence.

Ali: Hi, Suna. What's up? How are you doing since we last met?

Suna: Hi, Ali. I am doing OK but I am busy with a project that my friends and I have to finish by Monday. How are things on your side? You were working on your Master Thesis as far as I remember. Is it going well?

Ali: Yes and no. I am a little bit worried about it. My Master Thesis is about Poverty and Social Justice. I decided the topic with my advisor and I find it very appealing. No problem with that. The problem is my advisor. Don't get me wrong. She is very knowledgeable in her field and she guides me when I am lost on the way. But she is keeping tight on the deadlines. I sometimes have to slow down as I have a part time job. But she never gives me extra time for the tasks to be done.

Suna: Take it easy, Ali. I'm sure you will find a way. You always do.

Ali: Thank you, Suna. Actually I need you to do a favor for me on this.

Suna: A favor? What is it? I would like to help you if I can.

Ali: I am collecting data these days for my thesis. I am visiting the poor neighborhoods where people have to live with really low income. I go to such places in order to convince people to have an interview with me.

Suna: It must be tough for you. They may feel hesitant to share their experiences.

Ali: Yes, indeed. But this is one part of my research, it is really hard but the second part is even harder. I have to deal with the surveys and I need to enter the results onto computer. I am using a program called SPSS that I don't know much about, so I need somebody to assist me with analysis of the data.

Suna: I get it. I will have time after we send the project on Monday, I guess.

Ali: Thank you, Suna. You've always been supportive. By the way, what about your project with your friends? Tell me more about it.

Suna: My two friends and I have applied for a competition called Social Innovation and Business. The competition is done by the European Commission. The purpose of it is to empower young people in a



changing economy. Students, tech enthusiasts, educators, basically anyone, can apply for it. The European Commission accepts projects from a wide range of countries. Also, the good news is the successful ones will get funding that is around 10 thousand euros. We will apply for it. Fingers crossed.

Ali: Congratulations! That sounds great. You know what? I have an appointment with my advisor in an hour. Before that, would you like to have a cup of coffee if you are free right now? As you see, there is a lot to talk about.

Suna: Sorry, I can't. I'll meet my group friends in the library for the competition project. I won't go into details much but we are participating the competition with an online app we have designed for entrepreneurs. The online app will help entrepreneurs to have access to more customers. The thing is we haven't completed the application form and we need to do it together in the library. Other than that, the name, the logo of it, it is all ready. But we can meet when I am done with my friends if you want.

Ali: I see. Well, I only have one hour before I meet my advisor. After that, my day is full of things to do. After our meeting with her, I have to attend a conference. If you want, you can come to the conference.

Suna: Hmm. What is it about?

Ali: It is about the underlying causes of poverty in the Middle East Region.

Suna: I had better go to the dormitory after the project meeting.

Ali: Ok, I get it. You will probably feel exhausted after the meeting with friends.

Suna: No, it is not that actually. I have a class in the morning and I would like to go over the notes before it. But the topic sounds interesting to me, and it is so relevant to your thesis. You should definitely be there.

Ali: Ok, then. Good luck with the competition. I will call you on Monday.

Suna: Thank you, Ali. Good luck with your Thesis. See you around.

LISTENING SCRIPT 2- NOTE-TAKING

You are going to listen to a lecture from a sociology class. Take notes as you listen. Later, you are going to use your notes to answer questions.

Good morning everyone, today I will be talking about the nature of beauty and cosmetic surgeries. Well, you know, beauty is an interesting topic that concerns most of us.

All right, let me first give you a general idea on how important beauty is for people, especially for women. A recent survey conducted by *Today's Magazine* reveals that on average, women spend approximately 55 minutes **per day** on hair and makeup. With a little bit of math, we can say that **55 minutes of daily beauty** preparation is equal to two full weeks per year. Additionally, an average woman spends up to **one-third of her income** on looking good. Considering the basic expenditures such as paying the rent or bills, **I think 33 % of one's salary is big money** to beautify herself. Moreover, the amount of money spent on beauty products by women does not change according to the survey. In fact, **regardless of age differences**, almost all women- teenagers and adults or old-, **continue to spend their income on beauty till around 65 years** old. In addition, the survey reveals that 90 per cent of women admit that they have canceled **job interviews or other important engagements simply because they aren't pleased with how they look on a specific day**. So it is obvious that to look beautiful is a matter of concern. But why? Why would people like to look beautiful in the eyes of others?

Well, this brings us to the Halo Effect. The Halo Effect is a term that is used to explain the impact of beauty in social contexts. It is also known as the "*what is beautiful is good*" principle in the literature. According to this principle, people rate attractive individuals more **favorably** than less attractive people. Several different studies on Halo Effect have found that when we rate people as **good-looking**, we also believe that they are **smarter** than average people. The Halo Effect studies demonstrate that beautiful people have more advantages than average-looking people. To name a few, attractive people are **approved more frequently and get special attention** from their relatives, friends and even employers. Moreover, good-looking people tend to **get paid more** than their counterparts. Yes, you may be surprised but this is what the studies find about the Halo Effect. If you are good-looking, there is a **high chance of earning a high income**. Simply they earn more!

The Halo Effect shows us that being beautiful, for sure, has its rewards in different situations. However, defining beauty is not always easy. How do we know or decide that, say, a face or a piece of music is beautiful? Well, there are two approaches to the definition of beauty. The first approach claims that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. Accordingly, standards change across time and place. For example, Meland has conducted a two-stage study to examine changing beauty ideals in Western societies. First of all, he has examined data on Miss Globe winners and found that beauty standards for women who attended beauty contests have changed systematically over the 20th century. When you compare today's beauty icons with the past, you will realize that today they are a lot thinner. Additionally, Meland showed the pictures of winners to a large-scale group of people and wanted them to rate these beauty icons. The findings showed that while some people prefer blondes and blue eyes, others prefer dark-skin with black eyes.

Now let's have a look at the second approach to beauty. In this approach, beauty is perceived as something universal. And recent studies actually highlight that they may be right. According to these

studies, it seems that attractiveness may be hard wired in our brains and there is a strong relation between our brains and what we think of as “beautiful”. Several studies reveal that people from a variety of different ages, races and cultures agree on what beautiful is and isn’t. Similarly, according to a new study carried out at the University of Exeter, babies can identify and **prefer faces that most adults would think beautiful. Just like adults**, newborn babies prefer to spend more time looking at the attractive faces than the less attractive ones. The study reveals that a newborn will be attracted to the prettier face because they are born with a pre-programmed understanding of what makes a person attractive.

Moreover, the studies on the universality of beauty show that the human brain has a special part called the *fusiform*, located in the back of the head near the spine. The fusiform has certain duties in the process of recognizing beauty. First of all, the fusiform interprets facial symmetry and the smoothness of the skin. These two features show that a person has **good genes** and **has been free from diseases**. Secondly, most people can **assess emotions as well as beauty** very quickly thanks to this special part in our brains. The fusiform is important because it's the same part of the brain that we need to **recognize faces of family, friends and people we have met**. It helps us to differentiate between different groups of people. When the fusiform is damaged, the patients cannot recognize anyone, even people they have just met. Also, in experiments, they cannot discriminate between photographs of ugly, average or beautiful faces.

Is everything clear so far? Good. Another important issue that I would like to discuss in relation to beauty today is cosmetic surgery. Cosmetic surgery is “a process of reshaping parts of the body through medical techniques. The goal is to have a better physical appearance. Let me share some important figures about cosmetic surgery by the American Foundation for Cosmetic Surgery. According to 2017 figures of the Foundation, there has been an increase of 446% in cosmetic procedures since 1990s worldwide. Moreover, the figures show that **the United States tops the list** with more than 4 million cosmetic procedures. With around 2 million cosmetic procedures in 2017 alone, Brazil takes second place. The thing is, the country has developed medical tourism for patients who would like to **recover in privacy**. The Brazilian Government has made several laws to protect the **cosmetic surgery patients’ privacy rights** recently. Moreover, the Asian countries take their position in the list. Third on the list is South Korea, which reported 1 million surgeries. **Approximately 75 % of women between the ages of 18 and 35 reported that they have had at least one cosmetic procedure in their life in South Korea**. Finally, a lot of people prefer Colombia for their operations as they can pick and choose from a wide range of cosmetic clinics which are **less expensive** compared to those in other countries.

These figures show us that cosmetic surgery is becoming popular in the world. Therefore, let me discuss the main reasons for cosmetic surgeries and the role of gender differences regarding the issue. First of all, several studies attribute the increase in cosmetic surgery to **body dissatisfaction. Both men and women who are not satisfied with their physical appearance go under the knife**. In addition to body dissatisfaction, **recent advances in cosmetic surgeries cause men and women to undergo cosmetic surgeries**. The improvements in cosmetic surgery such as the availability of plastic surgeons and technological improvements **have made cosmetic operations safer with a faster recovery time. Ok, these are the most common reasons for cosmetic surgeries. Do you think gender differences are important** in terms of the reasons for cosmetic surgeries? Well, at this point, I would like to emphasize a study by Sarwer. According to his study, men and women may have different motivations to have cosmetic surgeries. First of all, today, men make up 14 % of cosmetic patients across the world. The motivating factor for cosmetic surgery among men is **to remain competitive in the workforce. In their perspective, they need to invest in themselves to maintain a healthier appearance to be respected or**

to get higher positions in their workplaces. On the other hand, women's interest in cosmetic surgery can be explained by emotional relations. The women in the study mention that they benefit a lot from aesthetic improvements for their looks. Therefore, they say, **they receive more frequent compliments from their partners. The feeling of appreciation helps them to establish an intimate relationship with their partners.**

Are we ok, so far? Good. The last thing I will be talking about today is the impact of social media on cosmetic surgeries. According to research by the Academy of Plastic Surgery, people **see pictures of themselves routinely on social media, and compare themselves to celebrities in mainstream media.** The Academy reports a 65 percent increase in cosmetic surgery in patients under the age of 20. Dr. Williams, the President of the Academy, says that famous people such **as the Kardashians cause many young people to undergo cosmetic surgeries.** I think you know better than I who the Kardashians are, right? They are the most famous American family who have their own TV reality show called *Keeping up with the Kardashians*. The Programme depicts the wealthy lifestyle of the family. Well, back to the research by the American Academy of Plastic Surgery... Dr. Williams mentions that The Kardashians have become 'the poster faces' for plastic surgery and a lot of young patients come in clinics to ask about Kylie Jenner's lips or Kim Kardashian's breasts.

All right, I think so far, so good. Many people have different opinions about cosmetic surgery. Do you wonder what I personally think about it? I believe having cosmetic surgeries at young ages may lead to serious self-esteem issues and personality conflicts among patients. Therefore, I think young people should be psychically and psychologically prepared before cosmetic surgery and it is of utmost importance to analyze the psychological conditions of young patients in depth before they decide to go under the knife.

I have talked too much, right? You need to look at your notes and read the related chapter once again. See you next week.

This is the end of the lecture. You will have 15 minutes to answer the questions.