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WEEKLY PREDICTION FILE

MAY 2023 - WEEK 2

FILE INCLUDES

SPEAKING MODULES | WRITING MODULES | READING MODULES | LISTENING MODULES

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PTE and NAATI - Express

SPEAKING Section

Read Aloud

1. Marketing management

For any marketing course that requires the development of marketing plans, such as marketing management, marketing strategy and segmentation support marketing, this is the only planning handbook that guides students through the step-by-step creation of customized marketing plan, while offering commercial software to aid in the process.

2. Semiconductor industry

The semiconductor industry has been able to improve the performance of electric systems for more than four decades by making ever-smaller devices. However, this approach will soon encounter both scientific and technical limits, which is why the industry is exploring number of alternative device technologies.

3. Faster communication

As we progress into the 21st century, communications are becoming faster and faster Think of millions of different media images you are bombarded with every day. It is as important now to be able to read and make sense of those images, as it has been to be able to read ordinary text.

4. Domestic division

Traditional divisions of domestic work are understood to persist, because of the strong association of the home with humanity and with masculinity to challenge that home is arguably equivalent to challenge what it is to beat a woman or man.

5. Memorable benefit

Perhaps the most memorable benefit of the program has been the opportunity to me in small groups, something that is difficult to arrange such a desperate organization. Many officers would have to work together for thirty years but would not know other's strength and weakness.

6. Magnetar

The best comparison is likely a magnetar, a young neutron star with a powerful magnetic field, the researchers said. Magnetars also produce bright X-ray flares. While magnetars are thought to be young stars, the two flaring objects in this study reside near elliptical galaxies, which contain older stars. So, the objects are likely too old to be magnetars, the researchers said.

7. Internal combustion engine

The internal combustion engine, enabling the driver to decide which source of power is appropriate for the travel requirements of a given journey. Major US auto manufacturers are now developing feasible hybrid electric vehicles, and some are exploring fuel-cell technology for their electric cars.

8. Culture comparison

In comparing material with non-material culture – the first being the objects and technologies we create, and the second our customs, beliefs and attitudes – the speaker gives greater emphasis to the material culture. He gives the example of the development of genetic science and the benefits it has brought to mankind, despite a fair amount of opposition.

9. Electric car

First-year university students have designed and built a ground breaking electric car that recharges itself. Fifty students from the University of Sydney's Faculty of Engineering spent five months cobbling together bits of plywood, foam and fiberglass to build the ManGo concept car. They developed the specifications and hand-built the car. It's a pretty radical design: a four-wheel drive with a motor in each wheel.

10. Legal writing

Legal writing is usually less discursive than writing other humanities subjects, and precision is more important than variety. Sentence structure should not be too complex; it is usually unnecessary to make extensive use of adjectives or adverbs, and consistency of terms is often required.

11. Population growth

How quickly is the world's population growing? In the United States and other developed countries, the current growth rate is very low. In most developing countries, the human population is growing at a rate of 3 percent per second. Because of this bustling growth rate, the human population is well on its way to reaching 9 billion within the lifetime.

12. Foreign plant

Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas, this plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers. Brought to the UK in 1839, it quickly escaped from Victorian gardens and colonized river banks and damp woodlands. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada and the US.

13. Online shopping

A unique characteristic of online shopping environments is that they allow vendors to create retail interfaces with highly interactive features. One desirable form of interactivity from a consumer perspective is the implementation of sophisticated tools to assist shoppers in their purchase decisions by customizing the electronic shopping environment to their individual preferences.

14. Breeding areas

Major breeding areas, and breeding islands are shown as dark green areas or darts. Open darts are shown on-breeding records on islands and are also used for offshore sightings, that is from ships or boats. Other areas where species are not meant to be seen are plain pale green, with pale green hatching where records are usually sparse.

15. Carbon dioxide emission

When countries assess their annual carbon dioxide emissions, they count up their cars and power stations, but bush fires are not included presumably because they are deemed to be events beyond human control. In Australia, Victoria alone sees several hundred thousand hectares burn each year in both 2004 and the present summer, the figure has been over 1 million hectares.

16. Father

Ever since I remembered, father woke up at five-thirty every morning, made us all breakfast and read the newspaper. After that, he would go to work. He worked as a writer. It was a long time before I realized he did this for a living.

17. Pluto

Pluto lost its official status as a planet yesterday when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been a passionate debate at the IAU General Assembly Meeting in Prague about the definition of a planet – and whether Pluto met the specifications – the audience greeted the decision to exclude it with applause.

18. Fast food

Hundreds of millions of American people eat fast food every day without giving it too much thought, unaware of the subtle and not so subtle ramifications of their purchases. They just grab their tray off the counter, find a table, take a seat, unwrap the paper, and dig in. The whole experience is transitory and soon forgotten.

19. Tesla

Tesla's theoretical work formed the basis of modern alternating current electric power systems. Thomas Edison promised him almost one million dollars in today's money to undertake motor and generator improvement. However, when Tesla asked about the money, Edison reportedly replied "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor. The pair became arched rivals.

Repeat Sentences

1. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP.
2. The aim of the work presented could be formulated as follows.
3. We developed a method for evaluation of dynamic changes.
4. Some methods for clinical applications have been presented as well.
5. Quantitative and temporal parameters of food consumption were used.
6. Proteins constitute at least thirty percent of the total mass of all living organism.
7. Most of the strategies are in a preclinical state.
8. Genetic and biochemical analyses have generated a detailed portfolio of mechanisms.
9. This process has enabled the rational identification of core machinery.
10. A key feature in drug development is the examination of the pharmacological effects.
11. A science-based approach is vital for effective advancements.
12. This essay examined the use of computer in the science classroom.
13. The website interface represents the stimulus that influences consumer's decision making.
14. It is absolutely vital to allocate your resources.
15. It is absolutely vital that you acknowledge all your sources.
16. The chemistry building is in the interior of the campus.
17. Those students seeking further (a formal) extension should talk to their faculty for more information.
18. University departments should carefully monitor articles and publications by faculty.
19. You can contact all your tutors by e-mail.
20. Native speakers are always exempted in the exam for their own language.

Describe Image

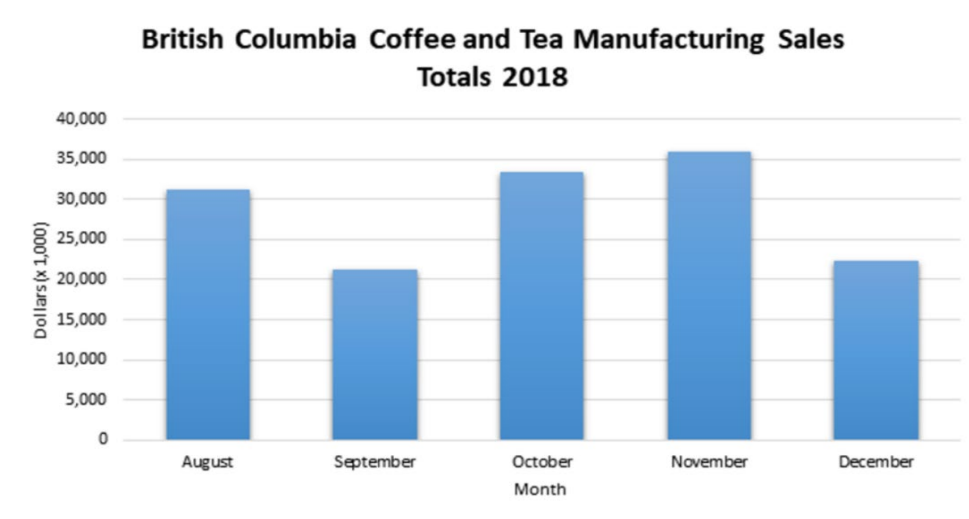


Figure 1



Figure 2

Average UK house price

Figures in £



Figure 3

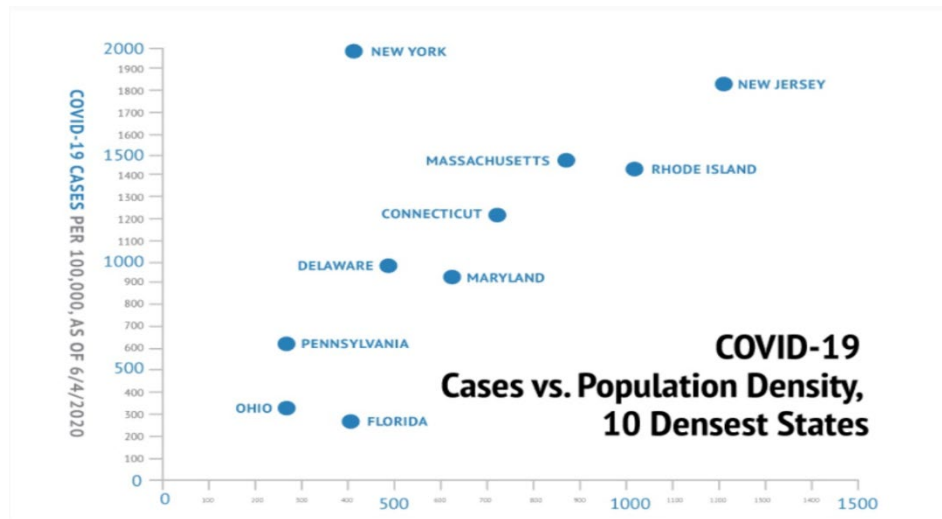


Figure 4

Amount Spent at Coffee Shops Per Year

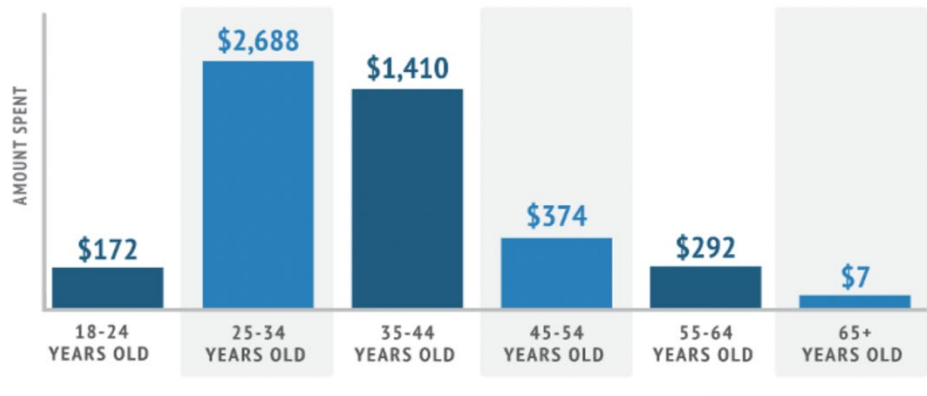


Figure 5



Figure 6

Re-Tell Lecture

1. One of our species trademark expressions is the smile. And smiling is a form of communication. It's not just about how you feel, it's about how you want to make others feel. We use smiles to put each other at ease, to bring people together. So, it may seem a little weird that we show off our teeth when we want to be friendly, because teeth are for biting. And many other mammals do bare their teeth as a way to make a threat. Just think about the snarl of a wolf or the open-mouth display of a baboon. It's a shorthand way of saying, like, "Back off if you don't want these to go inside of you!" It's pretty unusual that our smile evolved as a sign of friendliness. But there may be some clues to why it happened in the behaviours of our primate cousins. See, many primates show off their teeth for non-aggressive reasons. For example, rhesus macaques make what's called a silent bared-teeth expression as a sign of submission. When a dominant or aggressive opponent is threatening them, they will show off their teeth as a signal that they don't want any trouble. In other primates, including some macaques and baboons, the same toothy expression shows up while the monkeys are greeting, grooming, and embracing each other. And one of our closest cousins, chimpanzees, show a clear connection between the silent bared-teeth expression and social bonding: the more they flash their teeth at each other, the better they get along. If that sounds familiar, it's because it is also true in humans! smiles make us feel more comfortable with each other.
2. We dream to fulfil our wishes. In the early 1900s, Sigmund Freud proposed that while all of our dreams, including our nightmares, are a collection of images from our daily conscious lives, they also have symbolic meanings, which relate to the fulfilment of our

subconscious wishes. Freud theorized that everything we remember when we wake up from a dream is a symbolic representation of our unconscious primitive thoughts, urges, and desires. Freud believed that by analysing those remembered elements, the unconscious content would be revealed to our conscious mind, and psychological issues stemming from its repression could be addressed and resolved. We dream to remember. To increase performance on certain mental tasks, sleep is good, but dreaming while sleeping is better. In 2010, researchers found that subjects were much better at getting through a complex 3-D maze if they had napped and dreamed of the maze prior to their second attempt. In fact, they were up to ten times better at it than those who only thought of the maze while awake between attempts, and those who napped but did not dream about the maze. Researchers theorize that certain memory processes can happen only when we are asleep, and our dreams are a signal that these processes are taking place.

3. The comic move is to guide us to a benevolent conception of people, and hence, parts of ourselves. Comedy also does a great job at reducing power imbalances. It's hugely reassuring to see the powerful laughing at themselves. Finding oneself comical is a token of maturity; it means being able to see one's faults without being too defensive about it. Humour often provides a mechanism where by the powerless, or at least, the less powerful, can give constructive but pointed feedback to the powerful. Monty Python was particularly focused on this task. The Philosophers Football Match mocks the great figures of intellectual history. It's funny because we've been intimidated so deeply in the past by intellectual bullies, we made us feel small with our reading of Wittgenstein or Schopenhauer. And now they're shown as being completely rubbish at football, and yet

seriously involved in the game. Comedy isn't just a bit of fun. The comic perspective is a central need of a society. It enables us to cope much better with our own follies and disappointments, our troubles around work and love, and our difficulties in enduring ourselves. Comedy is waiting to be reframed as a centre too in a better society.

4. I'm a researcher at the MIT Media Lab, part of the Opera of the Future group, and my research focuses on the relationship people have with their own voice and with the voices of others. I study what we can learn from listening to voices, from the various fields, from neurology to biology, cognitive sciences, linguistics. In our group we create tools and experiences to help people gain a better applied understanding of their voice in order to reduce the biases, to become better listeners, to create more healthy relationship or just to understand themselves better. And this really has to come with a holistic approach on the voice. Because think about all the applications and implications that the voice may have, as we discover more about it. Your voice is a very complex phenomenon. It requires a synchronization of more than 100 muscles in your body. And by listening to the voice, we can understand possible failures of what happens inside. For example: listening to very specific types of turbulences and nonlinearity of the voice can help predict very early stages of Parkinson's, just through a phone call. Listening to the breathiness of the voice can help detect heart disease. And we also know that the changes of tempo inside individual words is a very good marker of depression.

5. Parties have become synonymous with sociability because of certain underlying ideas about what true social connection might require and entail. We assume that sociability naturally springs up when lots of people are put together in a room, that it means speaking a lot and notably cheerfully about things that have been happening in our lives, that it depends on a jokey manner and ideally on the possession of a few entertaining anecdotes, often involving striking coincidences. But such assumptions sidestep two sizeable objections. Firstly, true sociability that is a real connection between two people is almost never built up via anything cheerful. It is the result of making ourselves vulnerable before another person, by revealing some of what is broken, lost, confused, lonely and in pain within us. We build genuine connections when we dare to exchange thoughts that might leave us open to humiliation and judgement; we make real friends through sharing in an uncensored and frank way a little of the agony and confusion of being alive. Secondly, true sociability requires a context. We are generally under such pressure to appear normal, self-possessed and solid; we are understandably uninclined spontaneous to disclose our true selves. Our default mode is without anything sinister being meant by this to lie about who we are and what is really going on in our lives. This suggests that a genuinely social occasion might be rather different from what we typically envisage.

6. Nowadays we have more ways to communicate than ever. Apart from good old fashion vocal cords, e-mails are the most common form of communication with 74 trillion sent every single year. That's 202 billion per day, 2 million per second, and all of them somehow end up in your mailbox. Next to email, you have WhatsApp, with 36 trillion WhatsApp messages per year. Then you've got 14 trillion WeChat messages, 7 trillion texts, 200



billion tweets, 109 billion Zoom calls, about 5 Yahoo Messenger calls and somehow, 17 million telegrams. Yes, you heard me right. The world still sends millions of telegrams every single year. There are a few questions like who, what, when, where, why, and how. Four of those are pretty easy to answer. Telegrams. Telegrams. The world and now. But the remaining two, who and why, are a little more complicated. To explain why such an old and outdated technology has managed to stick around while so many others like pagers, dial-up modems in the iPhone 12 have all that disappeared. You need to understand just how influential and widespread telegraph system really work. You see, when telegrams became publicly available, they were a big deal.

7. So, target of blame seems to be why these folks can become so difficult. If you're the target of blame, your life may be ruined by one of these folks, and that's what people need to become aware of. So, the target of blame: each of these five high-conflict personalities tends to zero in generally on one person. It could change over time, but they see that person as the cause of all their problems. And so, they want to control that person, or eliminate that person, or destroy or humiliate that person. It's a fixation on one person. And all of their life problems they emotionally focus on that person. So, you don't want to be one of those folks. How to avoid being a target of blame? First of all, if you see warning signs of this behavior, don't get too close to such a person. You may be a friend, but don't be the closest friend. You may be a co-worker, but don't be the closest co-worker. Because what seems to happen is the people, they get really close to are the ones that are most at-risk of becoming their targets of blame. But it could be anybody. They tend to target intimate others and people in authority. So, this could be boyfriends, girlfriends, husbands, wives,

parents, children, co-workers, neighbours they get close to. It also could be police, could be a government agency, or government official, could be their boss, could be the company owner. So, they tend to focus on intimate others, and, or people in authority.

8. Why do we get used to everyday things? Well as human beings, we have limited brain power. And so, our brains encode the everyday things we do into habits, so we can free up space to learn new things. It's a process called habituation and it's one of the most basic ways, as humans, we learn. Now, habituation isn't always bad. Remember learning to drive? | sure do. Your hands clenched at 10 and 2 on the wheel, looking at every single object out there - the cars, the lights, the pedestrians. It's a nerve-wracking experience. So much so, that I couldn't even talk to anyone else in the car and I couldn't even listen to music. But then something interesting happened. As the weeks went by, driving became easier and easier. You habituated it. It started to become fun and second nature. And then, you could talk to your friends again and listen to music. So, there's a good reason why our brains habituate things. If we didn't, we'd notice every little detail, all the time. It would be exhausting, and we'd have no time to learn about new things. But sometimes, habituation isn't good. If it stops us from noticing the problems that are around us, well, that's bad. And if it stops us from noticing and fixing those problems, well, then that's really bad.

9. Back in the 1970s, our fourth king famously pronounced that for Bhutan, Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product. Ever since, all development in Bhutan is driven by NH, a pioneering vision that aims to improve the happiness and well-being of our people. But that's easier said than done, especially when you are one of the

smallest economies in the world. Our entire GDP is less than two billion dollars. I know that some of you here are worth more - individually than the entire economy of my country. So, our economy is small, but here is where it gets interesting. Education is completely free. All citizens are guaranteed free school education, and those that work hard are given free college education. Healthcare is also completely free. Medical consultation, medical treatment, medicines: they are all provided by the state. We manage this because we use our limited resources very carefully, and because we stay faithful to the core mission of NH, which is development with values. Our economy is small, and we must strengthen it. Economic growth is important, but that economic growth must not come from undermining our unique culture or our pristine environment.



Answer Short Question

1. What is three quarters expressed as a percentage?

75%

2. Which field of study uses the periodic table?

Chemistry

3. Paper manufacturing results in the destruction of what natural resource?

Wood

4. What is the name of the punctuation mark that shows the end of a sentence?

Period / Full stop

5. What is the term for two siblings who are born from one mother at the same time?

Twin

6. Is plastic or paper easier to recycle?

Paper

7. What is the name of the story you write about yourself?

Autobiography

8. From where in the universe do we get solar energy?

The Sun

9. Kilograms, ounces, tons and stones are types of units to measure what?

Weight

10. What do you call a university student who has not yet attained a degree?

Undergraduate

11. In what household appliance do you store perishables?

Refrigerator

12. If something is irreparable, what could no one do to it?

Repair

13. If the temperature is falling, is it increasing or decreasing?

Decreasing

14. A new lecture is arriving later this week on Wednesday. If today is Tuesday, when will they arrive? Today, Tomorrow or Next week?

Tomorrow

15. What is the term for the political line that separates two nations?

Border

16. Which of the following represents a strong economy? High unemployment or Low unemployment?

Low unemployment

17. What do people use to see distant stars and planets?

Telescope

18. Which part of the body controls your thoughts?

Brain

19. In a job interview, would nice candidates try to appear enthusiastic, lazy, or confused?

Enthusiastic

20. Which potentially hazardous activity involving the inhalation of tobacco products is widely discouraged by doctors?

Smoking

WRITING section

Summarize Written Text

1. The English have the reputation of being a nation of tea drinkers, but this wasn't always the case. By the end of the 17th century, the English were the biggest coffee drinkers in the Western world, and coffee houses became the places to be seen. For gossip also, one could pick up talk of the latest intellectual developments in the field of science, politics, and so on, in this age of scientific discovery and research. Coffee houses were very simple and basic at first; one can say a room with a bar at one corner and a few plain tables and chairs at the other end. Customers paid a penny for a bowl – not a cup – of coffee. At that time, it was thought that the customers didn't use bad language just because of the presence of a polite young woman. An added attraction was that coffee houses provided free newspapers and journals.

But people didn't go to the coffee houses just to drink coffee. They went to talk. Simple cafes were converted and developed into clubs, where one with a penny could go for a drink and a chat. Most of them started to go to coffee houses to find other people with the same job or of same interest to talk and conduct business.

The great popularity of coffee houses lasted about a 100 years. In the later 18th century, increased trade with other countries made such luxuries as coffee cheaper and more easily available to the ordinary person. As a result, people started to drink it at home. At that time more tea was imported from abroad. The domestic tea-party replaced the century of the coffee house as the typical English social occasion.

2. The system of Crop Intensification is a climate-smart, agro-ecological methodology for increasing the productivity of crops and more recently other crops by changing the management of plants, soil, water, and nutrients.

SCI methodology is based on four main principles that interact with each other. Early, quick and healthy plant establishment; Reduced plant density; Improved soil conditions through enrichment with organic matter; Reduced and controlled water application. Based on these principles, farmers can adapt recommended SCI practices to respond to their agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions. Adaptations are often undertaken to accommodate changing weather patterns, soil conditions, labor availability, water control, access to organic inputs, and the decision whether to practice fully organic agriculture or not. In addition, the SCI principles have been applied to feed rice and to other crops, such as wheat, sugarcane, pulses, showing increased productivity over current conventional planting practices.

3. Educational technology is defined by the Association for Educational Communications and Technology as “The study and ethical practice of facilitating learning and improving performance by creating, using, and managing appropriate technological processes and resources.” Educational technology refers to the use of both physical hardware and educational theoretic. It encompasses several domains, including learning theory, computer-based training, online learning, and, where mobile technologies are used, m-learning. Accordingly, there are several discrete aspects to describing the intellectual and technical development of educational technology.

- educational technology as the theory and practice of educational approaches to learning.
- educational technology as technological tools and media that assist in the communication of knowledge, and its development and exchange.
- educational technology for learning management systems (LMS), such as tools for student and curriculum management, and education management information systems (EMIS).
- educational technology itself as an educational subject; such courses may be called “Computer Studies” or “Information and communications technology (ICT)”.

4. The age-old question of whether human traits are determined by nature or nurture has been answered, a team of researchers say. Their conclusion? It's a draw. By collating almost every twin study across the world from the past 50 years, researchers determined that the average variation for human traits and disease is 49 percent due to genetic factors and 51

percent due to environmental factors. University of Queensland researcher Beben Benyamin from the Queensland Brain Institute collaborated with researchers at VU University of Amsterdam to collate 2,748 studies involving more than 14.5 million pairs of twins. "Twin studies have been conducted for more than 50 years but there is still some debate in terms of how much the variation is due to genetic or environmental factors," Benyamin said. He said the study showed the conversation should move away from nature versus nature, instead looking at how the two work together.

"Both are important sources of variation between individuals," he said. While the studies averaged an almost even split between nature and nurture, there was wide variation within the 17,800 separate traits and diseases examined by the studies. For example, the risk for bipolar disorder was found to be 68 percent due to genetics and only 32 percent due to environmental factors. Weight maintenance was 63 percent due to genetics and 37 percent due to environmental factors. In contrast, risk for eating disorders was found to be 40 percent genetic and 60 percent environmental, whereas the risk for mental and behavioral disorders due to use of alcohol was 41 percent genetic and 59 percent environmental.

Benyamin said in psychiatric, ophthalmological and skeletal traits, genetic factors were a larger influence than environmental factors. But for social values and attitudes it was the other way around.

5. A title loan is a form of a secured loan that you can get with your car as collateral.

Though it comes with high interest rates, you can get approved in minutes. With over 2 million people using their vehicles to secure a loan every year, title loans continue to be popular.



6. Before taking one, you should understand its pros and cons to avoid getting your car repossessed. A title loan provider won't run a credit check when you ask them for the loan. This ensures that you can get the quick financial assistance you need if you're struggling to build your credit score and looking. Title loans have a pretty quick approval process that makes them convenient to borrowers. Once you fill out an application form for the loan, the lender will process the money on the same day. You'll also receive the cash in your bank account instantly or within a few days, depending on your banking provider. Unlike other short-term loans, title loans have shorter repayment terms (ranging from 15 to 30 days). You may lose ownership of your vehicle if you cannot repay the loan in the specified time.

The lender will also charge you more fees and interest on top of the loan amount. Though title loans can help you get out of a tricky financial situation, you need to review the loan terms. You should also take them if your income can cover the high interest fees and rates.



Write Essay

1. Businesses should hire employees for their entire life. What is the disadvantage? What is your solution?
2. Some think it is better to enjoy your money when you earn it, others think it is better to save it for some time in the future. What is your opinion?
3. Some people believe that the Earth is being harmed by human activity. Others feel that human activity makes the Earth a better place to live. What is your opinion?
4. People should sometimes do things that they do not enjoy doing, such as learning a new language. Do you agree or disagree with the statement?
5. The environment is important. It is better for children to grow up in the countryside than in a big city. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

READING section

Fill In the blanks – Reading & Writing

1. There are soon to be 8 billion of us and counting. Yet while the world's population is still growing fast overall, in many countries, the numbers are **(1)** or will do soon. The population of China will begin to fall soon and could halve by 2100. India's will peak around 2050. And the US population would fall from the 2030s if not for immigration. So, there are two **(2)** issues to deal with: rapid population growth in some nations and population declines in others. Many see limiting population growth as vital for tackling various environmental catastrophes **(3)** around the world, as we report on in our article "What will a population of 8 billion people mean for us and the planet?" Yet for wealthy Westerners to call for lower-income countries to control their populations simply in the name of protecting nature is hypocritical in the extreme, given that the rich have vastly larger environmental footprints. What's more, there is often more than a **(4)** of racism to such calls.

(1) combining, delectable, declining, reclining

(2) selective, distinct, corresponding, extinct

(3) shrinking, bustling, harnessing, unfolding

(4) variety, range, whiff, number

2. Dance has played an important role in many musicals. In some (1), dance numbers are included as an excuse to add to the color and spectacle of the show, but dance is more effective when it forms an integral part of the (2) . An early example is Richard Rodgers On Your Toes(1936) in which the story about classical ballet meeting the world of jazz enabled dance to be introduced in a way that (3) , rather than interrupts the drama.

(1) dimensions,cases,brief,extent

(2) prowess,plot,phenomenon,roundabout

(3) encumbers,enhances,levels,crumples\



3. A team of researchers claim to have created a biodegradable and (1) alternative to both glass and plastic in the form of "transparent wood," a futuristic new material that could greatly reduce the ecological impact of more environmentally-unfriendly building materials. The material, which was invented by German scientist Siegfried Fink in 1992, has seen several changes and improvements over the intervening years. It's made by first removing a naturally occurring polymer called lignin from wood and (2) it with specially designed, transparent plastic materials. Plastics are used as a substitute for glass which is (naturally) fragile," Dhar said. "However, transparent wood is an even better alternative from an ecological (3) as observed in our life-cycle analysis. In recent times transparent wood has been used in construction, energy storage, flexible electronics, and packaging applications. But it won't be replacing glass and plastic in their entirety anytime soon because scientists have yet to figure out how to (4) up production of the material in an economical way.

(1) gradable,unapproachable,knowledgeable,renewable

(2) reciprocating,replacing,reverberating,resisting

(3) respective,design,perspective,runaway

(4) scale,mount,tailor,make

4. Microplastics in recent years have taken front and center as a massive environmental problem (1) havoc on ecosystems in even the most remote areas of the planet. In fact, since plastic is not decomposable, environmental scientists have been scrambling to come up with ways to (2) the planet of microplastics and keep our waterways clean. And they have successfully used egg whites to create a lightweight and porous aerogel material that can be used in several ways, including water filtration, energy storage, and sound, as well as insulation. The structure has the ability to remove both salt and microplastics from seawater in remarkable ways, doing so with 98% and 99% efficiency, (3). And the experiments were done with regular store-bought eggs, which means that future work can be done in a cost-effective way. The only issue with this is that there would be such a large demand for eggs that it could possibly outcompete the food industry. Once this is tackled, using these structures will work (4) as an effective, energy-efficient, and cost-effective method.

(1) freaking,wreaking,breaking,creaking

(2) study,rid,dominate,surround

(3) respectively,distributively,interrogatively,retrospectively

(4) monthly,unearthly,smoothly,earthly

5. Cilantro is a tasty herb to most people. A pleasing combination of flavors **(1)** of parsley and citrus, the herb is a common ingredient in many cuisines around the world. However, some people find cilantro **(2)**. Of course, some of this dislike may come down to simple preference, but for those cilantro-haters for whom the plant tastes like soap, the issue is genetic. These people have a variation in a group of olfactory-receptor genes that allows them to strongly perceive the soapy-flavored aldehydes in cilantro leaves. This genetic **(3)** is usually only found in a small percent of the population, though it varies geographically. Interestingly, places where cilantro is especially popular have fewer people with these genes, which might explain how the herb was able to become such a **(4)** in those regions. East Asians have the highest incidence of this variation. There is some evidence that cilantrophobes can overcome their aversion with repeated exposure to the herb, especially if it is crushed rather than served whole.

(1) remnant,offensive,affluent,reminiscent

(2) vaccinating,revolting,suspecting,invigorating

(3) taint,density,dam,quirk

(4) homestay,mainstay,stay,overstay

6. When considering what makes us who we are, it is easy to think our memories are the answer. Aside from the physical traces of the passing of time on your body, your **(1)** are perhaps the only thing that links the you sitting here today to the many yous from every previous day of your existence. Without them, your relationships would mean nothing, not to **(2)** your knowledge, tastes, and your many adventures. It might be no **(3)** to say your memories are the essence of you. With this in mind, it is not surprising that much of the burgeoning field of neuroscience has turned its efforts to understanding what makes a memory and how to keep hold of it. Perhaps the most **(4)** idea to come from recent discoveries is a re-imagining of the dark side of memory - forgetting.

(1) collections, maledictions, recollections, conjunctions

(2) carry, mention, remain, take

(3) transfiguration, exaggeration, generation, consideration

(4) saluting, intriguing, indicting, corrupting

7. Language is used in our everyday lives. If psychology is a science of behavior, scientific investigation of language use must be one of the most central topics - this is because language use is **(1)**. Every human group has a language; human infants (except those who have disabilities) learn at least one language without being taught **(2)** Even when children, who don't have many languages to begin with, are brought together, they can begin to develop and use their own language. There is at least one known instance where children, who had had little language, were brought together and developed their own language spontaneously with minimum **(3)** from adults. In Nicaragua in the 1980s, deaf children who

were separately raised in various locations were brought together to schools for the first time. Teachers tried to teach them Spanish with little success. However, they began to notice that the children were using their hands and **(4)**, apparently to communicate with each other. Linguists were brought in to find out what was happening - it turned out the children had developed their own sign language by themselves.

(1) equivalent,exploding,ubiquitous,commercial

(2) illicitly,explicitly,tacitly,licitly

(3) input,application,separation,data

(4) fixtures,ruptures,gestures,structure

8. Because feedback is a message sent in the **(1)** direction, from the receiver to the sender, all of these problems can occur during feedback. In many cases feedback is not important and is not wanted. Much information that is communicated is intended to keep people **(2)**, and acknowledgement or response is not expected. When management sent the notice about Mathias's appointment it did not expect every employee to respond. Sometimes, though, feedback is important to be certain that both the sender and receiver have the same information and **(3)** it the same way. The initial sender must be sure that she understands the feedback provided by the sender, asks questions to **(4)** any misinterpretation, and responds to any questions. The last step in good communication is to be a good listener.

(1) opposite,requisite,desperate,composite

(2) informed,unnerved,inspired,nerved



(3) interconnect,interchange,interpret,recycle

(4) intensify,clarify,classify,diversify

9. Innovation in business is developing an idea or invention that increases efficiency, raises productivity, or creates value for which customers will pay. An innovation applies information, imagination, and initiative in ways that **(1)** the goals of the organization to satisfy customer expectations. Today, virtually every business believes that innovation is necessary for its **(2)** and growth. One of the most powerful drivers of innovation is technology. Not only is technology scalable (able to handle increasing amounts of work) but it can also be used to leverage and produce new innovations. Economists traditionally **(3)** competition as a function of investment, labor and other costs, and the general business **(4)** . Today, competitiveness is based more on the ability to keep up with rapid technological and organizational changes. In a dynamic world, many people use the **(5)** "innovation-led economy.

(1) discuss,reflect,further,address

(2) learning,sustainability,formation,birth

(3) stated,viewed,increased,designed

(4) suffix,summit,climate,loans

(5) catchphrase,catchup,catchword,catchment

10. Active listening is a communication technique that has been around for many years and that has been used successfully in all types of **(1)** - not just business. Parenting classes, marital relationships, public schools, counseling, and tutoring are just some of the areas where active listening is a valued skill. As the name **(2)**, the focus of active listening as a tool for improving communication is on listening rather than talking. It is a process where the listener, sets aside his own thoughts to concentrate more clearly what the speaker is actually saying instead of what the listener thinks the speaker is saying. It takes practice to **(3)** the basic techniques of active listening, and you will probably feel awkward applying the technique in the beginning. But because the point is to increase **(4)** by decreasing the possibility of misunderstandings, it is worth a little discomfort.

(1) flavor,endeavor,favor,savor

(2) complies,replies,defies,implies

(3) explain,plaster,master,aster

(4) activeness,effectiveness,restiveness,festiveness

11. Some 66 million years ago, a meteor crashed into the coast of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, marking the end of the age of dinosaurs. It was a mass extinction event and it was **(1)**. A mass extinction is a short period of geological time in which a high percentage of biodiversity, or distinct species dies out. Unlike previous extinction events that were caused by **(2)** phenomena, the sixth mass extinction is driven by human activity. The biggest driver of destruction is how we use the land and the sea. This includes the **(3)** of land cover such as forests and other natural habitats for agricultural and urban use. And agricultural

expansion is the main driver behind deforestation, with animal farming being a particular driver of forest degradation and forest biodiversity loss. The natural world is also affected by the climate crisis. Species and ecosystems around the world, especially the most **(4)** ones, are affected by the rise of greenhouse gas emissions. Mankind's emissions of greenhouse gases are warming up the atmosphere and **(5)** , everything on Earth.

(1) disorienting, meditating, resuscitating, devastating

(2) natural, liberal, conjectural, multicultural

(3) conversion, division, confusion, convulsion

(4) transferable, wealthy, vulnerable, arable

(5) intermittently, subsequently, concurrently, indifferently

12. Ernest Shackleton was a British explorer of the South Pole who is best remembered for leading his crew to safety after the failed expedition of the *Endurance* (1914-16). Shackleton had been a junior officer on Robert Falcon Scott's discovery **(1)** (1902-03), and his travels with the *Nimrod* (1907-09) had taken him closer to the South Pole than anyone before. After Roald Amundsen reached the Pole in 1911, Shackleton and a crew of 28 men set out in his ship *Endurance* in 1914, in the **(2)** of being the first to cross the polar continent. The ship was frozen in ice, then crushed, and Shackleton and his men set out in lifeboats after nearly a year and a half on the ice. Shackleton, known as "The Boss," took five men and sailed 800 miles in an open boat from Elephant Island to the island of South Georgia, then went back and **(3)** the rest of his crew, all of whom survived. Almost two years after starting out, they reached safety in South America in September 1916. In spite of his

heroics, Shackleton had a hard time back in England with finances and alcohol. He **(4)** managed to get financing for another voyage to Antarctica in 1921, but he had a fatal heart attack at South Georgia Island and **(5)** made it.

(1) venue, expedition, situation, location

(2) forefront, event, dreams, hope

(3) encouraged, saved, determined, relieved

(4) immediately, casually, eventually, reluctantly

(5) never, nearly, regrettably, confidently

13. Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colours, open composition, **(1)** on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement **(2)** from Claude Monet's *Impression, Sunrise* (*Impression, soleil levant*). Critic Louis Leroy inadvertently coined the term in a satiric review published in *Le Charivari*. Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of academic painting. They began by giving colors, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing **(3)** from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the **(4)** of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still-lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted indoors, but the Impressionists found that they could **(5)** the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting air (in plain air).

- (1) emphasized,emphasis,rely,depending
- (2) deriving,havederived,derive,isderived
- (3) inspiration,paintings,lines,enlightenment
- (4) act,notion,thought,fact
- (5) capture,remember,notice,memorize

14. Measuring poverty on a global scale **(1)** establishing a uniform poverty level across extremely divergent economies, which can result in only rough comparisons. The World Bank has defined the international poverty line as U.S. \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), which adjusts for differences in the **(2)** of goods and services between countries. The \$1 per day level is generally used for the **(3)** developed countries, primarily African; the \$2-per-day level is used for middle- **(4)** economies such as those of East Asia and Latin America.

- (1) requires,relates,asks,expects
- (2) quality,prices,expenses,quantity
- (3) limited,more,most,least
- (4) debt,mortgage,ratio,income

15. If after years of Spanish classes, some people still find it impossible to understand some native speakers, they should not worry. This does not (1) mean the lessons were wasted. Millions of Spanish speakers use neither standard Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which (2) in US schools. The confusion is partly political - the Spanish-speaking world is very diverse. Spanish is the language of 19 separate countries and Puerto Rico. This means that there is no one standard dialect. The most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American. It is sometimes called "Highland" Spanish since it is generally spoken in the (3) areas of Latin America. While each country retains its own (4) and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers. This dialect is noted for its (5) of each letter and its strong "" sounds. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was brought to the Americas by the early colonists. However, the Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain, called Castilian, developed (6) that never reached the New World. These include the pronunciation of "ci" and "ce" as "th." In Madrid, "gracias" (thank you) becomes "gratheas" (as opposed to "grassee-as" in Latin America). Another difference is the use of the word "vosotros" (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of "ustedes" in Spain. Castilian sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

(1) usually,only,particularly,necessarily

(2) evolve,proceed,precede,predominate

(3) mountainous,coastal,rocky,hidden

(4) accents,actions,authority,thoughts



(5) elucidation,remembering,pronunciation,collection

(6) normality, characteristics,problems,distinguishes

Multiple/Single Choice

1. Editing requires careful analysis and critical thinking, and proofreading requires a great deal of attention to detail. As such, they are not tasks that can be done in a rush or squeezed in between other tasks: it is essential to devote sufficient time and concentration to both, and being in the right frame of mind to do this is very important. Schedule a period of time in your diary for focusing solely on editing or proofing and find an environment where you can be alone and free from distractions and interruptions. You may even wish to book a meeting room for yourself. Before you start, ensure that you are in a relaxed mood, with no other conflicting priorities or concerns to sidetrack your thoughts. Sit at a clear, uncluttered desk, which should have on it only the things that you need to help you with your task – pen, ruler, dictionary, thesaurus, grammar/punctuation guide, and your organisation’s style guide, if one exists. As with all types of work, take regular breaks, as it is not possible to concentrate for long periods. Don’t edit or proofread for more than half an hour at a time without taking a break. Take even just a few moments to give your eyes a rest from the text.

Which of the following is not a correct guideline for editing and proofreading work?

1. These tasks should not be done in a hurry.
2. It is important to set aside a dedicated time solely for these tasks.

3. These tasks should be done in one single sitting for maximum efficiency.
 4. Do these tasks in a clutter free workspace.
 5. These tasks are best done in a relaxed mood.
2. In 2021, there were more than 10 million low-income working families with children in the United States, and 39 percent were headed by working mothers. The economic conditions for these families have worsened since the onset of the recession; between 2017 and 2021, there was a four percentage-point increase in the share of female-headed working families that are low-income. Addressing challenges specific to these families will increase their economic opportunity, boost the economy and strengthen the fabric of communities across the nation. Public policy can play a critical role in our future prosperity by reversing this trend and improving outcomes for low-income working mothers. Of particular interest is how state governments can best invest in helping working mothers gain the education, skills and supports necessary to become economically secure and provide a strong economic future for their children.

Which of the following correctly indicates the intention of the writer?

1. To highlight the economic disparity in the United States, especially when it comes to working families with children.
2. To highlight the condition of low-income working mothers to propel governments to take measures for their economic improvement.
3. To highlight the impact of recession on low-income families in the USA.

4. To highlight the difference in economic conditions of families which are headed by single mothers versus others.

3. College application essays require you to follow a prompt or question. Select one idea, develop it throughout the essay, and include only the information that pertains to your topic. You might try to avoid writing abstract ideas or generalized thoughts. Instead, use concrete information and examples, which will prevent your writing from becoming lengthy and unfocused. For example, if an essay prompt asks you to write about your college goals, instead of discussing general topics like getting good grades, meeting new people and earning a degree, you may be better served to write about the specific area you plan to study, the steps you plan to take to graduate with honors, and how you want to take part in student organizations in order to network or serve the community. Remember, admissions officers read a large amount of essays, and you'll want your essay to keep the reader engaged and interested.

Which of the following you should not do in a college application essay?

1. Select one idea related to the prompt and flesh it out in the essay in a concrete manner.
2. Try to make the essay interesting and engaging.
3. Include information which is closely related to the essay topic.
4. Do not include examples, only stick with hard facts.

4. In encouraging honest intellectual effort, it is important to establish a firm but positive classroom ethos from the first day of class. To be effective, the ethics should have a positive side. Statements about what is not allowed, no matter how urgently expressed, are far more effective when paired with what is expected. While it can be tempting to focus on how you will punish or mark down plagiarism rather than your specific expectations, do not fall into this trap. Once the ethos shifts to strategic game-playing for points, students will see cheating as a rational choice.

Which of the following is not advised as a way to encourage students to not plagiarise?

1. Explain to them very strictly how plagiarism will be punished and marked.
 2. Combine statements about what is not permissible with statements about what is expected.
 3. Explain specifically what is expected from the students.
 4. Setup a positive classroom ethos right from the beginning of the class.
5. Using photography as a data collection technique in social research has grown increasingly common as equipment has become cheaper and simpler to use, and as participants' direct involvement in the process of inquiry has gained traction amongst investigators. Photography is used to gather insights into a wide range of subjects and is utilized by both academic and non-academic researchers. It is particularly favored in research with children, offering young participants the freedom to choose a response away from the researcher's direct presence and the consequent pressure this can entail. Photography is also selected in research with young people on the grounds that it is a pleasurable activity, one that can add

a 'fun' dimension to a research project. Because of the greater degree of flexibility and creativity it can offer, photography is thus seen as a tool that can include young people as active participants in the research process, involving them directly in an enjoyable and engaging manner.

Which of the following is not a reason behind the increase in use of photography as a research tool?

1. Cheaper cameras have made it easier to use photography in research.
 2. Direct involvement of participant in the process of research is now acceptable.
 3. Photography is the only research tool which the younger generation finds acceptable.
 4. Younger population finds photography fun and thus can be more easily engaged in the research.
-
6. Planets which generate magnetic fields in their interiors, such as Earth, Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn, are surrounded by invisible magnetospheres. Their magnetic fields deflect the charged particles of the solar wind (electrons and protons) as they stream away from the Sun. This deflection creates a magnetosphere – a protective “bubble” around the planet – which ends in an elongated magnetotail on the lee side of the magnetosphere. Since Venus has no intrinsic magnetic field to act as a shield against incoming charged particles, the solar wind sometimes interacts directly with the upper atmosphere. However, Venus is partially protected by an induced magnetic field. As on Earth, solar ultraviolet radiation removes electrons from the atoms and molecules in the upper atmosphere, creating a region of electrically charged gas known as the ionosphere. This ionised layer interacts with the

solar wind and the magnetic field carried by the solar wind. During the continuous battle with the solar wind, this region of the upper atmosphere is able to slow and divert the flow of particles around the planet, creating a magnetosphere, shaped rather like a comet's tail, on the lee side of the planet.

Which of the following explains how Venus is protected from solar winds despite the absence of a magnetic field?

1. Venus has an invisible magnetosphere which forms an invisible bubble around it.
2. Ionosphere of Venus interacts with solar wind creating something like a magnetosphere on one side of the planet.
3. Solar ultraviolet radiation removes electrons from the atoms making them harmless.
4. Venus has a comet like tail that protects it from the incoming solar winds.
5. Venus has no intrinsic magnetic field and thus is not impacted by the solar winds in the first place.

Reorder Paragraphs

1.

- 1) But we cannot deny the advantages of technology, for example, phones have brought the world closer.
- 2) Technology has both advantages and disadvantages.
- 3) For example, phones are known to cause problems due to radiation.
- 4) I think it all boils down to how we use a particular technology.
- 5) Some people also make phone calls while driving, which cause incidents.

2.

- 1) To face the growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of adequate currency.
- 2) In most countries, it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.
- 3) The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.
- 4) But in Scotland, three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.
- 5) When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.

3.

- 1) The date of his baptism is unknown.
- 2) Stephen I, also known as King Saint Stephen, was the last Grand Prince of the Hungarians between 997 and 1000 or 1001, and the first King of Hungary from 1000 or 1001 until his death in 1038.
- 3) At his birth, he was given the pagan name Vajk.
- 4) The year of his birth is uncertain, but many details of his life suggest that he was born in or after 975 in Esztergom.
- 5) He was the only son of Grand Prince Géza and his wife, Sarolt, who was descended from the prominent family of the gyulas.

4.

- 1) This usually irritates me, but I don't mind it here, and their interactions are well handled and informative.
- 2) They're not all necessarily good guys, either, although with the hurricanes wreaking wholesale destruction upon the world's coastal areas, ethical categories tend to become irrelevant.
- 3) But even the Evil American Corporate Magnate is a pretty likable guy.
- 4) Unlike Barnes' previous books, *Mother of Storms* has a fairly large cast of viewpoint characters.

5.

- 1) The consequence is that refugee acceptance is slowing down.
- 2) Australian immigration policy was relatively loose before.
- 3) We accept more refugees than we were expected.
- 4) At the same time, new refugee policies have been changed secretly.
- 5) Because of the election, refugee applications are extended.

6.

- 1) In addition, one of the five was a roughly Mars-sized planet, half the size of Earth.
- 2) A team of scientists has discovered two Earth-like planets in the habitable orbit of a Sun-like star.
- 3) Four of the planets are so-called Super-Earths, larger than our own planet, but smaller than even the smallest ice giant planet in our Solar System.
- 4) Using observations gathered by NASA's Kepler Mission, the team found five planets orbiting a Sun-like star called Kepler-62.
- 5) These new super Earths have radii of 1.3, 1.4, 1.6 and 1.9 times that of Earth.

7.

- 1) Above all, Marx's fresh perspective on 19th-century events encouraged his readers to think, and his writing is surprisingly relevant today.
- 2) During his 11 years of writing for the New York Tribune, Marx tackled an abundance of topics, from issues of class and the state to world affairs.
- 3) Particularly moving pieces highlight social inequality and starvation in Britain, while others explore his groundbreaking views on the slave and opium trades – Marx believed Western powers relied on these and would stop at nothing to protect their interests.
- 4) Karl Marx is arguably the most famous political philosopher of all time, but he was also one of the great foreign correspondents of the nineteenth century.

8.

- 1) Wholesalers have responsibilities to check if the customers have the license to get this thing.
- 2) There is one thing that has been banned in NSW, companies, and individuals cannot get it from the wholesale.
- 3) Unless a license has been approved by a specific department.
- 4) Anyone who has been caught using this thing will lose their jobs.

9.

- 1) The range is extremely wide.
- 2) To find out if sea life is as diverse as land life, some biologists started to do research.
- 3) This complicated analysis was published in several leading journals.
- 4) They spent 3 years counting all living beings that they can count.

10.

- 1) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.
- 2) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way. This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.

- 3) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurship as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, Chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
- 4) “This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself,” says Mr. Maria.

Fill in the Blanks - Reading

1. Basic understanding of the concept of qualitative research _____ is necessary to appreciate the program. Hence, the workshop will start with some _____ input sessions so as to help the participants to brush the knowledge in basic research _____. These sessions will be followed by software-enabled practical training with a demonstration. Thus both theoretical and practical _____ will be arranged so that the participants could understand, _____ and able to meaningfully interpret the output.

(nomenclature, methodology, sessions, theory, methods, aspects, appreciate, theoretical, appreciation)

2. The Eiffel Tower was the tallest building in the world when it was completed in 1889. It was built for the World's Fair to_____ that iron could be as strong as stone while being_____ lighter. And in fact, the wrought-iron tower is twice as tall as the masonry Washington Monument and yet it weighs 70,000 tons less! It is repainted every seven years with 50 tons of dark brown paint. Called the "father of the skyscraper," the Home Insurance Building, _____ in Chicago in 1885 was 138 feet tall and 10 stories. It was the first building to_____ employ a supporting skeleton of steel beams and columns, allowing it to have many more windows than traditional masonry structures. But this new construction method made people worry that the building would fall down, leading the city to halt construction until they could_____ the structure's safety. In 1929, auto tycoon Walter Chrysler took part in an intense race with the Bank of Manhattan Trust Company to build the world's tallest skyscraper. Just when it looked like the bank had captured the_____ title, workers at the Chrysler Building jacked a thin spire hidden inside the building through the top of the roof to win the contest, subsequently losing the title four months later to the Empire State Building. Chrysler also decorated his building to mirror his cars, with hubcaps, mudguards, and hood ornaments.

(demonstration, constructed, demonstrate, investigation, effectively, investigate, converted, infinitely, coveted, infinite)

3. By 2025, government experts say, America's skies will swarm with three _____ as many planes, and not just the kind of traffic flying today. There will be thousands of tiny jets, seating six or fewer, at airliner _____, competing for space with remotely _____ drones that need help avoiding mid-air _____ and with commercially operated rockets carrying _____ and tourists into space.

(terms, attitudes, collisions, aptitudes, altitudes, satellites, times, controlled, intersections)

4. Transition refers to the period between the _____ of the degree and the beginning of _____ education and career. Some students are able to initiate _____ strategies to _____ with, but most of the uneducated people find it hard.

(consumption, successful, elementary, completion, cope, vocational, exemplary, cooperate)

5. It has been a year since I started writing my Graduate Journal column for Nature Jobs. The past 12 months have been marked with _____ changes and fundamental constants, both of which I'm glad to have experienced. When I enrolled in my master's course at Oxford last year, I had come straight from medical school with the decision to leave clinical science for good. Thinking back, I realize that I didn't put very much weight on this decision at the time. But today, I more clearly understand the _____ of leaving my original profession. When I meet old friends who are now physicians and surgeons, I sense how our views on

medical problems have diverged. They _____ the effects of disease and try to eliminate or alleviate them; I try to understand how they come about in the first place. I feel happier working on this side of the problem, although I do occasionally miss clinical work and seeing patients. However, when I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have _____, the years spent reading weighty medical textbooks, the hours spent at the bedside, I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a waste of time now that I am pursuing a research career. Nonetheless, I know the value of my medical education. It is easy to forget the importance of the biosciences when working with model organisms in basic _____ that seem to have nothing to do with a sick child or a suffering elderly person. Yet, I still have _____ memories of the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases and how they can strike a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.

(consequences, vivid, vivacious, fundamental, dissipated, consequently, scrutinize, research, foundational, eliminate, dissolved)

6. There are two _____ branches of the science of astronomy: observational and theoretical. Observational astronomy, as the name suggests is _____ with observing the skies and then analyzing the observations, using the principles of physics. Theoretical astronomy _____ more on developing computer or analytical models to describe astronomical phenomena. The two fields _____ each other, with observational astronomers attempting to _____ theoretical results, and theoreticians aiming to explain what has been observed.

(compulsory, basic, confirm, content, focusses, concerned, complement, focused, complete, publish)

7. The creative _____ is the act of making new connections between old ideas or recognizing relationships between concepts. Creative _____ is not about _____ something new from a blank state, but _____ about taking what is already present and combining those _____ and pieces in a way that has not been done previously.

(cycle, generating, thoughts, generation, process, bits, rather, thinking, parts, things)

8. Behavioral psychology is the study of the connection between our minds and our _____. Sometimes you will hear behavioral psychology referred to as behaviorism. The researchers and scientists who study behavioral psychology are trying to understand why we behave the way we do and they are concerned with _____ patterns in our actions and behaviors. The hope is that if we can use behavioral psychology to help us _____ how humans will behave, we can build better habits as individuals, create better products as companies, and develop better living space as _____.

(discovery, predict, project, behavior, communities, discovering, communal, bodies)

9. You might _____ that humans buy products because of what they are, but the truth is that we often buy things because of where they are. For example, items on store shelves that are at eye level tend to be _____ more than items on less visible shelves. In the best selling book *Nudge*, authors Richard Thaler and Cass Sunstein explain a _____ of ways that our everyday decisions are shaped by the world around us. The effect that eye-level shelves have on our purchase habits is just one example. Here's another: The ends of aisles are money _____ machines for retailers. According to data cited by the New York Times, 45 percent of Coca Cola sales come _____ from the end of the aisle racks.

(imagine, purchased, minting, variety, assume, specifically, making, purchasing, degree, especially)

10. Motivation is a _____, yet tricky beast. Sometimes it is really easy to get motivated, and you find yourself _____ up in whirlwind of excitement. Other times, it is nearly _____ to figure out how to _____ yourself and you're _____ in a death spiral of procrastination.

(empowering, confined, impossible, powerful, trapped, unintentional, motivate, wrapped, tricked)

11. One of the hardest _____ about improving your life is remembering to practice what you've learned in a _____ of temptation, frustration, or hardship. Anyone can follow a _____ as they read about it, but remembering to _____ with it in the real world is tough.

(steps, strategy, moment, stick, things, momentous, trick, stuck)

12. At all of our operations _____ those far below the ocean's surface, safety is always our top _____ and for that, all the deep-water wells must meet _____ design and construction standards. They are drilled and _____ by engineers who receive several year's training.

(include, rigorous, completed, including, priority, prioritization, rigid, complemented)

13. The first live TV broadcast of a football match was a game between Arsenal and Arsenal reserves on the BBC in 1937. From these _____ beginnings, TV sport has become a multibillion-dollar business and produced a _____ relationship – professional sports rely on television to _____, and TV companies rely on sports rights to _____ viewers. Sporting events are viewed by millions more than could ever see them in pre TV days, all of whom now enjoy the many pleasures of _____ about how crap the broadcasts are.

(initial, retain, symbiotic, thrive, complaining, complain, humble, survive, complimenting)



14. A garlic supplement is a good _____ for those who find the smell and taste of garlic a little _____. Garlic supplements come in capsules or tablets as an oil or powder, on its own, or in _____ with other immune-boosting ingredients like vitamin C. Even if you do _____ garlic in your daily diet, a supplement might be a good idea through the winter season when colds and flu run _____, or to simply support your immune system all year round.

(alteration, rampant, empowered, overpowering, alternative, include, combination, continuation, skelter)

15. Steven Witherly is a food scientist who has spent the last 20 years studying what makes certain foods more _____ than others. Much of the science that follows is from his _____ report, Why Humans Like Junk Food. According to Whitherly, when you eat tasty food, there are two factors that make the experience _____. First, there is the _____ of eating the food. This includes what it tastes like, what it smells like, and how it feels in your mouth. This last quality known as “orosensation” – can be particularly important. Food companies will spend millions of dollars to discover the most _____ level of crunch in a potato chip. Food scientists will test for the perfect amount of fizzle in a soda. These elements all combine to create the sensation that your brain _____ with a particular food or drink.

(pleasurable, addiction, association satisfying, associates, addictive, excellence, sensation, excellent, sensationalization, satisfaction)



LISTENING section

Fill in the Blanks - Listening

1. Land **reclamation** has been carried out along the coast of Tokyo Bay since the Meiji period. Areas along the shore with a depth of fewer than 5 meters are simplest to carry out landfills, and sand from the floor of Tokyo Bay is used for these **projects**. The topography of the shoreline of Tokyo Bay differs greatly from that of the pre-modern period due to ongoing land reclamation projects. Tokyo Bay includes about 249 square kilometres of reclaimed land area in 2021. **Aggregate** household waste production is **enormous** in Greater Tokyo, there is little room for traditional garbage disposal sites; waste is rigorously sorted at the household, much of it is turned into ash and further **recycled** into bay landfill.
2. A **conventional** sales are when the home is owned out-right or the seller owes less on the mortgage than fair market value. Conventional sales involve quicker **transactions** between both parties, unlike foreclosures, short sales and probate sales. We typically **recommend** conventional sales for our buyers, especially first-time homebuyers, to help them avoid the complications they could run into when dealing with distressed **properties** or probate sales. For a majority of buyers who are looking to purchase and move into their dream home as soon as possible, conventional sales are the way to go. Often times, **distressed** properties can take many months for the seller's bank to **approve** an offer or for a court date to be set in the case of a probate sale.

3. The Knowledge Challenge invites **proposers** to submit proposals for research activities aimed at improving our basic understanding of **entrepreneurs** and the levers, tools and methods that can advance entrepreneurship in the United States. The Knowledge Challenge is open to proposers **conducting** research in universities and academic institutions, laboratories, companies, non-profit organizations and as individuals. Collaborations between academic researchers and entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship **support** programs and other entrepreneurial ecosystem builders are welcome. The Knowledge Challenge may grant up to \$400,000 annually for project teams, up to \$150,000 annually for individual researchers, including hiring **contract** or research assistance, and up to \$30,000 annually for students or student teams or **doctoral** researchers.

4. Understanding Migration was **conceived** in response to numerous requests from educators and curriculum **specialists** concerning the presentation and discussion of issues related to human migration in the social studies classroom. What are the reasons that large groups of people have found themselves moving from place to place? What effects does this **movement** have? And most importantly, how can such a fluid and nebulous concept be presented in a classroom in an easy-to-follow manner with clear lesson **objectives** and outcomes? Regional case studies were chosen to address these, and other, **essential** questions. Where possible, we have used primary source documents to present the information in each case study.

5. In every **recession**, marketers find themselves in poorly charted waters because no two downturns are exactly alike. However, in studying the marketing successes and failures of dozens of companies as they've **navigated** recessions from the 1970s onward, we've identified patterns in consumers' **behavior** and firms' strategies that either propel or undermine performance. Companies need to understand the evolving consumption patterns and fine-tune their strategies accordingly. During recessions, of course, consumers set stricter priorities and reduce their spending. As sales start to drop, businesses typically cut costs, reduce prices, and **postpone** new investments. Marketing expenditures in areas from communications to research are often slashed across the board—but such **indiscriminate** cost-cutting is a mistake. Although it's wise to contain costs, failing to support brands or examine core customers' changing needs can jeopardize performance over the long term. Companies that put customer needs under the microscope, take a scalpel rather than a cleaver to the marketing budget, and nimbly adjust **strategies**, tactics, and product offerings in response to shifting demand are more likely than others to flourish both during and after a recession.

6. Secure financial **messaging** services provider SWIFT said today that it has expanded the GPI Tracker system to help banks track their global **transactions** at all times, keeping full vigil on the payments activity.

Extension of its GPI Tracker will cover all payment **instructions** sent across the network, SWIFT said in a statement.

The introduction of the unique end-to-end transaction reference in all payment instructions will be effected through the **mandatory** annual standards update in November 2021. SWIFT GPI improves customer experience by increasing speed, transparency and **automatically** provides status updates to all GPI banks involved in any GPI payment chain, it said.

7. If you are carrying out building work personally, it is very important that you understand how the building **regulatory** system and material applies to your situation as you are responsible for making sure that the work **complies** with the building regulations. If you are employing a builder, the responsibility will usually be theirs – but you should confirm this at the very beginning. You should also bear in mind that if you are the owner of the building, it is ultimately you who may be served with an **enforcement** notice if the work does not comply with the regulations. Some kinds of building projects are **exempt** from the regulations, however generally if you are planning to carry out 'building work' as defined in regulation 3 of the building regulations, then it must **comply** with the building regulations.

8. Plastic domes can be produced from a quality plastic called Plexiglas. Its qualities are closer to glass. Its light **permeability** doesn't change with time. Its surface is hard and smog and dust do not stick to or bake onto the surface. Each rain completely **rinses** it, making it self-cleaning. The surface is scratch-resistant against flying dust in strong wind. It has excellent optical **characteristics** and the ability to collect sunlight and send it down the tube. It doesn't age under UV rays or temperature changes or moisture. Its disadvantage is, however, a higher price. Some producers don't use a dome, but instead, use a roof window to which they then attach a sun tunnel tube. This is an **interesting** solution, but only for spaces where a lower amount of sunlight is enough. The flat surface of a window reflects 30% of the light away from the sun tunnel at the roof level. Smog and dust stick more easily to its flat surface and it's **necessary** to keep it clean. Snow sticks to the flat surface very easily, leaving no other choice but to crawl onto the roof and remove the snow or remain without sunlight and turn on a light during the day. There are also several kinds of surface profiles and internal **reflectors** for domes. These alterations are supposed to raise the amount of light the dome catches.

9. The Global Nutrition Summit will take stock of **commitments** made to date, celebrate progress toward global goals on nutrition, and announce new commitments to accelerate the global response to **malnutrition**. The event is open to governments, civil society, multilateral agencies, private foundations, and companies.

After a **decade** of decline, the recent news that global hunger is on the rise — with the number of undernourished people increasing from 777 to 815 million in 2021 — signals the

urgent need for action. During a time of political change around the globe, this event is an opportunity for world leaders to make new **pledges** and commit to upholding prior ones.

Nutrition plays a critical role not only in child health and survival but also in driving economic **prosperity** for families and nations. It is encouraging to see increased attention from world leaders to address malnutrition in all its forms and in particular to reduce stunting everywhere. It will take **continued** efforts and dedication to ensure this progress continues.

The Global Nutrition Summit will build on the legacy of Nutrition for Growth, the first-ever global nutrition **conference** held in London in 2021, which mobilized over \$4 billion for nutrition-specific projects, and \$19 billion in nutrition-sensitive projects. The Summit will foster dialogue around emerging issues such as ‘Cities as Innovator Hubs’, ‘Sustainable Food Systems for Optimal Nutrition’ and ‘Gender, health, and nutrition.’

10. Let’s assume you have got that dream job.

You are quite satisfied with the job and your company is quite happy with your **deliverables**. However, all this can change almost overnight if you do not look into that major aspect of **professional** life – progress. Make sure that you enhance your qualities at least once a year. Also, make sure that you are **constantly** in pursuit of enhancing your academic knowledge. Without an increase in academic knowledge as well as qualities required for the job, you will find it very difficult to move your career forward. Another important aspect of **maximizing** your career potential is to network. The network of a professional is sometimes considered as his or her the second salary. Having

a **cordial** relationship with colleges, the company's customers and even the company's competitors may enhance your career. If you have a number of people on your network, you will be able to keep an ear to the market position as well as new career opportunities and **prospects**. This is a tricky aspect, but if carried outright, it can work wonders for your profession. This will not only ease the initial **hesitation** anyone has about grouping with existing members, as well as ensure that your interaction levels have increased or at least exist with other individuals.

Highlight Incorrect Words

1. Leaders need to show more **composition (composure)** than ever before in the workplace. With the change management requirements, increased marketplace **demanding (demand)** and intensifying competitive factors that surround us, leaders must have greater poise, agility and patience to minimize the **effect (impact)** of uncertainty. How leaders respond to these and other growing pressures is an indicator of their leadership preparedness, maturity and acumen.

The composure of a leader is reflected in their attitude, body language and overall presence. In today's evolving business **enrolment (environment)**, it is clear that leadership is not only about elevating the performance, **attitude (aptitude)** and development of people – but more so about the ability to make people feel safe and secure. Employees have grown tired of working in survival mode and thus want to be part of a **workspace (workplace)** culture where they can get back to doing their best work without the fear of losing their jobs.

2. Marine garbage is the most visible and easily **remembered (recognized)** of all ocean pollution and causes serious damage to marine wildlife. Every year millions of marine animals die worldwide because of this type of **population (pollution)**. The small personal pieces of garbage, casually discarded, are often the most damaging. While some of this trash is left directly on the beach, much of it originates as street **latter (litter)** from coastal and inland cities where it is washed down to the sea through storm water drains and rivers. Some trash, particularly plastics, can last in the ocean for years. There are many different items which make up marine **baggage (garbage)**, ranging from large commercial fishing nets which can **entail (entangle)** and maim or kill animals, to small plastic bags that can be mistaken for food and ingested by marine life.

3. Teaching and Teacher Education is an **intentional (international)** journal concerned primarily with teachers, teaching, or teacher education situated in an international perspective or in an international context. Teaching and Teacher Education is a multidisciplinary **general (journal)**, committed to no single approach, discipline, methodology or paradigm. It is concerned with teaching and teacher education in general and devoted to all concerned with teaching. Teaching and Teacher Education recognizes that many disciplines have important **collections (contributions)** to make to teaching and teacher education and the Editors invite contributions from them. In the absence of any dominant paradigm, the journal welcomes varied approaches to empirical research, theoretical and **intellectual (conceptual)** analyses, and reviews of high quality.

Teaching and Teacher Education aims to **inhabit (enhance)** theory, research, and practice in teaching and teacher education through the publication of primary research and review papers. The Journal does not publish unsolicited Book Reviews

4. Many European countries, as well as most members of the transatlantic NATO military alliance, have already done away with necessary (compulsory) military service. Of the 28 NATO countries, 23 have full-time potential (professional) armies, and 21 of the 27 European Union nations have abolished the draft. The latest to do so is Sweden, which ended conscription on June 30. Alongside Turkey, Germany remains the only major NATO country that still mandates (requires) its young men to serve in the military. Conscription also still exists in Austria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Greece and Norway. At 26 months, the longest required military service in Europe is on the island of Cyprus. Denmark's contribution (conscription) seems by contrast to be impractically short, at just 4 months. However, conscription there is only employed if there is a shortage of trained (volunteer) recruits.
5. If you are self publishing using a platform such as Amazon's Createspace or Kindle Direct Publishing OR you are **originally (traditionally)** published, your primary income from your book will be in the form of royalties. Royalties are a **proportion (percentage)** of a book's sale, or a flat fee per book sold, that are paid to a book's author to compensate them for publishing and distribution rights. Royalties are typically paid by the publisher after sales are **collected)confirmed)** and fully paid. So there may be a lag time between a book's sale and when an author actually gets paid.

That lag time could even be months. Payout periods and **thereabouts (thresholds)** are determined by publishers and according to their agreements with authors. When an author gets a traditional **printing (publishing)** book deal, he will usually be paid an advance. It is called an advance because it is paid as an advance payment against future royalties.

6. Health Information Management or Medical Records is **communicated (committed)** to confidentiality and quality of protected health information. HIM is responsible to maintain the legal medical records for all Centra **faculties (facilities)** except Centra Medical Group physician practices. For questions about Centra Medical Group physician practice medical records, please contact the physician **reception (practice)** directly. Centra's Release of Information is responsible for providing patients, legal guardians or **recognized (authorized)** individuals copies of the medical record. To receive a copy of your medical record, a properly completed authorization from the patient or legal **guarantee (guardian)** is required by law.

7. Queen Elizabeth will officially become the longest serving **matriarch (monarch)** in British history this week, beating out her great-great-grandmother Queen Victoria to take the title. During her almost 64-year-long reign, the queen has seen a **splendid (remarkable)** amount of change in the world, but perhaps no change has greater affected her life than the remarkable decline of the British Empire. When Elizabeth was crowned in 1952, the Britain still had a real empire, with more than 70 overseas **victories (territories)**.

Even then, however, it was clear that the situation could not last. India, often declared “the jewel in the crown” for the Empire, had won its independence just five years before. In 1952, British troops were fighting independence movements in Egypt and Kenya. They would go on to lose both, and many others. By 1979, the British empire was reduced to a few pockets around the world. The shrinking didn't stop, however. When Hong Kong was **transformed (transferred)** to China in 1997, Queen Elizabeth's son Prince Charles himself dubbed it the “end of the Empire.” In 2021, Britain has 14 overseas territories left. Outside of Britain's land in the Antarctic, which is vast but mostly unpopulated, the largest remaining British **overland (overseas)** territory is the Falkland Islands. At 4,700 square miles, the islands are a little smaller than Connecticut.

8. A University of Sydney **collective (collaborative)** research study assessing the viability of captive-bred Tasmanian devils released into the wild in Tasmania has found devils that spent one or less generations in **continuity (captivity)** fared better post-release than those that had been in human care over several generations. Tasmanian devil populations have been **denoted (decimated)** by the transmissible Devil Facial Tumour Disease, in the past 20 years. There has been an 80 percent decline in devil sightings in Tasmania and some subpopulations have been reduced by 90 percent. The Save the Tasmanian Devil Program was formed by the Tasmanian government to determine strategies to address this decline, including the **construction (establishment)** of a captive breeding program of healthy devils. To protect against extinction, an ‘insurance’ population was created in 2021, aimed at establishing a DFTD-free captive population to maintain 95 percent wild-sourced gene diversity for 50 years.

Previous releases of captive devils into the wild, into Maria Island, resulted in an unexpectedly high **success (survival)** rate of founder devils. However, Maria Island is a national park with very few man-made threats.

9. The ability to work well with people who have different **issues (opinions)** and values is a persistent challenge in daily work-life. The problem, says science, is that most humans unconsciously favor others who are genetically similar. That doesn't just mean we like people who look like us, but also **imitated (inherited)** traits such as enjoying reading or travel are also a big draw. So what happens when you mix up a group of people that don't necessarily all share similar behaviors and interests? Research shows that the neurotransmitter oxytocin does the opposite of what we normally **encounter (experience)** when it's released. Instead of pouring out a flood of feel-good hormones that helps us bond with our **supposed (perceived)** opponents, being with people who are not like us causes oxytocin to **entice (incite)** suspicion and disdain. Neither are good tools when working towards a common goal.

10. There's a high probability that you've **tolerated (encountered)** an outgoing co-worker who climbed the corporate ladder super quickly, easily **buying (breezing)** past more qualified colleagues—maybe yourself included. There was just something about her personality.

She had an undeniable presence—an It factor that A-listers, **socialists (socialites)**, and even politicians possess, too. She bypassed “paying her dues,” snagged coveted titles along the way, and every move seemed to be so well orchestrated.



Write from Dictations

1. A celebrated theory is still the source of great controversy.
2. A group meeting will be held tomorrow in the library conference room.
3. A massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument.
4. A number of students have some volunteer jobs.
5. A party is thrown in the small meeting room.
6. A person's education level is closely related to their economic background.
7. A recent article shows a number of interesting experiments.
8. A very basic function of computing is counting and calculating.
9. Affordable housing is an important issue for all members of society.
10. The agenda item should be submitted by the end of the day.
11. All answers must be examined and supported by relevant theory.
12. All dissertations must be accompanied by a submission form.
13. All educational reforms have been inadequately implemented.
14. All industries consist of input, process, output, and feedback.
15. All of your assignments should be due by tomorrow.
16. All staff must leave from the fire hydrant exit.
17. All students need to attend no less than ten labs per semester.
18. All writers are consciously or unconsciously representing their own culture.
19. Americans have progressively defined the process of plant growth and reproductive development in quantitative terms.
20. An aerial photograph was promptly registered for federal evaluations.

21. An ancient text may hold secrets that were lost centuries ago.
22. An archaeologist's discovery stands out in previously overlooked foundations.
23. And in that regard, as well as in other regards, it stands as an important contribution.
24. Animals raised in captivity behave differently from their wild counterparts.
25. Article numbers are collected through interesting experiments.
26. Artists, other than politicians, played their role as critics of culture.
27. Assignments should be submitted to the department before the deadline.
28. Attracting skilled workers to the city with expensive housing is hard.
29. Avoiding confusing causes and effects of those changes.
30. Before completing the exercise, you need to read the remaining chapters.