

**PTE &  
NAATI**  
*express*

"YOUR SUCCESS IS  
OUR PROMISE"



# WEEKLY PREDICTION FILE


JULY 2023 - WEEK 1

**CHATHURANGA GALLAGE** ✓

*Educational Consultant  
BSc Eng (Moratuwa),  
PTE NAATI Trainer*

## FILE INCLUDES

**SPEAKING MODULES | WRITING MODULES |  
READING MODULES | LISTENING MODULES**

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## SPEAKING SECTION

### Read Aloud

1. A young man from a small provincial town, a man without independent wealth, without powerful family connections and without a university education, moves to London in the fifteen eighties, and becomes a remarkable playwright of all time. How is an achievement of magnitude made? How does Shakespeare become Shakespeare?
2. The elephant is the largest living land mammal. During evolution, its skeleton has greatly altered from the usual mammal, designed for two main reasons. One is to cope with the great weight of huge grinding cheek teeth and elongated tusk, making the skull particularly massive. The other is to support the enormous bulk of such a huge body.
3. We seek to improve learner's experience of education at college and help them to aspire, achieve and progress. We must embed equality and diversity in everything we do, both as a provider and an employer. We hope to prepare our students for work, higher education, and citizenship by equipping our staff with the skills to meet this agenda.
4. Training to become an actor is an intensive process which requires curiosity, courage and commitment. You'll learn how to prepare for rehearsal, how to rehearse and how to use independent and proactive processes to achieve your best work possible for stage and screen.
5. Rarely, however, does a single research study produce the certainty needed to assume that the same results will apply in all or most settings. Rather, research is usually an ongoing process, based on many accumulated understandings and explanations that, when taken together, lead to a generalization about educational issues and practice, and ultimately, to the development of theories.
6. Your body is nearly two-thirds water. And so it is really important that you consume enough fluid to stay hydrated and healthy. If you don't get enough fluid you may feel tired, get headaches, and not perform at your best.
7. To some extent, attendance at cultural venues and events is influenced by a person's age and the composition of the household in which they live. For example, those people in households with dependent children were more likely to visit zoological parks and aquariums than people living in single person households.
8. Your tutor helps you make the most of your time at university by giving you guidance and support along the way. All new students are allocated a personal tutor who will encourage you to get the most out of your course, direct you to other sources of support and help you achieve your goals.

9. The brain is divided into two hemispheres, called the left and right hemispheres. Each hemisphere provides a different set of functions, behaviors, and controls. The right hemisphere is often called the creative side of the brain, while the left hemisphere is the logical or analytic side of the brain.
10. Legal writing is usually less discursive than writing in 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. 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, the ethical Serb, asked about the money, Edison's reportedly reply was "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." The pair became arch-rivals.
12. Although it hails from a remote region of the western Himalayas, this plant now looks entirely at home on the banks of English rivers, and colonized riverbanks and damp woodlands. In the Himalayas the plant is held in check by various pests but take these away and it grows and reproduces unhindered. Now it is spreading across Europe, New Zealand, Canada, and the US.
13. Pluto lost its official status when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been passionate debate at the 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.
14. As we progress into the 21st century, communications are becoming faster and faster. Think of the 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.
15. Teenage girls are continuing to outperform boys in English while the gender gap in achievements in math and science has almost disappeared. The figures show that last year 80% of 14-year-old girls reached at least the expected level 5 in English, compared with 65% of boys. But in math, the girls are just 1% ahead of boys, while in science the difference is 2%.
16. China's war on particulate air pollution is causing more severe ozone pollution. According to the new research, there was so much particulate matter in the smog around Chinese cities that it helped to quell ozone production by acting as a sponge that collected chemical radicals.

17. The committee would also like to express its gratitude to the independent assessors who joined the committee for consideration of each case. Their expertise and advice play a vital role in our work. A list of independent assessors who attended meetings during this reporting year is included at Appendix D.
18. Three hundred and eighty years after his death, William Shakespeare remains the central author of the English-speaking world; he is the most quoted poet and the most regularly produced playwright — and now among the most popular screenwriters as well. Why is that, and who "is" he?
19. Statistics are indicators of change and allow meaningful comparisons to be made. While it may be the issues rather than the statistics as such that grab people's attention, it should be recognized that it is the statistics that informed the issues. Statistical literacy, then, is the ability to accurately understand, interpret and evaluate the data that inform these issues.
20. The course considers the ways in which thinkers have responded to the particular political problems of their day and the ways in which they contribute to a broader conversation about human goods and needs, justice, democracy, and the proper relationship of the individual to the state.
21. Within this free course, you will be introduced briefly to the discipline of child psychology and to theories and approaches that have been developed to help us understand and support children's lives by focusing on the individual children. Psychologists can assess changes in their child's abilities over time, including their physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development.
22. The networks of roots that plants use to absorb water and nutrients can encompass a space larger than the part of the plant visible above ground. The nature of these roots systems can help plants adapt to challenging environments such as deserts. For instance, mesquite trees can develop tap roots capable of digging more than 50 yards deep to reach water.
23. It is normally expected that the final version of your thesis which must be submitted to the university library in both hardcopy and electronic form will be freely available to the public. Once in the library, your thesis may be consulted, borrowed, and copied in accordance with the regulations.
24. Many individuals have unwittingly contributed to this book through sharing ideas with us as colleagues, students, practitioners, tourists, and residents of destination areas. They are too numerous to thank individually. And indeed, it is not possible to isolate exactly their specific contributions.



25. While blue is one of the most popular colors, it is one of the least appetizing. Food researchers say that when humans searched for food, they learned to avoid toxic or spoiled objects, which were often blue, black, or purple. When food dyed, blue is served to study subjects, they lose appetite.
26. When countries assess their annual carbon 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 and more recently, the figure has been over one million hectares.
27. This report includes a huge swath of macroeconomics, such as the effects of tax reform, a new industrial policy, and understanding how to deal with the uncertainty inherent in global financial market. But it also covers key areas of microeconomic policies, such as boosting laggardly rates of productivity.
28. An innovative new product or service can give a firm a head start over its rivals, which can be difficult for a new entrant to overcome. If the new technology is also patented, then other firms cannot simply copy its design. It is legally protected.
29. Agricultural problems due to climate change of normal weather, water depletion and the collapse of soil have become big problems in all parts of the world. Many are now focusing on ethics and family farming as a way to combat these issues.
30. The bill calls for the establishment of the National Landslide Hazards Reduction Program within one year of becoming law. The program serves numerous functions, including to identify and understand landslide hazards and risks, reduce losses from landslides, protect communities at risk of landslides hazards, and improve communication and emergency preparedness.
31. Moods may also have an effect on how information is processed, by influencing the extent to which judges rely on pre-existing, internal information, or focus on new, external information. Positive moods promote more holistic and top-down processing style, while negative moods recruit more stimulus-driven and bottom-up processing.
32. We've spent a lot of money over the last seventy years on flood control, and it's protected millions of people and has saved us billions of dollars. We've built dams to hold back the waters. We've built levees to keep the water off the people, and we've raised the ones that were originally started in seventeen eighteen.
33. We want a recreation in adulthood of what it felt like to be administered to and indulged. In a secret part of our minds, we picture someone who will understand our needs, bring us what we want, to be immensely patient and sympathetic to us, act selflessly, and make it all better.

- 34.** It's not easy to make a wind turbine blade. Conventional blades require a lot of labor. They are a sandwich composed of fiberglass, sheets of balsa wood and a chemical called an epoxy thermoset resin. A heat oven is required to give blades the proper shape, strength, smoothness, and flexibility to catch the wind and turn the turbine.
- 35.** The most obvious change is that 46% of college undergraduates are now women. When I went there, it was only the third year that women had been admitted, and then seemingly grudgingly: about 70% of students were male, and if there was a woman tutor, she must have been a male impersonator.
- 36.** Emerald is defined by its green color. To be an emerald, a specimen must have a distinctly green color that falls in the range from bluish green to green to slightly yellowish green. To be an emerald, the specimen must also have a rich color. Stones with weak saturation or light tone should be called "green beryl." If it is greenish yellow, it is "heliodor." This color definition is a source of confusion.
- 37.** These decisions are highly nuanced. Of course, we use a lot of data to inform our decisions, but we also rely very heavily on iteration, research, testing, intuition, and human empathy. Now, sometimes the designers who work on these products are called "data-driven," which is a term that totally drives us bonkers. The fact is, it would be irresponsible of us not to rigorously test our designs when so many people are counting on us to get it right.
- 38.** A level of competence in chemistry is essential to the professional practice of material conservation. An understanding of scientific concepts and a basic scientific vocabulary enables the conservator to understand conservation problems, treatments, material techniques in a systematic and quantifiable way, which can be communicated not only to colleagues in the profession but also those from other disciplines.
- 39.** Tissues are grouped together in the body to form organs. These include the brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, and liver. Each body organ has a specific shape and is made up of different types of tissue that work together. For example, the heart consists mainly of a specialized type of muscle tissue, which contracts rhythmically to provide the heart's pumping action.
- 40.** Reiss took a stab at settling the argument with a meta-analysis, a study of studies, on whether people can really perceive better-than CD-quality sound. He analyzed data from studies, including more than participants and nearly thirteen thousand listening tests. Overall, listeners picked out the better-than CD-quality track fifty-two-point three percent of the time. Statistically significant, if not all that impressive.

## **Repeat Sentences**

1. We weren't able to agree on the appropriate independent variables.
2. By logging in, you agree to all terms and conditions regarding your enrollment.
3. Compiling a bibliography can present a major challenge for some students.
4. Please read the article that was given out yesterday.
5. Please make sure you use the standard form of quotation.
6. Living in the twenty first century is increasingly stressful.
7. Renewable energy sources are now used to produce electricity.
8. We have specially assigned staff to help you find appropriate work placements.
9. If you are worried about your work, you should see a study counselor.
10. Most of the student advisors are extremely helpful.
11. The professor took a year off to work on her book.
12. Before submitting the paper, your thesis must be approved by your tutor.
13. There are lots of opportunities available for the student on campus.
14. I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
15. I found a large rock and I broke through the basement window.
16. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.
17. In English, the month of the year is always capitalized.
18. In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
19. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
20. John went rushing off down the corridor.
21. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
22. No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
23. On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
24. All the assignments should be submitted by the end of this week.
25. Anyone who has a problem with their accommodation should speak to the welfare officer.
26. Being a vegan means not consuming any animal product.
27. Conferences are always scheduled on the third Wednesday of the month.
28. Meeting with mentors could be arranged for students who need additional help.
29. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
30. Most assignments need to be submitted on the same day.

31. You need to read the chapter before the management class.
32. A very basic feature of computing is counting and calculating.
33. Social work is not the only subject in sociology. 266. Collaboration is a feature of a successful company.
34. A man who suffered serious brain damage during an operation is suing the hospital.
35. To take this course students should have basic subject knowledge.
36. Will those happy days ever be forgotten by you?
37. Telecommunication is based on the array of networks.
38. My favorite sports are soccer, tennis, and basketball.
39. Students will need to be in the lecture this Thursday.
40. Professor Tim Lee invented World Wide Web.
41. Application forms for sharing accommodations must be completed two months in advance.
42. Student's past education and experience are vital.
43. The first draft of the presentation is almost ready.
44. Students may not use calculators in the final exams.
45. For further information, you need to contact a member of our administration team.
46. In Russia, my colleagues said my written language was hard to understand.
47. In your introduction, show you understand the question in no more than four sentences.
48. Universities play major roles in students' lives.
49. Will those happy days ever be forgotten by you?
50. The original Olympic Games were celebrated as religious festivals.
51. She has been in the library for a long time.
52. 39.5% California residents don't speak English at home.
53. She was always here, but today she is missed.
54. Students must observe lab safety regulations at all time.
55. Students should take advantage of the online resources before attending the lecture.
56. The agricultural sector in that country has been heavily subsidized.
57. The bookshop is located at the north of main campus.
58. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is fascinating.
59. The lecture tomorrow will discuss the educational policies in the United States.
60. The Psychology Department is looking for volunteers to be involved in research projects.



61. The research paper should begin with a thorough review of the literature.
62. The seminar on writing skills has been cancelled.
63. he thoughts never cross my mind.
64. There is no entrance fee for tonight's lecture.
65. There is varying plagiarism across different university departments.
66. There will be a guest lecturer visiting the psychology department next month.
67. This lecture was meant to start at 10.
68. Try to explain how your ideas are linked so that there is a logical flow.
69. You must take 3 core and 2 elective courses in this semester.
70. Our class is divided into two groups. You come with me, the others stay here.
71. In our city, students have access to thirteen college libraries.
72. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time.
73. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress.
74. Please explain what the author means by sustainability.
75. You can retake the module if your marks are too low.
76. The lecture management in Japan will take place in the week seven.
77. During that period, heavy industry grew rapidly in the north of the country.
78. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer.
79. She doesn't even care about anything but what is honest and true.
80. The study of archaeology requires intensive international fieldwork.
81. That country's economy is primarily based on tourism.
82. Leading scientists speculate that numerous planets could support life forms.
83. He is almost never in his office.
84. Chapter one provides the historical background to the topic.
85. The US ranks twenty-second in foreign aid, given it as a percentage of GDP.
86. The verdict depends on which side was more convincing to the jury.
87. Anatomy is the study of internal and external body structures.
88. The tutor is there for help, so do ask if you don't understand anything.

**Describe Image**

The taxation by countries → Payroll and superannuation (recent years) xxx

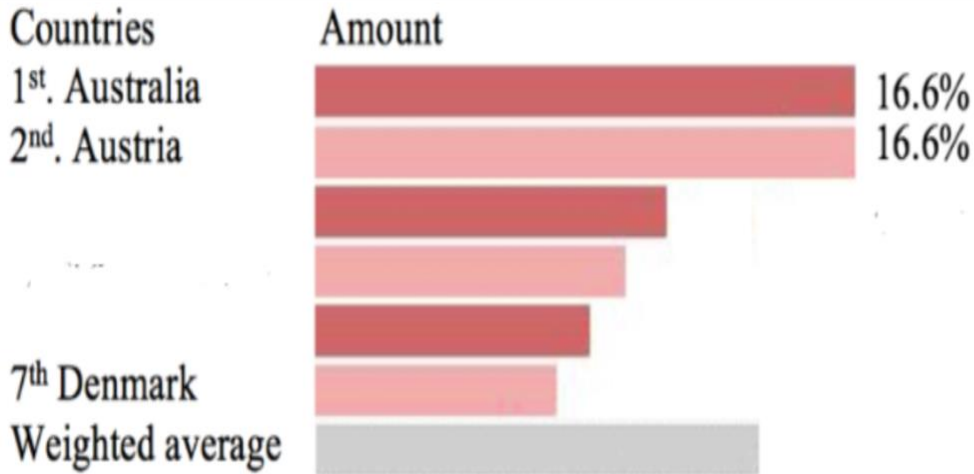


Figure 1

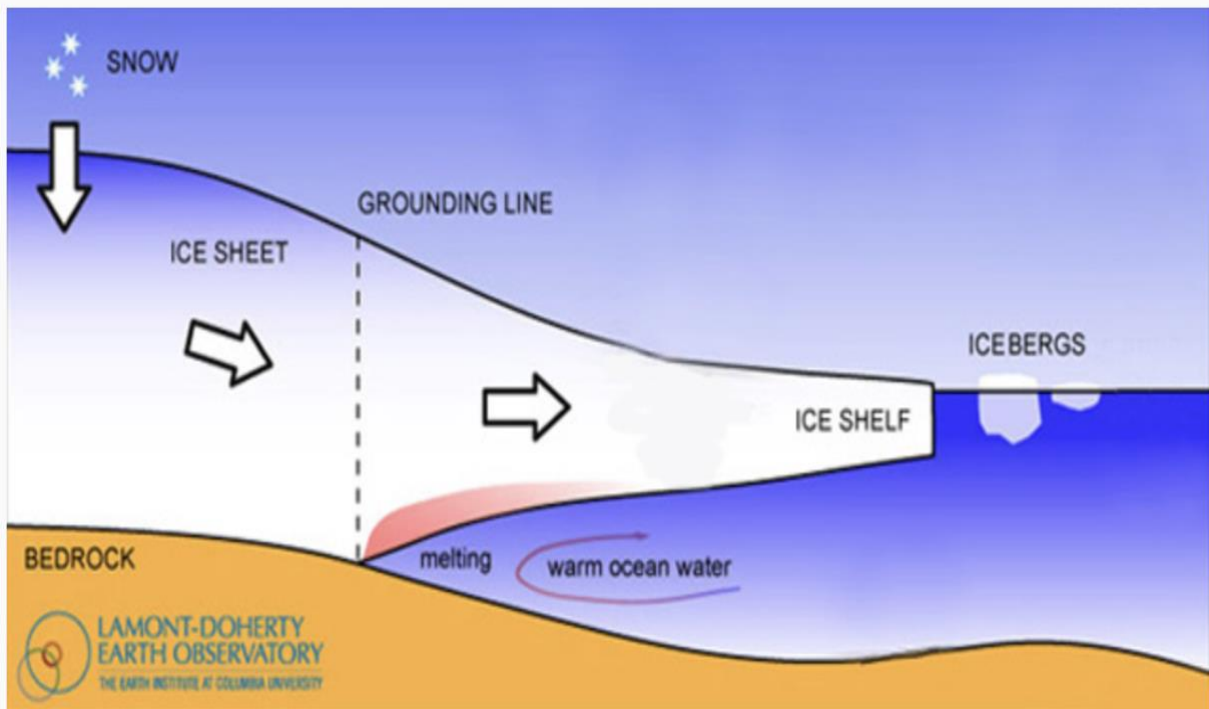


Figure 2

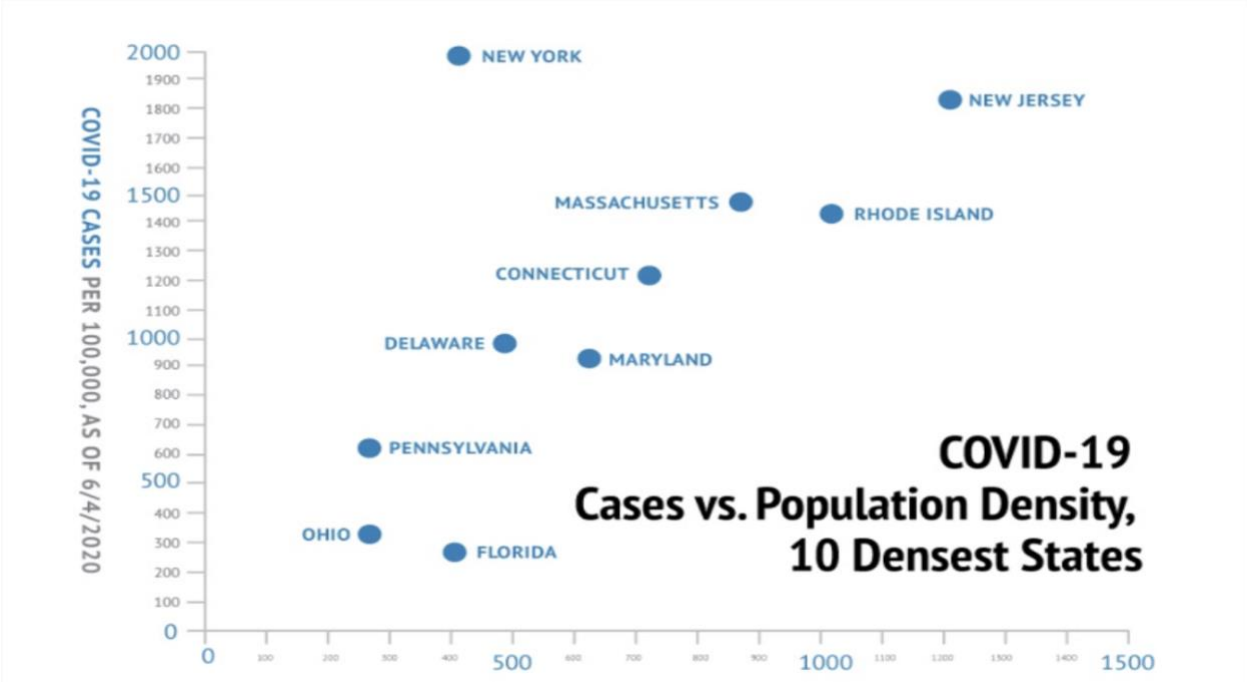


Figure 3

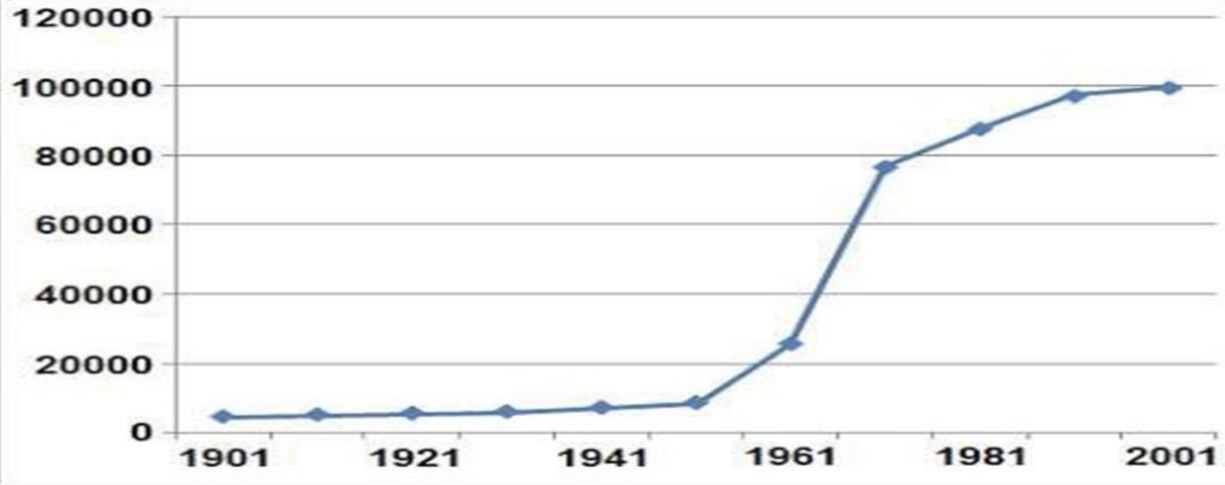


Figure 4

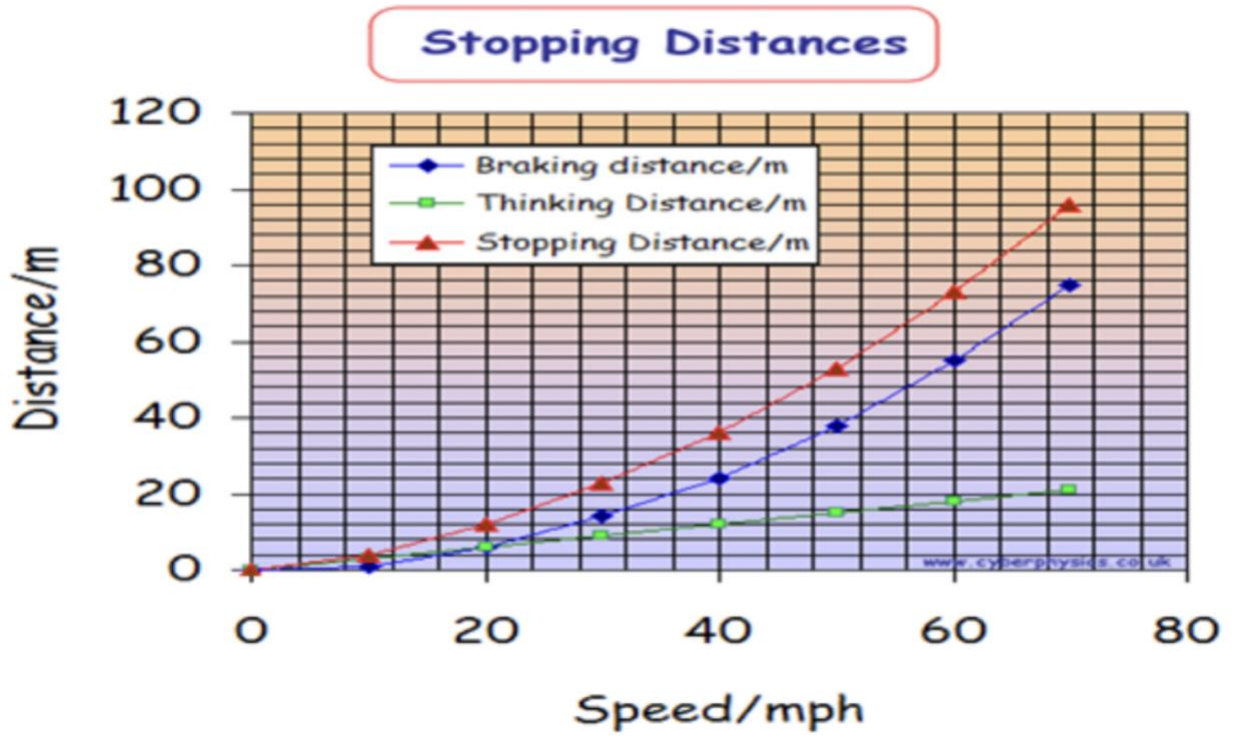


Figure 5

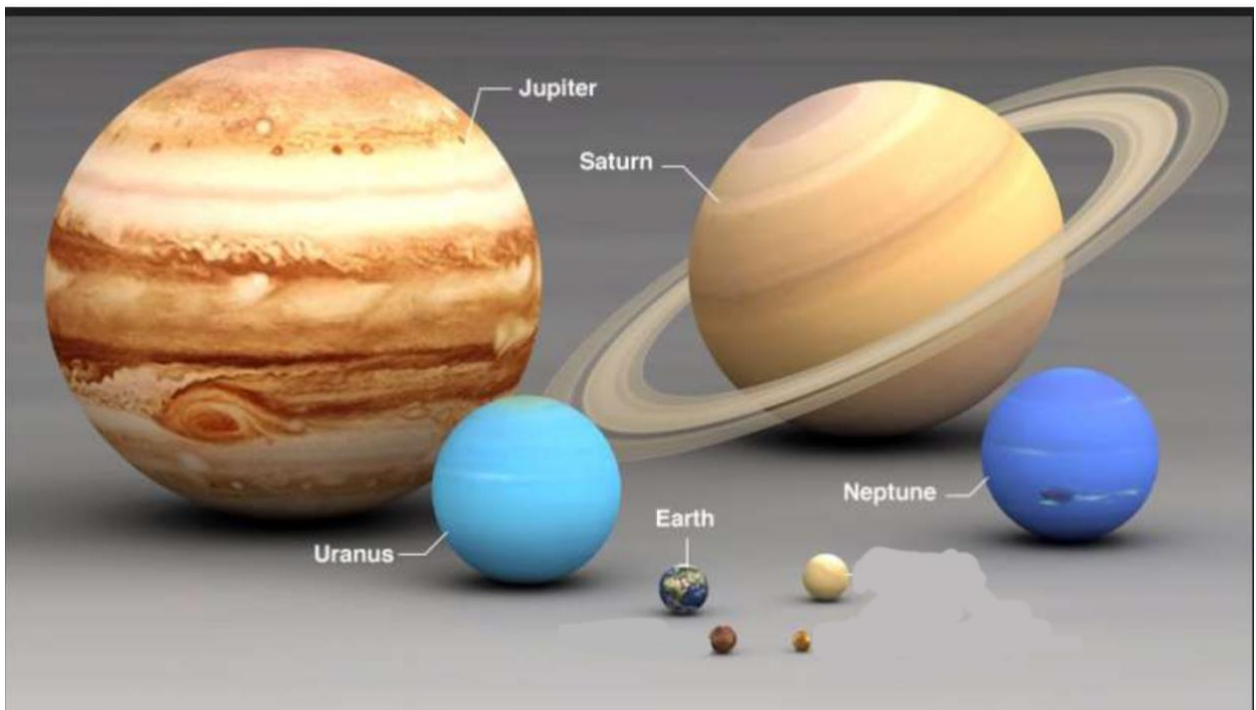


Figure 6

Dormitory in the University of Southampton  
self-catered one bedroom



Figure 7



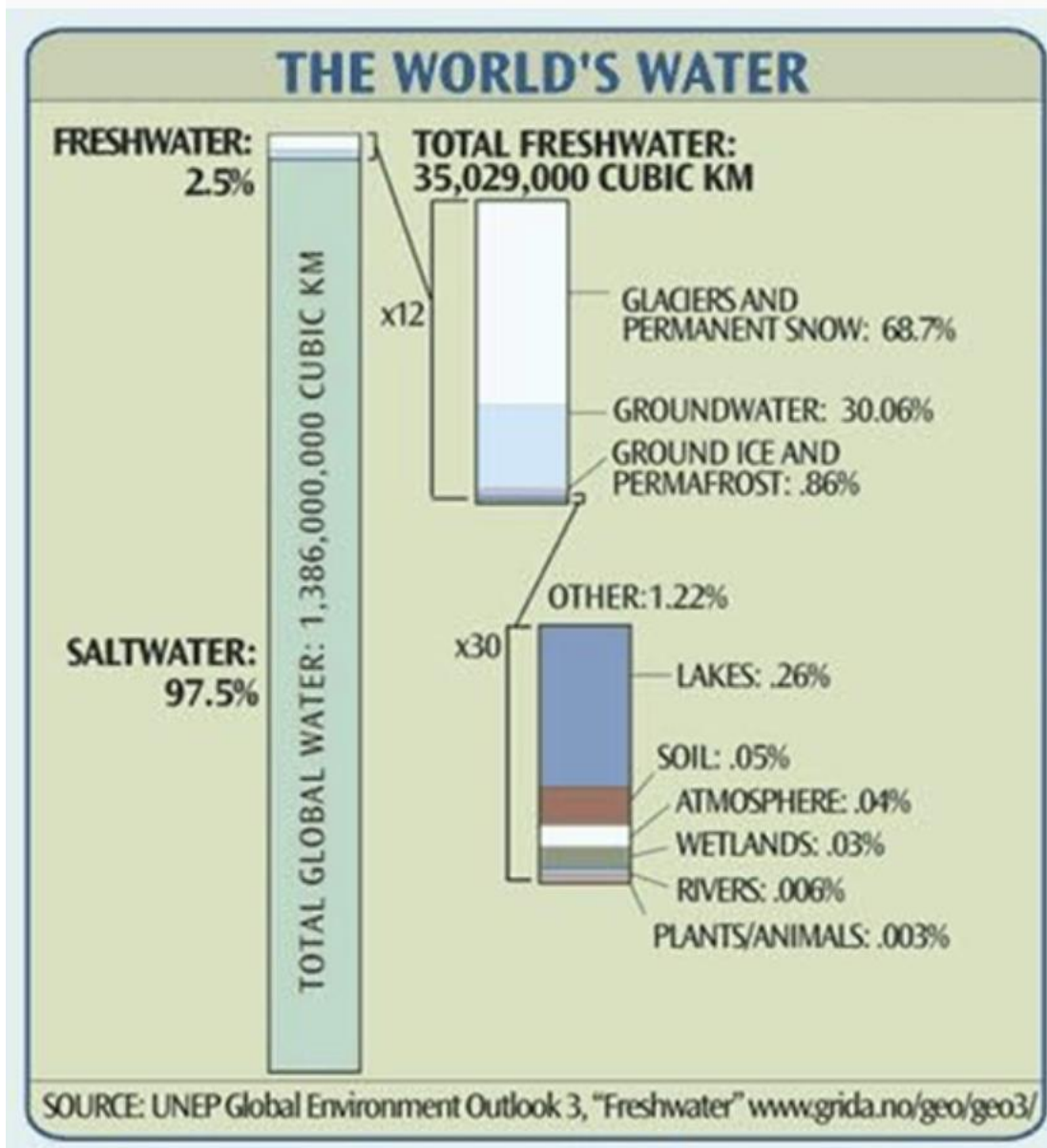


Figure 8

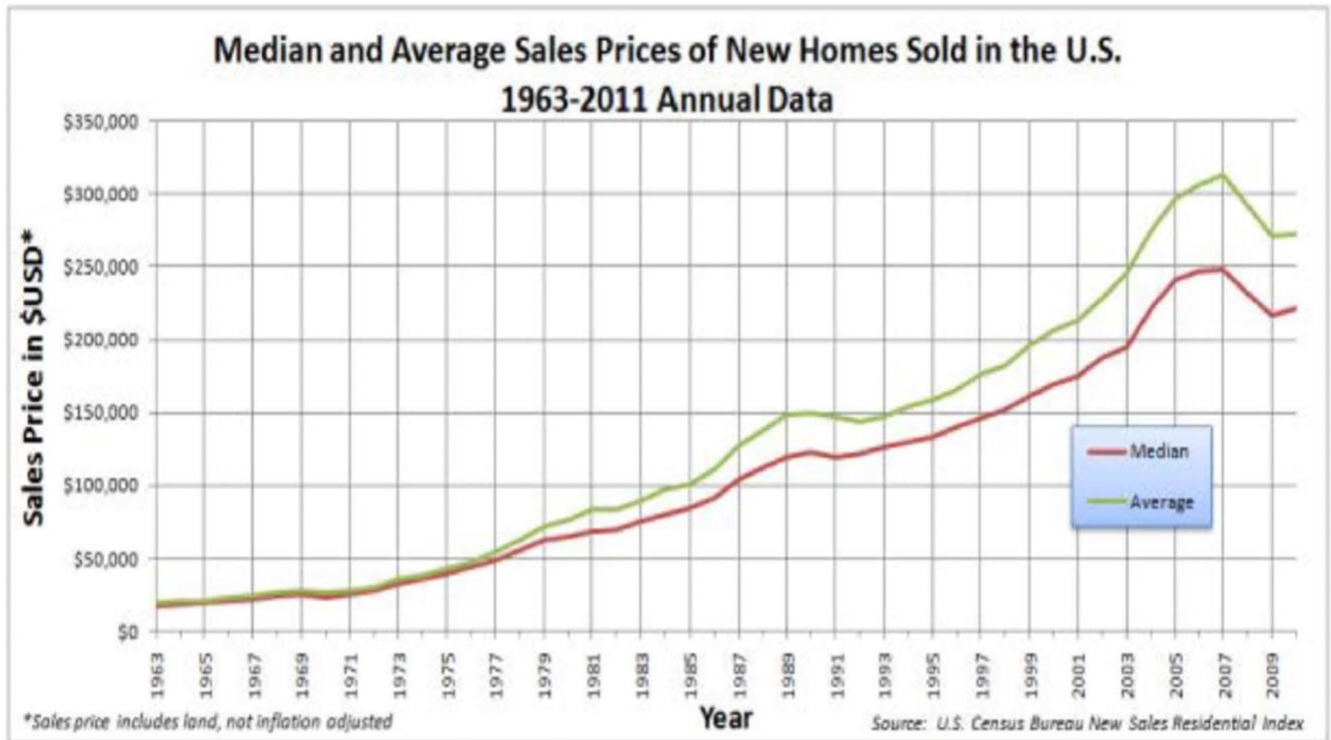


Figure 9

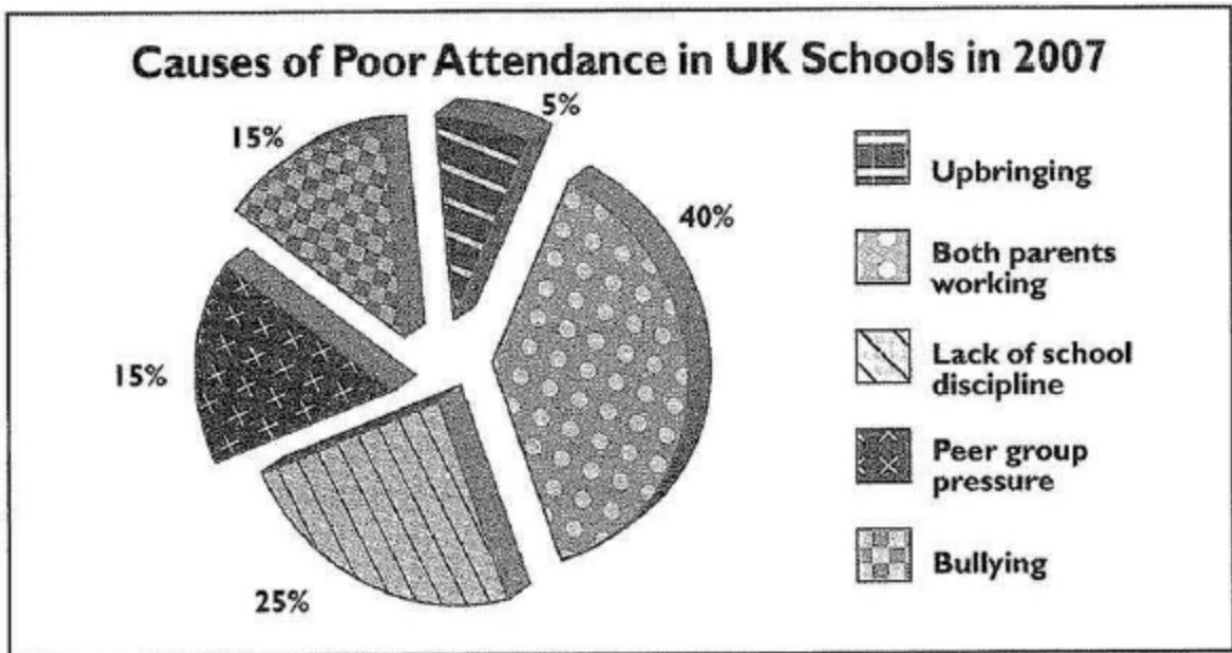
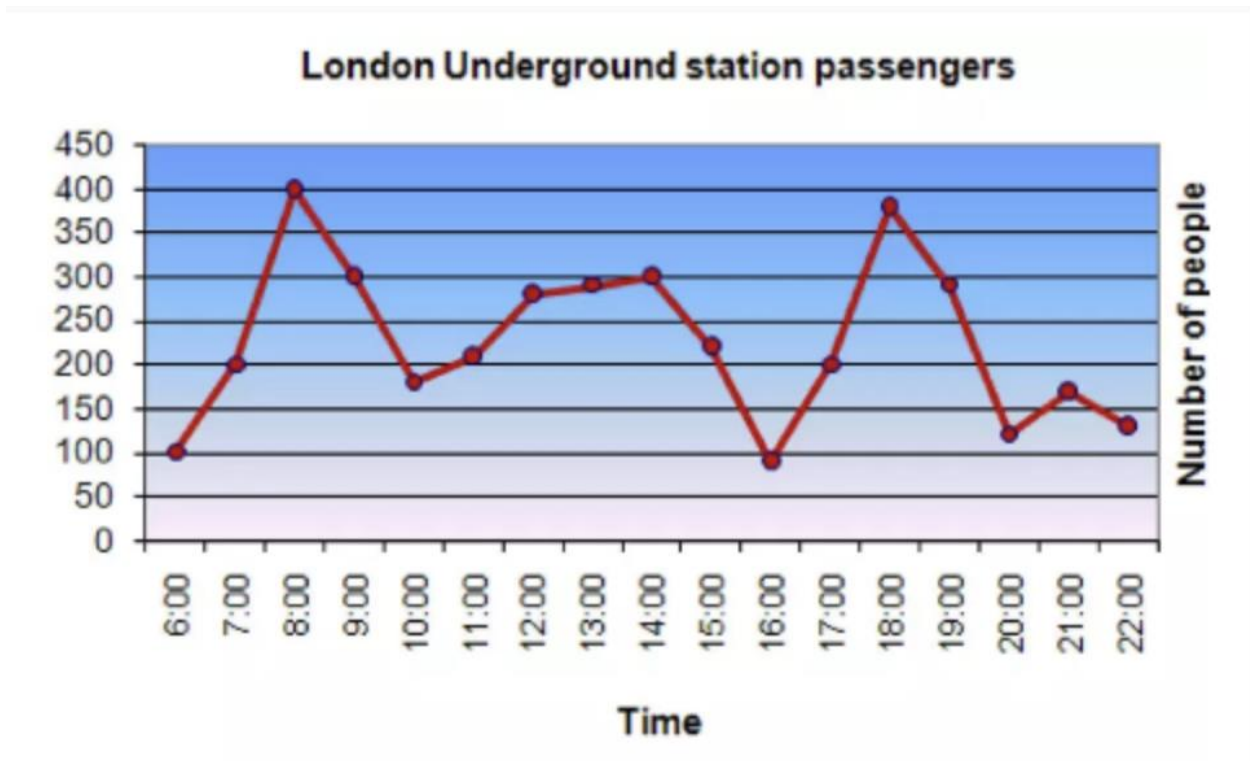
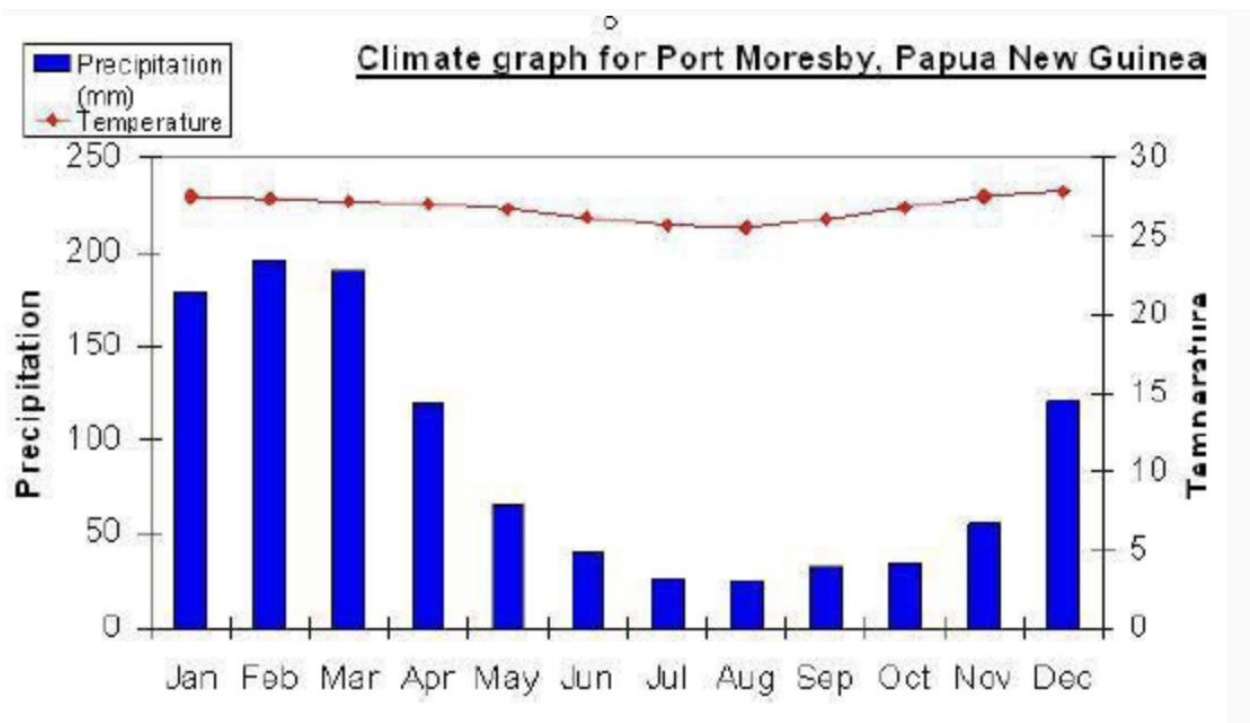


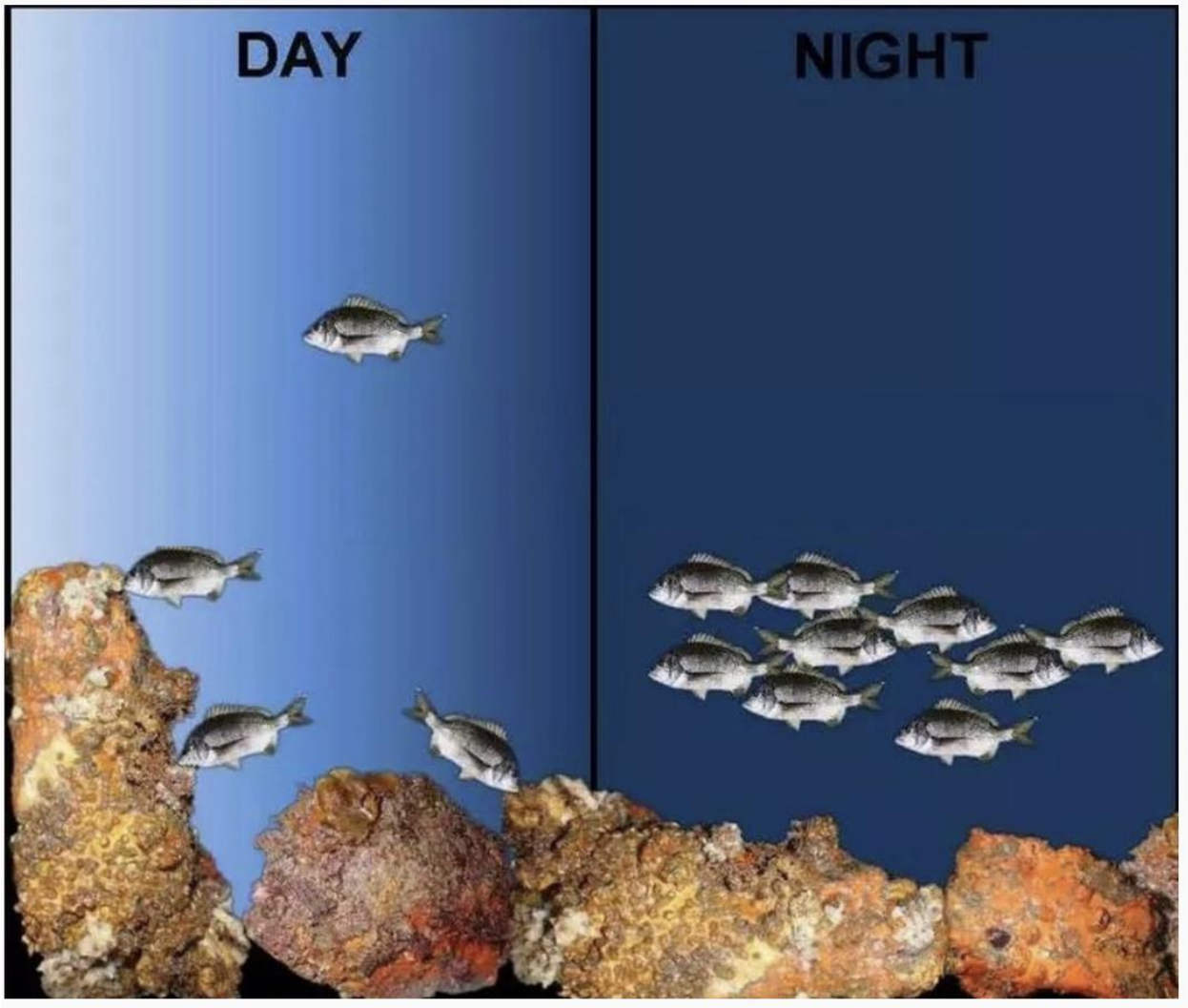
Figure 10



*Figure 11*



*Figure 12*



*Figure 13*



Village of Chorleywood showing development between 1868 and 1994

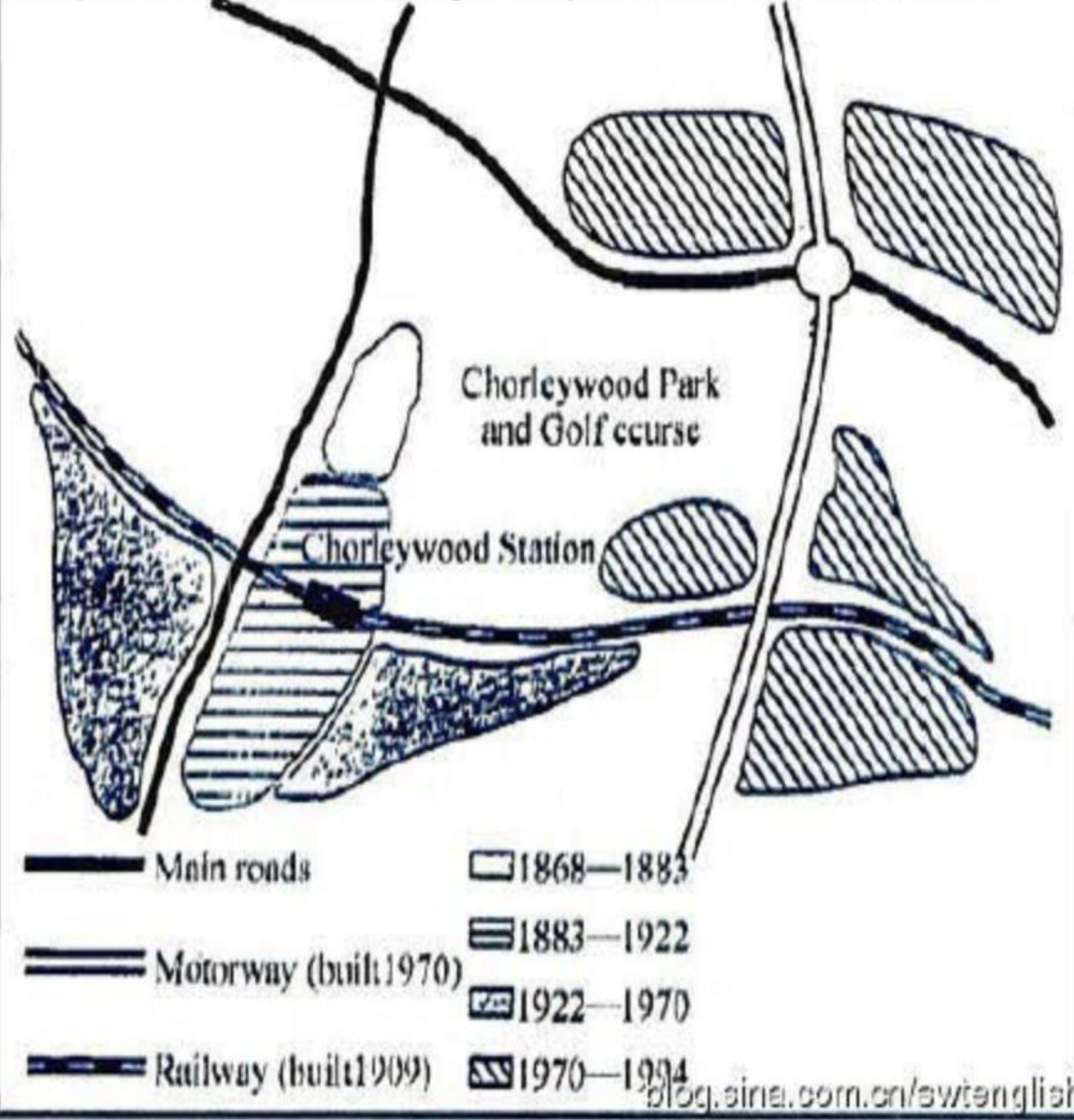
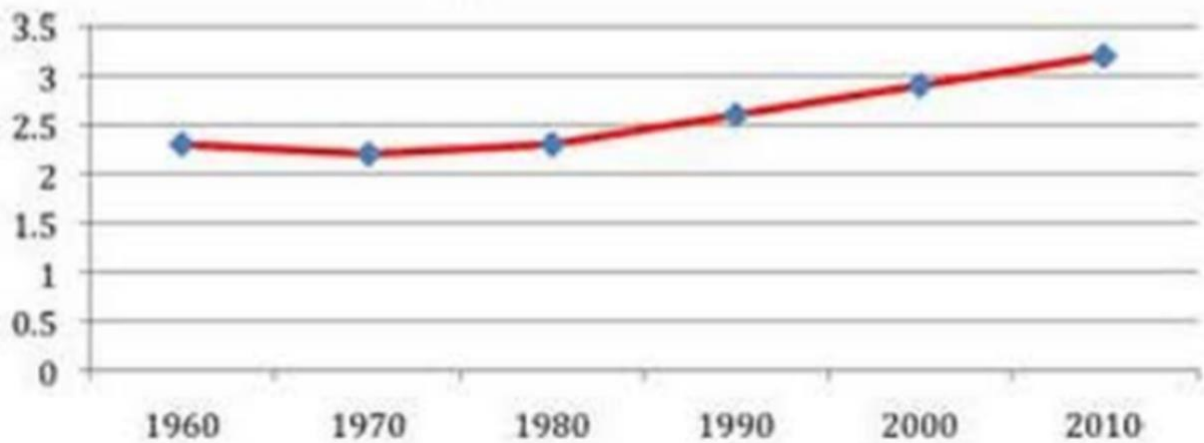


Figure 14



## Average number of annual hospital visits per capita among Glasgow residents



*Figure 15*

Year	Population
1650	550,000,000
1750	725,000,000
1850	1,175,000,000
1900	1,600,000,000
1950	2,556,000,000
1980	4,458,000,000
2000	6,080,000,000

Source: *The World Almanac and Book of Facts*

*Figure 16*

# Consumer Confidence

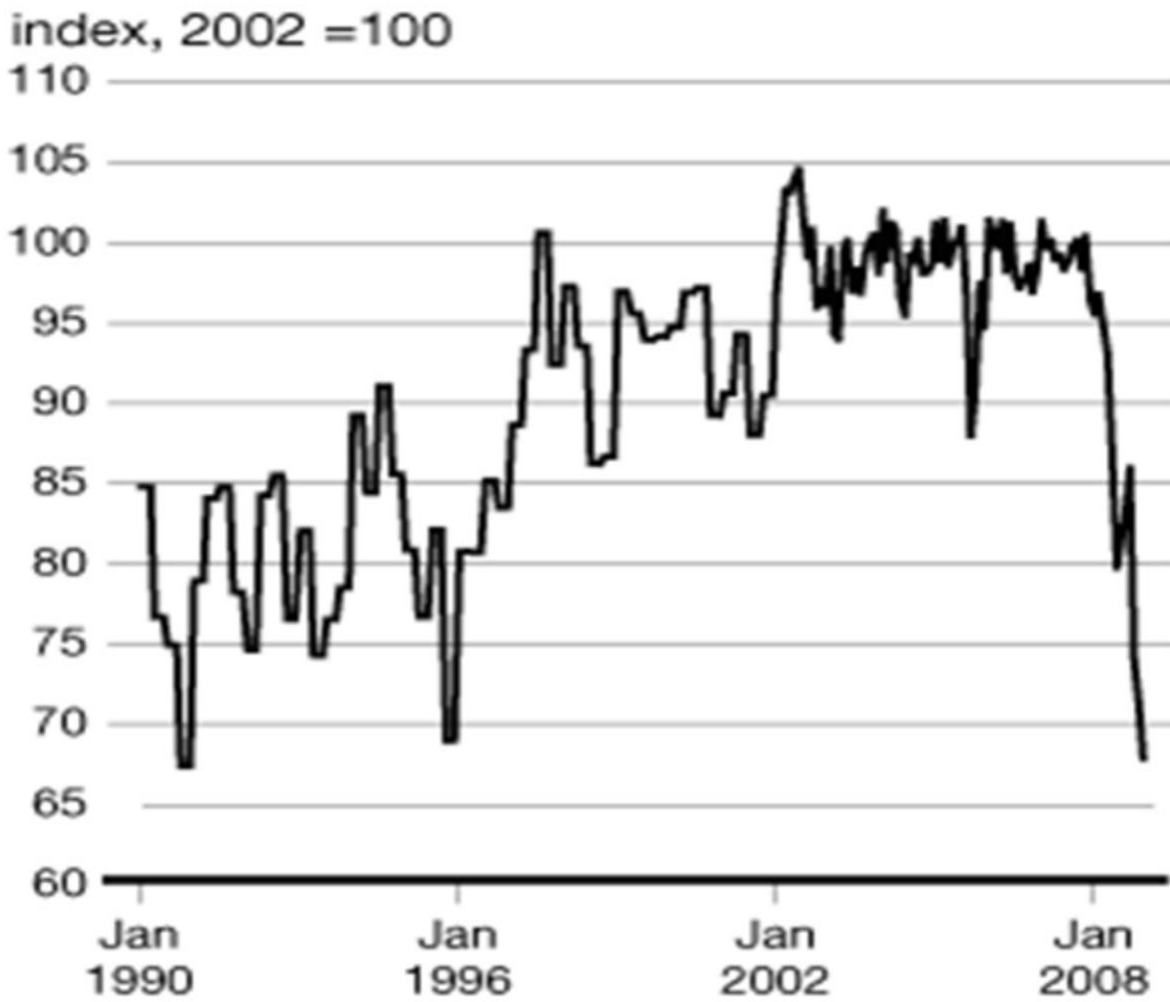


Figure 17

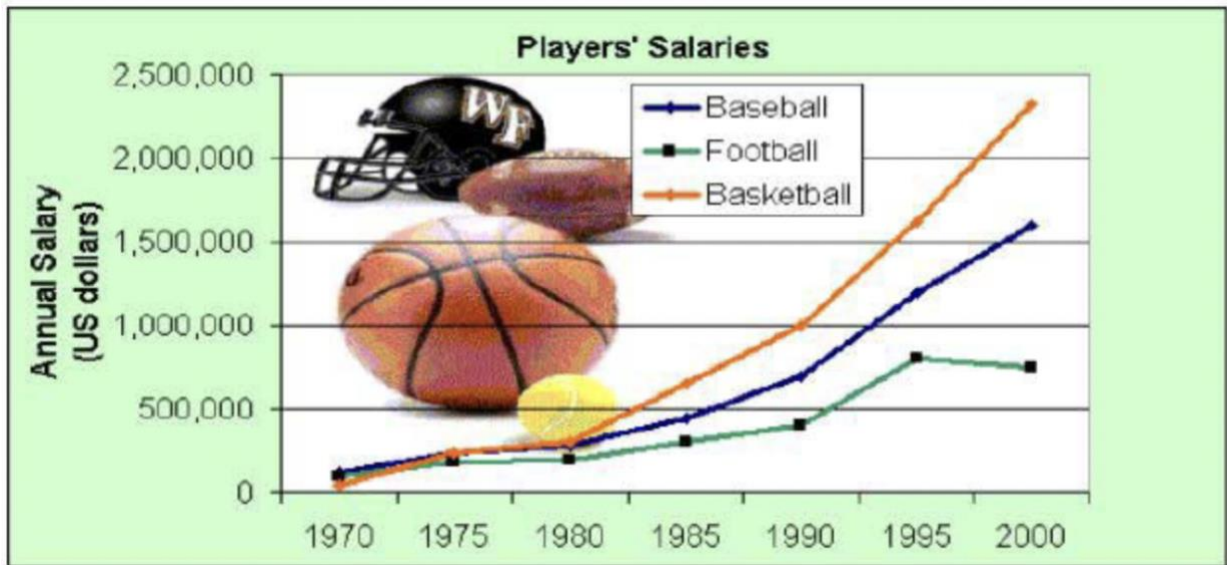


Figure 18

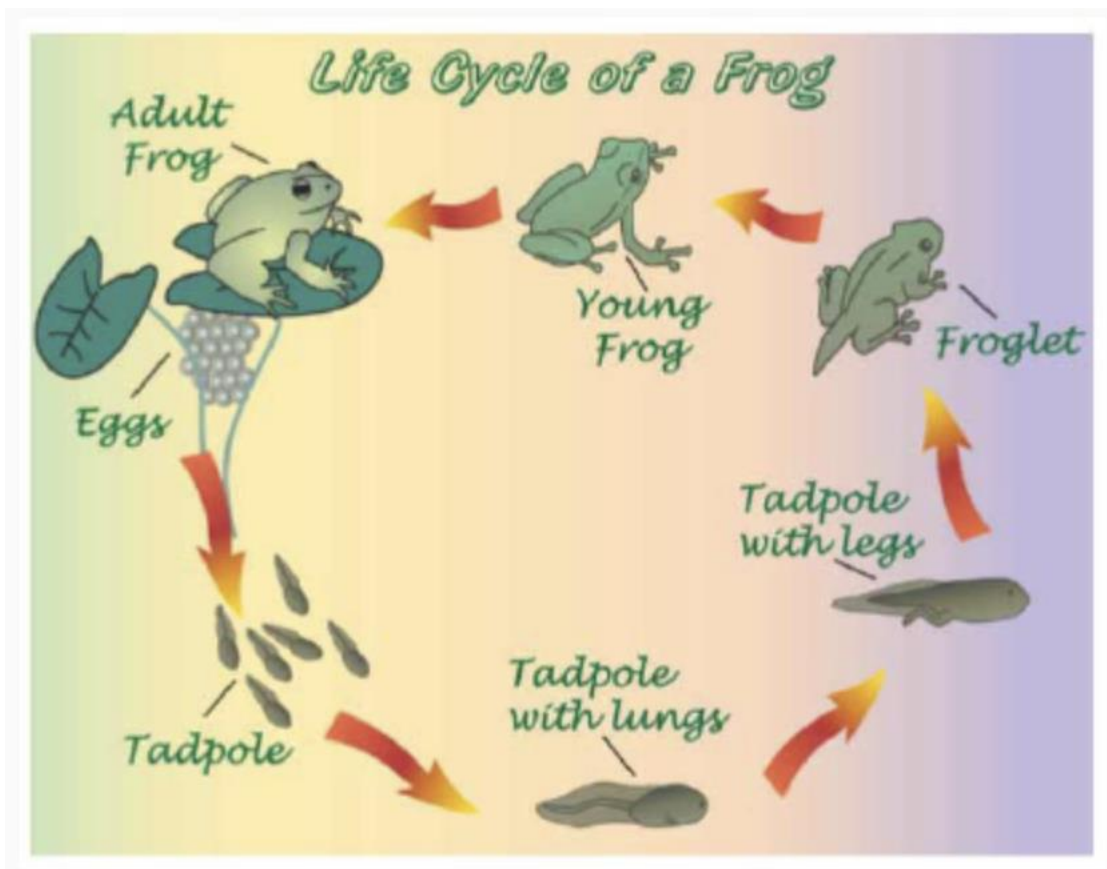


Figure 19



*Figure 20*

World Population 7,300,000,000	Developed Countries	Age > 65 : 900,000,000
		Age < 45 : 1,000,000,000
	Less Developed Countries	Age > 65 : 1,200,000,000
		Age < 45 : 2,000,000,000
	Developing Countries	Age > 65 : 1,200,000,000
		Age < 45 : 1,000,000,000

*Figure 21*



Figure 22



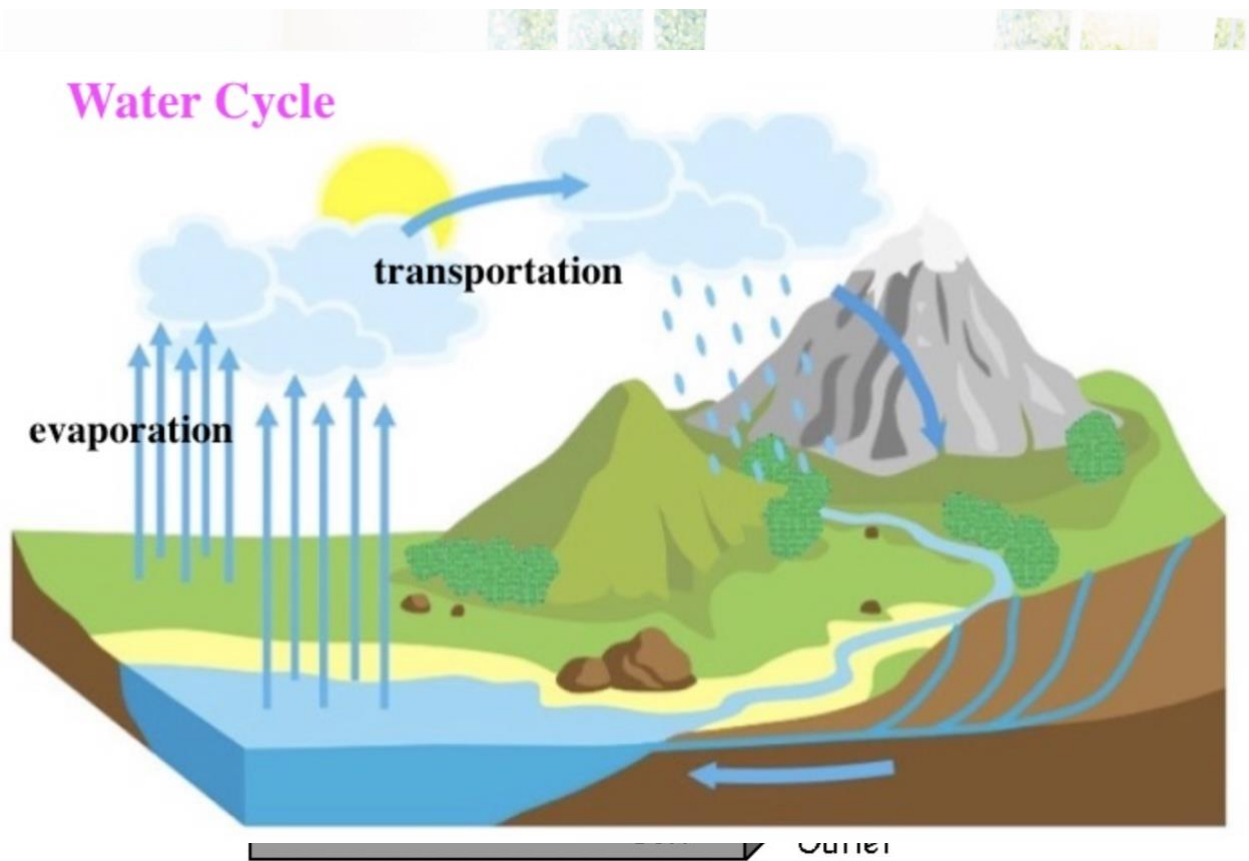


Figure 23

## Re-Tell Lecture

1. For better or worse, we live in a world profoundly affected by Sigmund Freud. If I had to ask you to name a famous psychologist, the answer of most of you would be Freud. He was the most famous psychologist ever and he had a profound influence on the 20th and 21st century. Some biographical information: he was born in the 1850s. He spent most of his life in Vienna, Austria, but he died in London, and he escaped to London soon after retreating there at the beginning of World War Two as the Nazis began to occupy where he lived. He was one of the most famous scholars ever, but he was not known for any single discovery. Instead, he was known for the development of an encompassing theory of mind, one that he developed over the span of many decades.
2. This is a bomb calorimeter; this is the actual piece of equipment that researchers used to calculate the energy content of either biodiesel or maybe even the potato chips that you had for lunch today. When they calculate the amount of energy. They're going to calculate it in heat units which would either be joules or calories. I want you to look inside the bomb calorimeter inside here, you can see that there's a silver bucket water goes all in here and this is actually the bomb is the smaller silver cylinder what you do is put your fuel sample in there then these two electrodes are connected to the bomb. These provide the spark that will ignite your sample when your sample burns or combust that gives off energy. So how is the energy collected or how did a scientist figure out how much energy is being given off. Well, it's a closed system, there's a lid here that goes on top of this calorimeter and what's in here in the lid is a stirrer. The stir is going to stir the water. That's in this big pool here so that the heat given off from the sample is going to warm the water in a uniform way. This is the temperature probe, this goes down in the water also and measures the change in temperature because as the sample is burned, it will give off heat and the temperature the water will increase. So the lid goes on the sample is prepared. The last thing that you need to make a combustion reaction happen is oxygen and at some point, during the process, some oxygen is added by a tank. That's connected to the calorimeter here. So we are going to burn a sample of the biodiesel that you've prepared and get some feedback on the energy content of it. You'll be able to use this to compare it to petroleum-based fuels like octane.
3. The brain is basically built from the bottom up first the brain builds basic circuits that are responsible for basic skills, and then more complex circuits are built on top of those basic circuits as we develop more complex skills. Biologically, the brain is prepared to be shaped by experience. It's expecting the experiences that a young child has to literally influence the formation of its circuitry it's built into our biology. The interaction between genetics and experience that shapes brain architecture is embedded in a reciprocal relationship, the relationships that children have with the adults in their lives. And by that we mean what we refer to as the serve-and-return nature of children's interaction with their adult's development. And the impact of experience on development is not a one-way street. It's a back-and-forth interaction. The brain is a highly integrated organ which has multiple sections that specialize in different kind of processes, so we have parts of the brain that are

involved more in cognitive function and other parts that are involved in processing of emotion and parts involved in seeing and hearing. So, if a child is emotionally kind of...well...put together and socially competent, that will affect more positive and productive learning. And if a child is preoccupied with fears or anxiety or is dealing with considerable stress no matter how intellectually gifted that child might be, his or her learning is going to be impaired by that kind of emotional interference.

4. This phenomenon of conservation is explained by what we call the first law of thermodynamics, sometimes referred to as the law of energy conservation. The law states, energy cannot be created or destroyed. Energy can be described as the ability to do work, where work is the movement of matter when a force is applied to it. A closed system is a system in which no matter or is allowed to enter or leave. The first law of thermodynamics tells us that the amount of energy within an ecosystem is constant. It doesn't change. An open system, on the other hand, allows stuff to come in and go out. Since most systems are not closed, the laws of energy conservation can be rephrased to say that the change in the internal energy of the system is equal to the difference between the amount of energy coming in, minus the amount of energy going out. In other words, the amount of energy in the system can change but only if it comes from another system or goes to another system. At any rate, systems, whether they're open or closed, do not create or destroy energy. Rather, energy can enter from one system and leave to another.
  
5. Most Americans take energy for granted. But, for many families, maintaining access to reliable and affordable energy is a persistent challenge and a significant material hardship. This is a problem referred to as energy insecurity, and it affects millions of American households each year. We have found that energy insecurity is a growing and vexing problem among low-income households, and the COVID-19 pandemic has made this problem worse. Our analysis finds that there are disparities in rates of energy insecurity across various socio-demographic groups. Black and Hispanic households, for example, are significantly more likely to experience energy insecurity and face utility disconnection than white households. So too are households with young children, individuals that require electronic medical devices, and those in dwellings with inefficient or poor conditions. Households that cannot pay for energy are unable to power electronic learning or medical devices, keep perishable, healthy food in the refrigerator, or maintain safe body temperatures. Under conditions of extreme heat or cold, people can suffer from mental and physical health consequences, including the possibility of death. Strategies for coping with uncomfortable temperatures, such as burning trash or sitting in one's car with the heat running, can lead to tragic outcomes as well. Our research underscores the importance of public policy that targets energy insecurity and its underlying causes. Weatherization assistance, incentives for residential solar power, energy bill assistance, and utility disconnection protections are all viable strategies for helping millions of households across the country that are currently unable to pay their energy bills.

6. 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 behaviour 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.
  
7. The brain is basically built from the bottom up first the brain builds basic circuits that are responsible for basic skills, and then more complex circuits are built on top of those basic circuits as we develop more complex skills. Biologically, the brain is prepared to be shaped by experience. It's expecting the experiences that a young child has to literally influence the formation of its circuitry it's built into our biology. The interaction between genetics and experience that shapes brain architecture is embedded in a reciprocal relationship, the relationships that children have with the adults in their lives. And by that we mean what we refer to as the serve-and-return nature of children's interaction with their adult's development. And the impact of experience on development is not a one-way street. It's a back-and-forth interaction. The brain is a highly integrated organ which has multiple sections that specialize in different kind of processes, so we have parts of the brain that are involved more in cognitive function and other parts that are involved in processing of emotion and parts involved in seeing and hearing. So if a child is emotionally kind of...well...put together and socially competent, that will affect more positive and productive learning. And if a child is preoccupied with fears or anxiety or is dealing with considerable stress no matter how intellectually gifted that child might be, his or her learning is going to be impaired by that kind of emotional interference.
  
8. 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.

9. I believe our borders should be open. But if that is not politically acceptable for now, Europe should at least open up a legal route for people from developing countries to come work here. Over time, hopefully, we can move to a position where borders are completely open. Persuading sceptics won't be easy. That's why I think the argument for free migration has to be made at several levels: a principled case: it increases freedom and reduces injustice; a humanitarian case: it helps people much poorer than ourselves; an economic case: it makes us richer; and a pragmatic case: it is inevitable, so it is in everyone's interests to make the best of it. Freedom of movement is not just a matter of human rights and international solidarity; it is in our self-interest. Opening our borders may seem unrealistic. But so too, once, did abolishing slavery or giving women the vote. Campaigning for people's right to move freely is a noble cause for our time.

Wind turbine is a device that will convert wind into mechanical movement, which we can use to power water pump or electricity generator. Now the power that the turbine creates is obviously depended on the wind speed, it also depended obviously on the number of sails, the area of the sails and the angle of the sails makes to the wind. So you can imagine if the turbine blades flat onto the wind, the wind's going to just bend it, if there is slight angle when the wind hits it, it's going to turn the blades. We can use that for powering things. Now, we're going to have a go, making some of the very, very simple paper windmills, a sort of things that you can make from the bits and pieces lying around home, and use that to drive very small generator to power electronic devices. 5. Many parents communicate and educate their children with two languages, probably because they both know more than one language, or they come from different countries. Most of these parents think this can benefit their children's language learning. But actually, kids will get confused when their parents use different languages from each other to describe the same object. If one parent sticks to one language, and the other one sticks to another language, their children will not be confused any more.

10. Let's take a look at this video of these little kids they were offered the option of having one marshmallow immediately now or two marshmallows 15 minutes later and you've got some very cute video tape of this experiment. So let's take a look okay, what we found is a very simple and direct way of measuring a competence that seems to make an important life difference a researcher tells these preschoolers that she's going to leave the room if they wait for her to come back without eating the marshmallows. They'll get two marshmallows or they can ring the bell and she'll come back right away but then they only get one marshmallow. I would baby though you won't ring the bell. okay, looking at children over time. Dr. Michelle has found that being able to wait longer at four has some pretty powerful implications and what are those powerful implications is that that later in life. They're more



discipline and have more self-control is that pretty much it. Well, they are more likely to achieve their life goals. They have better relationships. They did better on their SI is crazy all because they waited 15 minutes for don't wash me, and I think it is crazy. I probably would have eaten all three but yeah me too. But um you know actually yes, the ability to be able to pursue your goals in this case it was stabbed two marshmallows versus one and not going automatic and just grabbed the marshmallow is a very important skill, but I think a main point in mind in the making is that these skills can be caught, taught if you're 14 or 40 or four it's not ever too late and any child can learn the many adults can teach them and it's never too late.

11. Welsh is a Celtic language spoken in Wales by about 740,000 people, and in the Welsh colony in Patagonia, Argentina by several hundred people. There are also Welsh speakers in England, Scotland, Canada, the USA, Australia and New Zealand. At the beginning of the 20th century about half of the population of Wales spoke Welsh as an everyday language. Towards the end of the century, the proportion of Welsh speakers had fallen to about 20%. According to the 2001 census 582,368 people can speak Welsh, 659,301 people can either speak, read or write Welsh, and 797,717 people, 28% of the population, claimed to have some knowledge of the language. According to a survey carried out by S4C, the Welsh language TV channel, the number of Welsh speakers in Wales is around 750,000, and about 1.5 million people can 'understand' Welsh. In addition, there are an estimated 133,000 Welsh-- speakers living in England, about 50,000 of them in the Greater London area.
12. So the way a mother rat takes care of its pups is by licking and grooming, nipple switching an arch back nursing. So the rats that do a lot of licking and grooming and their last rats that rule very little. But most rats are in between. So that resembles a human behaviors as well, right, you have mothers that are highly mothering and mothers that couldn't care less and most mothers are somewhere in between. So if you look at these rats. So all you do you observe them and put them in separate cages. So you put the high lickers in one cage not the mothers, but the offspring and the low lickers in another cage and then you let them grow and they're adults now, their mothers are long buried and you look in the brain and you see that those who had high licking mothers express a lot of glucocorticoid receptor, gene and though so our lawmakers express know that reflects a number of factors and that results in a different stress response, but this is not the only difference. We found later on there are hundreds of genes that are differently expressed. So if you get in a mutation, you know polymorphism once in a million. Here, just the motherly launching just hundreds of genes in one shot and it changes them in a very stable way that you can look at the old rat and you can say whether it was licked or not. But you can also save by behavior. So if you walk to the cages to the room the rats that were poorly lit are highly anxious, hard to handle, aggressive, and, and the rats that were very well handled as off as little pups. They are much more relaxed much easier to handle. So you know, like every technician in the lab knows looking at the adult rat how it was licked when it was a little tough any question, of course, mechanism, how does this work?

13. 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. Humor often provides a mechanism whereby 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 Centro too in a better society.
14. According to the World Health Organization, 400 million people worldwide have no access to essential health care. That's a staggering number of people. Some of those services include things like basic sanitation and clean water, prenatal care, and vaccinations or immunizations for children. Many things contribute to this crisis. Sometimes people live so remotely to get timely care if emergency occurs. Even when living in a city, the patient to doctor ratio can be as high as 50,000 people to just one doctor, making it impossible for that doctor to meet the demands of health care in that area. These are valuable people made in the image of God who are physically suffering. Many of them go without a personal relationship with Christ. So, we do this with a week of hands-on training, consisting of a variety of topics like basic sanitation and hygiene, taking vital signs, wound care and infection prevention, basic birth assisting and emergency skills. Those who participate in the training then have practical skills in supplies to care for others in their community in a way that glorifies God and opens the door for sharing the gospel in a new way.
15. During this time my goals are going to be to talk about the phenomenon that we may share with other animals, and our language and that is emotion. And also talk about some new technology, brain imaging, functional magnetic imaging. And we try to answer some very old questions about how does motivation and emotion work. I'm going to put you with the scenario first and some of you may be familiar with. This was developed by Pavlov over a century years ago. And in this scenario the dog presented with the sound, the dog waits, and then feeds food powder and this happened repeatedly, things start to happen in the middle of the experiment there. Interesting things start to happen here. Pavlov's study was on the salivation of the dog, the salivation increases more time to paralyzes. But other things happened here, too. You have a dog move around here more, all kinds of things are going on here. What we trying to capture was the experiment I'm going on to describe today is what is going on in the brain to generate that state which we called it competitive state. But you can also think about state in terms of how the dogs' feeling layer, how you feeling about eating lunch today.

16. Uniquely stable, they seemed to participate in no chemical reactions. But by understanding the stability of the noble gases, physicists discovered the key to chemical bonding itself. Dmitri Mendeleev added the noble gases to his periodic table in 1902, where he arranges the elements in rows and columns according to their atomic weight. Mendeleev was able to see repeating or periodic patterns in their properties. The noble gas appeared regularly in the periodic table, occurring in every eighth position, at least amongst the lighter elements.
17. A PPT is given, and you can read it accordingly. This lecture compares the conditions on the earth and Mars, as well as the habitability of Mars. There are some similarities such as polar caps, atmospheres and water climate. But Mars and the earth also have lots of difference. Even the most inhabitable areas on the earth are way different from those on Mars. In preparing for the Phoenix Mission, scientists have done Antarctica trial runs. The lecture also describes different forms of water (hydrology) on the surface and underground of the earth and Mars.
18. A concise PPT which can be read directly as a response to this question. We normally see blogging as a two-way interaction, in which the blogger/author creates the content and the readers interact or challenge the author. But the case will be much difficult when it comes to government, such as the White House. Because people will become coarser and ride online, especially in the comment area. Hence the governor blog may go wild and chaotic.
19. This is a kind of object that you're probably all familiar with when you had the term robot, but I'm going to show you the very, very first robots. These were the very first robots. They were characters in a play in the 1920s called Rossum's Universal Robots and they, the play was written by Czech writer called Karel Capek. And basically, these robots, you know, people tend to think of robots as kind of cute cuddly toys or, you know, Hollywood depictions kind of devoid of politics. But the first robots were actually created and imagined in a time of absolute political turmoil. You just had the First World War, you know, it finished had a devastating impact across Europe and so people will kind and people are kind of reflecting on what does it mean to be human, what makes us human, those kinds of question. And this kind of context is what inspired Capek to kind of write this play. And interestingly, these robots being human, they are actually in the play assembled on a production line, a bit like the Ford manufacturing production line. So even though they are human, they are assembled and these robots are designed to labor, and that is their primary purpose in society.
20. This is one picture that you probably you all know what it is when you see it. It's a familiar-looking image. It's something that probably we all have some personal experience with, right? This is a chest X-ray that would be taken in your doctor's office, for example, or a radiologist's office. And it is a good example of Biomedical Engineering and that it takes a physical principle, that is how do X-rays interact with the tissues of your body, and it uses that physics, that physical principle to develop a picture of what's inside your body, so to look inside and see things that you couldn't see without this device. And you'll recognize some parts of the image, you can see the ribcage here, the bones you can see the heart is the large bright object down here. If you, have good eyesight from the distance, you can

see the vessels leading out of the heart and into the lungs, and the lungs are darker spaces within the ribcage.

21. Climate change, some adverse effects of climate changes to agricultural productions. Some lands are unsuitable for growing crops. There will be millions of people facing hunger in Africa in the future. Climate change will result in less production and less food. It is difficult for developing countries to deal with climate change due to their financial status and other issues. There are many people living in hunger especially in Africa. The climate change has devastating effects on world economy. The tropical areas on earth are dry and hot, and are originally not suitable for food production. The change of the climate leads to extreme weather conditions such as flood and hurricane, which exacerbates the food production. As a result, it leads to a continuous decline in food supply annually around 10-17%. And this trend is perceived to be continue in the future by 2070. The regions suffering the most will be some African countries.
22. Traffic light colors (red, amber and green) are used to indicate food's nutritional values according to the healthy standard. Different colors represent different food types, so that people can determine what to eat when they need some certain types of nutrient. The responsibility to label food properly on the packages is on the retailers. Thus consumers can be aware of food with less salt or less fat. This system makes it easier for consumer to make decisions.
23. Today, I want to talk about an important aspect of education which is the education expenditure of the UK, compared with other European countries. Based on a recent paper published in the economist journal, UK has only spent 1% of its total GDP on tertiary education, which was insufficient as compared with other European countries such as Finland and Denmark. For instance, the expenditure of Spain is close to the UK in some cases in 2007 and this survey conducted among 50 major cities around the country. However, Denmark and Finland spent much more than the other European countries. So, if we decide to compare the education expenditure of the UK with various developing countries, we will find mindboggling figures in this regard compared to the other countries.
24. Traffic light colors (red, amber and green) are used to indicate food's nutritional values according to the healthy standard. Different colors represent different food types, so that people can determine what to eat when they need some certain types of nutrients. The responsibility to label food properly on the packages is on the retailers. Thus, consumers can be aware of food with less salt or less fat. This system makes it easier for consumer to make decisions.

## **Answer Short Question**

1. What do we call a person who tells lies?  
Answer: Liar
2. What crime does someone commit if he or she steals items from a shop?  
Answer: Shoplifting
3. What word do we use to describe an accident or a disease which causes death?  
Answer: Fatal / deadly
4. What do we call a person who does not believe in the existence of God?  
Answer: Atheist
5. If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which color is most likely to be picked?  
Answer: Black
6. In the sentence: “He has been quite upset since he went back to school.”, which word uses a past tense?  
Answer: Went
7. Which kind of mountains can erupt?  
Answer: Volcano
8. How do you call a place where trains or buses regularly stop so that passengers can get on and off?  
Answer: Station
9. What is the opposite of “Successor”?  
Answer: Predecessor
10. The science of animal life. Biology or Zoology?  
Answer: – Zoology
11. What do we call the headache or other sick feelings caused by drinking too much alcohol? Answer: Hangover
12. Where do we catch a flight?  
Answer: Airport
13. What do we call the chair a king or a queen sits in?  
Answer: Throne



14. What do we call a young dog?  
Answer: Puppy
15. What does the color green help for?  
Answer: Sight / eyesight
16. What is the way animals conserve energy to survive the winter?  
Answer: Hibernation
17. What object has three legs and can support a camera?  
Answer: Tripod
18. What is the opposite of 'appreciate'?  
Answer: Depreciate
19. What do we call the act of saying goodbye to someone?  
Answer: Farewell
20. What do we call apartment, flat and house?  
Answer: Properties
21. What do we call a vehicle equipped for carrying the injured or sick?  
Answer: Ambulance
22. What do we call the industry connected with getting valuable minerals from the ground?  
Answer: Mining
23. What is the process you do when you are not satisfied with a verdict of your lawsuit?  
Answer: Appeal
24. If a driver drives the car, what does a pilot do to the plane?  
Answer: Fly / flies
25. How often does an annual event happen?  
Answer: Once a year
26. What is the conservation of non-renewable energy?  
Answer: Reuse / recycling
27. What do you call the dark shape your body make on the ground in the sun?  
Answer: Shadow
28. What is the portable breathing apparatus for divers?  
Answer: Aqualung

29. In which direction does the Sun rise from?  
Answer: East
30. Where does camel normally appear?  
Answer: Desert
31. In the sentence: "He has been quite upset since he went back to school.", which word uses a past tense?  
Answer: Went
32. If there are 8 black balls and 1 white ball, and I randomly pick one, which color is most likely to be picked?  
Answer: Black
33. What do you call the alphabetical list, at the end of the textbook that tells you where to find specific information?  
Answer: Index
34. What is one half of 100%? Answer:50% 325. What is more fuel efficient, a car or a truck? Answer: A car
35. What is three quarters of 100%?  
Answer:75%
36. What does ASAP mean?  
Answer: As soon as possible
37. What does a Sundial measure according to the shadow in the sunlight?  
Answer: Time
38. Which instrument is used to measure variations in temperature?  
Answer: Thermometer
39. What does the color green help for?  
Answer: Sight / eyesight
40. Hibernation What object has three legs and can support a camera?  
Answer: Tripod
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Answer: Ambulance
45. What do we call the industry connected with getting valuable minerals from the ground?  
Answer: Mining
46. What is the process you do when you are not satisfied with a verdict of your lawsuit?  
Answer: Appeal
47. What will happen to a balloon if you inflate it beyond its capacity?  
Answer: Burst
48. What word do we use to describe an accident or a disease which causes death?  
Answer: Fatal / deadly
49. What do we call a person who does not believe in the existence of god?  
Answer: Atheist
50. What do we call the machine that provides drinking water in an office?  
Answer: Water cooler / water dispenser
51. What is the synonym of 'destiny'?  
Answer: Fate
52. What geometric shape are circumference, diameter and radius related with?  
Answer: Circle
53. What do we call a person who trains a team in a particular sport?  
Answer: Coach
54. What is the occupational title for a person who composes novels?  
Answer: Novelist
55. What do we call a group of people who sing together?  
Answer: Choir
56. What do we call the weather conditions like rain, hail, etc.?  
Answer: Precipitation
57. What do we call a slight shaking movement in a part of the body?  
Answer: Tremor / quiver

- 58.** Something that is quickly and easily set on fire and burned. Flammable or Non-flammable?  
Answer: Flammable
- 59.** Not limited by person or number. Infinite or Finite?  
Answer: Infinite
- 60.** What word do we use to describe people who are subject to death?  
Answer: Mortal
- 61.** What do we call an assembly of listeners?  
Answer: Audience
- 62.** What do we call a person who believes that laws and governments are not necessary?  
Answer: Anarchist
- 63.** What do we call a pleasant song used for causing children to sleep?  
Answer: Lullaby
- 64.** What do you call a person who works in a company?  
Answer: An Employee
- 65.** What is the opposite of white?  
Answer: black
- 66.** What is the opposite of maximum?  
Answer: minimum
- 67.** What instrument is used to measure angles in geometry?  
Answer: Protractor
- 68.** How many times does an isolated incident occur?  
Answer: One / Once
- 69.** What do we call a coastal building which warns sailors against dangerous coasts?  
Answer: Lighthouse
- 70.** What do we call the collection and study of stamps?  
Answer: Philately
- 71.** What do we call a kitchen tool with a rough surface on which we rub food into small pieces?  
Answer: Grater
- 72.** How many years are there in a half of a decade?  
Answer: Five

## WRITING SECTION

### Summarize Written Text

1. When an individual drives a car, heats a house, or uses an aerosol hair spray, greenhouse gases are produced. In economic terms, this creates a classic negative externality. Most of the cost (in this case, those arising from global warming) are borne by individuals other than the one making the decision about how many miles to drive or how much hair spray to use. Because the driver (or sprayer) enjoys all the benefits of the activities but suffers only part of the cost, that individual engages in more than the economically efficient amount of the activity. In this sense, the problem of greenhouse gases parallels the problem that occurs when someone smokes a cigarette in an enclosed space or litters the countryside with fast-food wrappers. If we are to get individuals to reduce production of greenhouse gases to the efficient rate, we must somehow induce them to act as though they bear all the costs of their actions. The two most widely accepted means of doing this are government regulation and taxation, both of which have been proposed to deal with greenhouse gases.
2. American English is, without doubt, the most influential and powerful variety of English in the world today. There are many reasons for this. First, the United States is, at present, the most powerful nation on earth and such power always brings with it influence. Indeed, the distinction between a dialect and a language has frequently been made by reference to power. As has been said, a language is a dialect with an army. Second, America's political influence is extended through American popular culture, in particular through the international reach of American films (movies, of course) and music. As Kahane has pointed out, the internationally dominant position of a culture results in a forceful expansion of its language... the expansion of language contributes... to the prestige of the culture behind it. Third, the international prominence of American English is closely associated with the extraordinarily quick development of communications technology. Microsoft is owned by an American, Bill Gates. This means a computer's default setting for language is American English, although of course this can be changed to suit one's own circumstances. In short, the increased influence of American English is caused by political power and the resultant diffusion of American culture and media, technological advance, and the rapid development of communications technology.
3. According to Dr. Ron Fessenden, M.D., M.P.H. the average American consumes more than 150 pounds of refined sugar, plus an additional 62 pounds of high fructose corn syrup every year. In comparison, we consume only around 1.3 pounds of honey per year on average in the U.S. According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of refined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous. What is raw honey? It's a pure, unfiltered and unpasteurized sweetener made by bees from the nectar of flowers. Most of the honey consumed today is processed honey that's been heated and filtered since it was gathered from the hive. Unlike processed honey, raw honey does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional value and health powers. It can help with everything from low



energy to sleep problems to seasonal allergies. Switching to raw honey may even help weight-loss efforts when compared to diets containing sugar or high fructose corn syrup. I'm excited to tell you more about one of my all-time favorite natural sweeteners today.

4. We live in an ageing world. While this has been recognized for some time in developed countries, it is only recently that this phenomenon has been fully acknowledged. Global communication is "shrinking" the world, and global ageing is "maturing" it. The increasing presence of older persons in the world is making people of all ages more aware that we live in a diverse and multigenerational society. It is no longer possible to ignore ageing, regardless of whether one views it positively or negatively. Demographers note that if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful. While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones, and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources societies stand to gain from their contribution.
5. Education for Global Leadership: The Importance of International Studies and Foreign Language Education for U.S. Economic and National Security Committee for Economic Development. To confront the twenty-first century challenges to our economy and national security, our education system must be strengthened to increase the foreign language skills and cultural awareness of our students. America's continued global leadership will depend on our students' abilities to interact with the world community both inside and outside our borders.
6. Water is at the core of sustainable development. Water resources, and the range of services they provide, underpin poverty reduction, economic growth and environmental sustainability. From food and energy security to human and environmental health, water contributes to improvements in social wellbeing and inclusive growth, affecting the livelihoods of billions. In a sustainable world that is achievable in the near future, water and related resources are managed in support of human well-being and ecosystem integrity in a robust economy. Sufficient and safe water is made available to meet every person's basic needs, with healthy lifestyles and behaviors easily upheld through reliable and affordable water supply and sanitation services, in turn supported by equitably extended and efficiently managed infrastructure. Water resources management, infrastructure and service delivery are sustainably financed. Water is duly valued in all its forms, with wastewater treated as a resource that avails energy, nutrients and freshwater

for reuse. Human settlements develop in harmony with the natural water cycle and the ecosystems that support it, with measures in place that reduce vulnerability and improve resilience to water-related disasters. Integrated approaches to water resources development, management and use and to human rights are the norm. Water is governed in a participatory way that draws on the full potential of women and men as professionals and citizens, guided by a number of able and knowledgeable organizations, within a just and transparent institutional framework.

7. Let us begin by asking why the conviction that our language is decaying is so much more widespread than the belief that it is progressing, in an intellectual climate where the notion of the survival of the fittest is at least as strong as the belief in inevitable decay, it is strange that so many people are convinced of the decline in the quality of English, a language which is now spoken by an estimated half billion people – a possible hundredfold increase in the number of speakers during the past millennium. One's first reaction is to wonder whether the members of the anti-slovenliness brigade, as we may call them, are subconsciously reacting to the fast-moving world we live in, and consequently resenting change in any area of life. To some extent this is likely to be true. A feeling that 'fings ain't wot they used to be' and an attempt to preserve life unchanged seem to be natural reactions to insecurity, symptoms of growing old. Every generation inevitably believes that the clothes, manners and speech of the following one have deteriorated. We would therefore expect to find a respect for conservative language in every century and every culture and, in literate societies, a reverence for the language of the 'best authors' of the past.
  
8. It might seem a little eccentric, but reviewing your work by reading it aloud can help to identify the woolliest areas. This works best if you perform your reading in a theatrical way, pausing at the commas and ends of sentences. If you run out of breath during a sentence, it is probably too long. You ought to be able to convert your writing into a speech in this way if it sounds too stilted and convoluted, perhaps you could rework these parts until they sound fluid. It is unlikely that your reader will be fooled by the idea that long words make you sound clever. Cluttering a sentence with too many complicated words can prevent its meaning from being understood at all. A short word is always preferable to a long one. Why should anyone choose the word erroneous over the word wrong in an essay? Usually, writers who employ more obscure words are trying to sound impressive but can appear pretentious. Direct words enable you to control what you are saying, and are not necessarily babyish, but the most appropriate ones for the job. When you read your writing aloud, you will notice that the key stress comes at the end of your sentence. It is, therefore, most effective to end with a short and emphatic word to secure your point. Try to resist the impulse to waffle at the end of your sentence by trailing off into qualifying clauses. It might be worth relocating the clause to the beginning of the sentence or losing it altogether if you feel that it adds little to its meaning. Your sentences might be the most grammatically perfect in the world, but still, cause your writing to sound wrong if you have misjudged its tone. A colloquial style, which uses slang and

exclamations, is an inappropriately chatty tone for an essay. However, style can be equally jarring if your vocabulary is too formal or ambitious for its context. It is much more impressive to make complicated points using simple language and grammar.

9. In 1953 B.F. Skinner visited his daughter's math class. The Harvard psychologist found every pupil earning the same topic in the same way at the same speed. A few days later he built his first "teaching machine", which let children tackle questions at their own pace. By the mid-1960s similar gizmos were being flogged by door-to-door salesmen. Within a few years, though, enthusiasm for them had fizzled out. Since then education technology (edtech) has repeated the cycle of hype and flop, even as computers have reshaped almost every other part of life. One reason is the conservatism of teachers and their unions. But another is that the brain-stretching potential of edtech has remained unproven. Today, however, Skinner's heirs are forcing the sceptics to think again (see article). Backed by billionaire techies such as Mark Zuckerberg and Bill Gates, schools around the world are using new software to "personalize" learning. This could help hundreds of millions of children stuck in dismal classes—but only if edtech boosters can resist the temptation to revive harmful ideas about how children learn. To succeed, edtech must be at the service of teaching, not the other way around. The conventional model of schooling emerged in Prussia in the 18th century. Alternatives have so far failed to teach as many children as efficiently. Classrooms, hierarchical year-groups, standardized curriculums and fixed timetables are still the norm for most of the world's nearly 1.5bn schoolchildren.
10. According to Dr. Ron Fessenden, M.D., M.P.H. the average American consumes more than 150 pounds of refined sugar, plus an additional 62 pounds of high fructose corn syrup every year. In comparison, we consume only around 1.3 pounds of honey per year on average in the U.S. According to new research, if you can switch out your intake of refined sugar and use pure raw honey instead, the health benefits can be enormous. What is raw honey? Its a pure, unfiltered and unpasteurized sweetener made by bees from the nectar of flowers. Most of the honey consumed today is processed honey that's been heated and filtered since it was gathered from the hive. Unlike processed honey, raw honey does not get robbed of its incredible nutritional value and health powers. It can help with everything from low energy to sleep problems to seasonal allergies. Switching to raw honey may even help weight-loss efforts when compared to diets containing sugar or high fructose corn syrup. I'm excited to tell you more about one of my all-time favorite natural sweeteners today.
11. 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)”.

**12.** Let us begin by asking why the conviction that our language is decaying is so much more widespread than the belief that it is progressing, in an intellectual climate where the notion of the survival of the fittest is at least as strong as the belief in inevitable decay, it is strange that so many people are convinced of the decline in the quality of English, a language which is now spoken by an estimated half billion people – a possible hundredfold increase in the number of speakers during the past millennium. One’s first reaction is to wonder whether the members of the anti-slovenliness brigade, as we may call them, are subconsciously reacting to the fast-moving world we live in, and consequently resenting change in any area of life. To some extent this is likely to be true. A feeling that ‘fings ain’t wot they used to be’ and an attempt to preserve life unchanged seem to be natural reactions to insecurity, symptoms of growing old. Every generation inevitably believes that the clothes, manners and speech of the following one have deteriorated. We would therefore expect to find a respect for conservative language in every century and every culture and, in literate societies, a reverence for the language of the ‘best authors’ of the past.

**13.** The area that is now South Africa has been inhabited by humans for millennia. The San, the original inhabitants of this land, were migratory people who lived in small groups of about 15 to 20 people. They survived by fishing and hunting and by gathering roots and other wild foods. They did not build permanent dwellings but used rock shelters as temporary dwellings. Around 2,000 years ago Khoikhoi pastoralists migrated to the coast. In the eastern part of present-day South Africa, iron-working societies date from about 300 AD. The Sotho-Tswana and Nguni peoples arrived in this region around 1,200 AD. They lived by agriculture and stock farming, mined gold, copper and tin and hunted for ivory and built stone-walled towns. Over the centuries, these societies had diverse contacts with the Khoisan. Strife between the San and the Khoikhoi developed over competition for game; eventually the Khoikhoi became dominant. These peoples lived in the western part of present-day South Africa and are known collectively as the Khoisan.

**14.** In order to have a competitive edge, athletes often use drugs with high athletic performance. The National Honey Board recently found that honey has the same functions but less negative impact. This clinical trial is the third in a series of studies focusing on the use of honey by athletes. The first study (involving 71 subject) determined that honey has a milder effect on blood sugar than other popular forms of

carbohydrate gel. The second study in the series (with 39 weights trained subjects) investigated the combination of honey with a protein supplement and suggested that honey speeds muscle recovery after a workout.

15. What is known (prior knowledge or pre-existing knowledge) is the knowledge, skill or ability that a learner brings to a new learning encounter. This includes all knowledge that is available before the learning event, and which has been gathered or developed by any means, and in any situation, including both formal and, quite often, informal learning situations. Learners need enough previous knowledge and understanding to enable them to learn new things; they also need help making links with new and previous knowledge explicit. It is considered to be valuable to go through a process of what has been called 'activating prior knowledge'. Teachers often go through this process at the beginning of a new topic. They also use introductory strategies at the beginning of lessons which are continuations from previous lessons. In terms of the practicalities of teaching, this is a process of making children think about the topic or remember what has been covered already. In terms of theory, it is to do with activating particular schemas.
16. Although we tend to think of electric cars as being something completely modern, they were in fact some of the earliest types of motorized vehicle. At the beginning of the twentieth century electric cars were actually more popular than cars with an internal combustion engine as they were more comfortable to ride in. However, as cars fueled by petrol increased in importance, electric cars declined. The situation became such that electric vehicles were only used for certain specific purposes - as fork-lift trucks, ambulances and urban delivery vehicles, for example. Although electricity declined in use in road vehicles, it steadily grew in importance as a means of powering trains. Switzerland, for example, was quick to develop an electrified train system, encouraged in this no doubt by the fact that it had no coal or oil resources of its own. Nowadays there is renewed interest in electricity as a means of powering road vehicles. Why is this the case? Well, undoubtedly economic reasons are of considerable importance. The cost of oil has risen so sharply that there is a strong financial imperative to look for an alternative. However, there are also environmental motivations. Emissions from cars are blamed in large part for - among other things - the destruction of the ozone layer and the resultant rise in temperatures in the polar regions. A desire not to let things get any worse is also encouraging research into designing effective electric transport.
17. The Home Office's periodic British Crime Survey estimates that the true level of crime (the sorts, anyway, which inform the official figures) is about four times that which is registered in the annual statistics. Quite often, especially in the financial services sector, businesses do not report crimes against themselves for fear of lowering their public image. Many citizens today are not insured against car theft or property loss (because they cannot afford the premiums) so they have no incentive to tell the police if they become victims. A steep statistical rise in crime can sometimes arise not from a real growth in a particular type of conduct but from a new policing policy - offences of "lewd dancing" rose by about 300 per cent during 12 months in the 1980s in Manchester, but only because the zealous Chief Constable James Anderton had deployed a great many officers in gay night clubs. Sometimes the enactment of a new range of offences or the



possibility of committing old offences in a new way (like computer offences involving fraud and deception) can cause an upward jolt in crime levels. The figures just released show a startling jump in street robbery but much of this seems to be a very particular crime: the theft of the now ubiquitous mobile phones. Conversely, if crimes like joyriding and some assaults are kept out of the categories measured in the annual statistics, as is the case, the official figures do not reflect even what is reported to the police as criminal. The way that criminal statistics are compiled by the Home Office is also relevant. From April 1998, police forces started to count crime in a way which, according to the government, will give "a more robust statistical measure".

18. Many insecurities, fears, and doubts stem from lack of understanding or lack of knowledge about something. The more you understand and know about a situation, the more comfortable you will be and thus the less power your shyness will have over you. Let's take for example the subject of public speaking. This is an activity that terrifies most people half to death, but only because most people don't have much knowledge about it. If you do some research and investigation, you'll come to learn that it's perfectly natural to be terrified of public speaking, and that almost every single person has the same fears and insecurities that you do. When you take it further and ask yourself why you are so terrified of this, you'll come to learn that you are scared of being judged, or of being laughed at. From there, you can go and read and learn about people who are good at public speaking—learn their tips and strategies. This way you are much more prepared because your knowledge on the subject is vast. As a result of this, your confidence will already be much higher than before, which might allow you to attempt public speaking when you join a club like Toastmasters. As you practice more, you will naturally become even more confident. This rule applies to any area where you feel insecure. Read and research as much about the topic as possible. This will help increase your confidence enough to give the activity a try to see if you might be able to become better at it. And that initial confidence to take action is all you need to get the ball rolling and overcome your shyness.
19. Humans love to complain to each other. It helps us feel less alone. Think about what happens when a family member or friend is going through a tough time; they call up someone who will listen to their tale of woe. Unfortunately, negative bonding is the default for many groups. In some families, complaining is the only way to get attention. When one person says, I had a bad day; the other person has to top it, "You think you had a tough day. I had to do three TPS reports!" The same thing happens at work and social settings. "Your child didn't sleep through the night until 6 months? Mine was a full year old before she went over six hours." It's a race to the bottom, and the worst situation wins. In *Bitching is Bonding, A Guide To Mutual Complaint*, Irene S. Levine, Ph.D., a professor of psychiatry at the NYU Langone School of Medicine says, "The reason why these conversations feel good is because we feel understood." People raised in negative environments learn early on. Being positive gets you thrown out of the club. When family dinner is a complaint fest, you're not going to risk alienation saying, "Wow, I had an awesome day. Don't you just love life?" Translate this into a work setting: people, often unconsciously, believe being positive keeps you out of the cool club. When negativity

provides bonding, humans are reluctant to abandon the behavior that brings them comfort.

20. The British Crime Survey (BCS) provides an important source of information about levels of crime, public attitudes to crime and other related issues. The results play an important role in informing home office policy. The BCS measures the amount of crime in England and Wales by asking people about crimes they have experienced in the last year. This includes crimes not reported to the police, so it is an important alternative to police records. Victims do not report crime for various reasons, and without the BCS there would be no official source of information on these unreported crimes. Because members of the public are asked directly about their experiences, the survey also provides a consistent measure of crime that is unaffected by the extent to which crimes are reported to the police, or by changes in the criteria used by the police when recording crime. The survey also helps to identify those most at risk of different types of crime, and this helps in the planning of crime prevention programs. The BCS also examines people's attitudes to crime, such as how much they fear crime and what measures they take to avoid it. The survey also covers attitudes to the Criminal Justice System (CJS), including the police and the courts, and has also been successful at developing special measures to estimate the extent of domestic violence, stalking and sexual victimization, which are probably the least reported to the police, but among the most serious of crimes in their impact on victims.
21. Let us begin by asking why the conviction that our language is decaying is so much more widespread than the belief that it is progressing, in an intellectual climate where the notion of the survival of the fittest is at least as strong as the belief in inevitable decay, it is strange that so many people are convinced of the decline in the quality of English, a language which is now spoken by an estimated half billion people – a possible hundredfold increase in the number of speakers during the past millennium. One's first reaction is to wonder whether the members of the anti-slovenliness brigade, as we may call them, are subconsciously reacting to the fast-moving world we live in, and consequently resenting change in any area of life. To some extent this is likely to be true. A feeling that 'fings ain't wot they used to be' and an attempt to preserve life unchanged seem to be natural reactions to insecurity, symptoms of growing old. Every generation inevitably believes that the clothes, manners and speech of the following one have deteriorated. We would therefore expect to find a respect for conservative language in every century and every culture and, in literate societies, a reverence for the language of the 'best authors' of the past.
22. Over the years, language teachers have alternated between favoring teaching approaches that focus primarily on language use and those that focus on language forms or analysis. The alternation has been due to a fundamental disagreement concerning whether one learns to communicate in a second language by communicating in that language (such as in an immersion experience) or whether one learns to communicate in a second language by learning the lexicogrammar – the words and grammatical structures – of the target language. In other words, the argument has been about two different means of achieving the same end. As with any enduring controversy, the matter is not easily resolved. For one

thing, there is evidence to support both points of view. It is not uncommon to find learners who, for whatever reason, find themselves in a new country or a new region of their own country, who need to learn a new language, and who do so without the benefit of formal instruction. If they are postpubescent, they may well retain an accent of some kind, but they can pick up enough language to satisfy their communicative needs. In fact, some are natural acquirers who become highly proficient in this manner. In contrast, there are learners whose entire exposure to the new language comes in the form of classroom instruction in lexicogrammar. Yet they too achieve a measure of communicative proficiency, and certain of these learners become highly proficient as well. What we can infer from this is that humans are amazingly versatile learners and that some people have a natural aptitude for acquiring languages and will succeed no matter what the circumstances.

- 23.** Consider the current situation: like their counterparts in the United States, engineers and technicians in India have the capacity to provide both computer programming and innovative new technologies. Indian programmers and high-tech engineers earn one-quarter of what their counterparts earn in the United States; Consequently, India is able to do both jobs at a lower dollar cost than the United States: India has absolute advantage in both. In other words, it can produce a unit of programming for fewer dollars than the United States, and it can also produce a unit of technology innovation for fewer dollars. Does that mean that the United States will lose not only programming jobs but innovative technology job, too? Does that mean that our standard of living will fall if the United States and India engage in the international trade? David Ricardo would have answered no to both questions - as we do today. While India may have an absolute advantage in both activities, that fact is irrelevant in determining what India or the United States will produce. India has a comparative advantage in doing programming in part because of such activity requires little physical capital. The flip side is that the United States has a comparative advantage in technology innovation partly because it is relatively easy to obtain capital in this country to undertake such long-run projects. The result is that Indian programmers will do more and more of what U.S. programmers have been doing in the past. In contrast, American firms will shift to more and more innovation.
- 24.** We live in an ageing world. While this has been recognized for some time in developed countries, it is only recently that this phenomenon has been fully acknowledged. Global communication is "shrinking" the world, and global ageing is "maturing" it. The increasing presence of older persons in the world is making people of all ages more aware that we live in a diverse and multigenerational society. It is no longer possible to ignore ageing, regardless of whether one views it positively or negatively. Demographers note that if current trends in ageing continue as predicted, a demographic revolution, wherein the proportions of the young and the old will undergo a historic crossover, will be felt in just three generations. This portrait of change in the world's population parallels the magnitude of the industrial revolution traditionally considered the most significant social and economic breakthrough in the history of humankind since the Neolithic period. It marked the beginning of a sustained movement towards modern economic growth in much the same way that globalization is today marking an unprecedented and sustained

movement toward a "global culture". The demographic revolution, it is envisaged, will be at least as powerful. While the future effects are not known, a likely scenario is one where both the challenges as well as the opportunities will emerge from a vessel into which exploration and research, dialogue and debate are poured. Challenges arise as social and economic structures try to adjust to the simultaneous phenomenon of diminishing young cohorts with rising older ones, and opportunities present themselves in the sheer number of older individuals and the vast resources societies stand to gain from their contribution. The Brundtland Report, *Our Common Future* (1987), defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Implicit in this definition is the idea that the old pattern of development could not be sustained. Is this true? Development in the past was driven by growth and innovation. It led to new technologies and huge improvements in living standards. To assume that we know what the circumstances or needs of future generations will be is mistaken and inevitably leads to the debilitating sense that we are living on borrowed time. Only if we assume that society will remain static can we understand the needs of the future. The way we live today could not have been predicted twenty years ago. The sustainability paradigm fails to recognize this. It is a static view and thus places limits on human ingenuity. Similarly, a whole host of false assumptions dominate environmental thought; the scale of problems is exaggerated, the amount of resources is underestimated and spurious links are made between areas such as green policies and profit, poverty and environmental degradation. Those of us who want a better future need to question these assumptions.

25. Human remains are a fundamental part of the archaeological record, offering unique insights into the lives of individuals and populations in the past. Recently a new set of challenges to the study of human remains has emerged from a rather unexpected direction: the British government revised its interpretation of nineteenth-century burial legislation in a way that would drastically curtail the ability of archaeologists to study human remains of any age excavated in England and Wales. This paper examines these extraordinary events and the legal, political and ethical questions that they raise. In April 2008 the British government announced that, henceforth, all human remains archaeologically excavated in England and Wales should be reburied after a two-year period of scientific analysis. Not only would internationally important prehistoric remains have to be returned to the ground, removing them from public view, but also there would no longer be any possibility of long-term scientific investigation as new techniques and methods emerged and developed in the future. Thus, while faunal remains, potsherds, artifacts and environmental samples could be analyzed and reanalyzed in future years, human remains were to be effectively removed from the curation process. Archaeologists and other scientists were also concerned that this might be the first step towards a policy of reburying all human remains held in museum collections in England and Wales including prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Viking and Medieval as well as more recent remains.
26. If women are so far ahead of men, why are they so far behind? Reports from both sides of the Atlantic show that female students dominate university courses, yet women still do not make it to the top. A report on inequality in the UK said last week that girls had better

educational results than boys at 16, went to university in greater numbers and achieved better degrees once they got there. "More women now have higher education qualifications than men in every age group up to age 44," the report said. In the US, 57 per cent of college graduates in 2006-07 were women. Women form the majority of all graduates under 45. Yet few women make it to the boards of companies in either country. In the UK, the proportion of women on FTSE 100 boards rose fractionally from 11.7 per cent to 12.2 per cent last year, according to the Cranfield University School of Management, but that was only because of a fall in the size of the boards. In the US, women accounted for 15.2 per cent of board seats on Fortune 500 companies, according to Catalyst, the research organization, which said the numbers had barely budged for five years. The hopeful way of looking at this is that the rising generation of female graduates has yet to reach director age. Give it 10 years and they will dominate boards as they do universities. If that were true, however, we would surely see the number of women director numbers moving up by now. The first year that women college graduates outnumbered men in the US was 1982. These graduates must be entering their 50s – prime director age.

27. They call it the “marshmallow test.” A four- to six-year-old-child sits alone in a room at a table facing a marshmallow on a plate. The child is told: “If you don’t eat this treat for 15 minutes you can have both it and a second one.” Kids on average wait for five or six minutes before eating the marshmallow. The longer a child can resist the treat has been correlated with higher general competency later in life. Now a study shows that ability to resist temptation isn’t strictly innate—it’s also highly influenced by environment. Researchers gave five-year-olds used crayons and one sticker to decorate a sheet of paper. One group was promised a new set of art supplies for the project—but then never received it. But the other group did receive new crayons and better stickers. Then both groups were given the marshmallow test. The children who had been lied to waited for a mean time of three minutes before eating the marshmallow. The group that got their promised materials resisted an average of 12 minutes. Thus, the researchers note that experience factors into a child’s ability to delay gratification. When previous promises have been hollow, why believe the next one.
28. As economic troubles stop flare up around the globe, the earnings estimates of American firms who do business abroad begin to flatten. Without these international consumers to buy their products, there are fewer sales, which means that inventories pile up. When there is more supply than demand, prices go down. Lower prices would normally cause demand to pick up, but in an uncertain economy people tend to postpone purchases. We see this tendency in the American economy with computer products where consumers believe that the prices will go down if they wait another six months, so they decide to hold off. This tendency causes further gluts in the market, which eventually leads manufacturers to slow production. They lay off workers, causing domestic consumption to fall further since there is less money to buy goods. These effects ripples throughout the economy and create a deflationary spiral that can lead to a recession or even a depression.

## Essay

1. What are the advantages of cheaper public transportation?
2. Governments should not put too much attention on arts, such as theaters. Instead, they should allocate more funds to areas of concern, such as the technology research. Do you agree with this opinion or not? Use your own experience to support your idea.
3. There are more negative impacts than benefits of people using mobile devices. Do you agree?
4. For less developed countries, the disadvantages of tourism are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?
5. "In the future, people will work less hours at their jobs." To what extent do you agree with it? Please support your opinion with your own experience.
6. People who are famous entertainers or sportspeople should give up the right to privacy, because this is the price of fame. To what extent do you agree/disagree with this point of view? Give your opinion with your experiences.
7. Should schools make it compulsory to learn a foreign language?
8. More and more countries spend large amount of money on the restoration of buildings instead of on modern housing. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this analysis? Support your writing with your experience or examples.
9. Should there be a maximum wage for highly-paid people? Is it good or bad?
10. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of being over-competitive to individuals and society?
11. Some believe the value of travel is overrated. Some talented people know things across the world without travel. People argue whether travel is or not a necessary part of education. To what extent do you agree with it?
12. Some people say the older are unsuitable to take part in some activities. Please give an example of the activities, and give the maximum age for it.
13. There is a current trend of paying teachers for students' achievements. Some people agree that it is an incentive for teachers to link students' achievements to teachers' salaries, while others disagree. What is your opinion?
14. As money is important, all children should be taught financial management at school. Do you agree with it or not?



15. The formal written examination can be a valid method to assess students' learning. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
16. Do you think extreme sports like skiing, water rafting, etc. are dangerous and should be prohibited /banned? Are you in favor of these activities, why?
17. Effective learning requires time, comfort, and peace so it is impossible to combine study and employment. Study and employment distract one from another. To what extent do you think the statements are realistic? Support your opinion with examples.
18. Space travel is fantastic these days, but there are many issues, such as environmental problems, that we should be focusing on. What are your views on the allocation of public funding?
19. Mass media, including TV and newspaper, have a great influence on humans, particularly on the younger generation. It can shape people's opinions. What is your opinion?
20. Nowadays, the mass media including TV, radio, and newspaper have become an essential part of our lives. What is your opinion?
21. "The information revolution by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences for individuals and for society." To what extent do you agree?
22. Some universities deduct students' marks if the assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
23. Should parents be held legally responsible for the actions of their children? Do you agree with this opinion? Support your position with your own study, experience or observations.
24. Employers involve employees in the decision-making process of products and services. What are the advantages and disadvantages?
25. Do you think experiential learning is beneficial in high schools or colleges?
26. Lifestyle influence people's health. Talk about what political services could help.
27. Some people argue that science is more important than arts. What is your opinion?
28. Some universities deduct students' work if assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
29. There are both problems and benefits for high school students study plays and works of theatres written centuries ago. Discuss and use your own experience.

30. Students can obtain information of academic subject from online, the printed books and articles, and discussion with their teachers and their peers. Which one is the most reliable source?
31. The medical technology is responsible for increasing the average life expectancy. Do you think it is a curse or a blessing?
32. Advertising may make people buy something they don't need or cannot afford, but also, they can convey information to increase their life quality. What is your opinion?
33. How does the design of building affect, either positively or negatively, where people work and live?
34. Some people think schools should group students according to their academic abilities while others think students can achieve better performance in mixed groups. Discuss both opinions and give your own opinion.
35. As national services, which one deserve to receive more financial support, education or health?
36. In the past 100 years, there have been many inventions such as antibiotics, airplanes and computers. What do you think is the most important of them? Why?
37. Some universities deduct marks from students' works if they are given in late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
38. Some countries have free health services. However, some people claim that those who live unhealthy lives should not receive free health services. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
39. Do you agree that privatization of public sector undertakings is beneficial to society?
40. Many believe that many kinds of media simultaneously communicating to people help people get correct information. Do you agree with it?
41. Television serves many functions. It helps people to relax. We can learn from TV programs. Besides, TV can also be seen as a companion for lonely people. To what extent do you agree with this? Explain it with your own experience.
42. Large shopping malls are replacing small local shops. What is your opinion on this? Do you think this is a good or bad development? Use your own experiences.
43. It is argued that getting married before finishing your study or getting established in a good job is foolish. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

## READING SECTION

### Fill In the blanks

1. In animals, movement is coordinated by a cluster of neurons in the spinal cord called the central pattern \_\_\_\_\_ (CPG). This produces signals that drive muscles to \_\_\_\_\_ rhythmically in a way that produces running or walking, depending on the pattern of \_\_\_\_\_. A simple signal from the brain instructs the CPG to switch between different \_\_\_\_\_, such as going from a standstill to walking.

Option:

- 1) Receptor, generator, genitors, generates
- 2) act, release, contract, construct
- 3) beats, rhythm, pauses, pulses
- 4) modes, elements, moods, moods elects

**Answer: generator, contract, pulses, modes**

2. Scientists make observations, have assumptions and do \_\_\_\_\_. After these have been done, they get their \_\_\_\_\_. Then there is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ from scientists. The scientists around the world have a \_\_\_\_\_ of world.

Option:

- 1) publication, experiment, assumption, research
- 2) results, research, production, principles
- 3) dates, data, collection, discoveries
- 4) potential, picture, scientific, potently

**Answer: experiment, results, data, picture**

3. Having tracked down research that is \_\_\_\_\_ to your area of interest, the next task is to actually make sense of that research. This section is intended to show you how to be critical of the research you \_\_\_\_\_ and how to check that the \_\_\_\_\_ is credible and represented appropriately. Unfortunately, this means discussing the ways in which research findings may be misrepresented.

Options:

- 1) relevant, important, useful, referred
- 2) are monitoring, are finding, are reviewing, are discovering
- 3) support, invention, statement, evidence

**Answer: relevant, are reviewing, evidence**

4. Rudman looks at how a poor understanding of Math has led historians to false conclusions about the Mathematical sophistication of early societies. Rudman's final observation-that ancient Greece \_\_\_\_\_ unrivaled progress in the subject while \_\_\_\_\_ to teach it at school-leads to a \_\_\_\_\_ punchline. Mathematics could be better learnt after we \_\_\_\_\_ school.

Options:

- 1) marked, enjoyed, reviewed, expected
- 2) waiting, hesitating, hoping, failing
- 3) radical, rational, radish, radius
- 4) enter, graduate, leave, go

**Answer: enjoyed, failing, radical, leave**

5. With the increase in women's \_\_\_\_\_ in the labour force, many mothers have less time \_\_\_\_\_ to undertake domestic activities. At the same time, there has been increasing \_\_\_\_\_ that the father's role and \_\_\_\_\_ with a child is important. A father can have many \_\_\_\_\_ in the family, ranging from income provider to teacher, carer, playmate and role model. Therefore, balancing paid work and family responsibilities can be an important issue for both fathers and mothers in families.

Options:

- 1) anticipation, substitution, participation, definition
- 2) available, related, consumable, useful
- 3) recognition, discrimination, resolution, recreation
- 4) scholarship, relationship, worship, employment
- 5) members, players, workers, roles, recognition,

**Answer: participation, available, relationship, roles**

6. For a start, we need to change our \_\_\_\_\_ of 'retirement', and we need to change mind-sets arising from earlier government policy which, in the face of high unemployment levels, encouraged mature workers to take early retirement. Today, government encourages them to \_\_\_\_\_ their retirement. We now need to think of retirement as a phased process, where mature age workers \_\_\_\_\_ reduce their hours, and where they have considerable flexibility in how they combine their work and non-work time. We also need to recognize the broader change that is occurring in how people work, learn, and live. Increasingly we are moving away from a linear relationship between education, training, work, and retirement, as people move in and out of jobs, careers, caregiving, study, and leisure. Employers of choice remove the \_\_\_\_\_ between the different segments of people's lives, by creating flexible conditions of work and a range of leave entitlements. They take an individualized approach to workforce planning and development so that the needs of employers and employees can be met \_\_\_\_\_. This approach supports the different transitions that occur across the life course - for example, school to work, becoming a

parent, becoming responsible for the care of older relatives, and moving from work to retirement.

Option:

- 1) contempt, confrontation, concept, conclusion
- 2) delay, commence, protract, drag
- 3) radically, disruptively, abruptly, gradually
- 4) hinges, barriers, nexus, bans
- 5) condescendingly, simultaneously, hypocritically, spontaneously

Answer: concept, delay, gradually, barriers, simultaneously

7. In the developed world, home appliances have greatly reduced the need for physical labor. \_\_\_\_\_ people need to be involved in tasks that once left them little time to do much else. For example, the word processor and email have, to a great \_\_\_\_\_, replaced the dedicated secretarial staff that briefly flourished with the rise of the typewriter. At \_\_\_\_\_ time all copies were made with manual scribes, carefully duplicating what they read. Then we had carbon paper. Then photocopiers. Then printers. Then the requirement for physical copy reduced. An entire stream of labor appeared and disappeared as technology advanced. We freed ourselves of one kind of work; we just replaced it \_\_\_\_\_ another.

Option:

- 1) Fewer, More, Less, Many
- 2) extension, possibility, range, extent
- 3) once, some, one, a
- 4) with, as, for, to

Answer: Fewer, extent, one, with

8. A good story may be given a bad title by its author, and so started toward failure. Novices are peculiarly \_\_\_\_\_ to this fault, usually through \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to be too easily satisfied. They go to \_\_\_\_\_ pains to make the story itself fresh and individual, and then cap it with a \_\_\_\_\_ phrase that is worse than no title at all. A good title is \_\_\_\_\_, specific, attractive, new, and short. A title is apt if it is an outgrowth of the plot—a text, as I have said. It stands definitely for that particular story, and gives a suggestion of what is to come—but only a suggestion, lest it should anticipate the denouement and so \_\_\_\_\_ the curiosity of the reader too soon.

Options:

- 1) able, responsible, liable, possible
- 2) disabling, asking, persuading, allowing
- 3) stagnant, faint, vague, infinite
- 4) misleading, invisible, distinctive, commonplace

- 5) void, default, fussy, apt
- 6) intensify, multiply, satisfy, notify

Answer: liable, allowing, infinite, commonplace, apt, satisfy

9. Bhutan is the last standing Buddhist Kingdom in the World and, until recently, has \_\_\_\_\_ much of their culture since the 17th century by avoiding globalization and staying isolated from the world. Internet, television, and western dress were banned from the country up until ten years ago. But over the past ten years globalization has begun to change in Bhutan, but things remain \_\_\_\_\_ balanced. Bhutan is the only country in the world that has a 'GNH.' You may think GNH is just another \_\_\_\_\_ based term with no real-life application, but it refers to "Gross National Happiness." The process of measuring GNH began when Bhutan opened up to globalization. It measures people's quality of life, and makes sure that "material and spiritual development happen together." Bhutan has done an amazing job of finding this balance. Bhutan has continually been (ranked) as the happiest country in all of Asia, and the eighth Happiest Country in the world according to Business Week. In 2007, Bhutan had the second fastest growing GDP in the world, at the same time as \_\_\_\_\_ their environment and cultural identity. Bhutan is the only Buddhist Kingdom in the world; Mahayana Buddhism is the official religion of Bhutan. Over two thirds of the people are Buddhist, and Buddhism is supported by the government both politically and economically. The government gives \_\_\_\_\_ to Buddhist monasteries, shrines, monks and other Buddhist programs.

Option:

- 1) prefer, preserved, preserves, selected
- 2) perfectly, greatly, fully, very
- 3) statistically, statistical, scientifically
- 4) keeping, balancing, marinating, maintaining
- 5) subsidy, special, subsidies, sanctity

Answer: preserved, perfectly, statistically, maintaining, subsidies

10. Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as 'the corn people'. The phrase is not intended as metaphor. Rather, it's mean to \_\_\_\_\_ their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the \_\_\_\_\_ of their diet for almost 9000 years. [For an American like me, growing up linked to a very different food chain, yet one that is also rooted in corn, not to think of himself as a corn person suggests either a failure of imagination or a triumph of capitalism. Or perhaps a little of both. For the great edifice of variety and choice that is an American supermarket rests on a remarkably narrow biological foundation: corn. It's not merely the feed that the steers and the chickens and the pigs and the turkeys ate; it's not just the source of the flour and the oil and the leavenings, the glycerides and coloring in the processed foods; it's not just sweetening the soft drinks or lending a shine to the magazine cover over by the checkout. fiberglass and adhesives out of which the building itself has been built-is in no small measure a \_\_\_\_\_ of corn.



Option:

- 1) Remember, renown, knowledge, acknowledge
- 2) fix, staple, range, variety
- 3) display, show, manifestation, exhibition

**Answer: acknowledge, staple, manifestation**

11. Traditionally, mass-communications research has conceptualized the process of communication in terms of a circulation circuit or loop. This \_\_\_\_\_ has been criticized for its linearity -- sender/message/receiver -- for its concentration on the level of message exchange and for the absence of a structured conception of the different moments as a complex structure of relations. But it is also \_\_\_\_\_ to think of this process in terms of a structure produced and sustained through the articulation of linked \_\_\_\_\_ distinctive moments production, circulation, distribution/consumption, reproduction. This would be to think of the \_\_\_\_\_ as a 'complex structure in dominance', sustained through the articulation of connected practices, each of which, however, retains its distinctiveness and has its own \_\_\_\_\_ modality, its own forms and conditions of existence.

Options:

- 1) medal, modal, model, moral
- 2) useful, unbelievable, impossible, meaningless
- 3) if, and, but, or
- 4) works, practice, production, process
- 5) general, real, common, specific

**Answer: model, useful, but, process, specific**

12. The APS supports the development of an Australian curriculum for psychological science. The APS Division of Psychological Research, Education and Training, in \_\_\_\_\_ with teacher and curriculum representatives from every State and Territory in Australia, \_\_\_\_\_ a proposed framework for senior secondary school studies in psychological science. This framework \_\_\_\_\_ the current senior science curricula that were developed and published by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority. The APS hopes that this framework will \_\_\_\_\_ a dialogue between educators and their local curriculum authority, with the aim of working towards a more \_\_\_\_\_ approach to the teaching of psychological science at secondary school level and optimizing the preparation for students going on to undergraduate psychology studies at university, as well as the effective use of psychological principles in everyday life.

Options:

- 1) confidence, consultation, consolation, condolence
- 2) has been developed, has developed, had been developing, have developed
- 3) has modelled on, to model on, is modelled on, modelled on

- 4) fertilize, facilitate, fascinate, fabricate
- 5) conjunctive, constituent, consistent, consequent

Answer: consultation, has developed, is modelled on, facilitate, consistent

13. A good story may be given a bad title by its author, and so started toward failure. Novices are peculiarly \_\_\_\_\_ to this fault, usually through \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to be too easily satisfied. They go to \_\_\_\_\_ pains to make the story itself fresh and individual, and then cap it with a \_\_\_\_\_ phrase that is worse than no title at all. A good title is \_\_\_\_\_, specific, attractive, new, and short. A title is apt if it is an outgrowth of the plot—a text, as I have said. It stands definitely for that particular story, and gives a suggestion of what is to come—but only a suggestion, lest it should anticipate the denouement and so \_\_\_\_\_ the curiosity of the reader too soon.

Options:

- 1) able, responsible, liable, possible
- 2) disabling, asking, persuading, allowing
- 3) stagnant, faint, vague, infinite
- 4) misleading, invisible, distinctive, commonplace
- 5) void, default, fussy, apt
- 6) intensify, multiply, satisfy, notify

Answer: liable, allowing, infinite, commonplace, apt, satisfy

14. The purpose of this paper is to consider the claim, often made, that computer simulation exercises provide an excellent source of speaking practice. In so doing I shall first consider the properties of computer simulations from a theoretical \_\_\_\_\_, then describe the experience of \_\_\_\_\_ a particular simulation with a general EFL class. On the basis of this experience, and of some very straightforward pedagogical considerations, I shall argue that the claim is justified, \_\_\_\_\_ to a very important caveat: computer simulations can form the basis of excellent speaking exercises, provided you do not expect the computer to do all the work. Put in another way, many computer simulations only \_\_\_\_\_ their full potential as language exercises if they are \_\_\_\_\_ into a larger, planned, teacher-managed activity.

Options:

- 1) shape or form, state of mind, point of view, status quo
- 2) used, being used, using, having been used
- 3) subject, reject, expect, inject
- 4) contain, attain, retain, remain
- 5) separated, included, participated, integrated

Answer: point of view, using, subject, attain, integrated

15. The few people who live in Alaska's Aleutian Islands have long been accustomed to \_\_\_\_\_. They have been part of local consciousness since a Japanese whaling \_\_\_\_\_ ran aground near the western end of the 1,100-mile (1,800-km) volcanic \_\_\_\_\_ in 1780, inadvertently naming what is now Rat Island when the ship's \_\_\_\_\_ scurried ashore and made itself at home. Since then, there have been at least 190 shipwrecks in the islands.

Option:

- 1) Ships, accidents, boost, shipwrecks
- 2) sail, ship, shipped, boat
- 3) islet, archaeology, archipelago, island
- 4) infestation, infest, infested, manifestation

**Answer: shipwrecks, ship, archipelago, infestation**

16. A DOG may be man's best friend. But man is not always a dog. Over the centuries \_\_\_\_\_ breeding has pulled at the canine body shape to produce what is often a grotesque distortion of the underlying wolf. Indeed, some of these distortions are, when found in people, regarded as \_\_\_\_\_. Dog breeding does, though, offer a chance to those who would like to understand how body shape is controlled. The \_\_\_\_\_ of pedigree pooches is well recorded, their generation time is short and their \_\_\_\_\_ size reasonably large, so there is plenty of material to work with. \_\_\_\_\_, breeds are, by definition, inbred, and this simplifies genetic analysis. Those such as Elaine Ostrander, of America's National Human Genome Research Institute, who wish to identify the genetic basis of the features of particular pedigrees thus have an ideal \_\_\_\_\_ animal.

Option:

- 1) Selected, excessive, selective, excellent
- 2) epidemic, pathologies, medication, diseases
- 3) ancestry, antecedents, descent, ancestors
- 4) lit, littering, litters, litter
- 5) hence, so, moreover, however
- 6) reprehensive, general, experimental, experiments

**Answer: selective, pathologies, ancestry, litter, moreover, experimental**

17. Green spaces contribute significantly to a \_\_\_\_\_ in soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden \_\_\_\_\_, there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants \_\_\_\_\_ in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall and minimal water inputs.

Options:

- 1) genesis, conclusion, purification, reduction
- 2) extent, level, context, volume
- 3) confer, differ, coincide, defer

4) total, low, parallel, partial

Answer: reduction, context, differ, low

18. The purpose of this paper is to consider the claim, often made, that computer simulation exercises provide an excellent source of speaking practice. In so doing I shall first consider the properties of computer simulations from a theoretical \_\_\_\_\_, then describe the experience of \_\_\_\_\_ a particular simulation with a general EFL class. On the basis of this experience, and of some very straightforward pedagogical considerations, I shall argue that the claim is justified, \_\_\_\_\_ to a very important caveat: computer simulations can form the basis of excellent speaking exercises, provided you do not expect the computer to do all the work. Put in another way, many computer simulations only \_\_\_\_\_ their full potential as language exercises if they are \_\_\_\_\_ into a larger, planned, teacher-managed activity.

Options:

- 1) shape or form, state of mind, point of view, status quo
- 2) used, being used, using, having been used
- 3) subject, reject, expect, inject
- 4) contain, attain, retain, remain
- 5) separated, included, participated, integrated

Answer: point of view, using, subject, attain, integrated

19. There were twenty-six freshmen \_\_\_\_\_ in English at Beijing Language Institute in the class of 1983. I was assigned to Group Two with another eleven boy and girls who had \_\_\_\_\_ big cities in China. I was told that language study required smallness so that we would each get more attention from the skillful teachers. The better the school, the smaller the class. I realized that my classmates were ready all \_\_\_\_\_ in English, simple sentences tossed out to each other in their red-faced introductions and carefree chatting. Their intonations were curving and dramatic and their pronunciation refined and accurate. But as I stretched to catch the drips and drops of their humming dialogue, I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ it all, only that it was English. Those words now flying before me sounded a little familiar. I had read them and tried to speak them, but I had never heard them \_\_\_\_\_ back to me in such a speedy, fluent manner. My big plan of \_\_\_\_\_ the city folks were thawing before my eyes.

Option:

- 1) Getting, majoring, interesting, concentrating
- 2) come at, come along, come from, come across
- 3) talking, tying, drinking, looking at
- 4) suspect, understand, wonder, convince
- 5) speak, are speaking, spoke, spoken
- 6) cheering, beating, relying, staying

Answer: majoring, come from, talking, understand, spoken, beating

20. To better understand selfies and how people form their identities online, the researchers combed through 2.5 million selfie posts \_\_\_\_\_ Instagram to determine what kinds of identity statements people make by taking and sharing the photos. Nearly 52 percent of all selfies \_\_\_\_\_ the appearance category: pictures of people showing off their make-up, clothes, lips, etc. Pics about looks were two times more popular than the other 14 categories \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ appearances, social selfies with friends, loved ones, and pets were the most common (14 percent). Then \_\_\_\_\_ ethnicity pics (13 percent), travel (7 percent), and health and fitness (5 percent). The researchers noted that the prevalence of ethnicity selfies (selfies about a person's ethnicity, nationality or country of origin) is an indication that people are proud of their backgrounds. They also found that most selfies are solo pictures, \_\_\_\_\_ than taken with a group. \_\_\_\_\_, an overwhelming 57 percent of selfies on Instagram were posted by the 18-35-year-old crowd, something the researchers say isn't too surprising \_\_\_\_\_ the demographics of the social media platform. The under-18 age group posted about 30 percent of selfies.

Options:

- 1) of, to, above, on
- 2) summed up, broke down, fell into, focused on
- 3) constrained, confined, combined, unconfined
- 4) Regarding, Unless, After, Against
- 5) let, were, came, did
- 6) less, other, rather, most
- 7) Along with, Although, Overall, Moreover
- 8) claiming, supposing, considering, imagining

Answer: on, fell into, combined, After, came, rather, Overall, considering

21. \_\_\_\_\_ the past two decades around a third of the world's mangrove swamps have been \_\_\_\_\_ for human use, with many turned into valuable shrimp farms. In 2007 an economic study of such shrimp farms in Thailand showed that the commercial profits per hectare were \$9,632. If that were the only \_\_\_\_\_, conversion would seem an excellent idea. However, proper \_\_\_\_\_ shows that for each hectare government subsidies formed \$8,412 of this figure and there were costs, too: \$1,000 for pollution and \$12,392 for losses to ecosystem services. These \_\_\_\_\_ damage to the supply of foods and medicines that people had taken from the forest, the loss of habitats for fish, and less buffering against storms. And because a given shrimp farm only stays \_\_\_\_\_ for three or four years, there was the additional cost of restoring them afterwards.

Options:

- 1) By, With, To, Over
- 2) deserved, inserted, conserved, converted
- 3) index, element, choice, factor

- 4) accounting, percentage, aggregation, division
- 5) comprised, uneven, neglected, augmented
- 6) productive, interactive, distinctive, collective

Answer: Over, converted, factor, accounting, comprised, productive

22. Green spaces contribute significantly to a \_\_\_\_\_ in soil and aerial temperatures during spells of hot weather, so contributing to human wellbeing. In the garden \_\_\_\_\_, there is, however, little information as to what extent various types of plants \_\_\_\_\_ in their cooling potential and how certain planting combinations may maximize cooling under a scenario of \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall and minimal water inputs.

Options:

- 1) genesis, conclusion, purification, reduction
- 2) extent, level, context, volume
- 3) confer, differ, coincide, defer
- 4) total, low, parallel, partial

Answer: reduction, context, differ, low

23. She transformed beauty into big business by cultivating classy sales methods and giving away samples. Leonard Lauder, chief executive of the company his mother founded, says she always thought she 'was growing a nice little business.' And that it is. A little business that \_\_\_\_\_ 45% of the cosmetics market in U.S. department stores. A little business that sells in 118 countries and last year grew to be \$3.6 billion big in sales. The Lauder family's shares are worth more than \$6 billion. But early on, there wasn't a burgeoning business; there weren't houses in New York, Palm Beach, or the south of France. It is said that at one point there was one person to answer the telephones who \_\_\_\_\_ her voice to become the shipping or billing department as needed. You more or less know the Estee Lauder story because it's a chapter from the book of American business folklore. In short, Josephine Esther Mentzer, daughter of immigrants, lived above her father's hardware store in Corona, a section of Queens in New York City. She started her \_\_\_\_\_ by selling skin creams concocted by her uncle, a chemist, in beauty shops, beach clubs and resorts. No doubt the potions were good - Estee Lauder was a quality fanatic - but the sales lady was better. Much better. And she simply outworked everyone else in the cosmetics industry. She \_\_\_\_\_ the bosses of New York City department stores until she got some counter space at Saks Fifth Avenue in 1948. And once in that space, she utilized a personal selling approach that proved as \_\_\_\_\_ as the promise of her skin regimens and perfumes.

Options:

- 1) has, controls, makes, maintains
- 2) switched, changed, raised, used
- 3) emphasis, institute, companion, enterprise
- 4) stated, bridged, stalked, heaved
- 5) potent, collective, potential, expensive



Answer: controls, changed, enterprise, stalked, potent

24. Affordable early years education and childcare potentially enables parents, particularly mothers, to be in paid employment. International studies \_\_\_\_\_ that countries with greater enrolment rates in publicly funded or provided childcare also have higher maternal employment rates, although untangling causal relationships is complex. From the point of view of the household additional income, especially for the less well-off, is itself associated with better outcomes for children, as child poverty \_\_\_\_\_ to be a key independent determinant of children's outcomes. From the point of view of the public purse, as mothers \_\_\_\_\_ employment, they are likely to claim fewer benefits and to generate extra revenues \_\_\_\_\_ income tax.

Option:

- 1) are finding, found, have yet to find, have found
- 2) is shown, has been shown, was showing, showed
- 3) enact, enroll, enter, enlist
- 4) through, within, by, throughout

Answer: have found, has been shown, enter, through

25. In these distant times, the sun was seen to make its daily \_\_\_\_\_ across the sky. At night the moon appeared. Every new night the moon waxed or waned a little and, on a few nights, it did not appear at all. At night the great dome of the heavens was dotted with tiny specks of light. They \_\_\_\_\_ know as the stars. It was thought that every star in the heavens had its own purpose and that the \_\_\_\_\_ of the universe could be discovered by making a study of them. It was well known that there were wandering stars, they appeared in different nightly positions against their neighbors and they became known as planets. It took centuries, in fact, it took millennia, for man to \_\_\_\_\_ the true nature of these wandering stars and to evolve a model of the world to accommodate them and to predict their positions in the sky.

Option:

- 1) journey, voyage, travel, flight
- 2) had become, has become, is becoming, became
- 3) prediction, prophecy, secrets, system
- 4) distinguish, determine, distribute, dedicate

Answer: journey, became, secrets, determine

26. Top US business schools are recruiting younger, less experienced candidates in an effort to boost applications and head off competition for the best students from other graduate programs such as law and public policy. In an attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ new students, leading business schools – including Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Wharton –

have moved away from the unofficial admissions \_\_\_\_\_ of four years' work experience and \_\_\_\_\_ have set their sights on recent college graduates and so called "early career\*" \_\_\_\_\_ with only a couple years of work under their belt.

Option:

1. Experience, expertise lure
2. Life, leading, prerequisite
3. develop, belt, instead
4. heard of, lure, professionals

**Answer: lure, prerequisite, instead, professionals**

27. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ are perhaps the only thing that links the you sitting here today to the many uses from every previous day of your existence. Without them, your relationships would mean nothing, not to x \_\_\_\_\_ your knowledge, tastes, and your many adventures. It might be no \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ idea to come from recent discoveries is a re-imagining of the dark side of memory - forgetting.

Option:

- 1) collections, maledictions, recollections, conjunctions
- 2) carry, mention, remain, take
- 3) transfiguration, exaggeration, generation, consideration
- 4) saluting, intriguing, indicting, corrupting

**Answer: recollections, mention, exaggeration, intriguing**

28. In a new study \_\_\_\_\_ in the journal Nature Communications, scientists from the universities of Nottingham and Durham and the British Geological Survey (BGS), have discovered the cause of a mass extinction within marine organisms called foraminifera. Foraminifera are an important group in relation to biomass in the deep ocean and the cause of their extinction was \_\_\_\_\_ unknown. Scientists tested various possible \_\_\_\_\_ for the mass extinction and were able to discount others such as ocean cooling. \_\_\_\_\_ they discovered that the extinction was caused by a global change in plankton at the surface of the ocean.

Option:

- 1) publishing, has published, published, be publishing
- 2) occasionally, necessarily, previously, currently
- 3) causes, consequences, elements, factors
- 4) Hence, Thus, So, Instead

Answer: published, previously, causes

29. Instead digitalization and smart automation progress, many will see their jobs altered. Advances in automation technologies will mean that people will \_\_\_\_\_ work side by side with robots, smart automation and artificial intelligence. Businesses will look for employees who are good at the tasks that smart automation \_\_\_\_\_ to do and that add value to the use of smart automation. In the past, technological progress has had a positive impact on our society, increasing labor productivity, wages and prosperity. Right now, a new technological wave of digitalization and smart automation — \_\_\_\_\_ of artificial intelligence, robotics and other technologies — is fundamentally transforming the way we work, at an unprecedented pace. \_\_\_\_\_, data analytics, the Internet of Things and drones are already used in many industries to make production processes better, faster, and cheaper. We already see shifts in the structure of employment: in industries, tasks, educational levels and skills.

Option:

- 1) increase, increasingly, increasing, increased
- 2) struggled, struggling, struggles, used to struggle
- 3) combinations, combines, combining, combine
- 4) Instead, Of course, No wonder, For example

Answer: increasingly, struggles, combinations, For example

30. Microplastics in recent years have taken front and center as a massive environmental problem \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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, \_\_\_\_\_. 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 \_\_\_\_\_ as an effective, energy-efficient, and cost-effective method.

Option:

- 1) freaking, wreaking, breaking, creaking
- 2) study, rid, dominate, surround
- 3) respectively, distributivity, interrogatively, retrospectively
- 4) monthly, unearthly, smoothly, earthly

Answer: wreaking, rid, respectively, smoothly

## **Reorder Paragraph (Correct Order)**

**1.**

- A) School has different ways to let parents know how they provide education services.
- B) One of the common ways is open days.
- C) Open days are good chances for parents to ask what they want to know.
- D) These are times when parents can know what works for their children will be doing at school.

**2.**

- A) For many years, I had been thinking of writing a book.
- B) Not an ordinary book, but a literature book.
- C) I would do extensive literature reading and think about how I could do as well as they had done.
- D) What I did is what you will need to do.

A) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the colour of traffic lights.

**3.**

- A) In a wonderful set of studies and subsequent book, Elly A. Konijn looked to the question of how much actors are aware of their performance as they perform it, and how much they let the character 'take over'.
- B) She asked Dutch actors to rate their own emotions and the emotions of the characters they were playing across a range of affective states (from disgust and anxiety to tenderness and pleasure).
- C) She found that positive emotions were often felt by the actors as they played those character's emotions.
- D) However, the more negative the emotion of the character, the less likely the actor would report feeling that emotion onstage

4.

- A) Vision and echolocation have many features in common.
- B) One narrow range of radiation — light in the case of vision, ultrasounds in the case of echolocation — provides information relevant to a wide variety of cognitive and practical goals.
- C) Why, then, is vision so common and echolocation so rare?
- D) Because, in most environments, vision is much more effective.
- E) Echolocation is adaptive only in an ecological niche where vision is impossible or badly impaired—for instance, when dwelling in caves and hunting at night, as bats do.

5.

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

6.

- A) Innovation in India is as much due to entrepreneurialism as it is to IT skills, says Arun Maria, chairman of Boston Consulting Group in India.
- B) Indian businessmen have used IT to create new business models that enable them to provide services in a more cost-effective way.
- C) This is not something that necessarily requires expensive technical research.
- D) He suggests the country's computer services industry can simply outsource research to foreign universities if the capability is not available locally.

E) This way, I will have access to the best scientists in the world without having to produce them myself says Mr. Maria.

**7.**

A) Cameras help autonomous vehicles read street signs and the color of traffic lights.

B) But LiDARs, aka light detection and ranging systems, do the important work of sensing and helping cars avoid obstacles, whether that's a fallen tree, drunk driver, or a child running out into the road.

C) Now, a startup called Luminar Technologies Inc., is unveiling a high-resolution LiDAR sensor that was five years in the making.

D) The startup, which has raised \$36 million in seed-stage funding so far, built its LiDAR systems from scratch.

**8.**

A) A team of scientists has discovered two Earth-like planets in the habitable orbit of a Sun-like star.

B) Using observations gathered by NASA's Kepler Mission, the team found five planets orbiting a Sun like star called Kepler-62.

C) Four of these planets are so-called super-Earths, larger than our own planet, but smaller than even the smallest ice giant planet in our Solar System.

D) These new super-Earths have radii of 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, and 1.9 times that of Earth. In addition, one of the five was a roughly Mars-sized planet, half the size of Earth.

**9.**

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## **Fill in the Blanks**

1. While accounting focuses on the day-to-day management of financial \_\_\_\_\_ and records across the business world, finance uses this same information to \_\_\_\_\_ future growth and to analyze expenditure in order to strategize company finances. By studying this major you get to have a better insight on the market, with the right \_\_\_\_\_ and skills acquired you should be able then when you graduate to advise others in making strong investments. This major will help you gain responsibility of predicting and \_\_\_\_\_ the potential for profit and growth, assessing monetary resources, utilizing accounting statistics and reports, and also looking externally for future funding options.

Options: editorials, knowledge, analyzing, announce, project, using, content, reports

**Answer: reports, project, knowledge, analyzing**

2. Although not written about extensively, a few individuals have considered the concept and act of cheating in history as well as \_\_\_\_\_ culture. J. Barton Bowyer writes that cheating 'is the advantageous \_\_\_\_\_ of perceived reality. The advantage falls to the cheater because the cheated person misperceives what is assumed to be the real world'. The cheater is taking advantage of a person, a situation, or both. Cheating also \_\_\_\_\_ the 'reality' or what others call 'deception'. Deception can involve hiding the 'true' reality or 'showing' reality in a way intended to deceive others.

Option: contemporary, meet, who, distortion, cover, shade, but, involves

**Answer: contemporary, distortion, involves**

3. Genius, in the popular conception, is inextricably tied up with precocity - doing something truly creative, we're inclined to think, requires the freshness and exuberance and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, "Citizen Kane," at twenty-five. Herman Melville wrote a book a year \_\_\_\_\_ his late twenties, culminating, at age thirty-two, with "Moby-Dick." Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E-Flat-Major at the age of twenty-one. In some creative forms, like lyric poetry, the \_\_\_\_\_ of precocity has hardened into an iron law. How old was T. S. Eliot when he wrote "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" ("I grow old ... I grow old")? Twenty-three. "Poets peak young," the creativity researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, the author of "Flow," agrees: "The most creative lyric verse is believed to be that written by the young." According to the Harvard psychologist Howard Gardner, a leading \_\_\_\_\_ on creativity, "Lyric poetry is a \_\_\_\_\_ where talent is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age."

Option: through, by, figure, importance, living, domain, authority, dominance

**Answer: through, importance, authority, domain**

4. While many mothers-to-be are advised about the \_\_\_\_\_ of breastfeeding, what they may not be told is that the effects go well beyond physical health. A new study finds babies breastfed for long periods have better performance on intelligence tests, greater school achievement, and higher monthly incomes as 30- year-olds. While past research has found higher intelligence \_\_\_\_\_ among breastfed babies, what is so significant about this study is that the researchers were able to collect more complete information on breastfeeding duration and also followed for a longer period. And, by using a population-based birth \_\_\_\_\_, the breast-feeding practices had no association with income level. Most of the evidence of higher intelligence test scores among breastfed babies comes from high-income countries, where middle-class and higher-class mothers are more likely to breastfeed their babies than lower income mothers- certainly in the United States, breastfeeding rates \_\_\_\_\_ this trend. With evidence coming from first-world countries 'Where breastfeeding is positively associated with higher socioeconomic status'. Horta explained, 'There is always a question of whether the effect that has been observed in other studies is a consequence of breastfeeding by itself or has the result been \_\_\_\_\_ by socioeconomic status.' Specifically, higher income babies are most likely eating better quality food and this could be impacting IQ test scores.

Option: addition, benefits, lack, scores, cohort, everyone, reflect, confounded

**Answer: benefits, scores, cohort, reflect, confounded**

5. New favorable traits evolve when genetic mutations arise that offer a survival edge. As the survivors of each generation pass on those beneficial mutations, the mutations and \_\_\_\_\_ adaptive traits become more common in the general population. Though it may take millions of years for complex traits \_\_\_\_\_, say allowing humans to walk on two legs, evolution itself happens with each generation as adaptive mutations become more frequent in the population. The genomic revolution has allowed biologists to see the natural selection process \_\_\_\_\_ by making the genetic blueprint of hundreds of thousands of people available for comparison. By tracking the relative rise and fall of specific mutations \_\_\_\_\_ generations of people, researchers can infer which traits are spreading or dwindling.

Option: there, it, their, to fall, to evolve, high, in action, resolve, across

**Answer: their, to evolve, in action, across**

6. The fall of smallpox began with the realization that \_\_\_\_\_ of the disease were \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of their lives, this led to the practice of variolation – a process of exposing a healthy person to infected material from a person with smallpox in the hopes of producing a mild disease that \_\_\_\_\_ immunity from further infection. The first written account of variolation describes a Buddhist nun practicing around 1022 to 1063 AD. By the 1700's, this method of variolation was \_\_\_\_\_ practice in China, India, and Turkey, in the late 1700's European physicians used this and other methods of variolation, but reported "devastating" results in some cases. Overall, 2% to 3% of people who were variolated died of smallpox, but this practice decreased the total number of smallpox \_\_\_\_\_, by 10-fold.

Option: survivors, patients, immune, provided, forsaken, common, recuperation, fatalities

Answer: survivors, immune, provided, common, fatalities

7. Surely, reality is what we think it is; reality is revealed to us by our experiences. To one extent or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only \_\_\_\_\_. I certainly find myself \_\_\_\_\_ this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be \_\_\_\_\_ by the face nature reveals directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since first \_\_\_\_\_ Camus' text, I've learned that modern science \_\_\_\_\_ a very different story.

Option: surprisingly, impressively, implicitly, roughly, thought, have thought, thinking, thinks, seduced, supplanted, secured, supplied, encountering, copying, duplicating, enclosing, cheats, scales, tells, enlarges

Answer: implicitly, thinking, seduced, encountering, tells

8. Almost all public spaces nowadays have advertisements in sight, and all forms of media, from newspapers to the cinema to the Internet, are \_\_\_\_\_. with adverts. This all-pervasive presence \_\_\_\_\_. the value of advertising to us. Without it, businesses of all types and sizes would \_\_\_\_\_. to inform potential customers about the products or services they provide, and consumers would be unable to make \_\_\_\_\_. assessments when looking for products to buy and services to use. Without advertising, the promotion of products and \_\_\_\_\_. that contribute to our physical and psychological well-being- medicines to treat minor ailments, insurance schemes to protect us, clothes, and cosmetics to make us look and feel better- would be \_\_\_\_\_. more \_\_\_\_\_. than it is. And without advertisements and the \_\_\_\_\_. represented in them, the world would be a far \_\_\_\_\_. place.

Option: struggle, duller, infinitely, reflects, filled, practices, problematic, informed, aspirations

Answer: filled, reflects, struggle, informed, practices, infinitely, problematic, aspirations, duller

9. Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the \_\_\_\_\_. of the annual influx of \_\_\_\_\_. . From May to October, the hyacinth-choked \_\_\_\_\_. of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted Shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers, and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers \_\_\_\_\_. their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the house boats initiated by the British Raj provided unusual \_\_\_\_\_. Then, in 1989, separatists and Islamist militancy \_\_\_\_\_., and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri businesspeople \_\_\_\_\_. , at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated, and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their \_\_\_\_\_. , proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

Option: waters, accommodation, bolted, prospect, honed, attacked, honed

Answer: prospect, tourists, waters, honed, accommodation, attacked, bolted

10. Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and the cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll down side streets filled with rows of tall brick \_\_\_\_\_. In the early evening or on a weekend morning, you'll hear the \_\_\_\_\_ of classical music \_\_\_\_\_ from a piano, played by a 10-year-old or a grandmother in her seventies. \_\_\_\_\_ down another alley toward concrete \_\_\_\_\_ and you'll hear Beethoven or Mozart flowing from a violin, or perhaps a cello, accordion, or flute. In China, classical music is \_\_\_\_\_ as mightily as the 1812 Overture.

Option: sound, skyscrapers, booming, drifting, houses, wander

Answer: houses, sound, drifting, wander, skyscrapers, booming

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

Option: thousands, times, satellites, collisions, many, altitudes,

Answer: times, many, thousands, altitudes, collisions, satellites

12. An ice storm is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall comes down into the cold air and the water turned into \_\_\_\_\_. Once there is a serious ice storm when \_\_\_\_\_ than 16,000 households had a blackout \_\_\_\_\_ the ice storm as the ice storm would smash the cables.

Option: during, icy, weather, ice

Answer: weather, icy, ice, during

13. The narrative of law and order is located fundamentally at the level of individual \_\_\_\_\_ and responsibility. Criminal acts are seen as individual issues of personal responsibility and culpability, to which the state responds by way of policing, prosecution, \_\_\_\_\_ and punishment. This is but one level at which crime and criminal \_\_\_\_\_ can be analyzed. The problem is that so often analysis ends there, at the level of individual action, characterized in terms of responsibility, guilt, evil. In few other areas of social life does individualism have this hold? To take but one instance, it would be absurd to restrict analysis of obesity, to individual greed. It should similarly be widely seen as \_\_\_\_\_ to restrict analysis of criminal justice issues to the culpability of individuals.

Option: adjudication, justice, considerate, award, image, guilt, absurd, feedback

Answer: guilt, adjudication, justice, absurd

14. After centuries of inequality in UK higher education benefiting men, there has been a \_\_\_\_\_ over the past three decades. A lower proportion of entrants to UK higher education institutions are male than ever before and they make up less than one-half of the total. Other developed countries have \_\_\_\_\_ a similar shift. Male \_\_\_\_\_ is not seen only in the figures for entry but also in non-continuation (drop-out) rates and degree performance statistics.

Options: underachievement, phased, reversal, undergone, coincidence, deceit, recovery

Answer: reversal, undergone, underachievement

15. From a child's point of view, what is the purpose of TV advertising? Is advertising on TV done to give actors the opportunity to take a rest or \_\_\_\_\_. their \_\_\_\_\_.? Or is it done to make people buy things? Furthermore, is the main \_\_\_\_\_ between programs and commercials that commercials are for real, whereas programs are not, or that programs are for kids and commercials for adults? As has been shown several times in the literature (e.g., Butter et al. 1981 Donohue, Henke, and Donohue 1980 Macklin 1983 and 1987 Robertson and Rossiter 1974 Stephens and Stutts 1982), some children are able to \_\_\_\_\_ between programs and commercials and are \_\_\_\_\_ of the intent of TV advertising, whereas others are not.

Option: difference, aware, practice, lines, distinguish

Answer: practice, lines, difference, distinguish, aware

16. Down the road, the study authors write, a better understanding of sharks' \_\_\_\_\_ may help scientists learn more about what drives their choice of things like prey and \_\_\_\_\_. . Some sharks are shy, and some are outgoing; some are \_\_\_\_\_, and some prefer to stick close to what they know, information that could prove useful in making sense of larger species-wide behavior \_\_\_\_\_.

Option: adventurous, habitat, patterns, personalities

Answer: personalities, habitat, adventurous, patterns

17. Finding challenging or \_\_\_\_\_ employment may mean retraining and moving from a stale or boring job in order to find your \_\_\_\_\_ and pursue it. The idea is to think long range and anticipate an active lifestyle into later years -- perhaps into one's 80s or 90s. Being

personally productive may now mean anticipating retiring in stages. This might indicate going to an alternate \_\_\_\_\_ should a current career end by choice or economic chance.

Option: passion, plan, rewarding, expensive, direction, emotion

Answer: rewarding, passion, plan.

18. Although for centuries preparations derived from living \_\_\_\_\_ were applied to wounds to destroy \_\_\_\_\_, the fact that a microorganism is \_\_\_\_\_ of destroying one of another species was not \_\_\_\_\_ until the latter half of the 19th century. When Pasteur noted the antagonistic effect of other bacteria on the anthrax organism and pointed out that this action might be put to \_\_\_\_\_ use.

Option: convinced, capable, infection, material, therapeutic, established, contamination, matter

Answer: matter, infection, capable, established, therapeutic

19. Technology and flexible work \_\_\_\_\_ have had a significant impact on today's busy companies. In terms of productivity, it seems the \_\_\_\_\_ has shifted from managing employees in the workplace to monitoring their total \_\_\_\_\_ no matter where they choose to work. Whether this trend will continue depends to some \_\_\_\_\_ on how well it works for everyone concerned.

Option: focus, deals, way, practices, selling, output, extent

Answer: practices, focus, output, extent

20. Ideas as well as people can take \_\_\_\_\_ stage at the right time and the right place. If new ideas are to have a wide-ranging \_\_\_\_\_, they had better occur at the right time - usually when old theories are worn out or have reached a dead \_\_\_\_\_. Then they make people think along new lines and in ways that may \_\_\_\_\_ in unexpected directions. These ideas needn't be new in themselves. They can be older, half-forgotten ideas brought back to life, or new combinations of \_\_\_\_\_ ones presented in a new light.

Option: center, effect, end, familiar, front, unknown, lead, stop

Answer: center, effect, end, lead, familiar



## LISTENING SECTION

### Fill in the Blanks

1. An economist sees the world basically through a typical micro-economic toolkit. That involves things like thinking at the **margin**, rationality, opportunity cost, trade-offs. Economists like any other discipline rules, and its own way of seeing the world. So basically economics, or economists in general tend to **apply** micro-economic concepts like that to explain the way humans **behave** and to make predictions about the future.
2. Finally, we take a look at how to mix and unmix **liquids** at the flick of a switch. Sandrine tells us more. Oil and water don't usually mix, but the new chemical sensitive to light has been added here to **blend** them together. When **exposed** to UV light, the chemical changes its structure and become soluble in water. This causes two layers to form with the oil floating on top of the water chemical combo. This method should be cheaper than the current **alternative** which involves using high energy centrifuges.
3. 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.
4. That brings us to the CEO's second duty: building **everyone** or more accurately, building the senior team. All the executives report to the CEO, so it's the CEO's job to **hire**, fire, and manage the executive team. From **coaching** CEOs, I actually think this is the most important skill of all. Because when a CEO hires an excellent senior team, that team can keep the company running. When a CEO hire a poor senior team, the CEO is up **spending** all of their time trying to do with the team, and not nearly enough time trying to do with other elements of their job. The senior team can and often does **develop** the strategy for the company, but ultimately, it's always the CEO who has the final 'go-no-go' decision on strategy.
5. Interesting sound. I would have guessed a Wild West performer was **practicing** with a bullwhip while also vacuuming. But no. That sound is apparently produced by the aurora borealis, the northern lights. Since 2000 researchers at Finland's Aalto University have

been **collecting** audio, as part of what's called the Auroral Acoustics project. Folk tales have long held that the lights also produce odd sounds, but the claims were hard to prove. And some researchers thought that any noises produced by the **energetic** particles, that cause the light show would be far too high in the sky to be heard on the ground. But the latest results indicate that at least some sounds are produced very close to the ground. A setup of three ground-based **microphones** allowed researchers, to estimate that the sounds occur perhaps just 70 meters up. The results were just presented at the International Congress on Sound and Vibration in Vilnius, Lithuania. More information about the sounds of the northern lights could lead to a more complete understanding of the **phenomenon** So if you see an aurora, keep your ears open.

6. We can gain an accurate **knowledge** of the past only if we know the age of the different sources being **investigated**. Without this information, historians and archaeologists could not be sure of the order in which different areas were settled, used and **abandoned**. They would not always be sure if a particular object was real or **forgery**.
  
7. Historians can represent events that have happened in past **centuries** on a timeline, showing the four major **periods** of human history. A timeline is a good way to help us get history into **perspective**. It shows events from the past in a clear **chronological** order – that is, from the earliest to the latest event.
  
8. is that hot Jupiter's formed and then migrated in towards their stars. The researchers say that the **migration** might have" disrupted the formation of Earth like planets. Good thing our Jupiter kept its cool.
  
9. Doctors know a lot about prescribing medications. "Take two brisk walks and call me in the morning. "But for many patients, a light get-moving plan might be just what the doctor should have **ordered**. Many of us aren't exactly in peak physical condition. But a large number of people are actually deconditioned. So says the Mayo Clinic's Michael Joyner in an essay in The Journal of Physiology. After surgery, illness, pregnancy or extended inactivity for any reason, people might feel faint or **fatigued** when they try even mild exercise. These signs, Joyner argues, should be **recognized** by doctors not as symptoms that should be treated with drugs, but rather as a medical state of deconditioning that might be better helped with a gentle, guided exercise program. It might sound counterintuitive that fatigue can be beat back with **exercise**. But remember Newton—Isaac, not Fig. A body at rest stays at rest. And a body in motion needs to resist **external** forces acting upon it that might slow it down.

10. Queen Elizabeth will officially become the longest serving **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 **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 **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 **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 **overseas** territory is the Falkland Islands. At 4,700 square miles, the islands are a little smaller than Connecticut.
11. A University of Sydney **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 **captivity** fared better post-release than those that had been in human care over several generations. Tasmanian devil populations have been **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 **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 **survival** rate of founder devils. However, Maria Island is a national park with very few man-made threats.
12. Life in the UK 2012 provides a unique overview of well-being in the UK today. The report is the first snapshot of life in the UK to be **delivered** by the Measuring National Well-being program and will be updated and published annually. Well-being is discussed in terms of the economy, people and the environment. Information such as the **unemployment** rate or number of crimes against the person are presented alongside data on people’s thoughts and feelings, for example, **satisfaction** with our jobs or leisure time and fear of crime. Together, a richer picture on 'how society is doing' is provided.
13. We can gain an accurate **knowledge** of the past only if we know the age of the different sources being **investigated**. Without this information, historians and archaeologists could

not be sure of the order in which different areas were settled, used and **abandoned**. They would not always be sure if a particular object was real or **forgery**.

14. We can gain an accurate **knowledge** of the past only if we know the age of the different sources being **investigated**. Without this information, historians and archaeologists could not be sure of the order in which different areas were settled, used and **abandoned**. They would not always be sure if a particular object was real or **forgery**.
  
15. If you are self-publishing using a platform such as Amazon's CreateSpace or Kindle Direct Publishing OR you are **traditionally** published, your primary income from your book will be in the form of royalties. Royalties are a **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 **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 **thresholds** are determined by publishers and according to their agreements with authors. When an author gets a traditional **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.
  
16. Financial markets swung wildly yesterday in frenzied trading market by further selling of **equities** and **fears** about an unravelling of the global carry trade. At the same time trading in the European credit markets in London was exceptionally **heavy** as traders frantically reassessed their appetite for risk prompting wild **swings** in the prices of the key derivatives. It was the third day of frenetic activity in the European credit markets, suggesting that equity market swings were prompting a wider repositioning of investors in a host of asset classes.
  
17. Ebola virus, the **bacteria** that causes plague, a **pandemic** strain of flu – if any of these pathogens could be turned into bioweapons by terrorists or rogue nation states, they would threaten humanity. Most life scientists have little awareness of **biosecurity** issues, according to a National Academies report released today. And it says there are “multiple shortcomings” in the systems **designed** to stop potentially risky research from being published.

## **Write from Dictation**

1. You may not manage your time well without a reading list.
2. It is a debate about the value of knowledge.
3. All laboratory equipment will be provided in class.
4. Students live in the residence hall during the term time.
5. Optional tutorials are offered in the final week of a term.
6. I am glad that Professor Gordon just joined our faculty.
7. Road safety measures can reduce accidents.
8. All students do their homework at home.
9. The timetable will be posted on the website in the morning.
10. We are moving at a very fast pace.
11. Computer is a great source of knowledge for the students.
12. Currently the growth of the company is unpredictable.
13. It is clear that national trading system is a good thing.
14. Teachers are trained to stimulate the children's cognitive development
15. He still feels insecure about his ability to complete the work
16. The present system does little to deter corporate crime
17. He was in an argument with his landlord downstairs
18. Some people regarded it as care, while others regarded it as recklessness.
19. The results of the study underscored the discoveries from early detections.
20. The main problem is the increase of plagiarism exacerbated by the Internet.
21. This course will teach engineering students practical skills and concepts.
22. High fees caused students to look more critically at what universities offer.
23. The field of journalism has been seeing job declines for decades.
24. Joining a society can help to meet new people.

25. Remember to take all your belongings when you leave the lab.
26. Weather patterns have changed significantly over the past two hundred years.
27. Good nutrition is crucial to general health and vitality.
28. As student union members, you can influence and change our university.
29. Archaeologists discovered tools and other artifacts near the ancient tombs.
30. Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently.
31. The earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of nitrogen and oxygen.
32. Laundry facilities are available in each school unit free of charge.
33. The project is divided into four main sections.
34. Law is beneficial to investors by protecting their rights and avoiding any improper actions in the market.
35. Critical thinking is crucial for mathematics.
36. The study of nutrition is a growing field.
37. Library reference desks hold a lot of materials on academic history.
38. The new paper challenged many previously accepted theories.
39. All students are expected to participate in all class activities.
40. Tribes vied with each other to build up monolithic statues.
41. Safety is the most important in the biology lab.
42. The library has a wide range of collection of images and films.
43. Researchers say many students feel stressed and affect academic results.
44. There is a separate reading list for each course.
45. These words recognized the excellence of undergraduates' research projects.
46. The business policy seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
47. Democracy is constantly offering a stable form of government.
48. You shall be studying economies of several developing countries.
49. Human beings compete with other things for resources and space.



50. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theatre.
51. This survey will look at the greatest scientists of all time.
52. I thought it was thrown in a small meeting room.
53. This course can help to deepen your appreciation of art.
54. The government financial plan has threatened the social services.
55. All medical staff will be available for help for students.
56. Our lecture today will discuss the American War of Independence.
57. Economic development needs to be supported by the government.
58. Distance learning allows you to develop a career around your commitments.
59. Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms.
60. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.
61. You will need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.
62. You should submit your team papers to the general office.
63. You need to hand in the essay next semester.
64. You may need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.
65. Good nutrition is crucial to the general health and vitality.
66. A good research assistant is not afraid to ask questions.
67. Understanding how to use the library will save your time.
68. Travelling by boat on the river is not possible in winter.
69. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience.
70. This course is integrated because it has several parts.
71. There is clearly a need for further research in this field.

# STUDENTS TESTIMONIALS



Chathuranga has a very deep understanding about each component of the PTE test. His methods are simple and addresses all the requirements that are expected from a test taker. I attended his theory and practical classes, and that helped me to effectively and confidently answer each segment of the test while gaining insight into my mistakes. All these helped me to achieve a 90-perfect score- in each band. I can undoubtedly recommend Chathuranga to anyone, and I am certain that the time spent in his classes will not go to waste. Thank you Chathuranga for all the guidance and support you gave to me, and I wish you all the success in every future endeavour!

CHATHU FERNANDO



Was able to pass Naati exam under the guidance of Chathuranga Gallage. The technique used in the class was useful and I had the chance of learning the exam strategies while going through exam like simulation method, which was used in the class. I think this is the main difference in this class and the fact which helped me to pass the exam. Also the coach is very dedicated and he ensure you understand the exam structure well and you are well prepared for the exam. I highly recommend this class for anyone who's looking for a coach to do Naati Sinhalese exam.



CHELAKA FERNANDO



I did my PTE and NAATI with Chathuranga he helped a lot for me to pass PTE well. Without his guidance I wouldn't have done naati let alone PTE. He is very dedicated, teach you the exam techniques well and also he is very patient with you. I'm happy that I could get decent grades with my average English skills purely because of the guidance and preparations of this program. I highly recommend this to anyone who's taking PTE or NAATI.

AMILA WEERARATHNA

