

**PTE &
NAATI**
express

"YOUR SUCCESS IS
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WEEKLY PREDICTION FILE


JULY 2023 - WEEK 2

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FILE INCLUDES

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

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 PTE and NAATI - Express

SPEAKING SECTION

Read Aloud

1. A new breed of rice that is a hybrid of an annual Asian rice and a perennial African rice could be a more sustainable option. The hybrid rice was able to produce grain for 8 consecutive harvests over four years at a yield comparable to the standard annual Asian rice, with much lower costs and labor.
2. Tesla's theoretical work formed the basis of modern alternating current electric power systems. Thomas Edison promised him almost one million dollars in today's money to undertake motor and generator improvement. However, when Tesla asked about the money, Edison reportedly replied "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." The pair became archrivals.
3. 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?
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. Free trade is an economic policy under which the government does not interfere with trade. No tariffs are applied to imports or exports, and people are allowed to trade goods and services as they please. Supply and demand dictate the prices for which goods and services sell and are the only factors that determine how resources are allocated in society.
9. The Royal Institution is an organization that has been around for 209 years. Many of the people that have worked here have been scientists themselves, including Michael Faraday. He made the discoveries that made generating and using electricity much easier, making it possible for us all to switch on lights, cook our dinner, play games consoles much, much more.
10. To prevent mosquito-transmitted diseases, approaches based on genetic control of insect populations are being developed. However, many of these strategies are based on highly invasive, self-propagating transgenes that can rapidly spread the trait into other populations of mosquitoes.
11. If countries can specialize in certain goods, they can benefit from economies of scale and lower average cost. This is especially true in the industry with high fixed costs or that require a high level of investment. The benefits of the economy of scale will ultimately lead to lower prices for consumers and greater efficiency for exporting firms.
12. But on May 3, a couple of weeks later, Lincoln issued an executive order calling for 43,000 three-year volunteers for the army, and also increasing the size of the regular army and navy by 40,000 men. Both of these actions were in apparent violation of the constitution.
13. Today, telecommunication is widespread and devices that assist the progress are common in many parts of the world. There is also a vast array of networks that connect these devices, including computer, telephone and cable networks. Computer communication across the Internet, such as e-mail and instant messaging, is just one of many examples of telecommunication.
14. The Royal Institution is an organization that has been around for 209 years. Many of the people that have worked here have been scientists themselves, including Michael Faraday. He made the discoveries that made generating and using electricity much easier, making it possible for us all to switch on lights, cook our dinner, play games consoles much, much more.
15. It is precisely in observing the intertwining's of success and failure that Chasing the Flame makes its greatest mark. With piercing insight and relentless logic, it reveals the pitfalls of international politics and details an intricate struggle between individual and institution. It haunts us with the poignant truth that even a great man can do only so much to reinvent the world.

16. Pronunciation is the way in which a word or a language is spoken. This may refer to generally agreed-upon sequences of sounds used in speaking a given word or language in a specific dialect ("correct pronunciation") or simply the way a particular individual speaks a word or language.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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 landslide hazards, and improve communication and emergency preparedness.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. In a landmark report published on Monday, the international financial institution called on states to reduce global emissions and bridge the development gap to avoid the effects of slow-onset climate change such as water scarcity, decreasing crop productivity, and rising sea levels.
23. The interludes which break up the gameplay action, and which, because they can be made to a higher level of animation, often provide the most visually arresting sequences of a game. Combined with a taste for bizarrely complicated, recursive plots, and long sequences of wordy explicatory dialogue, this turns the games into a bit of a drag.

24. Conservation scientists have long tried to map how much of the planet remains undegraded by human activity. Previous estimates using satellite imagery or raw demographic data found anywhere from 20 to 40 percent of the globe was free from obvious human incursions, such as roads, light pollution, or the gaping scars of deforestation. But an intact forest canopy can hide an emptied-out ecosystem below.
25. 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.
26. Artificial Neural Networks have recently become the state-of-the-art technique for crucial signal processing applications such as specific frequencies classification, structural health monitoring, diseases detection in power electronics circuitry, and motor fault detection. This is an expected outcome as there are numerous advantages of using an adaptive and compact deep counterpart, which particularly can be efficiently trained with a limited dataset of signals, besides requiring data transformation.
27. Biology is the natural science that studies life and living organisms, including their physical structure, chemical processes, physiological mechanisms, and evolution. Certain unifying concepts consolidate it into a single and coherent field that recognizes genes as the basic unit of heredity, and evolution as the engine that propels creation and extinction.
28. For any marketing course that requires the development of a marketing plan, such as Marketing Management, Marketing Strategy and Segmentation Support Marketing, this is the only planning handbook that guides students through the step-by-step creation of a customized marketing plan while offering commercial software to aid in the process.
29. Blue is the most popular color. Food researchers disagree 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.
30. Surprisingly, despite what appear to be infinite variations, all difficult conversations share a common structure. When you're caught up in the details and anxiety of a particular difficult conversation, this structure is hard to see. But understanding that structure is essential to improve how you handle your most challenging conversations.

- 31.** Food is one of the most important things you'll ever buy. And yet most people never bother to think about their food and where it comes from. People spend a lot more time worrying about what kind of blue jeans to wear, what kind of video games to play, what kind of computers to buy.
- 32.** Pluto lost its official status as a planet yesterday when the International Astronomical Union downsized the solar system from nine to eight planets. Although there had been a passionate debate at the IAU General Assembly Meeting in Prague about the definition of a planet – and whether Pluto met the specifications – the audience greeted the decision to exclude it with applause.
- 33.** It's not that human activities didn't impact wildlife at all of course. Heavily hunted species, like white-tailed deer, grey squirrels, and raccoons, were photographed somewhat less often in hunted areas. Coyotes showed up more often in hunted areas. While most species didn't avoid hiking trails, the predators actually preferred them.
- 34.** Trade unions originated in Europe during the industrial revolution. Because of the machinery that had become commonplace, skilled labor became less in demand, so employers had nearly all of the bargaining power. Employers mistreated the workers and paid them too little for the work they did. Trade unions were organized that would help in the improvement of working conditions.
- 35.** The brain is divided into two hemispheres, called the left and the 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. The right hemisphere controls the left side of the body, and the left hemisphere controls the right side.
- 36.** Introvert, or those of us with introverted tendencies, tends to recharge by spending time alone. They lose energy from being around people for long periods of time, particularly large crowds. Extroverts, on the other hand, gain energy from other people. Extroverts find their energy is sapped when they spend too much time alone. They recharge by being social.
- 37.** Such cross-protection is usually seen between two animals. But Gore studies the same sort of mutualism in microbes. He and his team demonstrated the first experimental example of that cross-protective relationship in drug resistant microbes, using two strains of antibiotic-resistant *E. coli* bacteria: one resistant to ampicillin, the other to chloramphenicol.

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. She is an expert in the eighteenth-century French literature.
13. Students are so scared of writing essays because they have never learned how.
14. The course comprises twenty hours of lectures, seminars, and tutorials per week.
15. The clear evidence between brain events and behavioral events is always fascinating.
16. The contest includes both land living history and the human history.
17. The first few sentences of an essay should capture the reader's attention.
18. The medical center is located near the supermarket on North Street.
19. Reserve collection of books can be borrowed for up to three hours.
20. Every year, students pass biology course easily.
21. I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
22. I found a large rock and I broke through the basement window.
23. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.
24. In English, the month of the year is always capitalized.
25. In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
26. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
27. John went rushing off down the corridor.
28. No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
29. On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
30. She was always here, but today she is missed.

31. Students must observe lab safety regulations at all time.
32. Students should take advantage of the online resources before attending the lecture.
33. The agricultural sector in that country has been heavily subsidized.
34. Before submitting the paper, your thesis must be approved by your tutor.
35. There are lots of opportunities available for the student on campus.
36. I didn't understand the author's point of view on immigration.
37. I found a large rock and I broke through the basement window.
38. If you forgot your student number, you should contact Jenny Brice.
39. In English, the month of the year is always capitalized.
40. In Europe, the political pressure is similar regarding globalization.
41. It is important to take gender into account when discussing the figures.
42. John went rushing off down the corridor.
43. Meteorology is a detailed study of earth's atmosphere.
44. No more than four people can be in the lab at once.
45. On this project, you will be asked to work as a group of three.
46. Please sort and order the slides of the presentation according to topic and speech time.
47. Hypothetically, insufficient mastery in the areas slows future progress.
48. Please explain what the author means by sustainability.
49. You can retake the module if your marks are too low.
50. The lecture management in Japan will take place in the week seven.
51. During that period, heavy industry grew rapidly in the north of the country.
52. Higher fees cause the student to look more critically at what universities offer.
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.

Describe Image

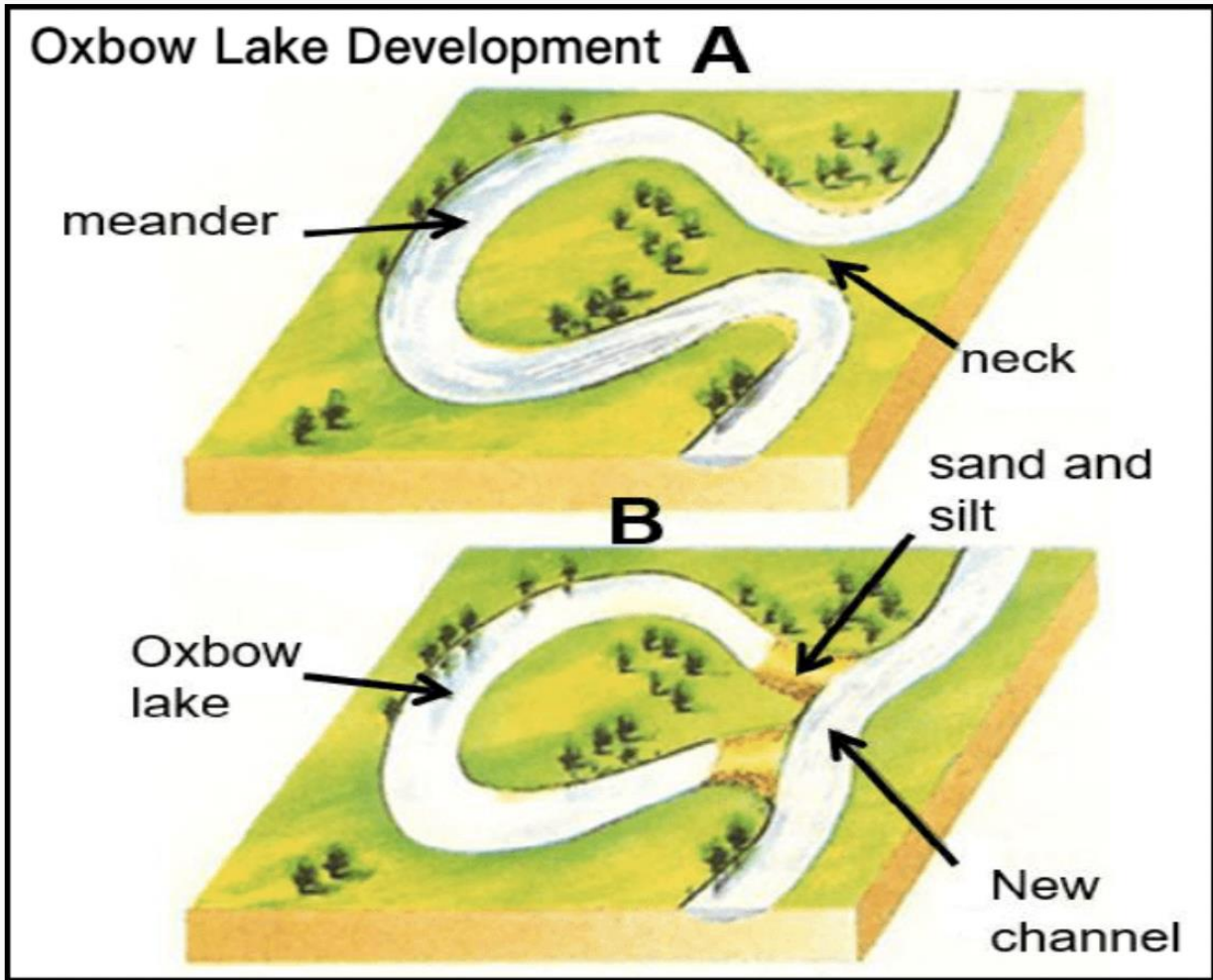


Figure 1

LIFE CYCLE OF AN APPLE TREE

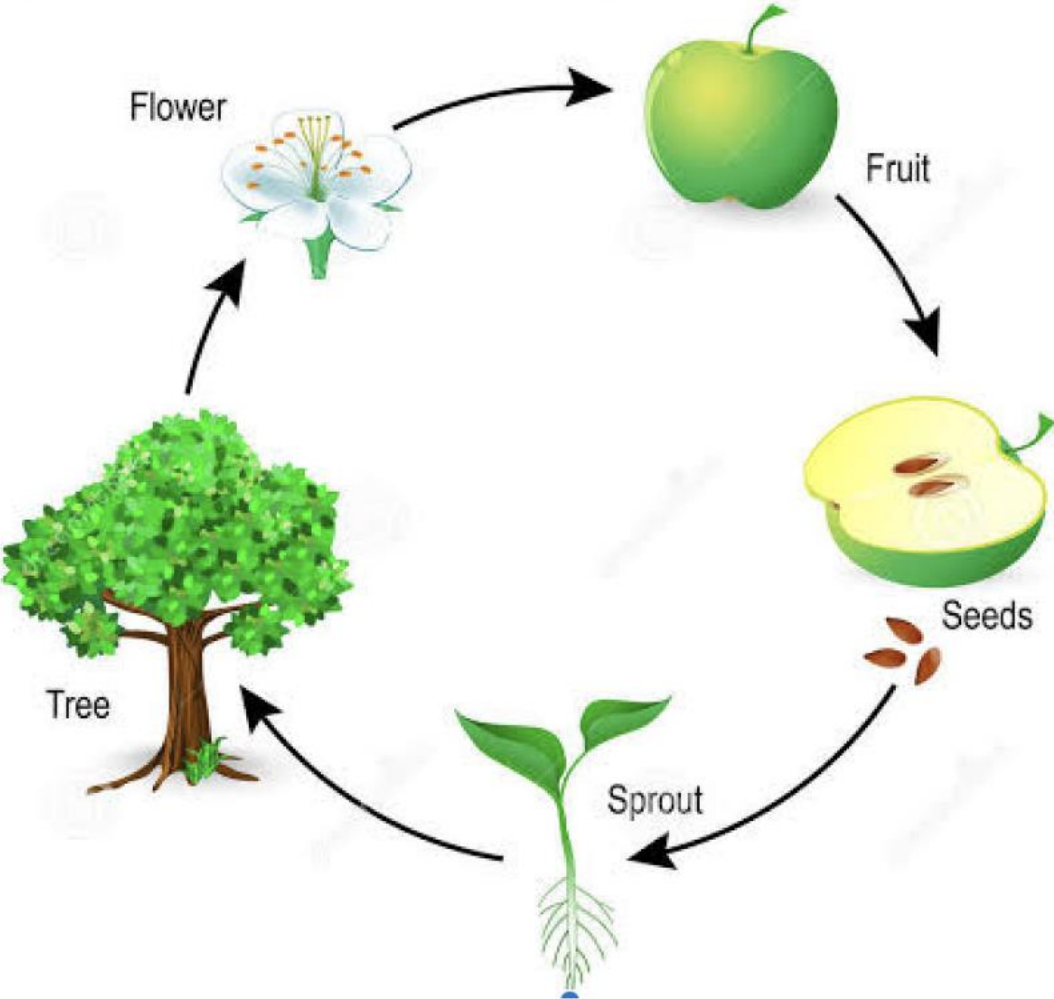


Figure 2

Global Warming Predictions

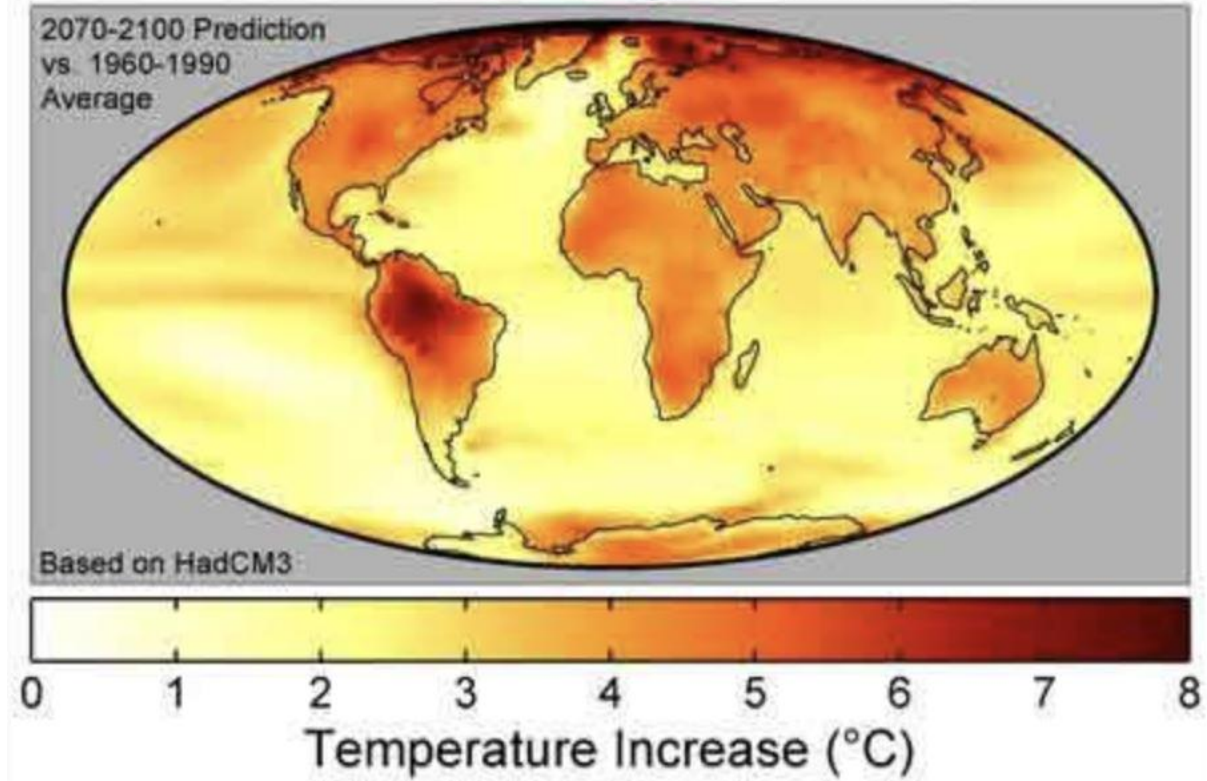


Figure 3

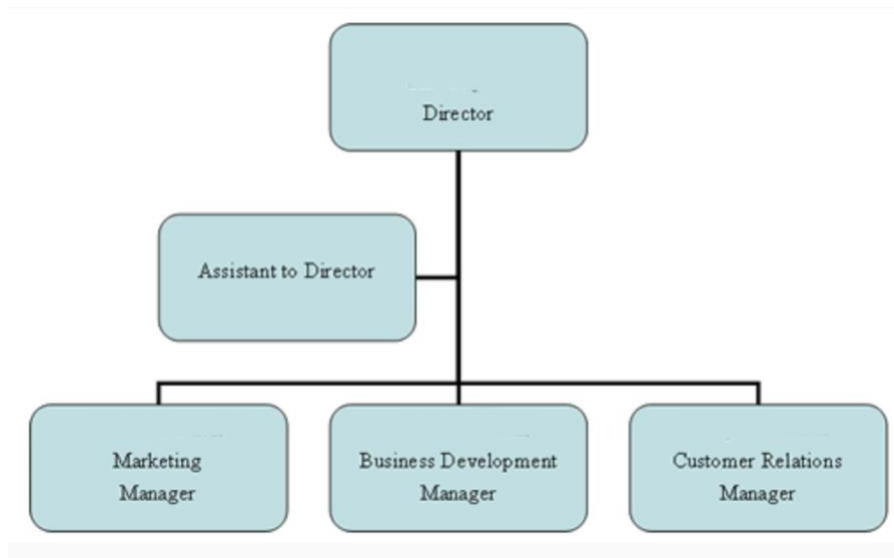


Figure 4

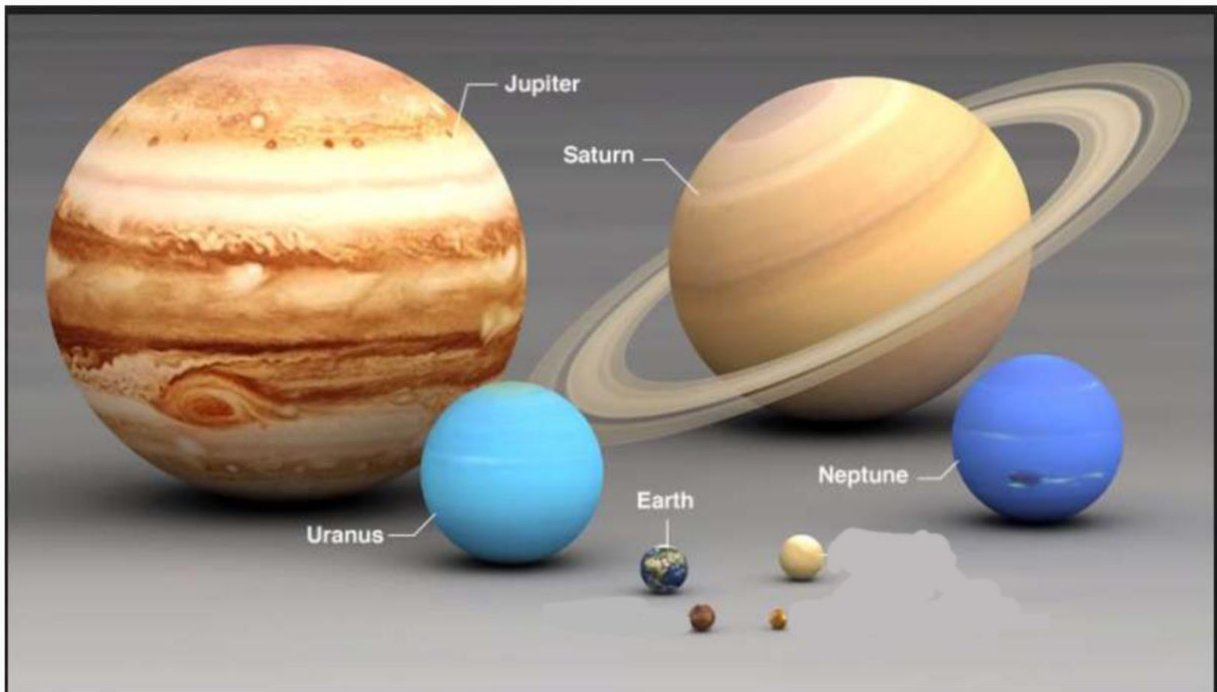


Figure 5

Lunar Cycle

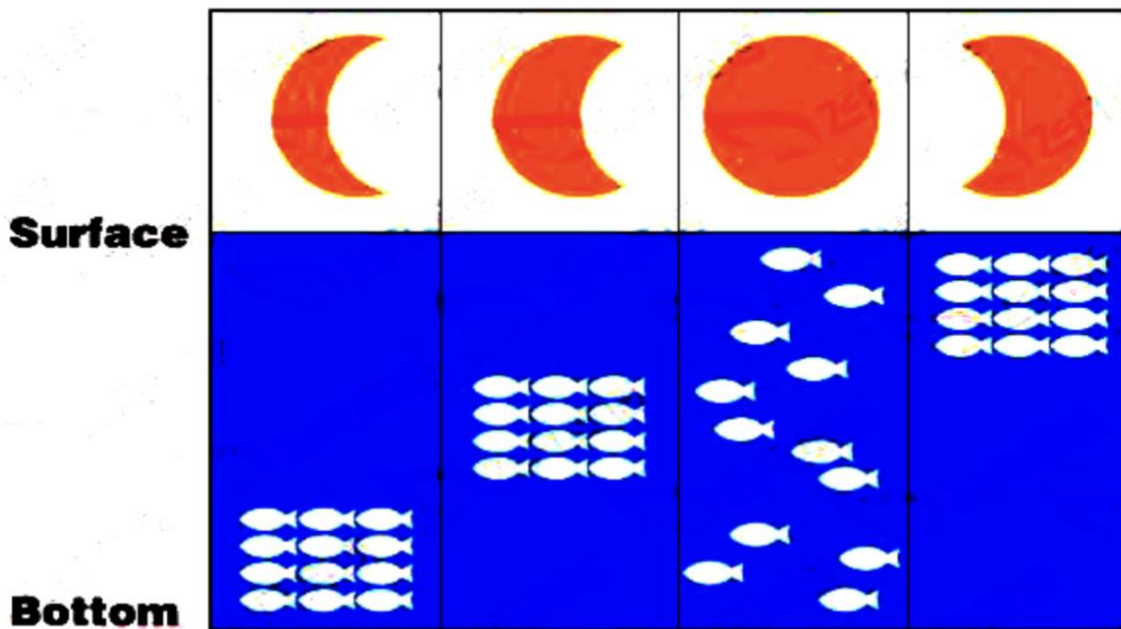
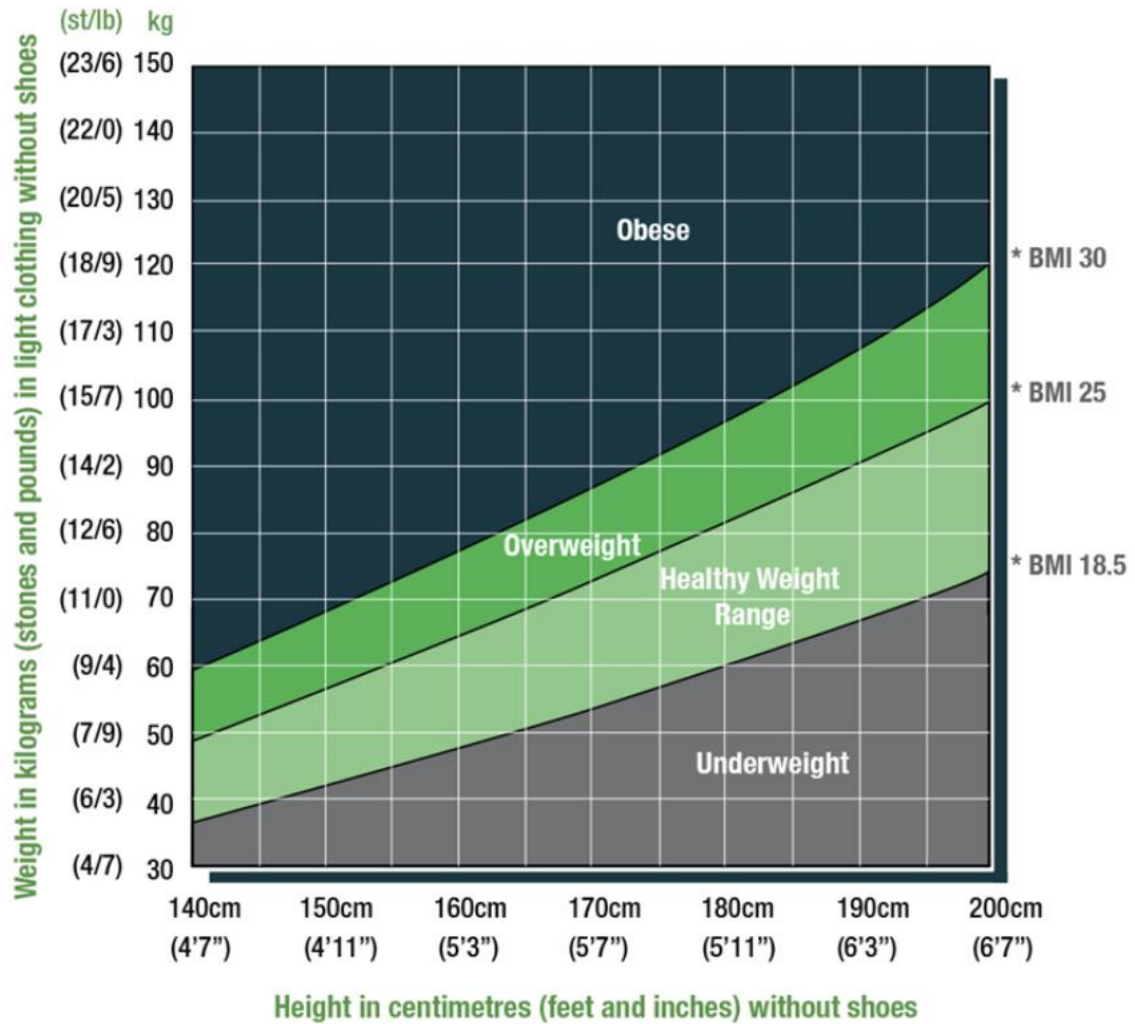


Figure 6

Aim for a healthy weight: BMI chart for adults



Source: Adapted from the Australian Dietary Guidelines (2013).

Figure 7

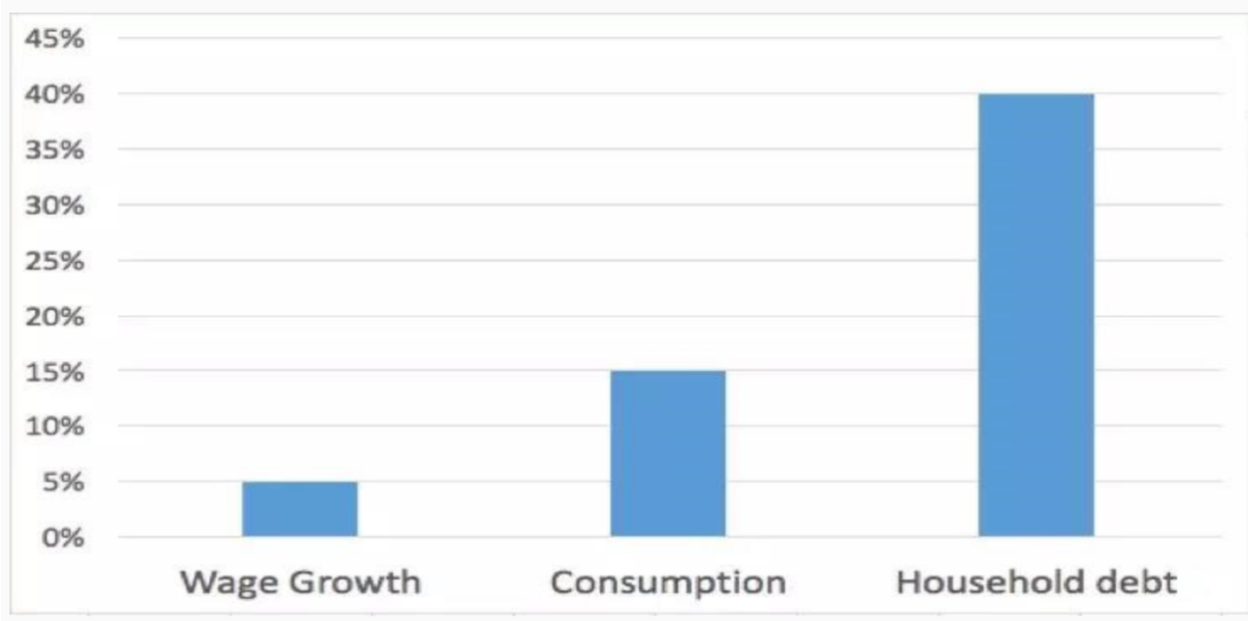


Figure 8

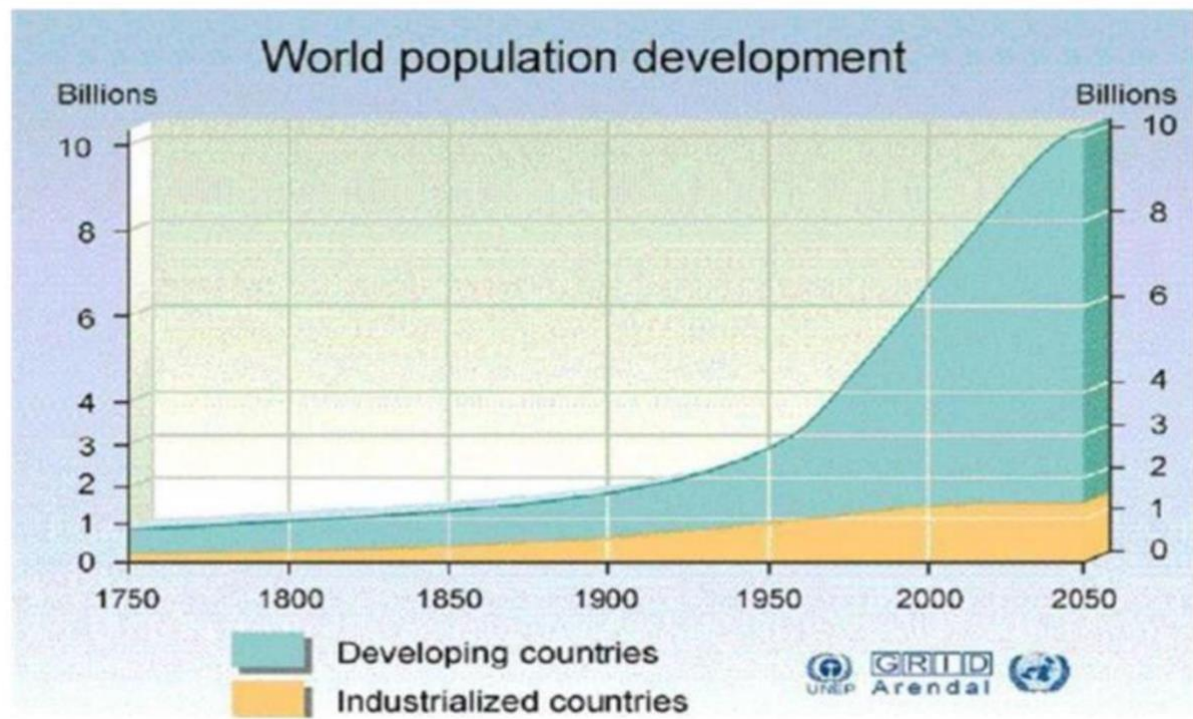
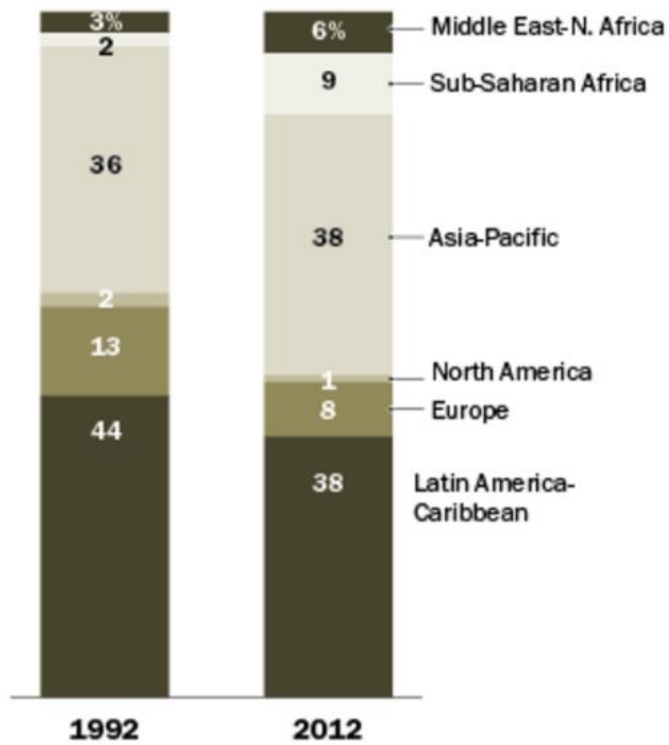


Figure 9

Growing Share of Legal Immigrants from Asia, the Middle East and Africa

Percentage of legal immigrants from ...



Sources: Office of Immigration Statistics-Department of Homeland Security (1992-2012)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Figure 10

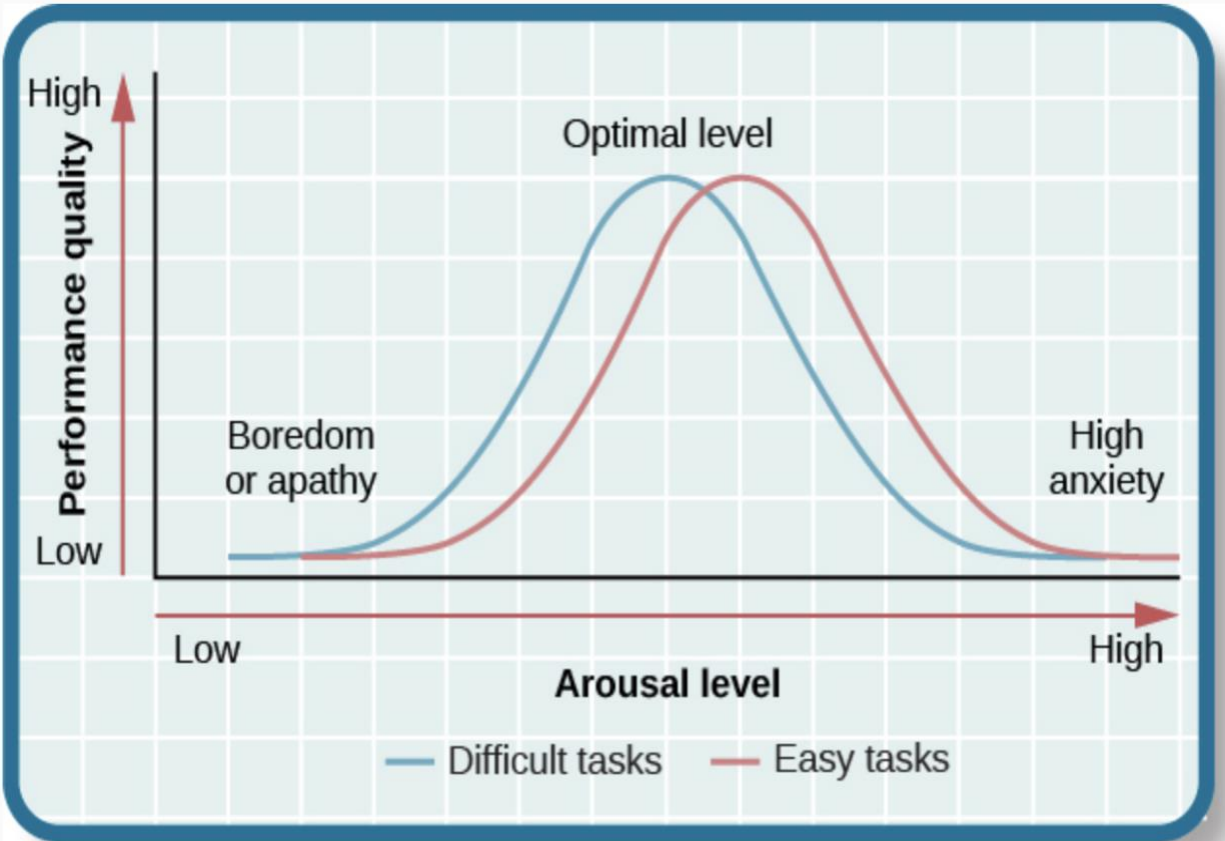


Figure 11

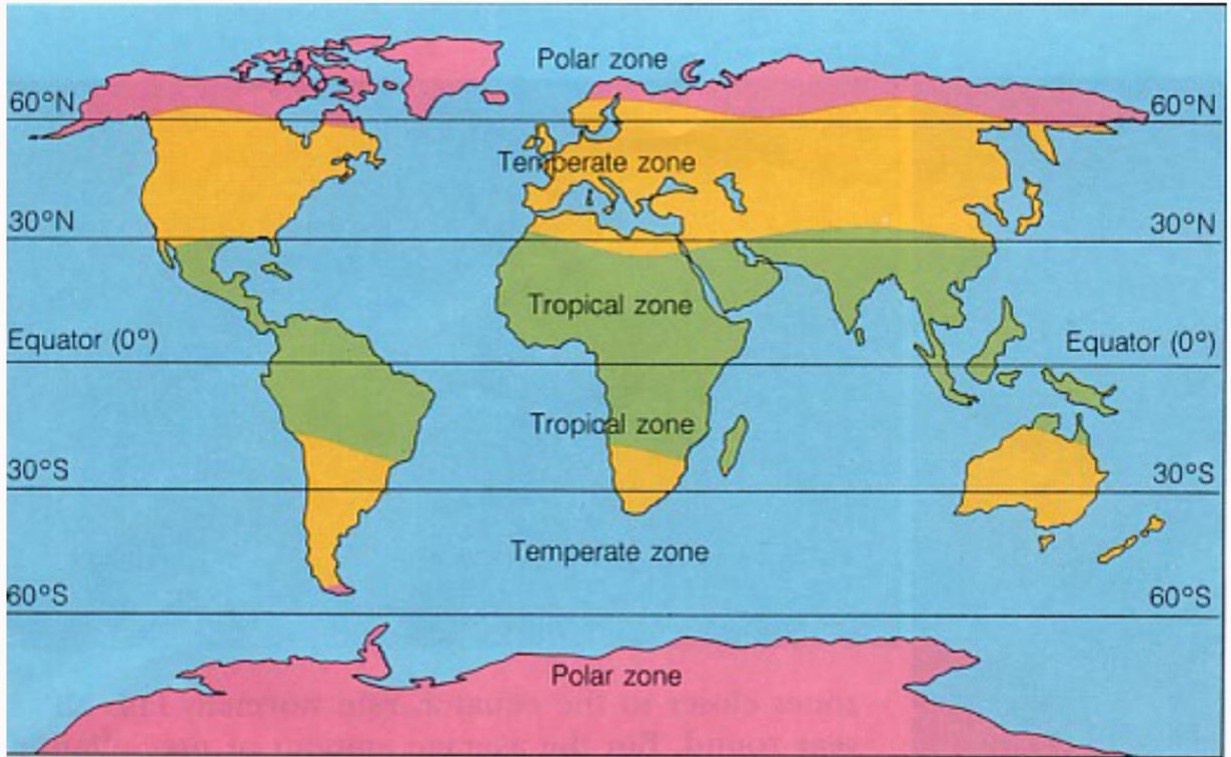


Figure 12

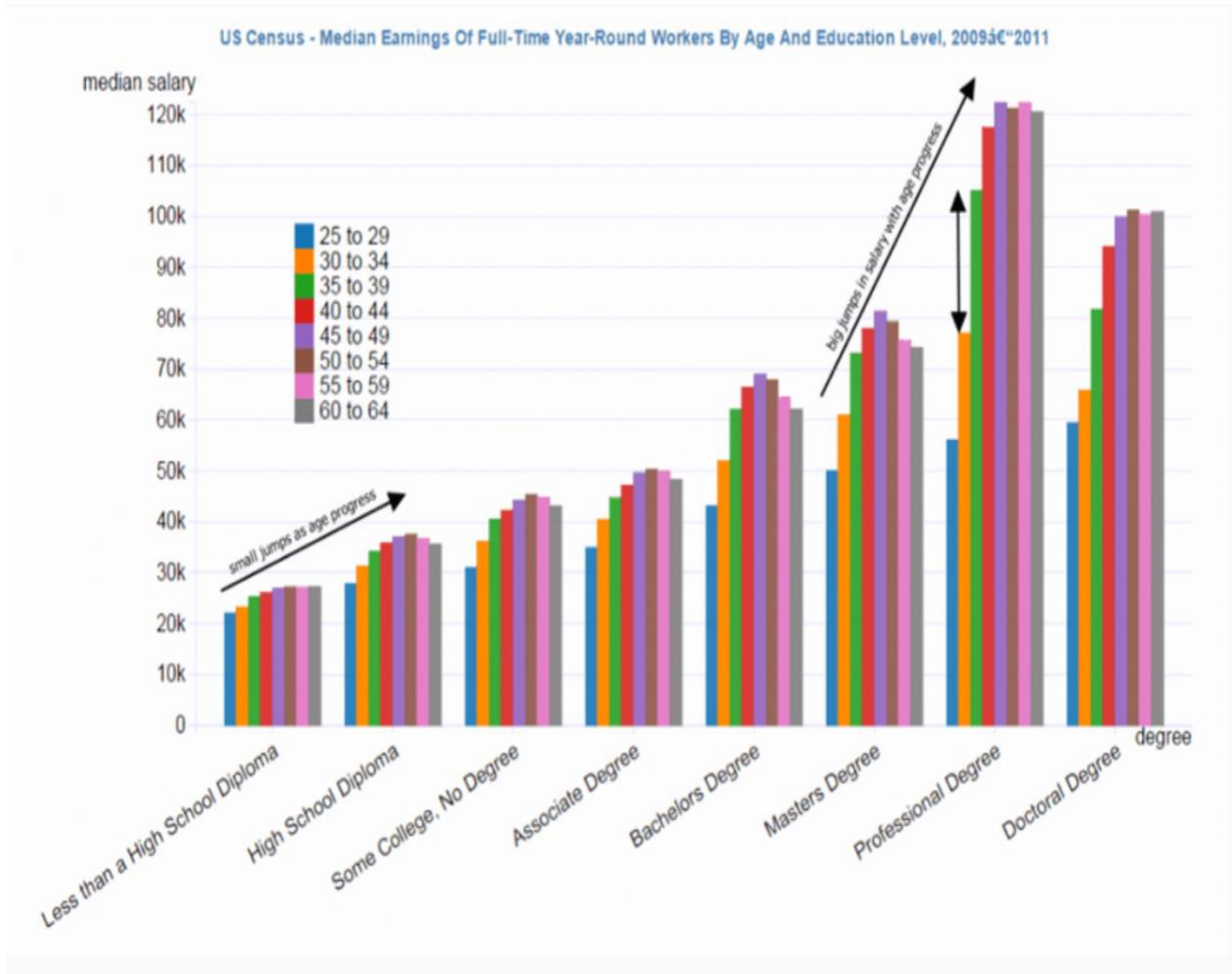


Figure 13

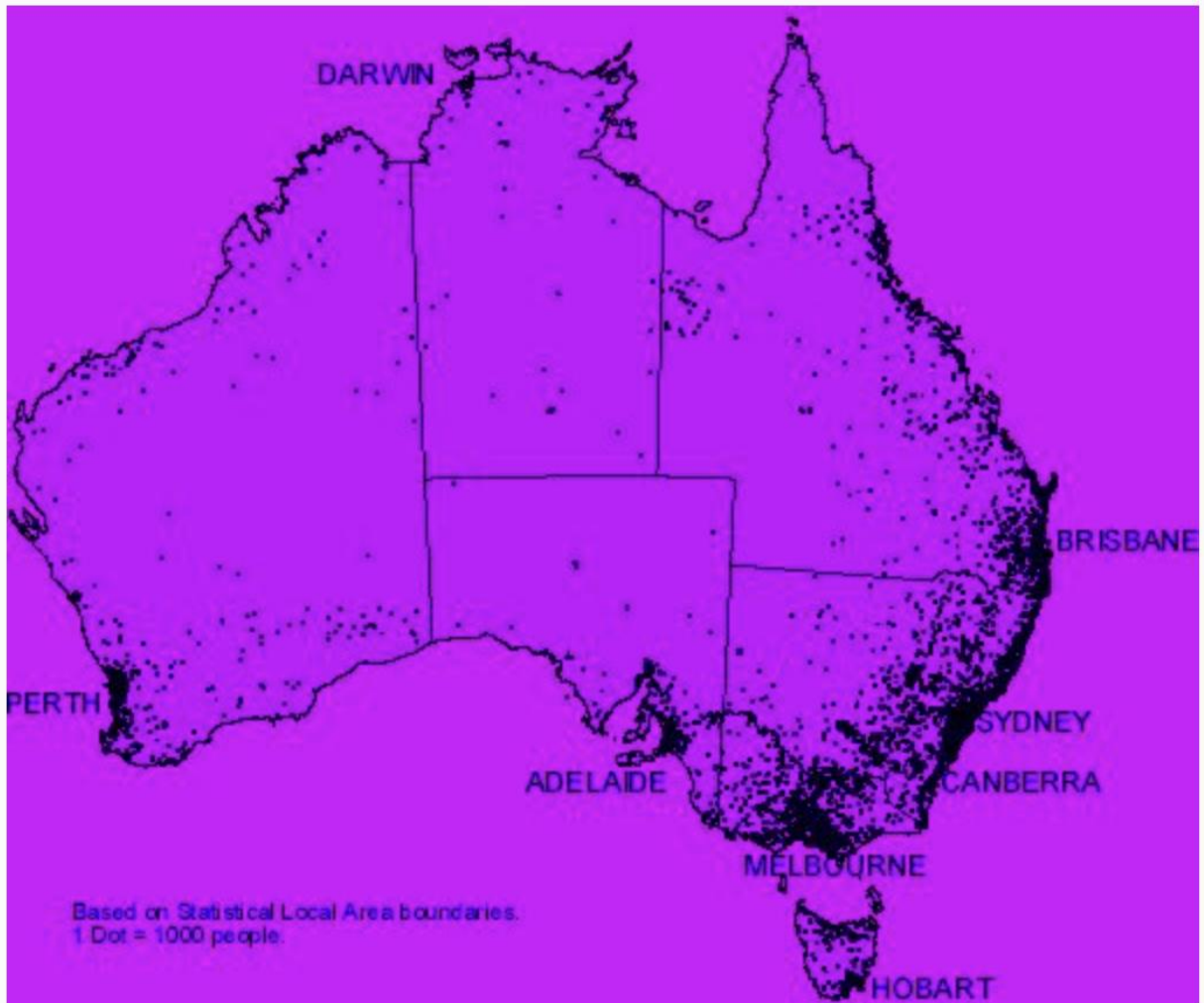


Figure 14

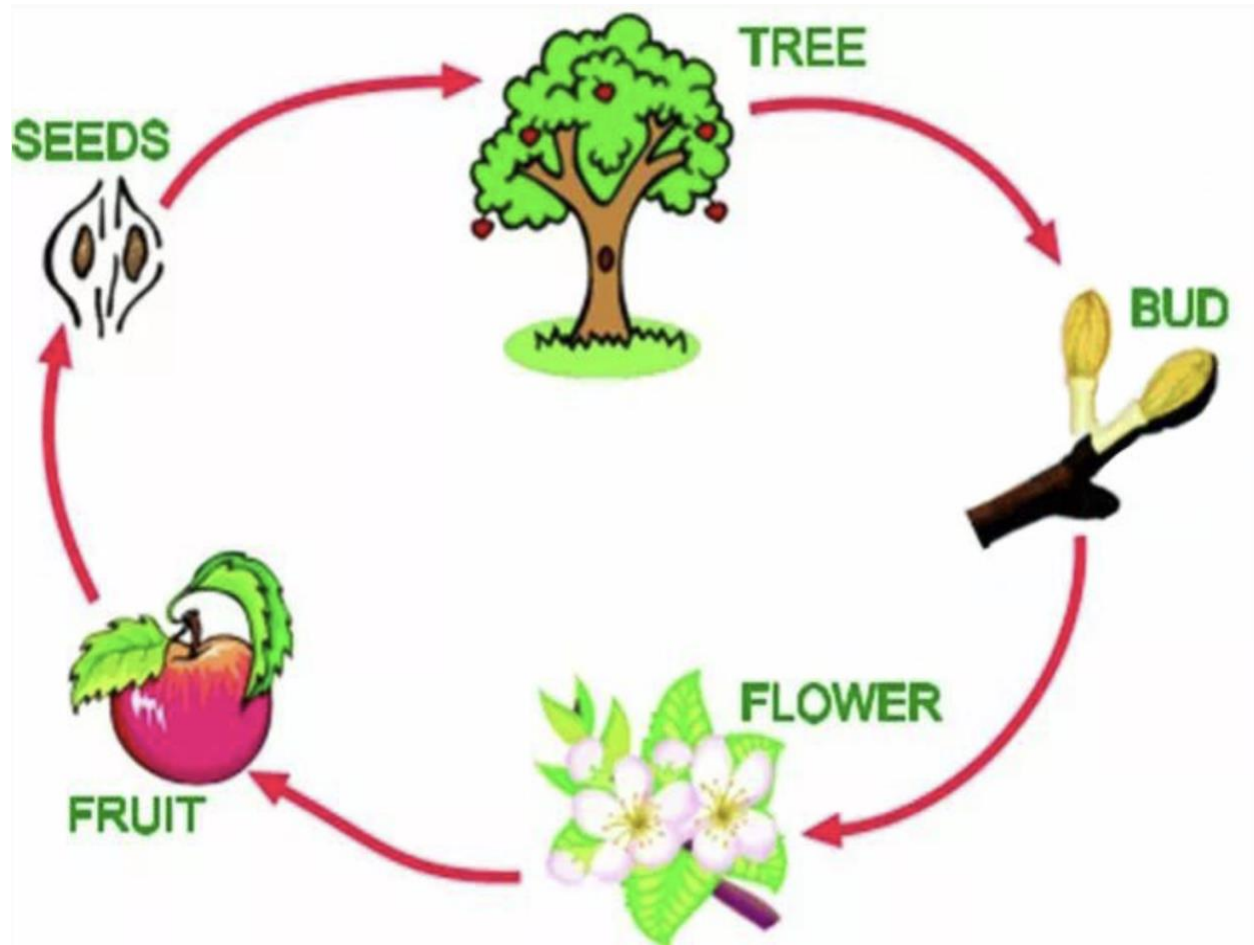


Figure 15

- Full-time Managerial Adults
- Full-time non-managerial Adults
- Full-time Total
- Parttime
- Total

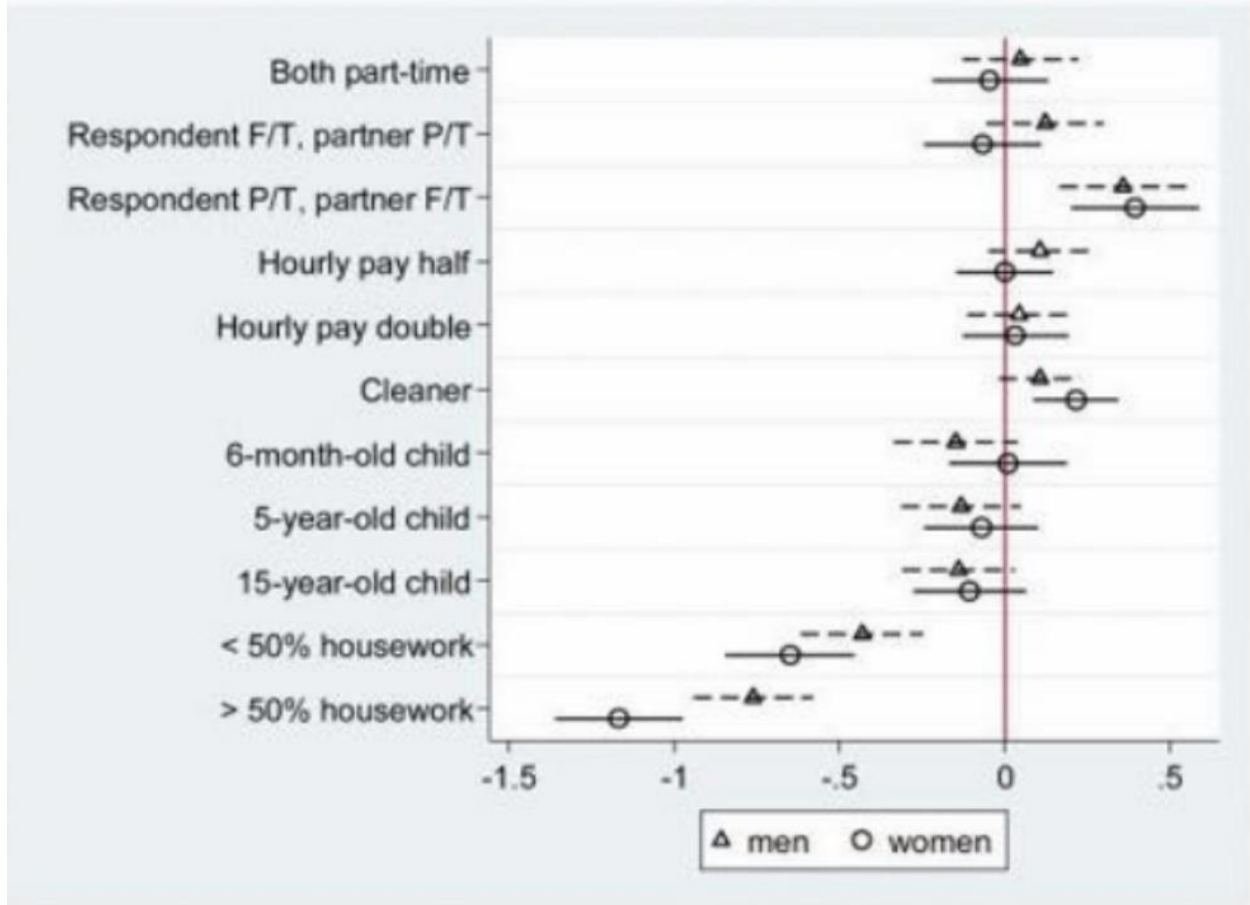


Figure 16

Beijing, China

Latitude: 39°48'N Longitude: 116°28'E Elevation: 54m Station: PC54511

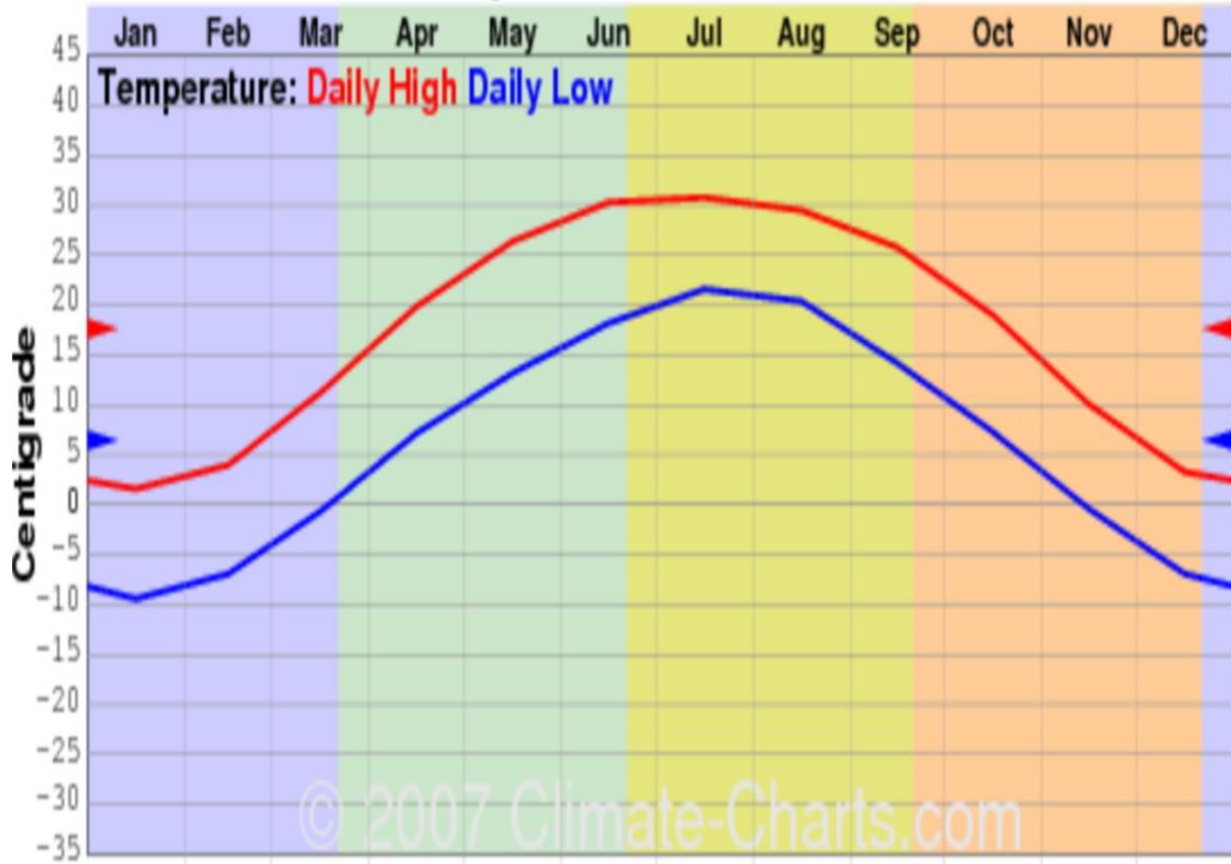


Figure 17



Figure 18

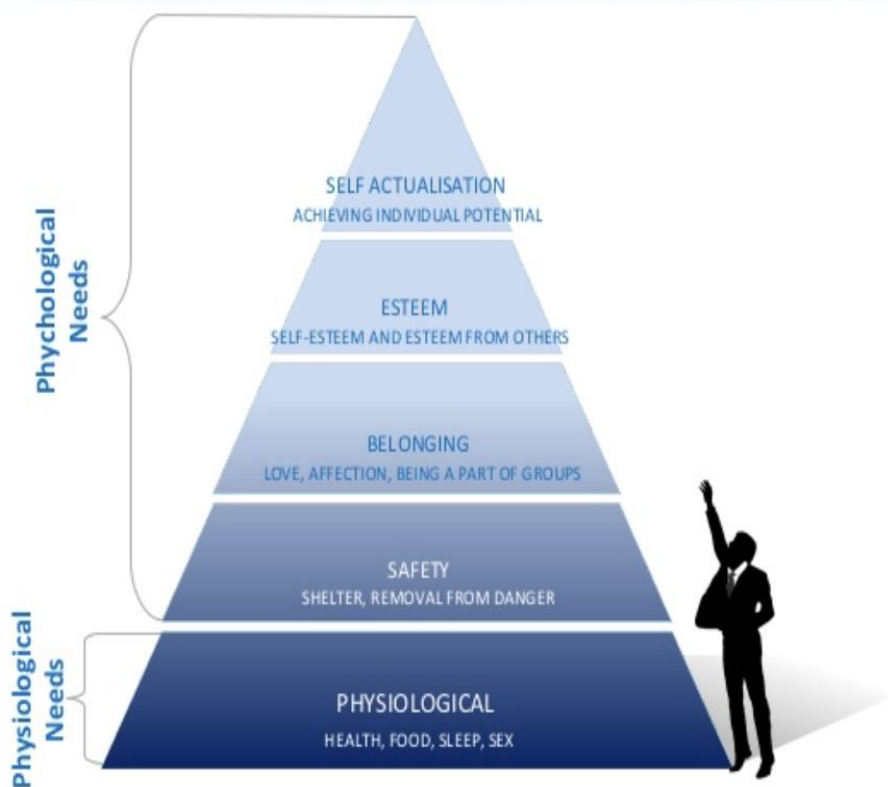


Figure 19

Most Livable States, 2011

2011 rank	State	2007 rank
1.	New Hampshire	1.
2.	Utah	4.
3.	Wyoming	3.
4.	Minnesota	2.
5.	Iowa	6.
6.	Nebraska	11.
7.	New Jersey	5.
8.	Vermont	7.
9.	Idaho	14.
10.	North Dakota	13.

Figure 20

Re-Tell

Lecture

1. Sometimes ignorance is preferable to the detailed truth. Maybe, we only care about truth in so far as it empowers us: knowing and thinking about all of the details of every orange tree would just be a psychological burden for the most of us. I'll take illusion over the reality. But can't help but ask, "Is it possible that the mind is actually accessing a deeper kind of truth?" Maybe, the mind is separating the signal from the noise. But what constitutes signal versus noise? Our values. A farmer that values knowing all the details of an orange tree will view it differently than a regular person. Well, where do our values come from? Here's Nietzsche's view from Beyond Good and Evil: "Behind all logic and its seeming sovereignty of movement, there too stand valuations or, more clearly, physiological demands for the preservation of a certain type of life." For Nietzsche, our values come from our physiological demands, and what does our physiology demand? Power. It wants to survive and thrive. What does it mean to thrive? To imagine the world a certain way and to be able to make that illusion a reality. Someone could try to contest this idea, by saying that they don't seek power or want to thrive, they won't eat or drink anything to prove this point. But, they would "still" be seeking a kind of power, they imagine a world in which they prove the idea wrong and they seek to bring "that" world into fruition, even at their own expense.
2. So then begs the question, what if we cover the entire desert with solar panels? How much energy would we actually be able to produce and how would this change our planet? Let's take a deep dive. For starters, let's begin here. This is the where's that solar power station in Morocco, the world's largest concentrated solar power plant currently in existence in a marvel of modern engineering. Once fully completed and operational, the plant will take an area of 25 square kilometers and be capable of producing 582 megawatts of electricity. It will even be capable of storing solar energy in the form of superheated molten salt, which allows for further production of electricity even into the night. After investing more than 9 billion dollars into their solar energy objective, Morocco aims to create 4 additional plants similar to this one in the Sahara that will collectively create more than 2000 megawatts of electricity production which will be enough to provide for roughly 38% of all of Morocco's annual electricity needs. This project will transform Morocco into the world's leading solar energy state, and as the only African country that currently has a power cable linked to Europe, much of this energy will be exported for profit to the countries of the European Union. But all of this energy is created from just five relatively small plants.
3. An ant is pretty stupid. It doesn't have much of a brain, no will, no plan, and yet, many ants together are smart. An ant colony can construct complex structures. Some colonies keep farms of fungi, others take care of cattle. They can wage war or defend themselves. How is this possible? How can a bunch of stupid things do smart things together? This phenomenon is called emergence, and it's one of the most fascinating and mysterious

features of our universe. In a nutshell, it describes small things forming bigger things that have different properties than the sum of their parts. Emergence is complexity arising from simplicity, and emergence is everywhere. Water has vastly different properties to the molecules that make it up, like the concept of wetness. Take wet fabric, If you zoom in far enough, there is no wetness. There are just molecules sitting in the spaces between the atoms of the cloth. Wetness is an emerging property of water. Something new only created by a lot of individual interactions between water molecules. And this is sort of it. Many things interact under a certain set of rules, creating something above and beyond themselves.

4. Actually, a woman in the class I'm teaching at Sydney at the moment, a career woman, expressed this very nicely, although she was talking about something else, she was distinguishing expertise from authority. And certainly linguists because of our training we do have expertise in certain very narrow areas of language, but we don't have the authority over what to do with that knowledge or what to do with other knowledge that the community produces. I guess for me the bottom line is languages are lost because of the dominance of one people over another. That's not rocket science, it's not hard to work that out. But then what that means is if in working with language revival we continue to hold the authority, we actually haven't done anything towards undoing how languages are lost in the first place, so in a sense the languages are still lost if the authority is still lost.
5. The sound of a cracking knee isn't particularly pleasant. But it gets worse when you listen up close. Knee-cracking recording "It does for most people. But for me, it actually just makes me excited." Omer Inan, an electrical engineer at Georgia Tech. "I actually feel like there's some real information in them that can be exploited for the purposes of helping people with rehab." Inan's experience with cracking knees goes back to his days as an undergrad at Stanford, where he threw discus. "If I had a really hard work out, then the next day, of course, I'd be sore, but I'd also sometimes feel this catching or popping or creaking every now and then in my knee." A few years later, he found himself building tiny microphones at a high-end audio company. So when he got to Georgia Tech and heard the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, DARPA, wanted better tech for knee injuries, he thought: knee-cracking recording Why not strap tiny microphones to people's knees, to eavesdrop as their legs bend? "What we think it is, is the cartilage and bone rubbing against each other, the surfaces inside the knee rubbing against each other, during those movements." He and a team of physiologists and engineers built a prototype with stretchy athletic tape and a few tiny mics and skin sensors. And preliminary tests on athletes suggest the squishy sounds the device picks up are more erratic, and more irregular, in an injured knee than in a healthy one. Which Inan says might allow patients and doctors to track healing after surgery. Details appear in the IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Engineering. "The primary application we're targeting at first is to give people a decision aid during rehabilitation, following an acute knee injury, to help them understand when they can perform particular activities, and when they can move to different intensities of particular activities." A useful thing to take a crack at.

6. But if we were to ask you a similar question: "What percentage of the population do you think is capable of truly mastering calculus, or understanding organic chemistry, or...or being able to contribute to ..to cancer research?" A lot of you might say, "Well, with a great education system, maybe 20, 30 percent." But what if that estimate is just based on your own experience in a non-mastery framework your own experience with yourself or observing your peers, where you're being pushed at this set pace through classes, accumulating all these gaps? Even when you got that 95 percent, what was that five percent you missed? And it keeps accumulating all the way you get to an advanced class, suddenly you hit a wall and say, "I'm not meant to be a cancer researcher; not meant to be a physicist; not meant to be a mathematician." I suspect that that actually is the case, but if you were allowed to be operating in a mastery framework, if you were allowed to really take agency over your learning, and when you get something wrong, embrace it- view that failure as a moment of learning that number of, of, the percent that could really master calculus or understand organic chemistry, is actually a lot closer to 100 percent. And this isn't even just a "nice to have." think it's a social imperative.

7. Why should we bother studying animal behavior? Well, first and foremost, because we are interested in understanding why animals do what they do. There are lots of other reasons for studying animal behavior. Conservation biologists need to know what animals do if they're going to save them. Are those animals social or solitary? How much space do they need and how many mates do they have? Sometimes you can't predict the outcome of the research. Fernando Nottebohm started out being interested in how birds know what to sing. Yet his research eventually led to a complete overhaul of the entire field of neurobiology, a totally unanticipated yet utterly monumental effect. And this is the course textbook by John Alcock the fact that this is in its ninth edition tells you how fast an afield animal behavior is. There are lots of new developments.

8. You can see that the two charts, each give quite a different picture of the performance of boys and girls in the two key subjects of Math and English. It shows that in English, girls consistently outperform boys over a period of 6 years, achieving scores about 10% above their male peers. There is quite a different picture when we look at the Math results with no real difference between genders in the results. What is the explanation for these key differences? To answer this question, researchers look at biological and cognitive factors, and a range of social factors. The interaction between these different components in early childhood development are seen as maintained and reinforced in the school context. And this leads to distinct gender patterns of behavior and skills with direct consequences for school performance and achievement. The ultimate uses of this evidence (are) to show that biological factors, such as patterns of cognitive developments are closely linked to social factor, such as learned gender categories. These cognitive skills are learned both pre-school and subsequently at school, supported by the responses of teachers, creating a reinforcement of patterns.

9. 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.
10. 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.
11. The comic move is to guide us to a benevolent conception of people, and hence, parts of ourselves. Comedy also does a great job at reducing power imbalances. It's hugely reassuring to see the powerful laughing at themselves. Finding oneself comical is a token of maturity; it means being able to see one's faults without being too defensive about it. Humour often provides a mechanism 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.

12. Nowadays we have more ways to communicate than ever. Apart from good old fashion vocal cords, e-mails are the most common form of communication with 74 trillion sent every single year. That's 202 billion per day, 2 million per second, and all of them somehow end up in your mailbox. Next to email, you have WhatsApp, with 36 trillion WhatsApp messages per year. Then you've got 14 trillion WeChat messages, 7 trillion texts, 200 billion tweets, 109 billion Zoom calls, about 5 Yahoo Messenger calls and somehow, 17 million telegrams. Yes, you heard me right. The world still sends millions of telegrams every single year. There are a few questions like who, what, when, where, why, and how. Four of those are pretty easy to answer. Telegrams. Telegrams. The world and now. But the remaining two, who and why, are a little more complicated. To explain why such an old and outdated technology has managed to stick around while so many others like pagers, dial-up modems in the iPhone 12 have all that disappeared. You need to understand just how influential and widespread telegraph system really work. You see, when telegrams became publicly available, they were a big deal.
13. So, target of blame seems to be why these folks can become so difficult. If you're the target of blame, your life may be ruined by one of these folks, and that's what people need to become aware of. So, the target of blame: each of these five high-conflict personalities tends to zero in generally on one person. It could change over time, but they see that person as the cause of all their problems. And so, they want to control that person, or eliminate that person, or destroy or humiliate that person. It's a fixation on one person. And all of their life problems they emotionally focus on that person. So, you don't want to be one of those folks. How to avoid being a target of blame? First of all, if you see warning signs of this behaviour, don't get too close to such a person. You may be a friend, but don't be the closest friend. You may be a co-worker, but don't be the closest co-worker. Because what seems to happen is the people, they get really close to are the ones that are most at-risk of becoming their targets of blame. But it could be anybody. They tend to target intimate others and people in authority. So, this could be boyfriends, girlfriends, husbands, wives, parents, children, co-workers, neighbours they get close to. It also could be police, could be a government agency, or government official, could be their boss, could be the company owner. So, they tend to focus on intimate others, and, or people in authority.
14. I have said before that you can't have a civilization that doesn't have art. When we think about the great civilizations historically. All of them had great production of culture and art. Because a society has to be able to observe itself. And the sophistication of the great civilizations were their ability to look at themselves and what allows a society to do that. Are the producers of Art and Culture mirror back? To the core of the society. Exactly what is being produced at that moment? How people are thinking of themselves and how individuals are relating to the social structure at that time? Art is the vehicle through which we understand that. Were you to take away art? What would be that mirror. How would we see what we are about? how would we understand what was going on in Paris? at the time of the impressionists when people were learning to see in a completely different way. Pre

cinematographs appear all of these things are just emerging and here are people looking at the world in a very different way which was considered so radical at the time.

15. 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.
16. As a speech-language pathologist and as a multilingual mother of bilingual children, I am finding myself shocked and confused at the number of parents I run into who have chosen not to speak their native language to their children for various reasons or who have been persuaded to believe that speaking their native language to their children will hurt them socially or academically if the primary language of the community is different. So why should parents talk to their children in their native language? The first and simplest reason is that it is the language in which they are likely to be most dominant or proficient, which in turn is the language in which they are able to provide quality language input as well as support effectively and consistently. Even if a parent is able to pick up the language of the community, that parent's vocabulary, grammar skills, and ease of communication will probably remain stronger in the native language. I've often heard of recommendations from professionals and educators for parents to stop speaking the native language so that confusion is not created, so that language delays won't occur, so that children can do well in school, but the research literature says the exact opposite! The other occurrence that appears to be more prevalent is for the native language to be spoken from birth to preschool with a sudden shift to the community language once the child enters early intervention programs or school.
17. 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.

18. Happiness comes from frequency and quality of social relation. The higher the frequency is, the more happiness relations with friends and family and others produce. It is not sure why social relation is correlated with happiness. But there's evidence that when people feel more satisfied with their social relations, they will feel happier, in turn, when people feel happier, they will get more satisfied with social relations. Happy people tend to be social more with friends and have more interaction between family. Some people wonder if their social activities make them happier or their happy personalities drive them to be social more with their friends and families.
19. But what exactly happens to your body when you're in a coma? First, we have to be clear that comas are very different from sleep. Despite the fact that the origin of the word comes from the Greek for Koma, or deep sleep, comas are not sleep however and are instead various forms of unconsciousness that render a person unable to respond to any external stimuli. You can play the loudest, heaviest death metal in the world right next to someone who's comatose, and you won't succeed in doing anything except really annoying the neighbors. Likewise, you can even physically hurt people in a coma and they will remain completely oblivious and unresponsive. In times not too distant past, this was sometimes used as treating, with doctors trying to shock their victims back into consciousness. Everything was tried from exposing parts of the body to open flames to severely dropping the body's temperature with ice, to even bloodletting from the head directly. One treatment even included wholly emptying the stomach, we guess because the doctors thought that if a patient got hungry enough, the body would force them to wake up. Or maybe they really were just throwing everything including the kitchen sink at the problem, which we're sure was also tried. Comas can occur as a result of serious trauma or as a deliberate medical treatment by doctors. They are typically brought on by traumatic head injury, and it's believed that it's the brain's way of shutting down so it can focus on repairing itself. They can also however be brought on by a stroke, a brain tumor, drug or alcohol abuse, or an illness such as diabetes or an infection. Most of the time a coma only lasts a few weeks though, but past this period the patient can enter a persistent vegetative state that severely lessens their chances of ever coming back out of one.
20. You could argue this kind of digital detox would be beneficial. We'd take our eyes off our screens then strike up real-life conversations with each other. We've discovered that our smartphones can actually make phone calls. We bring back fax machines. and start making notes by hand. Well, maybe not fax machines and hey, we'd still have TV to entertain us the world would not fall apart. In fact, with almost 4 billion people having no access to the Internet worldwide, half of humanity wouldn't notice a difference in the short term. But not you, mighty internet user. You would notice right away. If the internet suddenly flatlined, social media users would start calling each other on the phone overloading the working telecommunication systems, unless cell phone towers and telephone lines were also shut down. Then you'd go back to writing letters and sending them via post. Forget about Wireless file transfers with no Wi-Fi. You'd have to use a physical cable to connect to computers or a CD. Remember this? Now think about the economy with financial data generally stored on a server banking service largely depend on the Internet. Each transfer

would be impossible. Your credit card and debit card would become a useless piece of plastic.

21. Sometimes ignorance is preferable to the detailed truth. Maybe, we only care about truth in so far as it empowers us: knowing and thinking about all of the details of every orange tree would just be a psychological burden for the most of us. I'll take illusion over the reality. But can't help but ask, "Is it possible that the mind is actually accessing a deeper kind of truth?" Maybe, the mind is separating the signal from the noise. But what constitutes signal versus noise? Our values. A farmer that values knowing all the details of an orange tree will view it differently than a regular person. Well, where do our values come from? Here's Nietzsche's view from *Beyond Good and Evil*: "Behind all logic and its seeming sovereignty of movement, there too stand valuations or, more clearly, physiological demands for the preservation of a certain type of life." For Nietzsche, our values come from our physiological demands, and what does our physiology demand? Power. It wants to survive and thrive. What does it mean to thrive? To imagine the world a certain way and to be able to make that illusion a reality. Someone could try to contest this idea, by saying that they don't seek power or want to thrive, they won't eat or drink anything to prove this point. But, they would "still" be seeking a kind of power, they imagine a world in which they prove the idea wrong, and they seek to bring "that" world into fruition, even at their own expense.

22. But if were to ask you a similar question: "What percentage of the population do you think is capable of truly mastering calculus, or understanding organic chemistry, or...or being able to contribute to ..to cancer research?" A lot of you might say, "Well, with a great education system, maybe 20, 30 percent." But what if that estimate is just based on your own experience in a non-mastery framework your own experience with yourself or observing your peers, where you're being pushed at this set pace through classes, accumulating all these gaps? Even when you got that 95 percent, what was that five percent you missed? And it keeps accumulating all the way you get to an advanced class, all of a sudden you hit a wall and say, "I'm not meant to be a cancer researcher; not meant to be a physicist; not meant to be a mathematician." I suspect that that actually is the case, but if you were allowed to be operating in a mastery framework, if you were allowed to really take agency over your learning, and when you get something wrong, embrace it- view that failure as a moment of learning that number of, of, the percent that could really master calculus or understand organic chemistry, is actually a lot closer to 100 percent. And this isn't even just a "nice to have." think it's a social imperative.

23. Now, why are companies embracing the reentry internship? Because the internship allows the employer to base their hiring decision on an actual work sample instead of a series of interviews and the employer does not have to make that permanent hiring decision until the internship period is over. This testing out period removes the perceived risk that some managers attach to hiring relaunches and they are attracting excellent candidates who are turning into great hires. Think about how far we have come. Before this, most employers were not interested in engaging with relaunches at all. But now, not only are programs being developed specifically with relaunches in mind, but you can't even apply for these

programs unless you have a gap on your resume. This is the mark of real change of true institutional shift because if we can solve this problem for re-launches, we can solve it for other career transitions too. In fact, an employer just told me that their veterans return to work program is based on their reentry internship program. And there's no reason why there can't be a retiree internship program. Different pool, same concept.

24. So, the idea I'd like to propose today is this: one of the most effective ways of building strong fundamentals in students and preparing them for the future, ironically enough is by looking to the past through the teaching of Latin. Latin will help students think more logically, communicate more effectively and have a more comprehensive understanding of the world around them, no matter how technologically advanced that world may become. To begin with, let's address a common misconception that Latin is a dead language spoken by ancient European 2000 years ago, holding no relevance whatsoever for people living in the 21st century. There's even an old poem that expresses the point of view. Latin is a language, as dead as dead can be. First it killed the Romans and now it's killing me. Now students may feel this way sometimes but the this simply is not true, the reality is that Latin never died, and never came to a crashing end with a death of a single tragic figure. It's simply evolved gradually over time and developed into the other languages. Moreover, classic Latin is still very much alive and well in government, art, religion, literature, medicine, law and science. It's not a dead language. It's an eternal language.
25. Tattoos have often been presented in popular media as either marks of the dangerous and deviant or trendy youth fads. But while tattoo styles come and go, and their meaning has differed greatly across cultures, the practice is as old as civilization itself. Decorative skin markings have been discovered in human remains all over the world, with the oldest found on a Peruvian mummy dating back to 6,000 BCE. But have you ever wondered how tattooing really works? You may know that we shed our skin, losing about 30-40,000 skin cells per hour. That's about 1,000,000 per day. So, how come the tattoo doesn't gradually flake off along with them? The simple answer is that tattooing involves getting pigment deeper into the skin than the outermost layer that gets shed. Throughout history, different cultures have used various methods to accomplish this. But the first modern tattooing machine was modeled after Thomas Edison's engraving machine and ran on electricity. Tattooing machines used today insert tiny needles, loaded with dye, into the skin at a frequency of 50 to 3,000 times per minute. The needles punch through the epidermis, allowing ink to seep deep into the dermis, which is composed of collagen fibers, nerves, glands, blood vessels and more. Every time a needle penetrates, it causes a wound that alerts the body to begin the inflammatory process, calling immune system cells to the wound site to begin repairing the skin. And it is this very process that makes tattoos permanent.
26. Well, according to the American Psychiatric Association, addiction is a complex condition of the brain where a person has compulsive substance use despite there being harmful consequences. People with addiction tend to have an intense focus on what they're addicted to, to the point where it takes over their life. What makes it so hard to break an addiction is that it can change the way your brain is wired, giving you harsh cravings that make it difficult to stop. Studies of brain imaging have even shown changes in areas of the brain

that relate to judgement, decision making, learning, memory, and behavior control. So, is this what's happening with Facebook and social media? It's hard to say for sure. That being said, we are starting to give more credit to an addiction that might be pretty similar. video games. That's because the American Psychiatric Association includes Internet Gaming Disorders as disorders that requires further research, but that can result in clinically significant impairment or distress. The World Health Organization has also added Gaming disorders to their International Classification of Diseases, which is used by medical practitioners around the world to diagnose conditions. Now online video games are obviously not the same as a site like Facebook, yet they do have similar social aspects. It's possible that in the future we'll see health organizations also classifying social media as a type of addiction or disorder. Still, sites like Facebook do have quite a few qualities that make you want to come back to them. Through constant feeds that go on forever and giving you push notifications on your phone, social media sites try their best to keep you on their app or website, and if you leave, they want you to come back as quickly as possible. Google and Facebook further their reach by also being commonly used to sign into other sites. Social media sites also seem to have a significant impact on how you feel, furthering your connection to them.

27. We've all heard the phrase "Laughter is the best medicine." But why do we laugh in the first place? It seems that laughing might be a little more hardwired into us than you might think. Infants laugh very early in life, usually learning how to laugh before they can speak. Not only that, but people that are born blind and deaf can still exhibit laughter. One study found that the laughter produced from deaf participants was fundamentally similar to that produced by normally hearing individuals, backing up the idea that laughter is grounded in human biology. It's also been theorized that laughter predates human speech by potentially millions of years, being a simpler form of communication. Laughter is thought to have likely helped earlier people negotiate group dynamics and establish hierarchy. I can't even imagine trying to explain that I'm a little goofball using only laughter! So, if laughter actually is instinctually part of humans, then why do people laugh? It seems like laughter is more of a way for people to better handle stress and make situations feel less threatening than laughter only being about things that we find to be funny. In practice, with a study of 1,200 people that laughed spontaneously in their natural environments, only about 10-20 percent of the laughing episodes followed anything the researchers found to be joke-like. Finding something funny still seems to play a part in why we laugh some of the time, but laughing to make yourself feel better about your next difficult exam might be just as probable as cracking up over that joke you just heard.
28. But what exactly happens to your body when you're in a coma? First we have to be clear that comas are very different from sleep. Despite the fact that the origin of the word comes from the Greek for Koma, or deep sleep, comas are not sleep however and are instead various forms of unconsciousness that render a person unable to respond to any external stimuli. You can play the loudest, heaviest death metal in the world right next to someone who's comatose, and you won't succeed in doing anything except really annoying the neighbors. Likewise you can even physically hurt people in a coma and they will remain completely oblivious and unresponsive. In times not too distant past, this was sometimes used as treating, with doctors trying to shock their victims back into consciousness.

Everything was tried from exposing parts of the body to open flames to severely dropping the body's temperature with ice, to even bloodletting from the head directly. One treatment even included wholly emptying the stomach, we guess because the doctors thought that if a patient got hungry enough, the body would force them to wake up. Or maybe they really were just throwing everything including the kitchen sink at the problem, which we're sure was also tried. Comas can occur as a result of serious trauma or as a deliberate medical treatment by doctors. They are typically brought on by traumatic head injury, and it's believed that it's the brain's way of shutting down so it can focus on repairing itself. They can also however be brought on by a stroke, a brain tumor, drug or alcohol abuse, or an illness such as diabetes or an infection. Most of the time a coma only lasts a few weeks though, but past this period the patient can enter a persistent vegetative state that severely lessens their chances of ever coming back out of one.

- 29.** Why can't we transplant brains? First of all, we should look at what the brain actually does. This thing inside our skulls that weighs on average about 3.3 pounds is larger in humans than any other vertebrae when compared to body weight. That's why we are so brainy. The busy brain is our command center for our nervous system, which takes in data from our body and gives directions to our muscles. In fact, it does so much work, it requires about 20 percent of our energy to run it. When we are brain dead, we no longer have any neurological activity. With the help of machines, we can be kept alive for a short time, but within a week, the body will not be able to function. While we may still be alive in some sense for that week, we are technically dead when the brain is dead. Some good news is that during the time we are kept alive, some of our other organs can be donated. But why can't we accept someone else's brain? When we transplant something such as a heart, surgeons use a mechanical pump to keep blood flooding through the body while the new heart is being put in. The new heart is then connected to the major blood vessels, and this might take several hours. You'll stay in the hospital for one to two weeks, and if your body doesn't reject its new heart, it's said 87 out of 100 people make it through the year, and 60 out of 100 get through another decade. So, wouldn't it just be possible to open the skull and connect a new brain where the removed brain was connected? This question was asked to a Professor of Neurosurgery at Yale in 2013. He actually did say that one day this operation might be successful, but right now we are not even close. The reason is because it's just too darn difficult to connect nerve fibers from the new brain to the native spinal cord. This, he said, is why spinal cord injuries can be so devastating. If we could transplant brains, we would likely not have so many people that are disabled due to spinal injuries.

Answer Short Question

1. What do we call a person who does not believe in the existence of god?
Answer: Atheist
2. What do we call a person who believes in the existence of God?
Answer: Theist
3. What word do we use to describe people who are subject to death?
Answer: Mortal
4. What do we call an assembly of listeners?
Answer: Audience
5. What do we call a person who believes that laws and governments are not necessary?
Answer: Anarchist
6. What do we call a pleasant song used for causing children to sleep?
Answer: Lullaby
7. What do we call a meeting which all staff and employees must attend?
Answer: Plenary meeting
8. What is the fourth basic mathematical operation, addition, subtraction, multiplication and?
Answer: Division
9. What do we call a large cage in which birds are kept?
Answer: Aviary
10. Whose job is to make or repair shoes?
Answer: Cobbler / shoemaker
11. What instrument is used to measure angles in geometry?
Answer: Protractor
12. How many times does an isolated incident occur?
Answer: One / Once
13. What is the upper part that protects a building?
Answer: Roof
14. What shows how many people can be in a place like an apartment?
Answer: Capacity

15. What do we call the potential benefits of alternatives when a decision is made?
Answer: Opportunity cost
16. What is a text that you send to your friends to invite them to a party?
Answer: Invitation
17. What do we call the behavior of making birds or animals get together?
Answer: Herd
18. What do we call a large container used for storing oil?
Answer: Drum / barrel
19. What do you call the brother of your father or mother?
Answer: Uncle
20. Which kind of mountains can erupt?
Answer: Volcano
21. Where does camel normally appear?
Answer: Desert
22. What do we call the passages between the rows of seats in the theater?
Answer: Aisles
23. Which is the second month of the year?
Answer: February
24. How do we describe something between continents?
Answer: Intercontinental
25. How do we call the flat surface at the front of a television or computer, on which we can see pictures?
Answer: Screen
26. What's the continent where people say Hindu or Chinese?
Answer: Asia
27. How do you call a place where trains or buses regularly stop so that passengers can get on and off?
Answer: Station
28. What heavenly body makes an object cast a shadow during the day?
Answer: Sun
29. What do we say if we call brothers and sisters in a same way?

Answer: Siblings

30. What do we call the bags that contain possessions and people take with when traveling?

Answer: Luggage / baggage / suitcase

31. What is the upper part of a leg?

Answer: Thigh

32. What do we call a person looking for a job?

Answer: Job hunter / job seeker

33. What do we call a picture sent from the post office without an envelope?

Answer: Postcard

34. What do we call all the staff of a department in a college?

Answer: Faculty

35. What do we call the phase in a trial in which both parties interrogate each other? Answer:

Cross examination

36. What do we call a table showing days, weeks and months of a year?

Answer: Calendar

37. What do we call the musical instrument which has six strings?

Answer: Guitar

38. What type of body covering helps to insulate burns?

Answer: Dressing / bandage

39. What is the generic term for a person who once had the same title as you have now?

Answer: Predecessor

40. What is the famous canal linking the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean?

Answer: Suez

41. What do you call the hair that grows above your eyes?

Answer: Eyebrow

42. What is the part powering a car, ship or an aircraft?

Answer: Engine

43. Where can we find the footnote on a page?

Answer: Bottom

44. What is the summary at the beginning of an academic paper called?

Answer: Abstract

WRITING SECTION

Summarize Written Text

1. 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.
2. 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 'flings aren'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.

3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

6. The colors that we see are a result of the light reflected within a narrow range of wavelengths – what we call the visible spectrum. But sunlight also spans wavelengths that we cannot see. Humans can't see ultraviolet wavelengths, which many other animals can see. But there's one set of wavelengths that elude all of us – these are near infra-red (NIR) wavelengths. And understanding how bird feathers interact with these wavelengths is important, not just for birds, but also for humans through the potential for improvements in thermal efficiency. Our research in the School of Biosciences at the University of Melbourne suggests that some Australian birds can control their temperature and avoid overheating by reflecting near-infrared wavelengths of sunlight. We collected information on 90 species of Australian birds and found a very strong link between living in hot, arid regions and reflecting a higher proportion of near-infrared light. Researchers in the field of animal coloration have largely ignored near-infrared light, because it isn't easy to measure and there's no evidence that animals can see these wavelengths. Because these wavelengths are invisible, they don't affect camouflage or sexual attractiveness, which are very important in the animal world. This means that many animals can control their temperature by altering reflection of near-infrared light without compromising their ability to hide or attract a mate.
7. In 1953 B.F. Skinner visited his daughter's maths 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.
8. 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.

9. 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.
10. 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.
11. As economic troubles stop flare up around the globe, the earning 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 ripple throughout the economy and create a deflationary spiral that can lead to a recession or even a depression.

- 12.** A farming technique practiced for centuries by villagers in West Africa, which converts nutrient-poor rainforest soil into fertile farmland, could be the answer to mitigating climate change and revolutionizing farming across Africa. A global study by researchers has for the first-time identified and analyzed rich fertile soils found in Liberia and Ghana. They discovered that the ancient West African method of adding charcoal and kitchen waste to highly weathered, nutrient poor tropical soils can transform the land into enduringly fertile, carbon-rich black soils which the researchers dub ‘African Dark Earths’. Similar soils created by Amazonian people in pre-Columbian eras have recently been discovered in South America — but the techniques people used to create these soils are unknown. Moreover, the activities which led to the creation of these anthropogenic soils were largely disrupted after the European conquest. Encouragingly researchers in the West Africa study were able to live within communities as they created their fertile soils. This enabled them to learn the techniques used by the women from the indigenous communities who disposed of ash, bones and other organic waste to create the African Dark Earths.
- 13.** To understand the final reason why the news marketplace of ideas dominated by television is so different from the one that emerged in the world dominated by the printing press, it is important to distinguish the quality of vividness experienced by television viewers from the “vividness” experienced by readers. I believe that the vividness experienced in the reading of words is automatically modulated by the constant activation of the reasoning centers of the brain that are used in the process of concreating the representation of reality the author has intended. By contrast, the visceral vividness portrayed on television has the capacity to trigger instinctual responses similar to those triggered by reality itself—and without being modulated by logic, reason, and reflective thought. The simulation of reality accomplished in the television medium is so astonishingly vivid and compelling compared with the representations of reality conveyed by printed words that it signifies much more than an incremental change in the way people consume information. Books also convey compelling and vivid representations of reality, of course. But the reader actively participates in the conjuring of the reality the book’s author is attempting to depict. Moreover, the parts of the human brain that are central to the reasoning process are continually activated by the very act of reading printed words: Words are composed of abstract symbols—letters— that have no intrinsic meaning themselves until they are strung together into recognizable sequences.
- 14.** Until the early 1960s, newspapers published separate job listing for men and women. It wasn't until the passage of the Equal Pay Act on June 10, 1963 that it became illegal to pay women lower rates for the same job strictly on the basis of their sex. The wage gap is a statistical indicator often used as an index of the status of women's earnings relative to men's. It is expressed as a percentage (e.g., in 2005, women earned 81% as much as men) and is calculated by dividing the median annual earnings for women by median annual

earnings for men. Since 1963, when the Equal Pay Act was signed, the closing of the wage gap between men and women has been at a rate of about half a penny a year.

15. In a study in the current issue of the journal PLOS One, a team of scientists in Germany showed experts and novices simple geometric objects and simple chess positions and asked the subjects to identify them. Reaction times were measured and brain activity was monitored using functional M.R.I. scans. On the identification of the geometric objects, the subjects performed the same, showing that the chess experts had no special visualization skills. When the subjects were shown the chess positions, the experts identified them faster. Focusing on an element of an earlier study on pattern and object recognition by chess experts, the researchers had expected to see parts of the left hemispheres of the experts' brains — which are involved in object recognition — react more quickly than those of the novices when they performed the chess tasks. But the reaction times were the same. What set the experts apart was that parts of their right brain hemispheres — which are more involved in pattern recognition — also lit up with activity. The experts were processing the information in two places at once. The researchers also found that when the subjects were shown the chess diagrams, the novices looked directly at the pieces to recognize them, while the experts looked on the middle of the boards and took everything in with their peripheral vision.
16. Most of the time when I embark on such an investigation, it quickly becomes clear that matters are much more complicated and ambiguous several shades grayer than I thought going in. Not this time. The deeper I delved into the confused and confusing thicket of nutritional science, sorting through the long-running fats versus carb wars, the fiber skirmishes and the raging dietary supplement debates, the simpler the picture gradually became. I learned that in fact, science knows a lot less about nutrition than you would expect - that in fact, nutrition science is, to put it charitably, a very young science. It's still trying to figure out exactly what happens in your body when you sip a soda, or what is going on deep in the soul of a carrot to make it so good for you, or why in the world you have so many neurons - brain cells! - in your stomach, of all places. It's a fascinating subject, and someday the field may produce definitive answers to the nutritional questions that concern us, but — as nutritionists themselves will tell you - they're not there yet. Not even close. Nutrition science, which after all only got started less than two hundred years ago, is today approximately where surgery was in the year 1650 -very promising, and very interesting to watch, but are you ready to let them operate on you? I think I'll wait a while.
17. One of Guinness World Records' more unusual awards was presented at the National Maritime Museum yesterday. After a 100-day trial, the timepiece known as Clock B — which had been sealed in a clear plastic box to prevent tampering — was officially declared, by Guinness, to be the world's "most accurate mechanical clock with a pendulum swinging in free air". It was an intriguing enough award. But what is really astonishing is that the clock was designed more than 250 years ago by a man who was derided at the time for Lian incoherence and absurdity that was little short of the symptoms of insanity", and whose plans for the clock lay ignored for two centuries. The derision was poured on John Harrison, the British clockmaker whose marine

chronometers had revolutionized seafaring in the 18th century (and who was the subject of *Longitude* by Diva Sobel). His subsequent claim — that he would go on to make a pendulum timepiece that was accurate to within a second over a 100-day period — triggered widespread ridicule. The task was simply impossible, it was declared. But now the last laugh lies with Harrison. At a conference, *Harrison Decoded: Towards a Perfect Pendulum Clock*, held at Greenwich yesterday, observatory scientists revealed that a clock that had been built to the clockmaker's exact specifications had run for 100 days during official tests and had lost only five eighths of a second in that period.

18. It's important to realize that the brain doesn't see the world around it simply as though the scene was projected onto a cinema screen on the inside of your skull. Before a scene can be observed "in your head" it has to be broken down into a number of different components for processing, and these components then have to be recombined into the meaningful form that we call "an image". Amongst other things, the scene is broken down into its different colors — red, green and blue — in a way that's analogous to the manner in which a television image or magazine photograph is broken down into tiny dots of primary colors (which are too small to be noticed individually when we look at them, but which when seen collectively give the impression of a continuous full color image). However, unlike and magazine images, the image that we see with our eyes is broken down not only into separate color components but into other components too. It is, rather incredibly, deconstructed into component parts such as horizontal lines, vertical lines, circles and so on. Each of these component parts is sent to a separate area of the brain for processing, with the different components of the scene only merging again when they are unified into what you perceive as the image.
19. With a good system of crop rotation, and especially with the addition of any sort of fertilizer you may be able to come up with, it's possible to grow crops on a plot of land for upwards of 2 - 3 years at a time with good results. 9512040070 help@gurully.com www.gurully.comPage200 Ultimately, though, you must let the land rest if you hope to continue farming there in the long run. Allowing a plot of land to rest for a period of time is known as letting the field go fallow, and there are several reasons for this. Allowing a field or plot to lie fallow means that you don't grow anything new on it, don't harvest anything and don't graze any animals on the land for at least a year. Sometimes a field will lay fallow for two, three or even four years, but the traditional standard on many farms was to let a field lie fallow once every 2 - 3 years. This fallow period allows the land to replenish many of its nutrients. The root networks of various grasses or groundcovers (like clover) have a chance to expand and grow, which further strengthens the soil and protects it from erosion. During the fallow period, there are many beneficial flora and micro-fauna, including cyanobacteria, which live in the soil. These microorganisms continue to be active at the root level, steadily improving the quality of the soil so that when you come back in a year or two, you can begin planting food or cash crops anew.

Essay

1. Movies and television have a bad influence on people's behaviors. To what extent do you agree with this statement?
2. Television has destroyed communication among friends and family. Do you agree with that?
3. To live in a small town or a big city has become a hot topic. Which place would you prefer to live in?
4. People argue whether it is hard work or luck that contributes to success. What is your opinion?
5. Universities should give the same amount of money to their students' sports activities as they give to their university libraries. Do you agree or disagree with the statement?
6. Some people are attracted to dangerous sports or other dangerous activities. Why do you think people like them? What are the advantages and disadvantages?
7. Some people prefer to eat at food stands or restaurants. Other people prefer to prepare and eat food at home. Which do you prefer? Explain it with your own experience.
8. Television, newspapers, magazines, and other media pay too much attention to the personal lives of famous people such as public figures and celebrities. What is your opinion?
9. Some people believe that the Earth is being harmed by human activity. Others feel that human activity makes the Earth a better place to live. What is your opinion?
10. What are the advantages of cheaper public transportation?
11. 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.
12. There are more negative impacts than benefits of people using mobile devices. Do you agree?
13. For less developed countries, the disadvantages of tourism are as great as the advantages. What is your opinion?
14. "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.

15. 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.
16. Should schools make it compulsory to learn a foreign language?
17. 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.
18. Should there be a maximum wage for highly paid people? Is it good or bad?
19. What are the advantages and the disadvantages of being over-competitive to individuals and society?
20. 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?
21. 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.
22. 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?
23. As money is important, all children should be taught financial management at school. Do you agree with it or not?
24. The formal written examination can be a valid method to assess students' learning. To what extent do you agree or disagree?
25. 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?
26. 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.
27. 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?
28. "The information revolution by modern mass media has both positive and negative consequences for individuals and for society." To what extent do you agree?

29. Some universities deduct students' marks if the assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
30. 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.
31. Employers involve employees in the decision-making process of products and services. What are the advantages and disadvantages?
32. Do you think experiential learning is beneficial in high schools or colleges?
33. Lifestyle influence people's health. Talk about what political services could help.
34. Some people argue that science is more important than arts. What is your opinion?
35. Some universities deduct students' work if assignment is given late. What is your opinion and suggest some alternative actions?
36. 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.
37. 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?
38. The medical technology is responsible for increasing the average life expectancy. Do you think it is a curse or a blessing?
39. 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?
40. How does the design of building affect, either positively or negatively, where people work and live?
41. 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.
42. As national services, which one deserve to receive more financial support, education, or health?
43. 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?

READING SECTION

Fill In the blanks

1. 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

2. 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

3. With the increase in women's _____ in the labor 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, career, 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. Increasing the amount of sleep a person gets has been linked to eating fewer sugary foods and making better nutritional choices. Wendy Hall, at King's College London, and her team _____ 42 volunteers to help them investigate the link between sleep and diet. Half the participants were given advice on how to get more sleep- such as avoiding caffeine before bed, establishing a relaxing _____, and trying not to go to bed too full or hungry. This advice was intended to help them boost the amount of sleep they each got by 90 minutes a night. The remaining 21 volunteers received no such advice. The team found that, of those who were given the advice, 86 per cent spent more time in bed, and around half slept for longer than they used to. These _____ sleep patterns were associated with an average reduction in the intake of free sugars of 10 grams a day. People who were getting more sleep also ate fewer carbohydrates. There were no significant changes in diet in the control group.

Option:

- 1) collided, enlisted, summarized, indicted
- 2) routine, muscle, tissue, joint
- 3) exercised, decisive, inhaled, extended

Answer: enlisted, routine, extended

9. People who live in dense urban areas, particularly those with closely packed apartments, are more likely to experience loneliness and _____, a largescale study of UK cities has found. Chris Webster at the University of Hong Kong and his colleagues analyzed health data from nearly 406,000 people in 22 UK cities held by the UK Biobank and compared it with detailed data of their environment, such as their _____ to busy roads and green spaces. The team found that people's self-reported loneliness increased by 2.8 per cent for every additional 1000 housing units within 1 kilometer of their home, while their self-reported social isolation increased by 11.4 per cent. The researchers controlled for factors including age, health and socioeconomic status, finding that the effects were more _____ in men and retirees. Compared with their _____ living in the lowest residential densities, men in the highest densities were 23.5 per cent more likely to report loneliness, while retirees in areas with the densest housing were 17.4 per cent more likely to do so.

Option:

- 1) correlation, legislation, isolation, relation
- 2) family, proximity, business, knowledge
- 3) pronounced, denounced, announced, renounced
- 4) counterparts, disports, imparts, underparts

Answer: isolation, proximity, pronounced, counterparts

10. "Age is an issue of mind over matter. If you don't mind, it doesn't matter." This _____ of wisdom, often attributed to Mark Twain, has been turned into many an _____ internet meme over the years. As a 51-year-old who is starting to feel the gathering momentum of the inevitable slide, it strikes me as little more than a platitude that makes people feel better about getting old. But according to a growing body of research, there is more to it than that. Subjective age - how old we feel - has a very real impact on health and _____. People who feel younger than their years often actually are, in terms of how long they have left to live. The question of what controls our subjective age, and whether we can change it, has always been tricky to _____ scientifically.

Option:

- 1) repository, pile, nugget, lumber
- 2) inspirational, invalid, unconventional, instrumental
- 3) subjectivity, sensitivity, longevity, objectivity
- 4) test, produce, address, measure

Answer: nugget, inspirational, longevity, address

11. Umami was first identified in Japan, in 1908, when Dr. Kikunae Ikeda concluded that Kombu, a type of edible seaweed, had a different taste than most foods. He conducted _____ that found that the high concentration of glutamate in Kombu was what made it so tasty. From there, he crystallized monosodium glutamate (MSG), the seasoning that would become _____ the world over. Decades later Umami became scientifically defined as one of the five individual tastes sensed by receptors on the _____. Then in 1996, a team of University of Miami researchers studying taste perception made another breakthrough. They discovered separate taste receptor cells in the tongue for detecting Umami. Before then, the concept was uncharted. 'Up until our research, the _____ wisdom in the scientific community was that Umami was not a separate sense. It was just a combination of the other four qualities (salty, sweet, bitter, sour)', explained Dr. Stephen Roper, the University of Miami physiology and biophysics professor who helped zero in on the taste along with Nirupa Chaudhari, the team's lead researcher.

Options:

- 1) attempts, experiments, contests, experiences
- 2) exported, exclusive, popular, spread
- 3) jaws, mouth, tongue, fingers
- 4) erroneous, predominant, insignificant, important

Answer: experiments, popular, tongue, predominant

12. A mini helicopter modelled on flying tree seeds could soon be flying overhead. Evan Ulrich and colleagues at the University of Maryland in College Park _____ the biological world for inspiration to build a scaled-down helicopter that could mimic the properties of full-size aircraft. The complex _____ of full-size helicopters gets less efficient when shrunk, meaning that standard mini helicopters expend most of their power simply fighting to stay

stable in the air. The researchers realized that a simpler aircraft designed to stay stable passively would use much less power and reduce manufacturing costs to boot. It turns out that nature _____ them to it. The seeds of trees such as the maple have a single-blade structure that _____ them to fly far away and drift safely to the ground. These seeds, known as samaras, need no engine to _____ through the air, thanks to a process called autorotation. By analyzing the behavior of the samara with high-speed cameras, Ulrich and his team were able to copy its design.

Options:

- 1) turned to, turned for, turned in, turned off
- 2) overhaul, gauge, imagination, design
- 3) has beaten, was beaten, had beaten, beaten
- 4) had allowed, allowed, allows, allowing
- 5) spin, fluctuate, drift, bob

Answer: turned to, design, had beaten, allows, spin

13. 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

14. _____ 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. All of this suggests that our relationship to our phones might not be sufficiently intellectualized, which is why Brian Merchant's book comes as a _____. Like the best historians, Merchant, an American journalist and editor of Vice Media's technology blog, Motherboard, _____ the history of the iPhone in a way that makes it seem both inevitable in its outline and _____ in its details.

Option:

- 1) privilege, relief, demotion, flash
- 2) enriches, unpacks, detours, contorts
- 3) surprises, surprised, surprising, surprise

Answer: relief, unpacks, surprising

18. You may have heard that you can get water from a cactus if you are ever lost and _____ in a desert. Does it sound like a nice survival tip to store away, but is it really that easy? It turns out that a cactus is not actually a spine-covered basin of fresh water. Such a plant would not last long in an _____ habitat filled with thirsty animals. Water is truly a precious resource in a desert, so, in addition to their _____ spines, most cactus species further protect their spongy flesh with acids and potent alkaloids. These chemicals are usually too acrid for most humans to tolerate and are _____ on the kidneys if ingested. The flesh of some cactus species can also cause vomiting, diarrhea, or temporary paralysis none of which is _____ to your survival in an emergency. Cactus fruits are a better bet, though many are also unpalatable if eaten raw.

Option:

- 1) overrated, concentrated, dehydrated, saturated
- 2) acrid, arid, hybrid, avid
- 3) liquidating, invalidating, intimidating, elucidating
- 4) detoxing, fixing, taxing, affixing
- 5) coercive, conducive, enhance, seductive

Answer: dehydrated, arid, intimidating, taxing, conducive

19. When potatoes are stored in a warm bright place, the tubers detect that they might be in a suitable growing location and prepare to sprout. Chlorophyll production increases, which slowly tints the peel, and eventually some of the flesh, green. While chlorophyll is a harmless chemical, its x _____ in potatoes indicates that the tubers have also increased their production of a glycoalkaloid known as solanine. Solanine protects potatoes and other

plants in the family Solanaceae from herbivory and serves to _____ the sprouting spud from hungry animal mouths. Solanine is considered a neurotoxin, and _____ by humans can cause nausea and headaches and can lead to serious neurological problems and even death if enough is consumed. A recent study suggested that a 16-oz (450-gram) fully green potato is enough to make a small adult ill. Cooking does not destroy the solanine toxin, so the green parts of potatoes should be _____ entirely. Green potatoes should especially not be served to children, whose smaller bodies make them more susceptible to poisoning.

Option:

- 1) omnipresence, presence, absence, essence
- 2) preserve, deserve, conserve, reserve
- 3) ingestion, congestion, suggestion, predilection
- 4) regrouped, retired, removed, reformed

Answer: presence, preserve, ingestion, removed

20. In 1492, Italian sailor Christopher Columbus; sent by Spain, arrived in the New World. This was a dramatic event for both the people who already lived in the Americas and for Europe. Native Americans fell _____ to an immense plague of European diseases which weakened them in the face of armies led by Spanish conquistadors. Within a few decades, Spain conquered the Caribbean, the Aztec Empire of modern-day Mexico, and the Inca Empire stretching across the Andes. Native Americans were _____ and forced to work on plantations and mines. As a result, Spain grew rich and powerful. The other countries of Europe looked upon the success of Spain with envy. They quickly hired explorers of their own and sent them west in search of societies to conquer, gold to snatch, and perhaps even a route to Asia for a _____ trade connection.

Option:

- 1) back, migration, victim, vacation
- 2) enclosed, engaged, enslaved, encountered
- 3) prosperous, porous, phosphorus, courteous

Answer: victim, enslaved, prosperous

21. 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

22. 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

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

Option:

- 1) gradable, unapproachable, knowledgeable, renewable
- 2) reciprocating, replacing, reverberating, resisting
- 3) respective, design, perspective, runaway

4) scale, mount, tailor, make

Answer: renewable, replacing, perspective, scale

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

Option:

- 1) combining, delectable, declining, reclining
- 2) selective, distinct, corresponding, extinct
- 3) shrinking, bustling, harnessing, unfolding
- 4) variety, range, whiff, number

Answer: declining, distinct, unfolding, whiff

25. A Massey ecologist has teamed up with a leading wildlife photographer to produce the definitive book on New Zealand's national bird, the kiwi. *Kiwi: A Natural History* was written by Dr Isabel Castro and _____ photographs by Rod Morris. Dr Castro has been working with kiwi _____ 1999, with a focus on their behavior. 'I've specifically been looking at the sense of smell that kiwi uses when foraging, but _____ in their interactions with their environment and other kiwi,' she says. The book covers all aspects of kiwi, from their evolution, prehistory and closest relatives to their feeding and breeding behavior and current conservation issues, _____ this the perfect introduction for anyone with an interest in these fascinating birds. The book is the second title in a new _____ on New Zealand's wildlife, targeted at a family readership.

Option:

- 1) featuring, featured, features, feature
- 2) within, through, since, until
- 3) also, yet, either, never
- 4) assuming, making, defying, meaning
- 5) revision, derivation, series, means

Answer: features, since, also, making, series

26. 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

27. Look at the recent "Most Respected Companies" survey by the Financial Times. Who are the most respected companies and business leaders at the _____ time? Rather predictably, they are Jack Welch and General Electric, and Bill Gates, and Microsoft. _____ has achieved their world-class status through playing nice. Welch is still remembered for the brutal downsizing he led his business _____, and for the environmental pollution incidents and prosecutions. Microsoft has had one of the _____ profile cases of bullying market dominance of recent times - and Gates has been able to _____ the financial status where he can choose to give lots of money away by being ruthless in business.

Option:

- 1) past, before, last, current
- 2) Also, Both, Neither, All
- 3) through, out, by, along
- 4) largest, highest, biggest, most
- 5) archive, acquaint, receive, achieve

Answer: current, Neither, through, highest, achieve

28. 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

29. In 1492, Italian sailor Christopher Columbus; sent by Spain, arrived in the New World. This was a dramatic event for both the people who already lived in the Americas and for Europe. Native Americans fell _____ to an immense plague of European diseases which weakened them in the face of armies led by Spanish conquistadors. Within a few decades, Spain conquered the Caribbean, the Aztec Empire of modern-day Mexico, and the Inca Empire stretching across the Andes. Native Americans were _____ and forced to work on plantations and mines. As a result, Spain grew rich and powerful. The other countries of Europe looked upon the success of Spain with envy. They quickly hired explorers of their own and sent them west in search of societies to conquer, gold to snatch, and perhaps even a route to Asia for a _____ trade connection.

Option:

- 1) back, migration, victim, vacation
- 2) enclosed, engaged, enslaved, encountered
- 3) prosperous, porous, phosphorus, courteous

Answer: victim, enslaved, prosperous

Reorder Paragraph (Correct Order)

1.

A) Slow travel is all about pacing yourself in a way that'll reduce the stress of fast and furious sightseeing.

B) It is a way of mindful travelling, where you intentionally devote time to get immersed into things of importance to you rather than following a checklist of things to see and do.

C) The greatest benefit is that you get to know the place better.

D) When you really let yourself soak the environment around you, you start noticing all the hidden nooks and crannies there, which gives you a chance to truly learn about the host culture

2.

A) Despite posting healthy profits, Volkswagen shares trade at a discount to peers due to bad reputation among investors, high capital expenditure and its close links to the state of Lower Saxony, which effectively has a blocking minority.

B) A disastrous capital hike, an expensive foray into truck business and uncertainty about the reason for a share buyback has in recent years left investors bewildered.

C) The main problem with Volkswagen is the past. Many investors have been disappointed and frightened away, said one Paris-based fund managers.

D) Volkswagen shares trade at about nine times the 2002 estimated, compared to BMWs 19 and are the second cheapest in the sector.

3.

A) You've heard it from your fitness-junkie friends, and you've heard it on the TV: exercise is good for you.

B) However, exercise does not need to be a strenuous daily grind.

C) It is not all about running a marathon and then some, and it is definitely not meant to resemble strongman competitions.

D) On the contrary, exercising should be enjoyable and include a level of effort you're able to give at that particular time.

E) For beginners, that may be a light jog or a dance class, and for more advanced exercisers, that could look like a sweat-fest in the gym.

4.

A) Krill eat algae that grows beneath the sea ice.

B) While krill may last over a hundred days without food, if there isn't enough ice, they eventually starve.

C) Some scientists estimate Antarctic krill populations have fallen 80% since the 1970s.

D) Part of the decline is almost certainly due to climate change, but other factors include increased commercial fishing and disease.

5.

A) A promising approach to career planning is the so-called career clusters.

B) Career clusters encompass a series of similar and related careers within a particular branch.

C) What you need to do is tick the boxes that fit, and cross off what sounds unappealing or downright off-putting.

D) Finally, you should set measurable goals to get to more attractive professions.

6.

A) As if life as a student isn't difficult enough, you have to consider getting a job too.

B) Working as a student can seem taxing and even scary if you haven't got much experience.

C) However, on the other hand, getting that job means accumulating more practice and being able to supplement your income.

D) Online tutoring is one of the more popular options students turn to in order to make some money and boost their knowledge.

E) As an online tutor, you will most likely work through an intermediary. i.e. a company that offers to connect you with students

7.

A) Although experts like journalists are expected to be unbiased, they inevitably share the system biases of the disciplines and cultures in which they work.

B) Journalists try to be fair and objective by presenting all sides of a particular issues.

C) Practically speaking, however, it is about as easy to present all sides of an issue as it is to invite all candidates from all political parties to a presidential debate.

D) Some perspectives ultimately are not included.

8.

A) Miss Brill is a regular visitor on Sundays to the Jardins Publiques (the Public Gardens) of a small French suburb.

B) She listens to the band playing and enjoys contemplating the world as a great stage upon which actors perform.

C) One Sunday Miss Brill puts on her fur and goes to the Public Gardens as usual.

D) That evening ends with her sudden realization that she is old and lonely, a realization brought to her by a conversation she overhears a comment on her unwelcome presence in their vicinity,

E) Miss Brill is sad and depressed as she returns home.

9.

A) Career planning is a comprehensive venture which encompasses defining your goals and developing a feasible plan to achieve them.

B) The great news about defining your career goals is that you will hear quite a few ideas and stories during your studies.

C) Your lecturers might mention possible career paths, and there may be obligatory internships that can guide you towards your future job.

D) Additionally, lots of university programs are structured in a way that will equip you with the necessary skills to find multiple employment options in the future.

10.

A) The automat is often considered to be an exclusively American phenomenon.

B) However, in fact, the world's first restaurant of this kind opened in Berlin, Germany in 1895.

C) Named Quisisana, this high-tech eatery established itself in other northern European cities.

D) Quisisana soon licensed its technology to Joseph Horn, who opened the first American automat in Philadelphia in 1902.

11.

A) A biome is a large area characterized by its vegetation, soil, climate, and wildlife.

B) There are five major types of biomes: aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra.

C) As the most significant biome, aquatic biomes include both freshwater and marine biomes.

D) Freshwater biomes are bodies of water surrounded by land that have a salt content of less than one percent.

E) On the other hand, marine biomes cover close to three-quarters of Earth's surface.

12.

A) The mantle is the mostly solid bulk of Earth's interior.

B) The rocks that make up Earth's mantle are mostly silicates a wide variety of compounds that share a silicon and oxygen structure.

C) Common silicates found in the mantle include olivine, garnet, and pyroxene.

D) The other major type of rock found in the mantle is magnesium oxide.

Fill in the Blanks.

1. 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

2. Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and the cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll downside 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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 "MobyDick." Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E- Flat-Major at the _____. 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 _____. researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihly Cskszentmihlyi, 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 authority on creativity, "Lyric poetry is a _____. where _____. is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age."

Option: creativity, talent, age, importance, domain, through

Answer: through, age, importance, creativity, domain, talent

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. If you hop a plane across several time zones, you may _____ up with circadian dysrhythmia. It's a temporary sleep disorder where your body's internal clock isn't in _____ with the time cues in your destination - daylight, dark of night, mealtimes. If you plan for it, you can do most of your _____ to your destination a few days in advance.

Option: end, case, grow, sync, customizing, acclimatizing

Answer: end, sync, acclimatizing

11. Taking a daily multivitamin and mineral tablet may slow the _____ cognitive decline that happens naturally as we get older. The benefits of taking multivitamin pills have been _____ among doctors. They were once widely _____ as an "insurance policy" for people with poor diets, based on studies that found those who take them _____ to have better health.

Option: tend, determine, debated, annual, appeared, gradual, recommended

Answer: gradual, debated, recommended, tend

12. "Climate change is _____ rainbows now we know that's true," says Carlson, the lead author on a paper, which used computer models to _____ future rainbow-ready conditions. As major weather patterns _____ because of climate change, many parts of the world - particularly places nearer to the poles, like Alaska or Siberia, will get more rain-_____ adding dozens more rainbow-rich days by the end of the century.

Option: morph, preserve, significantly, potentially, affecting, simulate, stocking

Answer: affecting, simulate, morph, potentially

13. Civics and citizenship education builds student's knowledge and understanding of the ways in which citizens can actively _____ in Australia's diverse and inclusive society. Students learn about the civic institutions and the _____ through which decisions are made for the common good of the _____ and they also develop the _____ and understandings that relate to the organization of a harmonious democratic society.

Option: processes, precision, skills, involve, humanity, participate, wills, community

Answer: participate, processes, community, skills

14. If you hop a plane across several time zones, you may _____ up with circadian dysrhythmia. It's a temporary sleep disorder where your body's internal clock isn't in _____ with the time cues in your destination - daylight, dark of night, mealtimes. If you plan for it, you can do most of your _____ to your destination a few days in advance.

Option: end, case, grow, sync, customizing, acclimatizing

Answer: end, sync, acclimatizing

15. Secondary school can be a lonely place for _____ who don't have a best friend or a group of _____ friends. Young people will be more skilled in the art of making genuine friends (and keeping them) if they know how to be _____, are optimistic about life, have some basic social skills and have a relationship with a parent/care that includes _____ talk.

Option: assertive, grown-ups, assumptive, adolescents, apathetic, trusted, honest, royal basic

Answer: adolescents, trusted, assertive, honest

16. Changing English (Prediction) English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be _____ about word origins and the stories behind the _____ we find in our language, but we _____ a queasy distaste for any _____ that might be happening right under our noses. There are even language critics who are _____ that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively _____ through long years of mistreatment.

Option: experience, facets, complex, resources, convinced, damaged, change, structure, curious

Answer: curious, structure, experience, change, convinced, damaged

17. 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

18. Trees, as ever, are or should be at the heart of all _____ on climate change. The changes in carbon dioxide, in temperature, and in patterns of rainfall will each affect them in many ways, and each parameter _____ with all the others, so between them, these three mains _____ present a bewildering range of possibilities.

Option: interacts, variables, discussions, chat, variations, notes

Answer: discussions, interacts, variables

19. Recommended energy intakes are difficult to _____ even among individuals of the same age, sex, weight, height and general pattern of _____. Therefore, the energy requirement for healthy people is often _____ as the amount of energy needed to _____ the status quo.

Option: obtain, entities, calculate, excised, expressed, maintain, activity

Answer: calculate, activity, expressed, maintain

20. Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones _____ outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. _____ chemists have known that _____ may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from _____ pollution that blows in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the _____ factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 Nature. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly

that rural areas _____ the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

Option: pay, solution, urban, oxygen, ozone, rural, gaps, spend, overwhelming, concentrations, planted, invades, necessary, protected

Answer: planted, ozone, concentrations, urban, overwhelming, pay

21. 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 "MobyDick." Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano Concerto No. 9 in E- Flat-Major at the _____. 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 _____. researcher James Kaufman maintains. Mihly Cskszentmihlyi, 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 authority on creativity, "Lyric poetry is a _____. where _____. is discovered early, burns brightly, and then peters out at an early age."

Option: creativity, talent, age, importance, domain, through

Answer: through, age, importance, creativity, domain, talent

22. Civics and citizenship education builds student's knowledge and understanding of the ways in which citizens can actively _____ in Australia's diverse and inclusive society. Students learn about the civic institutions and the _____ through which decisions are made for the common good of the _____ and they also develop the _____ and understandings that relate to the organization of a harmonious democratic society. Option: processes, precision, skills, involve, humanity, participate, wills, community Answer: participate, processes, community, skills 51. At the height of summer, the Antarctic, tourist ships move gently around the coast. Even 30 years ago such sights would have been unthinkable, but today people are willing to pay large sums of money to see the last real wilderness in the world. In the Arctic, careless human exploitation _____ has damaged the fragile ecosystem. Today concerned governments are trying to find ways to develop the region _____ caring for the very special natural environment. _____ the Antarctic is less accessible than the Arctic, it is still largely undamaged by humans, although holes in the ozone layer above the Antarctic _____ discovered. Many people believe that one way to preserve the area is to make the whole region into a world park, with every form of exploitation internationally _____.

Option: whereas, have already been, in the future, is to be, while, Except, Because, in the past, banned, infested

Answer: in the past, while, Because, have already been

Number and form are the essence of our world: from the patterns of the stars to the pulses of the market, from the _____ of our hearts to catching a ball or tying our shoelaces. Drawing on science, literature, history and philosophy, and introducing _____ from Alcibiades to Gauss, this _____ book makes the mysteries of math's accessible and its rich _____ brilliantly clear.

Option: geniuses, beats, inspiring, textures, patterns, novelties, rare, tempo

Answer: beats, geniuses, inspiring, patterns

23. Joseph Engelberger, a pioneer in industrial robotics, once remarked "I can't _____ a robot, but I know one when I see one." If you consider all the different machines people _____ robots, you can see that it's nearly impossible to come up with a _____ definition. Everybody has a different idea of what constitutes a robot.

Option: call, create, complex, need, comprehensive, define, invent

Answer: define, call, comprehensive

24. Trees, as ever, are or should be at the heart of all _____ on climate change. The changes in carbon dioxide, in temperature, and in patterns of rainfall will each affect them in many ways, and each parameter _____ with all the others, so between them, these three mains _____ present a bewildering range of possibilities.

Option: interacts, variables, discussions, chat, variations, notes

Answer: discussions, interacts, variables

25. Recommended energy intakes are difficult to _____ even among individuals of the same age, sex, weight, height and general pattern of _____. Therefore, the energy requirement for healthy people is often _____ as the amount of energy needed to _____ the status quo.

Option: obtain, entities, calculate, excised, expressed, maintain, activity

Answer: calculate, activity, expressed, maintain

26. So why the concern? It's partly _____ radioactivity is invisible. If you receive a large dose, or if you _____ radioactive heavy metals, it is certainly toxic, and we tend to _____ it with cancer, a great fear in modern _____. Nuclear waste is also highly concentrated. While this is seen as a "problem" it can be an advantage - it is very localized

and its radioactive nature, means we can detect easily, the movement of tiny amounts of material.

Option: attract, volatile, ingest, world, that, associate, induce, because, society

Answer: because, ingest, associate, society

27. English has been changing throughout its lifetime and it's still changing today. For most of us, these changes are fine as long as they're well and truly in the past. Paradoxically, we can be _____ about word origins and the stories behind the _____ we find in our language, but we _____ a queasy distaste for any _____ that might be happening right under our noses. There is a certain _____ of consistency. There are even language critics who are _____ that English is dying, or if not dying at least being progressively _____ through long years of mistreatment.

Option: curious, crippled, convinced, experience, structure, expect, kind, lack, change

Answer: curious, structure, experience, change, lack, convinced, crippled

28. Wind is air moving around. Some winds can move _____ fast as a racing car, over 100 miles per _____. Winds can travel around the world. Wind can make you feel cold because you lose heat from your body _____ when it is windy. Weather forecasters need _____ know the speed and direction of the wind. The strength of wind is measured using the Beaufort scale from wind force 0 when there is no wind, to wind force 12 which can damage houses and buildings and is called hurricane force.

Option: hour, as, second, more, slower, with, to, faster

Answer: as, hour, faster, to

29. Performance appraisals have traditionally been considered the best way to _____ an employee's performance, but increasingly organizations are finding them of little _____. Employees find them stressful and unhelpful. Importantly, they also take up a lot of time. When Deloitte analyzed their own _____, they found managers and employees spent around 2 million hours a year on performance reviews. A growing number of companies have decided to _____ performance reviews altogether, instead introducing more regular catch-ups.

Options: monopolize, rating, value, presence, evaluate, abolish, process

Answer: evaluate, value, process, abolish

30. Clones of an Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoids*) in the Bronx and other city spots grew to double the biomass of clones _____ outside small towns upstate or on Long Island, says Jillian Gregg, now of the Environmental Protection Agency's western-ecology division in Corvallis, Ore. The growth gap comes from ozone damage, she and her New York colleagues report. _____ chemists have known that _____ may spike skyscraper high in city air, but during a full 24 hours, rural trees actually get a higher cumulative ozone exposure from _____ pollution that blows in and lingers. A series of new experiments now shows that this hang-around ozone is the _____ factor in tree growth, the researchers say in the July 10 *Nature*. "This study has profound importance in showing us most vividly that rural areas _____ the price for urban pollution," says Stephen P. Long of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. "This work should be a wake-up call," he adds.

Option: pay, solution, urban, oxygen, ozone, rural, gaps, spend, overwhelming, concentrations, planted, invades, necessary, protected

Answer: planted, ozone, concentrations, urban, overwhelming, pay

31. Pop mega-stars including Adele, Michael Jackson and Sir Elton John have all _____ music at the world-famous Metropolis Studios. Last year, the recording studios set about compiling an album called 'Lost Songs', which _____ songs from relatively unknown musicians. First-year student Zak Taylor Fray decided to submit his song demo to be _____ in Volume Two of the Lost Songs album which was released this year, after he _____ how successful Volume One had been. Zak 24, said: 'I _____ this competition when simply searching the internet for songwriting competitions one day, and was lucky that there was still time to enter. It amazes me that people who have worked with huge pop stars thought my song was good and worth something.'

Option: features, recorded, assuming, deletes, sew, included, found, inclined, saw, delivered

Answer: recorded, features, included, saw, found

LISTENING SECTION

Fill in the Blanks

1. Obese people have higher risks for **diabetes** heart disease, arthritis — and injuries in car accidents? Yes, in part because they're far less likely to wear a seat belt. That's the finding of a study out of the University of Buffalo that will be presented at an upcoming meeting of the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine in Chicago. The researchers analysed data in the national Fatality Analysis Reporting System of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The study included a third of-a million drivers involved in **fatal** crashes. Two years ago, the research group found that morbidly obese people were 56 percent more likely to die in a car crash than normal weight car occupants. The new study revealed that drivers of normal weight are 67 percent more likely to wear a seat belt than are obese drivers — which could account for at least part of the increased death risk. The researchers hypothesize that **overweight** people find belts uncomfortable and difficult to buckle. A weight loss **program** can address the problem in the long run. An inexpensive seat belt extension can solve it today.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

5. Does your puppy turn his nose up at his own chow- because he wants some of whatever it is that you're having? A new study finds that, when it comes to food, dogs recognize human **social** signals about what's good. The work is in the journal Public Library of Science ONE. Researchers let pet dogs choose between two plates, one with a single piece of food and the other with six pieces. **Unsurprisingly** the animals generally went for the larger portion. But when a human being showed a clear liking for the smaller plate, the canines likewise went for the skimpier choice. The dogs **apparently** recognized and responded to the humans 'social cues. And not all cues were equally effective. When the human approached but did not touch the smaller portion, dogs **ignored** the attention drawing gesture. For a social signal to influence behavior, it had to demonstrate intention. And the most effective cues also involved **communication** such as looking from the food to the dog and back while talking encouragingly. For dogs, choosing a bite may depend on another's bark.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Belief is the human capacity to imagine, to be creative, to hope and dream, to infuse the world with meanings, and to cast our aspirations far and wide. Limited neither by personal experience nor **material** reality. Believing is a **commitment**, an investment, a devotion to possibilities. Beliefs **permeate** neurobiology's, bodies and ecologies acting as dynamic agents in evolutionary processes. The human capacity for belief, the specifics of belief, and I, and our diverse belief systems shape, structure and alter our daily lives, our societies, and the world around us.

10. In this tutorial, we will show you how to find specific journal articles using the library catalogue. The university **subscribes** to over 18,000 journals across a variety of subjects, most of which are available **electronically** to find a specific journal article using a library catalogue. We need to **search** by the journal name as individual article titles are not **listed** in the catalogue.

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

12. What is nanotechnology? Well, a report that was put together by a **combination** of the Royal Society and the Royal Academy of Engineering that came out last summer, **identifies** two topics. Nano science is the study of **phenomena** and the manipulation of materials at atomic, molecular, and **macromolecular** scales, where properties differ significantly from those as a larger scale. Nanotechnologies are the design characterization, production and application of **structures**, devices and systems by controlling shape and size at the nanometre scale. So I'll talk a little bit more in a moment about what a nanometre is, but **loosely** speaking people think of nanotechnologies as being a sort of a hundred nanometres or less.

13. 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.
14. The ocean has been getting **bluer**, according to a study published in the journal Nature. But that's not really good news for the **planet**. It means that the plants that give the ocean its **green** tint aren't doing well. Scientists say that's because the ocean has been getting **warmer**.
15. It's not easy being yellow: bananas now face two separate fungal epidemics, which threaten to pluck the fruit off of our tables. **Fortunately**, researchers have now sequenced banana DNA, producing the genome of a banana variety that may hold the secret to defeating the diseases. The report is in the journal Nature. Today, half of all bananas, including the ones you probably buy, belong to the **Cavendish** variety whose popularity stems in part from having no seeds. But this trait also removes sexual **reproduction** from the equation. The bananas are thus all genetically identical — and identically vulnerable to the two fungal epidemics, Panama disease and black leaf streak disease. Researchers sequenced the genome of a banana variety called DH Pahang, whose genes **contributed** to the Cavendish. While the genome shows where this fruit fits in the history of plant evolution, it could also help researchers understand why DH-Pahang, unlike its **descendant** is resistant to the fungi behind both Panama and black leaf streak disease. Knowing the genes responsible for this resistance could help breeders create stronger, more **resistant** bananas. Which has a lot of appeal.
16. 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.

17. 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**.

18. 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.

19. One day the banana is perfect. Bright yellow, firm, flavourful. But even within that same day brown spots appear on your perfectly ripe banana, its flesh turns mushy, and it's destined for the compost or at best, banana bread. But scientists are developing a way to **extend** the life of ripe bananas. It's a spray-on coating made from chitosan—a substance found in crab and shrimp shells. The new gel can be **sprayed** on bananas to slow the ripening process by up to 12 days. Like other fruits bananas remain alive after being picked and it actually continues to respire. This means that they take in oxygen and release carbon dioxide. The more the banana **breathes** the faster it ripens and then rots. Bananas ripen more quickly than most fruit because they don't naturally slow the **respiration** after being picked, in fact it speeds up, causing bananas to become mushy. Chitosan not only kills the bacteria on banana's skin that then leads to rot, it also **significantly** slows down the respiration in the first place. So bananas won't drive you bananas.

20. So in a very important sense, um, memory is the cognitive function that stores knowledge that we've acquired through learning and **perception**, but also memory is important because memory frees our behaviour from being **controlled** by the present stimulus environment. If you didn't have memory, all you'd be able to do was **react** to whatever is currently in the environment now, whatever it is that you're **experiencing**. But memory allows us to respond to past events as well as events in the current stimulus environment. And memory also gives us the means to **reflect** on our experiences so that we plan for future encounters.

21. My hero is Marie Curie. She was a Polish physicist and chemist working in France, and she did **conduct** pioneering research on radioactivity. She was also the first woman who won a Nobel prize. Marie Curie is my hero because she showed a lot of **determination** in following her career path and her **passions**. She also showed a lot of patience in working for years to receive results from her experiments. And Marie Curie, she designed and built the first **mobile** X-Ray machines. She worked on the front lines of the first World War along with her **daughter** saving soldiers.
22. There are some common reasons to explain why early civilizations developed in different places and different **times** around the world. Each ancient civilization that has been discovered developed in places where there was a **reliable** water supply (usually on the banks of major rivers), and where the soil was **fertile** enough to grow crops.
23. 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**.
24. Health Information Management or Medical Records is **committed** to confidentiality and quality of protected health information. HIM is responsible to maintain the legal medical records for all Centra **facilities** except Centra Medical Group physician practices. For questions about Centra Medical Group physician practice medical records, please contact the physician **practice** directly. Centra's Release of Information is responsible for providing patients, legal guardians or **authorized** individuals copies of the medical record. To receive a copy of your medical record, a properly completed authorization from the patient or legal **guardian** is required by law.
25. 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.

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28. Does your puppy turn his nose up at his own chow- because he wants some of whatever it is that you’re having? A new study finds that, when it comes to food, dogs recognize human **social** signals about what’s good. The work is in the journal *Public Library of Science ONE*. Researchers let pet dogs choose between two plates, one with a single piece of food and the other with six pieces. **Unsurprisingly** the animals generally went for the larger portion. But when a human being showed a clear liking for the smaller plate, the canines likewise went for the skimpier choice. The dogs **apparently** recognized and responded to the humans ‘social cues. And not all cues were equally effective. When the human approached but did not touch the smaller portion, dogs **ignored** the attention drawing gesture. For a social signal to influence behaviour, it had to demonstrate intention. And the most effective cues also involved **communication** such as looking from the food to the dog and back while talking encouragingly. For dogs, choosing a bite may depend on another’s bark.

Write from Dictation

1. Optional tutorials are offered in the final week of a term.
2. All essays and seminar papers must be submitted to your tutor via email.
3. Speaker began the outlines before the presentation.
4. The American astronomers made a plan for landing a spaceship on Mars.
5. Continuing students will be sent necessary application forms.
6. Your lowest quiz grade has been omitted from the calculations.
7. You will need to purchase an academic gown before the commencement.
8. You should submit your team papers to the general office.
9. Understanding how to use the library will save your time.
10. Travelling by boat on the river is not possible in winter.
11. This course provides the opportunity to get valuable industry experience.
12. This course is integrated because it has several parts.
13. There is clearly a need for further research in this field.
14. There is a pharmacy on campus near the bookstore.
15. The toughest part of research for postgraduate students is funding.
16. The theatre courses are encouraging students to access creativity.
17. Remember to take all your belongings when you leave the lab.
18. Weather patterns have changed significantly over the past two hundred years.
19. Good nutrition is crucial to general health and vitality.
20. As student union members, you can influence and change our university.
21. Archaeologists discovered tools and other artifacts near the ancient tombs.
22. Farming methods across the world have greatly developed recently.

- 23.**The earth's atmosphere is primarily composed of nitrogen and oxygen.
- 24.**Laundry facilities are available in each school unit free of charge.
- 25.**The project is divided into four main sections.
- 26.**Law is beneficial to investors by protecting their rights and avoiding any improper actions in the market.
- 27.**Critical thinking is crucial for mathematics.
- 28.**The study of nutrition is a growing field.
- 29.**The school's summer programs help students to accelerate their studies.
- 30.**The rising temperature is changing the wildlife population.
- 31.**The railway makes long-distance travel possible for everyone.
- 32.**The meeting has some struggling overlaps.
- 33.**The massive accumulation of data was converted into a communicable argument.
- 34.**The lecture will cover the reason of climate change.
- 35.**The key difference between courses is the kind of assessment.
- 36.**The faculty staff are very approachable, helpful and extremely friendly.
- 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. The extent of advertising for children is open to much debate.
48. The economy is now on its first signs of recovery.
49. The earth's atmosphere is mostly composed of nitrogen and oxygen.
50. The city's founders created a set of rules that became laws.
51. The chemistry building is located near the entrance of the campus.
52. The camera can identify eyes and focus on them.
53. The cafeteria features sandwiches, salads, soup, fish and chicken.
54. The business plan seminar includes an internship with a local firm.
55. The bar chart provides useful means of data comparison.
56. The author's early works are less philosophical and more experimental.
57. The artists tied with the conservative politicians earned the roles of critics.
58. Democracy is constantly offering a stable form of government.
59. You shall be studying economies of several developing countries.
60. Human beings compete with other things for resources and space.
61. The posters are on display at the larger lecture theatre.
62. This survey will look at the greatest scientists of all time.
63. I thought it was thrown in a small meeting room.
64. This course can help to deepen your appreciation of art.
65. The government financial plan has threatened the social services.
66. All medical staff will be available for help for students.

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

