IELTS Reading Mock Test

Special class

Gurpreet Singh • Feb 17, 2022

IELTS Reading Mock Test

- **Gurpreet Singh**

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FOOD TV: Education or Entertainment?

A. Shows about cookery have become more and more popular all over the world. But what are the reasons for this, and does it make us cook more? In the UK, BBC viewers complained to the programme *Points of View* that there were too many cookery shows on TV. In one week, the BBC showed 21 hours of cookery. When shows on other channels were included, this came to an amazing 434.5 hours of food TV.

B. In the past, TV cookery shows were there to teach people how to cook. One of the first famous TV cooks, Julia Child, was American. She began her career as a cook when, in 1948, she moved to Paris and learnt to cook sophisticated French cuisine because her husband loved good food. On her return home, she published a collection of French recipes made simple, for ordinary American housewives to use, which was an instant success. She was invited to do a TV show, where her humour and strong personality soon won her great fame.

Questions 1 – 7

Sample Passage 1 has five paragraphs labelled **A – E**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter **A – E** in boxes 1 – 7 on your answer sheet.*

***NB** You may use any letter more than once.*

1. The cooking show that affects people most
2. A TV chef who was first famous as an author
3. The number of food shows on TV
4. The role of cookery shows for enjoyment rather than learning
5. Why children should be taught to cook at school
6. Research about the amount of time people cook
7. Examples of famous cookery partners

C. Nowadays TV chefs are famous for all sorts of different reasons. Gordon Ramsay, for example, is an interesting TV chef. He is famous for having a bad temper and using foul language. In his TV show, *Hell's Kitchen*, he shouts at his staff when they make mistakes because he wants all the food at his restaurants to be perfect. He has many restaurants in different countries. Jamie Oliver is a good-looking, working-class boy who made healthy eating fashionable. He believes children should eat healthy food and he worked with the government to make school meals healthier. His style of cooking is quick, easy and fun.

D. There are some famous pairs of TV cooks as well. The Hairy Bikers are a pair of chefs who have beards and ride motorbikes. They travel around to different places and cook there. They were both fat but then did a series of shows on how to cook diet food and both lost weight. Another famous pair was the Two Fat Ladies. They cooked unhealthy food using lots of fat and they didn't care about healthy eating. They also rode a motorbike.

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E. The introduction of a competitive element to many cookery shows remind us that food TV is more entertainment than education these days. Many of us love shows like *Masterchef*, where a contestant is eliminated on every show. The personalities of both the contestants and the judges are far more important than the cookery. In a popular competitive show called *The Great British Bake-Off*, there was a '*nice judge*', Mary Berry, and a 'nasty judge', Paul Hollywood.

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A smarter way to access the news?

A. A recent report, issued by the international news agency Reuters, reveals that smartphones are quickly becoming the most popular way to access the news. Over the last year, this increase has been particularly noted in countries such as the UK, the USA and Japan. In fact, for all countries involved in the survey, usage has increased from 37% to 46%. Furthermore, 66% of smartphone users are now using the device for news on a weekly basis.

B. By comparison, the number of people using tablets to access the news is decreasing in most countries. More sophisticated smartphones are reducing the need for other portable devices. The need for accessing the news on laptops and desktops has also changed. Over half (57%) still consider these devices the most important ways to access the news, but this is a decrease of 8% from last year.

Questions 1 – 4

Sample Passage 2 has four paragraphs labelled **A – D**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter **A – D** in boxes 1 – 4 on your answer sheet.*

***NB** You may use any letter more than once.*

1. Other ways news is accessed online B
2. Over half of smartphone users access news via their phones A
3. The most popular way to access the news digitally is by using several methods B
4. The younger generation are more likely to use their smartphone to access the news

C. The report also revealed, however, that on average people only use a small number of trusted news sources on their phones, the average across all countries being 1.52 per person. In the UK, for example, over half of smartphone users (51%) regularly use the BBC app.

D. Across all countries included in the survey, 25% stated that their smartphone was the main device used for accessing digital news, an increase of 20% since last year. This is particularly true of those aged under 35, with the figure rising to 41%. The overall trend, however, is not to use just one digital device to access the news, but rather a combination of two or three.

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Which paragraph contains the following information?

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1. Other ways news is accessed online B
2. Over half of smartphone users access news via their phones A
3. The most popular way to access the news digitally is by using several methods D
4. The younger generation are more likely to use their smartphone to access the news D

How the younger generation consumes the news

A. In recent years, there has been growing concern by researchers and indeed the older generation that the younger generation are somewhat disengaged from the news, and as a result have a very narrow view of the world around them. This, however, couldn't be further from the truth, as shown by a recent study carried out by the Media Insight Project (American Press Institute & Associated Press). According to this research, 85% of youngsters say that keeping up to date with the news is important to them, and 69% receive news on a daily basis.

Questions 1 – 6

Sample Passage 3 has six paragraphs labelled **A – F**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter **A – F** in boxes 1 – 6 on your answer sheet.*

***NB** You may use any letter more than once.*

1. the reasons why the younger generation seeks news
2. the opinion that news is important to the younger generation
3. the percentage of older adults in the UK who access the news digitally
4. the idea that the younger generation largely encounters the news by chance
5. the news is of great significance to both young and old people
6. why the younger generation consumes the news through modern technology

B. Perhaps what some of the older generation fail to understand is that just because the younger generation does not buy a daily newspaper, it doesn't mean that they don't follow the news. Born into a digital age, or more specifically the age of the internet, the younger generation simply accesses news through the digital devices they grew up using: laptops, tablets, smartphones, etc. A recent study produced by Ofcom revealed that 60% of youngsters in the UK use the internet or apps for news, compared to just 21% of those in the older age range.

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C. Social media also plays an important part in consuming the news for the younger generation. It was also revealed that most youngsters actually don't seek out news from social media, but choose to follow it once they see it there. In other words, they encounter it accidentally and therefore following the news is secondary. For example, when accessing social media sites, news headlines automatically appear. These catch the user's eye and consequently the news link is clicked and followed.

D. For the moment, social networks are being used selectively, however. For example, social media is used for breaking news, but is not relied on in terms of accuracy. For hard news topics, such as economics or local crime, youngsters continue to look to original sources. For accuracy and reliability, television is still the preferred choice for both generations.

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E. According to Alison Preston, Head of Media Literacy Research at Ofcom, motivations for following the news also vary according to the generation. In her current report on the topic, she states that, for the younger generation, news is largely about convenience and being social. For the older generation, however, motivation is greatly linked to a sense of duty and habit.

F. Overall, it is fair to say that news plays an important part in all our everyday lives, regardless of generation. However, what is different amongst the generations is why and how it is accessed.

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Quickly read the text below and underline the words associated with celebrity and the media.

In the past, a person had to do something exceptional to be known as a famous figure: climb a mountain, row single-handedly around the world or fight bravely in a war. But nowadays it is quite easy for a very ordinary person to become a superstar. We only need to upload a remarkable video to the Internet, take part in a reality TV show, or make a controversial comment on a social media website for our names to be instantly recognized worldwide.

Look at the groups of words and circle the one which does not have the same meaning as the rest.

A. special, different, ordinary, unusual, outstanding
B. renowned, unknown, prominent, famous, well-known
C. big name, icon, idol, worker, hero
D. debatable, questionable, arguable, contentious, acceptable
E. local, global, international, universal, widespread

Look quickly over this block of text and find the following words and numbers : *proportion*, *Northumberland* and *1900*.

juiperabtelegunerazeoirucremdebbatsNorthumberlandoe mormmportmos1493waproportionstermeluquestasldinhao loelbatskipszmxottrowetmsuejid1900kwqjsdnndndhoossjk bdkaopwkplNorthammoeoewppaslppp1988asddkdkqncka owkLasVegasdspoowemncapwo

Underline the word in each list that does not relate to the same topic as the other three.

1. contest,employment, manufacturer, labour
2. communication, aspect, announcement, broadcast
3. advance, evolution, progress, provision
4. economy, routine, competition, cost
5. global, rights, worldwide, universal

Scan the following paragraphs and match them with headings 1 – 4.

A. Spectacular views of planet Earth and its extraordinary oceans are one of the first attractions of space tourism. But do the dangers of space outstrip the risks of everyday air travel? While the majority of today's tourists accept that air travel is relatively safe, only a few specialist space travellers have, so far, needed to consider the greater hazards of journeying into the stratosphere.

B. It is not difficult to imagine the physical demands a trip into space can make on the human body. During the ascent, the spaceship will travel at 3,500 miles an hour, producing powerful gravitational forces that affect the circulation of the blood. Aspiring space tourists will have to undergo rigorous medical examinations to ensure they are healthy enough to survive the voyage.

C. Recent developments in space technology have quite literally widened horizons in the tourist market. But, the experience of voyaging further into space is likely to be limited to only the very prosperous. Reservations for flights into the stratosphere currently cost $200 000. After two days' training, the novice astronauts will embark on a journey that lasts less than an hour.

D. The amount of fuel required to propel a spacecraft high into the stratosphere contributes significantly to the cost of travelling 100 kilometres up to the Karman line that marks the divide between Earth's atmosphere and space. One of the ways to reduce this is to impose strict controls on the weight of the space vehicle and restrict cabin space to an absolute minimum.

1. Limited room for lift-off
2. Wealthy tourists rocket into space
3. Space – thrills or spills?
4. Fit for space?

Read the paragraph and circle the correct words.

Industrial farming methods are commonplace, but the philosophy of organic farming could be about to change the way many of us eat. Consumers have **(1)** dangerous / grave concerns about eating fruit and vegetables that have been grown with the use of pesticides and chemical **(2)** fertilizers / additives. The use of chemicals might make the crops immune to **(3)** epidemics / infestations, but consumers have started to worry about the **(4)** adverse / modified effects that such farming techniques might have. Organic farming could offer a solution to this problem. Farmers are able to cultivate **(5)** abundant / plenty crops using natural fertilizers. The same is true for farms involved in the meat and **(6)** dairy / milk product industries. Farmers can use organic feed for their **(7)** livestock / meat instead of giving them harmful processed foods. Organic farming might also avoid some of the **(8)** hygiene / wellbeing issues that are connected to industrial farming, as well as giving people better quality meat to choose from.

Use your knowledge of prefixes and antonyms to change the following words from positive to negative.

A. likely

B. agree

C. accessible

D. understand

E. logical

F. normal

G. regulate

Develop your Reading Skills : Reading for Specific Information

Underline the word or phrase in each sentence which can be replaced by the word in bold.

1. There are a number of adverse effects which are caused by consuming certain food additives.
2. Additives are components used in the preparation of processed foods.
3. Mounting costs were resulting in an unprofitable crop.
4. There are potential risks involved in using GM technology in food.
5. The government approved the use of genetically-modified crops in food production.
6. GM foods have only been on the market since 1994.

consequences

enhanced

dangers

rising

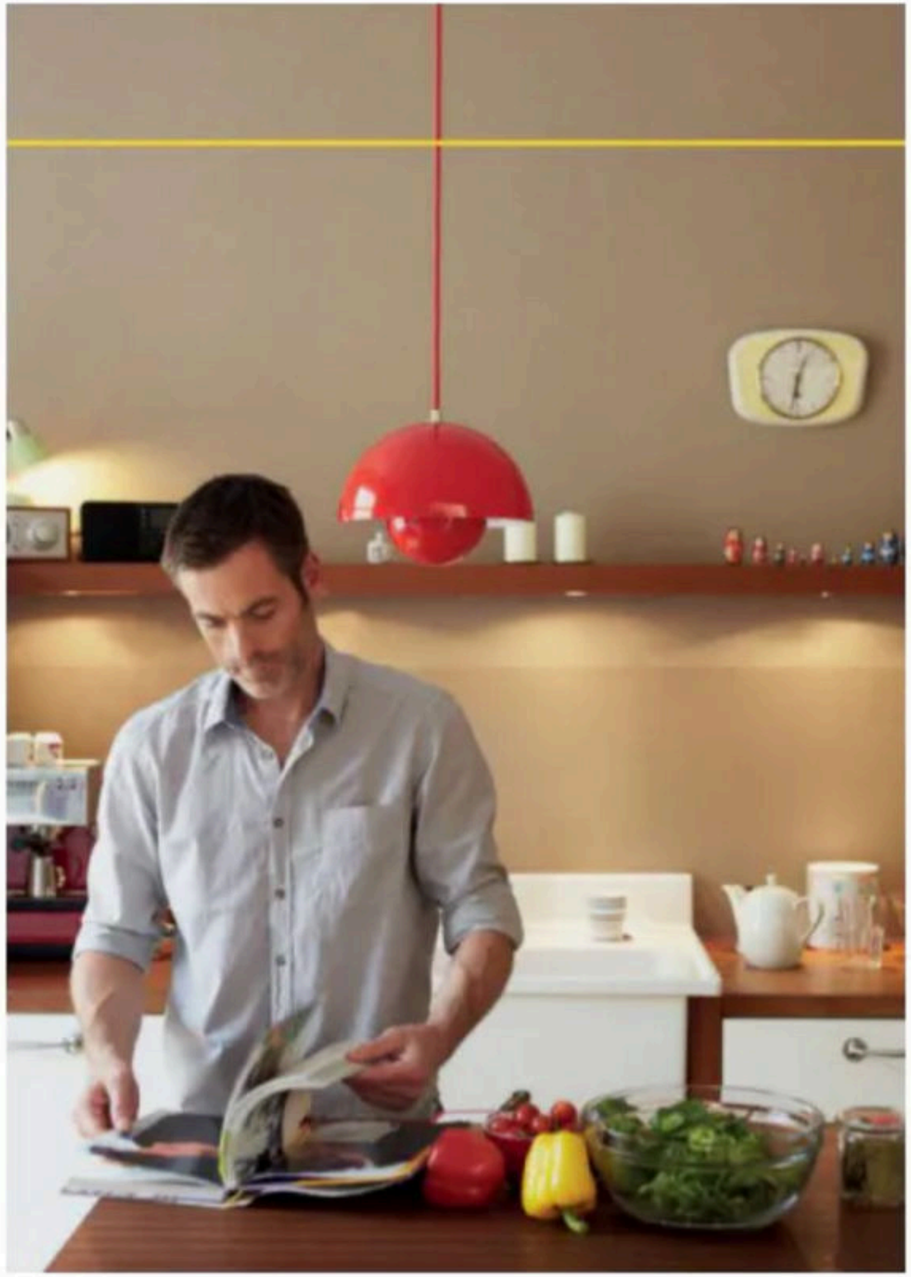
ingredients

available

Match each phrase with a headline.

1. food with altered DNA
2. healthy dining
3. cooking instructions
4. a type of food additive
5. a national dish
6. a meal that caused illness

A. Diner hospitalized with food poisoning
B. Sushi world record broken on Japanese holiday
C. Chef posts his top ten recipes online
D. Toxic sugar substitute contained in over 9,000 food products
E. New chain of organic restaurants opens
F. Genetically-modified foods to be sold in supermarkets



20 Minutes?

Last year, when I was reviewing Andrew Wong's *20-Minute Meals*, I failed at every attempt to produce the meals in the allotted time. Wong's follow-up, *100 More 20-Minute Meals*, suffers from the same unrealistic objective. The *celebrity chef* might be able to whip up these meals in that time himself, but everyone else should allow themselves at least double that. The quickest time I managed was *38 minutes* for the '*black bean curry*.' I can assure you, however, that once you allow yourself some extra time, you can avoid getting hot and bothered and really start to enjoy your *cooking*. The original '*20-Minute*' book went on to become my most used cookbook. Every one of Wong's dishes stirs your imagination and tingles your taste buds. The delicious flavours, easy-to-follow recipes and stunning photography are all neatly packaged in both of these books. I love Wong's abundant use of *herbs* and *spices*, but I'm less keen on the unusual ingredients which take much longer to source than they do to sauce. *100 More 20-Minute Meals* provides you with a fascinating range of recipes, including plenty for *vegetarians* and those with a sweet tooth.

1. Time period
2. Book title
3. Dish
4. Ingredients
5. Person / People
6. Household chore

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Read the text again. Write a word or phrase from the text in each gap to complete each sentence.

1. I didn't succeed in my _____ at making the meal quickly.
2. *100 More 20-Minute Meals* is Wong's _____ book to 20-Minute Meals.
3. Wong can possibly _____ his meals in the 20-minute time limit.
4. I enjoyed the cooking once I gave myself time not to get _____.
5. The meals are so creative that they really _____ your taste buds.
6. Both books have _____ recipes that almost anyone could use.
7. It could take a while to find the rare _____ Wong uses in his books.
8. People who don't eat meat or who have a _____ will find plenty in this cookbook.

Scan the article as quickly as you can and tick the information that is mentioned. Do not read it carefully word by word.

With fast food chains becoming more popular and people's attempts to make meals more quickly and cheaply, livestock is now raised differently than it was in days gone by. Many domestic animals will never breathe fresh air outside nor eat off the land. Chickens that live indoors their entire lives are fed grains which include antibiotics to help them grow faster until they are deemed large enough to butcher. Cattle farms are not what they used to be either. Cows usually start life in fields before they are sold to the meat production industry. Huge factory-like structures can house thousands of these large animals, but this can have huge implications for food safety because such cattle live in their own manure. The cattle are given growth hormones in their ears to help them grow faster. Once they are sufficiently fattened up, they are sent to slaughterhouses, where they are processed into cuts of meat and what's left is sent to the grinder. After that, the processed meat is made into burger patties and shipped to fast food restaurants for everyone to enjoy.

1. the first fast food restaurant
2. animals kept for profit
3. a domestic fowl
4. feeding methods
5. a building to house animals
6. a hygiene issue
7. a health problem related to the ears
8. a machine that minces meat

Find words or phrases in the text that match these underlined words and phrases.

1. According to the writer, animals are not raised as they were <u>in the past</u> ...
2. To make them ready <u>for slaughtering</u>, some domestic fowl are ...
3. The writer is concerned about the <u>buildings</u> cattle are kept in because they ...

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Read the text again and choose the correct answers.

1. According to the writer, animals are not raised as they were in the past

A. because they are now domesticated.
B. due to the demands of certain restaurants.
C. as a result of people's growing disapproval of fast food outlets.
D. because people can cook more quickly these days.

2. To make them ready for slaughtering, some domestic fowl are

A. given enhanced foods.
B. tested for bacterial infections.
C. provided with fresh air.
D. deprived of medication they need.

3. The writer is concerned about the buildings cattle are kept in because they

A. are too spacious.
B. make meat production faster.
C. do not have good safety measures for workers.
D. could cause hygiene issues.

Match each article with a title. There is one extra title which you do not need to use.

A. We now have the ability to add specific qualities to our food through science. However, the use of genetically-modified foods has upset the apple cart. Many people are reluctant to alter the natural properties of our food, but that's just what humans have been doing since time immemorial. Our ability to cook the meat of the animals we hunted allowed us to grow stronger and helped our brains to develop. Genetically-modified foods or crops can enhance taste and quality, increase nutrients or improve a crop's resistance to pests or disease. GM foods can even be used to help conserve natural resources, for example by requiring less water or energy to grow. The question is, why are so many people against the use of GM technology in food?

A. GM foods hold great promise in providing solutions to help feed the growing population of the world, but there are also potential risks. What effects will GM technologies have on the environment, biodiversity and the way our eco-systems work? If we grow crops that are immune to infestations, what will happen to the insects that can no longer feed on them? There are very grave concerns about the impact this could have on other species further up the food chain. When GM crops are grown in a field, can farmers guarantee that the genes from the modified organisms won't get mixed with natural plants in neighbouring fields? The more GM crop production expands, the more urgent becomes the need to find answers to these questions.

1. *Tighter rules for GM crops*
2. *Fears over GM foods*
3. *Potential benefits of GM technology*

A. We now have the ability to add specific qualities to our food through science. However, the use of genetically-modified foods has upset the apple cart. Many people are reluctant to alter the natural properties of our food, but that's just what humans have been doing since time immemorial. Our ability to cook the meat of the animals we hunted allowed us to grow stronger and helped our brains to develop. Genetically-modified foods or crops can enhance taste and quality, increase nutrients or improve a crop's resistance to pests or disease. GM foods can even be used to help conserve natural resources, for example by requiring less water or energy to grow. The question is, why are so many people against the use of GM technology in food?

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Read the texts again and decide if these ideas are stated (S) or not stated (N).

1. People have always changed some attributes of food.
2. Using GM technology on crops will make insects immune to pesticides.
3. Using GM ingredients can make food have better flavour.
4. GM crops can potentially combine with unaltered crops.
5. Altering the genes of crops can affect various organisms in the same ecosystem.
6. Mankind's evolutionary progress was enhanced by eating raw meat.

A. The Organic Chef is a local food supplier that works diligently to bring the healthiest and tastiest products to your kitchen. It is a small, family-run business which grows its own produce and raises its own livestock on the family farm. The Organic Chef is proud of its organic farming methods, meaning that no chemicals are used to cultivate crops. The livestock are all fed with high-quality organic vegetables. The price of The Organic Chef's goods might be a little off-putting to some shoppers, but the quality of the meats, fruit and vegetables, as well as the purity of our products, really makes it worth parting with that extra cash.

B. Any supermarket you walk into these days has got at least one aisle dedicated to organic foods. Nowadays we are seeing more and more 'organic only' supermarkets opening too. Is this because the owners of these chains are determined to improve consumers' choice and protect them from the harmful effects of food additives? I decided to sample some meats, dairy products and fruit and vegetables that were marketed as organic whole foods. However, after some research, I discovered that none of the foods were grown locally. They also claim that preservatives are not used in their products – so, given that these same products are transported over long distances before they reach their destination on the supermarket shelves, just how 'fresh' are they? I'm not sure I really want to pay twice the price of regular supermarket products and run the risk of getting food poisoning into the bargain.

Quickly read the reviews and find words or phrases that have a similar meaning to these phrases.

1. try out a small amount
2. animals raised to be sold
3. items full of the best flavours
4. chemicals added to prevent decay
5. milk, butter and cheese
6. grow plants
7. retailer who sells food products
8. not very appealing

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Read the reviews again. In which review, **A** or **B**,

1. does the writer discuss a company run by a group of relatives?
2. is the writer concerned about the possibility of foods decaying?
3. is the cost of organic food justified?
4. does the writer state that the foods are produced locally?
5. did the writer search for the original source of products?

You are going to read four texts about food additives. For questions 1–10, choose from the articles (A–D). The articles may be chosen more than once.

Which person

1. says that manmade additives could cause behavioural problems?
2. describes an additive that can stop important substances being digested?
3. mentions an additive that influences dental hygiene?
4. admits that foods can contain under-researched and poisonous additives?
5. recognises that additives can prevent large-scale outbreaks of disease?
6. states that we have to use additives as a result of overpopulation?
7. mentions that different types of people need to eat different foods?
8. states that food additives were used in the pre-modern era?
9. says that manufacturers are more closely observed as a result of information on food packaging?
10. states that all ingredients are examined before they are sold?

Food additives

Four food and nutrition experts discuss the use of additives in food

A. Koki Nakamura : Nutritionist

Diet is very important to every individual's health and well-being. I've got clients from all walks of life who have different needs and requirements when it comes to the food they eat. Many people believe that if a food label says 'no fat' or 'low in fat', then it must be healthy. I cannot stress enough how untrue this is. You would think, with the bad reputation fats have got, that a 'non-fat' fat would be ideal. Fake fats contain no fat, no calories and no cholesterol, but they come at another price. These food additives prevent vitamins A, E and D from being absorbed into the body. Such substances are thought to keep the immune system healthy and prevent some cancers. Fake fats are also responsible for digestive problems if people consume too many of them.

B. Lynne Davis : Food Scientist

Food additives are not manufactured solely by the chemical industry, since a number of common additives are extracted from naturally-occurring substances. The best known additives are preservatives, colours and flavours, but many others are commonly used, such as antioxidants, thickeners and sweeteners. Some of these additives are essential in our modern world. Without preservatives, food would go off quickly and that would result in a lot of waste. Scientists don't just add chemicals to food without researching the substances first. Every constituent of processed food is tested before it is used. There are also tight food regulations all over the world which control the use of additives. There are a few bad apples out there who add dangerous toxins to their foods without testing them thoroughly, but I know that the world's ever-increasing population dictates that we have to find ways to make our food resources go further and last longer.

Food additives

Four food and nutrition experts discuss the use of additives in food

C. Ivan Mendes : Food Historian

People have been enhancing their food with naturally available flavourings, preservatives and colours for centuries, but there has been an increasing use of food additives since the 19th century. Since the 1980s, additives are required to be identified on food labels. The use of these labels and nutrition facts on food products has opened the food industry to more public scrutiny. As a result, the production of processed foods in particular has become a matter of controversy. Many people have become so sceptical of additives that they do not recognize the potential health benefits. In the 1940s, for example, calcium was added to flour to prevent rickets, a disease that causes the softening of bones in children. Other examples include antioxidants being used to prevent the fat in meats going rancid and the use of fluoride in public water supplies to reduce tooth decay.

D. Jyoti Sharma : Food Safety Officer

There has been significant controversy associated with the risks and benefits of food additives. Some artificial food additives have been linked to cancer, digestive problems, neurological conditions, heart disease, obesity and even hyperactivity in children. People are less inclined to question natural additives which have been found to be similarly harmful. They can also be the cause of allergic reactions in certain individuals. However, what food additives do to the food itself is what many people fail to consider. Many of the constituents that you read about on the food and nutrition labels are absolutely essential to commercial food preparation and storage. The job of a food safety officer would be much harder if food went off quickly. Food-borne illnesses and epidemics would not only become more widespread, they would become almost impossible to pinpoint and eliminate. There's no doubt in my mind that additives are more beneficial than they are harmful.

The Ultimate Practice for IELTS Reading

- Gurpreet Singh

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Match the key words to the definitions below.

donations, membership fees, preserve, public access, trust

1. work to protect something so that nobody can damage or destroy it
2. permission for any person to enter a place
3. an organization that manages buildings and houses
4. money that people give to help an organization
5. money that people pay regularly to be a part of a club or organization

active role, curator, grounds, maintain, renovations

6. make regular repairs to a building to keep it in good condition
7. someone who looks after the things in a museum
8. do something yourself and not just let other people do it
9. making something old look new again by repairing and improving it
10. the land around a big house

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Fill the gaps in the sentences using these key words.

charity, fail, instalments, solar, transform

1. If people _____ something, they make it completely different.
2. _____ energy comes from the sun.
3. If you pay for something in _____, you pay small amounts over a period of time.
4. A _____ is an organization that gives money and resources to people who need help.
5. If projects _____, they are not successful.

enterprise, investment, loan, resource, unique

6. A / An _____ is a large or important project, especially one that is new or different.
7. A / An _____ selling point is the thing that makes a product or service different from others.
8. A natural _____ is something such as oil or trees that people can use.
9. A / An _____ is money people use to make more money.
10. A / An _____ is money a person or organization borrows from a bank.

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Using Key Language

Match the words in the left-hand column (1 – 8) with the words in the right-hand column (a – h) to make expressions from the text.

1. health	a) investment
2. community	b) enterprise
3. natural	c) hall
4. long-term	d) clinic
5. in	e) charity
6. social	f) energy
7. green	g) resource(s)
8. international	h) ruins

destroyed with some parts or pieces left

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This earthworm species is common throughout Europe, where they usually reach lengths of between eight to 10 inches. Because earthworms have many predators, the invertebrates normally do not survive long enough in the wild to reach large proportions. Their lifespan is unknown, but the worms have reached six years old in captivity.

Answer the question below.
*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER** from the text for the answer.*

What stops earthworms from living long lives?

US food waste worth more than offshore drilling

Recent estimates suggest that 16 per cent of the energy consumed in the US is used to produce food. Yet at least 25 per cent of food is wasted each year. Michael Webber and Amanda Cuellar at the Center for International Energy and Environmental Policy at the University of Texas at Austin calculate that this is the equivalent of about 2150 trillion kilojoules lost each year. That's more than could be gained from many popular strategies to improve energy efficiency. It is also more than projections for how much energy the US could produce by making ethanol biofuel from grains.

Questions 1 and 2
Answer the questions below.
*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

1. How much food does the US waste every year? 25%
2. How much energy could be saved annually if food was not wasted?

2150 trillion kJ.

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Guided Action Plan for Sentence Completion

Gurpreet Singh

Referral Code : GURPREET10

Gap-fill (Gapped) Summary

1. Gap-fill summaries usually focus on **just one or two paragraphs**, so you don't need to look through the whole text.
2. The summary usually has a **HEADING** – this helps you quickly find the paragraph(s) with the answers.
3. The gaps are words **taken from the text** – so even if you don't know what all the words mean, you can find them !
4. The gaps are usually **in the same order** as they appear in the original text.
5. The sentences surrounding the gaps use **SYNONYMS** to summarize the paragraph, and these synonyms will lead you to the right answer.

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Gap-fill (Gapped) Summary Tips

1) Use the **text TITLE** to work out the structure of the whole reading.

e.g. ***What destroyed the civilization of Easter Island?***

This title of the text tells us to expect an **answer**.

In this text, we have different theories from different specialists.

2) Use the **SUMMARY HEADING** to find the right paragraph.

The heading of the Gapped Summary gives us **ONE answer** to the title's question: it tells us ***Jared Diamond's View.***

Use **CAPITAL LETTERS** e.g. in this example, the name '**J**ared **D**iamond' helps us quickly find the paragraph which has Diamond's view.

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Gap-fill (Gapped) Summary Tips

3) Use **synonyms**

Look around the gap for synonyms to help you find the sentences which contain the answer.

4) Decide what **type of word** you need. Do you need a verb, noun, adjective or number?

5) Use your **general knowledge** to make quick 'educated' **guesses**.

6) Make sure you always keep the **'s'** on **plural** form**s**.

7) **Copy** the words **exactly** as they appear in the text (don't lose points for spelling)

8) The words usually come in the **same order** as they appear in the text, so **don't waste time** looking for answers in different places.

9) Always check **how many words** you are allowed.

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Jared Diamond's View

Diamond believes that the Polynesian settlers on Rapa Nui destroyed its forests, cutting down its trees for fuel and clearing land for **21** ..... . Twentieth-century discoveries of pollen prove that Rapu Nui had once been covered in palm forests, which had turned into grassland by the time the Europeans arrived on the island. When the islanders were no longer able to build the **22** ..... they needed to go fishing, they began using the island's **23** ..... as a food source, according to Diamond. Diamond also claims that the moai were built to show the power of the island's chieftains, and that the methods of transporting the statues needed not only a great number of people, but also a great deal of **24** ..... .

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B When the Europeans arrived, Rapa Nui was grassland, with only a few scrawny trees. In the 1970s and 1980s, though, researchers found pollen preserved in lake sediments, which proved the island had been covered in lush palm forests for thousands of years. Only after the Polynesians arrived did those forests disappear.

20 US scientist Jared Diamond believes that the Rapanui people – descendants of Polynesian settlers – wrecked their own environment. They had unfortunately settled on an extremely fragile island – dry, cool, and too remote to be properly fertilised by windblown volcanic ash. When the islanders cleared the forests for firewood and farming, the forests didn't grow back. As trees became scarce and they could no longer construct wooden canoes for fishing, they ate birds. Soil erosion decreased their crop yields. Before Europeans arrived, the Rapanui had descended into civil war and cannibalism, he maintains. The collapse of their isolated civilisation, Diamond writes, is a 'worst-case scenario for what may lie ahead of us in our own future'.

C 30 The moai, he thinks, accelerated the self-destruction. Diamond interprets them as power displays by rival chieftains who, trapped on a remote little island, lacked other ways of asserting their dominance. They competed by building ever bigger figures. Diamond thinks they laid the moai on wooden sledges, hauled over log rails, but that required both a lot of wood and a lot of people. To feed the people, even more land had to be cleared. When the wood was gone and civil war began, the islanders began toppling the moai. By the nineteenth century none were standing.

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Choose ONE WORD only for the gap.

1. Diamond believes that the Polynesian settlers on Rapa Nui destroyed its forests, cutting down its trees for fuel and clearing land for _____ .

2. When the islanders were no longer able to build the _____ they needed to go fishing...

3. .... they began using the island's _____ as a food source.

4. .... the methods of transporting the statues needed not only a great number of people, but also a great deal of _____ .

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Useful synonyms

1. ***wrecked* = *destroyed***
2. ***firewood* = fuel**
3. ***construct* = build**
4. ***ate* =** (used) **as a food source**
5. ***required* = needed**
6. ***a lot of* = a great number of** (countable), **a great deal of** (uncountable)

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Logical Mathematical Intelligence

Some individuals are able to learn just about anything using their logical skills. They are able to calculate and work out relationships and connections between items. They enjoy mental challenges seeking out solutions to logical, abstract and mathematical problems and have good deductive reasoning skills. They may simply excel at games involving strategy such as chess.

To exhibit strong Logical-Mathematical Intelligence, it is not necessary for you to be good at maths – the very act of selecting key points in a logical, systematic numbered sequence can be evidence of this intelligence. The very act of investigating and analysing allows you to go beneath the surface of what you may be learning so as not to simply take it at face value.

Questions 1 – 3

Find a word or words in the passage to complete the sentences below.

1. Finding links between items is possible for certain people by utilizing their _____ .
2. They enjoy mental challenges and are skillful at _____ which require planning and foresight.
3. People with this type of intelligence are often good at going beyond the obvious by _____ and _____

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The Major Oak is a large English oak tree in Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire. According to local folklore, Robin Hood and his Merry Men used the Major Oak as their hideout. The size of the tree and its mythical status have led it to become a popular tourist attraction.

The Major Oak weighs an estimated 23 tons, has a girth of 10 metres, a canopy of 28 metres, and is about 800 to 1000 years old. In a 2002 survey, it was voted 'Britain's favourite tree', and in 2014 it was voted 'England's Tree of the Year' in a public poll by the Woodland Trust.

There are several theories concerning why the Major Oak became so huge and oddly shaped. One theory is that the Major Oak may be several trees that fused together as saplings. An alternative explanation is that the tree may have been pollarded. Pollarding is a pruning system that can cause a tree's trunk and branches to grow large and thick. Due to their size and weight, the tree's massive limbs require the partial support of an elaborate system of scaffolding, which was first put in place during the Victorian era. Interestingly, in 2002, someone attempted to illegally sell acorns from the Major Oak on an internet-based auction website.

Fill the gaps using words from the box.

1. Legend has it that the Major Oak was Robin Hood's _____.
2. The _____ of the tree's trunk is 10 metres.
3. The tree may actually be more than one tree that _____ together.
4. Some of the tree's _____ have to be held up by props.
5. Acorns from the oak were once _____ for auction on the Internet.

weight	height	circumference
branches	put in	joined
den	put up	were
myth		

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Air Rage

The first recorded case of an airline passenger turning seriously violent during a flight, a phenomenon now widely known as “air rage”, happened in 1947 on a flight from Havana to Miami. A drunk man assaulted another passenger and bit a flight attendant. However, the man escaped punishment because it was not then clear under whose legal control a crime committed on plane was, the country where the plane was registered or the country where the crime was committed. In 1963, at the Tokyo convention, it was decided that the laws of the country where the plane is registered take precedence.

The frequency of air rage has expanded out of proportion to the growth of air travel. Until recently few statistic were gathered about air rage, but those that have been indicate that passengers are increasingly likely to cause trouble or engage in violent acts. For example, in 1998 there were 266 air rage incidents out of approximately four million passengers, a 400% increase from 1995. In the same period American Airlines showed a 200% rise. Air travel is predicted to rise by 5% internationally by 2010 leading to increased airport congestion. This, coupled with the flying public’s increased aggression, means that air rage may become a major issue in coming years.

Aside from discomfort and disruption, air rage poses some very real dangers to flying. The most extreme of these is when out of control passengers enter the cockpit. This has actually happened on a number of occasions, the worst of which have resulted in the death and injury of pilots or the intruder taking control of the plane, almost resulting in crashes. In addition, berserk passengers sometimes attempt to open the emergency doors while in flight, putting the whole aircraft in danger. These are extreme examples and cases of air rage more commonly result in physical assaults on fellow passengers and crew such as throwing objects, punching, stabbing or scalding with hot coffee.

The first time that an **(1)** _____ of air rage was recorded was in the 1940’s, but the passenger was never actually charged for an offence because there were no clear rules in place to specify where to prosecute. It was later **(2)** _____ that it would be the country where the plane is registered. Air rage has **(3)** _____ significantly since this time, growing by a staggering 400% from 1995 to 1998. Air rage is **(4)** _____ to be a major problem in the future as air travel increases, as do levels of aggression. Angry **(5)** _____ can put everyone in danger including the pilots, the crew and the other passengers, with some form of **(6)** _____ being the most common consequence.

predicted, rose, incident passenger, found, assault, established, occurring, hoped, increased, injury, passengers

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There are even more insects that are masters of exploiting filthy habitats, such as faeces and carcasses, where they are regularly challenged by thousands of microorganisms. These insects have many antimicrobial compounds for dealing with pathogenic bacteria and fungi, suggesting that there is certainly potential to find many compounds that can serve as or inspire new antibiotics.

Choose ONE WORD from the passage to fill each gap below.

They are also interested in compounds which insects use to protect themselves from pathogenic bacteria and fungi found in their habitats.
Piper hopes that these substances will be useful in the development of drugs such as antibiotics

podcast

semi-formal ✓

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A large number of European towns and cities have made part of their centres car-free since the early 1960s. These are often accompanied by car parks on the edge of the pedestrianized zone, and, in the larger cases, park and ride schemes. Central Copenhagen is one of the largest and oldest examples: the auto-free zone is centered on Strøget, a pedestrian shopping street, which is in fact not a single street but a series of interconnected avenues which create a very large auto-free zone, although it is crossed in places by streets with vehicular traffic. Most of these zones allow delivery trucks to service the businesses located there during the early morning, and street-cleaning vehicles will usually go through these streets after most shops have closed for the night. In North America, where a more commonly used term is pedestrian mall, such areas are still in their infancy. Few cities have pedestrian zones, but some have pedestrianized single streets. Many pedestrian streets are surfaced with cobblestones, or pavement bricks, which discourage any kind of wheeled traffic, including wheelchairs. They are rarely completely free of motor vehicles.

Fill the gaps below with NO MORE THAN 3 WORDS from the text.

1. In some cases, people are encouraged to park _____ of the town or city centre.
2. The only vehicles permitted in most pedestrian zones are those used for _____ or _____ cleaning.
3. Certain types of road surface can be used to _____ traffic.

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Nocturnality is an animal behaviour characterised by activity during the night and sleep during the day. The common adjective is "nocturnal", versus its opposite “diurnal”.
Nocturnal creatures generally have highly developed senses of hearing and smell, and specially adapted eyesight. Such traits can help animals such as the *Helicoverpa zea* moth to avoid predators. Some animals, such as cats and ferrets, have eyes that can adapt to both low-level and bright day levels of illumination. Others, such as bushbabies and some bats, can function only at night. Many nocturnal creatures, including most owls, have large eyes in comparison with their body size to compensate for the lower light levels at night.
Being active at night is a form of niche differentiation, where a species' niche is partitioned not by the amount of resources but by time (i.e. temporal division of the ecological niche). For example, hawks and owls can hunt the same field or meadow for the same rodents without conflict because hawks are diurnal and owls are nocturnal.

Fill the gaps in the summary using words from the list below it.

Nocturnal animals sleep during the daytime, whereas _____ animals are awake during the day and they _____ at night. Animals that are active at night tend to have _____ hearing and smell, and they may have _____ eyesight. Nocturnality allows animals to hunt for prey without having to _____ with predators that are active during daylight hours.

most, sensitive, asleep, conflict, diurnal, compete, exceptional, sleep

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Large migrations are some of nature's greatest spectacles. Wildebeest and zebra chase the rains through the Mara ecosystem every year, monarch butterflies trace a path from Mexico to Canada and back, and tiny songbirds fly nonstop for days at a time. And now scientists are starting to figure out how they know where to go, and when.

Some of these animals, they've found, have their migration pathways written into their genes. A songbird hatched in a laboratory, having seen nothing of the natural world, still attempts to begin migration at the right time of year and in the right cardinal direction.

But large mammals like bighorn sheep and moose are a different story. Wildlife researchers have long suspected that they require experience to migrate effectively, that their annual journeys are the result of learning from one another, not of genetic inheritance. A new study, published Thursday in the journal Science, suggests that those hunches may be correct—some animals must learn how to migrate.

The existence of collective information and knowledge, that can be passed from older animals to younger ones, is a form of "culture," researchers explain. And when animals learn as a result of social interaction and the transfer of this information, that's a type of cultural exchange—as opposed to genetic.

Fill each gap in the summary below with ONE word from the passage.

Scientists believe that _____ are responsible for some animal migrations. Songbirds, for example, do not need to learn when and in which _____ to migrate. On the other hand, bighorn sheep appear to _____ migration habits from the herd. They, and other mammals, seem to have a _____ that is passed from one generation to the next through interaction and exchange of _____.

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Humans are driving mammals including deer, tigers and bears to hide under the cover of darkness, jeopardizing the health of the creatures that are only supposed to be active by day, new research his found. The presence of people can instil strong feelings of fear in animals and as human activities now cover 75 per cent of the land, we are becoming increasingly harder to avoid. Unable to escape during the day, mammals are forced to emerge during the night.

A team led by Kaitlyn Gaynor at the University of California, Berkeley arrived at this conclusion after analyzing nearly 80 studies from six continents that monitored the activity of various mammals using GPS trackers and motion-activated cameras. The scientists used this data to assess the night time antics of the animals during periods of low and high human disturbance.

Such disturbances ranged from relatively harmless activities like hiking to overtly destructive ones like hunting, as well as larger scale problems like farming and road construction. Overall, the researchers concluded that from beavers to lions, there was an increase in nocturnal behaviour when humans were in the vicinity.

Fill the gaps in the summary using words from the list below it.

A recent study has shown that many mammals are being forced to become _____ due to the presence of humans. Scientists reached these findings by _____ and analyzing the movements of mammals in areas with different levels of _____. They showed that human activities, ranging from hiking to _____ to road building, made it more likely that mammals would _____ at night.

1. hunt
2. tracking
3. emerge
4. construction
5. nocturnal
6. agriculture
7. monitor
8. disturbance
9. active

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Collecting as a hobby

Many collectors collect to develop their social life, attending meetings of a group of collectors and exchanging information on items. This is a variant on joining a bridge club or gym, and similarly brings them into contact with like-minded people.
Another motive for collecting is the desire to find something special, or a particular example of a collected item, such as a rare early recording by a particular singer. Some may spend their whole lives in a hunt for this. Psychologically, this can give a purpose to a life that otherwise feels aimless.

Complete each sentence below with ONE word from the passage.

1. Collectors' clubs provide opportunities to share ..... information
2. Collectors' clubs offer ..... with people who have similar interests. contact
3. Collecting sometimes involves a life-long ..... for a special item. hunt = search
4. Searching for something particular may prevent people from feeling their life is completely ..... . aimless / without aim.

share = exchange

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Fill the gaps in the text using the 10 words below.

A _____ report says scientists are 95% certain that humans are the "dominant _____" of global warming since the 1950s. The report by the UN's climate panel details the physical _____ behind climate change. On the ground, in the air, in the oceans, global warming is "_____", it explained. The panel warns that continued _____ of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes in all aspects of the climate system. To contain these changes will require "substantial and sustained _____ of greenhouse gas emissions". After a week of intense negotiations in the Swedish capital, the summary for policymakers on the physical science of global warming has finally been released. For the future, the report states that warming is _____ to continue under all _____. Prof Sir Brian Hoskins, from Imperial College London, told BBC News: "We are performing a very dangerous _____ with our planet, and I don't want my grandchildren to suffer the _____."

emissions, experiment, cause, unequivocal, landmark, consequences, reductions, scenarios, projected, evidence

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Bilinguals and Personality

Many people believe that bilinguals have two different personalities, one for each of the languages they speak, and that switching between languages makes bilinguals act differently. Although this may seem unbelievable to some, research actually supports this idea.

According to various studies, bilinguals who are also bicultural and are actively involved in both of their cultures, interpret situations differently depending on which language they speak in. Although everyone, monolinguals and bilinguals alike, is able to change the way they feel and interpret events (a phenomenon known as frame-shifting), biculturals do this without realising when switching between languages.

The changes are not only linguistic. As an English-Spanish bicultural myself I do find I act differently depending on which culture I'm immersed in at the time. I'm often aware of the fact that when I speak to other Spanish speakers my voice is slightly louder and I gesticulate more than when I talk to English speakers. Could we then say that bilinguals have two different personalities?

Summary

There is some _____ to show that people who are bilingual exhibit a different _____ depending on which language they are speaking. Some bilinguals also have two _____ cultural identities, meaning that they are able to _____ their behaviour effortlessly according to their cultural _____. This may involve changes in _____ of speech or in the use of _____ language.

noise	evidence	volume
persona	characteristics	body
distinct	surroundings	facts
adapt		

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In the 1960s, researchers tried firing rockets trailing wires into thunderclouds to set up an easy discharge path for the huge electric charges that these clouds generate. But while rockets are fine for research, they cannot provide the protection from lightning strikes that everyone is looking for. And anyway, who would want to fire streams of rockets in a populated area? What goes up must come down. Another project is trying to use lasers to discharge lightning safely. The idea began some 20 years ago, when high-powered lasers were revealing their ability to extract electrons out of atoms and create ions. If a laser could generate a line of ionisation in the air all the way up to a storm cloud, this conducting path could be used to guide lightning to Earth. To stop the laser itself being struck, it would not be pointed straight at the clouds. Instead it would be directed at a mirror, and from there into the sky. Ideally, the cloud-zapper (gun) would be cheap enough to be installed around all key power installations.

Complete the following summary using words from the box below it.

In this method, a laser is used to create a line of ionisation by removing electrons from 1)……. . This laser is then directed at 2)……. in order to control electrical charges, a method which is less dangerous than using 3)……. . As a protection for the lasers, the beams are aimed firstly at 4)……. .

A cloud-zappers	**B** atoms	**C** storm clouds
D mirrors	**E** technique	**F** ions
G rockets	**H** conductors	**I** thunder

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A Work of Genius

By the beginning of the 15th century, after a hundred years of construction, Florence Cathedral was still missing its dome. The building required an octagonal dome which would be higher and wider than any that had ever been built, with no external buttresses to keep it from spreading and falling under its own weight.
The building of such a masonry dome posed many technical problems. Filippo Brunelleschi, who is now seen as a key figure in architecture and perhaps the first modern engineer, looked to the great dome of the Pantheon in Rome for solutions. The dome of the Pantheon is a single shell of concrete, the formula for which had long since been forgotten. Soil filled with silver coins had held the Pantheon dome aloft while its concrete set. This could not be the solution in the case of the Florence Cathedral dome, due to its size. Another possible solution, the use of scaffolding, was also impractical because there was not enough timber in the whole of the region of Tuscany.
Brunelleschi would have to build the dome out of brick, due to its light weight compared to stone and being easier to form, and with nothing under it during construction. His eventual success can be attributed, in no small degree, to his technical and mathematical genius.
Brunelleschi used more than four million bricks to create what is still the largest masonry dome in the world.

Fill each gap in the summary with a letter A - I.

Due to the 1)_____ and 2)_____ of the required structure, the construction of a dome for the cathedral in Florence had challenged architects for many years. A method employed by the Romans, using 3)_____ to support a dome while it was being built, was not suitable, and an insufficient supply of 4)_____ meant that scaffolding could not be used either. The architect Brunelleschi finally 5)_____ in building the largest 6)_____ dome in the world.

A brick	**B** width	**C** materials
D earth	**E** wood	**F** succeeded
G concrete	**H** height	**I** achieved

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A very close positive relationship was found when children's IQ scores were compared with their home educational provision (Freeman, 2010). The higher the children's IQ scores, especially over IQ 130, the better the quality of their educational backup, measured in terms of reported verbal interactions with parents, number of books and activities in their home etc.
To be at their most effective in their self-regulation, all children can be helped to identify their own ways of learning - metacognition - which will include strategies of planning, monitoring, evaluation, and choice of what to learn. Emotional awareness is also part of metacognition, so children should be helped to be aware of their feelings around the area to be learned, feelings of curiosity or confidence, for example.

Fill the gaps below with no more than TWO words from the passage.

1. One study found a strong connection between children's IQ and the availability of ……. and ……. at home.
2. Metacognition involves children understanding their own learning strategies, as well as developing ……. .

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Religion was central to the curriculum of early European universities. However, its role became less significant during the 19th century, and by the end of the 1800s, the German university model, based on more liberal values, had spread around the world. Universities concentrated on science in the 19th and 20th centuries, and became increasingly accessible to the masses. In Britain, the move from industrial revolution to modernity saw the arrival of new civic universities with an emphasis on science and engineering.
The funding and organisation of universities vary widely between different countries around the world. In some countries, universities are predominantly funded by the state, while in others, funding may come from donors or from fees which students attending the university must pay.

Complete the sentences below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage.

1. The German university model, which became popular in the 19th century, promoted _____.
2. Over the last 200 years, a university education has become _____ the general public.
3. Depending on the country, universities may be funded by the state, by donors, or by fee-paying _____.

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Fill the gaps in the passage with the following words:

commute, mobility, instant, efficient, remote, smartphones, locations

Telecommuting, _____ work, or telework is a work arrangement in which employees do not _____ to a central place of work. A person who telecommutes is known as a "telecommuter", "teleworker", and sometimes as a "home-sourced," or "work-at-home" employee. Many telecommuters work from home, while others, sometimes called "nomad workers", use mobile telecommunications technology to work from coffee shops or other _____.
Telework is facilitated by tools such as groupware, virtual private networks, conference calling and videoconferencing. It can be _____ and useful for companies since it allows workers to communicate over long distances, saving travel time and cost. Furthermore, with their improving technology and increasing popularity, _____ are becoming widely used in telework. They substantially increase the _____ of the worker and the degree of coordination with their organization. The technology of mobile phones allows _____ communication through text messages, camera photos, and video clips from anywhere and at any time.

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Fill the gaps with one of the following words:

cutting, advances, track, coming, empower, chief, developing

Pundits have long predicted that _____ in genetics will usher in a golden age of individually tailored therapies. But in fact it is much lower-tech wireless devices and internet-based health software that are precipitating the mass customization of health care, and creating entirely new business models in the process.
The hope is that nimble new technologies, from smart-phones to health-monitoring devices, will _____ patients and doctors, and thus improve outcomes while _____ costs. The near ubiquity of mobile phones is the _____ reason to think this optimistic scenario may come true. Patients with smart-phones can certainly benefit from interactive "wellness" applications that track diet, exercise and vital signs.
Many companies are _____ up with "home health" devices embedded with wireless technology. Some are overtly clinical in nature: Medtronic, a devices giant, is _____ a bedside monitor that wirelessly tracks the blood sugar levels in diabetic children sleeping nearby. GE has come up with "body sensor networks", tiny wireless devices that _____ the vital signs of those who wear them.

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The Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, were two American brothers, inventors, and aviation pioneers who were credited with inventing and building the world's first successful airplane and making the first controlled, powered and sustained heavier-than-air human flight, on December 17, 1903. In the two years afterward, the brothers developed their flying machine into the first practical fixed-wing aircraft.

The brothers' fundamental breakthrough was their invention of three-axis control, which enabled the pilot to steer the aircraft effectively and to maintain its equilibrium. This method became standard and remains standard on fixed-wing aircraft of all kinds. From the beginning of their aeronautical work, the Wright brothers focused on developing a reliable method of pilot control as the key to solving "the flying problem". This approach differed significantly from other experimenters of the time who put more emphasis on developing powerful engines. Using a small homebuilt wind tunnel, the Wrights also collected more accurate data than anyone had before, enabling them to design and build wings and propellers that were more efficient than rival models.

They gained the mechanical skills essential for their success by working for years in their shop with printing presses, bicycles, motors, and other machinery. Their work with bicycles in particular influenced their belief that an unstable vehicle like a flying machine could be controlled and balanced with practice.

Fill each gap in the summary below with a maximum of 2 words.

In 1903, the Wright brothers completed development of the first airplane that was capable of sustaining controlled _____. The key to their success was a system that gave the pilot the means to control and _____ the airplane. This set them apart from other inventors who had focused on building _____. The brothers had previous experience with a wide variety of _____, but it was their work with _____ that had the greatest influence on their ideas.

steel
machinery
bicycles

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The discovery of penicillin is attributed to Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming. Fleming recounted that the date of his breakthrough was on the morning of September 28, 1928. It was a lucky accident: in his laboratory in the basement of St. Mary's Hospital in London, Fleming noticed a petri dish containing Staphylococcus culture that he had mistakenly left open. The culture had become contaminated by blue-green mould, and there was a halo of inhibited bacterial growth around the mould. Fleming concluded that the mould was releasing a substance that was repressing the growth of the bacteria. He grew a pure culture and discovered that it was a Penicillium mould, now known to be Penicillium notatum. Fleming coined the term "penicillin" to describe the filtrate of a broth culture of the Penicillium mould.

Fill the gaps in the summary below using words from the passage.

inhabit
inhibit
inhibited

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin by accident on September 28, 1928. He found that the growth of bacteria on a petri dish was _____ by a blue-green mould that had contaminated the culture. He realised that the mould was producing a substance that was responsible for _____ bacterial growth.

repressing.

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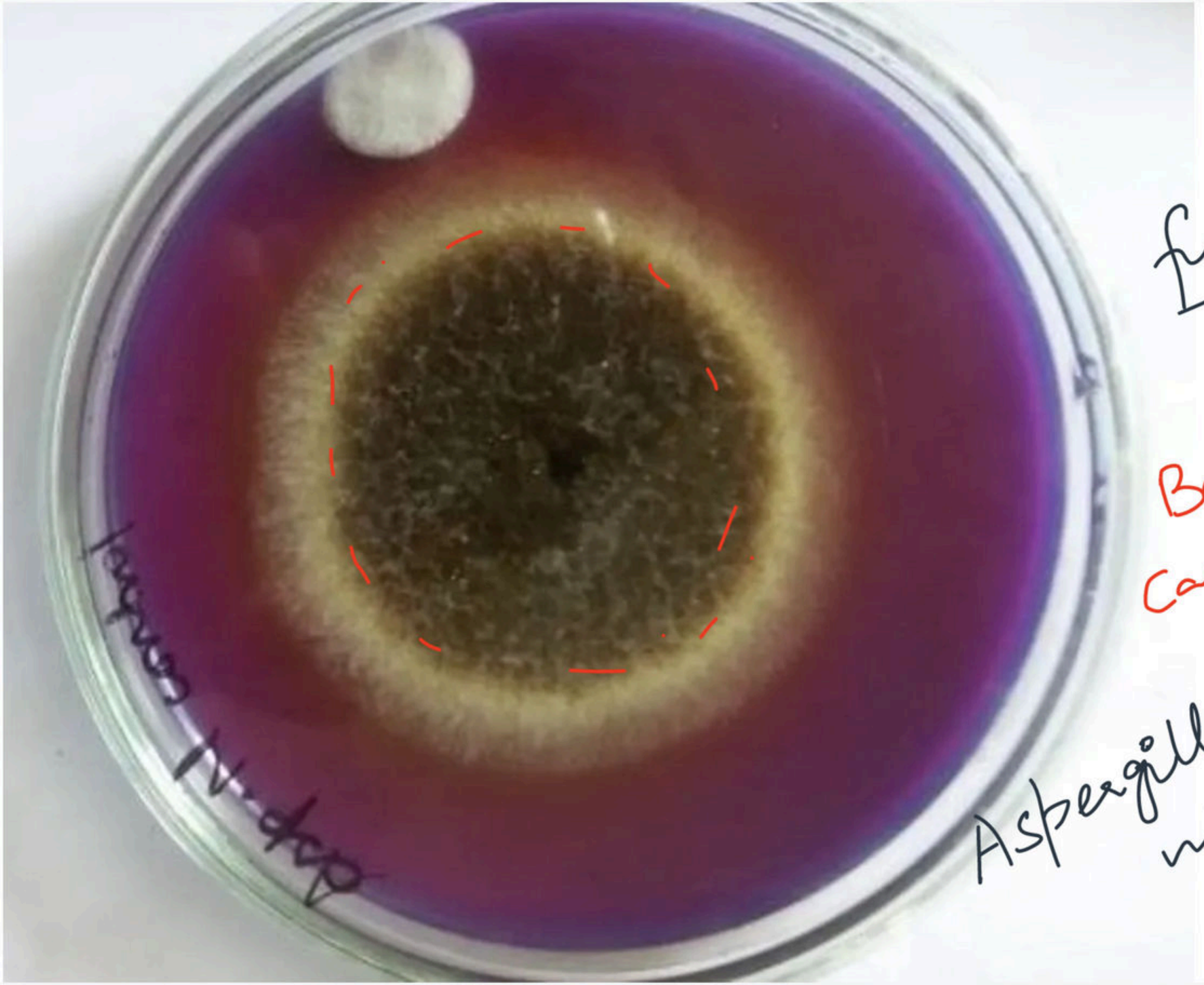

Fungus

Barron's Cambridge

Aspergillus niger

New research, prompted by the relatively high number of literary families, shows that there may be an inherited element to writing good fiction. Researchers from Yale in the US and Moscow State University in Russia launched the study to see whether there was a scientific reason why well-known writers have produced other writers.

The study analysed the creative writing of 511 children aged eight to 17 and 489 of their mothers and 326 fathers. All the participants wrote stories on particular themes. The stories were then scored and rated for originality and novelty, plot development and quality, and sophistication and creative use of prior knowledge. The researchers also carried out detailed intelligence tests and analysed how families functioned in the Russian households.

Taking into account intelligence and family background, the researchers then calculated the inherited and the environmental elements of creative writing. They found what they describe as a modest heritability element to creative writing.

Fill each gap in the summary below using a maximum of 2 words.

Creative writing ability may be _____ from parents, according to a new study. Researchers compared _____ written by children and their parents, looking at elements such as originality and use of _____. After conducting intelligence tests and allowing for _____, they concluded that there is a _____ link between genetics and creative writing.

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The Old Debate : Punish or Rehabilitate

Debates over how to treat prisoners have gone on since imprisonment began: should the prison system leave inmates to fester in cold cells, with punishment and deterrence as the goal of incarceration? Or should it let them wander from classroom to games room, preaching rehabilitation into society as its main aim?

With over 83,000 prisoners currently locked away, England and Wales have a staggering imprisonment rate of 150 per 100,000 of the population. Our prisons have been officially overcrowded since 1994; nearly 14,000 current inmates are serving indeterminate sentences. If lowering the number of criminals is the reason behind imprisonment, recent figures point to a failing system: almost three quarters of under-18s are reconvicted within a year of release. As James Bell, an American lawyer and prison reform activist, said: "As it stands now, justice systems are extremely expensive, do not rehabilitate, but in fact make the people that experience them worse."

In response to worldwide alarm over the ineffectiveness of how we manage criminals, a growing number of prisons are embracing a new style of incarceration. By giving inmates more responsibility, comfort, and freedom within the prison walls, governors say they are offering prisoners the chance to change. As the Prison Radio Association spokespeople said : "Reducing re-offending is of benefit to everybody. Equipping prisoners with skills and confidence is crucial in bringing down reoffending rates."

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QUESTIONS 1 – 4

Complete the sentences by choosing the correct ending :

1. Since prisons were established, it has been considered whether or not ……..
2. Putting criminals behind bars to reduce the crime rate is clearly not working ……..
3. The new approach to dealing with punishment is ……
4. One of the most effective ways to reduce crime figures is to ……..

Choose the letter (a – g)

a) because many under 18's are criminals.
b) the aim of imprisonment should be to put people off committing crime or to rehabilitate them.
c) in answer to the lack of success with the way criminals are currently dealt with.
d) provide equipment to prisoners.
e) the goal should be to provide warmer cells.
f) help offenders develop useful skills.
g) according to the current crime numbers.

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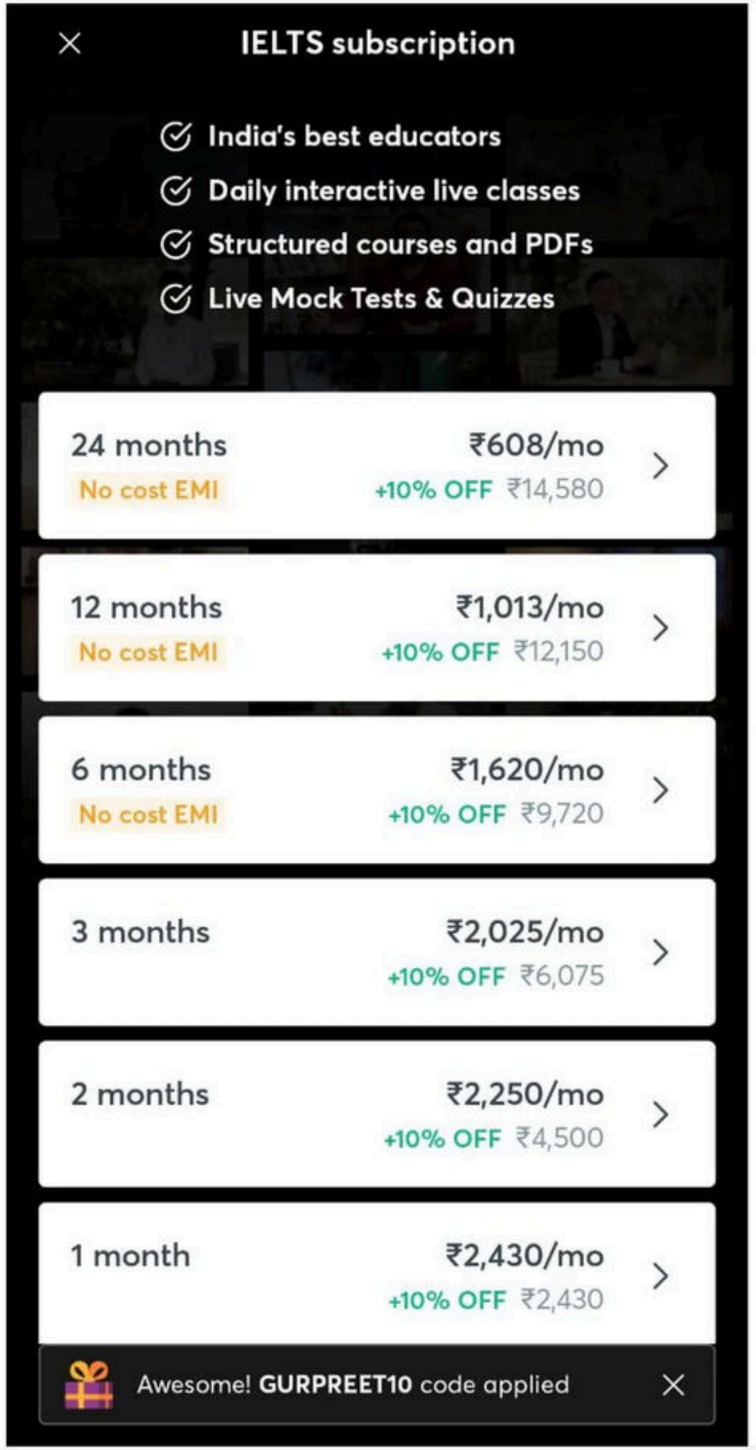
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