

Reading & Writing: Fill in the blanks

1.

Human factors, with its (1)..... on user- or person-centered design, can help to ensure that health care in the home suits the people, the tasks, and the environments involved and that the care provided is safe, (2)....., and efficient. According to the International Ergonomics Association, “Human factors is the scientific discipline concerned with the understanding of interactions among humans and other elements of a system, and the (3)..... that applies theory, principles, data, and other methods to design in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance” (International Ergonomics Association, 2010).

Human factors is (4)..... concerned with applying what is known about human behavior, abilities, limitations, and other characteristics to the design of systems, tasks/activities, environments, and equipment/technologies. It is also concerned with the design of training programs and instructional materials that (5)..... the performance of tasks or the use of technology/equipment.

S.No	Choose Missing Words			
1	stress	emphasis	prominence	focus
2	practical	effective	theoretical	implicit
3	profession	sphere	field	pursuit
4	so	thus	therefore	hence
5	assist	support	aid	reinforce

2.

Smoking is still very (1)..... in certain places in the world. In Greece, 40% of people over the age of 15 are smokers. Belgium isn't too far behind either, consuming a (2)..... amount of tobacco per capita annually. Part of this has to do with the public's perception of smoking in these places. In Greece, for example, efforts to ban smoking in public are relatively (3)..... and not well-enforced. Efforts to curb smoking through taxation have largely failed as well; Greece, for one, has a large black market for cheaper cigarettes.

The United States has seen a (4)..... drop in cigarette consumption over time, an important change given the importance of tobacco as a cash crop in the colonial days. (5)..... the reduction, the US still manages to make the top five in terms of tobacco consumption. For the most part, states have been free to regulate tobacco usage as they see fit. As a result, policies on smoking in public and the price of a pack of cigarettes (6)..... widely from one state to another. Regardless of particular state laws, it is increasingly more common for restaurants, offices, bars, and other businesses to proactively ban smoking on premises.

S.No	Choose Missing Words			
1	usual	common	popular	Regular
2	great	tremendous	huge	Whooping
3	Old	recent	new	Former
4	steady	instant	Significant	Fast
5	Inspite of	Even with	Despite	Regardless of
6	varies	deviate	differ	change

3.

Actually, everyday we all engage in this business of ‘reading’ people. We do it (1)..... We want to figure others out. So we (2)..... make guesses about what others think, value, want and feel and we do so based on our (3)..... beliefs and understanding about human nature. We do so because if we can figure out (4)..... and intentions of others the possibility of them (5)..... or hurting us, lessens and this will help us to avoid a lot of unnecessary pain and trouble. We also make second-guesses about what they will do in future. How they will respond if we make this or that response. We do all this second guessing based upon our (6)..... of what we believe about the person’s inner nature (7)..... his or her roles and manners. We mind-read their deeper motives.

S.No	Choose Missing Words			
1	vehemently	practically	actually	incessantly
2	ably	constantly	partly	largely
3	proactive	reactive	decorative	assumptive
4	manifestations	expressions	motives	hopes
5	tricking	blaming	furthering	alarming
6	projection	exhibition	situation	prediction
7	organizing	underneath	appreciating	proposing

4.

In a sequence of bestsellers, including *The Language Instinct* and *How the Mind Works*, Pinker has argued the swathes of our mental, social and emotional lives may have as evolutionary adaptations, well suited to the lives our ancestors eked out on the Pleistocene Savannah. Sometimes it seems as if nothing is from being explained this way. Road rage, adultery, marriage, altruism, our tendency to reward senior executives with corner offices on the top floor, and the smaller number of women who become mechanical engineers—all may have their in natural selection, Pinker claims. The controversial implications are obvious: that men and women might in their inborn abilities at performing certain tasks, for example, or that parenting may have influence on personality.

S.No	Choose Missing Words			
1	origin	originating	originate	originated
2	protected	immune	convinced	prohibited
3	roots	values	demands	needs
4	differ	interested	complicate	indulge
5	little	many	a few	few

5.

Never has the carbon footprint of multi-national corporations been under such intense scrutiny. Inter-city train journeys and long-haul flights to face-to-face business meetings contribute significantly to greenhouse gases and the resulting on the environment. The Anglo-US company Teliris has introduced a new video-conferencing technology and partnered with the Carbon Neutral Company, enabling corporate outfits to become more environmentally responsible. The innovation allows simulated face-to-face meetings to be held across continents without the time or environmental burden of international travel. Previous designs have enabled video-conferencing on a point-to-point, dual-location basis. The firm’s VirtuaLive technology, however, can bring people together from up to five locations anywhere in the world – with transmission quality.

S.No	Choose Missing Words			
1	produce	generate	create	conduct
2	gases	steam	strain	Affect
3	stress	limit	pressure	press
4	separate	each	respectively	single
5	unreliable	unrivalled	unrealistic	unreasonable

6.

Sound depressing, even apocalyptic? Well, it could be the future. If government are right, about 20 years from now, two out of five households will be single And there is evidence the situation is already According to a report, Social Isolation in America, published in the American Sociological Review in 2006, the average American today has only two close friends. Twenty-five percent of those surveyed said they do not have anyone to talk with about important things—And yet, while some are a crisis in our ability to make friends, others are saying exactly the opposite. For example, MSN’s Anatomy of Friendship Report, published last November, suggests that the average Briton has 54 friends -a rise of 64 percent since 2003.

S.No	Choose Missing Words			
1	forecasts	prediction	goals	aims
2	occupancy	occupied	household	family
3	deteriorating	improving	damaging	recovering
4	declaring	requiring	announcing	releasing
5	spectacular	amazing	special	applausive

Multiple choice, choose multiple answer

Read the text and answer the question by selecting all the correct responses. You will need to select more than one response.

7.

At the time of the Titanic's maiden voyage in 1912, the ship was confidently proclaimed to be unsinkable. Her builders, crew and passengers had no doubt that she was the finest ship ever built. But still she did sink on April 14, 1912, taking 1,517 of her passengers and crew with her. The Titanic had sixteen lifeboats which could carry just over half the number of people on board and only a third of the Titanic's total capacity. The belief that the Titanic was unsinkable was so strong that passengers and crew alike clung to the belief even as she was actually sinking. Not realising the magnitude of the impending disaster themselves, the officers allowed several boats to be lowered only half full. The officers were afraid the lifeboats would buckle under the weight of the passengers as they had not been informed that the lifeboats had been fully tested prior to departure. As the Titanic sank, another ship, believed to have been the Californian, was seen less than twenty miles away. The Californian's wireless operator slept unaware while 1,500 Titanic passengers and crew drowned only a few miles away.

Which of the following are true statements about the Titanic?

- A) Nobody had thought of installing enough lifeboats to accommodate all the passengers.
- B) The officers had grave concerns about the lifeboats would not be capable of holding so many passengers.
- C) The news of this tragic event created waves of sadness across the world.
- D) The enormous loss of life on the Titanic was primarily caused by inadequate equipment, training and procedures.

8.

The paleolithic diet is based mainly on foods presumed to be available to paleolithic humans who lived 2.6 million years ago. This diet includes vegetables, fruits, nuts, roots, meat, and organ meats. The Paleolithic diet excludes foods such as dairy products, grains, sugar, legumes, processed oils, salt, and alcohol or coffee. The diet is based on avoiding not just modern processed foods, but also on eating the foods that humans during Paleolithic times ate. Like other fad diets, the Paleo diet as it is referred to, is promoted as a way of improving health. There is limited data on the health effects on humans eating this diet.

The digestive abilities of modern humans are different from those of paleolithic humans, undermining the diet's core premise. Although little is known about the diet of Paleolithic humans, it is very likely that they consumed wild grains and legumes. During the Paleolithic era, the highly variable climate and worldwide spread of human population meant that humans were nutritionally adaptable. In contrast, supporters of the diet assume that human digestion has remained essentially unchanged over time.

Which of the following are true statements about the paleolithic diet?

- A)** It has little proven health benefits.
- B)** It is based on what our human ancestors ate.
- C)** It is adapted to the digestion of modern humans.
- D)** Our human ancestors probably ate more than what is included in today's "paleolithic" diet.

9.

The Turks and Caicos Islands are a multi- Island archipelago at the southern tip of the Bahamas chain, approximately 550 miles south-east of Florida. The Islands are an overseas territory of the United Kingdom although they exercise a high degree of local political autonomy. The economy of the islands rests mainly on tourism, with some contribution from offshore banking and fishing. Primary schooling is divided into eight grades, with most pupils entering at the age of four years and Leaving at twelve. After two kindergarten years, Grades 1 - 6 are covered by a graded curriculum in maths, Language and science that increases in difficulty as pupils get older. There is little repetition and pupils are expected to progress through primary school their age cohorts. At the end of primary schooling, pupils sit an examination that serves to stream them in the secondary setting. Primary and secondary school enrollment is virtually universal. There are a total of ten government primary schools on the islands. Of these, seven are large enough to organize pupils into single grade classrooms. Pupils in this school are generally grouped by age into mixed-ability classes. The remaining three schools, because of their small pupil numbers, operate with multigrade groupings. They serve communities with small populations whose children cannot travel to a neighbouring larger primary school. Pupils in these classes span up to three grade and age groups. As for as classroom organization is concerned, the multigrade and mono-grade classrooms are similar in terms of the number of pupils and the general seating arrangements, with pupils in rows facing the blackboard. There is no evidence that the multigrade teachers operate in a particularly resource-poor environment in the Turks and Caicos Islands. This is in contrast to study conducted in other developing country contexts.

According to the text, which of the following statements can be concluded about primary classes in the Turks and Caicos Islands?

- A) Most primary pupils are in mixed-ability classes.
- B) Most primary pupils are in multigrade classes.
- C) Parterres can choose to send their child to a multigrade school.
- D) Multigrade classes are for the youngest three grades.
- E) Multigrade classes are mostly found in smaller schools.

10.

Political dominance belonged to the north. Germany, France, and England had large populations and large armies that made them, in the political and military senses, the masters of Western Europe. Organized by the practices known collectively as feudalism', these kingdoms emerged as powerful states with sophisticated machineries of government. Their kings and queens were the leading figures of the age; their castles and cathedrals stood majestically on the landscape as symbols of their might; their armies both energized and defined the age. Moreover, feudal society showed a remarkable ability to adapt to new needs by encouraging the parallel development of domestic urban life and commercial networks; in some regions of the north, in fact, feudal society may even have developed in response to the start of the trends toward bigger cities. But southern Europe took the lead in economic and cultural life. Though the leading Mediterranean states were small in size, they were considerably wealthier than their northern counterparts. The Italian city of Palermo in the twelfth century, for example, alone generated four times the commercial tax revenue of the entire kingdom of England. Southern communities also possessed urbane, multilingual cultures that made them the intellectual and artistic leaders of the age. Levels of general literacy in the south far surpassed those of the north, and the people of the south put that learning to use on a large scale. Science, mathematics, poetry, law, historical writing, religious speculation, translation, and classical studies all began to flourish; throughout most of the twelfth century, most of the continent's best brains flocked to southern Europe.

According to the paragraph, European intellectuals moved to southern Europe during the twelfth century because southern cities

- A) needed learned people for commerce
- B) were flourishing centers of science, literature, and other studies
- C) attached more importance to general literacy.
- D) needed teachers to improve the levels of general learning
- E) paid educated people better than northern cities did

Reorder Paragraphs

11.

- (A) In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully.
- (B) Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.
- (C) Another common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis.
- (D) Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result.
- (E) The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.

12.

- (A) Worms are never going to get a strong "cute response", and they won't ever be the face of a conservation campaign.
- (B) But what Darwin rightly recognized is that - panda fans avert your eyes - worm conservation is much more important once we factor in their provision of what we now call "ecosystem services ", which are crucial to human survival.
- (C) Not all wildlife is created equal in our eyes.
- (D) Take the earthworm, which doesn't have the widespread appeal of larger, more charismatic animals such as gorillas, tigers or Pandas.

13.

- (A) During summers, trees adjacent to the wetlands drop fruit into the water.
- (B) The largest fruit-eating fish are primarily responsible for seed distribution and the growth of wetland habitat.
- (C) Most plant species in tropical forests are dispersed in this way.
- (D) The greatest propagators of seeds are the large fishes which swallow these fruits which then pass through their excreta.
- (E) Freshwater fishes eat hundreds of plant species.

14.

- (A) Roads of rails called Wagonways were being used in Germany as early as 1550.
- (B) The flange was a groove that allowed the wheels to better grip the rail, this was an important design that carried over to later locomotives.
- (C) By 1776, iron had replaced the wood in the rails and wheels on the carts.
- (D) In 1789, Englishman, William Jessup designed the first wagons with flanged wheels.
- (E) These primitive railed roads consisted of wooden rails over which horse-drawn wagons or carts moved with greater ease than over dirt roads. Wagonways were the beginnings of modern railroads.

Reading: Fill in the blanks

15.

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

Options

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

16.

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

Options

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

17.

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

Options

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

18.

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

Options

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

19.

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

Options

pleasurable, addiction, association satisfying, associates, addictive, excellence, sensation, excellent, sensationalism, satisfaction

Multiple choice, choose single answer

20.

I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver. The master alarm squealed through my earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on. Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow, the shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before re-entry were particular bone-chilling. During this period, I had to go up in to command module. Even after the fiery re-entry splashing down in 810 water in south pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module.

Which one of the following reasons would one consider as more as possible for the warning lights to be on?

- A. There was a shower of debris.
- B. Jack was yelling.
- C. A catastrophe was imminent.
- D. The moon was looming close and big.

21.

Theories are divided about the cause of the Permian mass extinctions. Some hypothesize that the impact of a massive asteroid caused a sudden disappearance of species. However, a look at the carbon – isotope record suggests that existing plant communities were struck down and re-found several times. To produce such a pattern would require a succession of asteroid strikes thousands of years apart. Other theorists have proposed that volcanic explosions raised the Corban dioxide level leading to intense global warming. One problem with this theory is that it cannot explain the massive marine extinctions at the end of the Permian period. A new theory posits that rising concentrations of toxic hydrogen sulphide in the world’s oceans plus gradual oxygen depletion in the surface waters caused the extinctions. Fortunately, this theory is

testable. If true, oceanic sediments from the Permian period would yield chemical evidence of a rise in hydrogen sulphide – consuming bacteria.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present several hypotheses concerning the cause of the Permian mass extinctions
- B. discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the asteroid hypothesis of the Permian mass extinctions
- C. propose that theories regarding the cause of the Permian mass extinctions be tested.
- D. argue that Permian mass extinctions could not have been caused by a volcanic explosion

22.

Emailing has become one of the most popular means of communication. Every year almost 4 – 5 trillion e-mails are sent globally from almost 600 million electronic mail boxes. The stats have shot up since 1995. A survey shows almost six fold increase in e-mailing between employers and employees during this period. And since e-mailing is a form of formal text messaging, it has not interfered much with informal face to face communication. It is highly beneficial in organized communication. Most of the working people prefer e-mail and face to face communication over telephone conversation or written memos. Candidates can e-mail their resumes, contact on internet and give interviews through video conferencing. Even business tycoons prefer transferring their business reports through email.

What main point is the author trying to make?

- A. Direct communication has fallen to a great extent due to e-mail and fax.
- B. Email and faxes are better options where time needs to be saved.
- C. Email has trounced all other means of direct and indirect communication of information.
- D. Emailing has revolutionized the messaging by its reach and breadth of application.

23.

Stump-Up was invented in 1986 by Tokyo Beverages Owner Okawa Bhery. The name for the product was actually proposed by Okawa's assistant, Fizzy Brewndon. The name was taken from the two most unusual ingredients in the drink, the Canadian banana leaf and the Asian stump root. The recipe for today's Stump-Up is very well guarded. Many of the ingredients are known; in addition to banana leaves and stump root, they include strawberry, cocoa, lemon, cinnamon, nuts, vanilla, caramel, salts and sugar. The proportions of the ingredients and the identity of Stump's secret ingredients are known by only a few of the Stump-Up Company's very senior scientists and Vice-Presidents.

It can be inferred from the passage that

- A. No one knows the exact proportions of ingredients used in Stump-Ups.
- B. The public does not know how many stump roots are used in a batch of Stump-Ups.
- C. The public is not sure that banana leaves are used in Stump-Ups.
- D. The public knows all the ingredients in Stump-Ups.

Answer Key

1. emphasis, effective, profession, therefore, support
2. common, tremendous, recent, steady, Despite, varies
3. incessantly, constantly, assumptive, motives, tricking, underneath
4. originated, immune, roots, differ, little
5. conduct, affect, limit, separate, unrivalled
6. forecasts, family, deteriorating, declaring, spectacular
7. B and D
8. A and D
9. A and E
10. B and C
11. CBDAE
12. CDAB
13. EBADC
14. CDABE
15. methodology, theoretical, methods, sessions, appreciate
16. times, altitudes, controlled, collisions, satellites
17. basic, concerned, focusses, complement, confirm
18. behavior, discovering, predict, communities
19. addictive, excellent, pleasurable, sensation, satisfying, associates
20. C
21. A
22. D
23. B