



PTE Magazine

Reading: Fill in the blanks

v.2.1

Summary of changes:

این جزوه، شامل پرتکرارترین سوالات مربوط به بخش Reading Fill in the blanks میباشد. این جزوه بعنوان کامل کننده ی جزوه ی قبلی و برای تمرین بیشتر گردآوری شده است.





5. Phoenix is adamant that the new course will teach “solid (A)_____”, but he thinks that an attraction for students will be a teaching approach that (B)_____ significantly from his days as an undergraduate. This takes real-life issues as the starting point of lectures and modules, such as how drugs are made or the science behind green issues. Out of this study, he says, students will be exposed to exactly the same core chemistry unchanged over decades, but they will be doing it in a way that is more (C)_____ and more likely to lead to more fundamental learning.

differs engaged chemistry engaging difference

6. An eccentric mix of English, German and French has entered Japanese usage with grand abandon. A “kariya” woman is a career woman, and a “mansion” is an apartment. This increasing use of katakana, or unique Japanese versions of Western words, and the younger generation's more casual use of the Japanese language have prompted Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to worry that these new words may not be understood by a wider audience. (A)_____, a government panel is proposing to publish a manual on how to speak proper Japanese. Foreign words became katakana Japanese (B)_____ no existing Japanese words could quite capture a specific meaning or feeling. When the word “cool” traveled east, all of its English connotations did not make the journey. A kuru person in Japan is someone who is calm and never gets upset. (C)_____, someone who is kakkoi is hip, or in translation, “cool.” (D)_____, a hotto person IS one who is easily excitable, perhaps passionate, but not necessarily a popular person or personality of the moment.

A result of even because similarly on the other hand
As a result similar

7. In 2001 he received the SIUC Outstanding Scholar Award. In 2003 he received the Carski Award for Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching from the American Society for Microbiology. Mike’s research is (A)_____ on bacteria that inhabit extreme environments, and for the past 12 years he has studied the microbiology of permanently ice-covered lakes in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica. In addition to his research papers, he has edited a major treatise on phototrophic bacteria and served for over a decade as chief editor of the (B)_____ Archives of Microbiology. He currently serves on the editorial board of Environmental Microbiology. Mike’s non-scientific (C)_____ include forestry, reading, and caring for his dogs and horses. He lives (D)_____ a peaceful and quiet lake with his wife, Nancy, five shelter dogs (Gaino, Snuffy, Pepto, Peanut, and Merry), and four horses (Springer, Feivel, Gwen, and Festus).

aimed journal paper interested
interests focused around beside



11. Financing of Australian higher education has undergone dramatic change since the early 1970s. Although the Australian Government provided regular funding for universities from the late 1950s, in 1974 it (A)_____ full responsibility for funding higher education – (B)_____ tuition fees with the intention of making university (C)_____ to all Australians who had the (D)_____ and who wished to participate in higher education. Since the late 1980s, there has been a move towards greater private contributions, particularly student fees. In 1989, the Australian Government introduced the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS), which included a loans scheme to help students finance their contributions. This enabled universities to remain accessible to students by delaying their payments until they could afford to pay off their loans. In 2002, the Australian Government (E)_____ a scheme similar to HECS for postgraduate students – the Postgraduate Education Loan Scheme (PELS). Funding for higher education comes from various sources. This article examines the three main sources – Australian Government funding, student fees and charges, and HECS. While the proportion of total (F)_____ raised through HECS is relatively small, HECS payments are a significant component of students’ university costs, with many students carrying a HECS debt for several years after leaving university. This article also focuses on characteristics of university students based on their HECS liability status, and the level of accumulated HECS debt.

revenue ability assumed tax abolishing introduced
doctrine persecuting pretended

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

statistically preserved maintain
maintaining perfectly perfect



13. Impressionism was an art movement of the 19th century, which began as a private association of Paris-based artists who exhibited publicly in 1874. The term impressionism originated from art critic Louis Leroy, who commented Monet’s painting ‘Impression: Soleil Levant’. Leroy said that it indeed was just an impression and that the work could not be considered finished. The Impressionists adopted this term and decided to use it for their own (A) _____. Early Impressionist painters were (B) _____ in their time, breaking many of the rules of picture making that had been set by earlier (C) _____. Up until the Impressionists, history had been the accepted (D) _____ of subject matter for paintings.

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- generations*
 - cost*
 - source*
 - radicals*
-
- - benefit*
 - belief*
 -
-

14. Two decades ago, Kashmiri houseboat-owners rubbed their hands every spring at the (A)_____ of the annual influx of tourists. From May to October, the hyacinth-choked waters of Dal Lake saw flotillas of vividly painted shikaras carrying Indian families, boho westerners, young travelers and wide-eyed Japanese. Carpet-sellers (B)_____ their skills, as did purveyors of anything remotely embroidered while the houseboats Initiated by the British Raj provided unusual accommodation. The economy boomed. Then, in 1989, separatist and Islamist militancy struck and everything changed. Hindus and countless Kashmiri business people bolted, at least 35,000 people were killed in a decade, the lake stagnated and the houseboats rotted. Any foreigners venturing there risked their (C) _____ -proved in 1995 when five young Europeans were kidnapped and murdered.

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- disseminate*
 - honed*
 - lives*
 - perspective*
-
- - prospect*
 -
 -
-

15. Nature is no longer an alien (A) _____, but (B) _____ something immediately beautiful, an exuberant (C) _____ with space for us to join in. Bird melodies have always been called songs for a reason. As long as we have been listening, people have (D) _____ there is music coming out of those (E) _____ beaks.

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- Instead*
 - alien*
 - however*
 - exuberant*
-
- assumed*
 - enigma opus*
 - presumed*
 - scissoring*
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16. Richard Morris, of the school of accounting at the University of NSW, which requires an entrance score in the top 5 per cent of students, says attendance has been a problem since the late 1990s. "Sometimes in the lectures we've only got about one- third of students (A) _____ attending," he said. "It definitely is a problem. If you don't turn up to class you're missing out on the whole (B) _____ of the experience: you don't think a whole lot, you don't engage in debates with other students - or with your teachers." It is not all (C) _____, said Professor John Dearn, a Pro Vice-Chancellor at the University of Canberra, who said the Internet was (D) _____ the way students access and use information. "It is strange that despite all the evidence as to their ineffectiveness, (E)_____ lectures seem to persist in our universities. "

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|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>gloom</i> | <i>enrolment</i> | <i>enrolled</i> | <i>traditional</i> |
| | <i>transforming</i> | <i>gloomy</i> | <i>richness</i> |
| | | <i>rich</i> | |
-

17. While Florey researchers have also created a genetic test for PD (10⁰ of PD cases are caused by genetic factors), this new test has a broader (A)_____by screening for many different types of PD and monitoring treatment, as well as measuring the effectiveness of drugs being developed to treat the disease. Dr. Qiao-Xin Li and colleagues from The University of Melbourne and The Mental Health Research Institute of Victoria, along with Prof Malcolm Horne from the Howard Florey Institute, found people with PD had low levels of the brain-secreted protein 'alpha-syncline' in their blood, (B) _____ people without PD had high levels of the protein. Prof Horne said the test they developed measured alpha-syncline levels in blood. "Currently there is no specific PD diagnostic test so doctors rely on their observations to make a diagnosis, which means some patients may not be prescribed the most suitable medication and around 15⁰ of those(C) _____ may actually be suffering from something else," Prof Horne said. Further studies are required to establish whether this test can (D) _____ between people who are responsive to treatment and those who are not," he said. The researchers are now conducting a large-scale study to determine the (E) _____ of the test, to discover whether it is applicable for all types of PD, and to find out if it can measure the rate of progression and severity of the disease.

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|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>distinguish</i> | <i>effectiveness</i> | <i>application</i> | <i>diagnosed</i> |
| | <i>while</i> | <i>applied</i> | <i>whatever</i> |
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18. What is a country, and how is a country (A) _____? When people ask how many countries there are in the world, they expect a simple (B) _____. After all, we've explored the whole planet, we have international travel, satellite navigation and plenty of global organizations like the United Nations, so we should really know how many countries there are! However, the answer to the question (C) _____ according to whom you ask. Most people say there are 192 countries, but others point out that there could be more like 260 of them. So why isn't there a (D) _____ answer? The problem arises because there isn't a universally agreed definition of 'country' and because, for political (E) _____ some countries find it convenient to recognize or not recognize other countries. For example, Taiwan claims to be a country, but China states that Taiwan is just another part of China. The consequence is that the USA, that doesn't want to upset China, doesn't recognize Taiwan as a country. (F) _____ from the end of the Second World War, the Soviet Union annexed the countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania but the USA continued to regard them as independent countries that were 'occupied' because it didn't really get on with the USSR. So, how do governments define what makes a country?

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>identified</i> | <i>varies</i> | <i>straightforward</i> | <i>varied</i> |
| <i>answer</i> | <i>reasons</i> | <i>instability</i> | <i>in addition</i> |
| | <i>defined</i> | <i>conversely</i> | |

19. It has been a year since I started writing my Graduate Journal (A) _____ for Nature jobs. The past 12 months have been marked with fundamental changes and fundamental (B) _____ both of which I'm glad to have experienced. When I enrolled in my master's course at Oxford last year, I had come straight from medical school with the decision to leave clinical science for good. Thinking back, I realize that I didn't put weight very much on this decision at the time. But today, I more clearly understand the (C) _____ of leaving my original profession. When I meet old friends who are now physicians and surgeons, I sense how our views on medical problems have diverged. They scrutinize the effects of disease and try to eliminate or alleviate them; I try to understand how they come about in the first place. I feel happier working on this side of the problem, although I do (D) _____ miss clinical work and seeing patients. However, when I think about the rate at which my medical skills and knowledge have dissipated, the years spent reading weighty medical textbooks, the hours spent at the bedside, I sometimes wonder if these years were partly a waste of time now that I am pursuing a research career. Nonetheless, I know the value of my medical education. It is easy to forget the importance of the biosciences when working with model organisms in basic research that seem to have nothing to do with a sick child or a (E) _____ elderly person. Yet, I still have vivid memories of the cruel kaleidoscope of severe diseases and of how they can strike a human being. I hope to retain these memories as a guide in my current occupation.

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|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>constants</i> | <i>literature</i> | <i>consequences</i> | <i>column</i> |
| <i>objects</i> | <i>occasional</i> | <i>occasionally</i> | <i>suffering</i> |



20. (A) _____, reality is what we think it is; reality is revealed to us by our experiences. To one extent or another, this view of reality is one many of us hold, if only implicitly. I certainly find myself thinking this way in day-to-day life; it's easy to be (A) _____ by the face nature reveals directly to our senses. Yet, in the decades since first (B) _____ Camus' text, I've learned that modern science tells a very different story. The overarching lesson that has emerged from scientific inquiry over the last century is that human experience is often a (C) _____ guide to the true nature of reality.

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|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| <i>Seduced</i> | <i>reduced</i> | <i>encountering</i> | <i>Surely</i> |
| <i>misleading</i> | <i>overarching</i> | <i>overhead</i> | |
| | <i>Mistakenly</i> | | |
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21. The article subjects the assumptions and prescriptions of the 'Corporate Culture' literature to (A) _____ scrutiny. The body of the article is devoted to teasing out the distinctive basis of its appeal compared with earlier management theory. It is seen to build upon earlier efforts (e.g. 'theory Y') to constitute a self-disciplining form of employee subjectivity by asserting that 'practical autonomy' is (B) _____ upon the development of a strong corporate culture. The paper illuminates the dark side of this project by (C) _____ attention to the subjugating and totalitarian implications of its excellence/quality prescriptions. To this end, parallels are drawn with the philosophy of control (D) _____ by the Party in Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four. Specifically, the paper critiques the *doublethink' contention that autonomy can be realized in monocultural conditions that systematically constrain opportunities to wrestle with competing values standpoints and their associated life projects.

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|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <i>favoured</i> | <i>conditional</i> | <i>mandatory</i> | <i>catching</i> |
| | <i>drawing</i> | <i>critical</i> | <i>tough</i> |
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22. Impressionism was a nineteenth century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists who started publicly exhibiting their art in the 1860s. Characteristics of Impressionist painting include visible brush strokes, light colors, open composition, emphasis on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, and unusual visual angles. The name of the movement is derived from Claude Monet's Impression, Sunrise (Impression, soleil levant). Critic Louis Leroy (A) _____ coined the term in a satiric review published in Le Charivari. Radicals in their time, early Impressionists broke the rules of (B) _____ painting. They began by giving colors, freely brushed, primacy over line, drawing (C) _____ from the work of painters such as Eugene Delacroix. They also took the act of painting out of the studio and into the world. Previously, not only still lives and portraits, but also landscapes had been painted indoors, but the Impressionists found that they could capture the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting en plain air (in plain air).

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|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>inadvertently</i> | <i>regular</i> | <i>academic</i> | <i>inspired</i> |
| | <i>inspiration</i> | <i>exhibiting</i> | <i>exhibits</i> |
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23. All approaches aim to increase blood flow to areas of tension and to release painful knots of muscle known as "trigger points." "Trigger (A) _____ are tense areas of muscle that are almost constantly contracting," says Kippen." The contraction causes pain, which in turn causes contraction, so you have a vicious circle. This is what (B) _____ tissue massage aims to break." The way to do this, as I found out under Ogedengbe's elbow, is to apply pressure to the point, stopping the blood flow, and then to release, which causes the brain to flood the affected area with blood, encouraging the (C) _____ to relax. At the same time, says Kippen, you can fool the tensed muscle into relaxing by applying pressure to a (D) _____ one nearby. "If you cause any muscle to contract, its opposite will expand. So, you try to trick the body into relaxing the muscle that is in spasm."

body *complementary* *muscle* *deep*
points *places*

24. Sportswomen's records are important and need to be preserved. And if the paper records (A) _____ exist, we need to get out and start (B) _____ people, not to put too fine a point on it, while we still have a chance. After all, if the (C) _____ aren't kept in some form or another, then the stories are lost too.

records *also* *too* *doesn't* *don't*
interview *interviewing*

25. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should (A) _____ a slave to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in competent hands complexity can carry us on a (B) _____, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should strive to be sensibly simple, to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentences conveying clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the (C) _____ a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you focus more attention on your moments of (D) _____ flourish, which I do not advise abandoning altogether.

chance *chances* *rhetorical* *have*
become *dizzying*



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

purchasing prices lower economies
least

27. University science is now in real crisis - particularly the non-telegenic, non-ology bits of it such as chemistry. Since 1996, 28 universities have stopped offering chemistry degrees, according to the Royal Society of Chemistry. The society (A) _____ that as few as six departments (those at Durham, Cambridge, Imperial, UCL, Bristol and Oxford) could remain (B) _____ by 2014. Most recently, Exeter University closed down its chemistry department, blaming it on "market forces", and Bristol took in some of the refugees. The closures have been blamed on a (C) _____ in student applications, but money is a (D) _____ chemistry degrees are expensive to provide-compared with English, for example - and some scientists say that the way the government concentrates research (E) on a small number of top departments, such as Bristol, exacerbates the problem.

factor funding bless open
predicts fall fate

28. In the U.S., artists in the mid-1950s began to create a (A) _____ to Pop. Strongly influenced by Dada and its emphasis on appropriation and every objects, artists increasingly worked with (B) _____, consumer products, and a healthy dose of irony. Jasper Johns reimagined iconic imagery like the American flag; Robert Rauschenberg employed silk-screen printing and found objects; and Larry Rivers images of mass-produced good. All three are considered American (C) _____ of Pop.

collage together bridge forerunners
fortune



32. Genetically modified foods provide no direct benefit to consumers; the food is not (A) _____ better or cheaper. The greater benefit, (B) _____ argue, is that genetic engineering will play a crucial role in feeding the world's burgeoning population. Opponents disagree, (C) _____ that the world already grows more food per person than ever before more, even, than we can (D) _____.

proponents *consume* *described* *noticeably*
asserting *intake*

33. The inevitable consequences (A) _____ rampant corruption, an absence of globally competitive Chinese companies, (B) _____ waste of resources, rampant environmental (C) _____ and soaring inequality. Above all, the monopoly over power of an ideologically bankrupt communist party is (D) _____ with the pluralism of opinion, security of property and vibrant competition on which a dynamic economy depends. As a result, Chinese development remains parasitic on know-how and institutions developed elsewhere.

inconsistent *independent* *include*
degradation *chronic* *reusable*

34. The conducted study serves three objectives. The first objective is to reveal the (A) _____ loaded to the child by the child-centric mother's attitude and the effect of 5-6 year old nursery school children on the purchasing decision of families who belong to a high socio- economic class. The second objective is to (B) _____ a child centricity scale and the third object is to examine the attitude and behaviour differences between low child-centric and high child-centric mothers. (C) _____ the data gathered from 257 mother respondents, the researchers have found that the lowest influence of the child upon the purchasing decisions of the family are those which carry high purchasing risk and are used by the whole family, whereas the highest influence of the child upon the purchasing decision of the family are the products with low risk used by the whole family. Findings also reveal that there are statistically significant (D) _____ between the high child-centric and low child-centric mothers regarding purchasing products that are highly risky and used by the whole family.

analyzing *developing* *develop* *formulating*
monitoring *differences* *values*



35. Away from the rumble of Shanghai's highways and the cacophony of the shopping districts, stroll down side streets filled with rows of tall (A) _____ houses. In the early evening or on a weekend morning, you'll hear the sound of classical music drifting from a piano, played by a 10-year old or a grandmother in her seventies. (B) _____ down another alley toward drab high-rises and you'll hear Beethoven or Mozart flowing from a violin, or perhaps a cello, accordion or flute. In China, classical music is (C) _____ as mightily as the 1812 Overture. It's fortissimo in Shanghai, home to China's oldest orchestra, forte in Beijing and other lively cities, and on a crescendo in farther-flung areas. Commanding ¥ 100-200 (\$12.50-\$25) per hour, private music teachers in Shanghai can readily earn more than five times the average per capita monthly income.

-
- brick*
 - boosting*
 - skyscraper*
 - booming*
-
- Wonder*
 - Wander*
-

36. Movement in painting that (A) _____ in France in the 1860s and had enormous influence in European and North American painting in the late 19th century. The Impressionists wanted to depict real life, to paint straight from nature, and to capture the changing effects of light. The term was first used abusively to (B) _____ Claude Monet's painting Impression: Sunrise (1872). The other leading Impressionists included Paul Cézanne, Edgar Degas, Eduard Manet, Camille Pissarro, Pierre-Augusté Renoir and Alfred Sisley, but only Monet remained devoted to Impressionist ideas throughout his career. Monet, Renoir, and Sisley, who met as students and enjoyed painting in the open air — one of the hallmarks of Impressionism, formed the core of the Impressionist group in the early 1860s. They met other members of the Impressionist circle through Paris café society. They never made up a formal group, but they organized eight group exhibitions between 1874 and 1886, at the first of which the name Impressionism was applied. Their styles were diverse, but all (C) _____ with effects of light and movement created with distinct brushstrokes and (D) of color dabbed side-by-side on the canvas rather than mixed on the palette. By the 1880s the movement's central impulse had dispersed, and a number of new styles were emerging, later described as post-impressionism. British Impressionism had a major influence on the more (E) _____ and (F) _____ British painters in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the painters affected were in the circle of Walter Sickert, who spent much of his career in France and was an influential figure that (G) _____ many younger artists. His friend and exact contemporary Philip Wilson Steer is generally regarded as the most outstanding British Impressionist.

-
- describe*
 - explain*
 - inspiring*
 - inspired*
-
- originated*
 - experimental*
 - divisions*
-
- progressive*
 - experimented*
 - fragments*
-



37. So why is it a concern? It is (A) _____ radioactivity is invisible and un-sensed, and for that reason is perceived as scary. (B) _____, we understand quite well the radiation levels to which people can be (C) _____ without harm, and those levels, are orders of (D) _____ above at the typical background levels.

-
- exposed*
 - Although*
 - in addition*
 - randomly*
-
- - because*
 - magnitude*
 - Nevertheless*
-

38. Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book "The Language Instinct", has called music "auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties. If it (A) _____ from our species, he said, "The rest of our lifestyle would be (B) _____ unchanged." Others have argued that, on the (C) _____ music along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalizing effect. Philip Ball, a British science writer and an avid music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is ingrained in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions. We have a music (D) _____ as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

-
- disappear*
 - vanished*
 - virtually*
 - sense*
-
- - instinct*
 - PTEMagazine*
 - contrary*
-

39. Ikebana is the Japanese art of flower arrangement. It is more than simply putting flowers in a (A) _____. It is a disciplined art form in which the (B) _____ is a living thing where nature and humanity are brought together. It is (C) _____ in the philosophy of developing closeness with nature. As is true of all other arts, ikebana is creative expression within certain rules of construction. Its materials are living branches, leaves, grasses, and (D) _____. Its heart is the beauty resulting from color combinations, natural shapes, graceful lines, and the meaning latent in the total form of the arrangement. Ikebana is, therefore, much more than mere (E) _____.

-
- floral*
 - decoration*
 - steeped*
 - written*
-
- - jar*
 - container*
 - blossoms*
-



44. The morality of the welfare state depends on contribution and responsibility. Since some people don't (A) _____ and many are irresponsible, the choices of those who do contribute and are responsible is either to (B) _____ the free riders, refuse to pay for the effects of their (C) _____ or trust the state to (D) _____ them.

-
- admit*
 - irresponsibility*
 - assume*
 - help*
-
- educate*
 - tolerate*
 - contribute*
-

45. In the 250 years of its active evolution Funerary Violin moved from the formal to the personal. It is clear from the earliest (A) _____ of the form that its role during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was largely heraldic: to (B) _____ the continuity of the social structure. The few works that have survived from this period are often (C) _____ unemotional and at times overtly (D) _____ .

-
- simplify*
 - exemplify*
 - accounts*
 - grandiose*
-
- accounting*
 - incidentally*
 - surprisingly*
-

46. None of the books in my father's dusty old bookcase were (A) _____. Yet while I was growing up, I never saw anyone take one down. Most were (B) _____ tomes-a comprehensive history of civilization, matching volumes of the great works of western literature, numerous others I can no longer (C) _____ -that seemed almost fused to (D) _____ that bowed slightly from decades of (E) _____ support.

-
- huge*
 - massive*
 - shelves*
 - forgiven*
-
- forbidden*
 - recall*
 - steadfast*
-

47. Entrepreneurs seek the best opportunities for production and (A) _____ all the other resources in order to carry them out. An entrepreneur (B) _____ needs and takes the necessary actions to initiate the (C) _____ by which they will be (D) _____. This often means (E) _____ and taking risks.

-
- meet*
 - met*
 - decides*
 - visualizes*
 - control*
-
- coordinate*
 - process*
 - innovate*
 - innovating*
-

48. . In the last years of the wheat boom, Bennett had become increasingly (A) _____ at how the government seemed to be encouraging an (B) _____ farming binge. He went directly after his old employer, the Department of Agriculture, for (C) _____ people. Farmers on the Great Plains were working against nature, he (D) _____ in speeches across the country; they were asking for trouble.

-
- frustration*
 - underrated*
 - frustrated*
 - emerging*
-
- exploitive*
 - thundered*
 - misleading*
-



49. . Fancy a locust for lunch? Probably not, if you live in the west, but elsewhere it's a different story. Edible insects-termites, stick insects, dragonflies, grasshoppers and giant water bugs-are on the menu for an (A) _____ 80 percent of the world's population. More than 1000 species of insects are served up around the world. For example, "kungu cakes"-made from midges-are a (B) _____ in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating-or entomophagous-hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are consumed. Demand is so high that 40 species are now under threat, including white agave worms. The caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly (C) _____ around \$250 a kilogram. Eating insects make (D) _____ sense. Some contain more (E) _____ instance, is about 80 percent protein. Insects can be a good (F) _____ eaten in Angola is rich in iron, zinc and thiamine than meat or fresh fish. The female gypsy moth, for of vitamins and minerals too: a type of caterpillar. What do they taste like? Ants have a lemon tang, apparently, whereas giant water bugs taste of mint and fire and pupae of watermelon. You have probably, inadvertently, already tasted some of these things, as insects are often accidental tourists in other types of food. The US Food and Drug Administration even issues guidelines for the number of insect parts allowed in certain foods. For example, it is (G) _____ for 225 grams of macaroni to contain up to 225 insect fragments.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <i>source</i> | <i>like</i> | <i>granted</i> | <i>estimated</i> |
| <i>fetch</i> | <i>protein</i> | <i>acceptable</i> | <i>delicacy</i> |
| | <i>nutritional</i> | <i>given</i> | |

50. More than 1000 species of insects are served up around the world. For example, "kungu cakes"-made from midges-are a (A) _____ in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating-or entomophagous-hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are consumed. Demand is so high that 40 species are now under (B) _____, including white agave worms. The caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly (C) _____ around \$250 a kilogram.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>fetch</i> | <i>estimated</i> | <i>delicacy</i> | <i>nutritional</i> |
| | <i>threat</i> | <i>source</i> | |

51. More than 1000 species of insects are served up around the world. For example, "kungu cakes"-made from midges-are a (A) _____ in parts of Africa. Mexico is an insect-eating-or entomophagous-hotspot, where more than 200 insect species are consumed. (B) _____ is so high that 40 species are now under threat, including white agave worms. The caterpillars of the tequila giant-skipper butterfly (C) _____ around \$250 a kilogram. Eating insects make (D) _____ sense. Some contain more (E) _____ instance, is about 80 percent protein. Insects can be a good (F) _____ eaten in Angola is rich in iron, zinc and thiamine.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>revoked</i> | <i>estimated</i> | <i>delicacy</i> | <i>fetch</i> |
| <i>nutritional</i> | <i>protein</i> | <i>source</i> | <i>demand altered</i> |



52. Descendants of the Maya living in Mexico still sometimes refer to themselves as 'the corn people'. The phrase is not intended as metaphor. Rather, it's meant to (A) _____ their abiding dependence on this miraculous grass, the (B) _____ of their diet for almost 9000 years.

The supermarket itself-the wallboard and joint compound, the linoleum and fiberglass and adhesives out of which the building itself has been built-is in no small measure a (C) _____ of corn.

-
- manifestation*
 - staple*
 - acknowledge*
 - acknowledgement*
-
- demonstration*
-

53. Research has suggested that major stressors in our lives are life (A) _____, for example, moving house, marriage or relationship breakdown. Work-related factors, (B) _____ unemployment and boredom, are also common (C) _____ of stress. Differences in personality may also (D) _____ a part.

-
- including*
 - keep*
 - changes*
 - changing*
-
- play*
 - causes*
-

54. Learning to write well in college means learning (or re-learning) how to write plainly and clearly. Now that doesn't mean that plainness is the only good style, or that you should become a (A) _____ to spare, unadorned writing. Formality and ornateness have their place, and in (B) _____ hands complexity can carry us on a dizzying, breathtaking journey. But most students, most of the time, should (C) _____ to be sensibly simple, to develop a baseline style of short words, active verbs, and relatively simple sentence (D) _____ clear actions or identities. It's faster, it makes arguments easier to follow, it increases the chances a busy reader will bother to pay attention, and it lets you (E) _____ more attention on your moments of rhetorical flourish, which I do not advise abandoning altogether.

-
- conveying*
 - focused*
 - potential*
 - competent*
-
- focus*
 - slave*
 - strive*
 - fact*
-

55. Serving on a jury is normally compulsory for individuals who are (A) _____ for jury service. A jury is (B) _____ to be an impartial panel capable of reaching a verdict. (C) _____ and requirements may include a fluent understanding of the language and the opportunity to test jurors' neutrality or otherwise exclude jurors who are perceived as likely to be less than (D) _____ or partial to one side.

-
- procedures*
 - skewed*
 - neutral*
 - intention*
-
- qualified*
 - intended*
 - devoted*
-



56. One city will start to attract the (A) _____ of public and/ or private investment. This could be due to (B) _____ advantage or political decisions. This in turn will (C) _____ further investment due to the multiplier effect and (D) _____ rural to urban migration. The investment in this city will be at the (E) _____ of other cities.

-
- stimulate*
 - progress*
 - natural*
 - void*
 - important*
 - majority*
 - PTEMagazine*
 - expense*
 - enhance*
 - significant*
-

57. A few summers ago I visited two dairy farms, Huls Farm and Gardar Farm, which despite being located thousands of miles apart were still remarkably similar in their strengths and vulnerabilities. Both were by far the largest, most prosperous, most technologically advanced farms in their respective (A) _____. In particular, each was cantered around a magnificent state-of-the-art barn for (B) and milking cows. Those structures, both neatly (C) _____ into opposite-facing rows of cow stalls, dwarfed all other barns in the district. Both farms let their cows (D) _____ outdoors in lush pastures during the summer, produced their own hay to harvest in the late summer for feeding the cows through the winter, and increased their production of summer fodder and winter hay by irrigating their fields. The two farms were similar in area (a few square miles) and in barn size, Huls barn holding somewhat more cows than Gardar barn (200 vs. 165 cows, respectively). The owners of both farms were viewed as leaders of their respective societies. Both owners were deeply religious. Both farms were located in gorgeous natural setting that attract tourists from afar, with backdrops of high snowcapped mountains drained by streams teaming with fish and sloping down to a famous river (below Huls Farm) or 30rd (below Gardar Farm).

-
- sheltering*
 - providing*
 - shelter*
 - graze*
 - divided*
 - districts*
 - division*
-

58. The rest of the universe appears to be made of a mysterious, invisible (A) _____ called dark matter (25 percent) and a force that (B) _____ gravity known as dark energy (70 percent). Scientists have not yet (C) _____ dark matter directly. It doesn't interact with baryonic matter an; it's completely invisible to light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation, making dark matter impossible to (D) _____ with current instruments. But scientists are confident it exists because of the gravitational effects it appears to have on galaxies and galaxy clusters.

-
- repels*
 - find*
 - calculated*
 - observed*
 - detect*
 - objects*
 - substance*
 - find*
-



The answers:

- 1) disruptive, conducted, had, occurrence
- 2) suggests, Because, impetus
- 3) claimed, novel, devised, operate
- 4) cumbersome, revert to, system
- 5) chemistry, differs, engaging
- 6) As a result, because, on the other hand, similarly
- 7) focused, journal, interests, beside
- 8) ordinary, electric, demanding, much
- 9) practiced, enthusiasm, influence, efficacy
- 10) chronic, benefits, advised
- 11) assumed, abolishing, accessible, ability, introduced, revenue
- 12) preserved, perfectly, statistically, maintaining
- 13) benefit, radicals, generations, source
- 14) prospect, honed, lives
- 15) enigma, instead, opus, presumed, scissoring
- 16) enrolled, richness, gloom, transforming, traditional
- 17) application, while, diagnosed, distinguish, effectiveness
- 18) defined, answer, varies, straightforward, reasons, conversely
- 19) column, constants, consequences, occasionally, suffering
- 20) Surely, seduced, encountering, misleading
- 21) critical, conditional, drawing, favored
- 22) inadvertently, academic, inspiration
- 23) points, deep, muscle, complementary
- 24) don't, interviewing, records
- 25) become, dizzying, chances, rhetorical
- 26) prices, least, economies
- 27) predicts, open, fall, factor, funding
- 28) bridge, collage, forerunners
- 29) rest, real, distinguish, whereas
- 30) Assertion, creation, piece, detail
- 31) Probably, millennium, predated, presented
- 32) Noticeably, proponents, assertion, consume
- 33) Include, chronic, degradation, inconsistent
- 34) Values, develop, Analyzing, differences
- 35) Brick, wander, booming,
- 36) originated, describe, experimented, fragments, experimental, progressive, inspired
- 37) Because, nevertheless, exposed, magnitude
- 38) vanished, virtually, contrary, instinct
- 39) container, arrangement, steeped, blossoms, floral, decoration
- 40) mistakenly, release, acts
- 41) determine, exchange, factors, decides
- 42) season, past, drought
- 43) arrangements, operating, fragmented
- 44) contribute, tolerate, irresponsibility, educate
- 45) accounts, exemplify, surprisingly, grandiose



- 46) forbidden, massive, recall, shelves, steadfast
- 47) coordinate, visualizes, process, met, innovating
- 48) frustrated, exploitive, misleading, thundered
- 49) estimated, delicacy, fetch, nutritional, protein, source, acceptable
- 50) delicacy, threat, fetch
- 51) delicacy, demand, fetch, nutritional, protein, source
- 52) acknowledge, staple, manifestation
- 53) changes, including, causes, play
- 54) slave, competent, strive, conveying, focus
- 55) qualified, intended, procedures, focus
- 56) majority, natural, stimulate, significant, expense
- 57) districts, sheltering, divided, graze
- 58) substance, repels, observed, detect
- 59) management, disproportionately, agriculture, sustenance
- 60) early, modern, by, flange
- 61) surveyors, illusion, accepted, reservation, surpassed
- 62) permission, sources, factors

