

PTE Academic Offline Practice Test

Part 2: Reading



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The item types included in this part of the test are.

Item type	Time allowed
Multiple-choice, choose single answer	32-41 minutes
Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers	
Re-order paragraphs	
Reading: Fill in the blanks	
Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks	

The practice items are on pages 2-15 and the Answer Key is on pages 16-22.

This offline test does not have the same functionality as the online test so answers will need to be hand written. If doing the test under timed considerations, only approximations can be applied.

Multiple-choice, choose single answer – Item 1

The approach to the methodology of learning and teaching has to be comprehensive, presenting all options in an explicit and transparent way, and avoiding advocacy or dogmatism. It has been our fundamental methodological principle that the methods to be employed in language learning, teaching and research are those considered to be most effective in reaching the objectives agreed in the light of the needs of the individual learners in their social context. Effectiveness is contingent on the motivations and characteristics of the learners as well as the nature of the human and material resources which can be brought into play.

Read the text and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting the correct response. Only one response is correct.

What point is the writer making in this paragraph?

- ☐ Motivation is worth more than intelligence in learning.
- ☐ Language can be effectively learnt through play.
- ☐ There is no single best method for learning.
- ☐ Teachers should regularly change their methods.

Tick your answer choice.

Multiple-choice, choose single answer – Item 2

In many ways Britten's most ambitious effort is the War Requiem of 1961, a flawed but still impressive work for chorus, soloists, and orchestra. It weaves together the traditional Latin Mass for the Dead with antiwar poems by Wilfrid Owen, a young officer killed in World War I. The point of War Requiem is how the words of the liturgical text are reinterpreted and often rendered hollow by the realities of death in war. In this work we see Britten's prodigal inconsistencies on display. For all its problems, the War Requiem will probably survive as one of our time's most impassioned indictments of war and its heroic myth.

Read the text and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting the correct response. Only one response is correct.

Which of the following most accurately summarizes the opinion of the author in the text?

- ☐ He finds the weaving together of the Latin Mass and antiwar poems to be quite effective.
- ☐ He is critical of Britten's inconsistencies as observed in the War Requiem.
- ☐ He admires the War Requiem of Britten but finds it far from perfect.
- ☐ He questions whether Britten's work will endure.

Tick your answer choice.

Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers – Item 1

Who Are Aborigines? Aborigines are Australia's indigenous people. Recent government statistics counted approximately 400,000 aboriginal people, or about 2% of Australia's total population.

Australian Aborigines migrated from somewhere in Asia at least 30,000 years ago. Though they comprise 500-600 distinct groups, aboriginal people possess some unifying links. Among these are strong spiritual beliefs that tie them to the land; a tribal culture of storytelling and art; and, like other indigenous populations, a difficult colonial history.

The Dreamtime: Aboriginal spirituality entails a close relationship between humans and the land. Aborigines call the beginning of the world the "Dreaming" or "Dreamtime". In the "Dreamtime", aboriginal "Ancestors" rose from below the earth to form various parts of nature including animal species, bodies of water, and the sky. Unlike other religions, however, aboriginal belief does not place the human species apart from or on a higher level than nature. Aborigines believe some of the Ancestors metamorphosed into nature (as in rock formations or rivers), where they remain spiritually alive.

Storytelling, Art, and the Didgeridoo: The oral tradition of storytelling informs aboriginals' vibrant cultural life. Songs illustrate the Dreamtime and other tales of the land, while dances and diagrams drawn in the sand accompany oral tales. In the Northern Territory, aboriginal art includes sculpture, bark and rock paintings, and baskets and beadwork. Rock carvings and paintings can be found in such places as Arnhem Land, Ubirr, and Nourlangie. Many aborigines earn a living through selling native artworks.

Aboriginal music is often recognizable for its most famous instrument, the didgeridoo. A wind instrument typically made from bamboo, it extends about five feet and produces a low, vibrating hum. Aborigines use didgeridoos in formal ceremonies at such events as sunsets, circumcisions, and funerals.

Read the text and answer the question by selecting all correct responses. *More than one response is correct.*

Which of the following statements about Australian Aborigines can be supported from this text?

- ☐ It is estimated that the population of Australian Aborigines peaked at about 400,000 some 30,000 years before white settlement.
- ☐ Despite being recognised internationally, the Aboriginal musical instrument the didgeridoo, rarely plays a significant role in Aboriginal cultural ceremonies.
- ☐ Today Aborigines comprise approximately 2% of the Australian population.
- ☐ Aboriginal culture is based on a belief that people, animals, and the land are integrally linked.
- ☐ Unlike many other indigenous cultures, Australian Aborigines developed equitable relationships with colonial powers.

Tick your answer choices.

Multiple choice, choose multiple answers – Item 2

Adaptations enable living organisms to cope with environmental stresses and pressures. Adaptation can be structural or behavioral. Structural adaptations are special body parts of an organism that help it to survive in its natural habitat (e.g., skin color, shape, body covering). Behavioral adaptations are the ways a particular organism behaves to survive in its natural habitat. Physiological adaptations are systems present in an organism that allow it to perform certain biochemical reactions (e.g. making venom, secreting slime, being able to keep a constant body temperature). Adaptations are traits that have been selected for by natural selection. The underlying genetic basis for the adaptive trait did not arise as a consequence of the environment; the genetic variant pre-existed and was subsequently selected because it provided the bearer of that variant some advantage.

Read the text and answer the question by selecting all correct responses. *More than one response is correct.*

Which of the following are true statements about adaptations?

- ☐ They can be structural, behavioral, or physiological adaptations.
- ☐ They mostly occur in physical appearances of special body parts of an organism.
- ☐ They are new genes created to increase an organism's chance of survival.
- ☐ They are genes selected due to the benefits they offer in a particular environment.
- ☐ They are created by the environment to help an organism survive in its habitat.

Tick your answer choices.

Re-order paragraphs – Item 1

The text boxes in the left panel have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order by dragging the text boxes from the left panel to the right panel.

Source

But in Scotland three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.

When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.

To face growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of an adequate currency.

The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.

In most countries it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.

←

→

Target

↑

↓

Write 1-5 next to each paragraph to indicate the order you think is correct.

Re-order paragraphs – Item 2

The text boxes in the left panel have been placed in a random order. Restore the original order by dragging the text boxes from the left panel to the right panel.

Source

These markets had become rapidly dominated by powerful enterprises who were able to act in their own interests, against the interests of both workers and consumers.

Mill was able to see an expanded role for the State in such legislation to protect us against powerful interests.

He was able to argue that the State was the only organ that was genuinely capable of responding to social needs and social interests, unlike markets.

There had already been some legislation to prevent such abuses - such as various Factory Acts to prevent the exploitation of child workers.

Markets may be good at encouraging innovation and following trends, but they were no good at ensuring social equality.

Target

Write 1-5 next to each paragraph to indicate the order you think is correct.

6

Reading: Fill in the blanks – Item 1

In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.

Considering their lingering reputation as man-killers, it's hardly surprising that hackles are raised any time someone brings up the idea of [] wolves to the Scottish Highlands. Debate on this topic has been raging for years; [] would like to see the Highland environment returned to its natural state. Opponents [] the animals' [] for killing livestock.

proponents

reacquainting

propensity

reintroducing

cite

activists

accuse

Write your answers in the blanks in the text or note your choice of words in the box below:

Reading: Fill in the blanks – Item 2

In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.

A charge often leveled against organic agriculture is that it is more philosophy than science. There's some truth to this indictment, if that is what it is, though why organic farmers should feel [] about it is itself a mystery, a relic, perhaps, of our fetishism of science as the only [] tool with which to approach nature. The philosophy of [] natural processes precedes the science of understanding them.

supportive

mimicking

logic

repeating

credible

defensive

Write your answers in the blanks in the text or note your choice of words in the box below:

Reading: Fill in the blanks – Item 3

In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.

Master of Science in Information Technology (MSc in IT):

Our programme will develop your [] knowledge of Computer Science and your problem-solving and [] skills, while enabling you to achieve the [] qualification for the IT professional. The programme structure is extremely [], enabling you to personalise your MSc through a wide range of electives.

ultimate

variable

analytical

flexible

theoretical

considerable

decisive

Write your answers in the blanks in the text or note your choice of words in the box below:

Reading: Fill in the blanks – Item 4

In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.

Of course there were many different Enlightenments, and scholars still argue about which was the real torch-bearer... However, despite their quarrelsome diversity, most Enlightenment thinkers shared certain intellectual traits - [] on intellectual autonomy, a [] of tradition and authority as the infallible sources of truth, a [] of bigotry and persecution, a [] to free enquiry, a [] that (in Francis Bacon's words) knowledge is power.

dislike

insistence

conclusion

commitment

thought

rejection

proposal

belief

Write your answers in the blanks in the text or note your choice of words in the box below:

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 1

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

This short book has been concerned with the main tool of learning: language. Many children, particularly those in the industrial areas of the country, start their educational lives with this tool blunt, and live their early years in home circumstances which often conspire to keep it , with the result, as the young sixth-former wrote in Chapter One, that even he 'becomes increasingly conscious of his of fluency', which may become 'the most prominent manifestation of his embarrassment and discomfort.' To this, to give the child the confidence, which derives from of speech and writing, is surely one of the prime tasks of the country's schools. There is no single recipe for a to do this well, but it may be helpful to consider the conditions, which appear to be to the primary schools whose work has been quoted.

Tick the words you think best fit the blanks in the box below:

Gap 1

- ☐ A sharp
- ☐ B same
- ☐ C different
- ☐ D blunt
- ☐ E young

Gap 2

- ☐ A shortage
- ☐ B difficulty
- ☐ C lack
- ☐ D weakness
- ☐ E gap

Gap 3

- ☐ A miss
- ☐ B avoid
- ☐ C waste
- ☐ D spare
- ☐ E pass

Gap 4

- ☐ A ease
- ☐ B skill
- ☐ C comfort
- ☐ D utility
- ☐ E ability

Gap 5

- ☐ A meal
- ☐ B lesson
- ☐ C way
- ☐ D teaching
- ☐ E style

Gap 6

- ☐ A frequent
- ☐ B clear
- ☐ C similar
- ☐ D shared
- ☐ E common

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 2

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

Evidence for a genetic basis of antisocial behavior stems from several different lines of research. First, behavioral genetic studies of twins and adoptees have demonstrated that plays a role in antisocial behavior, including various forms of aggression and criminality, by finding greater concordance for such behavior in genetically individuals, compared to non-relatives living in the same environment. Second, various correlates of antisocial behavior, including personality factors such as impulsivity, sensation-seeking, risk-taking, and callous-unemotional traits, are known to be at least partly genetically . Third, psychiatric outcomes related to antisocial behavior, including antisocial personality disorder, gambling, and substance use and abuse, have also been in genetically informative designs, and each of these has demonstrated significant genetic links.

Tick the words you think best fit the blanks in the box below:

Gap 1

- ☐ A parenting
- ☐ B environment
- ☐ C heredity
- ☐ D culture

Gap 2

- ☐ A identical
- ☐ B related
- ☐ C diverse
- ☐ D idealized

Gap 3

- ☐ A delivered
- ☐ B managed
- ☐ C directed
- ☐ D influenced

Gap 4

- ☐ A inferred
- ☐ B investigated
- ☐ C inspected
- ☐ D integrated

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 3

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

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

Tick the words you think best fit the blanks in the box below:

Gap 1

- ☐ A experiences
- ☐ B contests
- ☐ C experiments
- ☐ D attempts

Gap 2

- ☐ A spread
- ☐ B exported
- ☐ C exclusive
- ☐ D popular

Gap 3

- ☐ A fingers
- ☐ B mouth
- ☐ C tongue
- ☐ D jaws

Gap 4

- ☐ A predominate
- ☐ B insignificant
- ☐ C important
- ☐ D erroneous

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 4

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

Global climate change is the greatest environmental challenge we face. We have at most a few decades to make the necessary investments to prevent the most serious impacts of climate change. Future generations will judge us based on the investments we are considering now. In its February 2007 report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns that global emissions must peak no later than 2015 if we are to hold average global temperature increases to 2.4°C (4.3°F) or less. Moving to an emissions pathway that will hold temperature increases to a minimum will require a effort. There is no time to lose given the long lag in research and development cycles, and energy-intensive and product turnover. Fundamentally, the world's energy system is unlikely to occur within this timeframe. It is thus imperative to find means to reduce the footprint of the existing system - most particularly, of coal, which is the most greenhouse gas intensive of the fossil fuels driving climate change. It is in this context that Carbon Dioxide Capture and Sequestration (CCS) becomes one of the most critical technologies in the menu of choices. It is the only option that provides a potentially near-term solution to rapidly expanding coal use here, in China and around the world. CCS must play the critical role of growth in emissions from coal until other alternatives are ready.

Tick the words you think best fit the blanks in the box below:

Gap 1

- ☐ A colossal
- ☐ B nominal
- ☐ C negligible
- ☐ D customary

Gap 2

- ☐ A agriculture
- ☐ B architecture
- ☐ C infrastructure
- ☐ D conjecture

Gap 3

- ☐ A altering
- ☐ B revoking
- ☐ C comparing
- ☐ D analyzing

Gap 4

- ☐ A sustaining
- ☐ B curbing
- ☐ C dividing
- ☐ D increasing

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 5

Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

Peering into the future seldom produces a clear picture. But this is not the [] with bio-energy. Its long-term impacts on the global economy appear to be pretty clear, making many long-term predictions quite compelling, including the demise of the price-setting power of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and the end of agricultural protectionism. First, technology is [] to deliver a biofuel that will be competitive with fossil energy at something like current prices. It probably already has. Brazil has been exporting ethanol to the US at an average delivery price of \$1.45 for an amount with the energy equivalence of a gallon of petrol. It is doing so profitably and in increasing amounts, in spite of a 54 cents a gallon tariff to protect American maize-based ethanol []. Many countries are following suit. But ethanol is an inconvenient chemical compound that is corrosive and soluble in water, thus limiting its immediate market to that of a gasoline additive. However, this is just the Betamax phase of the industry. There is plenty of private venture capital money being [] into finding more efficient ways of extracting energy from biomass and delivering it to transport and power systems. Over time, the technology will also become more flexible, allowing more crops to be used as feedstock, not just the current choice of sugarcane, maize and palm oil. New technologies will be able to extract energy from cellulose, allowing the use of pastures such as switch grass as well as the refuse of current food production.

Tick the words you think best fit the blanks in the box below:

Gap 1

- ☐ A circumstances
- ☐ B occurrence
- ☐ C incidence
- ☐ D condition

Gap 2

- ☐ A assured
- ☐ B called
- ☐ C constrained
- ☐ D bound

Gap 3

- ☐ A producers
- ☐ B directors
- ☐ C programmers
- ☐ D harvesters

Gap 4

- ☐ A poured
- ☐ B emptied
- ☐ C streamed
- ☐ D spent

Part 2 Reading: Answer Key

Multiple-choice, choose single answer – Item 1

Question: What point is the writer making in this paragraph?

Incorrect: Motivation is worth more than intelligence in learning.

Explanation: This response is incorrect because the passage does compare the impact of motivation and intelligence on learning.

Incorrect: Language can be effectively learnt through play.

Explanation: This response is incorrect. The writer uses the phrase “brought into play” figuratively to refer to the “material resources” which can be used. The text does not suggest a method of language teaching.

Correct: There is no single best method for learning.

Explanation: This response is correct because the writer consistently uses plurals when discussing methodology as in “presenting all options” and “the methods to be employed ... are those considered to be most effective.” This indicates that there is more than one method.

Incorrect: Teachers should regularly change their methods.

Explanation: This response is incorrect. The passage discusses factors to consider in the selection of teaching methods but does not address how frequently to change these methods.

Multiple-choice, choose single answer – Item 2

Question: Which of the following most accurately summarizes the opinion of the author in the text?

Incorrect: He finds the weaving together of the Latin Mass and antiwar poems to be quite effective.

Explanation: This response is incorrect. Although the passage mentions that Britten’s work weaves together the Latin Mass for the Dead and antiwar poems, it does not comment on the effectiveness of this combination.

Incorrect: He is critical of Britten’s inconsistencies as observed in the War Requiem.

Explanation: This response is incorrect. The author recognizes inconsistencies and flaws in the work, yet still praises the War Requiem as “one of our time’s most impassioned indictments of war.”

Correct: He admires the War Requiem of Britten but finds it far from perfect.

Explanation: This response is correct. The writer describes Britten’s War Requiem as “impressive” and gives details of what the work accomplishes. However, the writer also describes the work as “flawed” and refers to the work’s “prodigal inconsistencies” and “all its problems.”

Incorrect: He questions whether Britten’s work will endure.

Explanation: This response is incorrect. The writer hypothesizes that the work will endure by stating, “... the War Requiem will probably survive.”

Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers – Item 1

Question: Which of the following statements about Australian Aborigines can be supported from this text?

Incorrect: It is estimated that the population of Australian Aborigines peaked at about 400,000 some 30,000 years before white settlement.

Explanation: This response is incorrect. 400,000 is the current estimated Australian Aborigine population.

Incorrect: Despite being recognised internationally, the Aboriginal musical instrument the didgeridoo, rarely plays a significant role in Aboriginal cultural ceremonies.

Explanation: This response is incorrect. The passage says that the didgeridoo is used “in formal ceremonies at such events as sunsets, circumcisions, and funerals.” These are significant events in the Aboriginal culture.

Correct: Today Aborigines comprise approximately 2% of the Australian population.

Explanation: This response is correct because it accurately conveys information from the second sentence in the passage: “Recent government statistics counted approximately 400,000 aboriginal people, or about 2% of Australia’s total population.”

Correct: Aboriginal culture is based on a belief that people, animals, and the land are integrally linked.

Explanation: This response is correct. The “Dreamtime” paragraph says that aborigines believe that the people, animals and land share a common ancestry.

Incorrect: Unlike many other indigenous cultures, Australian Aborigines developed equitable relationships with colonial powers.

Explanation: This response is incorrect because the passage does not describe Australian Aborigines’ relationships with colonial powers as being different from those of other indigenous cultures. Rather, the passage says that Australian Aborigines had “like other indigenous populations, a difficult colonial history.”

Multiple-choice, choose multiple answers – Item 2

Question: Which of the following are true statements about adaptations?

Correct: They can be structural, behavioral, or physiological adaptations.

Explanation: This response is correct. The passage describes different types of structural, behavioral and physiological adaptations.

Incorrect: They mostly occur in physical appearances of special body parts of an organism.

Explanation: This response is incorrect because it makes a statement that was not made in the text. The passage says that there are structural and behavioral adaptations, but does not say which occur more often or what proportions of each are present in an organism.

Incorrect: They are new genes created to increase an organism's chance of survival.

Explanation: This response is incorrect. The passage says the “genetic variant pre-existed,” but does not discuss the creation of new genes.

Correct: They are genes selected due to the benefits they offer in a particular environment.

Explanation: This response is correct. The passage says that the “genetic basis for the adaptive trait” was selected because it gave an advantage to the organism that possessed it.

Incorrect: They are created by the environment to help an organism survive in its habitat.

Explanation: This response is incorrect because it conflicts with information given in the passage. The text says that the genes for the adaptation “did not arise as a consequence of the environment.”

Re-order paragraphs – Item 1

Correct:

1. In most countries it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.
2. But in Scotland three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.
3. The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.
4. When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.
5. To face growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of an adequate currency.

Explanations:

1. In most countries it is only the government, through their central banks, who are permitted to issue currency.

This is the first text box because it provides background information that makes the rest of the information in the passage stand out as significant.

2. But in Scotland three banks are still allowed to issue banknotes.

This is the second text box because it introduces the subject of the passage. However, it is not the first sentence because “But” and “still allowed” signal that this sentence is referring to a restriction described in a previous sentence.

3. The first Scottish bank to do this was the Bank of Scotland.

This is the third text box because it gives an example of one of the three banks in Scotland mentioned in the previous sentence. Also the phrase “to do this” refers to the phrase, “to issue banknotes” in the previous sentence.

4. When this bank was founded in 1695, Scots coinage was in short supply and of uncertain value, compared with English, Dutch, Flemish or French coin.

This is the fourth text box because “this bank” refers to “the Bank of Scotland” mentioned in the third sentence.

5. To face growth of trade it was deemed necessary to remedy this lack of an adequate currency.

This is the fifth text box because it concludes the paragraph by giving a reason why the Bank of Scotland issued its own currency.

Re-order paragraphs – Item 2

Correct:

1. Markets may be good at encouraging innovation and following trends, but they were no good at ensuring social equality.
2. These markets had become rapidly dominated by powerful enterprises who were able to act in their own interests, against the interests of both workers and consumers.
3. There had already been some legislation to prevent such abuses - such as various Factory Acts to prevent the exploitation of child workers.
4. Mill was able to see an expanded role for the State in such legislation to protect us against powerful interests.
5. He was able to argue that the State was the only organ that was genuinely capable of responding to social needs and social interests, unlike markets.

Explanations:

1. Markets may be good at encouraging innovation and following trends, but they were no good at ensuring social equality.

This is the first text box because it introduces the topic of the paragraph. All of the other text boxes contain clues that they refer to some previous sentence.

2. These markets had become rapidly dominated by powerful enterprises who were able to act in their own interests, against the interests of both workers and consumers.

This is the second text box because the sentence in it begins with "These markets" which is a sign that a sentence about markets came immediately before it.

3. There had already been some legislation to prevent such abuses - such as various Factory Acts to prevent the exploitation of child workers.

This is the third text box because it discusses government response to the situation described in the previous text box. The phrase "such abuses" refers to the previous sentence's mention of enterprises acting against the interests of workers.

4. Mill was able to see an expanded role for the State in such legislation to protect us against powerful interests.

This is the fourth text box because it contains the phrase "such legislation" which refers to the "Factory Acts" in the preceding sentence.

5. He was able to argue that the State was the only organ that was genuinely capable of responding to social needs and social interests, unlike markets.

This is the fifth text box because it concludes the paragraph by providing a solution to the problem raised in the first sentence. Additionally, "He" could only refer to "Mill", which is in the previous text box, since "Mill" is the only proper name of a person used in the paragraph.

Reading: Fill in the blanks – Item 1

Considering their lingering reputation as man-killers, it's hardly surprising that hackles are raised any time someone brings up the idea of reintroducing wolves to the Scottish Highlands. Debate on this topic has been raging for years; proponents would like to see the Highland environment returned to its natural state. Opponents cite the animals' propensity for killing livestock.

Reading: Fill in the blanks – Item 2

A charge often leveled against organic agriculture is that it is more philosophy than science. There's some truth to this indictment, if that is what it is, though why organic farmers should feel defensive about it is itself a mystery, a relic, perhaps, of our fetishism of science as the only credible tool with which to approach nature. The philosophy of mimicking natural processes precedes the science of understanding them.

Reading: Fill in the blanks – Item 3

Master of Science in Information Technology (MSc in IT):

Our programme will develop your theoretical knowledge of Computer Science and your problem-solving and analytical skills, while enabling you to achieve the ultimate qualification for the IT professional. The programme structure is extremely flexible, enabling you to personalise your MSc through a wide range of electives.

Reading: Fill in the blanks – Item 4

Of course there were many different Enlightenments, and scholars still argue about which was the real torch-bearer ... However, despite their quarrelsome diversity, most Enlightenment thinkers shared certain intellectual traits - insistence on intellectual autonomy, a rejection of tradition and authority as the infallible sources of truth, a dislike of bigotry and persecution, a commitment to free enquiry, a belief that (in Francis Bacon's words) knowledge is power.

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 1

This short book has been concerned with the main tool of learning: language. Many children, particularly those in the industrial areas of the country, start their educational lives with this tool blunt, and live their early years in home circumstances which often conspire to keep it blunt, with the result, as the young sixth-former wrote in Chapter One, that even he 'becomes increasingly conscious of his lack of fluency', which may become 'the most prominent manifestation of his embarrassment and discomfort.' To avoid this, to give the child the confidence, which derives from ease of speech and writing, is surely one of the prime tasks of the country's schools. There is no single recipe for a way to do this well, but it may be helpful to consider the conditions, which appear to be common to the primary schools whose work has been quoted.

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 2

Evidence for a genetic basis of antisocial behavior stems from several different lines of research. First, behavioral genetic studies of twins and adoptees have demonstrated that **heredity** plays a role in antisocial behavior, including various forms of aggression and criminality, by finding greater concordance for such behavior in genetically **related** individuals, compared to non-relatives living in the same environment. Second, various correlates of antisocial behavior, including personality factors such as impulsivity, sensation-seeking, risk-taking, and callous-unemotional traits, are known to be at least partly genetically **influenced**. Third, psychiatric outcomes related to antisocial behavior, including antisocial personality disorder, gambling, and substance use and abuse, have also been **investigated** in genetically informative designs, and each of these has demonstrated significant genetic links.

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 3

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

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 4

Global climate change is the greatest environmental challenge we face. We have at most a few decades to make the necessary investments to prevent the most serious impacts of climate change. Future generations will judge us based on the investments we are considering now. In its February 2007 report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns that global emissions must peak no later than 2015 if we are to hold average global temperature increases to 2.4°C (4.3°F) or less. Moving to an emissions pathway that will hold temperature increases to a minimum will require a **colossal** effort. There is no time to lose given the long lag in research and development cycles, and energy-intensive **infrastructure** and product turnover. Fundamentally, **altering** the world's energy system is unlikely to occur within this timeframe. It is thus imperative to find means to reduce the footprint of the existing system - most particularly, of coal, which is the most greenhouse gas intensive of the fossil fuels driving climate change. It is in this context that Carbon Dioxide Capture and Sequestration (CCS) becomes one of the most critical technologies in the menu of choices. It is the only option that provides a potentially near-term solution to rapidly expanding coal use here, in China and around the world. CCS must play the critical role of **curbing** growth in emissions from coal until other alternatives are ready.

Reading and writing: Fill in the blanks – Item 5

Peering into the future seldom produces a clear picture. But this is not the **circumstances** with bio-energy. Its long-term impacts on the global economy appear to be pretty clear, making many long-term predictions quite compelling, including the demise of the price-setting power of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and the end of agricultural protectionism. First, technology is **bound** to deliver a biofuel that will be competitive with fossil energy at something like current prices. It probably already has. Brazil has been exporting ethanol to the US at an average delivery price of \$1.45 for an amount with the energy equivalence of a gallon of petrol. It is doing so profitably and in increasing amounts, in spite of a 54 cents a gallon tariff to protect American maize-based ethanol **producers**. Many countries are following suit. But ethanol is an inconvenient chemical compound that is corrosive and soluble in water, thus limiting its immediate market to that of a gasoline additive. However, this is just the Betamax phase of the industry. There is plenty of private venture capital money being **poured** into finding more efficient ways of extracting energy from biomass and delivering it to transport and power systems. Over time, the technology will also become more flexible, allowing more crops to be used as feedstock, not just the current choice of sugarcane, maize and palm oil. New technologies will be able to extract energy from cellulose, allowing the use of pastures such as switch grass as well as the refuse of current food production.

