Student’s name: ……………………………………..

Exercise 1: Fill in the gaps with one of the following words.

as, daily, do, for, full, have, hours, however, less, not, reasons, since, smaller, suitable, than, week, who, year

More work versus more free time

During the industrial revolution, increased productivity led to reductions in working hours. People who had been working 12-hour days, six days a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, found their time on the job decreasing to 10 hours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then, eventually, to eight hours, five days a week. Only a generation ago sociologists worried about what people would do with all this free time.

Although the output per hour of work has more than doubled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1945, free time seems reserved mainly for the unemployed and underemployed. Those who work full-time spend as much time on the job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they did at the end of World War II. Bookstores are now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of manuals describing how to manage time and cope with stress.

There are several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for this. Since 1979, companies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ improved the business climate by having employees work overtime rather than employing extra personnel. The way salaries and benefits are organized makes it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ costly to ask 40 employees to work an extra hour than to employ one more worker to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same 40-hour job.

Even though employees complain about long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they also have reasons for working more. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work less do not benefit in their careers because companies consider this to be a negative attitude. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, studies today show that part-time workers make better use of the time they have and are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as stressed. Positive experiences with reduced hours have begun to change the “more-work-is-better” cultures at some companies. Larger firms, in particular, want to experiment with flexible working arrangements.

The US market up to now has aimed at full-time, two-career households. For example, automobile makers no longer produce cheap models, and larger homes are replacing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ post-war constructions. Thus, this situation indicates a curious inversion: US goods are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only for full-time workers on high incomes.

Exercise 2: Reading comprehension:

**NATURE VERSUS NURTURE IN CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

In 1993, the Ciba Foundation organised a conference in London that brought together world experts from both sides of the nature versus **nurture** debate. The consensus among delegates was that **while** genuine biological differences did exist between children, environmental factors played a part in **enabling a child to reach** his or her full potential. The need for parents to really communicate with their children was considered crucial. According to the experts great prodigies such as Mozart, Einstein and Darwin were helped by having special parents. Mozart's father, for example, was a court composer who taught his son to play and sing almost before he could walk. Einstein's father was an electrical engineer who entertained his son with practical demonstrations. Darwin followed in the footsteps of both his physician father and naturalist grandfather.

**Nowadays**, genetic selection of embryos is possible through a technique called preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD). During the process, a single cell is taken from an embryo fertilised in vitro and tested. At present, PGD is normally used only to screen for certain genetic illnesses. However, in the year 2000 there was controversial debate **over** the case of a family who used this technique to produce a baby boy who could provide a perfect tissue match to treat their older daughter suffering from a rare genetic condition. Scientists believe that it will soon be possible to select features such as height, behavioural traits and intelligence. Professor Terry Moffitt of the Institute of Psychiatry at King’s College in London believes, in fact, that parents are highly motivated to have the best child possible and that some would consider such a selection technique if it were available.

**In the meantime**, what can parents do to ensure their child succeeds? It is a known fact that a child learns more during the first three years of life than in all the remaining years put together. The experts agree that pushing children often results in burnout rather than brilliance - children need to be stretched rather than stressed. Furthermore, the experts warn that parents should consider their reasons. Are we encouraging our children to achieve their full potential or are we using them to compensate for our own failings?

1. This article is mainly about...

a. the influence of biological and environmental factors on our children

b. a future without childhood illnesses

c. the importance of good schooling for our children

d. the difficulties faced by children in society

2. Paragraph 1 implies that

a. parents are important in influencing a child’s future

b. biological differences between children are not important

c. only the environment will help a child to be successful

d. special parents always produce highly successful children

3. In paragraph 1 ‘nurture’ means:

a. encouragement

b. a healthy diet

c. a good education

d. care, protection, nourishment and stimulation

4. ‘while’ in paragraph 1 means:

a. during

b. because

c. although

d. when

5. Paragraph 2 is mainly about:

a. genetic illnesses

b. genetic engineering

c. using tissue from healthy children to treat genetic conditions

d. choosing the child you would like to have

6. According to paragraph 2

a. PGD is a cure for some genetic illnesses

b. it is now possible to choose a child’s physical features using PGD

c. at the moment PGD is used to help doctors detect some genetic conditions

d. one family used a cell from their daughter to have a perfect baby boy

7. Which of the following cannot substitute ‘over’ in paragraph 2?

a. about

b. regarding

c. above

d. concerning

8. According to para. 3:

a. the first three years of a child’s life are the most receptive

b. a child is more receptive after the age of three

c. the first three years of a child’s life are the least interesting

d. to succeed children must learn everything during the first three years of their life

9. In paragraph 3 ‘in the meantime’ means:

a. on average

b. meanwhile

c. in their free time

d. normally

Exercise 2: grammar

**TEA**

In the United States a short interruption in the workday is called a coffee break. In other parts of the world, it is more likely to be a tea break. In all of Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa, tea is the more popular drink of the two. In many of the countries once part of the British empire, afternoon tea is as much a tradition \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ it is in Britain. It was the Duchess of Bedford \_\_\_\_\_2 \_\_\_\_\_ originated the British custom of afternoon tea in about 1840. According to Chinese legend, tea \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ during the reign of Emperor Shen Nung in about 2737 BC. It is probable that tea was first cultivated in China. The China plant was taken to Japan in about AD 800, where it was regarded as a medicine \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ about a hundred years.

Tea was introduced into England as a gift from the British East India Company in about 1600 and reached the rest of Europe soon after. The company eventually gained a monopoly on trade with the Far East, but in 1833 the company lost \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ legal monopoly and \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ looking for other sources of supply. The growing of tea started in India in 1834, but at the end of the 19th century, China still supplied the bulk of \_\_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_. In 1886 it exported 136 million kilograms, of which 77 went to Great Britain. In that year India produced 40 million kilograms, but \_\_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ a few years it had moved ahead of China. Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) emerged as a tea producer in 1867 and Java in 1878.

The British Isles are still \_\_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_\_ importers of tea. The United States, despite its large population of coffee drinkers, is second. Other Commonwealth countries \_\_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ Australia, Canada and New Zealand also import large quantities.

1. a) as b) than c) that

2. a) which b) who c) who’s

3. a) first used b) was first used c) has been first used

4. a) since b) from c) for

5. a) it’s b) its c) it

6. a) has begun b) began c) begins

7. a) the worlds’ tea b) the worlds tea c) the world’s tea

8. a) since b) within c) between

9. a) the most big b) bigger c) the biggest

10. a) such like b) as c) such as

Exercise 4: Listening comprehension

Now answer the following questions.

1). What is the lecture mainly about?

 (A) Abuse of the Internet

 (B) Internet versatility

 (C) A physical disease

 (D) A type of mental illness

2). According to the professor, what is one way that Internet Addiction Disorder affects sleep?

 (A) It improves rest by making Internet users tired.

 (B) It promotes a faster onset of the REM sleep stage.

 (C) It causes people to dream about being online.

 (D) It interferes with Internet users' brain waves.

3). According to the lecture, which of the following statements is NOT true?

 (A) A new drug has proven successful in helping people with IAD.

 (B) Some doctors are treating IAD the same way as drinking and gambling addictions.

 (C) Ivan Goldberg says internet addicts cannot help themselves.

 (D) There are several successful cases of people overcoming IAD.

4). According to the professor, what is a sign of Internet Addiction Disorder?

 (A) A craving for more time online

 (B) Chronic back pain from sitting down too long

 (C) A preference for increased social interactions

 (D) Disinterest in books and information about the Internet

5). What does the professor imply when he says this: Rumor has it some even use the Internet to research term papers

 (A) He believes most students use the Internet for school assignments.

 (B) He suspects that many of his students do not use the Internet for serious study.

 (C) He knows that few of his students would use the Internet for term papers.

 (D) He thinks that a majority of his students do not know how to use a computer.



**3) In the first paragraph the writer suggests that prior to the 1992 incident**

a) the general public had been afraid of NEOs.

b) the general public had thought about the risks of the Earth being hit by NEOs.

c) the general public had been warned by scientists about the risks of NEOs.

d) the general public had never really considered the risks of NEOs.

**4) In the second paragraph the writer suggests that**

a) it is inconceivable that NEOs will crash into the Earth.

b) the possibility that NEOs might crash into the Earth can be excluded.

c) the possibility that NEOs might crash into the Earth exists.

d) it is likely that NEOs will crash into the Earth.

**5) ’besides’ in paragraph 2 means**

a) as well as

b) instead of

c) in spite of

d) even

**6) ‘likelihood’ in paragraph 3 means**

a) desirability

b) pleasure

c) association

d) chances

**7) ‘topics’ in paragraph 3 means**

a) arguments

b) orbits

c) subjects

d) physicists

**8) At the 1999 Turin workshop it was decided to**

a) establish criteria for assessing the degree of risk presented by NEOs.

b) ask governments for more money.

c) count how many comets and asteroids there were.

d) concentrate on reducing the real risks threatening the world’s population on a day to day basis.

**9) ‘then’ in paragraph 4 means**

a) the Minister for Science at that time

b) the deceased Minister for Science

c) the newly elected Minister for Science

d) the shadow Minister for Science

**10) The general tone of the article is**

a) reassuring.

b) terrifying.

c) slightly disturbing.

d) funny.