

"UK colleges told to be truthful about online lessons"

GAP FILL

From

A regulatory body in the UK that looks after student (1) **affairs** has warned universities to be honest about online lessons. The Office for Students issued a (2) **request** to higher education providers not to make promises that lessons from September will be in-(3) **person** or face-to-face. Currently, thousands of institutions worldwide are delivering lessons online because of the coronavirus (4) **pandemic**. The quality of these lessons quite often depends on the (5) **proficiency** of teachers to successfully exploit video conferencing platforms to (6) **replicate** a classroom experience. The body said: "Tailored support needs to be put in (7) **place**." Cambridge University has (8) **announced** all of its lessons will be online until the summer of 2021.

The Office for Students chief (9) **executive**, Nicola Dandridge, warned universities and colleges to be "as (10) **clear** as they can" when (11) **informing** students of what kind of teaching situation they will receive. She said: "None of us knows exactly what is going to be happening in the autumn. What we don't want to see is (12) **promises** that it's all going to be back to usual with an on-campus experience, when that is not the (13) **case**." She added: "The point here is absolute clarity to students so they know what they are getting in (14) **advance** to accepting [university] offers." She said that, "every reasonable effort" should be made to (15) **ensure** that students, "receive good outcomes and that the quality of their teaching is (16) **robust**".

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Nonfiction Reading Test

Google

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

You know that you're doing something big when your company name becomes a verb. Ask Xerox. In 1959 they created the first plain paper copy machine. It was one of the most successful products ever. The company name Xerox grew into a verb that means "to copy," as in "Bob, can you Xerox this for me?" Around 50 years later, the same thing happened to Google. Their company name grew into a verb that means "to do an internet search." Now everyone and their grandma knows what it means to Google it.

Unlike Xerox, Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a long shot. Lycos released their search engine in 1993. Yahoo! came out in 1994. AltaVista began serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in 1998. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start in the fast moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake their competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea made all the difference.

There are millions and millions of sites on the internet. How does a search engine know which ones are relevant to your search? This is a question that great minds have been working on for decades. To understand how Google changed the game, you need to know how search engines worked in 1998. Back then most websites looked at the words in your query. They counted how many times those words appeared on each page. Then they might return pages where the words in your query appeared the most. This system did not work well and people often had to click through pages and pages of results to find what they wanted.

Google was the first search engine that began considering links. Links are those blue underlined words that take you to other pages when you click on them. Larry Page, cofounder of Google, believed that meaningful data could be drawn from how those links connect. Page figured that websites with many links pointing at them were more important than those that had few. He was right. Google's search results were much better than their rivals. They would soon become the world's most used search engine.

It wasn't just the great search results that led to Google becoming so well liked. It also had to do with the way that they presented their product. Most of the other search engines were cluttered. Their home pages were filled with everything from news stories to stock quotes. But Google's homepage was, and still is, clean. There's nothing on it but the logo, the search box, and a few links. It almost appears empty. In fact, when they were first testing it, users would wait at the home page and not do anything. When asked why, they said that they were, "waiting for the rest of the page to load." People couldn't imagine such a clean and open page as being complete. But the fresh design grew on people once they got used to it.

These days Google has its hands in everything from self-driving cars to helping humans live longer. Though they have many other popular products, they will always be best known for their search engine. The Google search engine has changed our lives and our language. Not only is it a fantastic product, it is a standing example that one good idea (and a lot of hard work) can change the world.

1. Which event happened last?
 - a. Lycos released their search engine.
 - b. Yahoo! released their search engine.
 - c. **Google released their search engine.**
 - d. Xerox released their copy machine.

2. Which statement would the author of this text most likely **disagree** with?
 - a. Part of Google's success is due to the design of their homepage.
 - b. **Google succeeded by following examples of others in their field.**
 - c. Google wasn't the first search engine, but it was the best.
 - d. Google's success may not have been possible without Larry Page.

3. Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph?
 - a. There are lots and lots of websites connected to the internet.
 - b. Google created a better way to organize search results.
 - c. Many smart people have worked on search engines over the years.
 - d. **Older search engines used unreliable methods to order results.**

4. What is the author's main purpose in writing this article?
 - a. **To explain how Google overtook its rivals**
 - b. To compare and contrast Google and Xerox
 - c. To persuade readers to use Google for internet searches
 - d. To discuss how companies can influence language over time

5. Which statement would the author most likely **agree** with?
 - a. Google became successful because its founders were well-connected.
 - b. Google was the world's first and best search engine.
 - c. **Google changed the world by solving an old problem in a new way.**
 - d. Google's other products are now more important to its success than search.

6. Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
 - a. Links allow people to surf from one website to the next.
 - b. **Larry Page's ideas about links helped Google get to the top.**
 - c. Larry Page contributed to the internet by inventing the link.
 - d. Google is a website that serves important links to users.

7. Which best explains why the author discusses Xerox in this text?
 - a. He is discussing big companies that came before Google.
 - b. He is explaining how companies must change with the times.
 - c. **He is showing how companies can affect our language.**
 - d. He is comparing and contrasting Google and Xerox.

8. How did Google improve search quality in 1998?
 - a. They counted how many times queries appeared on each page.
 - b. They looked more closely at the words in search queries.
 - c. They linked to more pages.
 - d. They studied the relationships of links.

9. Which was cited as a reason why Google became so popular?
 - a. Google's homepage was clean.
 - b. Google provided catchy news stories on their homepage.
 - c. Google homepage loaded quickly.
 - d. Google provided useful stock quotes on their homepage.

10. Which title best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?
 - a. *Xerox Vs. Google: Battle of the Titans*
 - b. *Search Engines: How They Work and Why They're Important*
 - c. *A Better Way: How Google Rose to the Top*
 - d. *Search Engines: A Short History of Important Tools*

Long Response

1. What can readers learn about Google's approach to doing business based on reading this article? Use information from the text to support your response.

(This section contains a large red X over a grid of horizontal lines, indicating that the response area is unused or crossed out.)

Nonfiction Reading Test

Carnivorous Plants

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Refer to the text to check your answers when appropriate.

Imagine that you're a fly. You're just zipping around the sky, looking for a place to rest, when you see nice pink leaf. *That looks like a nice place to land.* You think to yourself in your fly head. As you rest your feet on the leaf, you notice something strange. This leaf is hairy. You begin to make your move, but you trigger the plant's reflex. *Snap!* In one-tenth of a second, you are caught in the Venus flytrap. You will be digested in five to twelve days. Welcome to the world of carnivorous plants!

There are over a quarter of a millions plant species. Only 600 or so are carnivorous. We call them this because they attract, trap, and eat bugs. Like other plants, they get energy from the sun. But unlike other plants, they get their nutrients from their prey. Carnivorous plants live in bogs and places where the soil lacks nutrients. Most plants get nutrients from the soil. Carnivorous plants have turned to other sources.

The snap of the Venus flytrap is not the only way that plants eat bugs. Pitcher plants trick their prey into landing on them. They offer nectar bribes to the foolish insects that would take them. True to their name, pitcher plants have deep chambers. Their landing surface is slippery. They have inward pointing hairs, making it hard to escape. The fly lands on the pitcher plant to eat, but slips into a pit filled with digestive fluids and is eaten.

Then there're sundews. We call them sundews because they sparkle in the sun as if covered in morning dew. Of course, that sparkle is from something much more *treacherous*. It is a sweet goo called mucilage that bugs can't resist. Sundews create mucilage to attract bugs. As they fly in to eat, bugs become trapped in the very object of their desire. They soon exhaust themselves by trying to escape the mucilage. Or the sundew's tentacles, which respond to prey by curling around them, smother them. Bugs usually die in about 15 minutes. Then the plant dissolves its prey in enzymes and absorbs the nutrients.



Have you ever walked into trouble and found that you couldn't get out? So has every insect that has ever wandered into a corkscrew plant. Bugs love to investigate plants for nectar and food. Corkscrew plants have inviting stems. Curved hairs line the inside of these stems. These hairs allow insects to go up the stems, but not back. Going forward leads a chamber filled with digestive fluid, the plant's stomach. Bugs who wander into the corkscrew plant find that they are unable to escape. They must march to their own demise.

And then there are the bladderworts. They're about as nice as they sound. They live in water and float near the surface. Their traps are like small bladders hidden beneath the water. Only their flowers are visible from the surface. When bugs swim into the trigger hairs, the plant reacts. A trapdoor in the bladder opens up. The bladder sucks up the prey and the water surrounding it. A tenth of a second later, the bladder shuts again. The plant has trapped the prey. It releases digestive fluids. The prey will be digested within hours.

Carnivorous plants might sound tough, but they are difficult to keep at home. They are built to survive in places that other plants cannot. This specialization comes at a cost. They have a hard time adapting to other environments. Their strengths become weaknesses in rich soil. They depend on the harsh yet delicate environments in which they thrive. They are not so hardy after all. Still, there's something to be said about the power of life when one finds a plant that can survive in barren soil.

1. Which statement would the author most likely **agree** with?
 - a. There are too many species of carnivorous plants.
 - b. There are too few plant species in the world.
 - c. **Only a small number of plants are carnivorous.**
 - d. A majority of plants are carnivorous.

2. Which plant traps bugs in its stem and forces them to walk forward?
 - a. **Corkscrew plants**
 - b. Sundews
 - c. Bladderworts
 - d. Pitcher plants

3. Which of the following statements is **false**?
 - a. **Carnivorous plants get their energy from eating bugs.**
 - b. Carnivorous plants do not get nutrients from the soil.
 - c. Carnivorous plants get their energy from the sun.
 - d. Carnivorous plants get their nutrients from eating bugs.

4. Which event happens **last** when a sundew eats a meal?
 - a. The sundew creates mucilage.
 - b. The sundew's tentacles curl in response to the prey.
 - c. The bug is attracted to the mucilage.
 - d. **The sundew releases enzymes.**

5. Which best expresses the main idea of the **third** paragraph?
 - a. There are more types of carnivorous plants than the Venus fly trap.
 - b. **The pitcher plant tricks bugs into falling into its stomach.**
 - c. The Venus flytrap kills its prey in a various ways.
 - d. Some plants attract bugs by offering them nectar.

6. Which best defines the word *treacherous* as it is used in the **fourth** paragraph?
 - a. Something that provides nutrients.
 - b. Something that is very bright.
 - c. Something that tastes delicious.
 - d. **Something that has a hidden danger.**

7. Which best describes the overall text structure of the second paragraph?
 - a. Chronological order
 - b. **Compare and contrast**
 - c. Sequential order
 - d. Spatial

8. Which statement would the author most likely **disagree** with?
 - a. Carnivorous plants cannot thrive in rich soil.
 - b. Bladderworts react quickly when their trigger hairs are bumped.
 - c. **Carnivorous plants are tough and can live in any environment.**
 - d. Bladderworts hide their traps just below the surface of the water.

topic: **MIXED VERB TENSES 2**

Choose the best, most correct verb tense to complete each sentence:

1. I _____ a shower when you called.
a) **was taking** b) took c) was taken
2. My brother _____ to Europe until he went there last year.
a) has never been b) **had never been** c) was never
3. Diane _____ very sick but she decided to go out anyway.
a) **was feeling** b) has been feeling c) has felt
4. He _____ her all night.
a) has called b) call c) **was calling**
5. I _____ to go swimming but the water was too cold.
a) have wanted b) **wanted** c) have been wanting
6. I _____ able to sleep well for a week now.
a) didn't was b) was not c) **haven't been**
7. When I first saw her, she _____ on the balcony.
a) **was standing** b) has stood c) has been standing
8. Really? You moved to a new apartment? How long _____ there?
a) **have you been living** b) did you live c) did you living
9. Every time I see that movie, it _____ me cry.
a) has made b) made c) **makes**
10. I _____ smoking three years ago.
a) have stopped b) have been stopping c) **stopped**

Complete the sentences with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs from the box!

BREAK UP – CALL OFF - COME OUT - COME UP WITH – FIND OUT – GET ON – GO UP - LIE DOWN – LOOK AFTER - LOOK FOR - LOOK UP – SEE OFF - SET UP – TAKE AFTER - TURN UP - WAKE UP -

1. Simon **came up with** a story about catching an enormous fish, and almost everyone believed him.
2. I'm self-employed now. I'm going to **set up** my own office.
3. My friend has been thinking about it all morning, but she simply can't **come up with** a solution to the problem.
4. He **woke up** when the alarm clock rang.
5. I'll **look up** his number in the phone book.
6. The novel 1948 first **came out** in 1948.
7. Jack **found out** that his wife was having an affair.
8. I'll **see** you **off** at the airport when you travel to London.
9. We have **called off** the meeting until we can find someone who can write a protocol.
10. They **broke up** last month, after being together for over ten years.
11. Prices have **gone up** in the supermarket, so everything is much more expensive than a year ago.
12. Yesterday, John **found out** that he had passed his test.
13. I'd like you to **look up** all the words you don't know.
14. Could you **turn up** the radio. I can't hear anything,
15. She **got on** well with her father. He was such an amazing guy.
16. Shirley **takes after** her mother. She's got the same blue eyes.
17. When she **woke up** she saw that she was going to be late for work, so she forgot to brush her teeth.
18. I'm surprised that you **get on** with your sister because you are very different
19. The police are trying to **find out** where the robbers hid the money.
20. Why don't you **lie down** on the sofa a bit until you feel better.
21. Keep **looking for** the keys. They have to be somewhere.
22. The third game of the series was **called off** because it was raining.
23. The temperature **went up** a few degrees as soon as the sun came out.
24. Don't worry about it. I'll **set up** a meeting between Jake and you when I get to the office.
25. I must get someone to **look after** my dog when I go on holiday.

52. Most teachers don't permit their students ___ dictionaries during an examination.
A) use B) **to use** C) using D) used
53. She doesn't allow her daughter ___ high heels.
A) wear B) wearing C) **to wear** D) ___
54. Her mother makes her ___ to bed before ten every evening.
A) to go B) going C) **go** D) went
55. Please have the doctor ___ that report.
A) **sign** B) to sign C) signing D) ___
56. Shall we request the committee ___ our suggestion again?
A) consider B) considering C) **to consider** D) ___
57. Oscar is expected to pick up the products and ___ them to customers.
A) he delivers B) **to deliver** C) then delivers D) delivering
58. ___, Horace returned to the house.
A) **Tired of waiting** B) Tiring of wait
C) Of waiting tiring D) After tired from waiting
59. Recycling ___ the process of collecting used materials and manufacturing them into new products.
A) which is B) which is done by
C) which has D) **is**
60. A person ___ eventually deceives only himself.
A) tells lies B) **who tells lies**
C) can tell lies well D) has told lies
61. Learning to live with a chronic illness such as diabetes ___ an ongoing process.
A) that has to be B) it has to be
C) **has to be** D) and has to be
62. The package ___ been sent to the wrong person; we've never seen it.
A) **must have** B) would have C) should have D) can't have
63. The ___ the thief is caught, the happier everyone will be.
A) quickly B) quickest C) fast D) **sooner**
64. He may have got delayed. This sentence means:
A) He will arrive shortly.
B) He has permission to arrive late.
C) **it is probable that he has been delayed.**
D) He was delayed.
65. He is very tired. He ___ hard today.
A) might have worked B) **must have worked**
C) should have worked D) would have worked
66. You ___ drive carefully. The roads are wet.
A) would rather B) **had better** C) had rather D) are better
67. Mary ___ be in Paris because I saw her here in Ankara only two hours ago.
A) **can't** B) mustn't be C) isn't able to D) may not
68. He's ___ to know the answer.
A) **likely** B) probably C) maybe D) obviously
69. She ___ a lot by cutting down on the luxuries, but she didn't.
A) could save B) **could have saved**
C) should save D) would save
70. As we drove on, the countryside became ___ and more beautiful.
A) beautiful B) very beautiful C) **more** D) so beautiful
71. Jack's ability to wrong things at the wrong time _____.
A) it amazes us B) is amazed
C) which is amazing D) **is amazing**
72. She ___ terribly disappointed in her low grade because she ___ very hard the night before.
A) ___ / has studied B) **was / had studied**
C) would be / has studied D) was / can't have studied
73. I should ___ my assignment last night, but there was no electricity.
A) **have done** B) do C) had done D) did
74. ___ has enough natural resources so as to be practically self-sufficient in the event of war.
A) Our country which B) Only when our country
C) **Our country** D) If our country
75. ___ is to study Chinese.
A) **What I plan to do** B) A very difficult language
C) The language that D) What language
76. Were you ___ when the car started skidding?
A) frightening B) **frightened**
C) being frightening D) frighten
77. ___ is to finish this test.
A) That's what I want B) **What I want to do**
C) This is what I want D) It was easy of me
78. ___ I'm calling about is the job advertised in Sunday's newspaper.
A) Where B) **What** C) Why D) How
79. Mr. Smart, ___, walks five miles every day.
A) whose is sixty B) he is sixty five
C) **who is seventy** D) almost eighty old
80. Mary has three children, _____.
A) who likes toys B) all of which like toys
C) **one of whom likes toys** D) both of them enjoy toys
81. The students, ___, did extremely well on today's English test.
A) most of them had studied hard
B) most of whom to study hard
C) **most of whom had studied** hard
D) they all studied very hard
82. The Wilson's had three children, _____.
A) and both of them are musicians
B) all who became musicians
C) **all of whom became musicians**
D) two musicians and one is salesman
83. The children, ___, were not injured in the crash.
A) frightened and seriously hurt in the crash
B) all **of whom were frightened**
C) all of them were frightened
D) both of them were frightened
84. There are two trails up the mountain, _____.
A) **both of which are difficult** B) either of them is difficult
C) that are difficult trails D) they are difficult
85. I ate two sandwiches, ___ were delicious.
A) one of them B) **both of which**
C) either of which D) none of whom
86. ___ I go, I seem to bump into people I was at school with.
A) **Wherever** B) Where C) When D) How
87. ___ you lost your job, what would you do then?
A) When B) After C) So D) **Supposing**
88. Take an umbrella ___ you won't get wet.
A) **so that** B) in case C) so D) ___
89. Take an umbrella ___ it rains.
A) so that B) **in case** C) so D) ___
90. Have something to eat ___ you can't get anything to eat later.
A) **in case** B) so that C) so D) ___
91. This picnic site ___ quite tidy is now a disgrace.
A) used to be B) would be
C) **which used to be** D) could be
92. He failed his driving test ___ he practiced a lot.
A) so B) because C) **even though** D) so that
93. She is fit and healthy ___ she doesn't get much exercise.
A) so B) because C) **even though** D) so that
94. ___ my friend works at home, I have to drive to work.
A) **While** B) Like C) For example D) But
95. Neither the housing shortage ___ the problem of pollution can be solved easily.
A) and B) or C) neither D) **nor**
96. If our friend had not warned us of the danger, we ___ now.
A) must have been dead B) **would have been all** dead
C) would all be dead D) had all died
97. ___ did Oswald damage his skis, but he also broke his leg.
A) Neither B) How C) **Not only** D) Why
98. Not only did Oscar lose his job, but he ___ his car.
A) **also damaged** B) and an accident
C) lost also D) and
99. I shall say no more ___ I be misunderstood.
A) so B) in order that C) **lest** D) even though
100. Children are forbidden to play with matches ___ they may get burned.
A) so that B) **for fear that** C) if D) when