

Answer Keys reading 12

1. C

Paragraph 4 – Line 2, 3, 4

the learning process is more successful when students are in control. Within the student-centred paradigm, the “delegator” style is popular. The delegator teacher maintains general authority, but they delegate much of the responsibility for learning to the class as a way for students to become independent thinkers who take pride in their own work. Students are often encouraged to

2. B

Paragraph 3 – Line 4, 5, 6

for his or her class to learn, but emphasises a more individualised approach to form. The demonstrator acts as both a role model and a guide, demonstrating skills and processes and then helping students develop and apply these independently. Instructors who are drawn to the

3. A

Paragraph 2 – Line 3, 4

the teacher’s task was to prepare and present material for students to understand. Within this approach, the relationship students have with their teachers is not considered important, nor is the relationship students have with each other in the classroom. A student’s participation in class

4. D

Paragraph 5 – Line 1, 2, 3

Another style that emphasises student-centred education is the “facilitator” mode of learning. Here, while a set of specific curriculum demands is already in place, students are encouraged to take the initiative for creating ways to meet these learning requirements together. The teacher

5. A

Paragraph 2 – Line 4,5,6 the relationship students have with each other in the classroom. A student’s participation in class is likely to be minimal, aside from asking questions directed at the teacher, or responding to questions that the teacher has directed at the student.

This style encourages students to develop

6. D

Paragraph 5 – Line 4,5 take the initiative for creating ways to meet these learning requirements together. The teacher typically designs activities that encourage active learning, group collaboration, and problem-solving, and students are encouraged to process and apply the course content in creative and

7. B

Paragraph 3 – Line 7, 8 good base model, but they are sensitive to different learning styles and expect to provide students with help on an individual basis.

8. C

Paragraph 4 – Line 5, 6 become independent thinkers who take pride in their own work. Students are often encouraged to work on their own or in groups, and if the delegator style is implemented successfully, they will

9. FALSE

Paragraph 6 – Line 3, 4 his bag to the desk, and pull out the chair for the professor to sit down on. This style has become outmoded over time. Now at university, students and professors typically have more relaxed, collegiate relationships, address each other on a first-name basis and acknowledge that students **10. NOT GIVEN** Paragraph 6 – Line 10,11 demonstrator style. At the highest levels of education, however, the demonstrator approach must be abandoned in all fields as students are required to produce

innovative work that makes unique contributions to knowledge. Thesis and doctoral students lead their own research in facilitation

11. TRUE

Paragraph 7 – Line 4, 5

The delegator style is valuable when the course is likely to lead students to careers that require group projects. Often, someone who has a high level of expertise in a particular field does not make for the best employee because they have not learnt to apply their abilities in a coordinated manner. The delegator style confronts this problem by recognising that interpersonal communication is not just a means of learning but an important skillset in itself. The facilitator **12.**

FALSE

Paragraph 7 – Line 8, 9,10 medical practitioner. It may, however, suit more experimental and theoretical fields ranging from English, music, and the social sciences to science and medical research that takes place in research labs. In these areas, “mistakes” in the form are important and valuable aspects of the

13. A

Reading Passage 2

Question 14-21 **14. E**

sources are, in fact, engineered to culinary perfection in a set of factories and plants of the New Jersey Turnpike outside of New York. Here, firms such as International Flavors & Fragrances, Harmen & Reimer, Flavor Dynamics, Frutarom and Elan Chemical isolate and manufacture the

15. B societies. As extensive recognition of the matter grew amongst the common people, McDonald’s stopped cooking their French fries in a mixture of cottonseed oil and beef tallow, and in 1990, the restaurant chain began using 100% vegetable oil...

16. G

The natural flavour on its own is not a health risk. It does play a role, however, in helping these processed foods to taste fresh and nutritious, even when they are not.

So, while the natural flavour industry should not be considered the culprit, we might think of it as a willing accomplice...

17. C

C This substantially lowered the amount of cholesterol in McDonald's' fries, but it created a new dilemma. The beef tallow and cottonseed oil mixture gave the French

fries high cholesterol content, but it also gifted them with a rich aroma and "mouth-feel" that even James Beard, an American food critic, admitted he enjoyed. Pure

vegetable oil is bland in comparison...

18. A

A Read through the nutritional information on the food in your freezer, refrigerator or kitchen pantry, and you are likely to find a simple, innocuous-looking ingredient recurring on a number of...

19. D

been boxed, bagged, canned or packaged, and have a list of ingredients on the label.

Sometimes, the processing involves adding a little sodium or sugar, and a few preservatives. Often, however, it is coloured, bleached, stabilised, emulsified, dehydrated, odour-concealed, and sweetened This

20. F

dense, intricate chemistry: spectrometers, gas chromatographs, and headspace-vapour analysers can break down components of a flavour in amounts as minute as one part per billion. Not to be outdone, however, the human nose can isolate aromas down to three parts per trillion. Flavourists,

21. B as cheese, egg yolks, beef, poultry, shrimp, and pork. Nutritionists blamed cholesterol for contributing to the growing rates of obesity, heart disease, diabetes, and several cancers in Western

22. TRUE Paragraph C – Line 4 food critic admitted he enjoyed Pure vegetable oil is bland in comparison. Looking at the current

23. NOT GIVEN

Paragraph C – Line 2:

dilemma The beef tallow and cottonseed oil mixture gave the French fries high cholesterol content,... Paragraph C – Line 6

predicament Aside from a few preservatives, there are essentially three main ingredients: potato, soybean oil, and the mysterious component of "natural flavour". The text mentions of soybean oil but doesn't state clearly about whether it is low or high in cholesterol. **24. TRUE** Paragraph D – Line 2, 3 over 90% (and growing) of the American diet, as well as representing a burgeoning industry in developing countries such as China and India. Processed foods are essentially any foods that have...

25. FALSE Paragraph D – Line 5,6,7 processing involves adding a little sodium or sugar, and a few preservatives. Often, however, it is coloured, bleached, stabilised,

emulsified, dehydrated, odour-concealed, and sweetened This process typically saps any original flavour out of the product, and so, of course, flavour must be...

26. C, Paragraph G – Line 4, 5

The natural flavour on its own is not a health risk. It does play a role, however, in helping these processed foods to taste fresh and nutritious, even when they are not.

So, while the natural flavour

Reading Passage 3

Question 27-40

27. Taxes

Paragraph 1 – Line 1, 2

Austerity measures are actions that a state undertakes in order to pay back its creditors. These measures typically involve slashing government expenditure and hiking taxes, and most of the **28. interest rates** Paragraph 1 – Line 4, 5, 6 unsustainable. In this situation, banks may lose trust in the government's ability or willingness to repay existing debts, and in return can refuse to roll over current loans and demand crippling excessive interest rates on new lending. Governments frequently then turn to the International

29. budget deficit

Paragraph 1 – Line 8, 9

In return, the IMF typically demands austerity measures so that the indebted country is able to curtail its budget deficit and fulfil their loan obligations.

30. Asian currencies/ economies Paragraph 3 – Line 6. 7 turn sour, however, the foreign investors panicked and retracted their investments in masses decimating Asian currencies and turning millions of employees out of work.

The IMF's role in the

31. Labour standards Paragraph 3 – Line 8, 9 decimating Asian currencies and turning millions of employees out of work. The IMF's role in the recovery was to impose austerity measures that kept interest rates high while driving down wages and labour standards at a time when workers were already suffering. According to one former IMF

32-35 B C D F (in any order) Paragraph 2 – Line 4, 5, 6 of GDP in 2014 primarily by freezing public sector incomes during that period and reducing public sector allowances by 8 per cent. Additionally, VAT – the Greek sales

tax – will be elevated to 23 per cent, and excises on fuel, tobacco, and alcohol are also subject to an increase. The statutory

36. C

Paragraph 4 – Line 3, 4

Governments, he attempted to demonstrate, could conceivably spend their national economy out of debt. Although logically implausible at first blush, this argument is based on the notion that

37. E

Paragraph 6 – Line 1, 2, 3

In the United Kingdom. Prime Minister David Cameron defended the necessity of austerity measures for his country by denouncing the frivolity of governments that ratchet up spending at a time the economy is contracting. This is in line with the counter-Keynesian viewpoint, known

38. D

Paragraph 6 – Line 7, 8 think-tank economist. Marshall Auerback, questions this line of thinking, wondering if Cameron suggests governments should only “ratchet up spending when the economy is growing”. This Auerback warns, should be avoided because it presents genuine inflationary dangers.

39. A

Paragraph 5 – Line 2, 3

households across the world are currently burdened with debt. For businesses to grow, he argues, government and consumer expenditure must kick in first. Austerity measures lower the spending

40. B

Paragraph 5 – Line 5, 6

Nobel Prize, Paul Krugman, points to the recent experiences of countries such as Ireland, Latvia and Estonia. Countries that implement austerity are the “good soldiers” of the crisis, he notes,...