LC READING TEST 3

Read the sentences below and decide which option can best replace the word in bold so that the meaning of the sentence remains the same.

In the future, people will be able to watch AI versions of their favourite **band** at home rather than becoming part of an audience in a theatre.

- musician
- performer
- group
- orchestra

The proposal to turn a large area of crop fields into a solar farm was **supported** by the council but opposed by many local residents.

- thrown out
- picked on
- gone of
- backed up

LIVEWORKSHEETS

John Dewey believed that people **acquire** knowledge most effectively through practical activities, as this method helps them understand concepts better and apply them to real-life situations.

- ○ achieve
- ○ secure
- ○ gain
- ○ collect

The ancient city was seemingly abandoned due to a sudden natural disaster, though some historians suggest it might have been caused by political unrest or environmental changes.

- ○ inevitably
- ○ apparently
- ○ undoubtedly
- ○ clearly

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The researchers set out to prove whether implementing a public transport system to remote areas of the country was **feasible**, given the high costs associated with the necessary infrastructure.

- ○ practical
- ○ appropriate
- ○ beneficial
- ○ profitable

During the early 20th century, Britain faced some **constraints** on expansion of empire due to rising nationalist movements, economic pressures and rivalries among emerging global powers.

- ○ regulations
- ○ limitations
- ○ reservations
- ○ confrontations

Read the article from an environmental website. Use sentences A–H to complete the text. Choose the correct sentence for each gap. Write the letter of the missing sentence in the gap. There are two extra sentences you will not need.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A As a result, they become more accepting of other cultures.

B Barcelona, in northeast Spain, has introduced a tourist tax of 3.25 euros.

C However, many areas cannot survive without the money which tourism brings.

D Most are welcome, but the city government has said that one type of tourist is not.

E The sad truth is that this volume of visitors completely alters the nature of many popular areas.

F Some places are even trying to prevent tourists from visiting certain areas.

G This is when the people have returned to their ships.

H Tourists often damage places simply because of the large numbers.

Dealing with Tourism

Many cities, regions and even countries depend on tourism to provide employment and income for a large number of their local businesses. However, the rise in tourist numbers in recent years has led to some popular destinations thinking about how visitors should be controlled in future. [ ]

In Holland, the city of Amsterdam has slightly fewer than one million inhabitants. However, it receives about ten million tourists each year. [ ] Tourists are not allowed to come to the city anymore if they have any record of bad behaviour in the past. In addition, cruise ships, which are still allowed to visit the city, will be banned in the future.

[ ] However, some city residents feel that more needs to be done. There have been demonstrations against tourists recently, with local people painting 'go home' signs on buildings.

In Greece, the Acropolis is the city's most popular tourist site. But this popularity has led to problems, and the city government recently limited the number of tourists to 20,000 visitors per day. Athens is also popular with cruise ship passengers, so if you want to be one of the 20,000, it is best to try to visit the Acropolis in the evening. [ ]

The Thai island of Phuket has the record for the number of visitors per local resident, at 118. On social media, many people describe the location as the most beautiful in the world but also report that it is overcrowded and heavily polluted. [ ] In some cases, they destroy them.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

It is said that one of the main benefits of travel for tourists is that it introduces people to different cultures. [ ] But when the places they visit are overcrowded with tourists, it is hard to see how they can really enjoy any aspect of the foreign culture.

Read the four texts below about conflict at work. There are seven questions about the texts. Which text gives you the answer to each question? Choose the correct text (A–D) for each question.

A

We all know that conflict involves fighting of some sort, whether with words or with guns and bombs. But why do people get into conflict? According to Laurie Mullins, a lecturer in management studies, conflict is a process which begins when one person or group thinks that another person or group stands in the way of the achievement of a goal of some sort. In a family, the goal may be connected with having or not having children or living in a particular town or city. With nations, the goal may be to expand into land which belongs to another country, perhaps because it has better natural resources or more space for people to live. At work, conflict usually arises because of an action by a manager or because a manager has failed to communicate effectively with members of staff.

B

I've just completed a really interesting one-day course on my training programme for newly appointed managers. I've always been concerned about conflict at work and tried to avoid it at any cost, but the trainer pointed out that, even if workers can get away with that approach — and often they can't —managers must deal with conflict. They must, in fact, manage it just like they manage sales and purchases and so on. Some managers think that if they ignore a conflict, it will go away, but in reality, most conflicts at work only get worse if they are ignored. Even if a conflict just involves two colleagues at first, if the manager does nothing, co-workers will begin to 'pick sides', and in the end, the whole workforce in an office or factory could be involved.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C

A typical case arose where an employee struggled to balance workplace demands with personal boundaries. The employee worked for a company that did not offer overtime pay but was asked by their manager to stay late to complete urgent work. Although unhappy with the lack of compensation, they agreed and finished the task. Two days later, a similar request was made, but the employee declined due to a prior personal plan. After this, the employee felt their manager's attitude changed, noticing more criticism and less recognition for their efforts. This caused stress and uncertainty about how to handle the situation. While the employee valued their job and did not want to leave, they felt unable to continue under these circumstances. This example raises questions about how organisations can balance urgent work needs with respect for employees' personal lives.

D

In this training course, you will learn about the causes of conflict at work and the best way to manage it when it arises. The tutor will take you through a step-by-step approach which ensures in nearly every case that you, as a manager, will be able to solve the most common conflicts. This approach has been proved to work, whether the conflict is between colleagues on your staff, between you and a worker, or even between your company and a customer or supplier. The key is to solve the problem which underlies the conflict. That is the job of a manager in conflict management. If the problem is not solved, so that it does not occur again, you have not done your job as a manager.

Which text provides the answers to the following questions?

How can lack of consideration for a worker's time lead to conflict?

How does conflict of any sort arise?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

What is the usual consequence of not dealing with conflict at work?

What is the main cause of conflict at work?

Why do small conflicts at work often grow into much bigger ones?

What is the true aim of conflict management at work?

How did a manager appear to react to a worker's action?

LIVEWORKSHEETS