

PRACTICE YES/ NO/ NOT GIVEN QUESTION

Guide: Choose YES, NO, NOT GIVEN for each sentence.

Step 1: Read the sentences. Identify key words.

Step 2: Read the passage and locate the information.

Step 3: Answer the sentence in step 1 (Think: Would the author agree (yes), disagree (no), or say not given to the sentence?)

EXAMPLE 1

The ecotourism business is still very much in need of a shake-up and a standardised approach. There are a few organisations that have sprung up in the last ten years or so that endeavour to educate travelers and operators about the benefits of responsible ecotourism. Founded in 1990, the Ecotourism Society (TES) is a non-profit organization of travel industry, conservation, and ecological professionals, which aims to make ecotourism a genuine tool for conservation and sustainable development. Helping to create inherent economic value in wilderness environments and threatened cultures has undoubtedly been one of the ecotourism movement's most notable achievements. TES organizes an annual initiative to further aid the development of the ecotourism industry. This year it is launching 'Your Travel Choice Makes a Difference', an educational campaign aimed at helping consumers understand the potential positive and negative impacts of their travel decisions. TES also offers guidance on the choice of ecotour and has established a register of approved ecotourism operators around the world.

Questions:

1. Over the decade, organisations have been introduced to educate travelers and visitors about the advantages of ecotourism. (YES)
2. Ecotourism business has acquired a strong position in the market. (NOT GIVEN)
3. The Ecotourism Society (TES) was first established in 1990 with the objective of making ecotourism a genuinely used tool for conservation and substantial development.
4. TES guides the travelers on the choice of their ecotours and sponsors them.
5. An educational campaign was introduced by TES to make the tourists understand the negative and positive impacts of their travel decisions.

Example 2:

In Australia, the University of Sydney's Professor Ian Caterson says while major genetic defects may be rare, many people probably have minor genetic variations that combine to dictate the weight and are responsible for things such as how much we eat, the amount of exercise we do and the amount of energy we need. When you add up all these little variations, the result is that some people are genetically predisposed to putting on weight. He says while the fast/slow metabolism debate may have been settled, that doesn't mean some other subtle change in the metabolism gene won't be found in overweight people. He is confident that science will, eventually, be able to 'cure' some forms of obesity. Still, the only effective way for the vast majority of overweight and obese people to lose weight is a change of diet and an increase in exercise.

Questions: (Would the author say yes, no or not given to the following questions?)

1. Dr Susan Jebb said that the genetic defects for obesity may be rare.
2. Some people are genetically liable to putting on weight.
3. Caterson believed that science will help in curing some of the obesity forms.
4. Obese people often try to deny their responsibility.
5. One of the most effective ways to lose weight is to exercise daily, and follow a healthy-eating plan.

Example 3

Seeds are being brought here from all over the world, from seed banks created by governments, universities, and private institutions. Soon, there will be seed varieties from at least 100 crops in the Svalbard vault – extending to examples of all of the 1.5 million known crop seed varieties in the world. If any more are unearthed, either in the wild or found in obscure collections, they can be added, too – the vault has room for at least 4.5 million samples. Inside the entrance area, it is more than 10°C below freezing, but in the chambers where the seeds are kept, refrigerators push down the temperature even further, to -18°C. At this temperature, which will be kept constant to stop the seeds from germinating or rotting, the wheat seeds will remain viable for an estimated 1,700 years.

Questions:

1. Seed varieties from almost 100 crops will be spread out at the Svalbard vault.
2. There can be a collection of almost 4.5 million known crop seed varieties in the Svalbard vault.
3. The wheat seeds aren't suitable to be stored in the Svalbard vault.
4. At the -18°C temperature, the wheat seeds will remain feasible for almost 1700 years approximately.
5. At the entrance of the Svalbard vault, the temperature is 10C which is further pushed down to 15C when the seeds are kept.

Example 4:

Humans and monkeys are mammals, in the animal family known as primates. These are not the only animals whose numerical capacities rely on ratio. The same seems to apply to some amphibians. Psychologist Claudia Uller's team tempted salamanders with two sets of fruit flies held in clear tubes. In a series of trials, the researchers noted which tube the salamanders scampered towards, reasoning that if they could recognize the number, they would head for the larger number. The salamanders successfully discriminated between tubes containing 8 and 16 flies respectively, but not between 3 and 4, 4 and 6, or 8 and 12. So it seems that for the salamanders to discriminate between two numbers, the larger must be at least twice as big as the smaller. However, they could differentiate between 2 and 3 flies and between 1 and 2 flies, suggesting they recognize small numbers differently from larger numbers.

Questions:

1. Primates are the only animals whose numerical capacities rely on ratio.
2. Salamanders were tempted by two sets of fruit flies by Claudia Uller and the researchers.
3. It was very difficult for Claudia Uller's team to recognize the scampered salamanders in the tube.
4. Salamanders could easily discriminate between the tubes containing 8 and 12 flies.
5. The researchers gave a final reason that the salamanders could discriminate between two numbers in which the larger number must be twice as big as the smaller number.

Example 5:

The concept of indoor farming is not new since hothouse production of tomatoes and other produce has been in vogue for some time. What is new is the urgent need to scale up this technology to accommodate another three billion people. Many believe an entirely new approach to indoor farming is needed, employing cutting-edge technologies. One such proposal is for the "Vertical Farm". These are multi-story buildings in which food crops are grown in environmentally controlled conditions. Situated in the heart of urban centres, they would drastically reduce the amount of transportation required to bring food to consumers. Vertical farms would need to be efficient, cheap to construct, and safe to operate. If successfully implemented, proponents claim, vertical farms offer the promise of urban renewal, sustainable production of safe and varied food supply (through year-round production of all crops), and the eventual repair of ecosystems that have been sacrificed for horizontal farming.

Questions:

1. Vertical farm technology will accommodate the production for another three billion people – No.
2. Vertical farming is proposed by people as a part of a new approach to indoor farming.
3. Vertical farming technologies face economic challenges with large start-up costs compared to traditional farms.
4. Vertical farming would reduce the use of transportation required to carry food items to the consumers.
5. With the implementation of vertical farms, there will be a reliable production of safe and varied food supplies.

