Date: _____

Assigned by: _____

Name: _____

MATCHING QUESTIONS AND TFNG & YNNG QUESTIONS

PRACTICE 1

Yoruba Town

A. The Yoruba people of Nigeria classify their towns in two ways. Permanent towns with their own governments are called "ilu", whereas temporary settlements, set up to support work in the country are "aba". Although ilu tend to be larger than aba, the distinction is not one of size, some aba are large, while declining ilu can be small, but of purpose. There is no "typical" Yoruba town, but some features are common to most towns.

B. In the 19th century most towns were heavily fortified and the foundations of these walls are sometimes visible. Collecting tolls to enter and exit through the walls was a major source of revenue for the old town rulers, as were market fees. The markets were generally located centrally and in small towns, while in large towns there were permanent stands made of corrugated iron or concrete. The market was usually next to the local ruler's palace.

C. The palaces were often very large. In the 1930's, the area of Oyo's palace covered 17 acres, and consisted of a series of courtyards surrounded by private and public rooms. After colonisation, many of the palaces were completely or partially demolished. Often the rulers built two storey houses for themselves using some of the palace grounds for government buildings.

D. The town is divided into different sections. In some towns these are regular, extending out from the center of the town like spokes on a wheel, while in others, where space is limited, they are more random. The different areas are further divided into compounds called "ile". These vary in size considerably from single dwellings to up to thirty houses. They tend to be larger in the North. Large

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areas are devoted to government administrative buildings. Newer developments such as industrial or commercial areas or apartment housing for civil servants tends to be built on the edge of the town.

E. Houses are rectangular and either have a courtyard in the center or the rooms come off a central corridor. Most social life occurs in the courtyard. They are usually built of hardened mud and have roofs of corrugated iron or, in the countryside, thatch. Buildings of this material are easy to alter, either by knocking down rooms or adding new ones. And can be improved by coating the walls with cement. Richer people often build their houses of concrete blocks and, if they can afford to, build two storey houses. Within compounds there can be quite a mixture of building types. Younger well-educated people may have well-furnished houses while their older relatives live in mud walled buildings and sleep on mats on the floor.

F. The builder or the most senior man gets a room either near the entrance or, in a two storied house, next to the balcony. He usually has more than one room. Junior men get a room each and there are separate rooms for teenage boys and girls to sleep in. Younger children sleep with their mothers. Any empty room are used as storage, let out or, if they face the street, used as shops.

G. Amenities vary. In some towns most of the population uses communal water taps and only the rich have piped water, in others piped water is more normal. Some areas have toilets, but bucket toilets are common with waste being collected by a "night soil man". Access to water and electricity are key political issues.

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Questions 1 – 7

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, **A – G**.

Choose the correct headings for paragraphs **A – G** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct numbers (**i – ix**) in the text boxes below.

NB *There are more paragraph headings than paragraphs so you will not use them all.*

List of headings

i. Town facilities
ii. Colonisation
iii. Urban divisions
iv. Architectural home styles
v. Types of settlements
vi. Historical foundations
vii. Domestic arrangements
viii. City defences
ix. The residences of the rulers
x. Government buildings

1. Paragraph A _____
2. Paragraph B _____
3. Paragraph C _____
4. Paragraph D _____
5. Paragraph E _____
6. Paragraph F _____
7. Paragraph G _____

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PRACTICE 2

Mental health

A

Despite its bad reputation, stress historically had a vital role to play. Commonly referred to as the 'fight or flight' mode, the sudden release of stress hormones like adrenalin and cortisol causes the heart to beat faster, airways to dilate and blood vessels to open up, all of which push the body towards optimal performance and, ultimately, survival. In the rest of the animal kingdom, this is still often the difference between life and death. As he springs off to freedom, the lucky gazelle who escapes the lion can thank this primal evolutionary response.

B

In ordinary modern life, although we're in little danger of being stalked by wild beasts down city streets, our bodies react to stress in the same ways. Experiencing anxiety, fear and stress is considered a normal part of life when it is occasional and temporary, such as feeling anxious and stressed before an exam or a job interview. It is when these acute reactions are prolonged or cannot be switched off, however, that serious physical, social and cognitive issues can result. In contrast to the normal everyday stress of modern life, chronic stress is a pathological state which can significantly interfere with daily living activities such as work, school and relationships, wreaking havoc on the body's immune, metabolic and cardiovascular systems.

C

Of major concern is the impact on the brain. Researchers have found that the hippocampus, the control centre of memory and our ability to learn, can physically shrink in response to prolonged release of stress hormones like cortisol which result from chronic stress. Neurons in this area do not just get smaller, but actually die, which weakens the neural connections, affecting the way memories are organised and stored in the brain. A chronically stressed person would recognise this as a 'brain fog', and it also has ramifications for other areas such as creativity and adaptability.

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D

While this part of the brain gets smaller, another area, the amygdala, which is involved in processing emotions, can grow with chronic stress. Across species, a larger amygdala has been found to correlate with aggression and this, coupled with the weakened connection to the prefrontal cortex, the brain's decision-making centre, can profoundly impact mood and behaviour. With the link between emotions and decision-making compromised, a person is much less able to stop and reflect, becoming instead reactive and short-fused. Think of the difference between being able to tolerate a screaming child and instead giving in to the desire to scream back.

E

In the past, it was accepted that there was a limited number of neurons in the brain and as they died off as a result of ageing, stress or substance abuse, for instance, they were lost forever. It turns out, however, that this is not the case and that stem cells within the brain are actually able to create new neurons. In other words, lost neurons can be replaced. What makes this discovery even more powerful is the fact that replenishing neurons is rather straightforward. One of the most powerful stimulants for neuron growth is physical activity. So, in addition to its role in the reduction of stress hormones in the first place, and its ability to stimulate the release of endorphins, exercise has now been shown to contribute to the repair of the chronically stressed brain.

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Questions 1 - 5

The reading passage has five paragraphs, **A-E**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **A-E** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-x**, in boxes **1-5**.

List of headings

i.	Effect of city life on mental health
ii.	Stress reduction in animals
iii.	Two types of stress
iv.	The fallout of cell death
v.	The best type of exercise
vi.	How stress can be useful
vii.	Managing stress in job interviews
viii.	One reason behind bad tempers
ix.	Neuron loss in childhood
x.	Regrowing the brain with exercise

1. Paragraph A _____
2. Paragraph B _____
3. Paragraph C _____
4. Paragraph D _____
5. Paragraph E _____

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PRACTICE 3

Languages At Threat

A According to linguists, nearly half of the 7,000 languages spoken in the globe today are in danger of extinction. Research shows that these languages are falling out of use at the rate of about one language every two weeks. According to a study supported by the National Geographic society and the Living Tongues Institute for Endangered Languages, there are five regions in the world where languages are disappearing more rapidly. They include Northern Australia, Central South America, North America's upper Pacific coastal zone, Eastern Siberia and Oklahoma and Southwest United States. All these areas have a population of aboriginal people who are in low numbers and who speak diverse languages.

B A language can vanish in an instant, for example, if the only speaker of the language dies. Others are lost because of existing multiple cultures that result in the dominance of a given language over indigenous tongues. This often occurs in cases where the dominant language is regarded as more prestigious. When people are convinced that they will earn more respect or a good job if they speak the dominant language, they are bound to dump the minority language. Parents eventually stop speaking the minority language at home and the children grow up knowing very little of it. This is what happened to Manx and what is happening to Welsh. Consider the dominance of the English language. Today it threatens the survival of 54 indigenous languages in the Northwest Pacific plateau of North America.

C Linguists are also concerned about languages that borrow too much from other languages. For instance, if a language borrows words, vocabulary, and then grammar, it eventually becomes difficult to call the two languages separate. This often happens in languages that are almost similar. A good example is that of Ulster Scots and Scots that are becoming more and more diluted by the English language. However, studies have also shown sad cases of communities that have been pressured to give up their own culture and language. Such is the

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case of the ethnic Kurds found in Turkey who are forbidden by law to print or teach their own language.

D A language is safe if it has many young speakers and if it has the support of the state where it is spoken. However, not all is lost as there have been success stories of revival of almost extinct or a dead language. The term sleeping beauty languages have been used to express such hopes. Hebrew was reintroduced to a new generation of native speakers. The revival of Hebrew was successful due to favorable conditions such as the creation of a nation state in which Hebrew became the national language. The dedication of Eliezer Ben Yehuda efforts also bore fruit as he created new words for the modern terms that Hebrew did not have. Institutional and political support can also help revive an almost extinct language. Take the example of the Irish language that is well supported as the national language of Ireland despite the dominance of the English language.

E Languages that are no longer being learnt by children are considered on the brink of extinction or as being moribund, and unless drastic measures are taken, such languages can die within a generation. In New Zealand, Maori communities have come up with nursery schools that are taught by elders and conducted in the Maori language. This model has been extended in Alaska, and Hawaii. In California, young people have become apprentices to older adult speakers who live in the community in a bind to revive sleeping beauty languages.

F According to David Harrison, assistant professor of linguistics at Swarthmore College, most of the languages that are on verge of extinction have no dictionary, text, or record of the accumulated knowledge and history of the disappearing culture. Linguists are trying to learn as much as possible of the almost extinct languages so that even if the language disappears knowledge of the language will be left intact. Researchers are making videotapes, audiotapes, and written records of the language and their translations. The rules of the languages and the vocabularies are being analyzed to allow the writing of dictionaries and grammars. Such efforts make revival of sleeping beauty languages very possible.

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Questions 1 - 7

The reading passage has six paragraphs, **A-F**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-F**, as your answer to each question.
***NB**: You may choose any letter more than once.*

1. Reference to intermixing of languages as a threat _____
2. Reference to areas facing language extinction at a faster pace _____
3. Examples of efforts by natives to save languages _____
4. Mention of two factors which can protect a language _____
5. Reference to lack of documentation in the disappearing languages _____
6. Mention of better prospects as a reason for dominance of a language _____
7. An example of how policies can damage a language _____

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PRACTICE 4

Digital Wallets Are Everywhere but Nepalis Still Prefer Cash

A From petrol depots to butcher shops, a growing number of businesses display a small placard with a QR code on it, notifying customers that the outlet accepts cashless payments. Digitals wallets like eSewa, IMEPay, Khalti and PrabhuPay have proliferated particularly this year, making aggressive marketing pushes into retail. But despite the number of cashless apps available to users, most consumers still prefer cash, according to service providers and vendors.

B According to Nepal Rastra Bank – the central bank of Nepal – the number of mobile banking users soared five-fold—from 1.75 million in 2016 to 8.34 million in 2019. That translates to around 29 percent of the total population. Data also shows that more than 52 percent of internet users in Nepal avail mobile broadband services.

C But according to service providers, it could take some time for consumers to adapt to cashless transactions. "The majority of our customers are either teenagers or young professionals and while teenagers are more tech-savvy, they do not hold bank accounts," said Dipesh Bhattarai, a cashier at the Cityscape restaurant in New Baneshwor. "Young professionals sometimes opt to pay through digital wallets but not that often. Even customers who work at financial institutions and are fully aware of digital wallets prefer cash or debit cards."

D At Three Brothers Oil Store in New Baneshwor, proprietor Lileshwar Pradhan recently revamped the fuel depot's look with billboards from IMEPay, even announcing Rs2 cashback on every litre of petrol. "Despite the offer, transactions taking place through digital wallets are minimal," said Pradhan. "The station sees an average daily transaction of around Rs5,000 through digital mediums and that is nominal, compared to the daily cash turnover."

E According to Pradhan, going fully cashless would rid the station of the hassle of counting cash and depositing it in the bank but due to queues at petrol pumps, digital wallets have not proved to be a convenient payment solution, despite loyalty bonuses and cashback.

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F Ten years since Nepal saw eSewa, the country's first digital payment platform, make its foray into the country, rigid consumer behavior, trust issues and the failure to develop a large payment ecosystem mean there is still a long way to go, according to mobile wallet entrepreneurs.

"Only three percent of total transactions throughout the country are cashless and although the user base is expanding, it will take a lot more time to reach the cashless frontier," said Amit Agrawal, co-founder of Khalti. "To boost digital payments, the government should gradually demonetize its revenue source points and service providers should invest prominently in the safety and security of payment systems before consumers begin to trust and use such mediums."

G According to vendors and service providers, announcing Value Added Tax (VAT) refunds for digital wallet users will not boost the user base unless the offers are more lucrative, merchants operate under a transparent VAT mechanism, and the process to claim refunds is made easier. The central bank, through its monetary policy for the current fiscal year, had announced a 10 percent VAT refund for digital transactions.

"When you do the math, the amount you get back is minimal because the refund is not for the full bill but only the VAT amount, which translates to just 1.3 percent of the total purchase," said Bhattarai. "Even the process of claiming such a refund is cumbersome."

Service providers also point to patterns of behavior that are hindering the transition to a cashless society, despite central bank officials, including the governor, calling for the robust adoption of financial technologies and underscoring the need to go cashless.

"Our merchant base is expanding as we are focused on previously unspecified sources, such as gas stations and grocery stores, but it will take time for the user base to grow," said Suman Pokhrel, CEO of International Money Express. "We are in the infancy stage in terms of being a cashless society because consumers have yet to develop trust in digital wallets."

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H According to Pokhrel, the government needs to promote the use of digital wallets at a source of revenue collection. The private sector too should invest heavily in building top-notch payment platforms and persuading users to choose digital wallets over banknotes.

I But according to central bank officials, the growth of digital wallets has been hindered mainly because of the level of penetration of such services and awareness among vendors, consumers and the government. "The user base of both vendors accepting payments through cashless channels and consumers willing to use such mediums is too low," said Laxmi Prapanna Niroula, spokesperson at Nepal Rastra Bank. "In some instances, there are consumers ready to make a payment through digital wallets but the vendor has no system to accept it."

J According to Niroula, four forces—the government, consumer, service providers and vendors—should work in tandem if the goal is to move towards a cashless future. "The economy would face fewer burdens, be more instant, transparent and productive," he said, "while billions of rupees that go into printing or storing banknotes every year would be saved."

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Questions 1 - 5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage?

Write,

TRUE	if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information on this

1. The majority of Nepali population uses mobile banking services. .....
2. Sales of petrol at Three Brothers Oil Store increased after refurbishment. .....
3. Digital payment system started a decade ago in Nepal. .....
4. Businesses have demanded higher subsidies in order to proliferate online payments. .....
5. Citizens are actually getting only 1.3 percent discount on their Value Added Tax payments. .....

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