

Listen to five people talking about the disadvantages of various jobs. Match the speakers (1–5) to their feelings about money (A–H).

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|-----------|-------|---|--|
| Speaker 1 | _____ | A | the saver who wants to get as much as possible out of every dollar spent |
| Speaker 2 | _____ | B | the professional who wants everyone to know how their money works |
| Speaker 3 | _____ | C | the budget-conscious person who wants to spend as little as possible for everything |
| Speaker 4 | _____ | D | the person who is already planning for what to do about money after finishing a career |
| Speaker 5 | _____ | E | the person who wants to start life without debt but knows it's not possible |
| | | F | the student who wants to know how to budget before leaving school |
| | | G | the person who doesn't know where the money goes |
| | | H | the person who doesn't understand why everyone is so anxious about money |

Select the correct word(s).

Example: It's **been announced** / **announced** that our pay will increase next year.

- 1 There are **thought to be** / **appears to be** millions of species of insects in the world.
- 2 **It's appear** / **It appears** that the office is closed.
- 3 It would **seems** / **seem** that Brad has stolen Fred's bicycle.
- 4 **Apparently** / **According** to the newspaper, the economy is going to improve next year.
- 5 The robbers **may have** / **might be** escaped by motorcycle.
- 6 Pete is **understood to** / **understood** have written a postcard from Paris.

Is the sentence right or wrong? Choose *correct* or *incorrect* in the blank.

- 1 It has been announced that the company president is leaving next month. _____
- 2 Apparently to the newspaper this morning, there were several robberies in the city last night. _____
- 3 It is said that there are some animals that recognize themselves in the mirror. _____
- 4 There are thought being several ways to achieve lifelong happiness. _____

Choose A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

- 1 _____ you work like a professional will we pay you like a professional.
A Not until B Never have C Not only
- 2 No sooner _____ we arrived at that office than they told us to go back home.
A did B had C were
- 3 Not only _____ get lost, but you forgot to bring money for parking!
A did you B you did C you'd
- 4 Not until you _____ another country do you understand your own country.
A got to know B 're getting to know C get to know
- 5 Rarely _____ had a more enjoyable evening.
A did I B I have C have I
- 6 _____ had we eaten our food when the waiter brought us the bill.
A Only B Hardly C Rarely
- 7 Only when you write a poem do you _____ how difficult it can be.
A understanding B to understand C understand
- 8 _____ when it got too cold for shorts did he decide to wear pants.
A Only B Hardly C Not
- 9 Rarely _____ go out driving when it's snowing. It can be too dangerous.
A do I ever B I ever C I do ever
- 10 _____ had I hidden the money in the book when he walked in the door.
A Rarely B Only C Scarcely

Read the article and select A, B, or C.

A STUDY OF MULTITASKING

Technology increasingly makes it possible for people to do more than one task at a time, for example moving between browsing the Web and using other computer programs, talking on cell phones while driving, or flying a jet and monitoring air traffic. Indeed, the word describing this – “multitasking” – has gone from being invented to being commonly used in everyday life in a remarkably short time. A recent study has looked at whether multitasking is purely beneficial or has its downside, especially when the tasks being done together are complicated ones.

The researchers concluded that when people are multitasking, they are using what they call “executive control” processes. These processes concern different parts of the brain and involve the brain allocating different mental resources to different tasks and deciding which tasks are more important than others. The brain’s executive control gives the appropriate resources to the different aspects of tasks, such as understanding what the task requires, thinking about what to do, and taking action.

1 What does the writer suggest about the word “multitasking?”

- A It has changed in meaning since it was invented.
- B It is not always used appropriately.
- C Its increased use reflects a change in everyday life.

2 The aim of the research was to _____.

- A compare the advantages and disadvantages of multitasking
- B discover why multitasking is regarded a wholly good thing
- C find out if there are any negative effects of multitasking

3 The researchers use the term “executive control” to describe how the brain _____.

- A controls some actions more than others
- B organizes how different tasks are carried out
- C distinguishes between easier and harder tasks

The researchers conducted an experiment into how much time was lost when people repeatedly switched between two tasks. The tasks varied in terms of how complex they were and how familiar the subjects were with doing those tasks, and they included such things as solving mathematical problems and classifying geometric objects. The researchers measured how long it took the subjects to carry out the tasks and considered the speed in connection with whether the tasks were familiar or unfamiliar, and whether the rules for doing them were simple or complicated.

The results of the experiments were the same for every kind of task. In each case, the subjects lost time when they moved from one task to another, and the amount of time they lost increased when the tasks were complex or unfamiliar. When they were familiar with a task, they were able to adapt to changing to it and get on with it much more quickly. The researchers say that these results indicate that the brain’s executive control consists of two separate stages. They called

the first stage "goal shifting," meaning a preference to do one of the tasks rather than the other at a particular moment. The second stage they named "rule activation," meaning moving from engaging with the rules associated with how to go about one task to engaging with the rules involved in doing the other task. The second stage, rule activation, takes a significant amount of time, and this delay multiplies when people keep switching between tasks. The result is that quite a lot of time is lost when multitasking, in comparison with the time that would be taken if each task was completed separately.

4 What do we learn about the experiment?

- A The researchers knew that some of the subjects had done similar tasks before.
- B Not all of the subjects did the same tasks.
- C The subjects started with simple tasks and move on to more complicated ones.

5 Which of the following happened during the experiment?

- A Sometimes little time was lost moving from one task to another.
- B Some subjects always found it hard to move from one task to another.
- C Complex tasks presented more problems than unfamiliar tasks.

6 One of the two stages of the brain's executive control _____.

- A leads to a major disadvantage of multitasking
- B takes longer for some people than for others
- C has no connection with multitasking

This has major implications for multitasking, suggesting that although people may think that it saves time without affecting efficiency, in reality it actually takes more time, and this may have an adverse effect on efficiency. In the case of someone using a cell phone while driving, multitasking could mean that they are not in full control of their vehicle during the short period when they are switching to using the phone.

The researchers feel that their research has important consequences for multitasking. Their conclusions regarding executive control and how it works may, they believe, help people to look for strategies that will enable them to operate in the most efficient way possible when they are multitasking. And an understanding of executive mental control could have an impact on the design of the technology involved in such areas as operating aircraft and air traffic control, as well as other activities where the interface between humans and computers is crucial to efficiency.

In addition, there are other possible applications of this research. Understanding how people function while multitasking could assist with recruitment, training, and assessment of personnel in the workplace. It could also have an influence on government and industrial regulations, assist in the diagnosis and treatment of brain-damaged patients, and increase our general understanding of how the brain works.

7 One of the implications of the research is that _____.

- A some people are not suited to multitasking
- B multitasking always results in less efficiency

C a common attitude to multitasking is wrong

8 The researchers believe that their research might _____.

A encourage people not to do multitasking in some situations

B affect the way that people approach multitasking

C result in technology replacing people for certain tasks

9 In the final paragraph, the writer says that multitasking is something that _____.

A is likely to increase in the future

B people in authority have paid too little attention to

C is relevant in many areas of life

10 What is the main topic of the text?

A The growth of multitasking

B How complicated the brain's processes for multitasking are

C The relationship between multitasking and efficiency