

PTE Reading Practice Test 30

Question 1 : Reading & Writing : Fill In The Blanks

Look at the text below with blanks. Choose the appropriate word from the provided lists for each blank.

Item 1:

Sales jobs allow for a great deal of discretionary time and effort on the part of the sales representatives - especially when compared with managerial, manufacturing, and service jobs. Most sales representatives work independently and outside the immediate presence of their sales managers. Therefore, some form of goals needs to be in place to motivate and _____ their performance. Sales personnel are not the only professionals with performance goals or quotas. Health care professionals operating in clinics have daily, weekly, and monthly goals in terms of patient visits. Service personnel are assigned a number of service calls they must _____ during a set time period. Production workers in manufacturing have output goals. So, why are achieving sales goals or quotas such a big deal? The answer to this question can be found by examining how a firm's other departments are affected by how well the company's salespeople achieve their performance goals. The success of the business _____ the successful sales of its products and services. Consider all the planning, the financial, production and marketing efforts that go into _____ the sales force sells. Everyone depends on the sales force to sell the company's products and services and they eagerly anticipate knowing things are going.

1. Guide, mislead, stimulate, evaluate
2. Achieve, perform, finish, compete
3. hinges on, contributes to, leads to, results in
4. Producing, consuming, protecting, purchasing
5. What, where, when, that

Item 2:

In an attempt to _____ new students, leading business schools - including Harvard, Stanford, the University of Chicago and Wharton – have moved away from the unofficial admissions and _____ of four years' work experience and _____ have set their sights on recent college graduates and so-called 'early career' _____ with only a couple years of work under the _____.

1. Lure, motivate, stimulate, encourage
2. Exclusion, prerequisite, offer, preliminary
3. Preferably, despite, instead, rather

4. Professionals, employees, graduates, elites
5. Belt, contract, experience, control

Item 3:

School-to-work transition is a historically _____ topic of educational policymaking and reform that impacts national systems of vocational education and training. The _____ process refers to a period between _____ of general education and the beginning of vocational education or the beginning of gainful _____ as well as to training systems, institutions, and programs that prepare young people for careers. The status of youth from school-to-work has changed structurally under late modernism, and young people are _____ to adapt to changing _____ of their environment, especially when planning for entry into the labor market. Since the transition to a job is seen as a major success in life, youth who manage this step successfully are more _____ about their future; till others are disillusioned and pushed to the margins of society. While some young people have developed _____ strategies to cope with these requirements, those undereducated and otherwise _____ in society often face serious problems when trying to prepare for careers. Longer transitions lead to a greater vulnerability and to _____ behaviors.

1. Persistent, assistant, consistent, permitted
2. Transportation, transition, translation, transaction
3. Competition, inception, completion, complement
4. Deployment, experiment, empire, employment
5. Forced, willing, forward, desired
6. Diamonds, demands, supply, attitudes
7. Negative, passive, optimistic, neutral
8. Successive, success, successful, succeed
9. Disadvantaged, outstanding, advantaged, proficient
10. Risky, well, regulated, disciplined

Item 4:

Over the past ten years, Australian overseas departures have grown from 1.7 million to 3.2 million. This represents strong average, annual growth of 6.5 per cent. This paper _____ outbound travel demand to each destination country using the travel demand models of short term resident departures. The models are specified in terms of a double logarithmic linear functional form, with overseas departures as the dependent _____ and real household disposable income prices of travel and accommodation in Australia, and overseas and the exchange rate as independent variables. The models were estimated using historical time series data from 1973 to 1998. The data were obtained from several _____ such as the World Tourism Organization, Australian Bureau of Statistics, World Bank and International Monetary Fund. The results suggest that the estimated elasticity parameters are consistent with standard economic theory. The number of short-term

resident departures is _____ influenced by per capita real household disposable income; and the price of domestic travel and accommodation, and negatively influenced by the price of travel and accommodation overseas. The estimated demand models were used to develop the Tourism Forecasting Council's long run forecasts. The forecasts suggest that the number of short-term resident departures will increase strongly over the next ten years, largely due to the strength of the Australian economy, competitive travel prices, and Australians' interest in _____ different cultures and lifestyles.

1. Encourages, analyses, describes, facilitates
2. Variables, variation, varieties, variability
3. Sources, origins, resources, websites
4. Positively, hardly, significantly, negatively
5. Experiencing, celebrating, understanding, preserving

Item 5:

All approaches aim to increase blood flow to areas _____ tension and to release painful knots of muscle known as "trigger points". "Trigger points are tense areas of muscle that are almost constantly contracting," says Kippen. "The contraction causes pain, which _____ turn causes contraction, so you have a vicious circle. This is what deep tissue massage aims to break. "The way _____ do this, as I found out under Ogedengbe's elbow, is to apply pressure to the point, stopping the blood flow, and then to release, which causes the brain to flood the affected area _____ blood, encouraging the muscle to relax. At the same time, says Kippen, you can fool the tensed muscle _____ relaxing by applying pressure to a complementary one nearby. "If you cause any muscle to contract, its opposite will expand. So you try to trick the body into relaxing the muscle that is in spasm."

1. Of, in, with, at
2. In, with, to, for
3. With, by, to, on
4. By, with, in, at
5. Into, with, on, at