

PTE Reading Practice Test 7

Q1. Restructuring is the corporate management term for the act of reorganizing the legal, ownership, operational, or other structures of a company for the purpose of making it more profitable, or better organized for its present needs. Other reasons for restructuring include a change of ownership or ownership structure, demerger, or a response to a crisis or major change in the business such as bankruptcy, repositioning, or buyout. Restructuring may also be described as corporate restructuring, debt restructuring and financial restructuring.

Executives involved in restructuring often hire financial and legal advisors to assist in the transaction details and negotiation. It may also be done by a new CEO hired specifically to make the difficult and controversial decisions required to save or reposition the company. It generally involves financing debt, selling portions of the company to investors, and reorganizing or reducing operations.

The basic nature of restructuring is a zero-sum game. Strategic restructuring reduces financial losses, simultaneously reducing tensions between debt and equity holders to facilitate a prompt resolution of a distressed situation.

Corporate debt restructuring is the reorganization of companies' outstanding liabilities. It is generally a mechanism used by companies which are facing difficulties in repaying their debts. In the process of restructuring, the credit obligations are spread out over longer duration with smaller payments. This allows company's ability to meet debt obligations. Also, as part of process, some creditors may agree to exchange debt for some portion of equity. It is based on the principle that restructuring facilities available to companies in a timely and transparent matter goes a long way in ensuring their viability which is sometimes threatened by internal and external factors. This process tries to resolve the difficulties faced by the corporate sector and enables them to become viable again.

Read the text and answer the multiple-choice question by selecting all correct responses. More than one

response is correct.

Which of the following would you usually not observe in the case of a restructuring?

- Replacing the entire existing management with external professional especially hired for this process.
- Focus on organizing the company for more profit.
- Hiring of financial advisors to help with the process.
- Initiating the process to take the company public.
- Restructuring the corporate debt so that payments are made smaller and spread over a longer period.
- Responding to a crisis or a major shift in the business.
- Launching new products in response to the changing business Needs.

Q2. In the text below some words are missing. Drag words from the box below to the appropriate place in the text. To undo an answer choice, drag the word back to the box below the text.

Baking schools closed during this time so when the war did _____ end there was an absence of _____ bakers. This resulted in new methods being developed to satisfy the world's desire for bread. Methods like: adding chemicals to dough, premixes and _____ machinery. Unfortunately, these old methods of baking were almost completely _____ when these new methods were introduced and became industrialised. The old methods were seen as unnecessary, during this period there were not many _____ bakeries left.

Skilled; economical; eradicated; reinstated; specialised; traditional; construction; eventually

Q3. Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

A standardized test is any test that is _____ and scored in a consistent manner to ensure legal defensibility. Standardized tests are often used in education, professional certification, psychology, the military, and many other fields.

A non-standardized test is usually flexible in scope and format, variable in difficulty and significance. Since these tests are usually _____ by individual instructors, the format

and difficulty of these tests may not be widely adopted or used by other instructors or institutions. A non-standardized test may be used to determine the _____ level of students, to motivate students to study, and to provide feedback to students. In some instances, a teacher may develop non-standardized tests that resemble standardized tests in scope, format, and difficulty for the purpose of preparing their students for an upcoming standardized test. Finally, the frequency and setting by which non-standardized tests are administered are highly variable and are usually constrained by the duration of the class period. A class instructor may for example, administer a test on a weekly basis or just twice a semester. Depending on the policy of the instructor or institution, the duration of each test itself may last for only five minutes to an entire class period.

In contrast to non-standardized tests, standardized tests are widely used, fixed in terms of scope, difficulty and format, and are usually significant in _____. Standardized tests are usually held on fixed dates as determined by the test developer, educational institution, or governing body, which may or may not be administered by the instructor, held within the classroom, or _____ by the classroom period. Although there is little variability between different copies of the same type of standardized test, there is variability between different types of standardized tests.

Gap 1

- ☐ adjudged
- ☐ administered
- ☐ applied
- ☐ addressed

Gap 2

- ☐ been developed
- ☐ have developed
- ☐ developed
- ☐ been developed

Gap 3

- ☐ proficiency
- ☐ profanity
- ☐ profitability
- ☐ productivity

Gap 4

- ☐ concessions
- ☐ consequences
- ☐ contrast
- ☐ condescension

Gap 5

- ☐ constrained
- ☐ been constrained
- ☐ have been constrained
- ☐ constraining

Q4. Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the

appropriate answer choice for each blank.

Test anxiety is a _____ of physiological over-arousal, tension and somatic symptoms, along with worry, dread, fear of failure, and catastrophizing, that occur before or during test situations. It is a physiological condition in which people experience extreme stress, anxiety, and discomfort during and/or before taking a test. This anxiety _____ significant barriers to learning and performance. Research suggests that high levels of emotional distress have a direct correlation to reduced academic performance and higher overall student drop-out rates. Test anxiety can have broader consequences, negatively affecting a student's social, emotional and behavioural development, as well as their feelings about themselves and school.

Highly test-anxious students score about 12 percentile points below their low anxiety peers.

Test anxiety is _____ amongst the student populations of the world. It has been studied formally since the early 1950s beginning with researchers George Mandler and Seymour Sarason.

Test anxiety can also be labeled as _____ anxiety, situational anxiety or evaluation anxiety. Some anxiety is normal and often helpful to stay mentally and physically alert. When one experiences too much anxiety, however, it can result in emotional or physical distress, difficulty concentrating, and emotional worry. Inferior performance arises not because of intellectual problems or poor academic preparation, but because testing situations create a sense of threat for those experiencing test anxiety; anxiety resulting from the sense of threat then disrupts attention and memory function. Researchers suggest that between 25 and 40 percent of students experience test anxiety. Students with disabilities and students in gifted education classes tend to experience high rates of test anxiety. Students who experience test anxiety tend to be easily distracted during a test, experience difficulty with _____ relatively simple instructions, and have trouble organizing or recalling relevant information.

Gap 1

- ☐ conclusion
- ☐ manifestation
- ☐ combination
- ☐ aberration

Gap 2

- ☐ has created
- ☐ creates
- ☐ has been creating
- ☐ had created

Gap 3

- ☐ prevalent
- ☐ persistent
- ☐ persisting
- ☐ pertaining

Gap 4

- ☐ anticipation
- ☐ anticipating

- ☐ anticipatory
- ☐ anticipated

Gap 5

- ☐ comprehending
- ☐ apprehending
- ☐ commending
- ☐ amplifying

Q5. Below is a text with blanks. Click on each blank, a list of choices will appear. Select the appropriate answer choice for each blank.

Each mass medium has its own content types, _____ artists, technicians, and business models. For example, the Internet includes blogs, podcasts, web sites, and various other technologies built atop the general distribution network. The sixth and seventh media, Internet and mobile phones, are often referred to _____ as digital media; and the fourth and fifth, radio and TV, as broadcast media. Some argue that video games have developed into a distinct mass form of media.

While a telephone is a two-way communication device, mass media communicates to a large group. In addition, the telephone has transformed into a cell phone which is equipped with Internet access. A question arises whether this makes cell phones a mass medium or simply a device used to _____ a mass medium (the Internet). There is currently a system by which marketers and advertisers are able to tap into satellites, and broadcast commercials and advertisements directly to cell phones, unsolicited by the phone's user. This transmission of mass advertising to millions of people is another form of mass communication.

Video games may also be evolving into a mass medium. Video games provide a common gaming experience to millions of users across the globe and _____ the same messages and ideologies to all their users. Users sometimes share the experience with one another by playing online. Excluding the Internet however, it is _____ whether players of video games are sharing a common experience when they play the game individually. It is possible to discuss in great detail the events of a video game with a friend one has never played with, because the experience is identical to each. The question, then, is whether this is a form of mass communication.

Gap 1

- ☐ creative
- ☐ creating
- ☐ creational
- ☐ created

Gap 2

- ☐ objectively
- ☐ digitally
- ☐ collectively
- ☐ furiously

Gap 3

- ☐ assess

o attest

o access

o address

Gap 4

o had conveyed

o has conveyed

o have been conveying

o convey

Gap 5

o questionable

o questioned

o question

o questionnaire