

PTE- READ AND WRITE FILL IN THE BLANKS AND FILL IN THE BLANKS

In the PTE Reading section, there are two types of fill-in-the-blanks.

One is called read-and-write fill-in-the-blanks or drop-down. In this question, the student has a drop-down option at the fill-up and must choose the best option.

In another Reading Question, fill in the blank, also called drag and drop, the student is required to drag and drop the best suitable option in the fill-up space.

Following are the recent Reading fill in the blanks questions:

1. **International Trade** #12000946

International trade allows countries to expand their markets and access goods and services that **Otherwise** may not have been available domestically. As a **Result** of international trade, the market is more efficient. This ultimately leads to more competitive pricing and brings **Cheaper** products to consumers.

2. **Financial Drugs** #12000948

Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two principal **explanations** for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed to **function** as they should. **incompetent**, that the traders and investors didn't know enough, that they made extravagant bets without **understanding** the consequences.

3. **Crime prevention** #12000947

Crime prevention has a long history in Australia and in other parts of the world. In all societies, people have tried to **protect** themselves and those close to them from assaults and other abuses. Every time someone locks the door to their house or their car, they practice **A form of** of prevention. Most parents want their children to learn to be law-abiding and not

spend extended periods of their lives in prison. In this country, at least, most **succeed**. Only a small minority of young people become recidivist offenders. In a functioning society, crime prevention is part of everyday life. While prevention can be all-pervasive at the grassroots, it is oddly neglected in mass media and political discourses. When politicians, talkback radio hosts, and newspaper editorialists pontificate about crime and **possible** remedies, it is comparatively rare for them to mention prevention. Overwhelmingly, emphasis is on policing, sentencing, and other 'law and order' responses.

4. **Pinker**

Steven Pinker, a cognitive psychologist best known for his book "The Language Instinct," has called music "auditory cheesecake, an exquisite confection crafted to tickle the sensitive spots of at least six of our mental faculties." If it vanished from our species, he said, "the rest of our lifestyle would be **virtually** unchanged." Others have argued that, on the **contrary**, music, along with art and literature, is part of what makes people human; its absence would have a brutalizing effect.

Philip Ball, a British science writer and an **avid** music enthusiast, comes down somewhere in the middle. He says that music is **ingrained** in our auditory, cognitive and motor functions. We have a music instinct as much as a language instinct, and could not rid ourselves of it if we tried.

5. **Financial crisis**

#12000948

Since the beginning of the financial crisis, there have been two **explanations** for why so many banks made such disastrous decisions. The first is structural. Regulators did not regulate. Institutions failed **function** as they should. Rules and guidelines were either inadequate or ignored. The second explanation is that Wall Street was **incompetent** that the traders and investors didn't know enough, that they made extravagant bets **understanding** the consequences.

6. **Shakespeare**

#12000940

There has been a great variety of critical approach to Shakespeare's work since his death. During the 17th and 18th century, Shakespeare was both admired and condemned. Since then, much of the adverse criticism has not been considered relevant, although certain issues **have continued** to interest critics throughout the years. For instance, charges against his moral propriety were made by Samuel Johnson in the 18th century and by George Bernard Shaw in the 20th.

Early criticism was directed **primarily** at questions of form. Shakespeare was criticized for mixing comedy and tragedy and failing to observe the unities of time and place **prescribed** by the rules of classical drama. Dryden and Johnson were among the critics claiming that he had **corrupted** the language with false wit, puns, and ambiguity. While some of his early plays might justly be charged with a frivolous use of such devices, 20th-century criticism has tended to praise their use in later plays as adding depth and resonance of meaning.

7. Coral Reefs

#12000939

Coral reefs **support** more marine life than any other ocean ecosystem and are, not **surprisingly**, a favorite pursuit for many divers. But as well as being physically and biologically spectacular, coral reefs also sustain the livelihoods of over half a billion people. What is more, this number is expected to **double** in coming decades while the area of high-quality reef is expected to halve. In combination with the very real threat of climate change, which could lead to increased sea water temperatures and ocean acidification, we start to arrive at some quite frightening scenarios.

8. Spanish Language

#12000938

If after years of Spanish classes, some people still find it impossible to understand some native speakers, they should not worry. This does not **necessarily** mean the lessons were wasted. Millions of Spanish speakers use neither standard Latin American Spanish nor Castilian, which **predominate** in US schools. The confusion is partly political - the Spanish-speaking world is very diverse. Spanish is the language of 19 separate countries and Puerto Rico. This means that there is no one standard dialect. The most common Spanish dialect taught in the US is standard Latin American. It is sometimes called "Highland" Spanish since it is generally spoken in the **mountainous** areas of Latin America. While each country retains its own **accents** and has some unique vocabulary, residents of countries such as Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia generally speak Latin American Spanish, especially in urban centers. This dialect is noted for its **pronunciation** of each letter and its strong "r" sounds. This Spanish was spoken in Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and was brought to the Americas by the early colonists. However, the Spanish of Madrid and of northern Spain, called Castilian, developed **characteristics** that never reached the New World. These include the pronunciation of "ci" and "ce" as "th." In Madrid, "gracias" (thank you) becomes "gratheas" (as opposed to "gras-see-as" in

Latin America). Another difference is the use of the word "vosotros" (you all, or you guys) as the informal form of "ustedes" in Spain. Castilian sounds to Latin Americans much like British English sounds to US residents.

