

PTE Self Study

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Practice Test Questions



گروه PTE SELF STUDY در تاریخ ۳ تیر ۱۳۹۶ توسط فرزین غفارنژاد، فراز تاج فیروز و علیرضا پلویی تاسیس شد و رسالتش از آنروز تا به امروز کمک به هموطنان برای کسب نمره زبان از طریق آزمون PTE Academic بوده و خواهد بود.

کلیه متریال و روش ها برای اولین بار در ایران توسط موسسان این گروه و دیگر دوستان در همین گروه و کانال مربوط به آن که در زیر آورده شده است به رایگان برای هم وطنان عزیز به اشتراک گذاشته شده است و ارتقای همیشگی این متریال و روش ها در حال انجام است.

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وبلاگ گروه :

pteacademic.blogfa.com

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[instagram.com/pte_self_study](https://www.instagram.com/pte_self_study)

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- 01 When the European Economic Community was established in 1957 its aim was, in broad terms, to move towards closer political and economic co-operation. Today, the much bigger European Union has a far-reaching importance on many aspects of our lives, from the conditions we work under, to the safety standards we must adhere to, and the environment in which we live.

In order to achieve the free flow of goods and services, work and capital between the member countries, they needed to establish mutual politics in areas as diverse as agriculture, transport, and working conditions. When they had agreed on these policies, they became legal. Now, though, the EU is concerned with a far wider range of issues.

- 02 Stem cells are the body's master cells, the rare material from which we are built. Unlike normal body cells, they can reproduce an indefinite number of times and, when manipulated in the right way, can turn themselves into any sort of cell in the body. The most versatile stem cells are those found in the embryo at just a few days old. This ball of a few dozen stem cells eventually goes on to form everything that makes up a human. In 1998, James Thompson pronounced that he had isolated human embryonic stem cells in the laboratory. At last, these powerful cells were within the grip of scientists to experiment with, understand, and develop into fixes for the things that go wrong.



- 03 In the 19th century, few people could afford to travel abroad; it was expensive and there weren't the massive transport systems that we have today. So curiosity about foreign lands had to be satisfied through books and drawings. With the advent of photography, a whole new version of "reality" became available. Publishers were not slow to realize that here was a large new market of people eager for travel photography and they soon had photographers out shooting the best known European cities, as well as more exotic places further afield. People bought the pictures by the millions, and magic lantern shows were presented in schools and leisure halls. Most popular of all, however, was the stereoscopic picture which pretended three-dimensional views and was considered a marvel of Victorian technology.
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- 05 "No news is good news" may be true for most of us most of the time - after all, we don't look forward to unpleasant things happening to us - but "Bad news is good news" is true for those who work in the news media, and, I suspect, for the rest of us, at least some of the time. It is tied up with stories and our seemingly unsatisfied need for stories. Have you ever been grasped by a story where nothing goes wrong for the characters? There's an accident in a Kingsley Amis novel that nicely illuminates this: the math character Jake comes home to find his wife chatting to a friend about a hairdresser both women know who has moved with his family to somewhere in Africa. Jake listens in, expecting tales of cannibalism and such like, but no, the friend has just received a letter saying they love the place and are settling in nicely. Jake leaves the room in disgrace. We demand to be entertained, and while we don't object to a happy ending, the characters have to have experienced loss, pain and hardship in one form or another along the way to have earned it.
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- 06 Leisure travel was, in a sense, a British invention. This was mostly due to economic and social factors; Britain was the first country to become fully industrialized and industrial society offered greater numbers of people time for leisure. This, coupled with improvements in transport, especially the railways, meant that large numbers of people could get to holiday resorts in a very short time. Modern mass tourism of a sort we can easily recognize today began in 1841 when Thomas Cook organized the first packet tour, in which everything was included in the price - travel, hotel and entertainment. To cater for the large numbers of new holiday-makers, holiday camps were established, both on the coast and in the countryside, and they became immensely popular. Their popularity declined, however, with the rise of cheap overseas tours, which gave many people their first opportunity to travel about.
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- 07 When societies were still mostly rural and agricultural, waste dispersal was hardly an issue, partly because people tended to make use of everything and partly because there was plenty of space to bury rubbish. It was when societies became predominantly urban and industrious that problems arose - mainly to do with wealth. City authorities had a hard time trying to find effective ways of getting rid of all the rubbish. One of these was to get people to set out their rubbish into different types, just as these days we are encouraged to separate our rubbish into different categories for easier removal and recycling. So, for example, kitchen rubbish was set aside and used for feeding animals. However, fears of disease put an end to that. In fact, it wasn't until the 20th century that all waste was simply thrown together and put into landfills.
- 08 Archery, the practice or art of shooting with a bow and arrow, has played an important part in English history, being the major weapon of the foot-soldier and instrumental in winning many battles in wars with the French -with whom we seemed to be continuously at war during the Middle Ages. The English featured the longbow over the short bow and the crossbow, the latter being the main firearm of militias on the European continent. The crossbow fired a metal bolt released by a trigger, rather like a gun, and had the farthest range of any of the bows, but the main advantage of the longbow was its accuracy. The importance placed on archery is illustrated by the fact that medieval kings in England encouraged the practice and one of them, Edward III, went so far as to bar all sports on Sundays and holidays except archery. Because there were no standing armies in those days, and in the event of war rulers had to call on the populace, everything was done to make sure there were large numbers of competent, if not expert archers, to recruit.



- 09 So far in our discussion of chemical equations we have assumed that these reactions only go in one direction, the forward direction, from left to right as we read it in an equation. That's why our arrowhead points from left to right: reactants react together to make products. However, this is not exactly how things occur in reality. In fact, practically every chemical reaction is reversible, meaning the products can also react together to reform the reactants that they were made of. So instead of writing that single arrow facing from right to top, a more appropriate symbol would be a double arrow, one going from left to right and one going from right to left. Reactants are continually - continuously - reacting to form produce. But at the same time as those products are formed, they remake the reactants. They're both going simultaneously, forming each other. This is what we would call a state of equality.
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- 10 I think the importance of creativity today really reflects a fundamental rift in the nature of the economy. You know, in the old days, wealth was created because in the industrial era, you manufactured everything, you got economies of scale, you had long production runs, you were really effective - you know, you could get a Model T, any color just so long as it was black. Right? So there was centralization. And there was a whole set of presumptions about how to manage, how to create an organization - you know, a typical kind of hierarchical organization - to make sure that things ran smoothly. Well, that may be great for a relatively stable era of history - relatively stable - but now things are functionally unstable - and so we need less economies of scale and more economies of recovery. Which means that the management approach, the organizational approach, has got to shift as well.



- 11 The UN Charter comprises a preamble and 19 chapters divided into 111 articles. The Charter sets out the purposes of the United Nations as: the maintenance of international peace and civility, the development of friendly relations between states, and the achievement of cooperation in solving international ecologic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems. It expresses a strong hope for the ability of all people and the expansion of basic freedoms.
The principal organs of the United Nations, as specified in the Charter, are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.
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Heller spoke at numerous college campuses throughout the 60s, and Catch-22 seemed to reflect the anti-war sentiment of many protesters during the New York War.



- 14 Even in the 1940s, it was easy to see how fine would soon expand the economists' horizons. The link between security and property logically applied to developing countries as well as the developed ones, and the statesmen of the time could check this. The economic health of every country is a proper matter of concern to all its behaviors, near and distant.
- 15 In January 1788, the anchors of the sea-battered ships of the First Fleet rattled down into the barking waters of Sydney Cove and 780 of England's most dispirited were herded ashore by their guards, British Navy Marines. The convicts were bullied into some semblance of order to view the unveiling of the English flag as Australia became the fairest outpost of the largest empire the world has ever gleaned.
- 16 Heritage is what the present chooses to make of the past. That means that heritage is dynamic. It's a challenging concept. And it also means that it tends to be confined in opposition to much that is going on in the present. It's endangered. Where there is heritage, there is often a sense of identity, you know, whether it's a building that's about to be bull-dozed, or a way of life that is dying out because of prolific change. The heritage that we speak about in this country in terms of conservation tends to be a term that becomes very central—or more central in new ways—as the state becomes mired in this field of administering conservation.

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- 19 Schizophrenia is a severe, chronic, and a disabling brain disorder. Schizophrenics need ongoing psychiatric and psychological treatment. People with schizophrenia have conceptions that are strikingly different than others. Their behavior may seem odd, bizarre, and erratic at times. They suffer from hallucinations and delusions, i.e., they hear voices and see things that actually do not exist or at least are not really present.
- 20 The choice of stroke depends on how near the shuttlecock is to the net, and whether it is above net height. Players have much better attacking positions if they can reach the shuttlecock well above net height, especially if it is also close to the net. In the forecourt a high shuttlecock will be met with a net kill hitting it deeply downwards and attempting to win the rally immediately. In the mid-court, a high shuttlecock will be usually met with a powerful smash also hitting downwards and hoping for an outright winner or a weak reply. Athletic jump smashes where players jump upwards for a steeper smash angle are a common and special element of bright men's doubles play. In the rear-court players strike to hit the shuttlecock while it is still above them rather than allowing it to drop lower. This overhead hitting allows them to play smashes, clears and drop shots. If the shuttlecock has dropped low, then a smash is possible and a full length high clear is difficult.
- 21 In fact one of the major points concerning us is the issue of climate change. Climate change is any long term significant change in the average weather that a given region experiences. Average weather may include average temperature, precipitation and wind patterns. It involves changes in the variability or average state of the atmosphere and wind patterns over durations ranging from decades to billions of years. These changes can be caused by abnormal processing on Earth, external forces including variations in sunlight sensitivity, and more recently by human activities.



- 22 The point, where the earthquake fault originates, is called the epicenter or the focus and the point directly below this, on the ground, is called the hypocenter. Depth of the hypocenter is known as the focal depth. Hypocenter usually lies deep down on the fault. The intensity of an earthquake is the most at the epicenter. If an earthquake could be accurately predicted, one could make some preparation to escape any loss caused by this terrifying event. However, prediction with a measure of certainty is not all that easy.
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- 23 Steven Hotel Management School defines not only management science but hospitality science also. Just to fulfil the token demands of the customers is not the important thing, the important thing lies in leading the mind of the customers. Our students learn how to involve in the personal taste of the customers while designing the menu, developing concepts, designing interiors, tabletop presentations, interacting with customers, delivering services that the customer will like and appreciate, instead of focusing too much on work for their own benefit. This means our main approach should be customer centric. Hospitality needs both sentiment and business sense. Our management program directs the talent and intelligence of our students to proper channels, and provides them with a solid base in management, and this is what is required in today's hospitality marketplace. Our school investigates the latest management theory with realistic experimental learning. Besides, our affiliation with some foreign schools providing the same education will benefit students as they will be able to study and employ abroad.
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- 24 Mushrooms have been valued or preferred for their nutritional benefits in the Eastern cultures. In Asia, mushrooms were thought to have many beneficial qualities. Other important nutrients in mushrooms are minerals. Mushrooms contain selenium, copper, potassium and ergothioneine. Selenium helps our body protect the organs from damage. Such damage otherwise, may lead to diseases like cancer or cardiac disorders and also early ageing. For those who eat a vegetarian diet, mushrooms act as a good source of selenium as vegetarian diet normally lacks this mineral. Mushrooms grow in a unique way. Perhaps a mushroom growing is one of the most important stories in the field of agriculture.
- 25 It was in 1891 that the American Buddhist Henry Steel Olcott, founder of the Theosophical Society came to Australia. Here he attended a series of lectures, which led to a greater spread of Buddhism in small circles of the middle class society in Australia. It is believed that the first Buddhist monk visited Australia in 1910. Soon more monks started visiting Australia. But during the period 1986-1991 the number has increased a lot. During this phase Buddhism gained immense spread from its ardent devotees who were committed towards this religion. The first formal Buddhist organization in Australia was the Buddhist Study Group, Melbourne. It was formed by Len Bullen in 1938. Today, it is not at all surprising to come across various publications at any bookshop that displays vibrant and multiple images of Lord Buddha or some symbols relating to the faith. Today, the population following this faith is made up not only of people of Asian origin: it has cast a spell on a large number of natives as well.

Answers

- 01 When the European Economic Community was established in 1957 its aim was, in broad terms, to move towards closer political and economic co-operation. Today, the much **bigger** (larger) European Union has a far-reaching **importance** (influence) on many aspects of our lives, from the conditions we work under, to the safety standards we must adhere to, and the environment in which we live.
- In order to achieve the free flow of goods and services, **work** (workers) and capital between the member countries, they needed to establish mutual **politics** (policies) in areas as diverse as agriculture, transport, and working conditions. When they had agreed on these policies, they became **legal** (law). Now, though, the EU is concerned with a far wider range of issues.
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- 03 In the 19th century, few people could afford to travel abroad; it was expensive and there weren't the **massive** (mass) transport systems that we have today. So curiosity about foreign lands had to be satisfied through books and drawings. With the advent of photography, a whole new **version** (dimension) of "reality" became available. Publishers were not slow to realize that here was a large new market of people **eager** (hungry) for travel photography and they soon had photographers out shooting the best known European cities, as well as more exotic places further **afield** (away). People bought the pictures by the millions, and magic lantern shows were presented in schools and **leisure** (lecture) halls. Most popular of all, however, was the stereoscopic picture which **pretended** (presented) three-dimensional views and was considered a marvel of Victorian technology.
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- 06 Leisure travel was, in a sense, a British invention. This was **mostly** (mainly) due to economic and social factors; Britain was the first country to become fully industrialized and industrial society offered **greater** (growing) numbers of people time for leisure. This, coupled with improvements in transport, especially the railways, meant that large numbers of people could get to holiday resorts in a very short time. Modern mass tourism of a sort we can easily recognize today began in 1841 when Thomas Cook organized the first **packet** (package) tour, in which everything was included in the **price** (cost) - travel, hotel and entertainment. To cater for the large numbers of new holiday-makers, holiday camps were established, both on the coast and in the countryside, and they became immensely popular. Their popularity declined, however, with the rise of cheap overseas tours, which gave many people their first opportunity to travel **about** (abroad).

- 07 When societies were still mostly rural and agricultural, waste **dispersal** (disposal) was hardly an issue, partly because people tended to make use of everything and partly because there was plenty of space to bury rubbish. It was when societies became predominantly urban and **industrious** (industrial) that problems arose - mainly to do with **wealth** (health). City authorities had a hard time trying to find **effective** (efficient) ways of getting rid of all the rubbish. One of these was to get people to **set** (sort) out their rubbish into different types, just as these days we are encouraged to separate our rubbish into different categories for easier removal and recycling. So, for example, kitchen rubbish was set aside and used for feeding animals. However, fears of disease put an end to that. In fact, it wasn't until the 20th century that all waste was simply thrown together and **put** (ploughed) into landfills.
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- 09 So far in our discussion of chemical **equations** (reactions) we have assumed that these reactions only go in one direction, the forward direction, from left to right as we read it in an equation. That's why our **arrowhead** (arrow) points from left to right: reactants react together to make products. However, this is not exactly how things occur in **reality** (nature). In fact, practically every chemical reaction is reversible, meaning the products can also react together to reform the reactants that they were made of. So instead of writing that single arrow facing from **right** (left) to **top** (right), a more appropriate symbol would be a double arrow, one going from left to right and one going from right to left. Reactants are continually - continuously - reacting to form **produce** (products). But at the same time as those products are formed, they remake the reactants. They're both going simultaneously, forming each other. This is what we would call a state of **equality** (equilibrium).
- 10 I think the importance of creativity today really reflects a fundamental **rift** (shift) in the nature of the economy. You know, in the old days, wealth was created because in the industrial era, you manufactured **everything** (something), you got economies of scale, you had long production runs, you were really **effective** (efficient) - you know, you could get a Model T, any color just so long as it was black. Right? So there was **centralization** (standardization). And there was a whole set of **presumptions** (assumptions) about how to manage, how to create an organization - you know, a typical kind of hierarchical organization - to make sure that things ran smoothly. Well, that may be great for a relatively stable era of history - relatively stable - but now things are **functionally** (fundamentally) unstable - and so we need less economies of scale and more economies of **recovery** (discovery). Which means that the management approach, the organizational approach, has got to shift as well.

- 11 The UN Charter comprises a preamble and 19 chapters divided into 111 articles. The Charter sets **out** (forth) the purposes of the United Nations as: the maintenance of international peace and **civility** (security), the development of friendly relations between states, and the achievement of cooperation in solving international **ecologic** (economic), social, cultural, and humanitarian problems. It expresses a strong hope for the **ability** (equality) of all people and the expansion of basic freedoms.
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- 12 French, on the other hand, is a highly **gentrified** (centralized) language, with the Parisian accent setting the standard for the world. If other French-speaking political **abilities** (entities) had risen to rival France, the situation might be **dissident** (different). If for instance, Quebec had remained a separate **entity** (country), or if Haiti had been a larger country, then perhaps other French dialects might have become more accepted.
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- Heller's protagonist, a fighter pilot, comes to understand that a man deemed insane by the military **administration** (bureaucracy) may be released from duty. The "Catch-22" of Heller's title is that when a man recognizes his **situation** (condition), he is no longer insane. Heller spoke at numerous college campuses throughout the 60s, and Catch-22 seemed to **reflect** (capture) the anti-war sentiment of many protesters during the **New York** (Vietnam) War.



- 14 Even in the 1940s, it was easy to see how **fine** (time) would soon expand the economists' horizons. The link between security and **property** (poverty) logically applied to developing countries as well as the developed ones, and the statesmen of the time could **check** (see) this. The economic health of every country is a proper matter of concern to all its **behaviors** (neighbors), near and distant.
- 15 In January 1788, the anchors of the sea-battered ships of the First Fleet rattled down into the **barking** (sparkling) waters of Sydney Cove and 780 of England's most **dispirited** (unwanted) were herded ashore by their guards, British Navy Marines. The convicts were bullied into some semblance of order to view the **unveiling** (raising) of the English flag as Australia became the **fairest** (farthest) outpost of the largest empire the world has ever **gleaned** (seen).
- 16 Heritage is what the present chooses to make of the past. That means that heritage is dynamic. It's a **challenging** (changing) concept. And it also means that it tends to be **confined** (defined) in opposition to much that is going on in the present. It's endangered. Where there is heritage, there is often a sense of **identity** (threat), you know, whether it's a building that's about to be bull-dozed, or a way of life that is dying out because of **prolific** (economic) change. The heritage that we speak about in this country in terms of conservation tends to be a term that becomes very central—or more central in new ways—as the state becomes **mired** (involved) in this field of administering conservation.

- 17 The idea is that we divide the ward—the patients if you like—and the nurses into three different teams, which we call **lively** (primary) nursing teams. And in those teams we then have the primary nurse which is myself, associate nurses which **might** (generally) tend to be D grade nurses, and health care **officials** (assistant), and you're all in one team together. The idea is that you would hopefully work as a team on co-ordinating the care for the patients who come in under your care as in the red team. In our teams we have eight patients each. The Idea would be that I would **always** (normally) prescribe the care or plan the care, for those patients. In reality, it doesn't always work like that and besides which the associate nurses that are in the teams have those skills anyway from their **upgrading** (training).
- 18 We've already started feeling the **reverse** (adverse) effects of global warming. Forests have been **destroyed** (devastated) due to the rise in population of pine beetle which expanded due to the lack of severe winters. Forests are also at a high risk of catching fires. There has been a **five** (four) fold increase in forest fires. The amount of carbon **monoxide** (dioxide) released due to these bog fires has resulted in fuel combustion. It's been observed that over the past couple of **years** (decade), birds and butterflies have shifted their range northward by 200 kilometers in Europe and North America. Global warming has also had a devastating effect on health. The incidence of cardiovascular diseases has increased due to increased **fluorocarbons** (ozone) in the atmosphere. Lung tissues are damaged leading to asthma. Hence, the **morality** (mortality) rate too has been affected. This global warming has led to a higher rate of dengue and malaria cases. These insect borne diseases are on the rise and the World Health Organization is working hard to **eliminate** (eradicate) them through vaccines.

- 19 Schizophrenia is a severe, **caloric** (chronic), and a disabling brain disorder. Schizophrenics need ongoing psychiatric and psychological treatment. People with schizophrenia have **conceptions** (perceptions) that are strikingly different **than** (from) others. Their behavior may seem **old** (odd), bizarre, and **erratic** (eccentric) at times. They suffer from hallucinations and **delusions** (illusions), i.e., they hear voices and see things that actually do not exist or at least are not **really** (physically) present.
- 20 The choice of stroke depends on how near the shuttlecock is to the net, and whether it is above net height. Players have much better attacking **positions** (options) if they can reach the shuttlecock well above net height, especially if it is also close to the net. In the forecourt a high shuttlecock will be met with a net kill hitting it **deeply** (steeply) downwards and attempting to win the **tally** (rally) immediately. In the mid-court, a high shuttlecock will be usually met with a powerful smash also hitting downwards and hoping for an **right** (outright) winner or a weak reply. Athletic jump smashes where players jump upwards for a steeper smash angle are a common and **special** (spectacular) element of **bright** (elite) men's doubles play. In the rear-court players **strike** (strive) to hit the shuttlecock while it is still above them rather than allowing it to drop lower. This overhead hitting allows them to play smashes, clears and drop shots. If the shuttlecock has dropped low, then a smash is **possible** (impossible) and a full length high clear is difficult.

21 In fact one of the major **points** (issues) concerning us is the issue of climate change. Climate change is any long term significant change in the average weather that a given **region** (region) experiences. Average weather may include average temperature, **precipitation** (precipitation) and wind patterns. It involves changes in the variability or average state of the atmosphere and wind patterns over durations ranging from decades to **billions** (millions) of years. These changes can be caused by **abnormal** (dynamic) processing on Earth, external forces including **deviations** (variations) in sunlight **sensitivity** (intensity), and more recently by human activities.

22 The point, where the earthquake **fault** (rupture) originates, is called the **epicenter** (hypocenter) or the focus and the point directly **below** (above) this, on the ground, is called the **hypocenter** (epicenter). Depth of the hypocenter is known as the focal depth. Hypocenter usually lies deep down on the fault. The intensity of an earthquake is the **most** (highest) at the epicenter. If an earthquake could be accurately predicted, one could make some preparation to **escape** (avoid) any loss caused by this terrifying **event** (phenomenon). However, prediction with a measure of **certainty** (precision) is not all that easy.

- 23 Steven Hotel Management School **defines** (combines) not only management science but hospitality science also. Just to fulfil the **token** (spoken) demands of the customers is not the important thing, the important thing lies in **leading** (reading) the mind of the customers. Our students learn how to involve in the personal taste of the customers while designing the menu, developing concepts, designing interiors, tabletop presentations, interacting with customers, delivering services that the customer will like and appreciate, instead of focusing too much on work for **their** (my) own benefit. This means our main approach should be customer centric. Hospitality needs both **sentiment** (passion) and business sense. Our management program directs the talent and **intelligence** (creativity) of our students to proper channels, and provides them with a solid **base** (foundation) in management, and this is what is required in today's hospitality marketplace. Our school **investigates** (integrates) the latest management theory with realistic experimental learning. Besides, our affiliation with some foreign schools providing the same education will benefit students as they will be able to study and **employ** (intern) abroad.
- 24 Mushrooms have been valued or **preferred** (revered) for their nutritional benefits in the Eastern cultures. In Asia, mushrooms were **thought** (believed) to have many beneficial qualities. Other important **nutritions** (nutrients) in mushrooms are minerals. Mushrooms contain selenium, copper, potassium and ergothioneine. Selenium helps our body protect the **organs** (cells) from damage. Such damage otherwise, may lead to diseases like cancer or cardiac disorders and **also** (even) early ageing. For those who **eat** (take) a vegetarian diet, mushrooms act as a good source of selenium as vegetarian diet normally lacks this mineral. Mushrooms grow in a unique **way** (manner). Perhaps a mushroom growing is one of the most **important** (interesting) stories in the field of agriculture.

25 It was in 1891 that the American Buddhist Henry Steel Olcott, **founder** (co-founder) of the Theosophical Society came to Australia. Here he attended a series of lectures, which led to a greater **spread** (awareness) of Buddhism in small circles of the **middle** (upper) class society in Australia. It is believed that the first Buddhist monk visited Australia in 1910. Soon more monks started visiting Australia. But during the period 1986-1991 the number has increased **a lot** (manifold). During this phase Buddhism gained immense **spread** (support) from its ardent devotees who were committed towards this religion. The first formal Buddhist organization in Australia was the Buddhist Study Group, Melbourne. It was formed by Len Bullen in 1938. Today, it is not at all surprising to come across various publications at any bookshop that displays vibrant and **multiple** (colorful) images of Lord Buddha or some symbols relating to the faith. Today, the population following this faith is made up not only of people of Asian origin: it has **caste** (cast) a spell on a large number of natives as well.