

**Read the extracts below then answer the questions that follow.**

<p><b>A.</b> There are parallels among these birds despite their tremendous variation. All parrots have bent beaks and four toes on each foot, with two toes facing forward and two toes pointing backward. The majority of parrots consume fruit, flowers, buds, nuts, seeds, and tiny animals such as insects.</p> <p>Parrots inhabit warm areas over the majority of the world. The continents with the most diversity include Australasia, Central America, and South America.</p> <p>Many parrots, including macaws, Amazon parrots, cockatiels, parakeets, and cockatoos, are kept as pets. Due to their intelligence, charm, vibrancy, and musicality, these birds have been favourite companions throughout history. Some birds are capable of imitating a variety of non-avian sounds, including human speech.</p>	<p><b>C.</b> There are owls in practically every region on the planet, including deserts, coniferous woods, and the Arctic tundra. With the exception of the burrowing owl, which nests in abandoned holes created by other animals, all of the approximately 250 species of owls live aboveground.</p> <p>As members of the Strigiformes, owls are classified into two families: Tytonidae, which consists of the more than a dozen species of barn owls, the most common of all land birds, and Strigidae, which contains all other species. Owls have stocky bodies and round faces, with the exception of certain Tytonidae species, such as the barn owl, which have heart-shaped faces.</p> <p>Species vary in size, pattern, and coloration, but all owls have sharp talons and hooked beaks, characteristics unique to raptors. Similar to hawks, eagles, and other birds of prey, these and other traits enable them to hunt with extraordinary ability and efficiency.</p>
<p><b>B.</b> Penguins are flightless seabirds that nearly entirely inhabit regions south of the equator. The majority of island-dwelling species, including the emperor, adélie, chinstrap, and gentoo penguins, reside in and around cold Antarctica. The combination of a thick covering of blubber and densely packed, oily feathers is optimal for cooler temperatures.</p> <p>The 18 penguin species vary greatly in size and shape, but they all have black bodies and white bellies. This protective countershading lets them hide while swimming from predators such as leopard seals and orcas.</p>	<p><b>D.</b> The bill of a hummingbird is long and thin. Numerous hummingbirds have colourful, glittering feathers. Males are typically more colourful than females. The birds are named after the humming sound produced by their wings as they beat rapidly.</p> <p>Many hummingbirds are extremely tiny. The longest of these birds measures approximately 8 inches in length. It is known as the enormous hummingbird. The bee hummingbird is around 2 inches in length. It is the smallest species of extant bird.</p> <p>Hummingbirds have long, muscular wings and bodies. They may fly forward, laterally, vertically up or down, and even in reverse. Additionally, hummingbirds hover or hang still while flapping their wings. Some little</p>

<p>Although penguins cannot fly, their rigid flippers, webbed feet, and streamlined bodies allow them to be excellent swimmers. In fact, they spend the most of their life in the ocean and conduct almost all of their underwater hunts for krill, squid, and crabs. They can swim approximately 15 miles per hour, and when they want to move faster, they frequently leap out of the water.</p>	<p>hummingbirds' wings beat 80 times per second.</p> <p>Primarily, hummingbirds consume nectar, a sugary liquid produced by flowers. Pollen grains frequently adhere to hummingbirds while they feed. They transport pollen from one flower to another. This facilitates plant reproduction.</p>
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**Answer the following questions by choosing the correct letter that matches the description. Take note that the letters can be repeated accordingly.**

**Which extract mentions about...**

1	a bird that occupies the most of the planet's warmer places?
2	a bird that aids in plant propagation by transporting pollen from one bloom to the next?
3	a bird that are exceptional swimmers but are not able to fly?
4	a bird with sturdy physique and round heads, to the exclusion of a select species?
5	a bird with a generous amount of glossy feathers that thrive in colder climates?
6	a bird whose name is derived from the sound their wings make when they beat quickly?
7	a bird whose intellect among others has made it a beloved partner across history?
8	a bird with a defensive strategy that allows it to camouflage from attackers?
9	birds that are able to mimic a range of sounds, including human words?
10	a bird with keen claws and hooked beaks?
11	birds with shimmering, multicoloured feathers?
12	birds that are almost found in every place on earth?

A.	A Type A personality enjoys being in charge of their surroundings and lives. Typically, they are not detail-oriented, preferring to transfer things to others. Their answers are typically very goal-oriented and pragmatic. They arrive	C.	The Type C personality is extremely detail-oriented and enjoys being involved in controlled, steady situations. They are concerned in precision, reason, and logic. People who are unable to manage their emotions irritate
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	<p>at solutions and objectives through a straightforward, bottom-line approach.</p> <p>The Type A personality is the "get it done" personality. They have extremely high standards, are highly competitive, enjoy setting objectives, and want to accomplish as many as possible.</p> <p>However, type A personalities struggle less when things are going wrong and more when they are going well. Even if the outcome is great or very good, they want to repeat the process because they believe it can be improved.</p> <p>Goal focused, risk taker and good under stress, The Type A personality will demonstrate extreme diligence and hard work as leaders and employees.</p>	<p>Type C personalities because they believe that being emotional makes objectivity difficult. Additionally, they despise being around people who are full of hyperbole since they value facts, precision, and reasoning. The feelings of others may not be a concern for them, as they tend to focus on the facts and let the chips fall where they may.</p> <p>The Type C personality is the one who is meticulous. They flourish in circumstances where their possessions are regulated and stable.</p> <p>Accuracy, rationality, and the application of logic in all that they do are the defining characteristics of this individual's character.</p> <p>Type C's interpret everything based on the knowledge they have and are provided, they are extremely tough to dissuade or question when they have access to all the facts.</p>
<p><b>B.</b></p>	<p>The Type B personality is a very gregarious, active, and fast-paced type who enjoys being the centre of attention and being among other people. They are excellent relationship-builders, and the majority of people like them instantly. Their primary need is acceptance, therefore they attempt to like everyone in the hopes that everyone would also like them. The most crucial thing you can do for these groups is to offer them compliments, acknowledgement of their successes, words of admiration, and even applause.</p> <p>The Type B personality is characterised by laxity. This is a group of individuals whose demeanour is typically quite calm and grounded.</p>	<p><b>D.</b></p> <p>A Type D personality takes a calmer, more relaxed approach to work and life. They seek work security and longevity and are content performing the same task day after day. The repetition allows them to acquire a great deal of competence. Likewise, they will dislike frequent rule changes. This goes against their desire to limit change and remain with what they already know to be effective. Considerably if the current situation is terrible, the Type D personality fears that the unknown may be even worse.</p> <p>Type D is the existentialist personality type. They are placid on the surface and want things to remain unchanged for as long as possible.</p>

	<p>Do not, however, assume that this individual is really calm. On the contrary, they like social interaction and being the centre of attention. Their primary motivation is to be liked by nearly everyone. Being praised or recognised is essential to their nature.</p> <p>Relationship-focused, extroverted, and enthusiastic, the Type B personality will be someone who enjoys talking about themselves - not to impress, but to be loved.</p>	<p>They have a hard working mentality and are people-pleasers like Type B, but they like to be acknowledged for their job rather than for who they are. They require a sense of stability and consider risk-taking and change to be highly risky and disruptive to life balance.</p> <p>This extremely organised personality is regarded as a supporter within a business because they are task-focused, dependable, and cautious. A person who helps others by displaying compassion, wisdom, and care. They must feel that they are part of a team, but within that team they can function as a father figure, encouraging others to succeed and never giving up on the work or business.</p>
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**Which extract mentions about...**

13	a personality type that thrives in settings where their belongings are secure and controlled?
14	a personality type for whom admiration or acknowledgment is fundamental to their nature?
15	a personality type that loves being in command of their environment and life?
16	a personality type that is calm on the exterior and desires things not to change for the longest time possible?
17	loves having all the attention and enjoys the company of others?
18	a personality type that dislikes regular changes to the rules because it conflicts with their goal to minimise changes and stick with what is already efficient?
19	a personality type that interprets things based on the data they possess and are given?
20	a personality type that struggles less when problems occur compared to when things go right?
21	a personality type that likes to talk about oneself not to make an impression, but rather to be adored?

22	a personality type that is goal-oriented, risk-taking, and tolerant to stress?
23	a personality type who prefers to be recognised for their work as opposed to for the person they are?
24	a personality type who is annoyed by individuals who cannot control their feelings because they think that being emotional makes it hard to be objective?

<p><b>A.</b></p>	<p>Ancient seafarers utilised the stars for navigating, but this approach was ineffective during the day and on overcast nights, making long-distance journeys hazardous. The first compass was created in China during the Han dynasty between the 2nd century B.C. and the 1st century A.D. It was made of lodestone, a naturally-magnetised iron ore whose magnetic properties had been studied for years. Nevertheless, it was originally employed for navigation during the Song Dynasty, between the 11th and 12th centuries.</p> <p>Soon after, the technology reached the West via maritime contact. The compass allowed mariners to safely navigate far from land, paving the way for global discovery and the eventual growth of global trade. The compass, an instrument that is still commonly used today, has profoundly altered our knowledge and comprehension of the Earth.</p>	<p><b>C.</b></p>	<p>The light bulb eliminated our dependency on natural light, allowing us to be productive at all hours of the day and night. Several inventors were instrumental in developing this revolutionary technology throughout the 1800s; Thomas Edison is credited as the primary inventor because he created a completely functional lighting system, including a generator and wiring as well as a carbon-filament bulb like the one above, in 1879.</p> <p>In addition to launching the introduction of electricity in homes throughout the Western world, this invention had the fairly unforeseen effect of altering people's sleeping patterns. Instead of going to bed at nightfall and sleeping in pieces throughout the night interspersed by times of waking, we now stay up save for the 7 to 8 hours permitted for sleep, and, ideally, we sleep all in one go.</p>
<p><b>B.</b></p>	<p>Prior to the creation of the wheel in 3500 BCE, humans were severely constrained in terms of how much and how far they could travel over land. The wheel was not the most challenging aspect of "creating the wheel." According to David Anthony, an anthropology professor at Hartwick College, when it came time to attach a stationary platform to the rolling cylinder, things got complicated.</p>	<p><b>D.</b></p>	<p>Between 1440 and 1450, German inventor Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. The hand mould, a revolutionary moulding process that enabled the rapid production of vast numbers of metal moveable type, was crucial to its development. Gutenberg was the first to create a mechanised process for transferring the ink from the metal movable type to paper. Before</p>

	<p>Anthony previously told Live Science that the wheel-and-axle concept was a stroke of genius. However, producing it was similarly challenging. Specifically, he stated that the holes in the middle of the wheels and the ends of the fixed axles had to be approximately spherical and smooth. The size of the axle and its fit into the hole were other crucial factors.</p> <p>The effort paid off handsomely. Wheeled carts improved agriculture and commerce by facilitating the transfer of commodities to and from markets and reducing the difficulties of long-distance travellers. Now, wheels are indispensable to our way of life, appearing in everything from clocks to automobiles to wind.</p>	<p>him, inventors in China and Korea had created metal movable types.</p> <p>With this process of movable type, printing presses dramatically improved the rate at which book copies could be produced, resulting in the first ever rapid and extensive diffusion of knowledge. By 1500, the late historian Elizabeth L. Eisenstein stated in her book "The Printing Revolution in Early Modern Europe" (Cambridge University Press, 2012), "printers' workshops could be found in every major urban centre." It has been estimated that as many as twenty million books had been printed in Western Europe by the year 1500, whereas Eisenstein argues that the number was closer to eight million.</p>
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**Which extract mentions about...**

25	how people were severely limited in the distance and how much they can move across land in the past?
26	an invention that altered people's sleep schedules in an unexpected way?
27	an innovation that substantially increased the rate upon which book copies may be manufactured, leading to the initial swift and extensive dissemination of knowledge?
28	an invention in which attaching a motionless base to a spinning cylinder was the difficult part?
29	an invention that helped agriculture and trade by easing the transport of goods to and from markets and lessening the difficulty of long-distance travel?
30	an invention that eliminated our need for ambient daylight and allowed us to be efficient throughout all times of both the day and night?
31	the device that permitted sailors to cruise securely away from land?
32	an invention that is essential to our way of living and is found everywhere from clocks to autos?
33	an innovation that was originally invented in a place in a much earlier time for the purpose of traversing?

<b>34</b>	the breakthrough moulding technique that enables the quick manufacturing of enormous quantities of metal movable type?
<b>35</b>	an invention that has significantly transformed our perception and understanding of our planet?
<b>36</b>	how the wheel-and-axle design was indeed a work of brilliance, but its production was as tricky?

Scholarly