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## Cambridge ielts 6 reading test 3 answers

You should spend about 20 minutes in Questions 1-13, which are based on the Reading Passage below. The Lumière Brothers opened their Cinematograph at Boulevard des Capucines, 14, in Paris, to 100 paying customers more than 100 years ago, on December 8, 1895. In front of the eyes of the stunned and emotional audience, the photographs came to life and moved through a flat screen. So common and routine has become for us that it takes a determined leap of imagination to understand the impact of these first moving images. But it is worth trying, because to understand the initial shock of these images is to understand the extraordinary power and magic of cinema, the unique and hypnotic quality that made films the most dynamic and effective art form of the twentieth century. One of the first films of Lumière Brothers was a 30-second piece that showed a section of a railway platform flooded with sun. A train appears and goes straight to the camera. And that's all that happens. However, Russian director Andrei Tarkovsky, one of the greatest artists in cinema, described the film as a work of genius. When the train approached, Tarkovsky wrote, panic began in the theater: people jumped and fled. That was the moment when cinema was born. The frightened audience couldn't accept that they were watching a mere photo. The images were still, only reality moved; this should therefore be reality. In their confusion, they feared that a real train was about to crush them. D The primitive cinema audience often experienced the same confusion. Over time, the idea of movies became familiar, magic was accepted, but it never ceased to be magic. Cinema has never lost its unique power to embrace its audience and transport them to a different world. For Tarkovsky, the key to this magical dynamic image of the actual event stream. A still image could only imply the existence of time, while time in a novel passed at the reader's whim. But in the cinema, the real and objective flow of time was captured. And an effect of this realism was educating the world about itself. Because cinema makes the world smaller. Long before people traveled to America or anywhere else, they knew what other places were like; they knew how other people worked and lived. Overwhelmingly, the lives recorded at least in film fiction were American. Since the early days of the industry, Hollywood has dominated the world film market. American images - cars, cities, cowboys have become the main images of the film. The film led American life and values around the world. F E, thanks to cinema, future generations will know the 20th century more intimately than any other period. We can only imagine what life was like in the 14th century or in classical Rome. But the life of the modern world was recorded in film in massive encyclopedic details. We will be better known than any previous generation. The 'star' was another natural consequence of cinema. The movie star was born effectively in 1910. Movie Movie have such an immediate presence that inevitably they become super-real. Because we watch them so closely and because everyone in the world seems to know who they are, they seem more real to us than ourselves. The star as an enlarged human is one of cinema's strangest and most enduring legacies. H Cinema also gave new life to the idea of history. When the Lumière Brothers and other pioneers began to show this new invention, it was by no means obvious how it would be used. All that mattered at first was the wonder of the movement. In fact, some said that once this novelty had passed, cinema would disappear. It was nothing more than a trick of passage, a fair attraction. I Cinema may, for example, have become primarily a documentary form. Or it may have developed as television as a strange transfer of music, information and narrative. But what happened was that it became overwhelmingly a means to tell stories. Originally, these were conceived as short stories: the first producers doubted the ability of the public to concentrate for more than the length of a coil. Then, in 1912, a 2-hour Italian film was extremely successful, and Hollywood settled on the feature-length narrative that remains today's dominant film convention. J And it all happened so fast. Almost unbelievably, it's only 100 years since the train arrived and the audience screamed and fled, convinced by the dangerous reality of what they saw, and perhaps suddenly aware that the world could never be the same - that perhaps could be better, brighter, more surprising, more real than reality. You should spend about 20 minutes in Questions 1-13, which are based on the Reading Passage below. The Lumière Brothers opened their Cinematograph at Boulevard des Capucines, 14, in Paris, to 100 paying customers more than 100 years ago, on December 8, 1895. 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The photos were still, just reality really this should therefore be a reality. In their confusion, they feared that a real train was about to crush them. Early movie goes often experienced the same confusion. Over time, the idea of movies became familiar, magic was accepted, but it never ceased to be magic. The film has never lost its unique power to embrace its audience and transport them to a different world. For Tarkovsky, the key to this magical dynamic image of the actual event stream. A still image could only imply the existence of time, while time in a novel passed at the reader's whim. But in the cinema, the real and objective flow of time was captured. One effect of this realism was educating the world about itself. Because cinema makes the world smaller. Long before people traveled to America or anywhere else, they knew what other places were like; they knew how other people worked and lived. Overwhelmingly, the lives recorded at least in film fiction were American. Since the early days of the industry, Hollywood has dominated the world film market. American images - cars, cities, cowboys have become the main images of the film. The film led American life and values around the world. And thanks to cinema, future generations will know the 20th century more intimately than any other period. We can only imagine what life was like in the 14th century or in classical Rome. But the life of the modern world was recorded in film in massive encyclopedic details. We will be better known than any previous generation. The 'star' was another natural consequence of cinema. The movie star was born effectively in 1910. Cinematic personalities have such an immediate presence that they inevitably become super-real. Because we watch them so closely and because everyone in the world seems to know who they are, they seem more real to us than ourselves. The star as an enlarged human is one of cinema's strangest and most enduring legacies. Cinema has also given new life to the idea of history. When the Lumière Brothers and other pioneers began to show this new invention, it was by no means obvious how it would be used. All that mattered at first was the wonder of the movement. In fact, some said that once this novelty had passed, cinema would disappear. It was nothing more than a trick of passage, a fair attraction. Cinema may, for example, have become primarily a documentary form. Or it may have developed as television as a strange transfer of music, information and narrative. But what happened was that it became overwhelmingly a means to tell stories. Originally, these were conceived as short stories: the first producers doubted the ability of the public to concentrate for more than the length of a coil. Then, in 1912, a 2-hour Italian film was extremely successful, and settled on the feature-length narrative that remains today's dominant film convention. And it all happened so fast. Almost unbelievably, it's mere 100 years since the train arrived and the audience screamed and fled, convinced by the dangerous reality of what they saw, and perhaps suddenly aware that the world could never be the same - which perhaps could be better, brighter, more surprising, more real than reality. Questions 1-5 Reading Passage 1 has ten paragraphs, A-J. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A-J in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet. 1 The location of the first cinema 2 As the cinema focuses on the stories 3 The speed with which cinema changed 4 As cinema touches us on other cultures 5 The attraction of actors in the films Questions 6-9 The following statements agree in wit10s the views of the writer 11e in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 6-9 on your c1nswer sheet, write: YES NOT GIVEN IF THE STATEMENT AGREES WITH THE WRITER'S OPINIONS IF THE STATEMENT CONTRADICTS THE WRITER'S OPINIONS IF IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHAT THE WRITER THINKS ABOUT THIS 6 It is important to understand how the first audience reacted to the cinema. 7 The Lumière Brothers film about the train was one of the greatest films of all time. 8 Cinema presents a biased view of other countries. 9 Stories were important in the cinema too early. Questions 10-13 Choose the correct letter A, B, C, or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet. 10 The writer refers to the film on the train in order to demonstrate the simplicity of the first B films the impact of the first C films as the first films were Dlow imaginative first films were 11In the opinion of Tarkovsky,11Land attraction of the cinema is for him A aims to impress his audience B tells better stories than the books C illustrates 11e passing from 1 me D describes family events 12 When the cinema began, people thought 11at Ait would always say to fingers Bit s11could be used in fairs Cits the public was ungrateful Dits future was uncertain 13 what is the best title for the passage? A The Rise of Movie Star B Cinema and Novels compared C The Dominant Hollywood D The Power of The Big Screen Motivating Employees Under Adverse Condition The Challenge Reading Answers/ IELTS Cambridge 6 Test 3 Reading Answers You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage below Motivating Employees under adverse conditions THE CHALLENGE It is much easier to motivate employees in a growing organization than a declining one. When organizations are expanding and adding staff, promotional opportunities, pay increases, and the excitement of being associated with a dynamic organization create slings of optimism. Management is able to use growth to attract and encourage employees. When an organization is shrinking, the best and most mobile workers are likely to leave voluntarily. Unfortunately, they are the ones the least organization can lose, those with me the highest skills Experience. Smaller employees stay because their work are limited. Morale also suffers during the decline. People fear they may be the next to be redundant. Productivity often suffers as employees spend their time sharing rumors and providing each other with moral support rather than focusing on their jobs. For those whose jobs are safe, wage increases are rarely possible. Wage cuts, unprecedented in times of growth, can even be imposed. The management challenge is how to motivate employees under such retraction conditions. Ways to meet this challenge can be broadly divided into six Key Points, which are described below. There is plenty of evidence to support the motivational benefits that result from careful matching of people with jobs. For example, if the job is to run a small business or a standalone unit within a larger business, you should look for great directors. However, if the position to be filled is a managerial position in a large bureaucratic organization, a candidate who has a high need for power and a low need for membership must be selected. Thus, the great directors should not be placed in jobs incompatible with their needs. Great filmmakers will do better when work provides moderately challenging goals and where there is independence and feedback. However, it should be remembered that not everyone is motivated by jobs that are high in independence, variety and responsibility. The literature on goal-setting theory suggests that managers should ensure that all employees have specific goals and receive feedback on how well they are doing on those goals. For those with high-achieving needs, typically a minority in any organization, the existence of external goals is less important because large filmmakers are already internally motivated. The next factor to be determined is whether the goals should be assigned by a manager or set collectively together with employees. The answer to this depends on the perceptions of culture, however, the objectives must be assigned. If participation and culture are incongruous, employees are likely to perceive the participation process as manipulative and be negatively affected by it. Whether the goals are achievable or well within management's perceptions of employee capacity, if employees see them as unachievable, they will reduce their effort. Managers should therefore be sure that employees feel confident that their efforts can lead to performance goals. For managers, this means that employees should have the ability to do the work and should consider the evaluation process as valid. Because employees have different needs, what works as a booster for one may not be other. Managers could use their employee knowledge to customize the rewards over which they have control. Some of the most obvious rewards that managers allocate include compensation, promotions, autonomy, scope of work and depth, and the opportunity to participate in goal setting and decision-making. Managers need to make rewards rewards on performance. Rewarding factors other than performance will only reinforce these other factors. Key rewards, such as salary increases and promotions or advances, must be awarded to achieve specific employee goals. Consistent with maximizing the impact of rewards, managers should look for ways to increase their visibility. Eliminating secrecy around salary, openly communicating everyone's remuneration, disclosing performance bonuses and allotting annual wage increases in a lump sum rather than spreading them over the course of a full year are examples of actions that will make rewards more visible and potentially more motivating. How rewards are distributed must be transparent for employees to realize that rewards or results are equitable and equal to data insums. At a simplistic level, experience, skills, effort and other obvious insums should explain wage differences, accountability, and other obvious outcomes. The problem, however, is complicated by the existence of dozens of insums and results and by the fact that groups of employees place different degrees of importance on them. For example, a study comparing clerical and production workers identified nearly twenty insums and outcomes. Clerical workers considered factors such as quality of work performed and work knowledge near the top of their list, but these were at the bottom of the list of production workers. Similarly, the production workers felt that the most important insums were intelligence and personal involvement with performing tasks, two factors that are quite low in the classifications of employee importance. There were also important, though less dramatic, differences on the outcome side. For example, production workers rated the advance very well, while clerical workers rated the advance in the bottom third of their list. Such findings suggest that one person's wealth is the iniquity of another, so an ideal should probably weigh different insums and results according to the group of employees. Questions 14-18 Reading Passage 2 contains six Key Points. Choose the correct title for key points TWO through SIX in the title list below. Write the correct i-viii number in boxes 14-18 in your answer sheet title list. i Ensure that the reward system is fair ii Corresponding rewards to individuals iii Ensure one target realistically iv Link rewards to achievement v Incentive managers to take more responsibility vi Recognize changes in employee performance over time vii Establish targets and give feedback viii Make sure employees are suitable for their jobs 14 Key Point Two 15 Key Point Three 16 Key Point Four 17 Key Point Five 18 Key Point Six Questions 19-24 Make the following statements with the opinions of the writer in Reading Passage 2 Inboxes 19-24 in his answer sheet write: YES NOT GIVEN IF THE STATEMENT 11e agrees with the writer's claims if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks this 19 A declining organization tends to lose its less qualified employees instead of its more qualified employees. 20 It is easier n1anage a small business than a big deal. 21 Great directors are suitable for teamwork. 22 Some employees may feel manipulated when asked to participate in goal setting. 23 The team evaluation process must be designed by the collaborators. 24 Employee earnings must be disclosed to everyone within the organization. See the following groups of workers (Question 25-27) and the list of descriptions below. Match ec1hgroup with the correct description, A-E Write the correct letter, boxes A-Ein 25-27 on their answer sheetA They judge promotion to be important B They have less need for external goals C They find that the quality of their work is important D They resist goals that are imposed And They has limited work options The Search for The Search for The Anti-Aging Pill Reading Responds Cambridge 6 Test 3 Reading Responses You should spend about 20 minutes in Questions 1-13, which are based on the Reading Passage below the Anti-Aging Pill Research In government laboratories and elsewhere, scientists are seeking a drug capable of prolonging youth life and vigor. Caloric restriction studies are showing the way as researchers on aging have recently observed, no treatment on the market today has been proven to slow human aging: the accumulation of molecular and cellular damage that increases vulnerability to the disease as we age. But an intervention, the consumption of a low calorie diet\* but nutritionally balanced, works incredibly well in a wide range of animals, increasing longevity and prolonging good health. These findings suggest that caloric restriction can slow aging and increase longevity in humans as well. Unfortunately, for maximum benefit, people would probably have to reduce their caloric intake by about thirty percent, equivalent to dropping from 2,500 calories a day to 1,750. Few mortals could keep up to talk hard about a regime, especially for years on end. But what if someone could create a pill that mimicked the physiological effects of eating less without actually forcing people to eat less? Could such caloric restriction mimetics, as we call it, allow people to stay healthy longer, postmarked age-related disorders (such as diabetes, arteriosclerosis, heart disease and cancer) until much income in life? Scientists first posed this issue in the mid-1990s, after researchers came across a chemical agent that, in rodents, seemed to reproduce many of the benefits of caloric restriction. No compound that would safely achieve the same done in people was found but the search was informative and encouraged the hope that the caloric restriction mimic (CR) can actually be developed eventually. The benefits of caloric restriction C mimic hunting arose from the desire to better understand the many effects of caloric restriction on the body. Scientists first recognized the value of the practice more than 60 years ago, when they found that rats fed a low calorie diet lived on average longer than free-eating rats and also had a reduced incidence of conditions that become increasingly common in old age. In addition, some of the treated animals survived longer than older animals in the control group, which means that the maximum shelf life (the oldest reachable age), not just normal life, increased. Several interventions, such as infection-fighting drugs, can increase the average survival time of the population, but only approaches the chat slowly the rate of aging of the body will increase the maximum lifespan. The findings of the rats have been replicated many times and extended to creatures ranging from yeast to fruit flies, verms, fish, spiders, rats and hamsters. Until recently, the studies were limited creatures of short duration genetically distant from humans. But caloric restriction projects underway on two species most closely related to humans - rhesus and squirrel monkeys - have scientists optimistic that the mme cr could help people. Caloric: a measure of the energy value of food. The designs of the monkeys demonstrate this compared to the control animals that eat normally. Calorie-restricted monkeys have lower body temperatures and pancreatic hormone insulin levels, and they retain younger levels of certain hormones that tend to drop with age. Caloric animals also look better at risk indicators for age-related diseases. For example, they have lower blood pressure and triglyceride levels (meaning a decrease in the likelihood of heart disease) and have more normal blood glucose levels (pointing to a reduced risk for diabetes, which is marked by extraordinarily high blood glucose levels). In addition, it has recently been shown that rhesus monkeys kept on restricted caloric diets for a long time (almost 15 years) have a less chronic disease. They and the other monkeys should be followed even longer, however, to know if low calorie intake can increase both average and maximum life in monkeys. Unlike the multitude of elixirs being touted as the latest anti-aging cure, the CR mimic would alter fundamental processes that sustain aging. Our goal is to develop compounds that tolam cells to activate maintenance and repair. How a caloric restriction mimic prototype works. The best studied candidate for a caloric restriction mimetic, 2DG (2-desoxy-D-glucose), works by interfering in the way cells process glucose, has been shown toxic in some doses in animals and therefore cannot be used in humans. But it has shown that chemicals can replicate the effects of caloric restriction; the trick is to find the right one. Cells use of food to generate ATP (adenosine triphosphate), the molecule that feeds many activities in the body. By limiting food intake, caloric restriction minimizes the amount of glucose entering cells and decreases ATP generation. When 2DG is administered to animals that eat normally, glucose reaches the cells in abundance the drug prevents most of it from being processed and thus reduces ATP synthesis. Researchers have proposed several explanations for why stopping glucose processing and atp production can slow aging. One possibility concerns the emission of free radicals from the ATP making machine, which are thought to contribute to aging and these age-related diseases such as cancer by harming cells. Reducing the operation of the machines should limit their production and thus restrict damage. Another hypothesis suggests that the decrease in glucose processing may indicate to cells that food is scarce (even if it is not) and induce them to switch to an anti-aging mode that emphasizes the preservation of the body over such luxuries as growth and reproduction. Questions 28-32 Do the following statements agree with the writer's allegations in Reading Passage 3? Inboxes 28-32 on your answer sheet, write YES NO NOT GIVEN if the statement agrees with the writer's claims if the statement contradicts the writer's claims if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks this 28 Studies show that drugs available today can delay the process of aging. 29 There is scientific evidence that eating fewer calories can prolong human life. 30 Few people are susceptible to finding a restricted calorie diet attractive. 31 One of disease-related diseases is common in older people. 32Inexperiments riter's that ote what they earned took shorter lives than rats on a low calorie diet Questions 33-37 Classify the following descriptions of those relating to a b n1onkeys restricted to colon controls on the C keys neither caloric monkeys nor control monkeys 33 Monkeys were less likely to become diabetics. 34 Monkeys experienced more chronic diseases. 35 L1ove monkeys have been shown to experience longer than excessive lifetime. 36 Monkeys enjoyed a reduced chance of heart disease. 37 Monkeys produced higher amounts of insulin. IELTS Cambridge 6 Test 3 Passing Reading Answers 1. The Lumière Brothers opened their Cinematography on the L4 Boulevard des Capucines in Paris to 100 paying customers more than 100 years ago on December 8, 1895. Before the eyes hi the audience stunned and thrilled, the photographs came into life and moved through a flat screen!) 2. I (line 5-14: —narrative. But what happened was that it became overwhelmingly a means to tell stories. Originally, these were conceived as short stories - the first producers doubted the ability of the public to concentrate for more than the length of a coil. Then, in 1912, a 2-hour Italian film was extremely successful, and Hollywood established the feature-length narrative that remains today's dominant film convention.) 3. J (line 2-9: it is only 100 years since the train arrived and the screams and fled, convinced by the dangerous reality of what they saw, and perhaps aware that the world will never sea - which, perhaps, could be better brighter, more real than reality!) 4. E E 6 lines: —One effect of this realism was to educate the world about itself. For cinema, it makes the world smaller. Long before people traveled to America or anywhere else, they knew what other places were like; they knew how other people worked lived!) 5. G (lines 3-8: —born in 1910. Cinematic personalities have such an immediate presence that they inevitably become super-real. Because we observe them so closely and because everyone in the world seems to know who they are, they seem more real to us than ourselves!) 6. YES (for D, line 1-9: —Primitive cinema audiences often experienced the same confusion. Over time, the idea of the film became familiar, the magic was accepted - but it never ceased to be magic. The film has never lost its unique power to embrace its audience and transport them to a different world. For Tarkovsky, the key to this magic was the way cinema created a dynamic image hi the actual flow of events!) 8. NO (for 1, line 7-11: —Originally these were conceived as short stories - the first producers doubted the ability of the public to concentrate for more than the length of a reel.) 10. B (for C, line 9-17: —the train approached, wrote Tarkovsky, Panic began in the theater: people jumped and fled. That was the moment when cinema was born. The frightened audience couldn't accept that they were watching a mere photo. The images were still, only reality moves: this should therefore be a reality. In their confusion, they feared that a real train about to crush them.) 11. C (for D, line 7-13: world. For Tarkovsky, the key to this magic was the way cinema created a dynamic image hi the actual flow of events. A still image could only imply the existence of hi time, while time in a novel passed by the reader's hi whim. But in the cinema, the real and objective flow of time was captured.) 12. D (for H, last 4 lines: movement . . . In fact, some said that once this novelty had passed, cinema would disappear. It was no more than a passing trick, a fairground motivating employees under adverse condition The IELTS Cambridge Reading Responses Challenge 6 Test 3 Reading Responses 14. vii (KEY POINT TWO, first 2 lines: —The literature on goal-setting theory suggests that managers should ensure that all employees have specific objectives and receive feedback on how well they are doing in these goals!) 15. iii (KEY POINT THREE, last 3 lines: —Managers should therefore be sure that employees feel confident that their efforts can lead to performance goals. For managers, this means that employees must have o's ability to do the work and should consider the evaluation 16. (KEY POINT FOUR, first 3 lines: —As employees have different needs, what works as a reinforcement for one may not be for Managers could use their employee knowledge to customize the rewards they control.) 17. iv (KEY POINT FIVE, first 2 lines: —Managers need to make contingent rewards in performance. To reward other factor factors performance will only reinforce these other factors. Main rewards, such as wage increases ) 18. i (KEY POINT SIX, first 2 lines: —The way rewards are distributed must be transparent for employees to realize that rewards or results are equitable and equal to the data insums. On a simplistic level!) 19. NO (THE CHALLENGE, part 1, last 4 lines: —employees. When an organization is shrinking, the best and most mobile workers are likely to leave voluntarily. Unfortunately, they are the ones the least organization can afford to lose - those with the highest skills and experience. Smaller employees remain because their work options are 21. NO (KEY POINT ONE, line 3-6: —autonomous unit within a larger business, one should seek great directors. However, if the position to be filled is a large bureaucratic organization, a candidate who has a high need for power and a low need for membership should be selected in this case, the large directors should not be placed in jobs incompatible with their needs!) 22. YES (KEY POINT TWO, last 3 lines: —culture, however, the goals must be assigned. If participation and culture are incongruous, employees are likely to perceive the participation process as a manipulator and I will be negatively affected by it.) 24. YES (KEY POINT FIVE, LINE 4-5: Goals. Consistent with maximizing the impact of O rewards, managers should look for ways to increase their visibility. Eliminating secrecy around payment by open communication!) 25. B (KEY POINT TWO, line 3-4: —those with high-performance needs, typically a minority in any organization, the existence of external goals is less important because the great directors are already motivated internally.) 26. C (KEY POINT SIX, line 7-9: —production workers have identified almost twenty production sums and results. Clerical workers considered factors such as quality of work performed and work knowledge near the top of their list, but these were at the bottom of the list of production workers. Similarly, the production workers thought that the most important supplies were intelligence and personal involvement with performing tasks, two factors that were quite low in the employee importance ratings!) The Search for Anti-Aging Pill Reading Responses IELTS Cambridge 6 Test 3 Reading Responses 28. NO (for 1, first 2 lines: —As the researchers on aging recently observed, no treatment on the market today has been proven to slow human aging - the accumulation of molecular and cellular damage that increases vulnerability to!) 29. Yes 1, last 4 lines: —sickness as we age. But an intervention, the consumption of a low calorie diet\* but nutritionally balanced, works incredibly well in a wide range of animals, increasing longevity and prolonging good health. These findings suggest that caloric restriction could slow aging and increase longevity in humans as well.) 30. YES (for 2, 2 lines: —Unfortunately, for maximum benefit, people would probably have to reduce their caloric intake by about thirty percent, equivalent to dropping 2,500 calories per day to 1,750.) 32. YES (for 3, line 2-3: effects on the body. Scientists first recognized the value of the practice more than 60 years ago, when they found that rats fed a low calorie diet lived, on average, longer than free-eating rats.) 33. A (for 5, first 4 lines: —Animals with caloric restriction also look better at risk indicators for age-related diseases. For example, they have lower blood pressure and triglyceride levels (meaning a decrease in the likelihood of heart disease), and have more normal blood glucose levels (pointing to a reduced risk for diabetic, which is marked by extraordinarily high blood glucose levels!) 34. B (for 5, line 5-6: —recently it has been shown that rhesus monkeys kept on caloric diets for a long time (almost 15 years) have less chronic disease!) 36. A (for 5, first 4 lines: —Animals with caloric restriction also look better at risk indicators for age-related diseases. For example, they have lower blood pressure triglyceride levels (meaning a decrease in the likelihood of heart disease), and they have more normal blood glucose levels (pointing to a reduced risk for diabetic, which marked by extraordinarily high blood glucose levels!) 37. B (for 4: —Monkey designs demonstrate that compared to the control that animals eat normally, calorie-restricted monkeys have lower body temperatures and pancreatic hormone insulin levels, and they retain younger levels of certain hormones tend to drop with age.) 38. 'glucose' (for 7, line 2-3: —feeds many activities in the body. By limiting the caloric restriction of food intake minimizes the amount of glucose entering the cells and decreases generation.) 39. 'free radicals' (to 7 line 7-8: —One possibility concerns the emission of free radicals from ATP, which is thought to continue to age and age diseases such as cancer, damaging cells!) 40. preservation (for 7, last 3 lines: damage. Another hypothesis suggests that glucose processing may indicate to cells that food is scarce (even if it is not) and induce them to switch to an anti-aging mode that emphasizes the preservation of the organism over 'luxu0s' such as growth and reproduction!) reproduction!)

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