



IELTS Mock Test 2022 November Reading Practice Test 2

HOW TO USE

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2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-12 which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.



THE 'BEAUTIFUL' GAME

A

Every nation has a sport to represent it. In the U.S., there is baseball; in New Zealand, rugby. In the UK, football is the national sporting obsession. While many UK teams have gained international recognition, Manchester United is among those most well-known on a global scale. Yet while most people, regardless of the sporting preference or nationality, have some passing knowledge of Manchester United, fewer can claim knowledge of the origins of the team. Manchester United came into being in 1902 as a result of bankruptcy of the team formerly known as Newton Heath. Newton Heath began life as Newton Heath LYR (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway) club and as the name suggests, the original team was comprised of railway workers. Despite turning professional in 1885 and becoming the founding member of the Football Lions in 1889, Newton Heath – nicknamed the 'Heathens' – was constantly troubled by financial difficulties.

B

Salvation came in the form of local brewer, John Henry Davis, who agreed to invest in the team on condition of being given some interest in running it. After consideration of the alternatives titles of Manchester Central and Manchester Celtic, the club was christened Manchester United in April 1902. United's first manager, though officially titled Secretary, was Ernest Mangnall, who was appointed in September 1903, but it was not until the season of 1905/1906, that United experienced its first taste of success. His side reached the quarterfinals of the F.A. Cup and were runners up in the second division.

C

In 1907, United claimed the championship for the first time and won the first ever Charity Shield trophy in 1908. In the following year, United claimed the F.A. Cup trophy after beating Bristol City. Manchester United moved to its new stadium, Old Trafford, in early 1910. The move to the stadium, owned by the John Henry Davis brewery (a Manchester beer-making company), was proven to be fortunate as on the 17th of February, 1910, two days before the team's first scheduled game, the previous stadium Banks Street was

destroyed in a fire. The new stadium had a capacity for a crowd of 80,000 spectators and despite losing to their first visiting team Liverpool, Manchester United were once again league champions at the end of the first full season playing from Old Trafford.

D

The following years were to be less of a success. From 1912 to the onset of the First World War, no significant victories were achieved. During the war the football league was suspended and only regional competitions took place. 1919 saw the return of Manchester United to league football with only two of the original members in the team.

E

Although Britain has a long and proud history of football adoration, contemporary football supporters from the UK have gained a negative reputation for outbursts of violence against rival supporters, earning the label 'football hooligan'. The football hooliganism phenomenon has attracted the attention of a number of researchers and psychologists who have offered theories relating to its causes. It is generally agreed that a combination of factors may initiate this type of anti-social behaviour and that it is unrealistic to contend that all such behaviour stems from a particular psychological make-up or belongs to a specific age or class. Experts do however believe that rampaging hooligan behaviour can instil a sense of belonging and 'community' in participants who feel that they can strongly identify with their group, regardless of the fact that the group's behaviour is negative.

F

Analysts also argue that the motivations for outbursts of violence experienced in an international setting are even more complex. Whilst alcohol and xenophobia no doubt play a part they say, some psychologists hold that policing tactics, to a large degree, dictate the level of disturbance likely to occur. Evidence supports the view that confrontational policing is much more likely to escalate than calm any incidences of trouble. The media's actions have also been criticised due to the belief by some that messages given in newspaper reporting may also exacerbate the existing problem of football hooliganism.

G

Critics say that certain headlines used by tabloid newspapers may glorify acts of violence and at least, the prolific news reports which are published in the UK about this issue cause perpetrators to receive undue attention and acknowledgement for their actions. Whilst few disagree that football hooliganism is a significant social problem, many researchers hold that sensationalist media reporting may also be creating undue panic since the problem is often presented as much more widespread than is the reality. Extreme cases of hooliganism from British fans has reduced significantly over recent years, and while it may take some considerable time for the negative reputation they have

earned to subside, it is also true that a large proportion of supporters have no involvement in violence and simply share a love of the game.

Questions 1-3

Choose **THREE** letters A-G.

Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

NB Your answers may be **given in any order**

Which **THREE** of the following statements are true of Newton Heath?

- A Newton Heath football club was established in 1902.
- B It was the only Lancashire-based club at the time.
- C It developed from a club with a similar name.
- D It ceased being an amateur team in 1885.
- E It was the most famous British football club of the period.
- F The club experienced economic hitches.
- G Its name changed one more time before becoming Manchester United.

Questions 4-7

Complete the summary with the list of words A-K below.

Write the correct letter A-K in boxes 4-7 on your answer sheet.

According to expert opinion, there is little 4 that football hooliganism occurs as a result of a number of issues and does not necessarily correlate with age, psychological profile or 5 . External triggers such as newspaper reports and antagonistic 6 can be attributed to escalation of the problem in certain situations. Some psychologists believe that such behaviour and membership of trouble-making groups can give certain individuals a sense of 7 that may otherwise be missing in their lives.

A	isolation
B	policing
C	anger
D	occupation
E	belief
F	proof
G	class
H	intelligence
I	excitement
J	unity
K	doubt

Questions 8-12

Reading Passage 1 has 7 paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 8-12 on your answer sheet

NB Each paragraph may be used **more than once**

8 details about stipulations made to offer financial assistance to the club

9 reasons for disruption of national competitions

10 information about why the problem of violence at football matches may be perceived by the general public to be larger than it is.

11 deliberations about the Manchester United name

12 a reference to a new competition

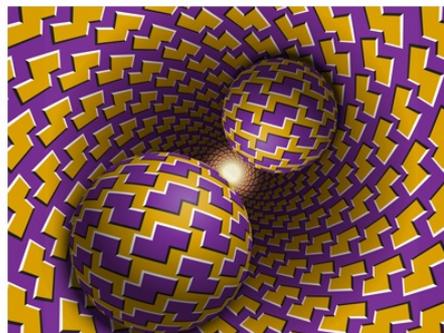
READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 13-25 which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.



READING PASSAGE 2

CAN WE BELIEVE OUR OWN EYES?



CAN WE BELIEVE OUR OWN EYES?

A. An optical illusion refers to a visually perceived image that is deceptive or misleading in that information transmitted from the eye to the brain is processed in a way that the related assumption or deduction does not represent the true physical reality. Our perceptions of what we think we see can be influenced by a number of external factors; 'illusions' can be classified into two main categories these being 'physiological illusions' and 'cognitive' illusions, the latter category can then be divided again into four sub-types.

B. Physiological illusions occur as a result of excessive stimulation of the eyes and brain which leads to a temporary state of confusion and mixed messages. For example, after exposure to extremely vivid lights, the eyes may need time to adapt and immediately after the stimulus, we may see things that would not be the norm. In the same way a contingent perceptual after-effect may be experienced after staring at a particular colour and the receptors in the brain may process subsequent colours inaccurately until overload has passed.

C. Cognitive illusions, on the other hand, are said to arise not as a result of neurone activity as with the aforementioned category, but due to assumptions we may consciously make based on our knowledge and experience of the world. The four categories of cognitive illusion are 'ambiguous' illusions, 'distorting' illusions 'paradox' illusions and 'fictional' illusions. Inclusion of 'fictional' illusions into the cognitive group is somewhat misleading; however, as this type of illusion is unique in that it is only seen by an individual in a given situation and exists in no tangible form. A fictional illusion is in reality a hallucination which arises as a result of drug use or a brain condition such as schizophrenia.

D. Ambiguous illusions are pictures or objects which are structured in such a way that

alternative perceptions of their structure are possible. Different individuals may instantly perceive the object or picture in a different way than another and, in fact, the same individual is often able to see and interpret the image or object in more than one form. A classic example of an ambiguous illusion is the Necker cube. This cube is a standard line drawing which our visual senses generally interpret as a three dimensional box. When the lines of the box cross, the picture intentionally does not define which is in front and which is behind. However, when individuals view the box, it is the automatic response of the mind to interpret what is seen. Generally our thought process patterns work in the way that we view objects from above; for this reason, when most people look at the Necker Cube they will interpret the lower left face as being the front of the box, the base of the front face being parallel to the floor as their thought processes convert the image to three dimensions. However, it is also possible to interpret the image differently in that the front of the box could also be seen to be in a different position.

E. The Necker Cube made contributions to researchers' understanding of the human visual system, providing evidence that the brain is a neural network with two distinct and interchangeable states. It has also been used in epistemology – the study of knowledge – as evidence to disprove the theory upheld by 'direct realism' that the way the human mind perceives the world is the way the world actually is. To illustrate, with the Necker cube we are generally able to see one or both versions of a three dimensional cube, when in fact only a two dimensional drawing comprised of 12 lines exists.

F. Distorting illusions affect an individual's ability to judge size, length, or curvature; the Muller-Lyer illusion which consists of three lines with arrow-like endings is a prime example. In this illusion the middle arrow has both arrow ends pointing out, while the line above it has arrow' ends pointing in and the third and final line possesses one inward pointing and one outward pointing arrow' end. Most respondents from certain backgrounds generally respond that the middle arrow is the longest (though all are in fact the same). However, cultural backgrounds affect perceptions related to this illusion; international research having shown that non-Western subjects, particularly those generally not exposed to rectangular shaped buildings and door frames in their day to day life, are less likely to misinterpret the true length of the three drawings.

G. Paradox illusions encourage the mind to believe that we are seeing something we know to be impossible. The Penrose Stairs and the Penrose Triangle, developed by Lionel Penrose are examples of models created to illustrate this phenomenon. Many naturally occurring optical illusions also exist. Throughout the world there a number of locations where objects can be perceived to roll uphill; our cognitive and pre-learned knowledge inform us that this is impossible; however information received by the visual senses of observers creates conflict. These areas are often known as 'gravity hills or 'magnetic' hills and are often popular with tourists; the mystical properties of the area often promoted vigorously to add mystique or claimed to arise as a result of the special properties and

magnetic influence of the area's land.

H. The scientific explanation for such phenomenon is that such areas are set on slightly sloping ground without a visible horizon against which to establish perspective. In addition, surrounding points of reference we would generally expect to be perpendicular, such as trees, are in fact on a slope. The interpretation of what observers believe they are experiencing is therefore confused, downward slopes may be perceived to be horizontal or tilting upwards and cars with hand brakes released on such ground appear to roll upwards when in fact they are rolling, as gravity dictates, in a downhill direction. While our innate sense of balance under normal situations helps us determine the inclination of the ground, interference from the visual stimuli as outlined above and lack of reference from points on the horizon can override this ability in such situations, especially if the gradient is gentle.

Questions 13-15

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 13-15 on your answer sheet.

What type of illusion is a result of interference with neurone activity?

13 _____

Which two factors influence the way we process information on a cognitive level?

14 _____

Which theory holds that individuals see only the true reality of a situation?

15 _____

Questions 16-20

According to the information in Reading Passage 2, classify the following as relating to

A	Fictional illusions
B	Paradox illusions
C	Distorting illusions
D	Ambiguous illusions

Write the correct letter A-D in boxes 16-20 on your answer sheet.

16 may be perceived differently by individuals of diverse ethnic origin

17 may override our natural ability to make rational judgement

18 may be interpreted differently even by the same subject

19 may result due to chemical stimulation

20 has been used to question the validity of arguments in a different field

Questions 21-25

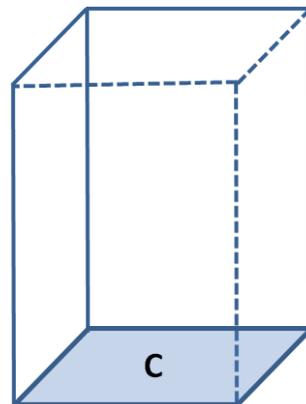
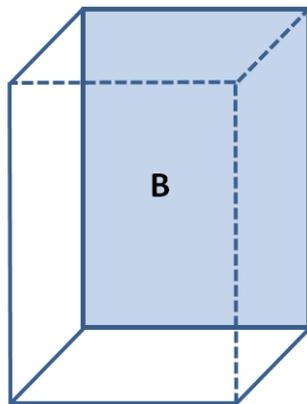
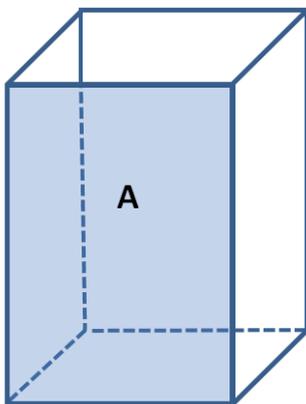
Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write your answers in boxes 21-25 on your answer sheet.

21 Fictional illusions

- A may eventually lead to schizophrenia.
- B are the only type which are completely subjective.
- C are very similar to paradox illusions.
- D are typical of cognitive illusions.

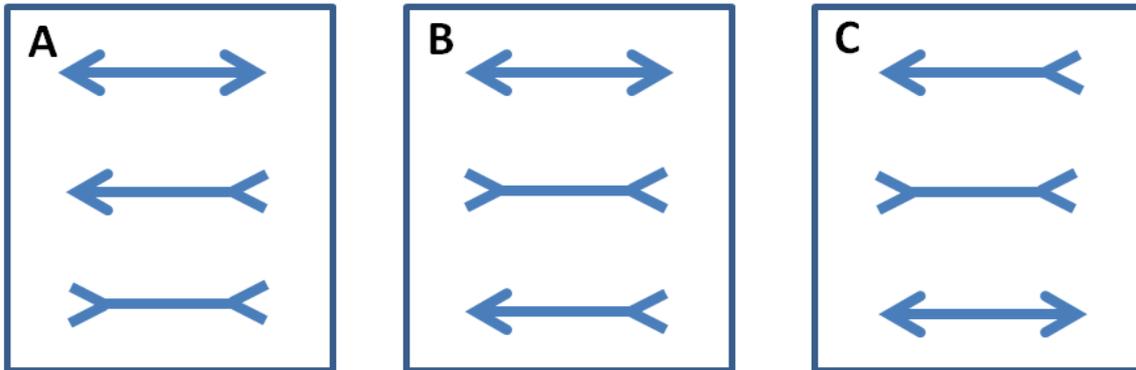
22 According to ambiguous illusion theory, which face of the Necker Cube is interpreted to be the front of the box due to the general tendency to view objects from above?



- A

- B
- C

23 Which diagram represents the Muller-Lyer illusion?



- A
- B
- C

24 The Penrose Stairs are an example of a model which

- A can persuade the viewer they are seeing something infeasible.
- B has disproven established theories on knowledge.
- C is a naturally occurring paradox illusion.
- D can be seen in a number of international locations.

25 Occurrences on 'gravity' or 'magnetic' hills result due to

- A the mineral content of soil in the area.
- B factors currently unexplained from a scientific perspective.
- C misleading natural points of reference.
- D rising slopes being misinterpreted as on a decline.

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 26-40 which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.



GRAVITY

A. Without forces of gravitation, Earth and other planets would be unable to stay in their orbits around the Sun. the Moon would be unable to orbit the Earth, tidal waves would not occur and the rising of hot air or water convection would be impossible. Gravitation is a phenomenon which allows objects to attract other matter; the physics behind it have been explained in The Theory of Relativity and Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation; though attempts to explain gravity hail back to ancient times. In 4th Century B.C. the Greek philosopher Aristotle developed the hypothesis that all objects were drawn into their correct position by crystalline spheres and that a physical mass would fall towards the earth in direct proportion to its weight.

B. In the late 16th century Galileo deduced that while gravitation propels all objects to the ground at the same rate, air resistance resulted in heavier objects appearing to fall more quickly; his theories contradicting earlier belief systems put in place by Aristotle and others; so paving the way for formulation of the modern theories of today. Though the two terms are now used interchangeably in layman use, strictly by scientific definition, there are distinct differences between 'gravitation' and 'gravity'. The first relates to the influence exerted by different objects which allow them to attract other objects, whereas 'gravity' refers specifically to the force possessed by such objects which facilitates gravitation. Certain scientific theories hold that gravitation may be initiated by a combination of factors and not simply the existence of gravity alone; though doubts have been raised regarding some of these theories.

C. Gravity is directly proportional to mass; a smaller object possessing less gravity. To illustrate, the Moon is a quarter of the Earth's size and possesses only 1/6 of its gravity. The mass of the Earth itself is not spread out proportionally, being flatter at the poles than the equator as a result of its rotation; gravity and gravitational pull in different locations

throughout the world also vary. In the 1960s, as a result of research into the worldwide gravity fields, it was discovered that inexplicably areas around and including the Hudson Bay area of Canada appeared to possess significantly lower levels of gravity than other parts of the globe; the reasons for this dissimilarity have since been extensively investigated resulting in two explanations.

D. The original theory presented attributed this anomaly to activity which occurs 100-200 kilometres below the Earth's surface within the layer known as the 'mantle'. The mantle is comprised of hot molten rock known as magma which flows under the earth's surface causing convection currents. These convection currents can result in the lowering of the continental plates which make up the Earth's surface, as a result when this occurs, the mass in that area and its gravity is also reduced. Research findings indicated that such activity had occurred in the Hudson Bay region.

E. More recently a second conjecture suggested that, in fact, lower levels of gravity in the area are a result of occurrences during the Ice Age. The Laurentidelcesheet, which covered most of Canada and the northern tip of the USA until it melted 10,000 years ago, is thought to have been 3.2 kms thick in most parts and 3.7 kms thick over two areas of Hudson Bay. The sheer weight of the ice layer weighed down the surface of the earth below, leaving a deep indentation once it had melted, having caused the area around Hudson Bay to become thinner as the earth's surface was pushed to the edges of the icesheet.

F. Extensive investigation has since been carried out by the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics using data collected by satellites during the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) between 2002 and 2006. The satellites are placed 220kms apart and orbit 500kms above Earth. Being extremely sensitive to even minor differences in gravitational pull of the areas of earth they pass over, as the first satellite enters an area with decreased gravity it moves slightly away from the earth as the gravitational pull is reduced and also moves slightly further away from the sister satellite that follows, such activity allowing scientists to create maps of gravitational fields. The GRACE findings also allowed scientists to estimate the appearance of Hudson Bay over 10,000 years ago, prior to the great thaw. The areas possessing the lowest gravity today correlate with the areas covered in the thickest layers of ice at that time.

G. Researchers now believe that both theories regarding reduced gravity levels in the Hudson Bay region are accurate and that the area's characteristics are a result of both magma activity and the impact of the Laurentidelcesheet. It has been estimated that the former has resulted in 55-75% of gravity reduction and that pressure resulting from the latter accounts for 25-45%.

H. The effects of the Laurentidelcesheet are reversible due to the earth layer's capability to 'rebound' in response to removal of the weight which once restricted it. Return to the

original position, however, is an extremely slow process; it is estimated that the area around Hudson Bay will take a further 5,000 years to recover the altitude it once possessed prior to the Laurentidelcesheet. The rebound activity in the area is also measurable through observation of sea levels; unlike the rest of the world, sea levels are not rising in the area as a result of melting icecaps, but are dropping as the land recovers its previous form

I. Research conducted into the Laurentidelcesheet has significant implications on a global scale. The increased knowledge of how that particular area has changed over time and the long-term implications activity in the Ice Age had, pave the way to a better understanding of how current changes elsewhere will manifest themselves over the long term.

Questions 26-31

Reading Passage 3 has nine paragraphs A-I.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B, C and E-H from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number i-x in boxes 26-31 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings	
i	Return to previous form
ii	Substantiating a hypothesis
iii	Historic theories
iv	The general rule of gravity and an exception
v	The initial explanation
vi	How proximity to the poles affected Hudson Bay
vii	Scientific definition and contemporary views
viii	Relevance to our future
ix	An alternative view point
x	Consolidating theories

Example Paragraph D	Answer v
Paragraph I	viii

26  Paragraph B

- 27 Paragraph C
- 28 Paragraph E
- 29 Paragraph F
- 30 Paragraph G
- 31 Paragraph H

Questions 32-36

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet write

TRUE	if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	If there is no information on this

- 32 Differentiation between gravity and gravitational pull is generally only made by academics in the field.
- 33 Gravity levels in areas around the equator are significantly higher than around the poles.
- 34 It was first believed that lower gravity levels in Hudson Bay could be attributed to its location between the poles and the equator.
- 35 Molten rock activity within the magma layer has had less of an impact on gravity levels in the Hudson Bay area than the Laurentidelcesheet.
- 36 The GRACE project's main focus was areas of Canada and North America once thought to be covered by the Laurentidelcesheet.

Questions 37-40

Complete the sentences below with words from the box below.

Write the correct letter A-J in boxes 37- 40 on your answer sheet.

The impact of 37 on objects falling to the ground was not considered by Aristotle.

Investigations of 38 first led to the discovery of the unusual levels in Hudson Bay.

The earth's surface has been observed to sink as a direct result of 39 .

The largest proportion of the Laurentide ice sheet was 40 in depth.

A	crystalline spheres
B	mass
C	3.2kms
D	continental plates
E	gravity fields
F	warming
G	3.5kms
H	mantle layers
I	convection currents
J	air resistance



Solution:

1-3 C,D,F

4 K

5 G

6 B

7 J

8 B

9 D

10 G

11 B

12 C

13 physiological (illusion)

14 knowledge and experience

15 direct realism

16 C

17 B

18 D

19 A

20 D

21 B

22 A

23 B

24 A

25 C

26 vii

27 iv

28 ix

29 ii

30 x

31 i

32 TRUE

33 NOT GIVEN

34 FALSE

35 FALSE

36 NOT GIVEN

37 J

38 E

39 I

40 C

Review and Explanations

1-3 Answer: **C,D,F**

Q1 -Q2 - Q3:

After reading paragraph A and B, you could rule out option A, B, E and G because:

+ Option A: We could not find any information confirming that Newton Heath was established in 1902.

Established = came into being.

+ Option B: It began as Newton Heath LYR (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway) club, not only Lancashire-based club.

+ Option E: We could not find any information confirming that "It was the most famous British football club of the period."

+ Option G: "After consideration of the alternatives titles of Manchester Central and Manchester Celtic, the club was christened Manchester United in April 1902"

Note: do not misunderstand that "It mentioned that there was a consideration between two names (Manchester Central and Manchester Celtic), but finally chose "Manchester United", did not change one more time.

Option C, D and F are correct answers because:

+ Option C: "Newton Heath began life as Newton Heath LYR (Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway) club and as the name suggests, the original team was comprised of railway workers"

It means that Newton Heath began from Newton Heath LYR club.

+ Option D: "Despite turning professional in 1885..."

Ceased being an amateur = Turning professional

+ Option F: "Despite turning professional in 1885 and becoming the founding member of the Football Lions in 1889, Newton Heath - nicknamed the 'Heathens' - was constantly troubled by financial difficulties".

Experienced economic hitches = troubled by financial difficulties.

4 Answer: **K**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q4: According to expert opinion, there is little _____ that football hooliganism occurs as a result of a number of issues and does not necessarily correlate with age [...]</p>	<p>It is generally agreed that a combination of factors may initiate this type of anti-social behaviour and that it is unrealistic to contend that all such behaviour stems from a particular psychological make-up or belongs to a specific age or class.</p>

After reading paragraph **E**,
 From the paragraph, “it is unrealistic to contend that all such behavior (anti-social behavior) stems from a particular psychological make-up or belongs to a specific age or class”
 + **stem from** has the same meaning as **correlate**.
 + “**Anti-social**” behavior and “**football hooliganism**” are interchangeable in this context.
 + **unrealistic** and **doubt** means the same.
 With all the clues above, we choose “**K- doubt**” as the **correct answer** for **Q4**

5 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q5: [...] and does not necessarily correlate with age, psychological profile or _____.</p>	<p>It is generally agreed that a combination of factors may initiate this type of anti-social behaviour and that it is unrealistic to contend that all such behaviour stems from a particular psychological make-up or belongs to a specific age or class.</p>

In paragraph **E**, 03 factors are mentioned (psychological make-up, age and class) as not necessarily correlate with anti- social behavior. Thus, the **answer** for **Q5** should be “**class**”
 We choose “**G- class**” as the correct answer for **Q5**

6 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q6: External triggers such as newspaper reports and antagonistic _____ can be attributed to escalation of the problem in certain situations.</p>	<p>Evidence supports the view that confrontational policing is much more likely to escalate than calm any incidences of trouble</p>
<p>In paragraph F, “confrontational” and “antagonistic” are interchangeable in this context. From the passage, the correct answer for Q6 should be ‘B- policing”</p>	

7 Answer: J

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q7: Some psychologists believe that such behaviour and membership of trouble-making groups can give certain individuals a sense of _____ that may otherwise be missing in their lives.</p>	<p>Evidence supports the view that confrontational policing is much more likely to escalate than calm any incidences of trouble”</p>
<p>“Unity” means the same as “belonging” in this context. After reading paragraph E, we can see that all the keywords in the question are mentioned in the sentence, so the answer for Q7 should be “J- unity”</p>	

8 Answer: B

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q8. Details about stipulations made to offer financial assistance to the club</p>	<p>Salvation came in the form of local brewer, John Henry Davis, who agreed to invest in the team on condition of being given some interest in running it.</p>
<p>“Offer financial assistance” and “invest in the team” are interchangeable in this context. After reading paragraph B, all the keywords are mentioned in this sentence, thus, the answer for Q8 should be “B”</p>	

9 Answer: D

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage

<p>Q9. Reasons for disruption of national competitions</p>	<p>The following years were to be less of a success. From 1912 to the onset of the First World War, no significant victories were achieved. During the war the football league was suspended and only regional competitions took place. 1919 saw the return of Manchester United to league football with only two of the original members in the team.</p>
<p>After reading paragraph D, “During the war the football league was suspended and only regional competitions took place”, so “war” may be the reason for disruption of national competitions.</p> <p>Thus, the answer for Q9 should be “D”</p>	

10 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q10. Information about why the problem of violence at football matches may be perceived by the general public to be larger than it is.</p>	<p>Many researchers hold that sensationalist media reporting may also be creating undue panic since the problem is often presented as much more widespread than is the reality.</p>
<p>After reading paragraph G, all the keywords are mentioned. Thus, the answer for Q10 should be “G”</p> <p>Note: The word "presented" was replaced by the phrase "perceived by the general public" in question 10 "Be larger" and "more widespread" have similar meanings.</p>	

11 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q11. deliberations about the Manchester United name.</p>	<p>After consideration of the alternatives titles of Manchester Central and Manchester Celtic, the club was christened Manchester United in April 1902.</p>
<p>After reading paragraph B, we could find the information relates to “Manchester United name”. Thus, the answer for Q11 should be “B”</p> <p>Note: You may see only paragraph B mention information relating to Manchester United name</p>	

12 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q12. A reference to a new competition.	In 1907, United claimed the championship for the first time and won the first ever Charity Shield trophy in 1908.
After reading paragraph C , we can see that “championship which claimed in 1907 was a reference to a trophy in 1908”. Thus, the answer for Q12 should be “ C ”.	

Thanks to Cao Song Toàn and Ngoc Tran for your contribution to this detailed explanation.

13 Answer: **physiological (illusion)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q13: What type of illusion is a result of interference with neurone activity ?	Paragraph B: Physiological illusions occur as a result of excessive stimulation of the eyes and brain which leads to a temporary state of confusion and mixed messages. Paragraph C: Cognitive illusions , on the other hand, are said to arise not as a result of neurone activity as with the aforementioned category...
<p>+ The answer must be a noun, noun phrase or adjective with no more than three words.</p> <p>+ The first sentence of paragraph B contains all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of keywords. Note that “<i>neurone activity</i>” is related to stimulation of the brain, while “<i>interference</i>” means an undesirable involvement, which is “<i>excessive stimulation</i>” in this context.</p> <p>+ The information in the first sentence of paragraph C also helps us to confirm that “<i>physiological illusions</i>”, “<i>the aforementioned category</i>”, are “<i>a result of neurone activity</i>”. Thus, the answer is physiological.</p>	

14 Answer: **knowledge and experience**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q 1 4 : Which two factors influence the way we process information on a cognitive level?</p>	<p>Cognitive illusions, on the other hand, are said to arise not as a result of neurone activity as with the aforementioned category, but due to assumptions we may consciously make based on our knowledge and experience of the world.</p>
<p>+ The answer must be a noun, noun phrase with no more than three words. + This sentence contains the keyword “<i>cognitive</i>” and all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of the other keywords. “<i>Assumptions</i>” are made based on our “<i>knowledge and experience</i>”; in other words, these two factors, “<i>knowledge and experience</i>”, influence the way we process information. Therefore, the answer is knowledge and experience.</p>	

15 Answer: **direct realism**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q15: Which theory holds that individuals see only the true reality of a situation?</p>	<p>[...] the theory upheld by ‘direct realism’ that the way the human mind perceives the world is the way the world actually is.</p>
<p>+ The answer must be a noun, noun phrase with no more than three words. + This sentence contains the keyword “<i>theory</i>” and all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of the others. Note that “<i>see</i>” is a synonym for “<i>perceive</i>”, while “<i>actually</i>” means <i>really</i>. Thus, the answer is direct realism.</p>	

16 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 1 6 : ___ may be perceived differently by individuals of diverse ethnic origin.</p>	<p>Distorting illusions ... However, cultural backgrounds affect perceptions related to this illusion; international research having shown that non-Western subjects, particularly those generally not exposed to rectangular shaped buildings and door frames in their day to day life, are less likely to misinterpret the true length of the three drawings.</p>
<p>+ This sentence contains all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of keywords. Note that “<i>ethnic origin</i>” is related to “<i>cultural backgrounds</i>”, while “<i>subjects</i>” could be a synonym for “<i>individuals</i>”. + Furthermore, there is an example in this paragraph mentioning “<i>non-Western subjects</i>”, which describes the relation between the differences in “<i>ethnic origin</i>” and the perceptions of distorting illusions. Hence, the answer is C (Distorting illusions).</p>	

17 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q 17 : ___ may override our natural ability to make rational judgement.</p>	<p>Paradox illusions encourage the mind to believe that we are seeing something we know to be impossible.</p>
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This sentence contains all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of keywords. Note that “override” means control, which could be a synonym for “encourage”. According to this sentence, “paradox illusions” make us to believe something we have known to be impossible. This means these illusions can affect our mind, “our natural ability to make rational judgement”, we have known that it is impossible, but now we believe it due to “paradox illusions”. Hence, the answer is **B (Paradox illusions)**.

18 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 18 : ___ may be interpreted differently even by the same subject.</p>	<p>Ambiguous illusions are pictures or objects which are structured in such a way that alternative perceptions of their structure are possible. Different individuals may instantly perceive the object or picture in a different way than another and, in fact, the same individual is often able to see and interpret the image or object in more than one form.</p>
<p>+ This sentence contains all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of keywords. Note that “subject” is a synonym for “individual”. “Interpret in more than one form” means that the object is “interpreted differently”, in various forms. + Therefore, the answer is D (Ambiguous illusions).</p>	

19 Answer: **A**

<p>Q19: ___ may result due to chemical stimulation.</p>	<p>A fictional illusion is in reality a hallucination which arises as a result of drug use or a brain condition such as schizophrenia.</p>
<p>This sentence contains all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of keywords. Note that “drug” is something “chemical”. Thus, the answer is A (Fictional illusions).</p>	

20 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q20: ___ has been used to question the validity of arguments in a different field.</p>	<p>It has also been used in epistemology - the study of knowledge - as evidence to disprove the theory upheld by ‘direct realism’...</p>

This sentence contains all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of keywords. Note that to “disprove” means to prove that something is not true, while “validity” means the state of being acceptable, reasonable, or true.
 “It” in this sentence is **The Necker Cube**, which is “a classic example of an **ambiguous illusion**”. Hence, the answer is **D (Ambiguous illusions)**.

21 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q21: Fictional illusions B. are the only type which are completely subjective.</p>	<p>Inclusion of ‘fictional’ illusions into the cognitive group is somewhat misleading; however, as this type of illusion is unique in that it is only seen by an individual in a given situation and exists in no tangible form.</p>
<p>+ This sentence contains the keyword “<i>fictional illusions</i>” and all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of the other keywords. Note that “<i>the only type</i>” is “<i>unique</i>”, while something “<i>subjective</i>” means that it is based on personal feelings. “<i>Fictional illusions</i>” are “<i>only seen by an individual in a given situation</i>”; therefore, this type is based on personal feelings. + All the information from option B is matched in this sentence. Therefore, the answer is B.</p>	
<p>Option A: may eventually lead to schizophrenia. Paragraph C: A fictional illusion is in reality a hallucination which arises as a result of drug use or brain condition such as schizophrenia. According to this sentence, a fictional illusion is a result of schizophrenia. However, option A indicates that schizophrenia is a result of fictional illusions. Option A is not correct. Option C: are very similar to paradox illusions. There is no information relating to option C, so option C is not correct. Option D: are typical of cognitive illusions. Paragraph C: ‘fictional’ illusions into the cognitive group is somewhat misleading. According to this sentence, fictional illusions are not typical of cognitive illusions but misleading. Option D is not correct.</p>	

22 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 2 2 : According to ambiguous illusion theory, which face of the Necker Cube is interpreted to be the front of the box due to the general tendency to view objects from above?</p>	<p>A classic example of an ambiguous illusion is the Necker cube. Generally our thought process patterns work in the way that we view objects from above; for this reason, they will interpret the lower left face as being the front of the box, the base of the front face being parallel to the floor.</p>
<p>+ These two sentences contain all the keywords. + According to these sentences, people would interpret “the lower left face” to be the front of the box. So, the answer is A.</p>	

23 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 2 3 : Which diagram represents the Muller-Lyer illusion?</p>	<p>the Muller-Lyer illusion which consists of three lines with arrow-like endings is a prime example. In this illusion the middle arrow has both arrow ends pointing out, while the line above it has arrow' ends pointing in and the third and final line possesses one inward pointing and one outward pointing arrow' end.</p>
<p>We can easily recognize that these sentences describe diagram B. Thus, the answer is B.</p>	

24 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q24: The Penrose Stairs are an example of a model which A. can persuade the viewer they are seeing something infeasible.</p>	<p>Paradox illusions encourage the mind to believe that we are seeing something we know to be impossible. The Penrose Stairs and the Penrose Triangle, developed by Lionel Penrose are examples of models created to illustrate this phenomenon.</p>
<p>+ These sentences contain the keyword "The Penrose Stairs" and words or phrases with meanings similar to those of the other keywords. Note that "infeasible" could be a synonym for "impossible", while "this phenomenon" is paradox illusions. + All the information from option A is matched in these sentences. Thus, the answer is A.</p>	
<p>Option B: has disproven established theories on knowledge. According to paragraph E, The Necker Cube is used to disprove the theory 'direct realism' on knowledge, not The Penrose Stairs. Option B is not correct. Option C: is a naturally occurring paradox illusion. Paragraph G: The Penrose Stairs and the Penrose Triangle, developed by Lionel Penrose are examples of models created to illustrate this phenomenon. According to this sentence, this model is created, not natural. Option C is not correct. Option D: can be seen in a number of international locations. Paragraph G: Many naturally occurring optical illusions also exist. Throughout the world there a number of locations... According to these sentences, naturally occurring optical illusions are seen in a number of locations. There is no information relating to the locations of The Penrose Stairs, so option D is not correct.</p>	

25 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q25: Occurrences on 'gravity' or 'magnetic' hills result due to C. misleading natural points of reference.</p>	<p>The scientific explanation for such phenomenon is that such areas are set on slightly sloping ground without a visible horizon against which to establish perspective. In addition, surrounding points of reference we would generally expect to be perpendicular, such as trees, are in fact on a slope. The interpretation of what observers believe they are experiencing is therefore confused.</p>
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+ These sentences contain all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of keywords.
+ All the information from option C is matched in these sentences, so the answer is **C**.

Option A: the mineral content of soil in the area.
There is no information relating to option A. Option A is not correct.
Option B: factors currently **unexplained** from a **scientific perspective**.
Paragraph H: The **scientific explanation** for such phenomenon is that...
According to this sentence, there has been a scientific explanation already.
Option B indicates that factors are currently unexplained from a scientific perspective, so option B is not correct.
Option D: **rising** slopes being misinterpreted as on a **decline**.
Paragraph H: **downward** slopes may be perceived to be **horizontal** or tilting **upwards**...
According to this sentence, downward, declining slopes may be misinterpreted to be horizontal or upward, rising slopes.
There is no information about rising, upward slopes being misinterpreted to be declining, downward ones. Option D is not correct.

Thanks to **Hồng Nhật** for your contribution to this detailed explanation.

26 Answer: **vii**

<p>Q26: (paragraph B) Though the two terms are now used interchangeably in layman use, strictly by scientific definition, there are distinct differences between 'gravitation' and 'gravity'. [...] Certain scientific theories hold that gravitation may be initiated by a combination of factors and not simply the existence of gravity alone; though doubts have been raised regarding some of these theories.</p>	<p>Heading vii. Scientific definition and contemporary views</p>
<p>Note: From the connections stated above, we can conclude that vii is the heading for paragraph B.</p>	

27 Answer: **iv**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q27: iv. The general rule of gravity and an exception</p>	<p>(paragraph C) Gravity is directly proportional to mass; a smaller object possessing less gravity. [...] In the 1960s, as a result of research into the worldwide gravity fields, it was discovered that inexplicable areas around and including the Hudson Bay area of Canada appeared to possess significantly lower levels of gravity than other parts of the globe</p>
<p>Note: From the connections stated above, we can conclude that iv is the heading for paragraph C.</p>	

28 Answer: **ix**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q28: ix. An alternative view point</p>	<p>(paragraph E) More recently a second conjecture suggested that, in fact, lower levels of gravity in the area are a result of occurrences during the Ice Age.</p>
<p>Note: From the connections stated above, we can conclude that ix is the heading for paragraph E.</p>	

29 Answer: **ii**

<p>Q29: (paragraph F)</p>	<p>Heading ii. Substantiating a hypothesis</p>
<p>Note: Substantiating a hypothesis means to provide evidence to support or prove the truth of the hypothesis. Paragraph F provides evidence that data from GRACE support the hypothesis that occurrences from the Ice Age might be the cause of the abnormal gravity level in the area. Hence we can conclude that ii is the heading for paragraph E.</p>	

30 Answer: **x**

<p>Q30: (paragraph G) Researchers now believe that both theories regarding reduced gravity levels in the Hudson Bay region are accurate and that the area's characteristics are a result of both magma activity and the impact of the Laurentide Ice sheet</p>	<p>heading x. Consolidating theories</p>
<p>Note: Paragraph G combines both theories to explain the anomalous gravity level in the Hudson Bay region. Hence we can conclude that x is the heading for paragraph G.</p>	

31 Answer: **i**

<p>Q31: (paragraph H) The effects of the Laurentide Ice sheet are reversible due to the earth layer's capability to 'rebound' in response to removal of the weight which once restricted it. Return to the original position, however, is an extremely slow process; it is estimated that the area around Hudson Bay will take a further 5,000 years to recover the altitude it once possessed prior to the Laurentide Ice sheet. The rebound activity in the area is also measurable through observation of sea levels; unlike the rest of the world, sea levels are not rising in the area as a result of melting icecaps, but are dropping as the land recovers its previous form.</p>	<p>heading i. Return to previous form</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>Paragraph H explains that the area will return to its previous form before the Laurentide Ice sheet event. Notice many synonym to "return to previous form" as highlighted above.</p> <p>Hence we can conclude that i is the heading for paragraph H.</p>	

32 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q32: Differentiation between gravity and gravitational pull is generally only made by academics in the field.</p>	<p>Though the two terms are now used interchangeably in layman use, strictly by scientific definition, there are distinct differences between 'gravitation' and 'gravity'.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>According to the passage, gravity and gravitational pull are used interchangeably by the non-academics (layman) but there are distinct differences for the scientific-minded. Hence the answer for this question is TRUE.</p>	

33 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q33: Gravity levels in areas around the equator are significantly higher than around the poles.</p>	<p>The mass of the Earth itself is not spread out proportionally, being flatter at the poles than the equator as a result of its rotation; gravity and gravitational pull in different locations throughout the world also vary.</p>

Note: This is a tricky question. In real life, gravity levels in area around the equator are higher than around the poles but you have to rely on the information given in the passage to answer the question.

While the passage mentions that gravity and gravitational pull vary in different locations throughout the world. However, the passage does not specifically show that they are significantly higher around the equator than the pole. Hence the answer for this question is **NOT GIVEN**.

34 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q34: It was first believed that lower gravity levels in Hudson Bay could be attributed to its location between the poles and the equator.</p>	<p>The original theory presented attributed this anomaly to activity which occurs 100-200 kilometres below the Earth's surface within the layer known as the 'mantle'..</p>
<p>Note: Information in the passage contradicts with the question as highlighted above hence the answer for this question is FALSE.</p>	

35 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q35: Molten rock activity within the magma layer has had less of an impact on gravity levels in the Hudson Bay area than the Laurentide Ice sheet.</p>	<p>Researchers now believe that both theories regarding reduced gravity levels in the Hudson Bay region are accurate and that the area's characteristics are a result of both magma activity and the impact of the Laurentide Ice sheet. It has been estimated that the former has resulted in 55-75% of gravity reduction and that pressure resulting from the latter accounts for 25-45%.</p>
<p>Note: In the first sentence, "magma activity" is mentioned first and "Laurentide Ice sheet" is mentioned second. Therefore "the former" points to "magma activity" and "the latter" points to "Laurentide Ice sheet". With this confusion cleared, you can clearly see that the question contradicts with information in the passage. Hence the answer for this question is FALSE.</p>	

36 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q36: The GRACE project's main focus was areas of <i>Canada and North America</i> once thought to be covered by the <i>Laurentide Ice sheet</i>.</p>	<p>(paragraph F) The <i>Laurentide ice sheet</i>, which covered most of <i>Canada and the northern tip of the USA</i> until it melted 10,000 years ago,...</p> <p>(paragraph F) Extensive investigation has since been carried out by the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics using data collected by satellites during the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) between 2002 and 2006.</p>
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Note:

There are some misleading keywords match such as "Canada", "North America" (USA), "Laurentide Ice sheet" so if you are skimming you might think the answer is true.

However if you read carefully, there is no information in the passage showing that the main focus of the GRACE project was the area of Canada and North America. Hence the answer for this question is **NOT GIVEN**.

37 Answer: **J**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q37: The impact of _____ on objects falling to the ground was not considered by Aristotle.</p>	<p>In 4th Century B.C. the Greek philosopher Aristotle developed the hypothesis that all objects were drawn into their correct position by crystalline spheres and that a physical mass would fall towards the earth in direct proportion to its weight.</p> <p>In the late 16th century Galileo deduced that while gravitation propels all objects to the ground at the same rate, air resistance resulted in heavier objects appearing to fall more quickly; his theories contradicting earlier belief systems put in place by Aristotle and others; so paving the way for formulation of the modern theories of today.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>- In paragraph A, Aristotle hypothesized that the heavier an object is, the quicker it will fall. In paragraph B, Galileo deduced that air resistance cause heavier object appearing to fall more quickly, contradicting Aristotle theory. In other words, Aristotle did not consider air resistance in his theory. Hence the answer is J. air resistance.</p>	

38 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q38: Investigations of _____ first led to the discovery of the unusual levels in Hudson Bay.</p>	<p>In the 1960s, as a result of research into the worldwide gravity fields, it was discovered that inexplicably areas around and including the Hudson Bay area of Canada appeared to possess significantly lower levels of gravity than other parts of the globe; the reasons for this dissimilarity have since been extensively investigated resulting in two explanations.</p>
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Note:

By matching keywords and phrases in the question with the passage, we knew that the answer should be in this sentence.

Either by understanding the sentence or by matching the passage's text with the words list, we can conclude that the answer for this question is **E. gravity fields**.

39 Answer: **I**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q39: The earth's surface has been observed to sink as a direct result of _____</p>	<p>These convection currents can result in the lowering of the continental plates which make up the Earth's surface, as a result when this occurs, the mass in that area and its gravity is also reduced.</p>

Note:

This question is a bit tricky with two choices in the words list is: *D. continental plates* and *C. convection currents*. However if we look closely at the text, we can see that continental plates make up the Earth's surface, not the reason for it to sink. Convection currents can cause the Earth's surface to sink though. Hence we can conclude that **I. convection currents** is the answer for this question.

40 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q40: The largest proportion of the Laurentide ice sheet was _____ in depth.</p>	<p>The Laurentide ice sheet, which covered most of Canada and the northern tip of the USA until it melted 10,000 years ago, is thought to have been 3.2 kms thick in most parts and 3.7 kms thick over two areas of Hudson Bay.</p>

Note:

It's obvious that the answer for this question must include some number. We only have 2 choices with number in C. 3.2 Kms and G. 3.5 Kms. 3.2 Kms is in the passage while 3.5 Kms is not. Hence the answer is **C. 3.2 Kms**.

On a side note, "larget porportion" means majority or "most parts". You might get confuse if you skim the passage and mistook it as the thickest ice sheet which will lead you to 3.7 Kms as the answer.

Thanks to **Uc Bu** for your contribution to this detailed explanation.