



IELTS Mock Test 2021

April

Reading Practice Test 2

HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the test

1. Open this URL <http://link.intergreat.com/Nl5Fh> on your computer
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 NATURE OF ADDICTION

A. Many people would perhaps, at least as an immediate response, not consider themselves to be 'addicts', yet a closer look into aspects of lifestyle and mental attitude often reveal a far different picture. The main problem at presents that the traditional definition of the word has become blurred and the lines between addiction and interest are far harder to identify. In the past, the label 'addict' was generally applied to those with an insatiable appetite for certain substances that were traditional known to be harmful, illegal or both: psychoactive drugs, alcohol and nicotine, for example. More recently, however, we find that a there is a multitude of potential addictions. Gambling, food, work, shopping – all of which are potential areas where addiction can lurk.

B. To try to define the subject of addiction (and in many cases the subsequent course of treatment to best combat it), psychologists now commonly referred to three distinct categories. The first is related to those forms of addictions that are perhaps not life-threatening or particularly dangerous, and are often labelled in an almost tongue-in-cheek manner, such as the consumption of chocolate possibly leading to the creation of a 'chocoholic'. This category is referred to as soft addiction and is generally related only to a potential loss of productivity; in the workplace, an employee who is addicted to social networking sites is likely to be a less useful member of staff.

C. Substance addiction, however, is a completely different category, and focuses ' on ingestion of a drug (either natural or synthetic) to temporarily alter the chemical constitution of the brain. It is a combination of physical and psychological dependency on substances that have known health dangers, and the knock-on problem that users in an addicted state will often go to great lengths to acquire these substances, hence leading to the very strong connection between drug abuse and crime.

D. Finally there is behavioural addiction, which is regarded as 'a compulsion to engage in some specific activity, despite harmful consequences' and is a relatively recent entrant to the field. This is where the 'soft' addictions taken go beyond a safe limit and can become dangerous. Overeating, especially on sweetened foods, is one of the more common behavioural addictions, potentially leading to morbid obesity and associated health risks.

Also included in this grouping are concerns like excessive gambling, and for many the combination of the availability and anonymity of the internet, as well as a plethora of online gambling sites, has led to a vast increase in this form of addiction.

E. However, the point at which a soft addiction becomes a behavioural addiction is both hard to define and cause for significant controversy. A child who comes home after school and plays on the internet for three hours is considered by some to be suffering from a behavioural addiction; to others, this is just a modern form of leisure time and just as valid as reading a book or playing outside. Another point of friction among people involved in studying and treating sufferers is that some of the issues covered by the umbrella term 'addiction' are actually mislabelled, and they belong more to a different category altogether and should be referred to as 'impulse control disorders'.

F. The correct course of action when attempting to overcome an addiction varies greatly between the type of addiction it is, but also varies considerably among the medical community. Take substance addiction, for example. The traditional approach has been to remove the source – that is, remove the availability of the drug – but this is now no longer concerned the best long term approach. The old idea of incarcerating the addict away from any drugs proved faulty as this did not prevent relapses when back in society. There is now an increasing tendency to consider not only the mechanical nature of addiction, but the psychological source. Often, extreme addictions – both substance based and behavioural – stem from a psychological root such as stress, guilt, depression and rejection, and it is for this reason that counselling and open discussion are having more successful long-term results.

G. For non-professionals with people in their lives who are suffering from some form of addiction, the importance now is in focussing on supporting their recovery, not enabling their dependence. Judgemental attitudes or helping to conceal addiction have been shown not only to perpetuate the problem, but in many cases actually exacerbate it.

Questions 1-6

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs A-G.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B to G from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number i-x in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings	
i	A change in methods
ii	The falling level of addiction
iii	Biological changes and associated risks
iv	The long term damage of addiction
v	Disagreements about definition
vi	Advice for those involved
vii	The changing nature of addiction in children
viii	The lack of clarity in modern interpretations of addiction
ix	Modern label for taking addiction to extremes
x	Not all addictions are cause for concern

Example: Paragraph A; **Answer:** viii

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | <input type="text"/> | Paragraph B |
| 2 | <input type="text"/> | Paragraph C |
| 3 | <input type="text"/> | Paragraph D |
| 4 | <input type="text"/> | Paragraph E |
| 5 | <input type="text"/> | Paragraph F |
| 6 | <input type="text"/> | Paragraph G |

Questions 7-12

Answer the questions below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 7-12 on your answer sheet.

It is increasingly difficult to differentiate between an addiction and what?

7

What can soft addictions can lead to a decline in?

8

Addictions that involve consumption of a drug and have a clear connection with what?

9

What specific addiction has increased considerably over recent years?

10

In some cases, addictions should actually be labelled as what?

11

Extreme addictions often have what kind of root cause?

12

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 13-26 which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.



POISONOUS ANIMALS

Often benign and beautiful, there are so many potential dangers, often lethal, hidden in the natural world that our continued existence on the planet is actually quite astounding. Earthquakes, tsunami and volcanoes are some of nature's more cataclysmic risks, but fade in comparison to the dangers presented by the more aggressive flora and fauna around the world.

There are two classes of creature that use chemicals in either attack or defence, but it is important to draw a distinction between those that are considered poisonous and those that are venomous. A poisonous creature is one that has a chemical component to dissuade potential predators; they usually secrete toxins through their skin so that their attacker is poisoned. A venomous creature, on the other hand, is not so passive – they use toxins not in defence but in attack. This differentiation is often seen in the colouring of the creatures in question – those with poisonous toxins are often brightly coloured as a warning to potential predators, whereas those classed as venomous are often camouflaged to blend in with their surroundings, making them more efficient hunters. One of the most poisonous animals known to man is the poison arrow frog, native to Central and South America. Secreting poison through its skin, a single touch is enough to kill a fully grown human (in fact, the frog earned its name from the practice of putting tiny amounts of this poison onto blow darts used by the native population mainly for hunting and, historically at least, also for battle). It is interesting to note, however, that when bred in captivity, the dart frog is not actually poisonous – it generates its protection from its diet of poisonous ants, centipedes and mites.

Another poisonous creature is the puffer fish, which is actually served as a delicacy in Japan. Although not aggressive or externally dangerous, its extremely high levels of toxicity cause rapid paralysis and death when ingested, and there is at this point no known antidote, hence preparation of puffer fish (called 'fugu' in Japan) is restricted only

to licensed chefs, In the last ten years, it has been estimated that over 40 people have been killed by fugu poisoning due to incorrect preparation of the fish.

Although there are many hundreds, even thousands of poisonous fauna, the number of venomous animals on the planet far exceeds their number, perhaps the most well-known of which are snakes and spiders. In the snake world, the most lethal is the Inland Taipan. Able to kill up to 100 humans with the intensity of the toxin in one bite, it can cause death in as little as 45 minutes. Fortunately, they are not only very shy when it comes to human contact, there is also a known antivenin (cure), although this needs to be administered quickly. In the arachnid world, the spider that has been identified as being the most venomous is the Brazilian wandering spider. It is responsible for the most number of human deaths of any spider, but perhaps more alarmingly it is true to its name, hiding during daytime in populated areas, such as inside houses, clothes, footwear and cars. When scientifically calculating the most venomous, there are two points which are considered: how many people can be killed with one ounce of the toxin, and how long it takes for death to occur. Without doubt, the overall winner in this category is the box jellyfish. Found mainly in waters in the Indo-Pacific area, they are notorious in Australia and have even been seen as far south as New Zealand. The box jellyfish has tentacles that can be as long as 10 feet (hence their other name 'Fire Medusae' after Medusa, a mythological character who had snakes for hair). Each tentacle has billions of stinging cells, which, when they come into contact with others, can shoot a poisonous barb from each cell. These barbs inject toxins which attack the nervous system, heart and skin cells, the intense pain of which can cause human victims to go in shock, drown or die of heart failure before even reaching shore.

Questions 13-15

According to the information in the passage, classify the following information as relating to:

A	Poisonous creatures
B	Venomous creatures
C	Both poisonous and venomous creatures

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C** in boxes 13-15 on your answer sheet

13 are protected by secretions on their skin.

14 are often colored to match the environment.

15 aggressively use toxins.

Questions 16-22

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 16-22 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

- 16 There is a common misunderstanding of the difference between poisonous and venomous
- 17 Significant environmental disasters are more damaging than animals
- 18 The poison dart frog obtains its poison from its environment
- 19 Touching a puffer fish can cause paralysis
- 20 The Brazilian Wandering spider kills more people every year than any other venomous creature.
- 21 The box jellyfish can cause death by drowning
- 22 The tentacles on a box jellyfish are used for movement

Questions 23-26

Answer the questions below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

What do the people of South and Central America principally use poisoned blow darts for these days? 23

The venom of which creature can be neutralised if medical intervention is swift? 24

Where does the Brazilian Wandering spider often sleep? 25

After whom does the box jellyfish have its other name? 26

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27 – 40 which are based on Reading Passage 3.



PROBLEM SOLVING AND DECISION MAKING

In the business world, much as in life in general, there are challenges that need to be faced, problems that need solutions and decisions that need to be made and acted upon. Over recent years, the psychology behind problem solving and decision making in a business context has been analysed and taught at a tertiary level.

Marie Scrive, senior lecturer at Carling University, argues that poor management skills can be identified in many arenas, but few are perhaps as illustrative as the ability to make accurate judgements about a course of action to overcome an obstacle. She argues that there is a tendency for decisions to be made quickly, leading to only short term solutions and a recurrence of the problem at a later date. Pressure from other managers, senior staff or even employees can cause those in middle management to make decisions based quickly, reacting at speed to a problem that would have been better solved by a calmer, more inclusive style of management. However, Martin Hewings, author of *Strategic Thinking*, believes that the root of the issue is not in the speed at which a response is required but in a flawed way of looking at the problem from the outset. His argument is that most repetitive problems are actually not permanently resolved because of a lack of focus as to the true nature of the problem. He advocates a system whereby the problem must be clearly defined before the appropriate course of action can be decided upon, and this is achieved by applying questions to the problem itself: why is this happening? When is this happening? With whom is this happening?

Garen Filke, Managing Director of a large paper supply company, has put Hewings' steps to the test, and although he referred to the results as 'potentially encouraging', there remains the feeling that the focus on who is causing the problem, and this in itself is the main reason for any implemented solution to falter if not fail. With over 30 years of management experience, Filke holds that looking at the problem as an organic entity in itself, without reference to who may be at fault, or at least exacerbating the issue, is the

only way to find a lasting solution. Finger-pointing and blaming leads to an uncomfortable work environment where problems grow, and ultimately have a detrimental effect on the productivity of the workplace.

Anne Wicks believes that our problem solving abilities are first run through five distinct filters, and that good managers are those that can negotiate these filters to arrive at an unbiased, logical and clear solution. Wicks has built the filters into a ladder through which all decisions have the potential to be coloured, the first step being programming – from the day we are born, there is an amount of conditioning that means we accept or reject certain points of view almost a reflex action. Programming will of course vary from person to person, but is often more marked when comparing nationalities. Our programming is the base of our character, but this is then built on by our beliefs, remembering that for someone to believe something does not necessarily mean it is true. So having built from programming to belief, Wicks argues that next on the ladder are our feelings – how we personally react to an issue will skew how we look at solving it. If you feel that someone involved is being unfair or unreasonable, then a solution could over-compensate for this, which of course would not be effective in the long run. This has the potential to impact on the next step – our attitudes. This involves not only those attitudes that are resistant to change, but also the daily modifications in how we feel – our mood. A combination of all these steps on the ladder culminate in our actions – what we choose to do or not do – and this is the step that most directly controls the success or failure of the decision making process.

For some, however, the more psycho-analytical approach to problem solving has little place in a business decision – a point of view held by John Tate, former CEO of Allied Enterprise and Shipping, who believes the secret behind a solid decision is more mechanical. Tate argues that a decision should be made after a consideration of all alternatives, and a hierarchical structure that then takes responsibility for the decision and, most importantly, follows that decision through to verify whether the problem has indeed been resolved. From his point of view, a flawed decision is not one that did not work, but one that was decided on by too many people leaving no single person with sufficient accountability to ensure its success.

Questions 27-33

Match each statement with the correct person.

Write the correct answer A-D in boxes 27-33 on your answer sheet.

List of People	
A	Marie Scrive
B	Martin Hewings
C	Garen Filke
D	Anne Wicks
E	John Tate

- 27  A successful solution can only be found when there is a clear corporate structure for decision making.
- 28  Decisions made without full consideration of the details are a potential by-product of pressure.
- 29  Decision making that does not look into motives for the issue is the primary reason for continued problems.
- 30  Poor decision making is the most easily identified form of weak managerial ability.
- 31  Seeking a staff member on whom responsibility can be placed can have negative effects.
- 32  Decision making abilities are at least partly formulated long before they have any business application.
- 33  Long term solutions can only be found by asking the right questions.

Questions 34-37

Complete the flowchart below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 34 to 37 on your answer sheet.

<p>ACTIONS</p> <p>what we opt to either do or not do</p>
<p>↑</p>

<p>ATTITUDES</p> <p>can be short term and relate to 37 _____ at a particular time</p>
<p>↑</p>
<p>36 _____</p> <p>could lead to complications when reacting to others</p>
<p>↑</p>
<p>BELIEFS</p> <p>possibly only personally held beliefs, not necessarily universally 35 _____</p>
<p>↑</p>
<p>34 _____</p> <p>conditioned to react; often influenced by place of birth</p>

Questions 38-40

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

In boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet write

YES	if the statement agrees with the views of the writer
NO	if the statement contradicts the views of the writer
NOT GIVEN	if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

38  It is only in recent years that the mental processes behind decision making have been studied.

39  Garen Filke completely disagrees with the conclusion drawn by Martin Hewings.

40  John Tate believes that successful decision making is not related to psychology.



Solution:

27 E

29 B

31 C

33 B

35 True

37 Mood

39 NO

1 x

3 ix

5 i

28 A

30 A

32 D

34 Programming

36 Feelings

38 NOT GIVEN

40 YES

2 iii

4 v

6 vi

- 7 (An) interest
- 8 Productivity
- 9 Crime
- 10 Gambling
- 11 Impulse control disorders
- 12 Psychological (root)
- 13 A
- 14 B
- 15 B
- 16 NOT GIVEN
- 17 FALSE
- 18 TRUE
- 19 FALSE
- 20 NOT GIVEN
- 21 TRUE
- 22 NOT GIVEN
- 23 hunting
- 24 Inland Taipan
- 25 Populated areas
- 26 Medusa

Review and Explanations

27 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q27: successful solution can only be found when there is a clear corporate structure for decision making.</p>	<p>Tate argues ... and a hierarchical structure that then takes responsibility for the decision and, most importantly, follows that decision through to verify whether the problem has indeed been resolved.</p>
<p>successful solution equals to "the problem has been resolved", "corporate structure" equals to "hierarchical structure". John Tate is the person who states this, so the answer is E</p>	

28 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q28: Decisions made without full consideration of the details are a potential by-product of pressure.</p>	<p>Pressure from other managers, senior staff or even employees can cause those in middle management to make decisions based quickly, reacting at speed to a problem that would have been better solved by a calmer, more inclusive style of management.</p>
<p>Q28: "decisions made without full consideration" equals to "make decisions based quickly". The cause is "pressure". Marie Scrive is the person who states this, so the answer is A</p>	

29 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q29: Decision making that does not look into motives for the issue is the primary reason for continued problems.</p>	<p>Martin Hewings... His argument is that most repetitive problems are actually not permanently resolved because of a lack of focus as to the true nature of the problem.</p>
<p>Q29: "does not look into motives for the issue" means "a lack of focus as to the true nature of the problem". Martin Hewings is the person who states this, so the answer is B</p>	

30 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q30: Poor decision making is the most easily identified form of weak managerial ability.</p>	<p>Marie Scrive...argues that poor management skills can be identified in many arenas but few are perhaps as illustrative as the ability to make accurate judgements</p>
<p>Q30: “poor management skills” equals to “poor decision making”, “most easily” equals to “in many areas”. Marie Scrive is the person who states this, so the answer is A</p>	

31 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 3 1 : Seeking a staff member on whom responsibility can be placed can have negative effects..</p>	<p>Filke holds that looking at the problem as an organic entity in itself, without reference to who may be at fault, or at least exacerbating the issue, is the only way to find a lasting solution. Finger-pointing and blaming leads to an uncomfortable work environment where problems grow, and ultimately have a detrimental effect on the productivity of the workplace.</p>
<p>“on whom responsibility can be placed” equals to “finger-pointing and blaming”, “negative effect” means “detrimental effect”. Garen Filke is the person who states this, so the answer is C</p>	

32 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q32: Decision making abilities are at least partly formulated long before they have any business application.</p>	<p>Anne Wicks believes that our problem solving abilities are first run through five distinct filters, and that good managers are those that can negotiate these filters to arrive at an unbiased, logical and clear solution.</p>
<p>“partly formulated long” equals to “first run through five distinct filters”. Anne Wicks is the person who states this, so the answer is D</p>	

33 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q33: Long term solutions can only be found by asking the right questions.</p>	<p>and this is achieved by applying questions to the problem itself; why is this happening? When is this happening? With whom is this happening?</p>

Q33:

asking the right questions is similar to "applying questions to the problem itself". Martin Hewings is the person who states this, so the answer is **B**.

34 Answer: **Programming**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q34: _____ conditioned to react; often influenced by place of birth	programming - from the day we are born, there is an amount of conditioning that means we accept or reject certain points of view almost a reflex action. Programming will of course vary from person to person, but is often more marked when comparing nationalities
<p>From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a Noun.</p> <p>+ Just take a look at the both sentences, these sentences contain all two keywords in the question => <i>The answer must be somewhere in this sentence.</i></p> <p>+ Understanding the idea in the question, the answer must be something which is conditioned to react and influenced by place of birth. We choose programming as the correct answer of this question.</p>	

35 Answer: **True**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q35: BELIEFS possibly only personally held beliefs, not necessarily universally_____	Our programming is the base of our character, but this is then built on by our beliefs, remembering that for someone to believe something does not necessarily mean it is true .
<p>From the question, we can assume that the answer must be an Adjective.</p> <p>+ Just take a look at the sentence, this sentence contains all two keywords in the question => <i>The answer must be somewhere in this sentence.</i></p> <p>+ Understanding the idea in the question, we choose true as the correct answer of this question.</p>	

36 Answer: **Feelings**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q36: ___ could lead to complications when reacting to others</p>	<p>So having built from programming to belief, Wicks argues that next on the ladder are our feelings – how we personally react to an issue will skew how we look at solving it. If you feel that someone involved is being unfair or unreasonable, then a solution could over-compensate for this, which of course would not be effective in the long run</p>
<p>From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a Noun.</p> <p>+ Just take a look at the sentences, these sentences contain the keywords in the question => <i>The answer must be somewhere in this sentence.</i></p> <p>+ Understanding the idea in the question, we choose Feelings as the correct answer of this question.</p>	

37 Answer: **Mood**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q37: ATTITUDES can be short term and relate to ___ at a particular time</p>	<p>This has the potential to impact on the next step – our attitudes. This involves not only those attitudes that are resistant to change, but also the daily modifications in how we feel – our mood. A combination of all these steps on the ladder culminate in our actions – what we choose to do or not do – and this is the step that most directly controls the success or failure of the decision making process.</p>
<p>From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a Noun.</p> <p>+ Just take a look at the sentences, these sentences contain the keywords in the question => <i>The answer must be somewhere in this sentence.</i></p> <p>+ Understanding the idea in the question, we choose mood as the correct answer of this question.</p>	

38 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q38: It is only in recent years that the mental processes behind decision making have been studied.</p>	<p>Over recent years, the psychology behind problem solving and decision making in a business context has been analysed and taught at a tertiary level.</p>
<p>Note: Although the psychology behind decision making has been studied, but it's only "in business context", not in general. Hence The answer is NOT GIVEN.</p>	

39 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q39: Garen Filke completely disagrees with the conclusion drawn by Martin Hewings.	Garen Filke, Managing Director of a large paper supply company, has put Hewings' steps to the test
Note: From the passage, Garen Filke has put Hewings' steps to the test, which means he agreed with Hewings' conclusion. Hence The answer is NO .	

40 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q40: John Tate believes that successful decision making is not related to psychology.	the more psycho-analytical approach to problem solving has little place in a business decision - a point of view held by John Tate
Note: From the passage, John Tate believe that psycho-analytical approach has little place , which means "not related" in a business decision. Hence The answer is YES .	

1 Answer: **x**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q1: Paragraph B. Not all addictions are cause for concern.	The first is related to those forms of addictions that are perhaps not life-threatening or particularly dangerous , and are often labelled in an almost tongue-in-cheek manner...
Q1: According to the first sentence of paragraph B, there are three categories of addiction. We can easily recognize that paragraph B is all about the first kind of addiction , which is not life-threatening or dangerous. In other words, there are forms of addictions that we do not necessarily have to worry about , which means that they are not cause for concern . Therefore, the answer is x (Not all addictions are cause for concern) .	

2 Answer: **iii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q 2 : Paragraph C. Biological changes and associated risks.</p>	<p>...ingestion of a drug (either natural or synthetic) to temporarily alter the chemical constitution of the brain. It is a combination of physical and psychological dependency on substances that have known health dangers, and the knock-on problem...</p>
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Q2:
 Reading the first sentence of paragraph C, we can know that this paragraph is about **the danger of substance addiction**. “**The chemical constitution of the brain**” is related to **human biology**. The two phrases “alter the chemical constitution of the brain” and “biological changes” have a similar meaning. We can also know that **health dangers** and **the knock-on problem** are the **associated risks** according to the second sentence. Therefore, the answer is **iii (Biological changes and associated risks)**.

3 Answer: **ix**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 3 : Paragraph D. Modern label for taking addiction to extremes.</p>	<p>Finally there is behavioural addiction, which is regarded as ‘a compulsion to engage in some specific activity, despite harmful consequences’ and is a relatively recent entrant to the field. This is where the ‘soft’ addictions taken go beyond a safe limit and can become dangerous.</p>

Q3:
 We can easily recognize that paragraph D is about **the last category of addiction**. According to the first sentence, this category is a “**recent entrant**”, a **new or modern definition** of addiction. If “**soft addictions**” are taken to extremes, they can be **categorized or labeled** as **behavioural addiction**. In other words,, the act of taking addition to extremes could have a modern label, behavioural addiction. Therefore, the answer is **ix (Modern label for taking addiction to extremes)**.

4 Answer: **v**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q4: Paragraph E. Disagreements about definition.</p>	<p>the point at which a soft addiction becomes a behavioural addiction is both hard to define and cause for significant controversy.</p>

Q4:

The main idea of paragraph E is mentioned in the first sentence. We have all the similar words in this sentence. Two cases of disagreement or controversy are also mentioned, "behavioural addiction" or "leisure", "addiction" or "impulse control disorders". Therefore, the answer is **v (Disagreements about definition)**.

5 Answer: **i**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 5 : Paragraph F. A change in methods .	The correct course of action... The traditional approach ... There is now an increasing tendency to consider not only the mechanical nature of addiction, but the psychological source.
Q5: The main idea of paragraph F is mentioned in the first sentence, the various courses of action or methods . The traditional approach or method is now no longer the best in long term. There is another idea that people should consider both the mechanical nature and psychological source of addiction, unlike the traditional approach . This is clearly a change in methods . Therefore, the answer is i (A change in methods) .	

6 Answer: **vi**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 6 : Paragraph G. Advice for those involved .	For non-professionals with people in their lives who are suffering from some forms of addiction , the importance now is in focussing on supporting their recovery, not enabling their dependence .
Q6: The main idea of paragraph F is mentioned in the first sentence, what non-professionals with people suffering from addiction should focus on . This is clearly the advice for people involved . Therefore, the answer is i (Advice for those involved) .	

7 Answer: **(An) interest**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 7 : It is increasingly difficult to differentiate between an addiction and what?	the lines between addiction and interest are far harder to identify .

Q7:

The answer must be a **noun/noun phrase** with no more than three words. This sentence contains all words or phrases with meanings similar to those of keywords. To “**identify the line between**” means to “**differentiate**”. Therefore, the answer is **(an) interest**.

8 Answer: **Productivity**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q8: What can soft addictions can lead to a decline in?	This category is referred to as soft addiction and is generally related only to a potential loss of productivity ...
Q8: The answer must be a noun/noun phrase with no more than three words. This sentence contains the keyword “ soft addiction ” and words with meanings similar to those of the other keywords. “ Loss ” could be a synonym for “ decline ”. Therefore, the answer is productivity .	

9 Answer: **Crime**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 9 : Addictions that involve consumption of a drug and have a clear connection with what?	the very strong connection between drug abuse and crime .
Q9: The answer must be a noun/noun phrase with no more than three words. This sentence contains the keyword “ connection ” and words with meanings similar to those of the other keywords. “ Drug abuse ” means “ addictions that involve consumption of a drug ”. Therefore, the answer is crime .	

10 Answer: **Gambling**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q10: What specific addiction has increased considerably over recent years?	Also included in this grouping are concerns like excessive gambling , and for many the combination of the availability and anonymity of the internet, as well as a plethora of online gambling sites, has led to a vast increase in this form of addiction .
Q10: The answer must be a noun/noun phrase with no more than three words. This sentence contains the keyword “ increase ” and words with meanings similar to those of the other keywords. “ A vast increase ” means “ a considerable increase ”. The form of addiction mentioned here is gambling. Therefore, the answer is gambling .	

11 Answer: **Impulse control disorders**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q11: In some cases, addictions should actually be labelled as what?</p>	<p>some of the issues covered by the umbrella term 'addiction' are actually mislabelled, and they belong more to a different category altogether and should be referred to as 'Impulse control disorders'.</p>
<p>Q11: The answer must be a noun/noun phrase with no more than three words. This sentence contains all words with meanings similar to those of the keywords. Additionally, we have the information from question 4, the case of "addiction" or "impulse control disorders". Therefore, the answer is Impulse control disorders.</p>	

12 Answer: **Psychological (root)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q12: Extreme addictions often have what kind of root cause?</p>	<p>Often, extreme addictions - both substance based and behavioural - stem from a psychological root...</p>
<p>Q12: The answer could be a noun/noun phrase/adjective with no more than three words. This sentence contains all the keyword "extreme addictions" and "root". Additionally, to "stem from something" means to "start or develop as a result of something". According to this sentence, extreme addictions are a result of a psychological root. In other words, extreme addictions have a psychological kind of root cause. Therefore, the answer is psychological.</p>	

13 Answer: **A**

Note: *In order to save time, you should consider which part should be done first by taking a glance at the types of the given questions. For this passage, the questions are divided into 03 categories: classification, T/F/NG and short answers question. It is recommended to finish the T/F/NG before completing the two others.*

Notice:

All the relevant information to answer the questions 13-15 can be found in the second paragraph only

T/F/NG questions follow the sequence of the paragraphs

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q13: _____ are protected by secretions on their skin.</p>	<p>A poisonous creature is one that has a chemical component to dissuade potential predators; they usually secrete toxins through their skin so that their attacker is poisoned.</p>

Note:

It is obvious that **the answer is A** because the poisonous creatures secrete toxins through their skin to protect themselves from potential predators.

14 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q14: _____ are often colored to match the environment.	This differentiation [.....] whereas those classed as venomous are often camouflaged to blend in with their surroundings, making them more efficient hunters.

Note:

The answer is B: a venomous creature is usually a hunter/predator/attacker who is blending in with the environment.

15 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q15: _____ aggressively use toxins.	“There are two classes of creature that use chemicals in either attack or defence [.....] A venomous creature, on the other hand, is not so passive – they use toxins not in defence but in attack”

Note:

The first sentence of the paragraph said that both the poisonous and the venomous use toxins for different purposes. If you don't carefully read the question, you might stop here and choose the answer C – a wrong answer. You should keep continuing, just for sure. It's important to notice the adverb “aggressively” of which synonym “not so passive” is found later. **The correct answer for this question is B.**

16 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions
Q16 There is a common misunderstanding of the difference between poisonous and venomous

Note:

The answer is **NOT GIVEN**. It can be seen that the information about the difference between the poisonous and venomous is mentioned in the second paragraph, but there is no common misunderstanding being found.

17 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q17: Significant environmental disasters are more damaging than animals	Earthquakes, tsunami and volcanoes are some of nature's more cataclysmic risks, but fade in comparison to the dangers presented by the more aggressive flora and fauna

Note:

According to the article, natural disasters can be danger but cause less damage (same meaning to “fade in comparison to”) than animals; hence **the answer is FALSE**

18 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 18 : T h e poison dart frog obtains its poison from its environment	It is interesting to note, however, that when bred in captivity, the dart frog is not actually poisonous – it generates its protection from its diet of poisonous ants, centipedes and mites.

Note:

By scanning the word “poison dart frog” we know that the potential answer can be found in the third paragraph. When in captivity, the frog do not generates its poison by itself but obtains the toxin from its diet (in other words, its environment).

For that reason, **the answer is TRUE**

19 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q19: Touching a puffer fish can cause paralysis	“Although not aggressive or externally dangerous, its extremely high levels of toxicity cause rapid paralysis and death when ingested”

Note:

Because the puffer fish is not dangerous for people to touch, only eating the fish can cause paralysis or death, **the statement is FALSE.**

20 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q20: The Brazilian Wandering spider kills more people every year than any other venomous creature.	“ In the arachnid world, the spider that has been identified as being the most venomous is the Brazilian wandering spider. It is responsible for the most number of human deaths of any spider.”

Note:

With the given information, we can only confirm that the Brazilian wandering spider kills more people than any other kinds of spider. We don’t know whether this spider kills more people than other venomous creatures or not and the statement is not contrast to the given information in the article so **the final answer is NOT GIVEN.**

21 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q21: The box jellyfish can cause death by drowning</p>	<p>“These barbs inject toxins which attack the nervous system, heart and skin cells, the intense pain of which can cause human victims to go in shock, drown or die of heart failure before even reaching shore.”</p>
<p>Note: As being indicated, the statement is TRUE. The toxin in the barbs of the box jellyfish can cause death by drowning or heart failure.</p>	

22 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q22: The tentacles on a box jellyfish are used for movement</p>	<p>“The box jellyfish has tentacles that can be as long as 10 feet [...] Each tentacle has billions of stinging cells, which, when they come into contact with others, can shoot a poisonous barb from each cell”</p>
<p>Note: In the last paragraph, we can find out the length (10 feet) and the function of stinging cells in the tentacles, but we don’t know whether the box jellyfish uses the tentacles for movement or not. Thus, the answer is NOT GIVEN.</p>	

23 Answer: **hunting**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q23: What do the people of South and Central America principally use poisoned blow darts for these days?</p>	<p>By scanning, we locate the word “South and Central America” in the 3rd paragraph which contained: “the frog earned its name from the practice of putting tiny amounts of this poison onto blow darts used by the native population mainly for hunting and, historically at least, also for battle”</p>
<p>Note: In this case, you might find yourself being confused which the correct answer is: for hunting or for battle. Read the question again, adverb of time “for these days” is the key leading to the final answer: “for hunting” (using poisoned darts for battle in the past).</p>	

24 Answer: **Inland Taipan**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q24: The venom of which creature can be neutralised if medical intervention is swift?</p>	<p>In the 2nd paragraph from the bottom up, we found that “.....there is also a known antivenin (cure), although this needs to be administered quickly”.</p>

Note:

While skimming, paying attention to the passage's structure, the two first paragraphs were the introduction, the next two paragraphs talked about poisonous creatures and the rest mentioned to venomous species. Because the question is about the venom of a creature, we should concentrate on the last two paragraphs only, no need to read the whole passage all over again.

It is understood that a cure also means the venom be neutralized. Running eyes up to the sentences above, which we are looking for is a creature - a noun, and there the answer should be "**Inland Taipan**"

25 Answer: **Populated areas**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q25: Where does the Brazilian Wandering spider often sleep?	"but perhaps more alarmingly it is true to its name, hiding during daytime in populated areas, such as inside houses, clothes, footwear and cars. "
Note: The question asked where, so we should looking for a phrase or an adverb of place. The full answer is the highlighted above but due to the limited words, the accurate answer should be " in populated areas " which include both inside houses, clothes, footwear and cars.	

26 Answer: **Medusa**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q26: After whom does the box jellyfish have its other name ?	"The box jellyfish has tentacles that can be as long as 10 feet (hence their other name 'Fire Medusae' after Medusa , a mythological character who had snakes for hair)."
Note: It is clearly stated that the box jellyfish has its other name after Medusa, so of course the answer is " Medusa ".	