

# IELTS Recent Mock Tests Volume 4

## Reading Practice Test 4

### HOW TO USE

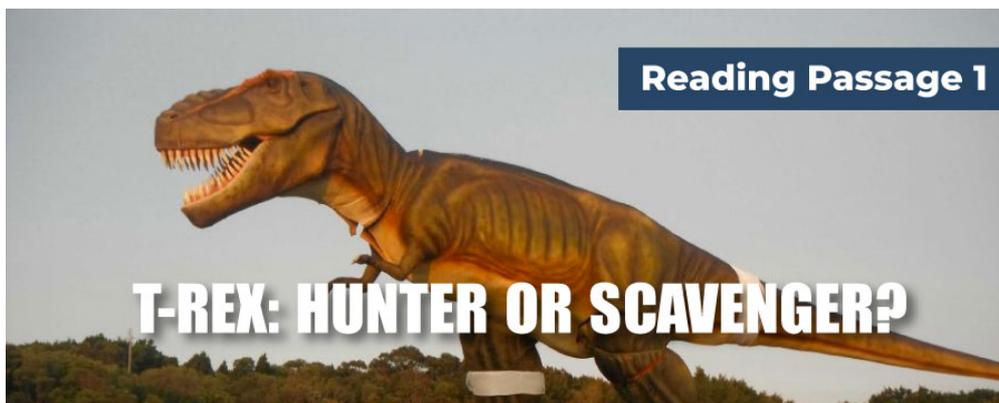
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### READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.



## T-Rex: Hunter or Scavenger?

Jack Horner is an unlikely academic: his dyslexia is so bad that he has trouble reading a book. But he can read the imprint of life in sandstone or muddy shale across a distance of 100 years, and it is this gift that has made him curator of palaeontology at Montana State University's Museum of the Rockies, the leader of a multi-million dollar scientific project to expose a complete slice of life 68 million years ago, and a consultant to Steven Spielberg and other Hollywood figures.

His father had a sand and gravel quarry in Montana, and the young Horner was a collector of stones and bones, complete with notes about when and where he found them. "My father had owned a ranch when he was younger, in Montana," he says. "He was enough of a geologist, being a sand and gravel man, to have a pretty good notion that they were dinosaur bones. So when I was eight years old he took me back to the area that had been his ranch, to where he had seen these big old bones. I picked up one. I am pretty sure it was the upper arm bone of a duckbilled dinosaur: it probably wasn't a duckbilled dinosaur but closely related to that. I catalogued it, and took good care of it, and then later when I was in high school; excavated my first dinosaur skeleton. It obviously started earlier than eight and I literally have been driven ever since. I feel like I was born this way."

Horner spent seven years at university, but never graduated. "I have a learning disability, I would call it a learning difference - dyslexia, they call it - and I just had a terrible time with English and foreign languages and things like that. For a degree in geology or biology they required two years of a foreign language. There was no way in the world I could do that. In fact, I didn't really pass English. So I couldn't get a degree, I just wasn't capable of it. But I took all of the courses required and I wrote a thesis and I did all sorts of things. So I have the education, I just don't have the piece of paper," he says.

"We definitely know we are working on a very broad coastal plain with the streams and rivers bordered by conifers and hardwood plants, and the areas in between these rivers were probably fern-covered. There were no grasses at all: just ferns and bushes - an unusual landscape, kind of taking the south-eastern United States - Georgia, Florida - and

mixing it with the moors of England and flattening it out,” he says. “Triceratops is very common: they are the cows of the Cretaceous, they are everywhere. Duckbilled dinosaurs are relatively common but not as common as triceratops and T-rex, for a meat-eating dinosaur, is very common. What we would consider the predator-prey ratio seems really off the scale. What is interesting is the little dromaeosaurs, the ones we know for sure were good predators, are haven’t been found.”

That is why he sees T-rex not as the lion of the Cretaceous savannah but its vulture. “Look at the wildebeest that migrate in the Serengeti of Africa, a million individuals lose about 200,000 individuals in that annual migration. There is a tremendous carrion base there. And so you have hyenas, you have tremendous numbers of vultures that are scavenging, you don’t have all that many animals that are good predators. If T-rex was a top predator, especially considering how big it is, you’d expect it to be extremely rare, much rarer than the little dromaeosaurs, and yet they are everywhere, they are a dime a dozen,” he says. A 12-tonne T-rex is a lot of vulture, but he doesn’t see the monster as clumsy. He insisted his theory and finding, dedicated to further research upon it, of course, he would like to reevaluate if there is any case that additional evidence found or explanation raised by others in the future.

He examined the leg bones of the T-rex, and compared the length of the thigh bone (upper leg), to the shin bone (lower leg). He found that the thigh bone was equal in length or slightly longer than the shin bone, and much thicker and heavier, which proves that the animal was built to be a slow walker rather than fast running. On the other hand, the fossils of fast hunting dinosaurs always showed that the shin bone was longer than the thigh bone. This same truth can be observed in many animals of today which are designed to run fast: the ostrich, cheetah, etc.

He also studied the fossil teeth of the T-rex, and compared them with the teeth of the Velociraptor, and put the nail in the coffin of the “hunter T-rex theory”. The Velociraptor’s teeth which like stake knives: sharp, razor-edged, and capable of tearing through flesh with ease. The T-rex’s teeth were huge, sharp at their tip, but blunt, propelled by enormous jaw muscles, which enabled them to only crush bones.

With the evidence presented in his documentary, Horner was able to prove that the idea of the T-rex as being a hunting and ruthless killing machine is probably just a myth. In light of the scientific clues he was able to unearth, the T-rex was a slow, sluggish animal which had poor vision, an extraordinary sense of smell, that often reached its “prey” after the real hunters were done feeding, and sometimes it had to scare the hunters away from a corpse. In order to do that, the T-rex had to have been ugly, nasty-looking, and stinky. This is actually true of nearly all scavenger animals. They are usually vile and nasty looking.

## Questions 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet, write

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

1

Jack Horner knew exactly the bone picked up in his father's ranch belonged to a certain dinosaur when he was at the age of 8.

2

Jack Horner achieved a distinctive degree in university when he graduated.

3

Jack Horner believes that the number of prey should be more than that of predators.

4  T-

rex's number is equivalent to the number of vulture in the Serengeti.

5  The hypothesis that T-rex is top predator conflicts with the fact of predator-prey ratio which Jack found.

6

Jack Horner refused to accept any other viewpoints about T-rex's theory.

7  Jack Horner is the first man that discovered T-rex's bones in the world.

## Questions 8-13

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet.

Jack Horner found that T-rex's 8  is shorter than the thigh bone, which

demonstrated that it was actually a 9 \_\_\_\_\_, unlike other swift animals such as ostrich or 10 \_\_\_\_\_ that was built to 11 \_\_\_\_\_. Another explanation support his idea is that T-rex's teeth were rather 12 \_\_\_\_\_, which only allowed T-rex to 13 \_\_\_\_\_ hard bones instead of tearing flesh like Velociraptor.

# READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-27, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.



## Leaf-Cutting Ants and Fungus

**A** The ants and their agriculture have been extensively studied over the years, but the recent research has uncovered intriguing new findings about the fungus they cultivate, how they domesticated it and how they cultivate it and preserve it from pathogens (¶¶¶). For example, the fungus farms, which the ants were thought to keep free of pathogens, turn out to be vulnerable to a devastating mold, found nowhere else but in ants' nests. To keep the mold in check, the ants long ago made a discovery that would do credit to any pharmaceutical laboratory.

**B** Leaf-cutting ants and their fungus farms are a marvel of nature and perhaps the best known example of symbiosis, the mutual dependence of two species. The ants' achievement is remarkable -- the biologist Edward O. Wilson has called it "one of the major breakthroughs in animal evolution" -- because it allows them to eat, courtesy of their mushroom's digestive powers, the otherwise poisoned harvest of tropical forests whose leaves are laden with terpenoids, alkaloids and other chemicals designed to sicken browsers.

**C** Fungus growing seems to have originated only once in evolution, because all gardening ants belong to a single tribe, the descendants of the first fungus farmer. There are more than 200 known species of the attine ant tribe, divided into 12 groups, or genera. The leaf-cutters use fresh vegetation; the other groups, known as the lower attines because their nests are smaller and their techniques more primitive, feed their gardens with detritus like dead leaves, insects and feces.

**D** The leaf-cutters' fungus was indeed descended from a single strain, propagated clonally, or just by budding, for at least 23 million years. But the lower attine ants used different varieties of the fungus, and in one case a quite separate species, the four biologists discovered. The pure strain of fungus grown by the leaf-cutters, it seemed to Mr. Currie, resembled the monocultures of various human crops, that are very productive for a while and then succumb to some disastrous pathogen, such as the Irish potato blight. Monocultures, which lack the genetic diversity to respond to changing environmental threats, are sitting ducks for parasites. Mr. Currie felt there had to be a parasite in the ant-fungus system. But a century of ant research offered no support for the idea. Textbooks describe how leaf-cutter ants scrupulously weed their gardens of all foreign organisms. "People kept telling me, 'You know the ants keep their gardens free of parasites, don't you?'" Mr. Currie said of his efforts to find a hidden interloper.

**E** But after three years of sifting through attine ant gardens, Mr. Currie discovered they are far from free of infections. In last month's issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, he and two colleagues, Dr. Mueller and David Mairoch, isolated several alien organisms, particularly a family of parasitic molds called Escovopsis.

**F** Escovopsis turns out to be a highly virulent pathogen that can devastate a fungus garden in a couple of days. It blooms like a white cloud, with the garden dimly visible underneath. In a day or two the whole garden is enveloped. "Other ants won't go near it and the ants associated with the garden just starve to death," Dr. Rehner said. "They just seem to give up, except for those that have rescued their larvae." The deadly mold then turns greenish-brown as it enters its spore-forming stage.

**G** Evidently the ants usually manage to keep Escovopsis and other parasites under control. But with any lapse in control, or if the ants are removed, Escovopsis will quickly burst forth. Although new leaf-cutter gardens start off free of Escovopsis, within two years some 60 percent become infected. The discovery of Escovopsis's role brings a new level of understanding to the evolution of the attine ants. "In the last decade, evolutionary biologists have been increasingly aware of the role of parasites as driving forces in evolution," Dr. Schultz said. There is now a possible reason to explain why the lower attine species keep changing the variety of fungus in their mushroom gardens, and occasionally domesticating new ones—to stay one step ahead of the relentless Escovopsis.

**H** Interestingly, Mr. Currie found that the leaf-cutters had in general fewer alien molds in their gardens than the lower attines, yet they had more Escovopsis infections. It seems that the price they pay for cultivating a pure variety of fungus is a higher risk from

Escovopsis. But the leaf-cutters may have little alternative: they cultivate a special variety of fungus which, unlike those grown by the lower attines, produces nutritious swollen tips for the ants to eat.

I Discovery of a third partner in the ant-fungus symbiosis raises the question of how the attine ants, especially the leaf-cutters, keep this dangerous interloper under control. Amazingly enough, Mr. Currie has again provided the answer. "People have known for a hundred years that ants have a whitish growth on the cuticle," said Dr. Mueller, referring to the insects' body surface. "People would say this is like a cuticular wax. But Cameron was the first one in a hundred years to put these things under a microscope. He saw it was not inert wax. It is alive." Mr. Currie discovered a specialized patch on the ants' cuticle that harbors a particular kind of bacterium, one well known to the pharmaceutical industry, because it is the source of half the antibiotics used in medicine. From each of 22 species of attine ant studied, Mr. Cameron and colleagues isolated a species of Streptomyces bacterium, they reported in Nature in April. The Streptomyces does not have much effect on ordinary laboratory fungi. But it is a potent poisoner of Escovopsis, inhibiting its growth and suppressing spore formation. It also stimulates growth of the ants' mushroom fungus. The bacterium is carried by virgin queens when they leave to establish new nests, but is not found on male ants, playboys who take no responsibility in nest-making or gardening.

J Because both the leaf-cutters and the lower attines use Streptomyces, the bacterium may have been part of their symbiosis for almost as long as the Escovopsis mold. If so, some Alexander Fleming of an ant discovered antibiotics millions of years before people did. Even now, the ants are accomplishing two feats beyond the powers of human technology. The leafcutters are growing a monocultural crop year after year without disaster, and they are using an antibiotic apparently so wisely and prudently that, unlike people, they are not provoking antibiotic resistance in the target pathogen.

## Questions 14-19

Use the information in the passage to match the options (listed A-C) with activities or features of ants below.

Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet

NB you may use any letter **more than once**

A	Leaf-cutting ants
B	Lower attines
C	Both leaf-cutting ants and lower attine ants

- 14  can use toxic leaves to feed fungus
- 15  build small nests and live with different foreign fungus
- 16  use dead vegetation to feed fungus
- 17  raise a single fungus which do not live with other variety of foreigners
- 18  normally keep a highly dangerous parasite under control
- 19  use special strategies to fight against Escovopsis

## Questions 20-24

The reading Passage has ten paragraphs A-J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-J, in boxes 20-24 on your answer sheet.

- 20  Dangerous outcome of Escovopsis.
- 21  Risk of growing single fungus.
- 22  Comparison of features of two different nests for feeding gardens.
- 23  Discovery of significant achievements made by ants earlier than human.
- 24  Advantage of growing new breed of fungus in the ant farm.

## Questions 25-26

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

Write your answers in boxes 25-26 on your answer sheet.

- 25 How does the author think of Currie's opinion on the saying "ants keep their gardens free of parasites"?

- A his viewpoint was verified later.
- B his earlier study has sufficient evidence immediately.
- C there is no details mentioned in the article.
- D his opinion was proved to be wrong later on.

26 What did scientists find on the skin of ants under microscope?

- A some white cloud mold embed in their skin
- B that wax is all over their skin
- C a substance which is useful to humans
- D a substance which suppresses growth of fungus.

## READING PASSAGE 3

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



### Stealth Forces in weight Loss

*The field of weight loss is like the ancient fable about the blind men and the elephant. Each man investigates a different part of the animal and reports back, only to discover their findings are bafflingly incompatible.*

**A.** The various findings by public-health experts, physicians, psychologists, geneticists, molecular biologists, and nutritionists are about as similar as an elephant's tusk is to its tail. Some say obesity is largely predetermined by our genes and biology; others attribute it to an overabundance of fries, soda, and screensucking; still others think we're fat because of viral infection, insulin, or the metabolic conditions we encountered in the womb. "Everyone subscribes to their own little theory," says Robert Berkowitz, medical director of the Center for Weight and Eating Disorders at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. We're programmed to hang onto the fat we have, and some people are predisposed to create and carry more fat than others. Diet and exercise help, but in the end the solution will inevitably be more complicated than pushing away the plate and going for a walk. "It's not as simple as 'You're fat because you're lazy,'" says Nikhil Dhurandhar, an associate professor at Pennington Biomedical Research Center in Baton Rouge. "Willpower is not a prerogative of thin people. It's distributed equally."

**B.** Science may still be years away from giving us a miracle formula for fat-loss. Hormone leptin is a crucial player in the brain's weight-management circuitry. Some people produce too little leptin; others become desensitized to it. And when obese people lose weight, their leptin levels plummet along with their metabolism. The body becomes more efficient at using fuel and conserving fat, which makes it tough to keep the weight off. Obese dieters' bodies go into a state of chronic hunger, a feeling Rudolph Leibel, an obesity researcher at Columbia University, compares to thirst. "Some people might be able to tolerate chronic thirst, but the majority couldn't stand it," says Leibel. "Is that a behavioral

problem - a lack of willpower? I don't think so."

**C.** The government has long espoused moderate daily exercise - of the evening-walk or take-the-stairs variety - but that may not do much to budge the needle on the scale. A 150-pound person burns only 150 calories on a half-hour walk, the equivalent of two apples. It's good for the heart, less so for the gut. "Radical changes are necessary," says Deirdre Barrett, a psychologist at Harvard Medical School and author of *Waistland*. "People don't lose weight by choosing the small fries or taking a little walk every other day." Barrett suggests taking a cue from the members of the National Weight Control Registry (NWCR), a self-selected group of more than 5,000 successful weight-losers who have shed an average of 66 pounds and kept it off 5.5 years. Some registry members lost weight using low-carb diets; some went low-fat; others eliminated refined foods. Some did it on their own; others relied on counseling. That said, not everyone can lose 66 pounds and not everyone needs to. The goal shouldn't be getting thin, but getting healthy. It's enough to whittle your weight down to the low end of your set range, says Jeffrey Friedman, a geneticist at New York's Rockefeller University. Losing even 10 pounds vastly decreases your risk of diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure. The point is to not give up just because you don't look like a swimsuit model.

**D.** The negotiation between your genes and the environment begins on day one. Your optimal weight, writ by genes, appears to get edited early on by conditions even before birth, inside the womb. If a woman has high blood-sugar levels while she's pregnant, her children are more likely to be overweight or obese, according to a study of almost 10,000 mother-child pairs. Maternal diabetes may influence a child's obesity risk through a process called metabolic imprinting, says Teresa Hillier, an endocrinologist with Kaiser Permanente's Center for Health Research and the study's lead author. The implication is clear: Weight may be established very early on, and obesity largely passed from mother to child. Numerous studies in both animals and humans have shown that a mother's obesity directly increases her child's risk for weight gain. The best advice for moms-to-be: Get fit before you get pregnant. You'll reduce your risk of complications during pregnancy and increase your chances of having a normal-weight child.

**E.** It's the \$64,000 question: Which diets work? It got people wondering: Isn't there a better way to diet? A study seemed to offer an answer. The paper compared two groups of adults: those who, after eating, secreted high levels of insulin, a hormone that sweeps blood sugar out of the bloodstream and promotes its storage as fat, and those who secreted less. Within each group, half were put on a low-fat diet and half on a low-glycemic-load diet. On average, the low-insulin-secreting group fared the same on both diets, losing nearly 10 pounds in the first six months - but they gained about half of it back by the end of the 18-month study. The high-insulin group didn't do as well on the low-fat plan, losing about 4.5 pounds, and gaining back more than half by the end. But the most successful were the high-insulin-secretors on the low-glycemic-load diet. They

lost nearly 13 pounds and kept it off.

**F.** What if your fat is caused not by diet or genes, but by germs - say, a virus? It sounds like a sci-fi horror movie, but new research suggests some dimension of the obesity epidemic may be attributable to infection by common viruses, says Dhurandhar. The idea of "infectobesity" came to him 20 years ago when he was a young doctor treating obesity in Bombay. He discovered that a local avian virus, SMAM-1, caused chickens to die, sickened with organ damage but also, strangely, with lots of abdominal fat. In experiments, Dhurandhar found that SMAM-1-infected chickens became obese on the same diet as uninfected ones, which stayed svelte.

**G.** He later moved to the U.S. and onto a bona fide human virus, adenovirus 36 (AD-36). In the lab, every species of animal Dhurandhar infected with the virus became obese - chickens got fat, mice got fat, even rhesus monkeys at the zoo that picked up the virus from the environment suddenly gained 15 percent of their body weight upon exposure. In his latest studies, Dhurandhar has isolated a gene that, when blocked from expressing itself, seems to turn off the virus's fattening power. Stem cells extracted from fat cells and then exposed to AD-36 reliably blossom into fat cells - but when stem cells are exposed to an AD-36 virus with the key gene inhibited, the stem cells don't differentiate. The gene appears to be necessary and sufficient to trigger AD-36-related obesity, and the goal is to use the research to create a sort of obesity vaccine.

## Questions 27-31

Reading Passage has seven sections, A-G. Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 17-31 on your answer sheet.

**NB** You may use any letter *more than once*.

27  evaluation on the effect of weight loss on different kind of diets

28  an example of research which includes the relatives of the participants

29  an example of a group of people who did not regain weight immediately after weight loss

30  long term hunger may appear to be acceptable to most of the participants during the period of losing weight program

31  a continuous experiment may lead to a practical application besides diet or hereditary resort

## Questions 32-36

Look at the following researchers and the list of findings below.

Match each researcher with the correct finding.

Write the correct letter in boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter **more than once**

A	Robert Berkowitz
B	Rudolph Leibel
C	Nikhil Dhurandhar
D	Deirdre Barrett
E	Jeffrey Friedman
F	Teresa Hillier

32   A person's weight is predetermined by the interaction of his/her DNA and the environment

33   Pregnant mothers who are overweight may risk their fetus in gaining weight.

34   The aim of losing weight should be keeping healthy rather than being attractive.

35   Small changes in lifestyle will not help in reducing much weight.

36   Researchers should be divided into different groups with their own point of view about weight loss.

## Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below. Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

In Bombay Clinic, a young doctor who came up with the concept 'infectobesity' believed that the obesity is caused by a kind of virus. For years, he conducted experiments on 37 \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, later as he moved to America, he identified a new virus named 38 \_\_\_\_\_ which proved to be a significant breakthrough inducing more weight. Although there seems no way to eliminate the virus still now, a kind of 39 \_\_\_\_\_ can be separated as to block the effectiveness of the virus. In the future, the doctor future is aiming at developing a new 40 \_\_\_\_\_ which might effectively combat against the virus



**Solution:**

- 32 F
- 33 F
- 34 E
- 35 D
- 36 A
- 37 chickens
- 38 adenovirus/AD-36
- 39 Gene
- 40 Vaccine
- 14 A
- 15 B
- 16 B
- 17 A
- 18 A
- 19 C
- 20 F
- 21 D
- 22 C
- 23 J
- 24 G

25 A

26 C

27 E

28 D

29 C

30 B

31 G

1 TRUE

2 FALSE

3 TRUE

4 NOT GIVEN

5 TRUE

6 FALSE

7 NOT GIVEN

8 shin bone

9 slow walker

10 cheetah

11 run fast

12 blunt

13 (only) crush

## Review and Explanations

32 Answer: **F**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
Q 3 2 : A person's <b>weight</b> is <b>predetermined</b> by <b>the interaction</b> of his/her <b>DNA</b> and <b>the environment</b>	Your optimal weight, writ by <b>genes</b> , appears to <b>get edited</b> early on <b>by conditions</b> even before birth ... says Teresa Hillier.
<p>Q32: + Look at the first sentence in paragraph D, "The negotiation between your <b>genes</b> and <b>the environment</b> begins on day one", it contains 2 keywords in Q32, so the answer must be near here.</p> <p>+ The next sentence "Your optimal weight, writ by genes, appears to get edited early on by conditions even before birth" means a person's weight is firstly decided by genes, then it changed by outside conditions, which is the exact meaning of Q32. This result is from an experiment performed by Teresa Hillier, so the answer is <b>Teresa Hillier</b>.</p>	

33 Answer: **F**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
<b>Q33:</b> Pregnant mothers who are <b>overweight</b> may risk their fetus in <b>gaining weight</b> .	<b>obesity</b> largely passed from <b>mother</b> to <b>child</b> .
<p>+ The sentence "...<b>obesity largely passed from mother to child</b>" contains the idea in Q33. And this is the result from an experiment performed by Teresa Hillier, so the answer is option F (<b>Teresa Hillier</b>).</p>	

34 Answer: **E**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
Q 3 4: <b>The aim</b> of losing weight <b>should</b> be <b>keeping healthy</b> rather than <b>being attractive</b>	" <b>The goal</b> <b>shouldn't</b> be <b>getting thin</b> , but <b>getting healthy</b> . ...says Jeffrey Friedman, a geneticist at New York's Rockefeller University. Losing even 10 pounds vastly decreases your risk of diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure. The point is to not give up just because you don't <b>look like a swimsuit model</b> .

+ The sentence “**The goal shouldn’t be getting thin, but getting healthy**”, containing keyword “**getting healthy**” suggests us that the answer must be in this paragraph.

+ In the next sentence, Jeffrey Friedman said losing weight help us decrease risk of some dangerous diseases and “The point is to not give up just because you don’t look like a swimsuit model” emphasizes that **being attractive** (which has the same meaning with “**look like a swimsuit model**”) is not the aim of losing weight. This is exactly the idea in Q34, so the correct answer is option **E (Jeffrey Friedman)**

35 Answer: **D**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
Q35: Small <b>changes</b> in lifestyle <b>will not help</b> in reducing much weight	“ <b>Radical changes are necessary</b> ,” says Deirdre Barrett, a psychologist at Harvard Medical School and author of Waistland. “People <b>don’t lose weight</b> by choosing the small fries or taking a little walk every other day. ”
<p>+ In paragraph C, these phrases “<b>moderate daily exercise</b>”, “not do much to budge the needle” indicates that daily exercise will not help much in reducing weight → This idea is quite similar to Q35 → the answer must be near here.</p> <p>+ By saying “Radical changes are necessary” (<b>radical</b> means <b>complete or big, contradict with small</b>) and “People don’t lose weight by choosing the small fries or taking a little walk every other day ”, Deirdre Barrett means small changes will not help people lose weight and it is the exact meaning of question 30, so the answer is option <b>D (Deirdre Barrett)</b></p>	

36 Answer: **A**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
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Q36: Researchers should be divided into different groups with their own point of view about weight loss.	“ Everyone subscribes to their own little theory,” says Robert Berkowitz.
<p>+ Take a quick look at the first paragraph, these phrases “<b>The various findings by public-health experts, physicians, psychologists ...</b>”, “<b>Some say</b>”, “<b>others attribute it to</b>”, “<b>still others think</b>” indicate that scientists in different fields have their own idea about weight loss. This meaning is similar to the idea in Q36, so the answer must be somewhere near this part.</p> <p>+ In the next sentence after the part of different ideas of scientists, we see:“ Everyone subscribes to their own little theory,”. This one, stated by Robert Berkowitz, summaries the meaning of above paragraph. Therefore, the answer is option A (Robert Berkowitz).</p>	

37 Answer: **chickens**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
<p>Q37: I n <b>Bombay</b> Clinic, a <b>young doctor</b> who came up with the concept ‘<b>infect-obesity</b>’ believed that the obesity is caused by a kind of virus. For years, he conducted <b>experiments</b> on _____</p>	<p>The idea of “<b>infect-obesity</b>” came to him 20 years ago when he was a <b>young doctor</b> treating obesity in <b>Bombay</b>. In <b>experiments</b>, Dhurandhar found that SMAM-1-infected <b>chickens</b> became obese on the same diet as uninfected ones, which stayed svelte.</p>
<p>From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a <b>noun</b>.</p> <p>+ The third sentence in paragraph F “The idea of “infect-obesity” came to him 20 years ago when he was a young doctor treating obesity in Bombay” contains 2 keywords “<b>doctor</b>”, “<b>infect-obesity</b>”, so the answer must be somewhere near here.</p> <p>+ Understanding the idea in the question, the answer is <b>an object</b> that the <b>doctor conducted his experiment on</b>, so from the sentence “In experiments, Dhurandhar found that SMAM-1-infected <b>chickens</b> became obese on the same diet as uninfected ones, which stayed svelte.”, we can easily find that <b>chickens</b> is the correct answer.</p>	

38 Answer: **adenovirus/AD-36**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
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Q38: Finally, later as he moved to America, he identified a new virus named _____	He later moved to the U.S and onto a bonafide human virus, adenovirus 36 (AD-36) .
<p>From the question, we can assume that the answer is a <b>name</b> of a virus, identified by the doctor when he moved to the U.S.</p> <p>+ This sentence contains all keywords in Q38, so the answer must be in this sentence. The only name of virus in this sentence is <b>adenovirus 36 (AD-36)</b> and the answer is one word so <b>adenovirus</b> is the correct answer.</p>	

39 Answer: **Gene**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
Q39: Although there seems no way to eliminate the virus still now, a kind of _____ can be separated as to block the effectiveness of the virus.	Dhurandhar has isolated a gene that, when blocked from expressing itself, seems to turn off the virus's fattening power.
<p>From the question, we can assume the answer must be a <b>noun</b>.</p> <p>+ This sentence contains all keywords, so the answer must be in this sentence.</p> <p>+ Understanding the idea in Q39, the answer is a subject which is <b>separated</b> (in the question) or <b>isolated</b> (in the passage), so we should find a noun that stands near the word "<b>isolated</b>", so the answer must be <b>gene</b>.</p>	

40 Answer: **Vaccine**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
Q40: In the future, the doctor future is aiming at developing a new _____ which might effectively combat against the virus.	the goal is to use the research to create a sort of obesity vaccine .

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **noun**.

+ This sentence contains all keywords in Q40, so the answer must be here.

+ Understanding the idea in Q40, in the future, doctor wants to develop something that can fight against obese virus. We can easily find that the possible answer is **obesity vaccine**. Since the answer must be **one word**, we choose **vaccin** as the correct answer.

14 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q14:</b> _____ can use <b>toxic leaves</b> to <b>feed fungus</b></p>	<p>(paragraph B)  <b>Leaf-cutting ants</b> and their fungus farms ...            ... it allows them to eat, courtesy of their <b>mushroom's digestive</b> powers, the otherwise poisoned harvest of tropical forests whose <b>leaves</b> are laden with terpenoids, alkaloids and other <b>chemicals designed to sicken browsers</b>.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> Paragraph B indicates leaf-cutting ants use leaves that are toxic (to the ants) to feed fungus. Hence the answer is "<b>A</b>" - Leaf-cutting ants.</p>	

15 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q15:</b> _____ build <b>small nests</b> and <b>live with different foreign fungus</b></p>	<p>(Paragraph C) The leaf-cutters use fresh vegetation; the other groups, known as the <b>lower attines</b> because <b>their nests are smaller</b> and their techniques more primitive, ...            (Paragraph D) But the <b>lower attine ants</b> <b>used different varieties of the fungus</b>, and in one case a quite separate species, the four biologists discovered.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> The extracts from Paragraph C and paragraph D show that the answer is "<b>B</b>" - Lower attines</p>	

16 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q16:</b> _____ use <b>dead</b> <b>vegetation</b> to <b>feed</b> <b>fungus</b>	The leaf-cutters use fresh vegetation; the other groups, known as the <b>lower attines</b> because their nests are smaller and their techniques more primitive, <b>feed their gardens</b> with detritus like <b>dead leaves</b> , insects and feces.
From the connections stated above, we can conclude that the answer for Q16 is " <b>B</b> " - Lower attines	

17 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q17:</b> _____ <b>raise a single</b> <b>fungus</b> which <b>do not live</b> with other variety of <b>foreigners</b>	<b>The leaf-cutters'</b> fungus was indeed <b>descended from a single strain...</b> Textbooks describe how <b>leaf-cutter ants</b> <b>scrupulously weed their gardens of all foreign organisms.</b>
<b>Note:</b> From the connections stated above, we can conclude that the answer for Q17 is " <b>A</b> " - Leaf-cutting ants	

18 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q18:</b> _____ <b>normally keep</b> <b>a highly dangerous parasite</b> <b>under control</b>	Evidently the ants <b>usually manage to keep Escovopsis and other parasites under control.</b> But with any lapse in control, or if the ants are removed, Escovopsis will quickly burst forth. Although new <b>leaf-cutter gardens</b> start off free of Escovopsis, within two years some 60 percent become infected.
<b>Note:</b> From the connections stated above, we can conclude that the answer for Q18 is " <b>A</b> " - Leaf-cutting ants	

19 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<b>Q19:</b> _____ use special strategies to fight against Escovopsis	Because both the leaf-cutters and the lower attines use Streptomyces, the bacterium may have been part of their symbiosis for almost as long as the Escovopsis mold.
<b>Note:</b> From the connections stated above, we can conclude that the answer for Q17 is "C" - Both leaf-cutting ants and lower attine ants	

20 Answer: F

21 Answer: D

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q21:</b> Risk of growing single fungus.	(paragraph D) Monocultures, which lack the genetic diversity to respond to changing environmental threats, are sitting ducks for parasites.
<b>Note:</b> From the connections stated above, we can conclude that paragraph D contains the information.	

22 Answer: C

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q22:</b> Comparison of features of two different nests for feeding gardens.	(Paragraph C) The leaf-cutters use fresh vegetation; the other groups, known as the lower attines because their nests are smaller and their techniques more primitive, feed their gardens with detritus like dead leaves, insects and feces.
<b>Note:</b> From the connections stated above, we can conclude that the answer for Q22 is (paragraph) "C"	

23 Answer: J

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q23:</b> Discovery of significant achievements made by ants earlier than human.</p>	<p>(Paragraph J) If so, some Alexander Fleming of an ant discovered antibiotics millions of years before people did.</p>
<p>+ In case you didn't know, Alexander Fleming (accidentally) discovered Penicillin, the first antibiotics and saved countless lives (until we start misusing antibiotics).</p> <p>From the connections stated above, we can conclude that the answer for Q17 is <b>J</b>".</p>	

24 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q24:</b> Advantage of growing new breed of fungus in the ant farm.</p>	<p>(paragraph G) There is now a possible reason to explain why the lower attine species keep changing the variety of fungus in their mushroom gardens, and occasionally domesticating new ones— to stay one step ahead of the relentless Escovopsis.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> From the connections stated above, we can conclude that paragraph <b>G</b> contains the information.</p>	

25 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q25:</b> How does the author think of Currie's opinion on the saying "ants keep their gardens free of parasites"?</p> <p>A. his viewpoint was verified later.</p> <p>B. his earlier study has sufficient evidence immediately.</p> <p>C. there is no details mentioned in the article.</p> <p>D. his opinion was proved to be wrong later on.</p>	<p>(Paragraph D) Mr. Currie felt there had to be a parasite in the ant- fungus system. But a century of ant research offered no support for the idea. Textbooks describe how leaf- cutter ants scrupulously weed their gardens of all foreign organisms. "People kept telling me, 'You know the ants keep their gardens free of parasites, don't you?' " Mr. Currie said of his efforts to find a hidden interloper.</p> <p>(Paragraph E) But after three years of sifting through attine ant gardens, Mr. Currie discovered they are far from free of infections.</p>

+ Paragraph D describes Currie’s opinion (“there had to be a parasite in the ant- fungus system”) on the saying “ants keep their gardens free of parasites”.

+ Paragraph E verified his opinion (viewpoint) as “Mr. Currie discovered they are far from free of infections”

Hence the answer is “A”.

26 Answer: C

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q26:</b> What did scientists find on the <b>skin</b> of ants <b>under microscope</b>?</p> <p>A. some <b>white</b> cloud mold embed in their skin</p> <p>B. that <b>wax</b> is all over their skin</p> <p>C. a substance which is <b>useful to humans</b></p> <p>D. a substance which <b>suppresses growth of fungus</b>.</p>	<p>“People have known for a hundred years that ants have a <b>whitish</b> growth on the <b>cuticle</b>,” said Dr. Mueller, referring to the insects’ body surface. “People would say this is like a <b>cuticular wax</b>. But Cameron was the first one in a hundred years to put these things <b>under a microscope</b>. He saw it was <b>not inert wax</b>. It is alive.” Mr. Currie discovered a specialized patch on the ants’ <b>cuticle</b> that harbors a particular kind of bacterium, one well known to the pharmaceutical industry, because it is <b>the source of half the antibiotics used in medicine</b>. The Streptomyces <b>does not have much effect on ordinary laboratory funguses</b>.</p>
<p>+ A: while there is a mention of white (whitish growth) the the passage, there is no mention of mold so A is not the answer.</p> <p>+ B: At first there’s a misleading information in ““People would say this is like a <b>cuticular wax</b>” but it’s countered with it was <b>not inert wax</b> so B is not the answer.</p> <p>+ C: possible answer as antibiotics is an useful substance to human.</p> <p>+ D: information in the passage (“<b>does not have much effect on ordinary laboratory funguses</b>”) contradicts this choice so D is not the answer.</p> <p>Hence the answer for Q26 is <b>C</b>.</p>	

27 Answer: E

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
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<p>Q27: <b>evaluation on the effect</b> of weight loss on <b>different kind of diets</b></p>	<p>The paper compared two groups of adults: those who, after eating, secreted high levels of insulin, a hormone that sweeps blood sugar out of the bloodstream and promotes its storage as fat, and those who secreted less. Within each group, half were put on <b>a low-fat diet</b> and half on <b>a low-glycemic-load diet</b>.</p>
<p>+ <b>By scanning paragraph E, we come to a question “ Which diets work? “Diets in plural form suggests us paragraph E will discuss about many kinds of diet. The answer may be in this paragraph.</b></p> <p>+ “Within each group, half were put on <b>a low-fat diet</b> and half on <b>a low-glycemic-load diet</b>” points out that there are 2 types of diets. In addition, the result “the low-insulin- secreting group...losing nearly 10 pounds ..The high-insulin group..., losing about 4.5 pounds...” clearly show that the purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of weight loss on 2 types of diets. That is also the idea in Q27, so the answer is E.</p>	

28 Answer: **D**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
<p>Q28: an example of <b>research</b> which includes <b>the relatives of the participants</b></p>	<p>If a woman has high blood-sugar levels while she’s pregnant, her children are more likely to be overweight or obese, according to <b>a study</b> of almost 10,000 <b>mother-child pairs</b>.</p>
<p>+ "the relatives" in this case means "the connection between people by blood or marriage".</p> <p>+ The third sentence of paragraph D indicates that the participants in the research are mothers and children, who are connected by blood. This is also the idea of question 8, so paragraph <b>D</b> definitely is the correct answer.</p>	

29 Answer: **C**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
<p>Q29: An <b>example of a group of people</b> who <b>did not regain weight immediately after weight loss</b></p>	<p>a self-selected <b>group of more than 5,000 successful weight-losers</b> who have shed an average of 66 pounds and <b>kept it off 5.5 years</b>.</p>

+ "**Keep it off**" means the same as "**maintain**"

+ The sentence in paragraph C "a self-selected **group of more than 5,000 successful weight-losers** who have shed an average of 66 pounds and **kept it off 5.5 years**" indicates that after successful weight loss, people still maintained their weight until 5.5 years later, not regain weight immediately. It is similar to the idea in Q29, so the answer is C.

30 Answer: **B**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
Q30: <b>long term hunger</b> may appear to be <b>acceptable to most of the participants</b> during the period of losing weight program	Obese dieters' bodies go into a state of <b>chronic hunger</b> , a feeling Rudolph Leibel. " <b>Some people might be able to tolerate chronic thirst</b> , but the majority couldn't stand it,"
<p>+ The sentence "Obese dieters' bodies go into a state of chronic hunger" contains keyword "<b>chronic hunger</b>", which means <b>long term hunger</b> (in Q30). So the answer must be near here.</p> <p>+ The statement of Leibel "Some people might be able to tolerate chronic thirst, but the majority couldn't stand it," indicates the capability of people in tolerating chronic thirst, which he compared to chronic hunger. This idea is similar to the idea in Q30. From two clues above, the answer is <b>B</b>.</p>	

31 Answer: **G**

Key words in questions	Similar words in passage
Q31: a <b>continuous experiment</b> may lead to a <b>practical application</b> besides diet or hereditary resort	<b>In his latest studies</b> , Dhurandhar <b>has isolated a gene</b> that, when blocked from expressing itself, seems to <b>turn off the virus's fattening power</b> . <b>The goal</b> is to use the research to <b>create a sort of obesity vaccine</b> .

From the sentence “**In his latest studies, Dhurandhar has isolated a gene that, when blocked from expressing itself, seems to turn off the virus’s fattening power**” and “**The goal is to use the research to create a sort of obesity vaccine**”, we can assume that **the doctor has performed an experiment** with the goal of creating a method (vaccine) that can effectively prevent the virus’s power and this will be another application besides diet or hereditary resort that are being discussed before. This idea is similar to the idea in Q31, so the correct answer is G.

1 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q1:</b> Jack Horner <b>knew exactly</b> the bone picked up in his <b>father’s ranch</b> belonged to a <b>certain dinosaur</b> when he was <b>at the age of 8</b>.</p>	<p>So when I was <b>eight years old</b> he took me back to the area that had been <b>his ranch</b>, to where he had seen these big old bones. I picked up one. I am <b>pretty sure</b> it was the upper arm bone of a <b>duckbilled dinosaur</b></p>
<p><b>Note:</b> The question matches all the key information in the passage so the answer is <b>TRUE</b></p>	

2 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q2:</b> Jack Horner achieved a distinctive degree in university when <b>he graduated</b>.</p>	<p>Horner spent seven years at university, but <b>never graduated</b>.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> “Never graduated” contradicts with the information in question 2, so the answer is <b>FALSE</b></p>	

3 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q3:</b> Jack Horner believes that the number of <b>prey</b> should be more than that of <b>predators</b>.</p>	<p>Triceratops is very common: they are the cows of the Cretaceous, they are everywhere. Duckbilled dinosaurs are relatively common but not as common as triceratops and T-rex, for a meat-eating dinosaur, is very common. What we would consider the predator-prey ratio seems really off the scale.</p>
<p>In the passage the prey and predator are both very common. "Off the scale" means "exceed normal" hence in normal situation the number of prey should be more than that of predators. Therefore, the answer is <b>TRUE</b>.</p>	

4 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q4:</b> T-rex's number is equivalent to the number of vulture in the Serengeti.</p>	<p>That is why he sees T-rex not as the lion of the Cretaceous savannah but its vulture. "Look at the <i>wildebeest</i> that migrate in the Serengeti of Africa, a <i>million individuals</i> lose about <i>200,000 individuals</i> in that annual migration. There is a tremendous carrion base there. And so you have hyenas, you have tremendous numbers of vultures that are scavenging, you don't have all that many animals that are good predators</p>
<p>There is neither information about the number of T-rex nor the number of vulture in the Serengeti. There is a misleading statement: "Look at the <i>wildebeest</i> that migrate in the Serengeti of Africa, a <i>million individuals</i> lose about <i>200,000 individuals</i> in that annual migration", so the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b>.</p>	

5 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q5:</b> The hypothesis that T-rex is top predator <b>conflicts</b> with the fact of predator-prey ratio which Jack found.</p>	<p>"If T-rex was a top predator, especially considering how big it is, you'd expect it to be extremely rare, much rarer than the little dromaeosaurs, and yet they are everywhere, they are a dime a dozen", he says.</p>
<p>+ "to conflict" means "to be different or opposed". + Considering the above text, it could be inferred that the question is confirmed in the passage, so the answer is <b>TRUE</b>.</p>	

6 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q6:</b> Jack Horner <b>refused to accept</b> any <b>other viewpoints</b> about T-rex's theory.	He insisted his theory and finding, dedicated to further research upon it, of course, he would like to <b>reevaluate</b> if there is any case that additional evidence found or <b>explanation raised by others</b> in the future.
<b>Note:</b> "Reevaluate" contradicts "refused to accept", so the answer is <b>FALSE</b> .	

7 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q7:</b> Jack Horner is the first man that <b>discovered</b> T-rex's bones in the world.	He <b>examined</b> <i>the leg bones of the T-rex</i> , and compared the length of the thigh bone (upper leg), to the shin bone (lower leg).
<b>Note:</b> There is a misleading information refer to Jack "examined the bones of the T-rex" but no information about to determine if Jack is the first man that discover the T-rex's bone. Hence the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b> .	

8 Answer: **shin bone**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q8:</b> Jack Horner found that T-rex's _____ is <b>shorter</b> than the <b>thigh bone</b>	He found that the <b>thigh bone</b> was <b>equal in length or slightly longer</b> than the <b>shin bone</b> , and much thicker and heavier, which proves that the animal was built to be a slow walker rather than fast running.
+ From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a Noun.	
+ Comparison: something is shorter than the thigh bone is equal to something is longer than the thigh bone. Therefore the answer is " <b>shin bone</b> ".	

9 Answer: **slow walker**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q9:</b> which demonstrated that it was actually a _____	He found that the thigh bone was equal in length or slightly longer than the shin bone, and much thicker and heavier, which proves that the animal was built to be a <b>slow walker</b> rather than fast running.
+ From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a Noun. +The answer is obviously " <b>slow walker</b> ".	

10 Answer: **cheetah**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q11:</b> that was built to _____	This same truth can be observed in many animals of today which are designed to <b>run fast</b> : the ostrich, cheetah, etc.
<b>Note:</b> The phrase "which are designed to" in the passage is paraphrased to "that was built to" in the question. Hence the answer is " <b>run fast</b> ".	

11 Answer: **run fast**

12 Answer: **blunt**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q12:</b> Another explanation support his idea is that T-rex's teeth were rather _____	The T-rex's teeth were huge, sharp at their tip, but <b>blunt</b> , propelled by enormous jaw muscles, which enabled them to only crush bones.
+ From the question, we can assume that the answer must be an adjective. + Here we have 2 choices: "blunt" or "sharp at their tip". Since we can put no more than 3 words/number in the answer, the latter is not the correct answer. Moreover if you read both Q12 and Q13, it's obvious that T-rex use it's blunt teeth to crush bones. Hence the answer is " <b>blunt</b> ".	

13 Answer: **(only) crush**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q13:</b> which <b>only allowed</b> T-rex to _____ hard <b>bones</b> instead of tearing flesh like Velociraptor</p>	<p>The T-rex’s teeth were huge, sharp at their tip, but blunt, propelled by enormous jaw muscles, <b>which enabled them to only crush bones.</b></p>
<p>+ From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a verb.</p> <p>+ The answer is an action that the T-rex can only do to bones. Hence the answer is “<b>crush</b>”.</p>	