

Master IELTS General Training Volume 3

Reading Practice Test 2

HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the test

1. Open this URL <http://link.intergreat.com/XZWmu> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



READING PASSAGE 1



TOTAL FIRE BANS

Read the notice on total fire bans, and answer questions 1-4.

TEXT 1

Total Fire Bans affect everyone. Whether you live in the city, the suburbs or in the country, you need to know when one is declared and what this means you can't do.

WHAT IS A TOTAL FIRE BAN?

A Total Fire Ban prohibits:

- the lighting of any fires in the open air
- any other activities in the open air that may start a fire.

Undercover areas such as patios, pergolas and huts that are open or partially open to the weather are deemed to be in the open air.

WHEN WILL A TOTAL FIRE BAN BE DECLARED?

The decision to put a ban in place is based on weather forecast and local conditions. A Total Fire Ban will be declared on days when fires are most likely to threaten lives and property.

HOW WILL I KNOW WHEN A TOTAL FIRE BAN HAS BEEN DECLARED?

When a ban has been declared it will be:

- on the DFES website www.dfes.wa.gov.au
- on the Total Fire Ban information line 1800 709 355
- broadcast on ABC local radio and other media outlets
- published to subscribers through the DFES website's automated RSS feeds
- published on DFES's Twitter account
- displayed on local government roadside Fire Danger Rating signs.

HOW LONG IS A TOTAL FIRE BAN IN PLACE FOR?

The ban will generally be in place from 12.01am to 11.59pm on the day declared; however, if weather conditions change significantly, times may vary.

WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES FOR IGNORING A TOTAL FIRE BAN?

You could be fined up to \$25 000 and/or jailed for 12 months for ignoring the ban.

Source: Department of Fire and Emergency Services, WA

Question 5-10

TEXT 2

i. Salmonella

Origins	Bowel, intestine of humans and animals (especially chickens). raw foods, untreated water
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Onset	12-48 hours
Symptoms	Nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, diarrhoea, fever and headache for 3-21 days
ii. Staphylococcus aureus (Toxin)	
Origins	Skin, nose, saliva, bowel of humans
Onset	1-8 hours
Symptoms	Diarrhoea, stomach cramps, nausea and vomiting. Last for about 24 hours
iii. Clostridium perfringens	
Origins	Soil, bowel, intestine of humans and animals
Onset	8-12 hours
Symptoms	Stomach pains, diarrhoea and sometimes nausea and vomiting. Lasts for about 24 hours
iv. Vibrio parahaemolyticus	
Origins	Drinking water, shellfish and fish
Onset	12-24 hours
Symptoms	Diarrhoea, stomach cramps, sometimes nausea and vomiting. May last for several days
v. Listeria monocytogenes	
Origins	Soil, bowel, intestine of humans and animals, raw vegetables, processed foods
Onset	2 days to 3 months
Symptoms	Flu-like symptoms: fever, headaches and pains. May cause miscarriage and stillbirth, meningitis and septicaemia
vi. Campylobacter	
Origins	Raw poultry, raw meats, untreated water, unpasteurised milk; puppies, kittens, wild animals and birds
Onset	2-5 days
Symptoms	Diarrhoea, abdominal pain, vomiting, fever and nausea. Last for 2-5 days

Read the information sheet 'The facts about plastic', and answer **questions 11-14**.

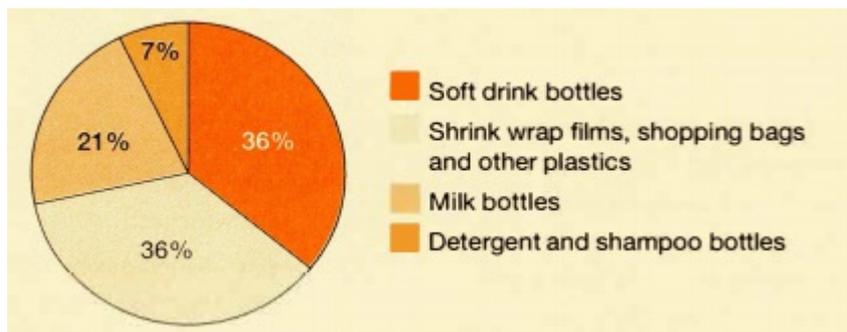
THE FACTS ABOUT PLASTIC

PLASTIC BOTTLES

- It takes less energy to manufacture and transport a plastic sauce bottle than a glass sauce bottle, as plastics are lightweight.
- It takes 125 recycled plastic milk bottles to manufacture one 140-litre wheelie-bin from recycled plastic.
- Over 24 000 tonnes of PET was recovered in Australia last year-that's over 5 7 5 million PET soft drink bottles! Around 18 000 tonnes of these were recycled in Australia-mainly into new soft drink bottles.
- It takes 33 000 plastic soft drink bottles to make one tonne of plastic.

SAVE OUR OCEANS

- There are about 46 000 pieces of plastic floating in each square mile of our oceans. Discarded plastic has even been found on uninhabited South Pacific islands!
- It is estimated that plastic kills up to 1 million sea birds, 100 000 sea mammals and countless fish each year, with many getting entangled in plastic six-pack rings, plastic strapping and nylon ropes.
- The disposal of plastics into the ocean is prohibited under the international Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).



Questions 1-4

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

In boxes 1-4 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

- 1 You can go to prison for a year if you light a fire outside.
- 2 Fire bans last for two days.
- 3 You can contact your local radio station for more information.

4 You can use your pizza oven if it is under your patio.

Questions 5-10

Read the information on food poisoning in the table and answer questions 5-10.

Look at the information on food poisoning and match the statements with the appropriate type of poisoning.

Choose the correct number i-vi and write your answer in boxes 5-10 on your answer sheet.

5 Found in seafood.

6 Dangerous for pregnant women.

7 You can be sick for up to three weeks.

8 You can catch this from some common household pets.

9 Not usually found in animals.

10 You can pick this disease up from the garden and it starts within a few hours.

Questions 11-14

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for your answer.

Just under a quarter of waste plastic comes from 11

Just over two-thirds of recovered PET was made into 12

Plastic bottles are more energy efficient because they are 13

Plastic that is thrown away has been found on 14 where no people live.

READING PASSAGE 2



ADVICE TO HELP YOU PREVENT PLAGIARISM IN YOUR WORK

Read the text below and answer questions 15-21.

TEXT 1

A

You must clearly indicate which part of your work is drawn from somewhere else. Paraphrasing is when you use what someone else has said or written, but you write it in your own words. If you paraphrase you must include an in-text citation so that readers can locate the source.

B

Carefully selected quotations add to the points you are making, but they don't, in themselves, add to the quality of your work. Put another way, if you submitted an essay made up entirely of quotations from other sources you would probably gain a low or zero mark. It is fine to quote other people occasionally, and it is expected that you do-but make sure you provide your own contribution or viewpoint. It is your work that earns you marks.

Direct quotes . . . should always be put inside quotation marks. Longer quotes can be indented so they stand apart from the main body of the text. Each quote must be followed by an in-text citation.

C

Creation is when you produce something new. If you edit an existing item it would still need to be referenced.

D

Make sure you understand what type of referencing protocol you are required to follow for your unit.

- For text-based assessments you will usually need to include in-text citations and a reference list that gives the full details of the source material.
- For visual-based artefacts or portfolios you will usually need to include a reference list that gives the full details of the sources that you referred to when creating your work, anything that you have used and modified must be listed.

E

Always keep your work and the original reference together. Losing the original source of the information is poor academic practice, and it means you might end up submitting work without a reference, or you might end up submitting it with the wrong reference. You could, at any time, be required to produce the original source for comparison.

F

This is very important. If you copy and paste from a source and fail to reference it properly, then you have plagiarised. It doesn't matter whether you did this intentionally or not. Depending on the circumstances of the case, plagiarism may be treated as academic misconduct where serious penalties can apply.

G

Often students are encouraged to work together, to cooperate by sharing ideas and understandings. However, individual assessments (where your name is the only name on the cover sheet) are meant to be your own work.

Copying from someone else's work is plagiarism, and serious penalties can apply.

Do not allow anyone else to submit your work as their own: this is collusion, which is considered academic misconduct.

Source: Extracted from checklist contained in *Academic Integrity at Curtin: Student Guidelines for Avoiding Plagiarism (2013)*, a booklet published by Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia, <http://academicintegrity.curtin.edu.au/global/studentbook.cfm>

Read the text below and answer **questions 22-27**.

TEXT 2

ACTON COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE

The Acton Community Health Centre seeks to assist the local community and businesses with their health-care needs. The centre offers high standards of care in general practice as well as specialists in travel medicine and occupational health. This expertise offers solutions for local communities,

local businesses and employers, medical specialists and insurers.

SERVICES AVAILABLE

- preventative services such as immunisations, well woman examinations and physicals
- blood tests
- treatment of chronic medical conditions such as diabetes, asthma, hypertension and heart disease
- pregnancy testing and antenatal care
- specialised medicals: diving, commercial drivers, aviation and insurance medicals.

OFFICE HOURS, APPOINTMENTS AND PHYSICIAN REFERRALS

New patients may schedule an appointment by calling (317) 555-2611, extension 3310. Office hours are 8:30 am to 5:00 pm, Monday to Friday, although some doctors may see patients as early as 7:30 am. Established patients should contact their doctor's secretary for a convenient appointment time or to obtain test results.

AFTER-HOURS CARE

Patients needing urgent medical attention when the centre is closed may contact their physician by calling the main clinic telephone number: (317) 555-2611. The clinic's answering service will then contact the physician on call. While it is not usual for doctors to make home visits, in an emergency, such a visit is possible.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Acton Health Centre has a strong commitment to preventive medicine. The College of General Practitioners recommends checkups according to the following schedule:

	Frequency*	Who**
Smoking discussion	Annual	Smokers
Physical activity advice	Annual	All
Cardio-vascular risk check	2 yearly	> 45 years
Blood pressure check	Annual	> 18 years
Cholesterol check	2 yearly	> 45 years
Diabetes check	Annual	> 40 years
Kidney disease check	5 yearly	> 50 years

*Minimum frequency; more often for some at-risk groups

**For general population; earlier checks necessary for some at-risk groups

All consultations at Acton Community Health Centre are completely confidential. We never disclose anything discussed at a consultation to anyone without your permission.

SCUBA DIVING MEDICALS

Because the underwater environment places unique physiological stresses on the body, before doing a diving course you will need a valid SCUBA Diving Medical Certificate. Acton Community Health Centre has been performing diving medicals for over 40 years, carrying out a large number each week. For the medical, the doctor will review your medical history, and perform a lung function tests, audiometry (hearing test), a urine test, a physical exam and, in some cases, an ECG (heart tracing).

Questions 15-21

The text has seven sections: A-G. Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number i-ix in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.

List of headings	
i	Everything must be referenced, unless you made it yourself.
ii	Express others' work your own way and acknowledge that it is not yours.
iii	It is a bad habit to forget your sources.
iv	To get better marks, use your own work as much as possible.
v	Don't say another student's work is yours.
vi	You can copy work as long as you reference it.
vii	Note all sources used and reference them in the body of the text also.
viii	Know where your material comes from and keep the information handy.
ix	Copying and pasting is plagiarism.

15  Section A

16  Section B

17  Section C

18  Section D

19  Section E

20  Section F

21  Section G

Questions 22-27

Complete the sentences below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet.

The main focus of the health centre is to ensure simple 22 _____ for patients.

Patients may be able to see some doctors before 23 _____

In an emergency, you should call the 24 _____ telephone number.

If you are over 45 years of age, you should have a heart check-up and a 25 _____ every two years.

Patients must give 26 _____ for their medical history to be disclosed to a third party.

You will need a valid certificate before you undertake a 27 _____

READING PASSAGE 3

Read the following extract and answer questions 28-40.



TROLLEY PSYCHOLOGY

Have you ever noticed that when you walk into a shop, you tend to look over or veer to the right? Consumer psychologists say this is a classic biological trait, linked to most people's preference for using their right hand. While it's something we tend to do in shops as well as places such as museums and art galleries, supermarkets really capitalise on this. It's to the right where you'll see temporary displays of products designed to grab your attention and entice you to make a snap purchase. This can be anything from fresh flowers and chocolates to umbrellas if it's been raining.

Consumer psychologist and Senior Lecturer at Deakin University Dr Paul Harrison says the location of a store's entry point has a significant effect on how people shop, and even how much they spend. 'Right-hand side entries favour anti-clockwise movement through the shop, while left-hand side entries favour clockwise patterns. Research in the US has shown that shoppers who travel in an anti-clockwise direction will spend, on average, two dollars more per trip than clockwise shoppers.'

Contrary to popular belief, once we're in the store most of us don't weave up and down the aisles in an orderly way. Research conducted on shopper movement patterns in-store suggests people travel to some aisles only, and rarely in a systematic up-and-down pattern. Even longer, planned shopping trips follow this pattern.

The most common path to travel in-store is around the outside perimeter, dipping in and out of the aisles as needed. As a result, the ends of each aisle are the most profitable part of the store. Product manufacturers pay big dollars to place their products there to grab

shoppers' attention, and it's usually familiar brands that provide the greatest profit margin.

Many supermarkets micro-manage the various fresh food sections of the shop. Instead of approaching the shop as a single entity, they separate areas into particular zones and have developed different marketing plans for each of these areas. These anchor departments usually include fresh fruit and vegetables, meat, dairy, and the bakery-and all are designed to give shoppers a sense of individual difference. Research indicates consumers will spend more time in the supermarket because of these different zones.

Ever walked into a big supermarket just to buy some bread and milk and found yourself leaving with a basket of additional items? A classic retailing trick is to locate the milk and bread at the very back of the store (often at either end) to encourage short-term shoppers to walk right through the shop and be tempted by the other, more expensive products along the way.

According to Harrison, no matter what we might like to think, it's human nature to be attracted to a bargain. 'Although we think we know we're being manipulated, we tend to fall for it anyway.' Even the word 'special' plays on our subconscious. 'Just the word sets off a psychological process in your mind where if something is labelled "special" we think it must be good. It also feeds into a theory known as the scarcity effect. This is where we think that if it's on special, then it must only be available at this shop or for a short time, and we afford it more value than the products around it.'

Confusion and emotional involvement will have an effect on how long a person spends in front of a particular area in the supermarket. You might, for example, find consumers spending a long time in front of the coffee selection area. Similarly, baby food and pet food purchases take longer because of emotional involvement.

Soups and dressings often involve long buy times because of the sometimes-confusing variety of options on offer. As a result, long buy-time products are placed where shoppers will not feel hurried, crowded or that they're getting in the way of other customers while they work out what they're going to buy. These product areas will often be clearly marked out in a separate area.

Take a list. People who shop with a list tend to spend less.

Shop alone. People who shop as a couple tend to put more in their trolley, as each person will have their own ideas about what's important and should be purchased.

Avoid big supermarkets. Don't shop at a big supermarket if you just want to drop in and pick up a few things-you're much better off in a small store. It takes more effort to get in and out of a big supermarket, and as a result you may feel the need to stock up once you're in there.

Eat before you shop. Don't shop when you're hungry-it's a sure-fire way to end up with a trolley full of unnecessary purchases.

Source: adapted from Choice.com.au

Questions 28-33

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 28-33 in your answer sheet.

28 Shoppers generally move:

- A anti-clockwise around a shop
- B clockwise around a shop
- C around the edge and go down the aisles when they want something
- D up one aisle and down the next.

29 Why are essential, everyday items generally found at the back of the shop?

- A It's easier for the staff to restock.
- B It tempts you to buy more as you walk through the shop.
- C Walking through is good exercise for the customer.
- D It's cooler at the back and better for fresh food.

30 Why are there different fresh food sections in a supermarket?

- A to make you feel you are visiting more than one shop
- B to make you think the staff are experts in these sections
- C to provide extra customer service
- D to create a stronger aroma.

31 The word 'special' in a supermarket specifically refers to:

- A an item you believe must be worthwhile buying
- B items you think you cannot buy anywhere else
- C items you think might be available for only a short time
- D all of the above.

32 What makes us spend a long time in certain sections of a supermarket?

- A price and freshness
- B price and quality
- C brand and who we are buying for
- D too much choice and who we are buying for.

33 Which of the following will make you spend more?

- A taking a shopping list
- B shopping alone
- C shopping in a big store
- D having a meal before you go to the supermarket.

Questions 34-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text?

In boxes 34-40 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

34 People spend millions of dollars in supermarkets.

35 People tend to spend more than they intended in supermarkets.

36 Bread and milk are usually more expensive than other items in the store.

37 You will usually save money by going on one big shopping trip, less frequently.

38 Bread and milk are usually found together.

39 Left-handed people tend to walk over to the left in a shop.

40

Most shoppers can't resist a bargain.



Solution:

34 NOT GIVEN

35 NOT GIVEN

36 FALSE

37 NOT GIVEN

38 NOT GIVEN

39 NOT GIVEN

40 TRUE

1 TRUE

2 FALSE

3 NOT GIVEN

4 FALSE

5 iv

6 v

7 i

8 vi

9 ii

10 iii

11 milk bottles

12 new/soft drink bottles

13 lightweight

14 South Pacific islands

15 ii

16 iv

17 i

18 vii

19 viii

20 vi

21 v

22 healthcare

23 8:30 am

24 main clinic

25 cholesterol check

26 permission

27 diving course

28 C

29 B

30 A

31 D

32 D

33 C

Review and Explanations

34 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q34: People spend millions of dollars in supermarkets.</p>	<p>Research in the US has shown that shoppers who travel in an anti-clockwise direction will spend, on average, two dollars more per trip than clockwise shoppers.</p>
<p>Note: - There is just a piece of information in the second paragraph about which type of people have a tendency to spend more, while the amount of money people spent are not completely mentioned. - Hence, the answer for Q34 must be NOT GIVEN.</p>	

35 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q35: People tend to spend more than they intended in supermarkets.</p>	<p>Contrary to popular belief, once we're in the store most of us don't weave up and down the aisles in an orderly way. Research conducted on shopper movement patterns in-store suggests people travel to some aisles only, and rarely in a systematic up-and-down pattern. Even longer, planned shopping trips follow this pattern.</p>
<p>Note: - There is just a piece of information in the third paragraph about the way people move in the supermarket, while whether people spend more than they intended is not completely mentioned - Hence, the answer for Q35 must be NOT GIVEN.</p>	

36 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q36: Bread and milk are usually more expensive than other items in the store.</p>	<p>A classic retailing trick is to locate the milk and bread at the very back of the store (often at either end) to encourage short-term shoppers to walk right through the shop and be tempted by the other, more expensive products along the way.</p>
<p>Note: - As bread and milk are cheap so there is a classic retailing trick to encourage you to walk through the shop and buy other expensive thing. - Hence, the answer for Q36 is FALSE.</p>	

37 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q37: You will usually save money by going on one big shopping trip, less frequently.	
Note: - There is no information relating to this. - Hence, the answer for Q37 must be NOT GIVEN .	

38 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q38: Bread and milk are usually found together.	A classic retailing trick is to locate the milk and bread at the very back of the store (often at either end) to encourage short-term shoppers to walk right through the shop and be tempted by the other, more expensive products along the way.
Note: - The author just mentions that bread and milk are located at either end of the store. Meanwhile, there is no information about whether they are found together or not. - Hence, the answer for Q38 is NOT GIVEN .	

39 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q39: Left-handed people tend to walk over to the left in a shop.	Right-hand side entries favour anti-clockwise movement through the shop, while left-hand side entries favour clockwise patterns
Note: - The passage just simply mentions the location of entries has an effect on the customers' movement, but there is no point is the direction left- or right-handed people tend to walk - For that reason, the answer for Q39 must be NOT GIVEN .	

40 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q40: Most shoppers can't resist a bargain.	According to Harrison, no matter what we might like to think, it's human nature to be attracted to a bargain. 'Although we think we know we're being manipulated, we tend to fall for it anyway.
Note: - The word bargain can be found in the seventh paragraph as you scan. Human tend to be attracted to a bargain, in other words, most shoppers can't resist a bargain - Hence, the answer this question must be TRUE .	

1 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q1: You can go to prison for a year if you light a fire outside.	You could be fined up to \$25 000 and/or jailed for 12 months for ignoring the ban.
Note: - It's stated in the passage that the Total Fire Bans prohibits "the lighting of any fires in the open air". If you light a fire outside, you have violated (ignoring the ban) the Total Fire Bans. It is also said that you may be jailed (in prison) for 12 months (a year) if you ignoring the ban. - Hence, the answer for Q1 is TRUE .	

2 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q2: Fire bans last for two days.	HOW LONG IS A TOTAL FIRE BAN IN PLACE FOR? The ban will generally be in place from 12.01am to 11.59pm on the day declared; however, if weather conditions change significantly, times may vary.
Note: - The answer is found in "How long is a total fire ban in place for?" - In the passage, the writer says the ban is in place from 12.01am to 11.59pm on the day declared, in other words, it only lasts a day while the question is that it lasts 2 days. - Hence, the answer for Q2 is FALSE .	

3 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q3: You can contact your local radio station for more information.	HOW WILL I KNOW WHEN A TOTAL FIRE BAN HAS BEEN DECLARED? When a ban has been declared it will be: • broadcast on ABC local radio and other media outlets
Note: - You can find the keyword "radio station" but it is just a place the fire ban is declared, but not a place where you can find more information. - Moreover, no information about the question can be found therefore, the answer for Q3 is NOT GIVEN .	

4 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q4: You can use your pizza oven if it is under your patio.</p>	<p>WHAT IS A TOTAL FIRE BAN?</p> <p>A Total Fire Ban prohibits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the lighting of any fires in the open air • any other activities in the open air that may start a fire. <p>Undercover areas such as patios, pergolas and huts that are open or partially open to the weather are deemed to be in the open air.</p>
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Note:

- The writer says that lighting a fire is banned in the open air. To be more specific, undercover area or open air includes patio, therefore, you cannot use your pizza oven if it is under your patio.
- Hence, the answer for **Q4** is **FALSE**.

5 Answer: **iv**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q5: Found in seafood.</p>	<p>iv. Vibrio parahaemolyticus Origins: Drinking water, shellfish and fish</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The question is about where this food poisoning comes from, so you'd better look at the Origins row. - It is evident that seafood includes shellfish and fish. Hence, the answer for Q5 is iv. 	

6 Answer: **v**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q6: Dangerous for pregnant women.</p>	<p>v. Listeria monocytogenes Symptoms: Flu-like symptoms: fever, headaches and pains. May cause miscarriage and stillbirth, meningitis and septicaemia</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the passage, pregnant is paraphrased into miscarriage and stillbirth. Moreover, this piece of information can be found in poisoning v. Hence, the answer for Q6 is v. 	

7 Answer: **i**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q7: You can be sick for up to three weeks.</p>	<p>i. Salmonella Symptoms: Nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, diarrhoea, fever and headache for 3-21 days</p>

Note:

- The answer is in the first type of poisoning. **Fever and headache** (means **sick**) can last 3 to 21 days, which means sickness can be up to **21 days** (equivalent to **three weeks**)
- Hence, the answer for **Q7** is **i**.

8 Answer: **vi**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q8: You can catch this from some common household pets .	vi. Campylobacter Origins : Raw poultry, raw meats, untreated water, unpasteurised milk; puppies, kittens , wild animals and birds
Note: - Household pets in the question is converted into puppies and kittens . This information is of a type of poisoning named Campylobacter (vi) - Hence, the answer for Q8 is vi .	

9 Answer: **ii**

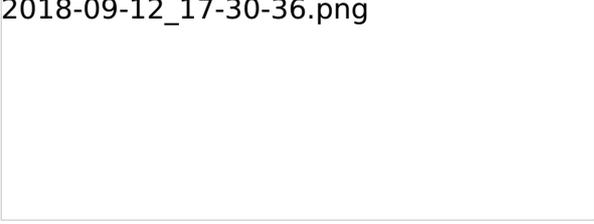
Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q9: Not usually found in animals.	ii. Staphylococcus aureus (Toxin) Origins: Skin, nose, saliva, bowel of humans
Note: - Five of six poisons can be found in animals: in intestine of animals i, iii, v or household pets (vi) or seafood (iv). Hence, the remaining toxin is not found in animals. - For this reason, the answer for Q9 is ii .	

10 Answer: **iii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q10: You can pick this disease up from the garden and it starts within a few hours .	iii. Clostridium perfringens Origins: Soil , bowel, intestine of humans and animals Onset: 8-12 hours
Note: - As for the onset of disease, the phrase within a few hours allows us to eliminate wrong answers because only the onset of poisons i, ii, iii lasts for hours. However, the question want a kind of toxins found in garden , therefore the answer for Q10 is iii because it can be found in soil .	

11 Answer: **milk bottles**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q11: Just under a quarter of waste plastic comes from ____</p>	<p>2018-09-12_17-30-36.png</p> 
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Note:
- The answer is hardly found in the passage. Instead, looking at the pie chart, we can assume the answer for **Q11** is **milk bottles** as milk bottles account for **21%** (equivalent to **just under a quarter**)

12 Answer: **new/soft drink bottles**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q12: Just over two-thirds of recovered PET was made into ____</p>	<p>Over 24000 tonnes of PET was recovered in Australia last year-that's over 575 million PET soft drink bottles! Around 18000 tonnes of these were recycled in Australia-mainly into new soft drink bottles.</p>
<p>Note: - In the phrase around 1800 tonnes of these, these means 24000 tonnes of PET recovered. For that reason, that number is equivalent to over two-thirds. - After comparing all the keywords, we can assume that the answer for Q12 is soft drink bottles.</p>	

13 Answer: **lightweight**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q13: Plastic bottles are more energy efficient because they are ____</p>	<p>It takes less energy to manufacture and transport a plastic sauce bottle than a glass sauce bottle, as plastics are lightweight.</p>
<p>Note: - You can follow the keyword I highlighted above, therefore the answer for Q13 is lightweight.</p>	

14 Answer: **South Pacific islands**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q14: Plastic that is thrown away has been found on ____ where no people live.</p>	<p>SAVE OUR OCEANS There are about 46 000 pieces of plastic floating in each square mile of our oceans. Discarded plastic has even been found on uninhabited South Pacific islands!</p>

Note:

- **A location** needs to be filled in the space. You can find a place called **Australia** but it is not the answer. Instead, the answer for **Q14** is **South Pacific islands**. The reason for this is that **discarded plastic** is paraphrased into **plastic that is thrown away**, while the word **uninhabited** means **where no people live**.

15 Answer: **ii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q15: Section A ii Express others' work your own way and acknowledge that it is not yours	You must clearly indicate which part of your work is drawn from somewhere else . Paraphrasing is when you use what someone else has said or written, but you write it in your own words . If you paraphrase you must include an in-text citation so that readers can locate the source.
Note: - After comparing all the keywords, we can assume that the answer for Q15 is ii .	

16 Answer: **iv**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q16: Section B iv To get better marks , use your own work as much as possible.	Carefully selected quotations add to the points you are making, but they don't, in themselves, add to the quality of your work. Put another way, if you submitted an essay made up entirely of quotations from other sources you would probably gain a low or zero mark. It is fine to quote other people occasionally, and it is expected that you do-but make sure you provide your own contribution or viewpoint . It is your work that earns you marks .
Note: - The writer says that if you submit an essay made up entirely of quotations, you may gain low score. Instead, if you provide your own contribution or viewpoint (means use your own work), it will earn you marks (means that you will get better marks) - Hence, the answer for Q16 is iv .	

17 Answer: **i**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q17: Section C i Everything must be referenced, unless you made it yourself.</p>	<p>Creation is when you produce something new. If you edit an existing item it would still need to be referenced.</p>
<p>Note: - The option vi (You can copy work as long as you reference it) may confuse you but, in fact, it is not the answer because this paragraph is mainly about the need of referencing if you use other people's items. not the possibility of copying. - Hence, the answer for Q17 is i.</p>	

18 Answer: **vii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q18: Section D vii Note all sources used and reference them in the body of the text also.</p>	<p>Make sure you understand what type of referencing protocol you are required to follow for your unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For text-based assessments you will usually need to include in-text citations and a reference list that gives the full details of the source material. • For visual-based artefacts or portfolios you will usually need to include a reference list that gives the full details of the sources that you referred to when creating your work, anything that you have used and modified must be listed.
<p>Note: - The paragraph is mainly about how citation is laid out in the body of the text. - For that reason, the answer for Q18 is vii.</p>	

19 Answer: **viii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q19: Section E viii Know where your material comes from and keep the information handy.</p>	<p>Always keep your work and the original reference together. Losing the original source of the information is poor academic practice, and it means you might end up submitting work without a reference, or you might end up submitting it with the wrong reference. You could, at any time, be required to produce the original source for comparison.</p>
<p>Note: - The option iii (It is a bad habit to forget your sources) may confuse you either. However, the answer for Q19 is viii because section E is mainly about the need of citing the correct origin of the source, not the evaluation of the fact that you forget your sources.</p>	

20 Answer: **vi**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q20: Section F vi. You can copy work as long as you reference it.</p>	<p>If you copy and paste from a source and fail to reference it properly, then you have plagiarised. It doesn't matter whether you did this intentionally or not. Depending on the circumstances of the case, plagiarism may be treated as academic misconduct where serious penalties can apply.</p>
<p>Note: - In fact, you can copy and paste if you cite the source, therefore ix (Copying and pasting is plagiarism) is not completely correct. - For that reason, the answer for Q20 is vi.</p>	

21 Answer: **v**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q21: Section G v. Don't say another student's work is yours.</p>	<p>Often students are encouraged to work together, to cooperate by sharing ideas and understandings. However, individual assessments (where your name is the only name on the cover sheet) are meant to be your own work.</p> <p>Copying from someone else's work is plagiarism, and serious penalties can apply.</p> <p>Do not allow anyone else to submit your work as their own: this is collusion, which is considered academic misconduct.</p>
<p>Note: - Section G is mainly about the fact that individual assessment needs to be your own work and using other student's work is wrong. - For that reason, the answer for Q21 is v.</p>	

22 Answer: **healthcare**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q22: The main focus of the health centre is to ensure simple ___ for patients.</p>	<p>The Acton Community Health Centre seeks to assist the local community and businesses with their health-care needs.</p>
<p>Note: - The answer can be found in the first lines of this passage. The word ensure is changed into assist with and the answer follows that word. - For that reason, the answer for Q22 is healthcare.</p>	

23 Answer: **8:30 am**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q23: Patients may be able to see some doctors before _____</p>	<p>OFFICE HOURS, APPOINTMENTS AND PHYSICIAN REFERRALS</p> <p>New patients may schedule an appointment by calling (317) 555-2611, extension 3310. Office hours are 8:30 am to 5:00 pm, Monday to Friday, although some doctors may see patients as early as 7:30 am. Established patients should contact their doctor's secretary for a convenient appointment time or to obtain test results.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office hours are 8.30 am to 5.00 but patients may see some doctors as early as 7.30 am, which means before 8.30 am. - For that reason, the answer for Q23 is 8.30 am. 	

24 Answer: **main clinic**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q24: In an emergency, you should call the _____ telephone number.</p>	<p>AFTER-HOURS CARE</p> <p>Patients needing urgent medical attention when the centre is closed may contact their physician by calling the main clinic telephone number: (317) 555-2611.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When you need urgent medical attention, it means you're in an emergency. It is said you may contact the physician by calling that number; in other words, you should call it. - Having comparing the keywords, we can assume the answer for Q24 is main clinic. 	

25 Answer: **cholesterol check**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q25: If you are over 45 years of age, you should have a heart check-up and a _____ every two years.</p>		Frequency*	Who**
	Smoking discussion	Annual	Smokers
	Physical activity advice	Annual	All
	Cardiovascular risk check	2 yearly	> 45 years
	Blood pressure check	Annual	> 18 years
	Cholesterol check	2 yearly	> 45 years
	Diabetes check	Annual	> 40 years
	Kidney disease check	5 yearly	> 50 years

Note:

- As for people who are 45 above, there are many checkups available. However, the word every two years helps us eliminate some options and there are two left: Cardiovascular risk check (means heart check-up) and Cholesterol check.
- For that reason, the answer for Q25 is **cholesterol check**.

26 Answer: **permission**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q26: Patients must give _____ for their medical history to be disclosed to a third party.</p>	We never disclose anything discussed at a consultation to anyone without your permission.
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You are not allowed to disclose anything at a consultation without your permission, in other words, you must give your permission for your medical history to be disclosed to a third party - For that reason, the answer for Q26 is permission. 	

27 Answer: **diving course**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q27: You will need a valid certificate before you undertake a _____</p>	<p>SCUBA DIVING MEDICALS</p> <p>Because the underwater environment places unique physiological stresses on the body, before doing a diving course you will need a valid SCUBA Diving Medical Certificate.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You can find the answer as you look for the word certificate. - The word undertake in the question is paraphrased into doing in the passage, and the answer follows that. Hence we can assume that the answer for Q27 is diving course. 	

28 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q28: Shoppers generally move: A. anti-clockwise around a shop B. clockwise around a shop C. around the edge and go down the aisles when they want something D. up one aisle and down the next.</p>	<p>The most common path to travel in-store is around the outside perimeter, dipping in and out of the aisles as needed. As a result, the ends of each aisle are the most profitable part of the store. Product manufacturers pay big dollars to place their products there to grab shoppers' attention, and it's usually familiar brands that provide the greatest profit margin.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The word move clockwise and anticlockwise are mentioned in the second paragraph. However, that kind of mention aims to point out how a location of entry pointing attracts how consumers shop. Hence, there is no point in the way people move, therefore option A and B are eliminated. - Option D is wrong because people travel to some aisles only, and rarely in a systematic up-and-down pattern. - Hence, the answer for Q28 is C. You can follow how keywords are paraphrased as I highlighted above. 	

29 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q29: Why are essential, everyday items generally found at the back of the shop? A. It's easier for the staff to restock. B. It tempts you to buy more as you walk through the shop. C. Walking through is good exercise for the customer. D. It's cooler at the back and better for fresh food.</p>	<p>A classic retailing trick is to locate the milk and bread at the very back of the store (often at either end) to encourage short-term shoppers to walk right through the shop and be tempted by the other, more expensive products along the way.</p>

Note:

- There is no information relating to option **A, C, D** available. Meanwhile, you can find the answer in the sixth paragraph.
- After comparing all the keywords, the answer for **Q29** must be **B**.

30 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q30: Why are there different fresh food sections in a supermarket?</p> <p>A. to make you feel you are visiting more than one shop</p> <p>B. to make you think the staff are experts in these sections</p> <p>C. to provide extra customer service</p> <p>D. to create a stronger aroma.</p>	<p>Many supermarkets micro-manage the various fresh food sections of the shop. ... These anchor departments usually include fresh fruit and vegetables, meat, dairy, and the bakery-and all are designed to give shoppers a sense of individual difference.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no information relating to option B, C, D available. Meanwhile, you can find the answer in the fifth paragraph. - The division of fresh fruit sections is said to give shoppers a sense of individual difference, which means that it makes you feel you're visiting more than one shop - Hence, the answer for Q30 is A. 	

31 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q31: The word 'special' in a supermarket specifically refers to:</p> <p>A. an item you believe must be worthwhile buying</p> <p>B. items you think you cannot buy anywhere else</p> <p>C. items you think might be available for only a short time</p> <p>D. all of the above.</p>	<p>Even the word 'special' plays on our subconscious. 'Just the word sets off a psychological process in your mind where if something is labelled "special" we think it must be good. It also feeds into a theory known as the scarcity effect. This is where we think that if it's on special, then it must only be available at this shop or for a short time, and we afford it more value than the products around it.'</p> <p>(7th)</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The keyword for this question is special which is located in paragraph 7 as you can use scanning to find that word. - Something special is said to be good so it must be worthwhile buying. Furthermore, it is thought that you cannot buy anywhere else since it must be only available at this shop. Moreover, some people believe that this product is only available for a short time. - Hence, after comparing all the words, we can assume that the answer for Q31 is D. 	

32 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q32: What makes us spend a long time in certain sections of a supermarket? A. price and freshness B. price and quality C. brand and who we are buying for D. too much choice and who we are buying for.</p>	<p>Confusion and emotional involvement will have an effect on how long a person spends in front of a particular area in the supermarket.</p> <p>Soups and dressings often involve long buy times because of the sometimes-confusing variety of options on offer. As a result, long buy-time products are placed where shoppers will not feel hurried, crowded or that they're getting in the way of other customers while they work out what they're going to buy. These product areas will often be clearly marked out in a separate area. (8th 9th)</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the eighth paragraph, the writer says that confusion and emotional involvement has “an effect on how long a person spends in front of a particular area in the supermarket”. However, the two things don’t match with any options of the question so you need to read on. - Next, in paragraph 9, the writer illustrates an example for that and it is when the answer comes. - The writer refers to the sometimes-confusing variety of options on offer which means too much choice. Moreover, there is no information about price and brand so option A, B, and C are all eliminated. - Hence, the answer for Q32 is D. 	

33 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q33: Which of the following will make you spend more?</p> <p>A. taking a shopping list B. shopping alone C. shopping in a big store D. having a meal before you go to the supermarket.</p>	<p>Take a list. People who shop with a list tend to spend less.</p> <p>Shop alone. People who shop as a couple tend to put more in their trolley, as each person will have their own ideas about what's important and should be purchased.</p> <p>Avoid big supermarkets. Don't shop at a big supermarket if you just want to drop in and pick up a few things-you're much better off in a small store. It takes more effort to get in and out of a big supermarket, and as a result you may feel the need to stock up once you're in there.</p> <p>Eat before you shop. Don't shop when you're hungry-it's a sure-fire way to end up with a trolley full of unnecessary purchases.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option A is wrong as it is said that people who take a shopping list tend to spend less, not spend more. - Option B is also wrong because the writer says people who shop as a couple do spend more. - Option D is eliminated because the writer encourages us to eat before you shop in order not to end up a trolley full of unnecessary purchases - Hence, the answer for Q33 is C. 	