



IELTS Recent Mock Tests Volume 1

Reading Practice Test 5

HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the test

1. Open this URL <http://link.intergreat.com/o8MAAn> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



READING PASSAGE 1

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



A Wonder Plant

The wonder plant with an uncertain future: more than a billion people rely on bamboo for either their shelter or income, while many endangered species depend on it for their survival. Despite its apparent abundance, a new report says that species of bamboo may be under serious threat.

A

Every year, during the rainy season, the mountain gorillas of Central Africa migrate to the foothills and lower slopes of the Virunga Mountains to graze on bamboo. For the 650 or so that remain in the wild, it's a vital food source. Although there are at almost 150 types of plant, as well as various insects and other invertebrates, bamboo accounts for up to 90 percent of their diet at this time of year. Without it, says Ian Redmond, chairman of the Ape Alliance, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly. Gorillas aren't the only locals keen on bamboo. For the people who live close to the Virungas, it's a valuable and versatile raw material used for building houses and making household items such as mats and baskets. But in the past 100 years or so, resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for farms and commercial plantations.

B

Sadly, this isn't an isolated story. All over the world, the ranges of many bamboo species appear to be shrinking, endangering the people and animals that depend upon them. But despite bamboo's importance, we know surprisingly little about it. A recent report published by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) has revealed just how profound is our ignorance of global bamboo resources, particularly in relation to conservation. There are almost 1,600 recognized species of bamboo, but the report concentrated on the 1,200 or so woody varieties distinguished by the strong stems, or culms, that most people associate with this versatile plant. Of these, only 38 'priority species' identified for their commercial value have been the subject of any real scientific research, and this has focused mostly on matters relating to their viability as a commodity. This problem isn't confined to bamboo.

Compared to the work carried out on animals, the science of assessing the conservation status of plants is still in its infancy. "People have only started looking hard at this during the past 10-15 years, and only now are they getting a handle on how to go about it systematically," says Dr. Valerie Kapos, one of the report's authors and a senior adviser in forest ecology and conservation to the UNEP.

C

Bamboo is a type of grass. It comes in a wide variety of forms, ranging in height from 30 centimeters to more than 40 meters. It is also the world's fastest-growing woody plant; some species can grow more than a meter in a day. Bamboo's ecological role extends beyond providing food and habitat for animals. Bamboo tends to grow in stands made up of groups of individual plants that grow from root systems known as rhizomes. Its extensive rhizome systems, which tie in the top layers of the soil, are crucial in preventing soil erosion. And there is growing evidence that bamboo plays an important part in determining forest structure and dynamics. "Bamboo's pattern of mass flowering and mass death leaves behind large areas of dry biomass that attract wildfire," says Kapos. "When these burn, they create patches of open ground within the forest far bigger than would be left by a fallen tree." Patchiness helps to preserve diversity because certain plant species do better during the early stages of regeneration when there are gaps in the canopy.

D

However, bamboo's most immediate significance lies in its economic value. Modern processing techniques mean that it can be used in a variety of ways, for example, as flooring and laminates. One of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper-25 percent of paper produced in India is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production. Of course, bamboo's main function has always been in domestic applications, and as a locally traded commodity it's worth about \$4.5 billion annually. Because of its versatility, flexibility and strength (its tensile strength compares to that of some steel), it has traditionally been used in construction. Today, more than one billion people worldwide live in bamboo houses. Bamboo is often the only readily available raw material for people in many developing countries, says Chris Stapleton, a research associate at the Royal Botanic Gardens. "Bamboo can be harvested from forest areas or grown quickly elsewhere, and then converted simply without expensive machinery or facilities," he says. "In this way, it contributes substantially to poverty alleviation and wealth creation."

E

Given bamboo's value in economic and ecological terms, the picture painted by the UNEP report is all the more worrying. But keen horticulturists will spot an apparent contradiction here. Those who've followed the recent vogue for cultivating exotic species in their

gardens will point out that if it isn't kept in check, bamboo can cause real problems. "In a lot of places, the people who live with bamboo don't perceive it as being endangered in any way," says Kapos. "In fact, a lot of bamboo species are actually very invasive if they've been introduced." So why are so many species endangered? There are two separate issues here, says Ray Townsend, vice president of the British Bamboo Society and arboretum manager at the Royal Botanic Gardens. "Some plants are threatened because they can't survive in the habitat—they aren't strong enough or there aren't enough of them, perhaps. But bamboo can take care of itself—it is strong enough to survive if left alone. What is under threat is its habitat." It is the physical disturbance that is the threat to bamboo, says Kapos. "When forest goes, it is converted into something else: there isn't anywhere for forest plants such as bamboo to grow if you create a cattle pasture."

F

Around the world, bamboo species are routinely protected as part of forest eco-systems in national parks and reserves, but there is next to nothing that protects bamboo in the wild for its own sake. However, some small steps are being taken to address this situation. The UNEP-INBAR report will help conservationists to establish effective measures aimed at protecting valuable wild bamboo species. Townsend, too, sees the UNEP report as an important step forward in promoting the cause of bamboo conservation. "Until now, bamboo has been perceived as a second-class plant. When you talk about places such as the Amazon, everyone always thinks about the hardwoods. Of course these are significant, but there is a tendency to overlook the plants they are associated with, which are often bamboo species. In many ways, it is the most important plant known to man. I can't think of another plant that is used so much and is so commercially important in so many countries." He believes that the most important first step is to get scientists into the field. "We need to go out there, look at these plants and see how they survive and then use that information to conserve them for the future."

Questions 1-7

Reading Passage 1 has six sections A-F.

Which section contains the following information ?

Write the correct letter A-F in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet

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

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|
| 1 | <input type="text"/> | Comparison of bamboo with other plant species |
| 2 | <input type="text"/> | Commercial products of bamboo |
| 3 | <input type="text"/> | Limited extent of existing research |
| 4 | <input type="text"/> | A human development that destroyed large areas of bamboo |

- 5 How bamboos are put to a variety of uses
- 6 An explanation of how bamboo can help the survival of a range of plants
- 7 The methods used to study bamboo

Questions 8-11

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-D) with opinions or deeds below.

Write the appropriate letters A-D in boxes 8-11 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A	Ian Redmond
B	Valerie Kapos
C	Ray Townsend
D	Chris Stapleton

- 8 Destroying bamboo jeopardizes to wildlife.
- 9 People have very confined knowledge of bamboo.
- 10 Some people do not think that bamboo is endangered.
- 11 Bamboo has loads of commercial potentials.

Questions 12-13

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 12-13 on your answer sheet

What environmental problem does the unique root system of bamboo prevent?

12

Which bamboo product is experiencing market expansion? 13

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.



Children's Literature

Stories and poems aimed at children have an exceedingly long history: lullabies, for example, were sung in Roman times, and a few nursery games and rhymes are almost as ancient. Yet so far as written-down literature is concerned, while there were stories in print before 1700 that children often seized on when they had the chance, such as translations of Aesop's fables, fairy-stories and popular ballads and romances, these were not aimed at young people in particular. Since the only genuinely child-oriented literature at this time would have been a few instructional works to help with reading and general knowledge, plus the odd Puritanical tract as an aid to morality, the only course for keen child readers was to read adult literature. This still occurs today, especially with adult thrillers or romances that include more exciting, graphic detail than is normally found in the literature for younger readers.

By the middle of the 18th century there were enough eager child readers, and enough parents glad to cater to this interest, for publishers to specialize in children's books whose first aim was pleasure rather than education or morality. In Britain, a London merchant named Thomas Boreham produced *Cajanus*, *The Swedish Giant* in 1742, while the more famous John Newbery published *A Little Pretty Pocket Book* in 1744. Its contents - rhymes, stories, children's games plus a free gift ('A ball and a pincushion')—in many ways anticipated the similar lucky-dip contents of children's annuals this century. It is a tribute to Newbery's flair that he hit upon a winning formula quite so quickly, to be pirated almost immediately in America.

Such pleasing levity was not to last. Influenced by Rousseau, whose *Emile* (1762) decreed that all books for children save *Robinson Crusoe* were a dangerous diversion, contemporary critics saw to it that children's literature should be instructive and uplifting. Prominent among such voices was Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, whose magazine *The Guardian of*

Education (1802) carried the first regular reviews of children's books. It was she who condemned fairy-tales for their violence and general absurdity; her own stories, *Fabulous Histories* (1786) described talking animals who were always models of sense and decorum.

So the moral story for children was always threatened from within, given the way children have of drawing out entertainment from the sternest moralist. But the greatest blow to the improving children's book was to come from an unlikely source indeed: early 19th century interest in folklore. Both nursery rhymes, selected by James Orchard Halliwell for a folklore society in 1842, and collection of fairy-stories by the scholarly Grimm brothers, swiftly translated into English in 1823, soon rocket to popularity with the young, quickly leading to new editions, each one more child-centered than the last. From now on younger children could expect stories written for their particular interest and with the needs of their own limited experience of life kept well to the fore.

What eventually determined the reading of older children was often not the availability of special children's literature as such but access to books that contained characters, such as young people or animals, with whom they could more easily empathize, or action, such as exploring or fighting, that made few demands on adult maturity or understanding.

The final apotheosis of literary childhood as something to be protected from unpleasant reality came with the arrival in the late 1930s of child-centered best-sellers intent on entertainment at its most escapist. In Britain novelist such as Enid Blyton and Richmal Crompton described children who were always free to have the most unlikely adventures, secure in the knowledge that nothing bad could ever happen to them in the end. The fact that war broke out again during her books' greatest popularity fails to register at all in the self-enclosed world inhabited by Enid Blyton's young characters. Reaction against such dream-worlds was inevitable after World War II, coinciding with the growth of paperback sales, children's libraries and a new spirit of moral and social concern. Urged on by committed publishers and progressive librarians, writers slowly began to explore new areas of interest while also shifting the settings of their plots from the middle-class world to which their chiefly adult patrons had always previously belonged.

Critical emphasis, during this development, has been divided. For some the most important task was to rid children's books of the social prejudice and exclusiveness no longer found acceptable. Others concentrated more on the positive achievements of contemporary children's literature. That writers of these works are now often recommended to the attentions of adult as well as child readers echoes the 19th-century belief that children's literature can be shared by the generations, rather than being a defensive barrier between childhood and the necessary growth towards adult understanding.

Questions 14-18

[Access https://ieltonlinetests.com/for/more/practices](https://ieltonlinetests.com/for/more/practices)

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 2 for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

DATE	FEATURES	AIM	EXAMPLE
Before 1700	Not aimed at young children	Education and morality	Puritanical tract
By the middle of 18th century	Collection of 14 _____ and games	Read for pleasure	A Little Pretty Pocket Book (exported to 15 _____)
Early 19 th century	Growing interest in 16 _____	To be more children-centered	Nursery rhymes and 17 _____
Late 1930s	Stories of harm-free 18 _____	Entertainment	Enid Blyton and Richarnal Crompton's novels

Questions 19-21

Look at the following people and the list of statements below.

Match each person with the correct statement.

Write the correct letter A-E in boxes 19-21 on your answer sheet.

List of statements	
A	Wrote criticisms of children's literature
B	Used animals to demonstrate the absurdity of fairy tales
C	Was not a writer originally
D	Translated a book into English
E	Didn't write in the English language

19  Thomas Boreham

20  Mrs. Sarah trimmer

21  Grimm Brothers

Questions 22-26

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

[Access https://ieltonlinetests.com](https://ieltonlinetests.com) for more practices

2?

In boxes 22-26 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

22 Children didn't start to read books until 1700.

23 Sarah Trimmer believed that children's books should set good examples.

24 Parents were concerned about the violence in children's books.

25 An interest in the folklore changed the direction of the development of children's books.

26 Today children's book writers believe their works should appeal to both children and adults.

READING PASSAGE 3

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



Talc Powder

Peter Rrigg discovers how talc from Luzenac’s Trimouins in France find its way into food and agricultural products—from chewing gum to olive oil.

High in the French Pyrenees, some 1,700m above sea level, lies Trimouins, a huge deposit of hydrated magnesium silicate - talc to you and me. Talc from Trimouins, and from ten other Luzenac mines across the globe, is used in the manufacture of a vast array of everyday products extending from paper, paint and plaster to cosmetics, plastics and car tyres. And of course there is always talc’s best known end use: talcum powder for babies’ bottoms. But the true versatility of this remarkable mineral is nowhere better displayed than in its sometimes surprising use in certain niche markets in the food and agriculture industries.

Take, for example, the chewing gum business. Every year, Talc de Luzenac France—which owns and operates the Trimouins mine and is a member of the international Luzenac Group (part of Rio Tinto minerals)—supplies about 6,000 tonnes of talc to chewing gum manufacturers in Europe. “We’ve been selling to this sector of the market since the 1960s,” says Laurent Fournier, sales manager in Luzenac’s Specialties business unit in Toulouse. “Admittedly, in terms of our total annual sales of talc, the amount we supply to chewing gum manufacturers is relatively small, but we see it as a valuable niche market: one where customers place a premium on securing supplies from a reliable, high quality source. Because of this, long term allegiance to a proven supplier is very much a feature of this sector of the talc market.” Switching sources—in the way that you might choose to buy, say, paperclips from Supplier A rather than from Supplier B—is not a easy option for chewing gum manufacturers,” Fournier says. “The cost of reformulating is high, so when customers are using a talc grade that works, even if it’s expensive, they are

understandably reluctant to switch.”

But how is talc actually used in the manufacture of chewing gum? Patrick Delord, an engineer with a degree in agronomics, who has been with Luzenac for 22 years and is now senior market development manager, Agriculture and Food, in Europe, explains that chewing gums has four main components. “The most important of them is the gum base,” he says. “It’s the gum base that puts the chew into chewing gum. It binds all the ingredients together, creating a soft, smooth texture. To this the manufacturer then adds sweeteners, softeners and flavourings. Our talc is used as a filler in the gum base. The amount varies between, say, ten and 35 per cent, depending on the type of gum. Fruit flavoured chewing gum, for example, is slightly acidic and would react with the calcium carbonate that the manufacturer might otherwise use as a filler. Talc, on the other hand, makes an ideal filler because it’s non-reactive chemically. In the factory, talc is also used to dust the gum base pellets and to stop the chewing gum sticking during the lamination and packing process,” Delord adds.

The chewing gum business is, however, just one example of talc’s use in the food sector. For the past 20 years or so, olive oil processors in Spain have been taking advantage of talc’s unique characteristics to help them boost the amount of oil they extract from crushed olives. According to Patrick Delord, talc is especially useful for treating what he calls “difficult” olives. After the olives are harvested—preferably early in the morning because their taste is better if they are gathered in the cool of the day—they are taken to the processing plant. There they are crushed and then stirred for 30-45 minutes. In the old days, the resulting paste was passed through an olive press but nowadays it’s more common to add water and centrifuge the mixture to separate the water and oil from the solid matter. The oil and water are then allowed to settle so that the olive oil layer can be decanted off and bottled. “Difficult” olives are those that are more reluctant than the norm to yield up their full oil content. This may be attributable to the particular species of olive, or to its water content and the time of year the olives are collected—at the beginning and the end of the season their water content is often either too high or too low. These olives are easy to recognize because they produce a lot of extra foam during the stirring process, a consequence of an excess of a fine solid that acts as a natural emulsifier. The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of. Not only that, if the waste water is disposed of directly into local fields—often the case in many smaller processing operations—the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade and so be harmful to the environment.

“If you add between a half and two percent of talc by weight during the stirring process, it absorbs the natural emulsifier in the olives and so boosts the amount of oil you can

extract," says Delord. "In addition, talc's flat, 'platy' structure helps increase the size of the oil droplets liberated during stirring, which again improves the yield. However, because talc is chemically inert, it doesn't affect the colour, taste, appearance or composition of the resulting olive oil."

If the use of talc in olive oil processing and in chewing gum is long established, new applications in the food and agriculture industries are also constantly being sought by Luzenac. One such promising new market is fruit crop protection, being pioneered in the US. Just like people, fruit can get sunburned. In fact, in very sunny regions up to 45 percent of atypical crop can be affected by heat stress and sunburn. However, in the case of fruit, it's not so much the ultra violet rays which harm the crop as the high surface temperature that the sun's rays create.

To combat this, farmers normally use either chemicals or spray a continuous fine canopy of mist above the fruit trees or bushes. The trouble is, this uses a lot of water—normally a precious commodity in hot, sunny areas—and it is therefore expensive. What's more, the ground can quickly become waterlogged." So our idea was to coat the fruit with talc to protect it from the sun," says Greg Hunter, a marketing specialist who has been with Luzenac for ten years. "But to do this, several technical challenges had first to be overcome. Talc is very hydrophobic: it doesn't like water. So in order to have a viable product we needed a wettable powder—something that would go readily into suspension so that it could be sprayed onto the fruit. It also had to break the surface tension of the cutin (the natural waxy, waterproof layer on the fruit) and of course it had to wash off easily when the fruit was harvested. No-one's going to want an apple that's covered in talc."

Initial trials in the state of Washington in 2003 showed that when the product was sprayed onto Granny Smith apples, it reduced their surface temperature and lowered the incidence of sunburn by up to 60 per cent. Today the new product, known as Invelop Maximum SPF, is in its second commercial year on the US market. Apple growers are the primary target although Hunter believes grape growers represent another sector with long term potential. He is also hopeful of extending sales to overseas markets such as Australia, South America and southern Europe.

Questions 27-32

Use the information in the passage to match each use of talc power with correct application from A, B or C.

Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

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

A	Chewing gum manufacture
B	Olive oil extraction
C	Fruit crop protection

- 27 Talc is used to prevent foaming.
- 28 Talc is used to prevent stickiness.
- 29 Talc is used to boost production.
- 30 Talc is used as a filler to provide a base.
- 31 Talc is used to prevent sunburn.
- 32 Talc is used to help increase the size of the product.

Questions 33-38

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

Write your answers in boxes 33-38 on your answer sheet.

The use of talc powder in the olive oil industry in Spain has been around for 33 _____ years. It is extremely useful in dealing with “difficult” olives which often produce a lot of 34 _____ due to the high content of solid matter.

The traditional method of oil extraction used in some smaller plants often produces 35 _____, which contains emulsified oil, and if it is directly disposed of, it may be 36 _____ to the environment, because it cannot 37 _____. But adding talc powder can absorb the emulsifier and increase the production, because the size of oil 38 _____ grows.

Questions 39-40

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 39-40 on your answer sheet.

What are the last two stages of chewing gum manufacturing process?

39 _____

Which group of farmers does Invelop intend to target next?

40



Solution:

14 rhymes, stories / stories, rhymes

15 America

16 folklore

17 fairy-tales/fairy-stories

18 adventures

19 C

20 A

21 E

22 FALSE

23 TRUE

24 NOT GIVEN

25 TRUE

26 TRUE

27 B

28 A

29 B

30 A

31 C

32 B

33 20

34 foam / extra foam

35 waste water

36 harmful

37 biodegrade

38 droplets

39 lamination and packing

40 grape growers

1 E

2 D

3 B

4 A

5 D

6 C

7 B

8 A

9 B

10 B

11 D

12 soil erosion

13 paper

Review and Explanations

14 Answer: **rhymes, stories / stories, rhymes**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
By the middle of 18th century Collection of _____ and games.		In Britain, a London merchant named Thomas Boreham produced <i>Cajanus, The Swedish Giant</i> in 1742, while the more famous John Newbery published <i>A Little Pretty Pocket Book</i> in 1744. Its contents - rhymes, stories, children's games plus a free gift ('A ball and a pincushion')—in many ways anticipated the similar lucky-dip contents of children's annuals this century.
<p>QUESTION 14: First we need to determine the stage: middle of 18th century in the passage. Since 1742 and 1744 are two years which is in the middle of 18th century, the answer must be somewhere in this paragraph.</p> <p>The word "IT" includes Cajanus, The Swedish Giant and A Little Pretty Pocket Book. So "Its contents - rhymes, stories, children's game" means that those books published in the middle of 18th century is the collection of rhymes, stories and games. Thus, the answer for this blank is RHYMES, STORIES.</p>		

15 Answer: **America**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
By the middle of 18th century A Little Pretty Pocket Book exported to _____		In Britain, a London merchant named Thomas Boreham produced <i>Cajanus, The Swedish Giant</i> in 1742, while the more famous John Newbery published <i>A Little Pretty Pocket Book</i> in 1744 It is a tribute to Newbery's flair that he hit upon a winning formula quite so quickly, to be pirated almost immediately in America .
<p>QUESTION 15: First we need to determine the stage: middle of 18th century in the passage. Since 1742 and 1744 are two years which is in the middle of 18th century, the answer must be somewhere in this paragraph.</p> <p>As can be seen, A Little Pretty Pocket Book written by John Newbery is private almost immediately in America. That means this book is reproduced to make money in America. Therefore, the answer for this blank is America.</p>		

16 Answer: **folklore**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
Early 19 th century Growing interest in _____		But the greatest blow to the improving children's book was to come from an unlikely source indeed : early 19th century interest in folklore
<p>QUESTION 16: The first thing to do is to look at the timing stage "early 19th century" through the passage to narrow down a specific paragraph which has the answer.</p> <p>As can be seen from the sentence above, "in the early 19th century, there was a growing interest in folklore." Thus, the answer for this blank is FOLKLORE</p>		

17 Answer: **fairy-tales/fairy-stories**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
Early 19 th century Nursery rhymes and _____		Both nursery rhymes, selected by James Orchard Halliwell for a folklore society in 1842, and collection of fairy-stories by the scholarly Grimm brothers, swiftly translated into English in 1823, soon rocket to popularity with the young, quickly leading to new editions, each one more child-centered than the last
<p>QUESTION 17: The first thing to do is to look at the timing stage "early 19th century" through the passage to narrow down a specific paragraph which has the answer.</p> <p>The question requires us to find examples of Folklore in the early 19th century. The given answer is "nursery rhymes" so we locate this phrase in that paragraph. Let's notice that in this sentence, the writer said: "BOTH nursery rhymes ... AND collection of fairy-stories" so the examples of Folklore must be nursery and fairy stories. Hence, the answer for this question is FAIRY STORIES.</p>		

18 Answer: **adventures**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
Late 1930s Stories of harm-free _____		In Britain novelist such as Enid Blyton and Richmal Crompton described children who were always free to have the most unlikely adventures, secure in the knowledge that nothing bad could ever happen to them in the end.

QUESTION 18: First, we need to look for the timing stage "The late 1930s" throughout the passage to narrow down which paragraph has the answer.

Just take a look at the sentence above, "nothing bad could ever happen" has the same meaning with "harm-free", so Harm-free stories which are mentioned in this sentence are adventures. Therefore, the answer for this question is **ADVENTURES**.

19 Answer: **C**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
Thomas Boreham		In Britain, a London merchant named Thomas Boreham produced <i>Cajanus, The Swedish Giant</i> in 1742, while the more famous John Newbery published <i>A Little Pretty Pocket Book</i> in 1744
<p>QUESTION 19: First, we need to look for the name Thomas Boreham in the passage to find out which statement is fix. According to the sentence above, Thomas Boreham was a MERCHANT, NOT A WRITER ORIGINALLY. Thus, the answer is C</p>		

20 Answer: **A**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
Mrs. Trimmer	Sarah	Such pleasing levity was not to last. Influenced by Rousseau, whose <i>Emile</i> (1762) decreed that all books for children save <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> were a dangerous diversion, contemporary critics saw to it that children's literature should be instructive and uplifting. Prominent among such voices was Mrs. Sarah Trimmer , whose magazine <i>The Guardian of Education</i> (1802) carried the first regular reviews of children's books
<p>QUESTION 20: First, we need to look for the name Mrs. Sarah Trimmer through the passage to narrow down the specific area which has the answer.</p> <p>According to this paragraph, Mrs. Sarah Trimmer was prominent among contemporary critics who carried the first regular reviews of children's books As a critic, she wrote criticisms of children's literature. Although she condemned fairy-tales for their general absurdity, she did not use animals to prove this opinion, so the answer must be A</p>		

21 Answer: **E**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage

Grimm Brothers	collection of fairy-stories by the scholarly Grimm brothers, swiftly translated into English in 1823
----------------	--

QUESTION 21: First, we need to look for the name **GRIMM BROTHERS** through the passage to narrow down the specific area which has the answer

This is a grammar question. From the sentence above, the fairy-stories was written by Grimm Brothers and then it (fairy stories) was translated into English (not mentioned who was the translator). This means that Grimm Brothers did not write fairy-stories in English in the first place hence it must be translated into English after that. Thus, answer **D** is eliminated, the correct answer is **E**.

22 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Children didn't start to read books until 1700.	Yet so far as written-down literature is concerned, while there were stories in print before 1700 that children often seized on when they had the chance, such as translations of Aesop's fables, fairy-stories and popular ballads and romances, these were not aimed at young people in particular

QUESTION 22: Take a look at the second sentence of the first paragraph of the passage, this above sentence has proved that **BEFORE 1700** children had read stories such as Aesop's fables, fairy-stories and popular ballads and romances [children often seized on when they had the chance, such as translations of Aesop's fables, fairy-stories and popular ballads and romances], so the answer of this question is **FALSE (NOT until 1700 like it was mentioned in the statement)**

23 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Sarah Trimmer believed that children's books should set good examples.	contemporary critics saw to it that children's literature should be instructive and uplifting. It was she who condemned fairy-tales for their violence and general absurdity; her own stories, Fabulous Histories (1786) described talking animals who were always models of sense and decorum

QUESTION 23: First, we need to look for the name **Mrs. Sarah Trimmer** through the passage to narrow down the specific area which has the answer.

Sarah Trimmer was one of contemporary critics who suggested that **children's literature should be instructive and uplifting**. Fabulous Histories, her own stories, **described talking animals who were always models of sense and decorum**. She believed that the book written for children should be educational, enlightening, an example for children to learn how to be decent. Hence, the answer is **TRUE**

24 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
Parents were concerned about the violence in children's books .		Prominent among such voices was Mrs. Sarah Trimmer , whose magazine The Guardian of Education (1802) carried the first regular reviews of children's books. It was she who condemned fairy-tales for their violence and general absurdity;

QUESTION 24: According to this paragraph, Mrs. Sarah Trimmer condemned fairy-tales for their violence. Even the writer did mention that children's books are violent, he/she **did not** give any clue about what **parents** react to the issue. Thus. the answer is **NOT GIVEN**.

25 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
A n interest in the folklore changed the direction of the development of children's books.	But the greatest blow to the improving children's book was to come from an unlikely source indeed : early 19th century interest in folklore .

QUESTION 25: Just take a look at the highlighted sentence above, Folklore is the greatest blow to the improving children's book. That improvement is to change the purpose from reading for pleasure to be more children-centered. Therefore this statement is **TRUE**.

26 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
-----------------------	----	--------------------------

<p>Today children's book writers believe their works should appeal to both children and adults.</p>	<p>Others concentrated more on the positive achievements of contemporary children's literature. That writers of these works are now often recommended to the attentions of adult as well as child readers echoes the 19th-century belief that children's literature can be shared by the generations, rather than being a defensive barrier between childhood and the necessary growth towards adult understanding.</p>
---	---

QUESTION 26: As can be seen from the last paragraph, the children's literature of contemporary writers are tend to draw attention of both adults and children, that " children's literature can be shared by the generations". Thus, the statement is absolutely **TRUE**.

27 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Talc is used to prevent foaming.</p>	<p>According to Patrick Delord, talc is especially useful for treating what he calls "difficult" olives. These olives are easy to recognize because they produce a lot of extra foam during the stirring process, a consequence of an excess of a fine solid that acts as a natural emulsifier</p>

QUESTION 27: Since talc is especially useful for treating "difficult" olives which produce a lot of extra foam, what the writer meant was "Talc is used to prevent those extra foam" in this circumstance. So this statement illustrates the role of Talc in the olive oil industry. Hence, the answer is **B(Olive oil extraction)**

28 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Talc is used to prevent stickiness.</p>	<p>In the factory, talc is also used to dust the gum base pellets and to stop the chewing gum sticking during the lamination and packing process,"Delord adds.</p>

QUESTION 28: First, we look for the term "chewing gum manufacture" in the whole passage to find out the specific paragraph. Just take look at the highlighted sentence above, "talc is also used to stop the chewing gum sticking". The statement "Talc is used to prevent stickiness" describes the function of talc in the chewing gum business. Therefore, the answer is **A (Chewing gum manufacture)**

29 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>QUESTION 29: Talc is used to boost production.</p>	<p>For the past 20 years or so, olive oil processors in Spain have been taking advantage of talc's unique characteristics to help them boost the amount of oil they extract from crushed olives.</p> <p>"If you add between a half and two percent of talc by weight during the stirring process, it absorbs the natural emulsifier in the olives and so boosts the amount of oil you can extract,"</p> <p>In addition, talc's flat, 'platy' structure helps increase the size of the oil droplets liberated during stirring, which again improves the yield</p>
<p>QUESTION 29: According to the paragraph describes the use of Talc in olive oil, Talc is used to improve the yield as well as to increase the size of the oil droplets => The answer for question 29 is B (Olive oil extraction)</p>	

30 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Talc is used as a filler to provide a base</p>	<p>Our talc is used as a filler in the gum base</p>
<p>QUESTION 30: First, we look for the term "chewing gum manufacture" in the whole passage to find out the specific paragraph.</p> <p>This sentence has the same meaning with the question and it also demonstrates the purpose of talc in the chewing gum business. Hence, the answer must be A (Chewing gum manufacture)</p>	

31 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Talc is used to prevent sunburn</p>	<p>So our idea was to coat the fruit with talc to protect it from the sun,"</p> <p>Initial trials in the state of Washington in 2003 showed that when the product was sprayed onto Granny Smith apples, it reduced their surface temperature and lowered the incidence of sunburn by up to 60 per cent .</p>

QUESTION 31: “To protect it from the sun”, “to lower the incidence of sunburn” , this means “Talc is used to prevent sunburn” in the market of fruit crop protection. Therefore, the answer is **C (Fruit crop protection)**

32 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
QUESTION 32: Talc is used to help increase the size of the product.		<p>For the past 20 years or so, olive oil processors in Spain have been taking advantage of talc’s unique characteristics to help them boost the amount of oil they extract from crushed olives.</p> <p>“If you add between a half and two percent of talc by weight during the stirring process, it absorbs the natural emulsifier in the olives and so boosts the amount of oil you can extract,”</p> <p>In addition, talc’s flat, 'platy' structure helps increase the size of the oil droplets liberated during stirring, which again improves the yield</p>
<p>QUESTION 32: According to the paragraph describes the use of Talc in olive oil, Talc is used to improve the yield as well as to increase the size of the oil droplets. Thus, the answer for question 32 is B (Olive oil extraction)</p>		

33 Answer: **20**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
The use of talc powder in the olive oil industry in Spain has been around for ____ years.	For the past 20 years or so, olive oil processors in Spain have been taking advantage of talc’s unique characteristics to help them boost the amount of oil they extract from crushed olives.
<p>QUESTION 33: Just take a look at the question, we can easily determine that the blank space is a period of time.</p> <p>First, we look for the two keywords “olive oil” and “Spain” through the passage to locate the paragraph which has the answer.</p> <p>From the highlighted sentence above, it has mentioned those two keywords so the answer must be somewhere in this sentence. For the past 20 years or so, olive oil processors in Spain have been taking advantage of talc’s unique characteristics => The olive oil industry has used talc powder for 20 years. So, the answer is to fill in the blank is “20”</p>	

34 Answer: **foam / extra foam**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>It is extremely useful in dealing with "difficult" olives which often produce _____ due to the high content of solid matter.</p>	<p>According to Patrick Delord, talc is especially useful for treating what he calls "difficult" olives</p> <p>"Difficult" olives are those that are more reluctant than the norm to yield up their full oil content.</p> <p>These olives are easy to recognize because they produce a lot of extra foam during the stirring process, a consequence of an excess of a fine solid that acts as a natural emulsifier.</p>
<p>QUESTION 34: "These olives" implies "difficult olives", are easy to recognize because they produce a lot of extra foam => The obvious answer for this question is EXTRA FOAM.</p>	

35 Answer: **waste water**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>The traditional method of oil extraction used in some smaller plants often produces (35) _____ which contains emulsified oil, and if it is directly disposed of, it may be (36) ___ to the environment, because it cannot (37) _____.</p>	<p>The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of. Not only that, if the waste water is disposed of directly into local fields —often the case in many smaller processing operations—the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade and so be harmful to the environment.</p>
<p>QUESTION 35: From the highlighted sentence above, it can be inferred that the waste water is produced by smaller processing operations. "The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of" means that the water contains the oil in this emulsion.</p> <p>So in the case of smaller plants, it often produces WASTE WATER, which contains emulsified oil. Thus, the answer for Q35 is WASTE WATER.</p>	

36 Answer: **harmful**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage

<p>The traditional method of oil extraction used in some smaller plants often produces (35)___ WASTE WATER. ___ which contains emulsified oil, and if it is directly disposed of, it may be (36) ___to the environment, because it cannot (37) _____.</p>	<p>The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of. Not only that, if the waste water is disposed of directly into local fields—often the case in many smaller processing operations—the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade and so be harmful to the environment.</p>
--	---

QUESTION 36+37: When the **WASTE WATER** is disposed of directly into the local fields, the emulsified oil, which is included in that water, may take some time (means that it would need more time than the norm) to biodegrade, therefore it may be harmful to the environment. So **HARMFUL** and **BIODEGRADE** are the answers for question 36 and 37 respectively.

37 Answer: **biodegrade**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>The traditional method of oil extraction used in some smaller plants often produces (35)___ WASTE WATER. ___ which contains emulsified oil, and if it is directly disposed of, it may be (36) ___to the environment, because it cannot (37) _____.</p>	<p>The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of. Not only that, if the waste water is disposed of directly into local fields—often the case in many smaller processing operations—the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade and so be harmful to the environment.</p>

QUESTION 36+37: When the **WASTE WATER** is disposed of directly into the local fields, the emulsified oil, which is included in that water, may take some time (means that it would need more time than the norm) to biodegrade, therefore it may be harmful to the environment. So **HARMFUL** and **BIODEGRADE** are the answers for question 36 and 37 respectively.

38 Answer: **droplets**

39 Answer: **lamination and packing**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>What are the last two stages of chewing gum manufacturing process?</p>	<p>In the factory, talc is also used to dust the gum base pellets and to stop the chewing gum sticking during the lamination and packing process,"Delord adds.</p>

QUESTION 39: First, we need to look for the term "chewing gum manufacturing" in the passage.

The question requires us to find out the two stages of chewing gum manufacturing process. In the last sentence of the given paragraph above, it was mentioned that Talc is used during the lamination and packing process. So it obvious that the two stages are **Lamination and packing.**

40 Answer: **grape growers**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
Which group of farmers does Invelop intend to target next?		Today the new product, known as Invelop Maximum SPF, is in its second commercial year on the US market. Apple growers are the primary target although Hunter believes grape growers represent another sector with long term potential.
<p>QUESTION 40: Apple growers are the primary target, this means Apple growers is the first target of Invelop Maximim SPF</p> <p>Hunter believes that grape growers will have long term potential, which means Invelop intend to target Grape growers next. The answer for this question is grape growers.</p>		

1 Answer: **E**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
Comparison of bamboo with other plant species		Some plants are threatened because they can't survive in the habitat-they aren't strong enough or there aren't enough of them, perhaps. But bamboo can take care of itself-it is strong enough to survive if left alone
<p>QUESTION 1: This question requires us to find the contrast between BAMBOO and OTHER PLANTS. Look at paragraph E of the passage, the highlighted sentence has compared those with two distinct detail. In the harsh habitat, the other plant species are not strong enough or they just do not have adequate quantity to survive while bamboo still can make it because of its qualities. So the section matching the statement is E.</p>		

2 Answer: **D**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage

<p>QUESTION 2: Commercial products of bamboo</p>	<p>However, bamboo's most immediate significance lies in its economic value</p> <p>Modern processing techniques mean that it can be used in a variety of ways, for example, as flooring and laminates. One of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper - 25 percent of paper produced in India is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production. Of course, bamboo's main function has always been in domestic applications, and as a locally traded commodity it's worth about \$4.5 billion annually. Because of its versatility, flexibility and strength (its tensile strength compares to that of some steel), it has traditionally been used in construction</p>
---	---

QUESTION 2: According to the paragraph D, the most significance of bamboo is its economic value since people can use it for making a variety of products such as flooring and laminates, paper, domestic applications as well as bamboo houses. Thus, the paragraph matching question 2 is **D**.

3 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Limited extent of existing research</p>	<p>There are almost 1,600 recognized species of bamboo, but the report concentrated on the 1,200 or so woody varieties distinguished by the strong stems, or culms, that most people associate with this versatile plant. Of these, only 38 'priority species' identified for their commercial value have been the subject of any real scientific research, and this has focused mostly on matters relating to their viability as a commodity</p>

QUESTION 3: Take a look at paragraph B

Even though there are almost 1,600 species recognized, about 1,200 has been concentrated and only 38 priority species have been the subject of some research, so there are a limited scope in researches of bamboo. Hence, the answer is **B**

4 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage

<p>A human development that destroyed large areas of bamboo</p>	<p>But in the past 100 years or so, resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for farms and commercial plantations.</p>
---	---

QUESTION 4: Take a look at paragraph A

The exploded population event which is the consequence of human development has led to the fact that “large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for farms and commercial plantations”. Thus, the correct answer is **A**

5 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>QUESTION 5: How bamboos are put to a variety of uses.</p>	<p>However, bamboo’s most immediate significance lies in its economic value</p> <p>Modern processing techniques mean that it can be used in a variety of ways, for example, as flooring and laminates. One of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper -25 percent of paper produced in India is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production. Of course, bamboo’s main function has always been in domestic applications, and as a locally traded commodity it’s worth about \$4.5billion annually. Because of its versatility, flexibility and strength (its tensile strength compares to that of some steel), it has traditionally been used in construction</p>

QUESTION 5: According to the paragraph D, the most significance of bamboo is its **economic value** since people can use it for making **a variety of products** such as **flooring and laminates, paper, domestic applications as well as bamboo houses**. Thus, the paragraph matching question 5 is **D**.

6 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>An explanation of how bamboo can help the survival of a range of plants</p>	<p>When these burn, they create patches of open ground within the forest far bigger than would be left by a fallen tree.”Patchiness helps to preserve diversity because certain plant species do better during the early stages of regeneration when there are gaps in the canopy.</p>

QUESTION 6: Take a look at paragraph C

Help the survival of a range of plants ~ help to preserve diversity of certain plant species.

Because when bamboo's pattern of mass flowering and mass death leaves burn, they create patches. Those patches help plant species to regenerate therefore patches created by bamboo helps to preserve diversity => The paragraph matching this statement is **C**.

7 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
The methods used to study bamboo	There are almost 1,600 recognized species of bamboo, but the report concentrated on the 1,200 or so woody varieties distinguished by the strong stems, or culms , that most people associate with this versatile plant.
QUESTION 7: Just take a look at paragraph B, this one discusses primarily about a report that demonstrates our knowledge of bamboo. The report distinguished bamboo by the strong stems, or culms, which also is the methods that have been used to study bamboo. So this statement is described in paragraph B. Thus, B is the correct answer	

8 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Destroying bamboo jeopardizes to wildlife.	Without it, says Ian Redmond , chairman of the Ape Alliance, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly
QUESTION 8: Just take a look at the highlighted sentence above, "their chances of survival" implies the survival chances of Gorillas. Destroying bamboo will affect their diet since bamboo accounts for up to 90 percent of those. So this statement belongs to Ian Redmond . Thus, the correct answer is A .	

9 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
-----------------------	--------------------------

<p>People have very confined knowledge of bamboo.</p>	<p>But despite bamboo's importance, we know surprisingly little about it. A recent report published by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) has revealed just how profound is our ignorance of global bamboo resources People have only started looking hard at this during the past 10-15 years, and only now are they getting a handle on how to go about it systematically," says Dr. Valerie Kapos, one of the report's authors and a senior adviser in forest ecology and conservation to the UNEP</p>
--	---

QUESTION 9: A report published by the UNEP and the INBAR has reveals "how profound is **our** ignorance of global bamboo resources" that means we have a very limited knowledge of bamboo. Since **Dr Valerie Kapos** is one of this report's authors. Hence, the answer is **B**

10 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Some people do not think that bamboo is endangered</p>	<p>"In a lot of places, the people who live with bamboo don't perceive it as being endangered in any way," says Kapos.</p>

QUESTION 10: As can be seen from the highlighted sentence above, there are some people who do not recognize bamboo is endangered. Since this declaration belongs to **Kapos**. Therefore, the answer for this question is **B**

11 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	in Similar words in Passage
<p>Bamboo has loads of commercial potentials.</p>	<p>Bamboo can be harvested from forest areas or grown quickly elsewhere, and then converted simply without expensive machinery or facilities," he says. "In this way, it contributes substantially to poverty alleviation and wealth creation</p>

QUESTION 11: Because of the availability of bamboos when it can be harvested from forest areas or grown quickly elsewhere and it does not take much of money to convert (without expensive machinery or facilities) so that bamboo has commercial potentials to alleviate the poverty and create the wealth. This statement belongs to **Chris Stapleton**. Therefore, the correct answer is **D**

12 Answer: **soil erosion**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
W h a t environmental problem does the unique root system of bamboo prevent?	Bamboo tends to grow in stands made up of groups of individual plants that grow from root systems known as rhizomes . Its extensive rhizome systems, which tie in the top layers of the soil, are crucial in preventing soil erosion
QUESTION 12: The unique root system of bamboo is rhizomes. Since the extensive rhizomes systems of bamboo are crucial in preventing soil erosion which is also an environmental problem. So the answer is SOIL EROSION .	

13 Answer: **paper**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Which bamboo product is experiencing market expansion ?	One of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper -25 percent of paper produced in India is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production.
QUESTION 13: As can be seen from this sentence, it was claimed that Paper is one of the fastest growing bamboo products since “25 percent of paper produced in India is made from bamboo fiber” and Brazil even grows 100.000 hectares of bamboo for its production. The phrase “the fastest growing bamboo products” implies that PAPER has achieved its market expansion. Hence, the answer is PAPER .	