

IELTS Mock Test 2021 February Reading Practice Test 2

HOW TO USE

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1. Open this URL <http://link.intergreat.com/H4ViN> 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 One.



Make That Wine!

Australia is a nation of beer drinkers. Actually, make that wine. Yes, wine has now just about supplanted beer as the alcoholic drink of choice, probably because of the extensive range of choices available and the rich culture behind them. This all adds a certain depth and intimacy to the drinking process which beer just cannot match. In addition, although wine drinkers seldom think about it, moderate consumption seems to be beneficial for the health, lowering the incidence of heart disease and various other ailments.

Wine is the product of the fermentation of grape juice, in which yeast (a fungus) consumes the natural sugars within, producing alcohol and carbon dioxide as waste. Yeast grows naturally on many varieties of grapes, often visible as a white powder, and causing fermentation directly on the plant. Thus, the discovery of wine-making was inevitable at some stage in human history. The evidence shows that this was at least 8,000 years ago in the Near East. From there, wine-making spread around the ancient Mediterranean civilisations, where the liquid was extensively produced, drunk, and traded. To this day, the biggest drinkers of wine remain the Mediterranean countries, with France leading the way.

This leads to the classification of wines, which is quite complex. It often begins with the colour: red or white. Most people do not know that the colour of wine is not due to the grapes used (whose skins are either green or purple), but to the wine-making process itself. All grape juice is clear. Red wines are produced by leaving the grape skin in contact with the juice during fermentation; white wines by not doing so. Thus, white wine can be made from dark-coloured grapes, provided that the skin is separated early, although the resultant wine may have a pinkish tinge.

A similar wine classification is based more specifically on the grape species used, giving such well-known names as Pinot Noir and Merlot. Chardonnay grapes remain one of the most widely planted, producing an array of white wines, rivaling the cabernet sauvignon grape, a key ingredient in the world's most widely recognised, and similarly named, red wines. When one grape species is used, or is predominant, the wine produced is called varietal, as opposed to mixing the juices of various identified grapes, which results in

blended wines. The latter process is often done when wine-makers, and the people who drink their product, want a consistent taste, year after year. Far from being looked down upon, it often results in some of the world's most expensive bottles, such as the Cote Rotie wines in France.

Increasingly, however, market recognition is based on the location of the wine production, resulting in labels such as Bordeaux in France, Napa Valley in California, and the Barossa Valley in Australia. Traditional wines made in these places carry trademarks, respected by serious wine drinkers. However, an example of the blurred lines is the term 'champagne'. This was once expected to be made from grapes grown in the Champagne region of France, with all the expertise and traditions of that area, but, despite legal attempts to trademark the term, it has become 'semi-generic', allowing it to be used for any wine of this type made anywhere in the world.

Finally, we come to the vinification method as a means of classification. One example is, in fact, champagne, known as a 'sparkling' wine. By allowing a secondary fermentation in a sealed container, it retains some of the waste carbon dioxide. Another variation is to stop the fermentation before all the natural sugars are consumed, creating dessert wines, ranging from slight to extreme sweetness. Yet again, grapes can be harvested well beyond their maximum ripeness, creating 'late harvest wines', or allowed to become partially dried (or 'raisoned'), creating 'dried grape wines'. Clearly, there are many possibilities, all producing uniquely flavoured products.

One of the best-known terms relating to wine is 'vintage'. This signifies that the product was made from grapes that were grown in a single labeled year. If that year is eventually acknowledged to have produced exceptionally fine grapes and resultant wines ('a good vintage'), bottles from that period are often saved for future consumption. Of course, the appreciation and assessment of wine is an inexact science, meaning that the significance of a particular vintage often promotes much speculation and disagreement. A non-vintage wine is usually a blend from the produce of two or more years, which is done, as mentioned before, for consistency and quality control.

This leads to the rich and varied world of wine assessment, and its descriptive terminology. Wine has such a variety of aromas, flavours, textures, and aftertastes that serious wine drinkers demand an agreed vocabulary so that the drinking sensations can be reliably described in writing. From bouquet to biscuity, mellow to musky, vivid to vegetal, the conceited connoisseur can perplex the listener with some really purple prose. Perhaps the opportunity to posture pretentiously with all this jargon is the main reason why wine enthusiasts are so taken with this product. Cheers!

Questions 1-4

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

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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 Wine is popular in Australia because it is healthy.
- 2 Yeast is white-coloured.
- 3 Wine is popular in the Near East.
- 4 Blended wines are usually cheaper.

Questions 5-10

Complete the table.

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

Classification based on	Associated Fact	Related Example
colour	Red wines use 5 <input type="text"/> in fermentation.	6 <input type="text"/>
grape species	can be 7 <input type="text"/> or blended	Cote Rotie wines
location	Drinkers of wine 8 <input type="text"/> this.	Barossa Valley
9 <input type="text"/>	can allow 10 <input type="text"/> to remain	dessert wine

Questions 11-13

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

11 Vintage wines are

- A mostly better.
- B often preferred.
- C often discussed.
- D more costly.

12 The author thinks that wine terminology is

- A unnecessary.
- B serious.
- C good.
- D bad.

13 Wine

- A is more popular than beer, in Australia.
- B is most popular in France.
- C can be simply classified.
- D is often 'raisoned'.

Reading Passage 2

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



That Vision Thing

In the past, management took a minor role in influencing motivation. It was generally considered that if the correct tools, training, and environment were provided, individuals would do their jobs, and that this was sufficient in itself. People in organisations were considered 'personnel'. But look how it has now changed. 'Personnel' have become 'human resources'. and staff are now seen in terms of strategic potential, and with appropriate development, are one of the most important assets organisations may have.

A key aspect of this is motivation, and to achieve it, the latest buzzword is envisioning. We often hear management gurus propounding the thesis that any leader of worth must have a vision. This can unite, inspire, and direct the energies of the staff in the right direction. In the absence of such a 'visionary leader', the organisation necessarily flounders in complete aimlessness - or at least, that is what we are led to believe. And yet I strongly disagree that this 'vision thing' (as famously referred to by former American President, George Bush Senior) is worth much at all. I'd even go further, stating that it can be distinctly bad for the organisation.

The first fact to realise is that 'envisioning' fails to acknowledge the true human nature of organisations. These places are not composed of lemmings., all with a simplistic and single-minded dedication towards one goal. They are most obviously composed of groups of human beings, and with their rich variety of personalities and experiences, no such community can be homogenous and share exactly the same set of personal values. These people are, in fact, merely loosely-bound cohorts pursuing different objectives (status, money, power, or individually defined agendas), in different manners. Thus a truly shared and meaningful vision is very difficult, and often impossible, to generate.

Yet the 'visionary' manager attempts to do just this. The trouble is, the high-minded

dictates of his fresh MBA do not mention becoming bogged down in a long, laboured excess of word-smithing, or how, in order to reach a consensus, the vision necessarily loses all individuality. The books do not mention the passionless and sterile written exhortation which is ultimately produced, of working towards 'unshakeable integrity'. As admirable in content as these may be, they are merely corporate mantras rather than words to be lived by. Few will believe in something imposed from above, instead merely complying at a superficial level.

The unfortunate fact is, when turning from rhetoric to reality, the contradictions can be overwhelming. Deep down, all staff members know that envisioning is attempted not to create a more egalitarian company, but only as a means of enriching the company directors. But what about those staff member? Few of them work merely for the love of their job. In a materialistic and consumer-driven world, they work for hard and tangible rewards. This can take many forms, but certainly involves the company giving back profit in the form of salary, overtime, TOIL, bonuses, perks and extra days off. Personal visions never, ever, mention these.

Here's another reason why envisioning is dubious at best. Workers do not like to be treated as products in the service of profits, or cogs in the organisational machine, yet envisioning ranks them as even worse - as animals in a sociological experiment. The assumption is that they lack their own personal vision and are helplessly adrift, deficits which can only be remedied by a great leader who can herd the lost sheep in the right direction. This is not a feeling likely to enhance commitment to the cause, and often make staff feel the very opposite, a fact about which I can personally testify from my own experiences of working in big companies where the envisioning farce was played out.

Personal visions are, in fact, necessarily complex. Almost everyone would surely have difficulties in articulating their deepest motivations, as well as in being honest about this to themselves. They would similarly have some reluctance to openly talk on the subject, often with people who might be competitors for that next promotion. Furthermore, envisioning begs the question of whether a vision is even necessary. Some people are not driven by a determination to stridently blaze a trail through life. This may merely show a spiritual calm, and a desire to appreciate the present. It may also be a smarter and more strategic approach to life's unpredictable turns, applying equally well to the business world. In short, a lack of vision may be better - much better.

George Bush, as with many presidents, occasionally did not articulate his thoughts clearly, but his famously dismissive comment about envisioning speaks volumes. 'That vision thing' is remarkable in its concision. In just three words, it encapsulates the trendy, contrived, pigeon-holing, simplistic, top-down, and often insulting and hypocritical nature of the process. Mr Bush, you have my vote.

Questions 14-17

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Answer the questions.

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

Broadly, what do staff need in order to most benefit a company?

14 _____

Which people advise envisioning?

15 _____

What do they believe a lack of vision might cause?

16 _____

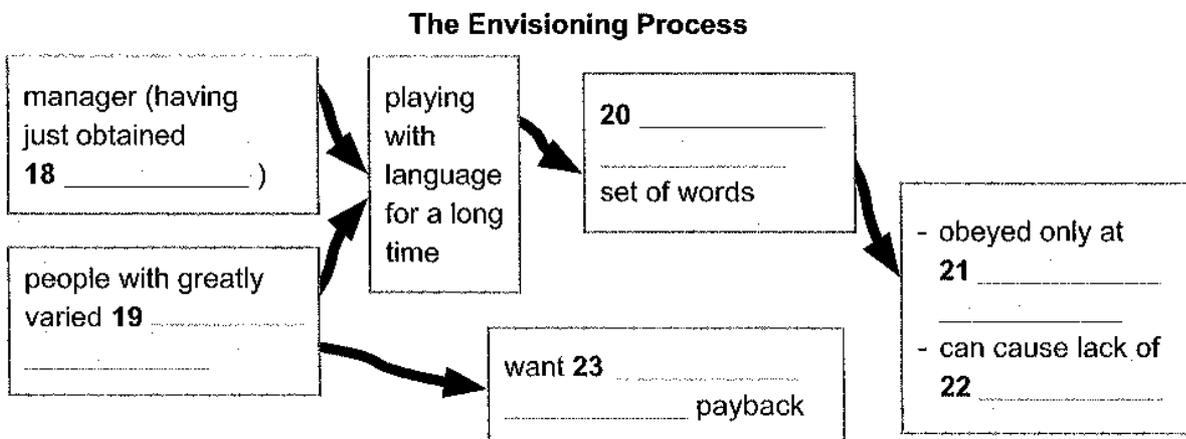
What aspect can groups of people never have in common?

17 _____

Questions 18-23

Complete the flow chart.

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



18 _____

19 _____

20 _____

21 _____

22 _____

23 _____

Questions 24-26

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

24 Most people

- A can define what makes them want to succeed.
- B will discuss their personal visions with others.
- C are interested in promotions.
- D express their deeper feelings truthfully.

25 Personal visions

- A take people forward in life.
- B result in the absorption of immediate details.
- C provide defence against unexpected events.
- D help calm people's minds.

26 With regard to envisioning, the author feels

- A critical.
- B contemptuous.
- C impartial.
- D suspicious.

Reading Passage 3

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



Destination Mars

Mars is the closest potentially habitable planet. It has solid ground, protective surface features, a thin atmosphere, more closely mimics the gravitational and lighting conditions on Earth, and is reachable - just. Most importantly, studies have found that this planet has vast reserves of frozen water, and there are other basic minerals as well. In contrast, the closest heavenly body - the moon - is dusty, barren, hostile, and dark. Settlement of the moon would be much easier, but since there are no resources there, it would ultimately be more costly and of little use. If there is any extraterrestrial site where humankind will ultimately settle, it must be Mars.

Yet this planet is much more distant than the moon, making the logistics daunting. Food, water, oxygen, and life-support systems for such a journey would be too heavy for current rocket science. Technological innovations would be necessary, and the timing of the trip absolutely critical. The different orbits of Mars and Earth mean that they most closely approach each other every 26 months, but this event itself fluctuates on a 15-year cycle. This means that only once in that time does a launch window open. That is quite few and far between, yet missions must necessarily leave at these times.

The trouble is, even then, the journey to Mars and back would take over a year, and the human body suffers profoundly when left in micro-gravity for that length of time. Without the need to stand, there is almost no flexing or pressure on the back or the leg muscles. These gradually shrink and weaken, while bones lose their density, and lungs their aerobic capacity. When left long enough in space, astronauts are unable to function properly. Yet these people will need their full physical strength and alertness for the many operational duties required. These include docking in space, approaches and landing on Mars, remote manipulation of machines, and dealing with any emergencies that arise.

Another hazard of such duration in a hermetically sealed spacecraft is disease. Human bodies constantly shed waste material (sweat, skin-flakes, hair, moisture, mucus, and the products of digestion), all of which allow microbes to breed prolifically. Coughs and sneezes spray fluids into the air, which, without gravity to pull them down to surfaces, simply float as airborne particles in those cramped confines, causing easy microbial exchange between crew members. Bacterial infections and fungal attacks can be prevalent, and human immune systems are weakened in micro-gravity. Thus, a long mission to Mars would require the best air-cleansing system available, rigorous disinfecting and hygiene procedures, plus an excellent supply of antibiotics.

On reaching Mars, the problems only increase. Staying on the planet for any significant length of time will be difficult. In the absence of a thick protective atmosphere or magnetosphere to burn up or deflect objects, respectively, astronauts will be exposed, to potentially lethal UV radiation, micro-meteoroids, solar flares, and high-energy particles, all of which regularly bombard the surface. Spacecraft and land-based capsules will need special shielding, which adds to the weight and expense. Construction of living quarters will be time-consuming, difficult, and dangerous. For a longer stay on Mars, the only solution, it seems, is to go underground.

One of the most interesting discoveries in this respect is of possible cave entrances on the side of Arsia Mons, a large Martian volcano. Seven such entrances have been identified in satellite imagery, showing circular holes resembling the collapse of cave ceilings. The hope is that these may lead to more extensive cave formations, or perhaps lava tubes, offering the protection necessary in such a hostile terrain. An additional benefit is the potential access to vital minerals, and most importantly of all, the possibility of frozen water. These sites therefore open up the possibility of independent and permanent settlement on this planet.

The most exciting option is to attempt that on the very first trip - in other words, making it a oneway journey. The advantage is that the duration of space travel is immediately halved, reducing the technological, biological, and financial challenges. This very strong argument is somewhat offset by the difficulties in establishing a permanent presence, as well as the necessary ongoing commitment to it - for example, in the delivery of food and supplies via unmanned spacecraft. Similarly, the psychological effects on these pioneers of permanent isolation from Earth and its community, as well as being crowded into confined Martian living quarters with the same companions, raise issues of whether such a settlement is humanly feasible.

This begs the question of why undertake such missions at all. The answer, according to proponents, is that it is our destiny. Throughout history, explorers have regularly embarked on journeys in the full knowledge that death may await them, or that even if they succeeded, their health and wellbeing would be severely compromised. And today,

people regularly practise extreme sports, or work in dangerous occupations, all of which significantly lower their life expectancy. The risks involved in being a Martian pioneer are no different, and so, it is argued, there is no reason why they should deter us now.

Questions 27-30

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

27 The greatest advantage of Mars is that it has many basic minerals.

28 Settlement of the moon would be more expensive.

29 The magnetosphere burns up objects.

30 A one-way expedition to Mars is better.

Questions 31-35

Complete the table.

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

Problems involved in travelling to Mars	Associated Fact
inadequate rocketry	Scientists would need 31 <input type="text"/>
infrequent 32 <input type="text"/>	once every 15 years
effect of space on 33 <input type="text"/>	Bones 34 <input type="text"/>
disease	Lack of gravity facilitates 35 <input type="text"/>

Questions 36-40

Give **TWO** examples of the following categories.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each example.

Categories	An Example	Another Example
human attributes needed for important space activities	Physical strength	36 <input type="text"/>
specific medical conditions which could occur in space	37 <input type="text"/>	fungal attack
solid objects which could strike astronauts on Mars	38 <input type="text"/>	high-energy particles
useful substances inside Martian caves	vital minerals	39 <input type="text"/>
high-risk activities happening now on Earth	extreme sports	40 <input type="text"/>



Solution:

- 27 FALSE
- 28 TRUE
- 29 FALSE
- 30 NOT GIVEN
- 31 technological innovations
- 32 closest approach/launch window(s)
- 33 human body(ies)
- 34 lose (their) density
- 35 microbial exchange
- 36 alertness
- 37 bacterial infection(s)
- 38 micro-meteoroids, micro meteoroids, micrometeoroids
- 39 (frozen) water
- 40 dangerous occupations
- 14 appropriate development
- 15 management gurus
- 16 complete aimlessness
- 17 personal values
- 18 (an) MBA
- 19 personalities and experiences

- 20 passionless and sterile
- 21 (a) superficial level
- 22 commitment
- 23 hard and tangible
- 24 C
- 25 A
- 26 B
- 1 FALSE
- 2 TRUE
- 3 NOT GIVEN
- 4 FALSE
- 5 grape skin(s)
- 6 cabernet sauvignon
- 7 varietal
- 8 respect
- 9 vinification method
- 10 natural sugars
- 11 C
- 12 C
- 13 B

Review and Explanations

27 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q27: The greatest advantage of Mars is that it has many basic minerals.	Most importantly, studies have found that this planet has vast reserves of frozen water, and there are other basic minerals as well.
Note: The keywords of Q27 are “the greatest advantage”, “Mars” and “basic minerals”. Since paragraph 1 contains information about the feature of Mars and parallel expressions of Q27 ’s keywords, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 1, it is written that the greatest advantage of Mars is vast reserves of frozen water and there are other basic minerals as well. It means that basic minerals are not the greatest advantage of Mars, but frozen water. Therefore, the answer of Q27 is FALSE	

28 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q28: Settlement of the moon would be more expensive.	Settlement of the moon would be much easier, but since there are no resources there, it would ultimately be more costly and of little use.
Note: The keywords of Q28 are “Settlement of the moon” and “expensive”. Since paragraph 1 contains parallel expressions of Q28 ’s keywords, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 1, it is written that settlement of the moon would be more expensive and of little use. This information confirms the content of Q28 . Therefore, the answer of Q28 is TRUE .	

29 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q29: The magnetosphere burns up objects.	In the absence of a thick protective atmosphere or magnetosphere to burn up or deflect objects, respectively
Note: The keywords of Q29 are “magnetosphere”, “burns up” and “objects”. Since paragraph 5 contains parallel expressions of Q29 ’s keywords, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 5, it is written that the atmosphere burns up objects and the magnetosphere deflects objects. Therefore, the answer of Q29 is FALSE .	

30 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q30: A one-way expedition to Mars is better.</p>	
<p>Note: There is no information about one way expedition to Mars mentioned in the passage. Therefore, the answer of Q30 is NOT GIVEN</p>	

31 Answer: **technological innovations**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q31: Problem: inadequate rocketry Associated fact: Scientists would need _____</p>	<p>Food, water, oxygen, and life-support systems for such a journey would be too heavy for current rocket science. Technological innovations would be necessary</p>
<p>Note: The blank should be a noun as it follows the verb “need” Since paragraph 2 contains information about the inadequate rocketry problem and its associated fact, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 2, it is written that Scientists would need technological innovations to solve the inadequate rocketry problem. Therefore, the answer of Q31 is “technological innovations”. Remember that the answer must be in the plural form.</p>	

32 Answer: **closest approach/launch window(s)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q32: Problem: infrequent _____ Associated fact: once every 15 years</p>	<p>The different orbits of Mars and Earth mean that they most closely approach each other every 26 months, but this event itself fluctuates on a 15-year cycle. This means that only once in that time does a launch window open.</p>
<p>Note: Since the associated fact: once every 15 years is mentioned in paragraph 2, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 2, it is stated that infrequent closest approach or launch window occurs once every 15 years. Therefore, the answer of Q32 is “ closest approach ” or “ launch window ”</p>	

33 Answer: **human body(ies)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q33: Problem: effect of space on _____</p>	<p>Q 3 3: The trouble is, even then, the journey to Mars and back would take over a year, and the human body suffers profoundly when left in micro-gravity for that length of time.</p>

Since paragraph 2 contains information about the effect of space and its associated fact, the answers may appear in this paragraph
 The blank should be a **noun** as it follows the preposition “on”
 In paragraph 2, it is stated **in space, human body suffers profoundly**. Hence, the answer of **Q33** is “**human body**”.

34 Answer: **lose (their) density**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q34: Associated fact: Bones _____	Q34: These gradually shrink and weaken, while bones lose their density, and lungs their aerobic capacity.
<p>The blank should be a verb as it follows the noun “bones” In paragraph 2, it is stated in space bones lose their density. Hence, the answer of Q34 is “lose density”. Do not write “lose their density” as the answer because Q34’s answer must be NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS</p>	

35 Answer: **microbial exchange**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q35: Problem: disease Associated fact: lack of gravity facilitates _____	Another hazard of such duration in a hermetically sealed spacecraft is disease.... without gravity to pull them down to surfaces, simply float as airborne particles in those cramped confines, causing easy microbial exchange between crew members.
<p>The blank should be a noun as it follows the verb “facilitates” Since paragraph 4 contains information about the disease problem and its associated fact, the answers may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 4, it is stated lack of gravity facilitates easy microbial exchange between crew members. Hence, the answer of Q35 is “microbial exchange”.</p>	

36 Answer: **alertness**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 3 6 : Categories: human attributes needed for important space activities Example: _____	Yet these people will need their full physical strength and alertness for the many operational duties required .
<p>Note: Since paragraph 3 contains information about what astronauts need for space activities, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 3, it is written that astronauts need their full physical strength and alertness for important space activities. The example physical strength has been written on the table. Therefore, the answer of Q36 is “alertness”.</p>	

37 Answer: **bacterial infection(s)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 3 7 : Categories: specific medical conditions which could occur in space Example: ____</p>	<p>Another hazard of such duration in a hermetically sealed spacecraft is disease... Bacterial infections and fungal attacks can be prevalent, and human immune systems are weakened in micro-gravity.</p>
<p>Note: Since paragraph 4 contains information about the disease and specific medical conditions occur in space, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 4, it is written that in space, bacterial infections and fungal attacks can be prevalent. The example fungal attacks has been written on the table. Therefore, the answer of Q37 is "bacterial infections". Remember that the answer must be in the plural form.</p>	

38 Answer: **micro-meteoroids, micro meteoroids, micrometeoroids**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q38: Categories: solid objects which could strike astronauts on Mars Example: ____</p>	<p>In the absence of a thick protective atmosphere or magnetosphere to burn up or deflect objects, respectively, astronauts will be exposed, to potentially lethal UV radiation, micro-meteoroids, solar flares, and high-energy particles, all of which regularly bombard the surface.</p>
<p>Note: Since paragraph 5 contains information about the solid objects problem, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 5, it is stated that without the magnetosphere, micro-meteoroids and high-energy particles could strike astronauts on Mars. The example high-energy particles has been written on the table. Therefore, the answer of Q38 is "micro-meteoroids". Remember that the answer must be in the plural form. Notice that UV radiation and solar flares are not solid object so that they are incorrect answers</p>	

39 Answer: **(frozen) water**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q39: Categories: useful substances inside Martian caves Example: ____</p>	<p>A n additional benefit is the potential access to vital minerals, and most importantly of all, the possibility of frozen water.</p>

Note:

Since paragraph 6 contains information about the Martian caves, the answer may appear in this paragraph.

In paragraph 6, it is written that useful substances inside martian caves are vital minerals and frozen water.

The example vital minerals has been written on the table. Therefore, the answer of Q39 is "frozen water".

40 Answer: dangerous occupations

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 4 0 : Categories: high-risk activities happening now on Earth Example: ____</p>	<p>And today, people regularly practise extreme sports, or work in dangerous occupations, all of which significantly lower their life expectancy.</p>
<p>Note: Since paragraph 8 contains information about high-risk activities on Earth, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 8, it is written that today, people regularly practise extreme sports, or work in dangerous occupations, all of which are high-risk activities. The example extreme sports has been written on the table. Therefore, the answer of Q40 is "dangerous occupations". Remember that the answer must be in the plural form.</p>	

14 Answer: appropriate development

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q14: Broadly, what do staff need in order to most benefit a company?</p>	<p>Staff are now seen in terms of strategic potential, and with appropriate development, are one of the most important assets organisations may have.</p>
<p>Note: The keywords of Q14 are "staff", "need" and "most benefit a company". Since paragraph 1 contains information about staff and parallel expressions of Q14's keywords, the answer may appear in this paragraph. According to paragraph 1, it is inferred that staff need appropriate development in order to most benefit a company. Therefore, the answer of Q14 is "appropriate development"</p>	

15 Answer: management gurus

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q15: Which people advise envisioning?</p>	<p>We often hear management gurus propounding the thesis that any leader of worth must have a vision.</p>

Note:

The keywords of **Q15** are “advise” and “envisioning”. Since paragraph 2 contains parallel expressions of **Q15**’s keywords, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 2, it is stated that we often hear management gurus advise that any leader of worth must have a vision. Therefore, the answer of **Q15** is “**management gurus**”

16 Answer: **complete aimlessness**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q16: What do they believe a lack of vision might cause?	In the absence of such a 'visionary leader', the organisation necessarily flounders in complete aimlessness - or at least, that is what we are led to believe.
<p>Note: The keywords of Q16 are “believe”, “lack of vision” and “cause”. Since paragraph 2 contains parallel expressions of Q16’s keywords, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 2, it is stated that they believe that the lack of vision might cause complete aimlessness. Therefore, the answer of Q16 is “complete aimlessness”</p>	

17 Answer: **personal values**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q17: What aspect can groups of people never have in common?	No such community can be homogenous and share exactly the same set of personal values.
<p>Note: The keywords of Q17 are “aspect”, “group of people” and “never have in common”. Since paragraph 3 contains parallel expressions of Q17’s keywords, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 3, it is inferred that groups of people can never have personal values in common. Therefore, the answer of Q17 is “personal values”. Remember that the answer must be in plural form</p>	

18 Answer: **(an) MBA**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q18: manger (having just obtained ____) ... playing with language for a long time	Yet the 'visionary' manager attempts to do just this. The trouble is, the high-minded dictates of his fresh MBA do not mention becoming bogged down in a long, laboured excess of word-smithing

Note:

The blank should be a **noun** as it follows the verb “obtained”

As it is written in paragraph 4 that the high-minded dictates of manager’s fresh MBA do not mention playing with language for a long time, the process starts with the manger who has just obtained MBA.

Therefore, the answer of **Q18** is “**MBA**”

19 Answer: **personalities and experiences**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q19: people with greatly varied ____	They are most obviously composed of groups of human beings, and with their rich variety of personalities and experiences

Note:

The blank should be a **noun** as it follows the adjective “varied”

Since paragraph 3 contains parallel expressions of Q19’s keywords, the answer may appear in this paragraph.

In paragraph 3, it is stated that they are most obviously composed of groups of people with greatly variety of personalities and experiences.

Therefore, the answer of **Q19** is “**personalities and experiences**”

20 Answer: **passionless and sterile**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q20: ____ set of words	The books do not mention the passionless and sterile written exhortation which is ultimately produced, of working towards 'unshakeable integrity'.

Note:

The blank should be a **adjective** as it follows the noun “set”

In paragraph 4, it is written that passionless and sterile set of words is produced, of working towards 'unshakeable integrity'.

Therefore, the answer of **Q20** is “**passionless and sterile**”

21 Answer: **(a) superficial level**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q21: obeyed only at ____	Few will believe in something imposed from above, instead merely complying at a superficial level.

Note:

The blank should be a **noun** as it follows the preposition “at”

In paragraph 4, it is written that **passionless and sterile set of words from the managers will make staffs obey only at superficial level.**

Therefore, the answer of **Q21** is “**superficial level**”

22 Answer: **commitment**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q22: can cause lack of ____	This is not a feeling likely to enhance commitment to the cause , and often make staff feel the very opposite,
Note: The blank should be a noun as it follows the preposition “of” In paragraph 6, it is written that envisioning can cause lack of commitment in work. Therefore, the answer of Q22 is “ commitment ”	

23 Answer: **hard and tangible**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q23: want ____ payback	In a materialistic and consumer-driven world, they work for hard and tangible rewards .
Note: The blank should be a noun as it follows the verb “want” In paragraph 5, it is written that in a materialistic and consumer-driven world, staffs want hard and tangible rewards for their work. Therefore, the answer of Q23 is “ hard and tangible ”	

24 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q24: Most people can define what makes them want to succeed will discuss their personal visions with others. are interested in promotions . express their deeper feelings truthfully	They would similarly have some reluctance to openly talk on the subject, often with people who might be competitors for that next promotion .

Note:

In paragraph 7, it is stated that almost everyone would surely have difficulties in defining their deepest motivations. It means that most people cannot define what makes them want to succeed. Hence, **option A is incorrect**

In paragraph 7, it is stated that most people have some reluctance to openly talk on the subject, often with people who might be competitors for that next promotion. It means that they want to get promotion. For that reason, the answer of **Q24 is option C**

25 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q25: Personal visions take people forward in life. result in the absorption of immediate details. provide defence against unexpected events. help calm people's minds.	It may also be a smarter and more strategic approach to life's unpredictable turns, applying equally well to the business world

Note:

Since paragraph 7 contains information about personal vision, the answer may appear in this paragraph.

In paragraph 7, it is stated that personal vision may also be a smarter and more strategic approach to life's unpredictable turns. It means that personal visions take people forward in life, get through life's unpredictable turns.

Therefore, the answer of **Q25 is option A**

26 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q26: With regard to envisioning, the author feels critical contemptuous impartial suspicious	'That vision thing' is remarkable in its concision. In just three words, it encapsulates the trendy, contrived, pigeon-holing, simplistic, top-down, and often insulting and hypocritical nature of the process. Mr Bush, you have my vote.

Note:

According to paragraph 8, it is inferred that the author agrees with Bush's comment about envisioning that it is a insulting and hypocritical. It means that with regard to envisioning, the author feels contemptuous.

Therefore, the answer of **Q26 is option B**

1 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q1: Wine is popular in Australia because it is healthy.</p>	<p>Australia is a nation of beer drinkers. Actually, make that wine. Yes, wine has now just about supplanted beer as the alcoholic drink of choice, probably because of the extensive range of choices available and the rich culture behind them.</p>
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Note:

The keywords of Q1 are “wine” and “Australia”. Therefore, the needed information is in paragraph 1 which mentions about the popularity of wine in Australia. In paragraph 1, it is inferred that wine is popular in Australia because the extensive range of choices available and the rich culture behind them. It is also written in paragraph 1 that although wine drinkers seldom think about it, moderate consumption seems to be beneficial for the health. It means that the healthiness is not the main reason that drinkers consider when they drink wine. However, in Q1, wine is popular in Australia because it is healthy. Hence, the answer of Q1 is **FALSE**

2 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q2: Yeast is white-coloured</p>	<p>Yeast grows naturally on many varieties of grapes, often visible as a white powder</p>

Note:

The keyword of Q2 is “yeast”. Therefore, the needed information is in paragraph 2 which mentions about yeast. It is written in paragraph 2 that yeast often visible as a white powder. This information confirms the content of Q2. Hence, the answer of Q2 is **TRUE**

3 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions
<p>Q3: Wine is popular in the Near East</p>

Note:

The keywords of Q3 are “wine” and “Near East”. Since paragraph 2 mentions about the wine making in the Near East, the answer may appear in this paragraph. According to paragraph 2, it is inferred that wine making started in the Near East at least 8000 years ago. Besides this information, the passage does not mention any other information about the popularity of wine in the Near East at the moment. Hence, the answer of Q3 is **NOT GIVEN**

4 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q 4 : Blended wines are usually cheaper.</p>	<p>When one grape species is used, or is predominant, the wine produced is called varietal, as opposed to mixing the juices of various identified grapes, which results in blended wines ... The latter process often results in some of the world's most expensive bottles, such as the Cote Rotie wines in France.</p>
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Note:
 The keyword of **Q4** is "blended wines". Since paragraph 4 contains information about blended wine, the answer may appear in this paragraph.
 It is written in paragraph 4 that blended wines are often expensive.
 The passage is contrast to the information of **Q4**, which is written that blended wines are usually cheaper.
 For this reason, the answer of **Q4** is **FALSE**

5 Answer: **grape skin(s)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q5: Red wines use _____ in fermentation.</p>	<p>Red wines are produced by leaving the grape skin in contact with the juice during fermentation</p>

Note:
 The blank should be a noun as it follows the verb "use"
Q5 is about the associated fact of red wines that are classified based on the colour. Since paragraph 3 mentions about the classification based on the colour and contains information about **Q5'** keyword "red wine", the answer may appear in this paragraph. According to paragraph 3, it is inferred that red wines use grape skin during fermentation.
 Therefore, the answer of **Q5** is "grape skin"

6 Answer: **cabernet sauvignon**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q6: _____</p>	<p>The cabernet sauvignon grape, a key ingredient in the world's most widely recognised, and similarly named, red wines.</p>

Note:
 The blank should be the name of a wine.
Q6 is about the a related example of red wines. Since paragraph 3 and 4 contains information about red wines, the answer may appear in these paragraphs. According to paragraph 4, it is stated that the cabernet sauvignon grape, a key ingredient in the world's most widely recognised, and similarly named, red wines.
 Therefore, the answer of **Q6** is "cabernet sauvignon"

7 Answer: **varietal**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q7: can be _____ or blended</p>	<p>When one grape species is used, or is predominant, the wine produced is called varietal, as opposed to mixing the juices of various identified grapes, which results in blended wines.</p>
<p>Note: The blank should be a noun or an adjective as it follows the verb “be” Q7 is about the associated fact of wines that are classified based on the grape species. Since paragraph 4 mentions about the classification based on the grape species and contains information about Q7’ keyword “blended”, the answer may appear in this paragraph. According to paragraph 4, it is inferred that based on the grape species, wine can be classified as varietal or blended. Therefore, the answer of Q7 is “varietal”</p>	

8 Answer: **respect**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q8: Drinkers of wine _____ this</p>	<p>Traditional wines made in these places carry trademarks, respected by serious wine drinkers.</p>
<p>Note: The blank should be a verb as it follows the noun “drinkers of wine” Q8 is about the associated fact of wines that are classified based on location. Since paragraph 5 mentions about the classification based on the location and contains information about Q8’ keyword “drinkers of wine”, the answer may appear in this paragraph. Use the hint “Barossa Valley” in the table to locate the answer more easily. In paragraph 5, it is stated that wine drinkers respect traditional wines made in places carry trademarks such as Barossa Valley. Therefore, the answer of Q8 is “respect”</p>	

9 Answer: **vinification method**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q9: _____</p>	<p>We come to the vinification method as a means of classification.</p>
<p>Note: The blank should be a noun (a means of classification). Q9 is about a means of wine classification. Since paragraph 3, 4, 5, 6 contains information about wine classification, the answer may appear in these paragraphs. In paragraph 6, it is written that we come to the vinification method as a means of classification. Additionally, according to paragraph 6, dessert wine is a related example for wines classified based on vinification method. Therefore, the answer of Q9 is “vinification method”</p>	

10 Answer: **natural sugars**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q10: can allow ____ to remain</p>	<p>Another variation is to stop the fermentation before all the natural sugars are consumed, creating dessert wines.</p>
<p>Note: The blank should be a noun as it follows the verb “allow” Q10 is about the associated fact of wines that are classified based on vinification method. Since paragraph 6 mentions about the classification based on vinification method, the answer may appear in this paragraph. In paragraph 6, it is written that another variation is to stop the fermentation before all the natural sugars are consumed, creating dessert wines. It means that dessert wines, which are related example of Q10, can allow natural sugars remain. Therefore, the answer of Q10 is “natural sugars”. Remember that the answer must be in plural form</p>	

11 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q11: Vintage wines are ____ mostly better often preferred often discussed more costly</p>	<p>The appreciation and assessment of wine is an inexact science, meaning that the significance of a particular vintage often promotes much speculation and disagreement.</p>
<p>Note: The keyword of Q11 is “vintage wines”. The paragraph referring to vintage wines is 7. In paragraph 7, it is stated that the significance of a particular vintage often promotes much speculation and disagreement. This statement has the same meaning with option C, which states that vintage wines are often discussed. Therefore, the answer of Q11 is option C.</p>	

12 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q12: The author thinks that wine terminology is ____ unnecessary serious good bad</p>	<p>This leads to the rich and varied world of wine assessment, and its descriptive terminology.</p>
<p>Note: The keyword of Q12 is “wine terminology”. The paragraph referring to wine terminology is 8. In paragraph 8, it is stated that the wine terminology is descriptive. This statement has the same meaning with option C, which states that the author thinks that wine terminology is good. Therefore, the answer of Q12 is option C.</p>	

13 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q13: Wine ____ is more popular than beer, in Australia. is most popular in France. can be simply classified. is often 'raisoned'.</p>	<p>To this day, the biggest drinkers of wine remain the Mediterranean countries, with France leading the way.</p>

Note:

Since there are no more keywords except "wine" to help locate the answer of **Q13**, we have to skim the whole passage to find the needed information.

In paragraph 1, it is written that **Australia is a nation of beer drinkers**. It means that in Australia, beer is more popular than wine and this given information is contrast to option A. Hence, **option A is incorrect**.

In paragraph 2, it is written that **the biggest drinkers of wine remain the Mediterranean countries, with France leading the way**. This information confirms the content of **option B**. Therefore **option B is the correct** answer.

In paragraph 3, it is written that **this leads to the classification of wines, which is quite complex**. This statement is contrast to option C. Hence, **option C is incorrect**.

In paragraph 6, it is written that **grapes can be harvested well beyond their maximum ripeness, creating 'late harvest wines', or allowed to become partially dried (or 'raisoned'), creating 'dried grape wines'**. It means that wine can be late harvest or raisoned, not often be raisoned. For this reason, **option D is incorrect**.