



IELTS Mock Test 2021 September Reading Practice Test 2

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READING PASSAGE 1

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



The psychology in Happiness

A In the late 1990s, psychologist Martin Seligman of the University of Pennsylvania urged colleagues to observe optimal moods with the same intensity with which they had for so long studied pathologies: we would never learn about the full range of human functions unless we knew as much about mental wellness as we do about mental illness. A new generation of psychologists built up a respectable body of research on positive character traits and happiness-boosting practices. At the same time, developments in neuroscience provided new clues to what makes us happy and what that looks like in the brain. Self-appointed experts took advantage of the trend with guarantees to eliminate worry, stress, dejection and even boredom. This happiness movement has provoked a great deal of opposition among psychologists who observe that the preoccupation with happiness has come at the cost of sadness, an important feeling that people have tried to banish from their emotional repertoire. Allan Horwitz of Rutgers laments that young people who are naturally weepy after breakups are often urged to medicate themselves instead of working through their sadness. Wake Forest University's Eric Wilson fumes that the obsession with happiness amounts to a "craven disregard" for the melancholic perspective that has given rise to the greatest works of art. "The happy man" he writes, "is a hollow man."

B After all people are remarkably adaptable. Following a variable period of adjustment, we bounce back to our previous level of happiness, no matter what happens to us. (There are some scientifically proven exceptions, notably suffering the unexpected loss of a job or the loss of a spouse. Both events tend to permanently knock people back a step.) Our adaptability works in two directions. Because we are so adaptable, points out Professor Sonja Lyubomirsky of the University of California, we quickly get used to many of the accomplishments we strive for in life, such as landing the big job or getting married. Soon after we reach a milestone, we start to feel that something is missing. We begin coveting another worldly possession or eyeing a social advancement. But such an approach keeps us tethered to a treadmill where happiness is always just out of reach, one toy or one step away. It's possible to get off the treadmill entirely by focusing on activities that are dynamic surprising, and attention- absorbing, and thus less likely to bore us than, say,

acquiring shiny new toys.

C Moreover, happiness is not a reward for escaping pain. Russ Harris, the author of *The Happiness Trap*, calls popular conceptions of happiness dangerous because they set people up for a “struggle against reality”. They don’t acknowledge that real life is full of disappointments, loss, and inconveniences. “If you’re going to live a rich and meaningful life,” Harris says, “you’re going to feel a full range of emotions.” Action toward goals other than happiness makes people happy. It is not crossing the finish line that is most rewarding, it is anticipating achieving the goal. University of Wisconsin neuroscientist Richard Davidson has found that working hard toward a goal, and making progress to the point of expecting a goal to be realized, not only activates positive feelings but also suppresses negative emotions such as fear and depression.

D We are constantly making decisions, ranging from what clothes to put on, to whom we should marry, not to mention all those flavors of ice cream. We base many of our decisions on whether we think a particular preference will increase our well-being. Intuitively, we seem convinced that the more choices we have, the better off we will ultimately be. But our world of unlimited opportunity imprisons us more than it makes us happy. In what Swarthmore psychologist Barry Schwartz calls “the paradox of choice,” facing many possibilities leaves us stressed out – and less satisfied with whatever we do decide. Having too many choices keeps us wondering about all the opportunities missed.

E Besides, not everyone can put on a happy face. Barbara Held, a professor of psychology at Bowdoin College, rails against “the tyranny of the positive attitude”. “Looking on the bright side isn’t possible for some people and is even counterproductive” she insists. “When you put pressure on people to cope in a way that doesn’t fit them, it not only doesn’t work, it makes them feel like a failure on top of already feeling bad.” The one-size-fits-all approach to managing emotional life is misguided, agrees Professor Julie Norem, author of *The Positive Power of Negative Thinking*. In her research, she has shown that the defensive pessimism that anxious people feel can be harnessed to help them get things done, which in turn makes them happier. A naturally pessimistic architect, for example, can set low expectations for an upcoming presentation and review all of the bad outcomes that she’s imagining, so that she can prepare carefully and increase her chances of success.

F By contrast, an individual who is not living according to their values, will not be happy, no matter how much they achieve. Some people, however, are not sure what their values are. In that case Harris has a great question: “Imagine I could wave a magic wand to ensure that you would have the approval and admiration of everyone on the planet, forever. What, in that case, would you choose to do with your life?” Once this has been answered honestly, you can start taking steps toward your ideal vision of yourself. The actual answer is unimportant, as long as you’re living consciously. The state of happiness

is not really a state at all. It's an ongoing personal experiment.

Questions 1-6

Reading Passage has six paragraphs, A–F.

Which paragraph mentions the following?

Write the correct letter, A–F, in boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 the need for individuals to understand what really matters to them
- 2 tension resulting from a wide variety of alternatives
- 3 the hope of success as a means of overcoming unhappy feelings
- 4 people who call themselves specialists
- 5 human beings' capacity for coping with change
- 6 doing things which are interesting in themselves

Questions 7-8

Choose **TWO** letters, A–E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 7 and 8 on your answer sheet

Which **TWO** of the following people argue against aiming for constant happiness

- A** Martin Seligman
- B** Eric Wilson
- C** Sonja Lyubomirsky
- D** Russ Harris
- E** Barry Schwartz

Questions 9-10

Choose **TWO** letters, A–E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 9 and 10.

Which **TWO** of the following beliefs are identified as mistaken in the text

- A Inherited wealth brings less happiness than earned wealth.
- B Social status affects our perception of how happy we are.
- C An optimistic outlook ensures success.
- D Unhappiness can and should be avoided.
- E Extremes of emotion are normal in the young.

Questions 11-13

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes **11-13** on your answer sheet.

In order to have a complete understanding of how people's minds work, Martin Seligman suggested that research should examine our most positive 11 as closely as it does our psychological problems.

Soon after arriving at a 12 in their lives, people become accustomed to what they have achieved and have a sense that they are lacking something.

People who are 13 by nature are more likely to succeed if they make thorough preparation for a presentation.

READING PASSAGE 2

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



Bio-mimetic Design

What has fins like a whale, skin like a lizard, and eyes like a moth? The future of engineering. Andrew Parker, an evolutionary biologist, knelt in the baking red sand of the Australian outback just south of Alice Springs and eased the right hind leg of a thorny devil into a dish of water.

A “Its back is completely drenched!” Sure enough, after 30 seconds, water from the dish had picked up the lizard’s leg and was glistening all over its prickly hide. In a few seconds more the water reached its mouth, and the lizard began to smack its jaws with evident satisfaction. It was, in essence, drinking through its foot. Given more time, the thorny devil can perform this same conjuring trick on a patch of damp sand – a vital competitive advantage in the desert. Parker had come here to discover precisely how it does this, not from purely biological interest, but with a concrete purpose in mind: to make a thorny-devil-inspired device that will help people collect lifesaving water in the desert. “The water’s spreading out incredibly fast!” he said, as drops from his eyedropper fell onto the lizard’s back and vanished, like magic. “Its skin is far more hydrophobic than I thought. There may well be hidden capillaries, channeling the water into the mouth.”

B Parker’s work is only a small part of an increasingly vigorous, global biomimetics movement. Engineers in Bath, England, and West Chester, Pennsylvania, are pondering the bumps on the leading edges of humpback whale flukes to learn how to make airplane wings for more agile flight. In Berlin, Germany, the fingerlike primary feathers of raptors are inspiring engineers to develop wings that change shape aloft to reduce drag and increase fuel efficiency. Architects in Zimbabwe are studying how termites regulate temperature, humidity, and airflow in their mounds in order to build more comfortable buildings, while Japanese medical researchers are reducing the pain of an injection by using hypodermic needles edged with tiny serrations, like those on a mosquito’s

proboscis, minimizing nerve stimulation.

C Ronald Fearing, a professor of electrical engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, has taken on one of the biggest challenges of all: to create a miniature robotic fly that is swift, small, and maneuverable enough for use in surveillance or search-and-rescue operations. Fearing made his own, one of which he held up with tweezers for me to see, a gossamer wand some 11 millimeters long and not much thicker than a cat's whisker. Fearing has been forced to manufacture many of the other minute components of his fly in the same way, using a micromachining laser and a rapid prototyping system that allows him to design his minuscule parts in a computer, automatically cut and cure them overnight, and assemble them by hand the next day under a microscope.

D With the micro laser he cuts the fly's wings out of a two-micron polyester sheet so delicate that it crumples if you breathe on it and must be reinforced with carbon-fiber spars. The wings on his current model flap at 275 times per second – faster than the insect's own wings – and make the blowfly's signature buzz. "Carbon fiber outperforms fly chitin," he said, with a trace of self-satisfaction. He pointed out a protective plastic box on the lab bench, which contained the fly-bot itself, a delicate, origami-like framework of black carbon-fiber struts and hairlike wires that, not surprisingly, looks nothing like a real fly. A month later it achieved liftoff in a controlled flight on a boom. Fearing expects the fly-bot to hover in two or three years, and eventually to bank and dive with flylike virtuosity.

E Stanford University roboticist Mark Cutkosky designed a gecko-inspired climber that he christened Stickybot. In reality, gecko feet aren't sticky – they're dry and smooth to the touch – and owe their remarkable adhesion to some two billion spatula-tipped filaments per square centimeter on their toe pads, each filament only a hundred nanometers thick. These filaments are so small, in fact, that they interact at the molecular level with the surface on which the gecko walks, tapping into the low-level van der Waals forces generated by molecules' fleeting positive and negative charges, which pull any two adjacent objects together. To make the toe pads for Stickybot, Cutkosky and doctoral student Sangbae Kim, the robot's lead designer, produced a urethane fabric with tiny bristles that end in 30-micrometer points. Though not as flexible or adherent as the gecko itself, they hold the 500-gram robot on a vertical surface.

F Cutkosky endowed his robot with seven-segmented toes that drag and release just like the lizard's, and a gecko-like stride that snugs it to the wall. He also crafted Stickybot's legs and feet with a process he calls shape deposition manufacturing (SDM), which combines a range of metals, polymers, and fabrics to create the same smooth gradation from stiff to flexible that is present in the lizard's limbs and absent in most man-made materials. SDM also allows him to embed actuators, sensors, and other specialized structures that make Stickybot climb better. Then he noticed in a paper on gecko anatomy

that the lizard had branching tendons to distribute its weight evenly across the entire surface of its toes. Eureka.”When I saw that, I thought, wow, that’s great!” He subsequently embedded a branching polyester cloth “tendon” in his robot’s limbs to distribute its load in the same way.

G Stickybot now walks up vertical surfaces of glass, plastic, and glazed ceramic tile, though it will be some time before it can keep up with a gecko. For the moment it can walk only on smooth surfaces, at a mere four centimeters per second, a fraction of the speed of its biological role model. The dry adhesive on Stickybot’s toes isn’t self-cleaning like the lizard’s either, so it rapidly clogs with dirt. “There are a lot of things about the gecko that we simply had to ignore,” Cutkosky says. Still, a number of real-world applications are in the offing. The Department of Defense’s Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which funds the project, has it in mind for surveillance: an automaton that could slink up a building and perch there for hours or days, monitoring the terrain below. Cutkosky hypothesizes a range of civilian uses. “I’m trying to get robots to go places where they’ve never gone before,” he told me. “I would like to see Stickybot have a real-world function, whether it’s a toy or another application. Sure, it would be great if it eventually has a lifesaving or humanitarian role...”

H For all the power of the biomimetics paradigm, and the brilliant people who practice it, bio-inspiration has led to surprisingly few mass-produced products and arguably only one household word – Velcro, which was invented in 1948 by Swiss chemist George de Mestral, by copying the way cockleburs clung to his dog’s coat. In addition to Cutkosky’s lab, five other high-powered research teams are currently trying to mimic gecko adhesion, and so far none has come close to matching the lizard’s strong, directional, self-cleaning grip. Likewise, scientists have yet to meaningfully re-create the abalone nanostructure that accounts for the strength of its shell, and several well-funded biotech companies have gone bankrupt trying to make artificial spider silk.

Questions 14-20

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

In boxes 14-20 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

14  Andrew Parker failed to make effective water device which can be used in desert.

- 15 Skin of lizard is easy to get wet when it contacts water.
- 16 Scientists apply inspiration from nature into many artificial engineering.
- 17 Tiny and thin hair under gecko's feet allows it to stick to the surface of object.
- 18 When gecko climbs downward, its feet release a certain kind of chemical to make them adhesive.
- 19 Famous cases stimulate a large number of successful products of biomimetics in real life.
- 20 Velcro is well-known for its bionics design.

Questions 21-23

Filling the blanks below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each question of robot below.

Ronald Fearing was required to fabricate tiny components for his robotic fly
21 _____ by specialized techniques.

The robotic fly's main structure outside is made of 22 _____ and long and thin wires which make it unlike fly at all.

Cutkosky applied an artificial material in Stickybot's 23 _____ as a tendon to split pressure like lizard's does.

Questions 24-26

Fill the blanks below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer about facts of stickybot.

Stickybot's feet doesn't have 24 _____ function which makes it only be able to walk on smooth surface.

DARPA are planning to use stickybot for 25 _____

Cutkosky assume that stickybot finally has potential in 26 or other human-related activities.

READING PASSAGE 3

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

□

The Rainmaker design

A

Sometimes ideas just pop up out of the blue. Or in Charlie Paton's case, out of the rain. 'I was on a bus in Morocco traveling through the desert,' he remembers. 'It had been raining and the bus was full of hot, wet people. The windows steamed up and I went to sleep with a towel against the glass. When I woke, the thing was soaking wet. I had to wring it out. And it set me thinking. Why was it so wet?'

B

The answer, of course, was condensation. Back home in London, a physicist friend, Philip Davies, explained that the glass, chilled by the rain outside, had cooled the hot humid air inside the bus below its dew point, causing droplets of water to form on the inside of the window. Intrigued, Paton – a lighting engineer by profession – started rigging up his own equipment. 'I made my own solar stills. It occurred to me that you might be able to produce water in this way in the desert, simply by cooling the air. I wondered whether you could make enough to irrigate fields and grow crops.'

C

Today, a decade on, his dream has taken shape as a giant greenhouse on a desert island off Abu Dhabi in the Persian Gulf – the first commercially viable version of his 'seawater greenhouse'. Local scientists, working with Paton, are watering the desert and growing vegetables in what is basically a giant dew-making machine that produces freshwater and cool air from sun and seawater. In awarding Paton first prize in a design competition two years ago, Marco Goldschmied, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, called it 'a truly original idea which has the potential to impact on the lives of millions of people living in coastal water-starved areas around the world'.

D

The seawater greenhouse as developed by Paton has three main parts. They both air-condition the greenhouse and provide water for irrigation. The front of the greenhouse faces into the prevailing wind so that hot dry air blows in through a front wall. The wall is made of perforated cardboard kept moist by a constant trickle of seawater pumped up from the ocean. The purpose is to cool and moisten the incoming desert air. The cool moist air allows the plants to grow faster. And, crucially, because much less water evaporates

from the leaves, the plants need much less moisture to grow than if they were being irrigated in the hot dry desert air outside the greenhouse.

E

The air-conditioning of the interior of the greenhouse is completed by the second feature: the roof. It has two layers: an outer layer of clear polyethylene and an inner coated layer that reflects infrared radiation. This combination ensures that visible light can stream through to the plants, maximizing the rate of plant growth through photosynthesis but at the same time heat from the infrared radiation is trapped in the space between the layers, and kept away from the plants. This helps keep the air around the plants cool.

F

At the back of the greenhouse sits the third element. This is the main water production unit. Here, the air hits a second moist cardboard wall that increases its humidity as it reaches the condenser, which finally collects from the hot humid air the moisture for irrigating the plants. The condenser is a metal surface kept cool by still more seawater. It is the equivalent of the window on Paton's Moroccan bus. Drops of pure distilled water form on the condenser and flow into a tank for irrigating the crops.

G

The Abu Dhabi greenhouse more or less runs itself. Sensors switch everything on when the sun rises and alter flows of air and seawater through the day in response to changes in temperature, humidity, and sunlight. On windless days, fans ensure a constant flow of air through the greenhouse. 'Once it is turned to the local environment, you don't need anymore there for it to work,' says Paton. "We can run the entire operation of one 13-amp plug, and in the future, we could make it entirely independent of the grid, powered from a few solar panels.'

H

Critics point out that construction costs of around \$4 a square foot are quite high. By illustration, however, Paton presents that it can cool as efficiently as a 500-kilowatt air conditioner while using less than 3 kilowatts of electricity. Thus the plants need only an eighth of the volume of water used by those grown conventionally. And so the effective cost of the desalinated water in the greenhouse is only a quarter that of water from a standard desalinator, which is good economics. Besides it really suggests an environmentally-friendly way of providing air conditioning on a scale large enough to cool large greenhouses where crops can be grown despite the high outside temperatures.

Questions 27-31

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet, write:

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

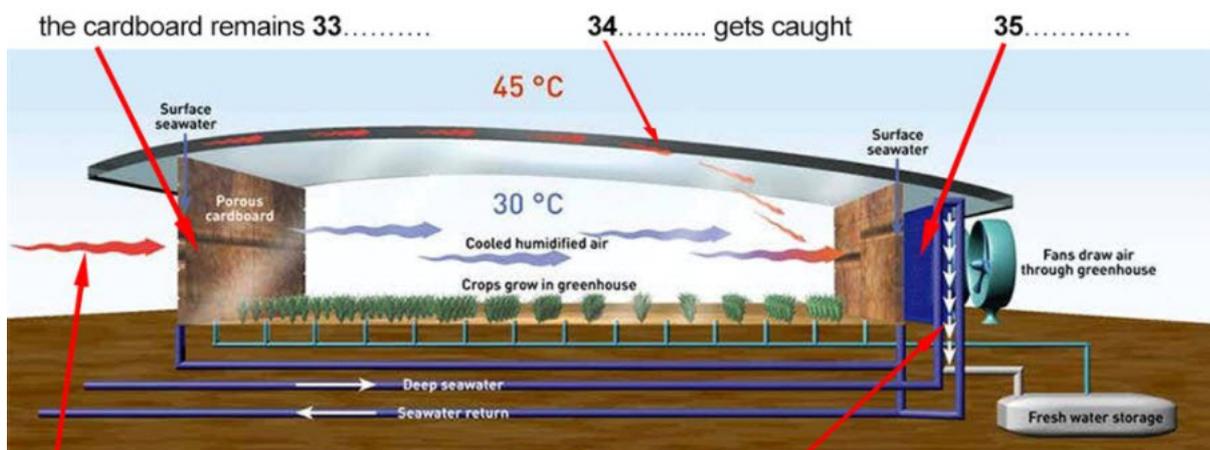
- 27 The idea just came to Charlie Paton by accident.
- 28 The bus was well ventilated.
- 29 After waking up, Paton found his towel was wet.
- 30 The fan on the bus did not work well.
- 31 Paton immediately operated his own business in the Persian Gulf after talking with Philip Davies.

Questions 32-36

Label the diagram below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet.



32.....

36.....

- 32 _____
- 33 _____
- 34 _____
- 35 _____

36 _____

Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below.

Using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

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

To some extent, the Abu Dhabi greenhouse functions automatically. When the day is sunny, the equipment can respond to the changes in several natural elements.

When there is no wind, 37 _____ help to retain the flow of air. Even in the future, we have an ideal plan to power the greenhouse from 38 _____. However, there are still some critics who argue that 39 _____ are not good economics.

To justify himself, Paton presents favorable arguments against these critics and suggests that it is an 40 _____ approach to provide air conditioning in a scale large sense.



Solution:

27 YES

28 NO

29 YES

30 NOT GIVEN

31 NO

32 hot dry air

33 moist

34 infrared radiation

35 pure distilled water

36 condenser

37 fans

38 solar panels

39 construction costs

40 environmentally-friendly

1 F

2 D

3 C

4 A

5 B

6 B

7-8 B,D

$\frac{9}{10}$ C,D

11 moods

12 milestone

13 pessimistic

14 NOT GIVEN

15 FALSE

16 TRUE

17 FALSE

18 NOT GIVEN

19 FALSE

20 TRUE

21 the same way

22 carbon-fiber

23 limbs/legs and feet

24 self-cleaning

25 surveillance

26 lifesaving

Review and Explanations

- 27 Answer: **YES**
 28 Answer: **NO**
 29 Answer: **YES**
 30 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**
 31 Answer: **NO**
 32 Answer: **hot dry air**
 33 Answer: **moist**
 34 Answer: **infrared radiation**
 35 Answer: **pure distilled water**
 36 Answer: **condenser**
 37 Answer: **fans**
 38 Answer: **solar panels**
 39 Answer: **construction costs**
 40 Answer: **environmentally-friendly**
 1 Answer: **F**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 1 : the need for individuals to understand what really matters to them</p>	<p>The actual answer is unimportant, as long as you're living consciously. The state of happiness is not really a state at all. It's an ongoing personal experiment.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>+ From the connections stated above, the author showed that around 1889 the cast of the hand of a giant from a circus as an art.</p> <p>+ "an anonymous artist" has mean that it made or done by an artist whose <u>name</u> was not known or not made public.</p> <p>+ But now, this item is sited at public gallery. That mean, many people change the attitude to this kind of Art. Therefore, the answer is E.</p>	

2 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 2: tension resulting from a wide variety of alternatives</p>	<p>In what Swarthmore psychologist Barry Schwartz calls "the paradox of choice," facing many possibilities leaves us stressed out - and less satisfied with whatever we do decide. Having too many choices keeps us wondering about all the opportunities missed.</p>

Note:

+ From the passage, we can infer that if we face **many possibilities** we will be **stress** because we are **wondering** too much.

+ “**variety of alternatives**” has the same meaning as variety alternative plans or methods are that you can use if you do not want to use another one. Therefore, the answer should be **D**

3 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q3: the hope of success as a means of overcoming unhappy feelings	University of Wisconsin neuroscientist Richard Davidson has found that working hard toward a goal , and making progress to the point of expecting a goal to be realized, not only activates positive feelings but also suppresses negative emotions such as fear and depression

Note:

+ According to the passage, working hard to gain the success helps people to make positive feelings and overcome emotions such as fear and depression.

+ “**overcome**” has the same meaning as to defeat or succeed in controlling or dealing with something. Therefore, the answer should be **C**.

4 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 4 : people who call themselves specialists	Self-appointed experts took advantage of the trend with guarantees to eliminate worry, stress, dejection and even boredom.

+ From the connections stated above, people who call themselves specialists has the same meaning with self- appointed experts.

+ “**self-appointed**” has the same meaning as behaving as if you have responsibility or authority but without having been chosen by other people. Thus, the answer here should be **A**.

5 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q 5 : human beings' capacity for coping with change</p>	<p>After all people are remarkably adaptable. Following a variable period of adjustment, we bounce back to our previous level of happiness, no matter what happens to us. (There are some scientifically proven exceptions, notably suffering the unexpected loss of a job or the loss of a spouse. Both events tend to permanently knock people back a step.)</p>
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Note:
+ From the passage, people are remarkable adaptable or they can suit with changing of something in their life. And we can back to our previous level of happiness.
+ “**capacity**” has the same meaning as the ability to understand or to do something. Hence, the answer here should be **B**.

6 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q6: doing things which are interesting in themselves</p>	<p>Soon after we reach a milestone , we start to feel that something is missing. We begin coveting another worldly possession or eyeing a social advancement. But such an approach keeps us tethered to a treadmill where happiness is always just out of reach, one toy or one step away.</p>

Note:
+ From the connections stated above, after we reach a milestone or a success. We begin finding another worldly possession or eyeing a social advancement, that mean we will do something which are interesting in themselves.
+ “**covet**” has the same meaning as to want to have something very much, especially something that belongs to someone else. Hence the answer is **B**.

7-8 Answer: **B,D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q7: Which TWO of the following people argue against aiming for constant happiness A. Martin Seligman B. Eric Wilson C. Sonja Lyubomirsky D. Russ Harris E. Barry Schwartz</p>	<p>Eric Wilson fumes that the obsession with happiness amounts to a “craven disregard” for the melancholic perspective that has given rise to the greatest works of art. “The happy man” he writes, “is a hollow man.”</p>

Note:

- + From the connections stated above, the keyword **“constant happiness”** has the same meaning as staying the same happiness, or not getting less or more happiness.
- + Eric Wilson show that the melancholic perspective that has given rise to the greatest works of art.
- + **“melancholic”** has the same meaning as expressing feelings of sadness. Hence the answer is B- **Eric Wilson**

9-10 Answer: **C,D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q9: Which TWO of the following beliefs are identified as mistaken in the text</p> <p>Inherited wealth brings less happiness than earned wealth.</p> <p>Social status affects our perception of how happy we are.</p> <p>An optimistic outlook ensures success.</p> <p>Unhappiness can and should be avoided.</p> <p>Extremes of emotion are normal in the young.</p>	<p>Action toward goals other than happiness makes people happy. It is not crossing the finish line that is most rewarding, it is anticipating achieving the goal.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + According to the passage, if people act toward goals which help them feel happy or they always be optimistic. And it is anticipating achieving the goal not ensure success. + “optimistic” has the same meaning as hoping or believing that good things will happen in the future. Thus, the answer is C. 	

11 Answer: **moods**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q11: In order to have a complete understanding of how people’s minds work, Martin Seligman suggested that research should examine our most positive... as closely as it does our psychological problems.</p>	<p>In the late 1990s, psychologist Martin Seligman of the University of Pennsylvania urged colleagues to observe optimal moods with the same intensity with which they had for so long studied pathologies: we would never learn about the full range of human functions unless we knew as much about mental wellness as we do about mental illness.</p>

Note:

- + From the connections stated above, the keyword **“Martin Seligman”, “optimal”, “most positive”** appear in different places but the meaning remain the same.
 - + From the question we can assume that the answer must be a Noun.
 - + “Most positive” has the same meaning as thinking about what is good in a situation; feeling confident and sure that something good will happen.
 - + “mood” has the same meaning as the way you are feeling at a particular time
- The answer here should be **moods**

12 Answer: **milestone**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q12: Soon after arriving at a ... in their lives, people become accustomed to what they have achieved and have a sense that they are lacking something.	Soon after we reach a milestone, we start to feel that something is missing. We begin coveting another worldly possession or eyeing a social advancement.
Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ According to the passage, after we reach a milestone, we start to feel that something is missing. The keywords “ arriving”, “soon after”, “reach”, “lacking”, “missing” appear in different places but the meaning remain the same+ “milestone” has the same meaning as a very important stage or event in the development of something. The answer here should be milestone.	

13 Answer: **pessimistic**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q13: People who are ... by nature are more likely to succeed if they make thorough preparation for a presentation.	A naturally pessimistic architect, for example, can set low expectations for an upcoming presentation and review all of the bad outcomes that she’s imagining, so that she can prepare carefully and increase her chances of success.
Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ From the connections stated above, a naturally pessimistic architect can prepare for presentation carefully and increases her chances of success.+ All the keywords “success”, “ prepare”, “presentation”, “nature” appear in different places but the meaning remain the same.+ “presentation” has the same meaning as the act of showing something or of giving something to somebody. The answer here should be pessimistic	

14 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 14 : Andrew Parker failed to make effective water device which can be used in desert.</p>		<p>Parker had come here to discover precisely how it does this, not from purely biological interest, but with a concrete purpose in mind: to make a thorny-devil-inspired device that will help people collect life-saving water in the desert</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>+ From the passage we can infer that, there is no information which mentions if Parker was success or failed. This is just Parker’s purpose.</p> <p>+ The keywords “Parker”, “desert”, “device” appear in different place and but the meaning doesn’t remain the same. The answer is NOT GIVEN.</p>		

15 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q15: Skin of lizard is easy to get wet when it contacts water</p>		<p>“The water’s spreading out incredibly fast!” he said, as drops from his eyedropper fell onto the lizard’s back and vanished, like magic. “ Its skin is far more hydrophobic than I thought . There may well be hidden capillaries, channeling the water into the mouth.”</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>+ From the passage, the author said that its skin is far more hydrophobic than I thought.</p> <p>+ “Hydrophobic” has the same meaning as substances can not be mixed with dissolved in water.</p> <p>+ “Hydrophobic” gives detail contradicts with the information in Q15.So, the answer should be FALSE.</p>		

16 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage

<p>Q16: Scientists apply inspiration from nature into many artificial engineering</p>	<p>Engineers in Bath, England, and West Chester, Pennsylvania, are pondering the bumps on the leading edges of humpback whale flukes to learn how to make airplane wings for more agile flight. In Berlin, Germany, the fingerlike primary feathers of raptors are inspiring engineers to develop wings that change shape aloft to reduce drag and increase fuel efficiency. Architects in Zimbabwe are studying how termites regulate temperature, humidity, and airflow in their mounds in order to build more comfortable buildings, while Japanese medical researchers are reducing the pain of an injection by using hypodermic needles edged with tiny serrations, like those on a mosquito's proboscis, minimizing nerve stimulation</p>
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- + From the passage we can infer that all the examples are given that matches all the keys words in the questions.
- + “**inspiration**” has the same meaning as someone or something that gives you ideas for doing something.
- + “**Nature**” things in the passage like: whale flukes, feathers of raptors , temperature, humidity, airflow, mosquito's proboscis.
- + “**artificial engineering**” in the passage like: airplane wings, shape aloft, pain of an injection. So the answer here is **TRUE**.

17 Answer: **FALSE**

<p>Keywords in Questions</p>	<p>Similar words in Passage</p>
<p>Q 1 7 : Tiny and thin hair under gecko's feet allows it to stick to the surface of object</p>	<p>In reality, gecko feet aren't sticky - they're dry and smooth to the touch - and owe their remarkable adhesion to some two billion spatula-tipped filaments per square centimeter on their toe pads, each filament only a hundred nanometers thick. These filaments are so small, in fact, that they interact at the molecular level with the surface on which the gecko walks, tapping into the low-level van der Waals forces generated by molecules' fleeting positive and negative charges, which pull any two adjacent objects together.</p>

Note:

- + From the passage, the author showed that gecko's toe pads (not all the feet) has two billion spatula-tipped filaments (not hair) per square centimeter.
- + "**stick**" has the same meaning as a thin piece of wood or other material.
- + The keywords "stick" "gecko's feet" "toe pads" appear in different places and the meaning don't remain the same. The answer here is **FALSE**.

18 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 18 : When gecko climbs downward, its feet release a certain kind of chemical to make them adhesive.	These filaments are so small, in fact, that they interact at the molecular level with the surface on which the gecko walks, tapping into the low-level van der Waals forces generated by molecules' fleeting positive and negative charges, which pull any two adjacent objects together.
Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ From the passage, author mention about when Gecko climbs downward, forces will generate by molecules. It's not related to chemical to make them adhesive.+ "adhesive" has the same meaning as a substance that you use to make things stick together or make glue.+ There is no information in the passage related to the first 2 keywords in the question, hence the answer is NOT GIVEN.	

19 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 19 : Famous cases stimulate a large number of successful products of biomimetics in real life	For all the power of the biomimetics paradigm, and the brilliant people who practice it, bio-inspiration has led to surprisingly few mass-produced products.

Note:

+ From the passage we can infer that the key word in Q19 is **large number** meanwhile in the passage contains **"few"**. This contradicts with the Q19

+ **"biomimetic"** has the same meaning as the study of the formation, structure, or function of biologically produced substances and materials (such as enzymes or silk) and biological mechanisms and processes (such as protein synthesis or photosynthesis) especially for the purpose of synthesizing similar products by artificial mechanisms which mimic natural ones. Therefore, the answer is **FALSE**.

20 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q20: Velcro is well-known for its bionics design	Velcro, which was invented in 1948 by Swiss chemist George de Mestral, by copying the way cockleburs clung to his dog's coat

Note:

+ From the passage, the sentence "copying the way cockleburs clung to his dog's coat" explain the original ideas of Velcro's invention.

+ **"bionic"** has the same meaning as having normal biological capability or performance enhanced by or as if by electronic or electromechanical devices. Thus, the answer is **TRUE**.

21 Answer: **the same way**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q21: Ronald Fearing was required to fabricate tiny components for his robotic fly by specialized techniques.	Fearing has been forced to manufacture many of the other minute components of his fly in the same way , using a micromachining laser and a rapid prototyping system that allows him to design his minuscule parts in a computer, automatically cut and cure them overnight, and assemble them by hand the next day under a microscope.

Note:

- + From the question, we can assume that the answer is a Noun/noun phrase
- + Take a look at the 3rd sentence of paragraph C - What was Ronald Fearing required to fabricate tiny components for his robotic fly by specialized techniques?
- + “**component**” has the same meaning as a part that combines with other parts to form something bigger. Therefore, the answer here should be: **the same way**

22 Answer: **carbon-fiber**

Keywords in Questions	in	Similar words in Passage
Q22: The robotic fly’s main structure outside is made of _____ and long and thin wires which make it unlike fly at all.		He pointed out a protective plastic box on the lab bench, which contained the fly-bot itself, a delicate, origami-like framework of black carbon-fiber struts and hair like wires that, not surprisingly, looks nothing like a real fly.

Note:

- + From the question, we can assume that the answer is a Noun/noun phrase
- + “**framework**” has the same meaning as a supporting structure around which something can be built.
- + The keywords “**structure**” “**framework**” “**unlike fly**” “**real fly**” appear in different places but the meaning remain the same.
- + Take a look at the 3rd sentence of paragraph D - The answer is: **carbon-fiber struts.**

23 Answer: **limbs/legs and feet**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q23: Cutkosky applied an artificial material in Stickybot’s _____ as a tendon to split pressure like lizard’s does.	Then he noticed in a paper on gecko anatomy that the lizard had branching tendons to distribute its weight evenly across the entire surface of its toes. Eureka.”When I saw that, I thought, wow, that’s great!” He subsequently embedded a branching polyester cloth “tendon” in his robot’s limbs to distribute its load in the same way.

Note:

- + From the question, we can assume that the answer is a Noun
- + “**artificial material**” has the same meaning as a physical substance that things can be made from people.
- + Take a look at the 4th sentence of paragraph F. We can easily locate the answer “**limbs**”.

24 Answer: **self-cleaning**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 24 : Stickybot’s feet doesn’t have _____ function which makes it only be able to walk on smooth surface.	Stickybot now walks up vertical surfaces of glass, plastic, and glazed ceramic tile, though it will be some time before it can keep up with a gecko. For the moment it can walk only on smooth surfaces, at a mere four centimeters per second, a fraction of the speed of its biological role model. The dry adhesive on Stickybot’s toes isn’t self-cleaning like the lizard’s either, so it rapidly clogs with dirt.
Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ According to the passage, Stickybot’s doesn’t have self-cleaning function like lizard’s either.+ From the question, we can assume that the answer is a Noun+ The keywords “Stichybot’s feet”, “walk”, “smooth surface” appear in different places but the meaning remain the same. For those reasons, the answer here should be self-cleaning.	

25 Answer: **surveillance**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q25: DARPA are planning to use stickybot for _____	The Department of Defense’s Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which funds the project, has it in mind for surveillance : an automaton that could slink up a building and perch there for hours or days, monitoring the terrain below.

Note:

- + From the question, we can assume that the answer is a Noun.
- + “**has it in mind**” has the same meaning as intend or plan to do something.
- + “**surveillance**” has the same meaning as the careful watching of a person or place, especially by the police or army, because of a crime that has happened or is expected. Thus, the answer here should be **surveillance**.

26 Answer: **lifesaving**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q26: Cutkosky assume that stickybot finally has potential in _____ or other human-related activities.</p>	<p>Cutkosky hypothesizes a range of civilian uses. “I’m trying to get robots to go places where they’ve never gone before,” he told me. “I would like to see Stickybot have a real-world function, whether it’s a toy or another application. Sure, it would be great if it eventually has a lifesaving or humanitarian role...”</p>

Note:

- + From the question, we can assume that the answer is a Noun.
- + The keywords “**Cutkosky**”, “**hypothesize**”, “**human- related**”, “**humanitarian**” appear in different places but the meaning remain the same.
- + “**hypothesize**” has the same meaning as to give a possible but not yet proved explanation for something. Therefore, the answer here should be **life- saving**.