

Master IELTS General Training Volume 4

Reading Practice Test 2

HOW TO USE

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1. Open this URL <http://link.intergreat.com/ezkM7> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



READING PASSAGE 1



Bees

Read the text below and answer Questions 1– 6.

A love affair that lasts a lifetime

It's hard not to fall in love with Cornwall. For some it's the happy memories of a childhood seaside holiday. For others it's the brief fling of a teenage summer. For most it's a passionate affair that lasts a lifetime...so let the affair begin!

Where is Cornwall?

Located in the far west of Great Britain, Cornwall is almost completely surrounded by the sea and has a magnificent 300 mile coastline. It is also the location of mainland Great Britain's most southerly promontory, The Lizard, and one of the UK's most westerly points, Land's End.

What's so special about it?

There are lots of things Cornwall is loved for; the dramatic coastline with its captivating fishing harbours; the spectacular beaches and the pounding surf that provide a natural playground for a variety of water sports; and of course the Cornish pasty and cream teas.

Expect the unexpected

But there are also lots of things about Cornwall that may surprise you. For instance, the wilderness of Bodmin Moor with its panorama of big skies. There's also the dynamic art scene found mainly in West Cornwall, inspired by the naturally stunning landscapes. More recently, Cornwall has become known for a food scene to rival London and beyond.

History and culture

Cornwall also has a tremendous history based on its Celtic roots; its Celtic Cornish culture; the warmth and friendliness of the people; and the Cornish language that can be seen in the village names. Cornwall is truly unique.

Why not visit some of Cornwall's most iconic experiences. From towering castles, beautiful gardens and places steeped in legends and history, you'll be spoilt for choice. Here are a few to get you started.

Trebah Garden - near Falmouth

One of the great gardens of Cornwall and rated among the 80 finest gardens in the world, discover the magic of this beautiful Cornish valley garden with over four miles of footpath.

Lanhydrock - Bodmin

Lanhydrock boasts a magnificent late Victorian country house with gardens and wooded estate. Discover two sides of Victorian life: those 'below stairs', and those 'upstairs'.

Geevor Tin Mine - near Penzance

Geevor tin mine is one of the largest preserved mine sites in the country and a Cornish Mining World Heritage Site. Housed in two acres of listed buildings, Geevor's collections and guides bring the story of Cornwall's rich industrial past to life.

Read the text below and answer Questions 7– 14.

Bees

Worker bees are between 8-19mm in length. They are divided into three distinct parts; head, thorax, abdomen. They have an almost completely black head, a thorax that is golden brown and black with patches of orange, and yellow bands can be easily seen on the abdomen. At the front of the head are two antennae for sensing their environment. They have four single wings. The largest are called forewings and the smallest hindwings. The hind legs are specialized for collecting pollen - each leg is flattened to form a pollen basket near the end of each leg.

Love them or hate them, we need bees to pollinate many important food crops, including most fruit and vegetables. Bee pollinated crops are important sources of vitamins A and C, and minerals like calcium. By pollinating attractive wildflowers like bluebells and poppies, bees also help support the natural environment that people love – benefitting us culturally and economically, as well as ecologically. Calculations from the University of Reading show that £510 million of annual total crop sales in the UK are pollinated by bees and other insects.

What would happen if there were suddenly no more bees to pollinate these crops? This is a question being asked by farmers, beekeepers, and scientists because bees are now dying in their millions and they want to know why.

It's widely recognised now that changes in agriculture are the main cause of bee decline across Europe. For example, hay meadows, which are full of many different plant species, have declined by 97 per cent since the 1930s, removing an important source of food for bees.

This has happened because of the trend towards growing the same crop (monocultures) over large fields. This has reduced the diversity of flowers available and resulted in the removal of hedges. Species that have more specialised food needs, like the Shril Carder Bee, have been particularly hard hit. It is now listed as an endangered species.

With less hedges bees find it more difficult to move between feeding and nesting sites. This is because hedges act as corridors for bees to move along, but with less hedges movement becomes more difficult.

Pests and diseases are also a major threat to honey bees and other managed bees. The Varroa mite is thought to be one of the main causes of native honey bee loss. The impact on wild bees is harder to assess but 'spill-over' of diseases and pests between wild and managed bees has increasingly been observed.

Climate change has an affect as it can alter the timing of plant flowering, or the time that bees come out of hibernation, which means bees may emerge before there is enough food available.

Questions 1-6

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in **boxes 1– 6** on your answer sheet.

Cornwall has stunning coastal views including the most 1 point in Great Britain.

Apart from the coastal views, the amazing landscapes have inspired an unexpected but thriving 2

Cornwall can now be compared to 3 for its food and amazing chefs.

One thing that makes Cornwall different from the rest of England is its 4 heritage.

The perfect place to discover insights into lifestyles from a bygone era is 5

The perfect place to discover insights into Cornwall's industrial past is a 6

Questions 7-10

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

Write the correct letter in **boxes 7-10** on your answer sheet.

7 Apart from pollinating crops how else do bees help us?

- A economically
- B economically
- C ecologically
- D all of the above

8 Why have the variety of flowers available for bees to pollinate fallen ?

- A conservation measures
- B less hedges
- C fertilizers
- D urban development

9 There are many reasons for the decline in bees but what is one of the major reasons for shrinking numbers of native honey bees?

- A Varroa mites

- B spill-over
- C managed bees
- D hard to assess

10 Why might bees end their hibernation at a different time?

- A to pollinate more flowers
- B to get more food
- C climate change
- D to emerge with other bees

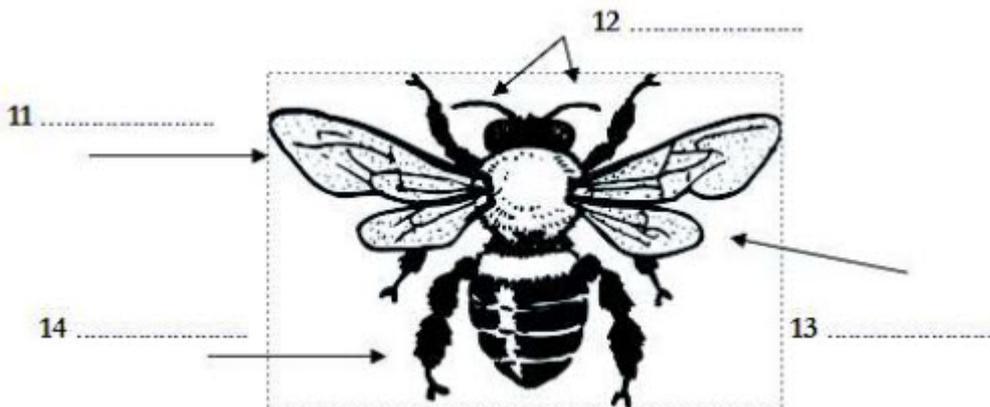
Questions 11-14

The diagram below shows the worker bee.

Label the diagram.

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

Write your answers in **boxes 11-14** on your answer sheet.



- 11 _____
- 12 _____
- 13 _____
- 14 _____

READING PASSAGE 2



The Printing Process

Read the text below and answer Questions 15– 20.

The world entered its first information revolution when the first printing press was built in 1450. Before this, typical ways of recording information were to carve words onto clay tiles and bamboo, or to write on parchment or papyrus. Fast forward to the digital age, the second information revolution, and it has now become possible to self-publish, have books printed in paperback or as an e-book, and some books are even free!

Digital warehouse

Long gone are the days when every book was printed before there was a buyer. Why print thousands of books only to find out that very few people want to buy them? Now it is possible to work with a printer in a process called Print On Demand (POD) and only print a paperback when you have an order.

To do this a printer has a digital warehouse with every book stored electronically. Once an order is placed, the printer has all of the electronic data necessary to print and deliver the book to its intended destination. Every month money is sent to all of the authors that have sold books that month.

Giving your book to the printer

Once written, an author can send his book electronically to the printer in the form of a PDF file or as a hardcopy that can be scanned and digitized by the printer.

Processing fees for all services from a printer are minimal but allow you to have access to large distribution networks of not only online bookstores but also the bricks and mortar retailers. These people may not buy your book but your book will be in their catalogues and they will order from the printer if someone asks for it.

Two Concerns

Speed is not the only priority for the printer, they are also concerned with quality and have 10 quality control checks on each book before it is shipped.

Sharp graphics and crisp text make it virtually impossible to distinguish a POD book from the more traditional offset copies. As technology continues to improve this can only get better.

As an author, it is possible to choose the type of book you want; paperback, hardback, or e-book (now the most popular form of book), the size of your book, type of paper, and type of cover (laminated, cloth or jacketed for hardbacks).

Read the text below and answer Questions 21– 27.

Yoga

Developed more than 5,000 years ago, yoga can be a way of life that benefits you physically, mentally, and spiritually. But where to start? Here is a quick summary of five of the most common yoga styles practiced today.

Hatha	
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	Originated in India in the 15th century. Slow-paced, gentle, and focuses on breathing and meditation.
Purpose	Introduces beginners to yoga with basic poses and relaxation techniques.
Benefits	Relieves stress, provides physical exercise, and improves breathing.
Good for	Beginners wanting to learn the basics of yoga.

Vinyasa	
	Similar to Hatha, basic poses and breath-synchronized movements. Stresses the Sun Salutation, 12 poses where movement is matched to the breath.
Purpose	Links the breath with movement, builds lean muscle mass throughout the body.
Benefits	Helps improve strength and flexibility, tones the abdominal muscles, and reduces the risk of heart disease, high blood pressure, and type 2 diabetes.
Good for	Beginners and advanced yogis alike seeking to strengthen their bodies.

Ashtanga	
	Metaphorically focuses on eight limbs. Fast-paced, intense with lunges, push-ups.
Purpose	Helps improve one's spiritual self.
Benefits	Relieves stress, improves coordination, and helps with weight loss.
Good for	Fit people looking to maintain strength, stamina, and spirituality.

Iyengar	
	Covers all eight aspects of Ashtanga yoga and focuses on bodily alignment. Standing poses are emphasized, and are often held for long periods of time.
Purpose	Strengthens and brings the body into alignment.
Benefits	Helps improve balance, speeds up recovery from injury, builds up body strength.
Good for	Beginners who want to learn the correct alignments in each pose and those with injuries, balance issues, and chronic medical conditions like arthritis.

Bikram	
	Practiced in a 95 to 100 degree room. A series of 26 poses that allows for a loosening of tight muscles and sweating.
Purpose	Flushes out toxins and deeply stretches the muscles.
Benefits	Speeds up recovery from an injury, enhances flexibility, and cleanses the body.
Good for	Beginners, advanced yogis who want to push themselves and those with injuries.

Questions 15-20

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in **boxes 15– 20** on your answer sheet.

We experienced our first information revolution with the development of the
15 _____

It is no longer necessary to print books in their 16 _____

Print On Demand works by making sure that the printer has been given all of
the relevant 17 _____

If necessary the printer will scan and digitize your 18 _____

Latest technology makes the difference between offset printing and Print
On Demand almost 19 _____ to tell.

Apart from the traditional hardback and paperback books authors can now publish
in 20 _____ form.

Questions 21-27

Look at the following statements and the list of yoga styles below.

Match each statement with the correct style, A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 21-27 on your answer sheet.

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

Yoga Styles	
A	Hatha
B	Vinyasa
C	Ashtanga
D	Iyengar
E	Bikram

21  A style where breathing and movement are in harmony.

22  A style that focuses on improving your posture.

23  A style for starters wanting to improve their breathing.

24  A style that can help recovery from an injury and helps with posture.

25  A style for someone hoping to lose weight.

26  A style that helps muscles relax .

27  A style that helps you to develop your spirituality.

READING PASSAGE 3

Read the text below and answer Questions 28– 40.



British Study Centres English Language School

English for Life

Language courses at British Study Centres are planned and delivered to equip students with the language skills they need to achieve their future dreams. This is achieved through ongoing structured dialogue between the student and teacher involving the use of tutorials, needs analysis questionnaires and so on.

School Locations

Study English in four of the UK's most exciting cities: London, Oxford, Brighton and Bournemouth.

English Courses

Choose from a range of General English, Exam Preparation (including IELTS) and Business English programmes.

History of British Study Centres

British Study Centres was founded in the 1930s by Joseph Cleaver, grandfather of current Chairman and Chief Executive, Simon Cleaver.

The state-of-the-art Oxford language school is fitted with the very best in language learning facilities, offering students a unique modern learning experience. To this day the Company remains a family firm privately owned and managed by Simon and his family.

In the early days the Company concentrated on correspondence courses and quickly

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established offices and examination centres across the entire (then) British Empire and beyond and in the process became the UK's largest group of correspondence colleges.

In the 1970s, the Company, now run by Joseph's sons, James and Thomas, began to focus on face-to-face tuition with the establishment of vocational colleges in London, Oxford and Brighton.

In the 1990s the Company established its first English language school in Oxford in 1996 followed by Brighton in 2002 and London in 2004. Since then all of these schools have expanded to cope with increasing demand.

In 2008 the Company moved into the young learners market with the acquisition of ICH (International College Holidays) that specialized in vacation courses for 10-15 years olds.

They now run these courses in 5 institutes including the University of Brighton.

In 2010 the fourth school for adults opened in the south coast town of Bournemouth. In the same year they opened a specialist Teacher Training Facility in Oxford.

In 2012 live online lessons were launched with teachers using the latest video conferencing technology.

In recent years the Company has been honoured to win a number of awards associated with the language school industry, including twice winner of Study Travel Magazine's coveted 'Star' English Language School Europe award in 2010 and 2012, and winner of Study Travel Magazine's 'Star' Junior Courses for under 18s in 2012.

Study English in Oxford BSC, a City Made for Students!

40,000 students and 39 unique university colleges give Oxford a very special 'student' atmosphere – an ideal place to learn English! It has a deserved worldwide reputation for the quality of education. Oxford University is the oldest English speaking university in the world, dating back to 1249. It is consistently ranked in the top three in the world.

Oxford is located in the heart of England and benefits from excellent road and rail links to London (50 minutes) and the rest of the UK. The city sits on the banks of the Thames and boasts a variety of world-famous museums, galleries and libraries. Besides the traditional, there are hundreds of modern restaurants, pubs, clubs and riverside cafes to enjoy.

Key Facts for Oxford BSC	
No. of students (peak season)	325
No. of students (low season)	175
Average age	25
Minimum age	16

Average class size	11 (max 14)
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Questions 28-34

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **28-34** on your answer sheet.

Year	Events in British Study Centres
1930s	First established by current owner's grandfather 28 <input type="text"/>
1970s	Three 29 <input type="text"/> were opened as the new face of the Company.
1990s	The first English language school was opened in Oxford.
30 <input type="text"/>	Six years after the first school another was opened in Brighton.
31 <input type="text"/>	The third school was then opened in 32 <input type="text"/>
2008	The University of Brighton is now one of 33 <input type="text"/> where vacation courses are held for youngsters.
2010	Another school was opened.
2012	34 <input type="text"/> made it possible to have lessons online.

Questions 35-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes **35-40** 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

35  There is not much interaction between the student and teacher.

- 36 James Cleaver is Simon Cleaver's father.
- 37 Oxford University is the oldest university in the world.
- 38 There are a few banks by the Thames.
- 39 They never teach students older than 25.
- 40 They never have more than 14 students in the class.



Solution:

- 35 NO
- 36 NOT GIVEN
- 37 NOT GIVEN
- 38 NOT GIVEN
- 39 NO
- 40 YES
- 15 printing press
- 16 thousands
- 17 electronic data
- 18 hard copy/a PDF file
- 19 impossible
- 20 e-book
- 21 B
- 22 D
- 23 A
- 24 D
- 25 C
- 26 E
- 27 C
- 28 Joseph Cleaver

29 vocational colleges

30 2002

31 2004

32 London

33 5 institutes

34 video conferencing technology

1 southerly

2 art scene

3 London

4 Celtic

5 Lanhydrock

6 Tin Mine

7 D

8 A

9 A

10 C

11 forewing / forewings

12 antennae

13 hindwing / hindwings

14 pollen basket

Review and Explanations

35 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 35: There is not much interaction between the student and teacher.	This is achieved through ongoing structured dialogue between the student and teacher involving the use of tutorials, analysis questionnaires and so on.
<p>Note: The keyword in this question is “interaction”. It is mentioned in the beginning of the passage that <i>“ongoing structured dialogue between the student and teacher involving the use of tutorials, analysis questionnaires and so on”</i>, which means there is a lot of interaction. Therefore, the answer for Q35 is NO.</p>	

36 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q36: James Cleaver is Simon Cleaver’s father.	British Study Centres was founded in the 1930s by Joseph Cleaver, grandfather of current Chairman and Chief Executive, Simon Cleaver. In the 1970s, the Company, now run by Joseph’s sons, James and Thomas.
<p>Note: From the relevant information, we can assume that Joseph Cleaver is Simon Cleaver’s grandfather. James and Thomas are Joseph’s sons. However, it is not mentioned whether James Cleaver is Simon Cleaver’s father. Therefore, the answer for Q36 is NOT GIVEN.</p>	

37 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q37: Oxford University is the oldest university in the world.	Oxford University is the oldest English speaking university in the world.
<p>Note: It is mentioned in the text that <i>“Oxford University is the oldest English speaking university in the world”</i>, but we can not know whether this is the oldest university in the world. Therefore, the answer for Q37 is NOT GIVEN.</p>	

38 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions
Q38: There are a few banks by the Thames.
<p>Note: The keywords in this question are “banks” and “the Thames”. After skimming, we can not find any relevant information indicating that <i>there are a few banks by the Thames</i>. Therefore, the answer for Q38 is NOT GIVEN.</p>

39 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 39 : They never teach students older than 25.	Average age: 25 Minimum age: 16
Note: It is mentioned in the table Key facts about Oxford BSC that the average age is 25 and the minimum age is 16, so we can assume that there are students aged over 25. Therefore, the answer for Q39 is NO.	

40 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q40 : They never have more than 14 students in the class.	Average class size: 11 (max14)
Note: It is mentioned in the table Key facts about Oxford BSC that the maximum class size is 14. Therefore, the answer for Q40 is YES.	

15 Answer: **printing press**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 15 : We experienced our first information revolution with the development of the ...	The world entered its first information revolution when the first printing press was built in 1450.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . As mentioned in the beginning of the passage, <i>"the world entered its first information revolution when the first printing press was built in 1450"</i> , we can conclude that the answer for Q15 is printing press.	

16 Answer: **thousands**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q16 : It is no longer necessary to print books in their ...	Long gone are the days when every book was printed before there was a buyer. Why print thousands of books only to find out that very few people want to buy them?
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . It is mentioned in the second paragraph that <i>"long gone are the days when every book was printed before there was a buyer"</i> . We should notice "long gone are the days" is similar to "no longer" . In addition, from the sentence <i>"why print thousands of books only to find out that very few people want to buy them"</i> , we can assume that <i>now it is not necessary to print thousands of books</i> . Therefore, the answer for Q16 is thousands.	

17 Answer: **electronic data**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q17: Print On Demand works by making sure that the printer has been given all of the relevant ...	Once an order is placed, the printer has all of the electronic data necessary to print and deliver the book to its intended destination.
<p>Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun. The keywords in this question are printer, given and relevant. As mentioned in the text, “the printer has all of the electronic data necessary to print”, we can conclude that the answer for Q17 is electronic data.</p>	

18 Answer: **hard copy/a PDF file**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q18: If necessary the printer will scan and digitize your ...	Once written, an author can send his book electronically to the printer in the form of a PDF file or as a hardcopy that can be scanned and digitized by the printer.
<p>Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun. The keywords in this question are scan, and digitize. As mentioned in the text, “an author can send his book electronically to the printer in the form of a PDF file or as a hardcopy that can be scanned and digitized by the printer”, we can easily conclude that the answer for Q18 is hardcopy.</p>	

19 Answer: **impossible**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q19: Latest technology makes the difference between offset printing and Print On Demand almost ... to tell.	Sharp graphics and crisp text make it virtually impossible to distinguish a POD book from the more traditional offset copies.
<p>Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be an adjective. The keyword in this question is “make the difference between”. It is mentioned in the text that “sharp graphics and crisp text make it virtually impossible to distinguish a POD book from the more traditional offset copies”. We should notice “sharp graphics and crisp text” can be referred as “latest technology”; “distinguish” is equivalent to “make the difference between”. Therefore, the answer for Q19 is impossible.</p>	

20 Answer: **e-book**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q20: Apart from the traditional hardback and paperback books authors can now publish in ... form.	As an author, it is possible to choose the type of book you want; paperback, hardback, or e-book.

Note:

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be an **adjective**. As mentioned in the text, “as an author, it is possible to choose the type of book you want; paperback, hardback, or e-book”, we can easily conclude that **the answer for Q20 is e-book**.

21 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q21: A style where breathing and movement are in harmony.	Similar to Hatha, basic poses and breath-synchronized movements . Stresses the Sun Salutation, 12 poses where movement is matched to the breath .
Note: The keywords in this question are breathing, movement and harmony . As mentioned in Vinyasa style, “ <i>breath-synchronized movements</i> ” and “ <i>movement is matched to the breath</i> ”, we can easily conclude that the answer for Q21 is B .	

22 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q22: A style that focuses on improving your posture .	Standing poses are emphasized .
Note: The keyword in this question is improving posture . It is mentioned in Iyengar style that “ <i>standing poses are emphasized</i> ”. We should notice “ emphasize ” and “ focus ” are interchangeable; “ standing poses ” is similar to “ posture ”. Therefore, the answer for Q22 is D .	

23 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q23: A style for starters wanting to improve their breathing .	Relieves stress, provides physical exercise, and improves breathing . Beginners wanting to learn the basics of yoga.
Note: The keywords in this question are starters and improve breathing . As mentioned in Hatha style, its benefits include <i>improve breathing</i> , and good for <i>beginners</i> , we can easily conclude that the answer for Q23 is A .	

24 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q24: A style that can help recovery from an injury and help with posture .	Good for beginners who want to learn the correct alignments in each pose and those with injuries .

Note:

The keywords in this question are **help recovery** and **help with posture**. As mentioned in Iyengar style, “good for beginners who want to learn the correct alignments in each pose and those with injuries”, we can easily conclude that **the answer for Q24 is D**.

25 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q25: A style for someone hoping to lose weight	help with weight loss
Note: The keyword in this question is “ lose weight ”. As mentioned in Ashtanga style, its benefits include “ <i>help with weight loss</i> ”, we can easily conclude that the answer for Q25 is C .	

26 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q26: A style that helps muscles relax	allow for a loosening of tight muscles
Note: The keyword in this question is help muscles relax . As mentioned in Birkam style, “ <i>the poses allow for a loosening of tight muscles</i> ”, we can easily conclude that the answer for Q26 is E .	

27 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q27: A style that helps you to develop your spirituality .	Help improve one’s spiritual self
Note: The keyword in this question is “ develop spirituality ”. It is mentioned in Ashtanga style that this yoga’s purpose is “ <i>help improve one’s spiritual self</i> ”. We should notice “ develop ” and “ improve ” are interchangeable; “ spiritual self ” is similar to “ spirituality ”. Therefore, the answer for Q27 is C .	

28 Answer: **Joseph Cleaver**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 2 8 : First established by current owner’s grandfather ...	British Study Centres was founded in the 1930s by Joseph Cleaver, grandfather of current Chairman and Chief Executive , Simon Cleaver.

Note:

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a **name**. The keyword in this question is “**establish**”. It is mentioned in the beginning of paragraph History of British Study Centres that “*British Study Centres was founded in the 1930s by Joseph Cleaver, grandfather of current Chairman and Chief Executive, Simon Cleaver*”. We should notice “**found**” is equivalent to “**establish**”. Therefore, **the answer for Q28 is Joseph Cleaver.**

29 Answer: **vocational colleges**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q29: Three ... were opened as the new face of the Company.	In the 1970s, the Company, now run by Joseph’s sons, James and Thomas, began to focus on face-to-face tuition with the establishment of vocational colleges in London, Oxford and Brighton.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . The keywords in this question are “ 1970s ” and “ open ”. It is mentioned in the text that “ <i>in the 1970s, the Company, began to focus on face-to-face tuition with the establishment of vocational colleges in London, Oxford and Brighton</i> ”. We should notice “ establish ” is similar to “ open ” in this case. Therefore, the answer for Q29 is vocational colleges.	

30 Answer: **2002**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q30: Six years after the first school, another was opened in Brighton.	In the 1990s the Company established its first English language school in Oxford in 1996 followed by Brighton in 2002.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a year . The keyword in this question is “ Brighton ”. As mentioned in the text, “ <i>the Company established its first English language school in Oxford in 1996 followed by Brighton in 2002</i> ”, we can easily conclude that the answer for Q30 is 2002.	

31 Answer: **2004**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q31: The third school was then opened.	In the 1990s the Company established its first English language school in Oxford in 1996 followed by Brighton in 2002 and London in 2004.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a year . The keyword in this question is “ third school ”. As mentioned in the text, “ <i>the Company established its first English language school in Oxford in 1996 followed by Brighton in 2002 and London in 2004</i> ”, we can easily conclude that the answer for Q31 is 2004.	

32 Answer: **London**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q32: The third school was then opened in ...	In the 1990s the Company established its first English language school in Oxford in 1996 followed by Brighton in 2002 and London in 2004.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a place . The keyword in this question is " third school ". As mentioned in the text, " <i>the Company established its first English language school in Oxford in 1996 followed by Brighton in 2002 and London in 2004</i> ", we can easily conclude that the answer for Q32 is London .	

33 Answer: **5 institutes**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 3 3 : The University of Brighton is now one of ... where vacation courses are held for youngsters .	In 2008 the Company moved into the young learners market with the acquisition of ICH (International College Holidays) that specialized in vacation courses for 10-15 years olds . They now run these courses in 5 institutes including the University of Brighton.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . The keywords in this question are " University of Brighton " and " youngsters ". As mentioned in the text, " <i>in 2008 the Company moved into the young learners market</i> " and " <i>they now run these courses in 5 institutes including the University of Brighton</i> ", we can easily conclude that the answer for Q33 is 5 institutes .	

34 Answer: **video conferencing technology**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q34: ... made it possible to have lessons online .	In 2012 live online lessons were launched with teachers using the latest video conferencing technology .
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . The keyword in this question is " online lesson ". As mentioned in the text, " <i>in 2012 live online lessons were launched with teachers using the latest video conferencing technology</i> ", we can easily conclude that the answer for Q34 is video conferencing technology .	

1 Answer: **southerly**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 1 : Cornwall has stunning coastal views including the most ... point in Great Britain.	Cornwall is almost completely surrounded by the sea and has a magnificent 300 mile coastline. It is also the location of mainland Great Britain's most southerly promontory .

Note:

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be an **adjective**. The keyword in this question is Cornwall and its location, so we can easily locate the relevant information in the section **Where is Cornwall**. As is mentioned, “*Cornwall is also the location of mainland Great Britain's most southerly promontory*”, we can conclude **the answer for Q1 is southerly**.

2 Answer: **art scene**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q2: Apart from the coastal views, the amazing landscapes have inspired an unexpected but thriving ...	There's also the dynamic art scene found mainly in West Cornwall, inspired by the naturally stunning landscapes.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . The keyword in this question is <i>unexpected</i> and <i>thriving</i> , so we can easily locate the relevant information in the section Expect the unexpected . As is mentioned, “ <i>there's also the dynamic art scene found mainly in West Cornwall</i> ”, we can conclude the answer for Q2 is art scene .	

3 Answer: **London**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 3 : Cornwall can now be compared to ... for its food and amazing chefs.	More recently, Cornwall has become known for a food scene to rival London and beyond.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . The keyword in this question is <i>can be compared to</i> and <i>food</i> . It is mentioned that “ <i>more recently, Cornwall has become known for a food scene to rival London and beyond</i> ”. We should notice “ now ” is equivalent to “ recently ”; “ can be compared to ” and “ rival ” are interchangeable”; “ food and amazing chefs ” is similar to “ a food scene ”. Therefore, the answer for Q3 is London .	

4 Answer: **Celtic**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 4 : One thing that makes Cornwall different from the rest of England is its ... heritage.	Cornwall also has a tremendous history based on its Celtic roots; its Celtic Cornish culture; the warmth and friendliness of the people; and the Cornish language that can be seen in the village names. Cornwall is truly unique.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be an adjective . It is mentioned in the passage History and Culture that <i>Cornwall also has a tremendous history based on its Celtic roots</i> . We should notice “ heritage ” is equivalent to “ roots ” in this case. Therefore, the answer for Q4 is Celtic .	

5 Answer: **Lanhydrock**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q5: The perfect place to discover insights into lifestyles from a bygone era is ...</p>	<p>Lanhydrock boasts a magnificent late Victorian country house with gardens and wooded estate. Discover two sides of Victorian life: those 'below stairs', and those 'upstairs'.</p>
<p>Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun. The keyword in this question is <i>lifestyles from a bygone era</i>. It is mentioned in the passage Lanhydrock – Bodmin that “<i>Lanhydrock boasts a magnificent late Victorian country house with gardens and wooded estate. Discover two sides of Victorian life</i>”. We should notice “Victorian life” can be understood as “lifestyles from a bygone era”. Therefore, the answer for Q5 is Lanhydrock.</p>	

6 Answer: **Tin Mine**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q6: The perfect place to discover insights into Cornwall's industrial past is a ...</p>	<p>Housed in two acres of listed buildings, Geevor’s collections and guides bring the story of Cornwall’s rich industrial past to life.</p>
<p>Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun. The keyword in this question is <i>industrial past</i>. It is mentioned in the passage Geevor Tin Mine - near Penzance that “<i>Geevor’s collections and guides bring the story of Cornwall’s rich industrial past to life</i>”. We should notice “the story of Cornwall’s rich industrial past” is similar to “insights into Cornwall’s industrial past”. Therefore, the answer for Q6 is tin mine.</p>	

7 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q7: Apart from pollinating crops how else do bees help us?</p>	<p>By pollinating attractive wildflowers like bluebells and poppies, bees also help support the natural environment that people love – benefitting us culturally and economically, as well as ecologically.</p>
<p>Note: As mentioned in the text “<i>bees benefit us culturally and economically, as well as ecologically</i>”, we can easily conclude that the answer for Q7 is D.</p>	

8 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q 8 : Why has the variety of flowers available for bees to pollinate fallen?	This has happened because of the trend towards growing the same crop (monocultures) over large fields. This has reduced the diversity of flowers available.
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Note:
As mentioned in the text, “the trend towards growing the same crop (monocultures) over large fields has reduced the diversity of flowers available”, we can assume that **the answer for Q8 is A.**

9 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q9: There are many reasons for the decline in bees but what is one of the major reasons for shrinking numbers of native honey bees?	The Varroa mite is thought to be one of the main causes of native honey bee loss.

Note:
The keyword in this question is *major reason*. It is mentioned in the text that “the Varroa mite is thought to be one of the main causes of native honey bee loss”. We should notice “**main causes**” and “**major reasons**” are interchangeable; “**native honey bee loss**” is equivalent to “**shrinking number of native honey bees**”. Therefore, **the answer for Q9 is A.**

10 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q10: Why might bees end their hibernation at a different time?	Climate change has an effect as it can alter the time that bees come out of hibernation

Note:
It is mentioned in the text that “climate change has an effect as it can alter the time that bees come out of hibernation”. We should notice “**come out of hibernation**” is equivalent to “**end their hibernation**”; “**alter the time**” can be understood as “**at a different time**”. Therefore, **the answer for Q10 is C.**

11 Answer: **forewing / forewings**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q11: Label the diagram.	They have four single wings. The largest are called forewings and the smallest hindwings.

Note:
As described in the first paragraph, “the largest wings are called forewings”, we can easily conclude that **the answer for Q11 is forewing(s).**

12 Answer: **antennae**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q12: <i>Label the diagram.</i>	At the front of the head are two antennae for sensing their environment.
Note: As described in the first paragraph, " <i>at the front of the head are two antennae for sensing their environment</i> ", we can easily conclude that the answer for Q12 is antennae.	

13 Answer: **hindwing / hindwings**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q13: <i>Label the diagram.</i>	They have four single wings. The largest are called forewings and the smallest hindwings.
Note: As described in the first paragraph, " <i>the smallest wings are called hindwings</i> ", we can easily conclude that the answer for Q13 is hindwing(s).	

14 Answer: **pollen basket**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q14: <i>Label the diagram.</i>	The hind legs are specialized for collecting pollen - each leg is flattened to form a pollen basket near the end of each leg.
Note: As described in the first paragraph, " <i>each leg is flattened to form a pollen basket near the end of each leg</i> ", we can easily conclude that the answer for Q14 is pollen basket.	