

IELTS Recent Mock Tests Volume 1

Reading Practice Test 3

HOW TO USE

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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.



Learning by Examples

A Learning Theory is rooted in the work of Ivan Pavlov, the famous scientist who discovered and documented the principles governing how animals (humans included) learn in the 1900s. Two basic kinds of learning or conditioning occur, one of which is famously known as the classical conditioning. Classical conditioning happens when an animal learns to associate a neutral stimulus (signal) with a stimulus that has intrinsic meaning based on how closely in time the two stimuli are presented. The classic example of classical conditioning is a dog's ability to associate the sound of a bell (something that originally has no meaning to the dog) with the presentation of food (something that has a lot of meaning to the dog) a few moments later. Dogs are able to learn the association between bell and food, and will salivate immediately after hearing the bell once this connection has been made. Years of learning research have led to the creation of a highly precise learning theory that can be used to understand and predict how and under what circumstances most any animal will learn, including human beings, and eventually help people figure out how to change their behaviours.

B Role models are a popular notion for guiding child development, but in recent years very interesting research has been done on learning by examples in other animals. If the subject of animal learning is taught very much in terms of classical or operant conditioning, it places too much emphasis on how we allow animals to learn and not enough on how they are equipped to learn. To teach a course of mine, I have been dipping profitably into a very interesting and accessible compilation of papers on social learning in mammals, including chimps and human children, edited by Heyes and Galef (1996).

C The research reported in one paper started with a school field trip to Israel to a pine forest where many pine cones were discovered, stripped to the central core. So the investigation started with no weighty theoretical intent, but was directed at finding out what was eating the nutritious pine seeds and how they managed to get them out of the cones. The culprit proved to be the versatile and athletic black rat, (*Rattus rattus*), and the technique was to bite each cone scale off at its base, in sequence from base to tip following the spiral growth pattern of the cone.

D Urban black rats were found to lack the skill and were unable to learn it even if housed with experienced cone strippers. However, infants of urban mothers cross-fostered by stripper mothers acquired the skill, whereas infants of stripper mothers fostered by an urban mother could not. Clearly the skill had to be learned from the mother. Further elegant experiments showed that naive adults could develop the skill if they were provided with cones from which the first complete spiral of scales had been removed; rather like our new photocopier which you can work out how to use once someone has shown you how to switch it on. In the case of rats, the youngsters take cones away from the mother when she is still feeding on them, allowing them to acquire the complete stripping skill.

E A good example of adaptive bearing we might conclude, but let's see the economies. This was determined by measuring oxygen uptake of a rat stripping a cone in a metabolic chamber to calculate energetic cost and comparing it with the benefit of the pine seeds measured by calorimeter. The cost proved to be less than 10% of the energetic value of the cone. An acceptable profit margin.

F A paper in 1996, *Animal Behaviour* by Bednekoff and Baida, provides a different view of the adaptiveness of social learning. It concerns the seed caching behaviour of Clark's Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*) and the Mexican Jay (*Aphelocoma ultramarina*). The former is a specialist, caching 30,000 or so seeds in scattered locations that it will recover over the months of winter; the Mexican Jay will also cache food but is much less dependent upon this than the Nutcracker. The two species also differ in their social structure: the Nutcracker being rather solitary while the Jay forages in social groups.

G The experiment is to discover not just whether a bird can remember where it hid a seed but also if it can remember where it saw another bird hide a seed. The design is slightly comical with a cacher bird wandering about a room with lots of holes in the floor hiding food in some of the holes, while watched by an observer bird perched in a cage. Two days later, cachers and observers are tested for their discovery rate against an estimated random performance. In the role of cacher, not only the Nutcracker but also the less specialised Jay performed above chance; more surprisingly, however, jay observers were as successful as jay cachers whereas nutcracker observers did no better than chance. It seems that, whereas the Nutcracker is highly adapted at remembering where it hid its own seeds, the social living Mexican Jay is more adept at remembering, and so exploiting, the caches of others.

Questions 1-4

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

- 1 A comparison between rats' learning and human learning
- 2 A reference to the earliest study in animal learning
- 3 The discovery of who stripped the pine cone
- 4 A description of a cost-effectiveness experiment

Questions 5-8

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 5-8 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

- 5 The field trip to Israel was to investigate how black rats learn to strip pine cones.
- 6 The pine cones were stripped from bottom to top by black rats.
- 7 It can be learned from other relevant experiences to use a photocopier.
- 8 Stripping the pine cones is an instinct of the black rats.

Questions 9-13

Complete the summary below using words from the box.

Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.

While the Nutcracker is more able to cache seeds, the Jay relies 9 on caching food and is thus less specialised in this ability, but more 10 . To study their behaviour of caching and finding their caches, an experiment was designed and carried out to test these two birds for their ability to remember where they hid the seeds.

In the experiment, the cacher bird hid seeds in the ground while the other

11 _____. As a result, the Nutcracker and the Mexican Jay showed different performance in the role of 12 _____ at finding the seeds - the observing 13 _____ didn't do as well as its counterpart.

less	social	remembered	nutcracker
more	cache	watched	solitary
observer	Jay		

READING PASSAGE 2

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



A New Ice Age

William Curry is a serious, sober climate scientist, not an art critic. But he has spent a lot of time perusing Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze's famous painting "George Washington Crossing the Delaware", which depicts a boatload of colonial American soldiers making their way to attack English and Hessian troops the day after Christmas in 1776. "Most people think these other guys in the boat are rowing, but they are actually pushing the ice away," says Curry, tapping his finger on a reproduction of the painting. Sure enough, the lead oarsman is bashing the frozen river with his boot. "I grew up in Philadelphia. The place in this painting is 30 minutes away by car. I can tell you, this kind of thing just doesn't happen anymore."

But it may again soon. And ice-choked scenes, similar to those immortalised by the 16th-century Flemish painter Pieter Brueghel the Elder, may also return to Europe. His works, including the 1565 masterpiece "Hunters in the Snow", make the now-temperate European landscapes look more like Lapland. Such frigid settings were commonplace during a period dating roughly from 1300 to 1850 because much of North America and Europe was in the throes of a little ice age. And now there is mounting evidence that the chill could return. A growing number of scientists believe conditions are ripe for another prolonged cooldown, or small ice age. While no one is predicting a brutal ice sheet like the one that covered the Northern Hemisphere with glaciers about 12,000 years ago, the next cooling trend could drop average temperatures 5 degrees Fahrenheit over much of the United States and 10 degrees in the Northeast, northern Europe, and northern Asia.

"It could happen in 10 years," says Terrence Joyce, who chairs the Woods Hole Physical Oceanography Department. "Once it does, it can take hundreds of years to reverse." And he is alarmed that Americans have yet to take the threat seriously.

A drop of 5 to 10 degrees entails much more than simply bumping up the thermostat and carrying on. Both economically and ecologically, such quick, persistent chilling could have devastating consequences. A 2002 report titled "Abrupt Climate Change: Inevitable Surprises", produced by the National Academy of Sciences, pegged the cost from agricultural losses alone at \$100 billion to \$250 billion while also predicting that damage to ecologies could be vast and incalculable. A grim sampler: disappearing forests, increased housing expenses, dwindling fresh water, lower crop yields, and accelerated species extinctions.

The reason for such huge effects is simple. A quick climate change wreaks far more disruption than a slow one. People, animals, plants, and the economies that depend on them are like rivers; says the report: "For example, high water in a river will pose few problems until the water runs over the bank, after which levees can be breached and massive flooding can occur. Many biological processes undergo shifts at particular thresholds of temperature and precipitation."

Political changes since the last ice age could make survival far more difficult for the world's poor. During previous cooling periods, whole tribes simply picked up and moved south, but that option doesn't work in the modern, tense world of closed borders. "To the extent that abrupt climate change may cause rapid and extensive changes of fortune for those who live off the land, the inability to migrate may remove one of the major safety nets for distressed people," says the report.

But first things first. Isn't the earth actually warming? Indeed it is, says Joyce. ' In his cluttered office, full of soft light from the foggy Cape Cod morning, he explains how such warming could actually be the surprising culprit of the next mini-ice age. The paradox is a result of the appearance over the past 30 years in the North Atlantic of huge rivers of fresh water - the equivalent of a 10-foot-thick layer - mixed into the salty sea. No one is certain where the fresh torrents are coming from, but a prime suspect is melting Arctic ice, caused by a build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that traps solar energy.

The freshwater trend is major news in ocean-science circles. Bob Dickson, a British oceanographer who sounded an alarm at a February conference in Honolulu, has termed the drop in salinity and temperature in the Labrador Sea - a body of water between northeastern Canada and Greenland that adjoins the Atlantic - "arguably the largest full-depth changes observed in the modern instrumental oceanographic record".

The trend could cause a little ice age by subverting the northern penetration of Gulf Stream waters. Normally, the Gulf Stream, laden with heat soaked up in the tropics, meanders up the east coasts of the United States and Canada. As it flows northward, the stream surrenders heat to the air. Because the prevailing North Atlantic winds blow eastward, a lot of the heat wafts to Europe. That's why many scientists believe winter temperatures on the Continent are as much as 36 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than those

in North America at the same latitude. Frigid Boston, for example, lies at almost precisely the same latitude as balmy Rome. And some scientists say the heat also warms Americans and Canadians. "It's a real mistake to think of this solely as a European phenomenon," says Joyce.

Having given up its heat to the air, the now-cooler water becomes denser and sinks into the North Atlantic by a mile or more in a process oceanographers call thermohaline circulation. This massive column of cascading cold is the main engine powering a deep-water current called the Great Ocean Conveyor that snakes through all the world's oceans. But as the North Atlantic fills with fresh water, it grows less dense, making the waters carried northward by the Gulf Stream less able to sink. The new mass of relatively fresh water sits on top of the ocean like a big thermal blanket, threatening the thermohaline circulation. That in turn could make the Gulf Stream slow or veer southward. At some point, the whole system could simply shut down, and do so quickly. "There is increasing evidence that we are getting closer to a transition point, from which we can jump to a new state."

Questions 14-17

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

Write your answers in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

14 The writer uses paintings in the first paragraph to illustrate

- A possible future climate change.
- B climate change of the last two centuries.
- C the river doesn't freeze in winter anymore.
- D how George Washington led his troops across the river.

15 Which of the following do scientists believe to be possible?

- A The temperature may drop over much of the Northern Hemisphere.
- B It will be colder than 12,000 years ago.
- C The entire Northern Hemisphere will be covered in ice.
- D Europe will look more like Lapland.

16 Why is it difficult for the poor to survive the next ice age?

- A People don't live in tribes anymore.

- B Politics are changing too fast today.
- C Abrupt climate change causes people to live off their land.
- D Migration has become impossible because of closed borders.

17 Why is continental Europe much warmer than North America in winter?

- A Wind blows most of the heat of tropical currents to Europe.
- B Europe and North America are at different latitudes.
- C The Gulf Stream has stopped yielding heat to the air.
- D The Gulf Stream moves north along the east coast of North America.

Questions 18-22

Look at the following statements (Questions 18-22) and the list of people in the box below.

Match each statement with the correct person A-D.

Write the appropriate letter A-D in boxes 18-22 on your answer sheet.

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

- 18 Most Americans are not prepared for the next ice age.
- 19 The result of abrupt climate change is catastrophic.
- 20 The world is not as cold as it used to be.
- 21 Global warming is closely connected to the ice age.
- 22 Alerted people to the change of ocean water in a conference

List of People	
A	William Curry
B	Terrence Joyce
C	Bob Dickson
D	National Academy of Sciences

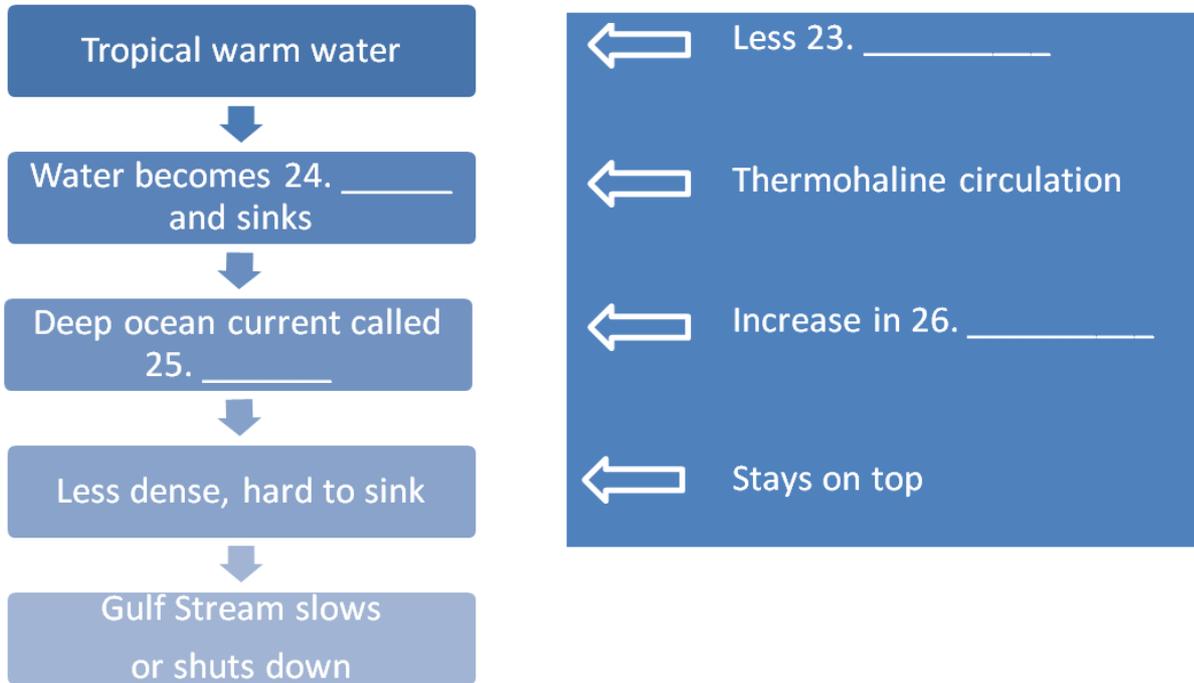
Questions 23-26

Access <https://ieltonlinetests.com> for more practices

Complete the flow chart below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.



- 23 _____
- 24 _____
- 25 _____
- 26 _____

READING PASSAGE 3

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



The Fruit Book

It's not every scientist who writes books for people who can't read. And how many scientists want their books to look as dog-eared as possible? But Patricia Shanley, an ethnobotanist, wanted to give something back. After the poorest people of the Amazon allowed her to study their land and its ecology, she turned her research findings into a picture book that tells the local people how to get a good return on their trees without succumbing to the lure of a quick buck from a logging company. It has proved a big success.

A The book is called Fruit Trees and Useful Plants in the Lives of Amazonians, but is better known simply as the “fruit book”. The second edition was produced at the request of politicians in western Amazonia. Its blend of hard science and local knowledge on the use and trade of 35 native forest species has been so well received (and well used) that no less a dignitary than Brazil's environment minister, Marina Silva, has written the foreword. “There is nothing else like the Shanley book,” says Adalberto Verrisimo, director of the Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon. “It gives science back to the poor, to the people who really need it.”

B Shanley's work on the book began a decade ago, with a plea for help from the Rural Workers' Union of Paragominas, a Brazilian town whose prosperity is based on exploitation of timber. The union realised that logging companies would soon be knocking on the doors of the caboclos, peasant farmers living on the Rio Capim, an Amazon tributary in the Brazilian state of Para. Isolated and illiterate, the caboclos would have little concept of the true value of their trees; communities downstream had already sold off large blocks of forest for a pittance. “What they wanted to know was how valuable the forests were,” recalls Shanley, then a researcher in the area for the Massachusetts-based Woods Hole Research Centre.

C The Rural Workers' Union wanted to know whether harvesting wild fruits would make economic sense in the Rio Capim. "There was a lot of interest in trading non-timber forest products (NTFPs)," Shanley says. At the time, environmental groups and green-minded businesses were promoting the idea. This was the view presented in a seminal paper, *Valuation of an Amazonian Rainforest*, published in *Nature* in 1989. The researchers had calculated that revenues from the sale of fruits could far exceed those from a one-off sale of trees to loggers. "The union was keen to discover whether it made more sense conserving the forest for subsistence use and the possible sale of fruit, game and medicinal plants, than selling trees for timber," says Shanley. Whether it would work for the caboclos was far from clear.

D Although Shanley had been invited to work in the Rio Capim, some caboclos were suspicious. "When Patricia asked if she could study my forest," says Joao Fernando Moreira Brito, "my neighbours said she was a foreigner who'd come to rob me of my trees." In the end, Moreira Brito, or Mangureira as he is known, welcomed Shanley and worked on her study. His land, an hour's walk from the Rio Capim, is almost entirely covered with primary forest. A study of this and other tracts of forest selected by the communities enabled Shanley to identify three trees, found throughout the Amazon, whose fruit was much favoured by the caboclos: bacuri (*Platonia insignis*), uxi (*Endopleura uchi*) and piquia (*Cayocas villosum*). The caboclos used their fruits, extracted oils, and knew what sort of wildlife they attracted. But, in the face of aggressive tactics from the logging companies, they had no measure of the trees' financial worth. The only way to find out, Shanley decided, was to start from scratch with a scientific study. "From a scientific point of view, hardly anything was known about these trees," she says. But six years of field research yielded a mass of data on their flowering and fruiting behaviour. During 1993 and 1994, 30 families weighed everything they used from the forest - game, fruit, fibre, medicinal plants - and documented its source.

E After three logging sales and a major fire in 1997, the researchers were also able to study the ecosystem's reaction to logging and disturbance. They carried out a similar, though less exhaustive, study in 1999, this time with 15 families. The changes were striking. Average annual household consumption of forest fruit had fallen from 89 to 28 kilogrammes between 1993 and 1999. "What we found," says Shanley, "was that fruit collection could coexist with a certain amount of logging, but after the forest fire, it dropped dramatically." Over the same period, fibre use also dropped from around 20 to 4 kilogrammes. The fire and logging also changed the nature of the caboclo diet. In 1993 most households ate game two or three times a month. By 1999 some were fortunate if they ate game more than two or three times a year.

F The loss of certain species of tree was especially significant. Shanley's team persuaded local hunters to weigh their catch, noting the trees under which the animals were caught. Over the year, they trapped five species of game averaging 232 kilogrammes under

piquia trees. Under copaiba, they caught just two species averaging 63 kilogrammes; and under uxi, four species weighing 38 kilogrammes. At last, the team was getting a handle on which trees were worth keeping, and which could reasonably be sold. "This showed that selling piquia trees to loggers for a few dollars made little sense," explains Shanley. "Their local value lies in providing a prized fruit, as well as flowers which attract more game than any other species."

G As a result of these studies, Shanley had to tell the Rural Workers' Union of Paragominas that the Nature thesis could not be applied wholesale to their community - harvesting NTFPs would not always yield more than timber sales. Fruiting patterns of trees such as uxi were unpredictable, for example. In 1994, one household collected 3,654 uxi fruits; the following year, none at all.

H This is not to say that wild fruit trees were unimportant. On the contrary, argues Shanley, they are critical for subsistence, something that is often ignored in much of the current research on NTFPs, which tends to focus on their commercial potential. Geography was another factor preventing the Rio Capim caboclos from establishing a serious trade in wild fruit: villagers in remote areas could not compete with communities collecting NTFPs close to urban markets, although they could sell them to passing river boats.

I But Shanley and her colleagues decided to do more than just report their results to the union. Together with two of her research colleagues, Shanley wrote the fruit book. This, the Bible and a publication on medicinal plants co-authored by Shanley and designed for people with minimal literacy skills are about the only books you will see along this stretch of the Rio Capim. The first print ran to only 3,000 copies, but the fruit book has been remarkably influential, and is used by colleges, peasant unions, industries and the caboclos themselves. Its success is largely due to the fact that people with poor literacy skills can understand much of the information it contains about the non-timber forest products, thanks to its illustrations, anecdotes, stories and songs. "The book doesn't tell people what to do," says Shanley, "but it does provide them with choices." The caboclos who have used the book now have a much better understanding of which trees to sell to the loggers, and which to protect.

Questions 27-32

Reading Passage 3 has nine paragraphs A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-I in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

27

A description of Shanley's initial data collection

28

Why a government official also contributes to the book

29

Reasons why the community asked Shanley to conduct the research

30

Reference to the starting point of her research

31

Two factors that alter food consumption patterns

32

Why the book is successful

Questions 33-40

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 33-40 on your answer sheet.

Forest fire has caused local villagers to consume less:

33

34

Game

There is the least amount of game hunted under 35 yield is also 36 . Thus, it is more reasonable to keep 37 .

All the trees can also be used for 38 besides selling them to loggers. But this is often ignored, because most researches usually focus on the 39 of the trees.

The purpose of the book:

To give information about 40



Solution:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 D | 2 A |
| 3 C | 4 E |
| 5 FALSE | 6 TRUE |
| 7 TRUE | 8 FALSE |
| 9 less | 10 social |
| 11 watched | 12 observer |
| 13 Nutcracker | 14 B |
| 15 A | 16 D |
| 17 A | 18 B |
| 19 D | 20 A |

21 B

22 C

23 heat

24 denser

25 Great Ocean Conveyor

26 fresh water

27 D

28 A

29 C

30 B

31 E

32 I

33 (forest) fruit/Fibre

34 (forest) fruit/Fibre

35 uxi

36 unpredictable

37 piquia (trees)

38 subsistence

39 commercial potential

40 non-timber forest products/NTFPs

Review and Explanations

1 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q1: A comparison between rats' learning and human learning	Urban black rats were found to lack the skill and were unable to learn it even if housed with experienced cone strippers. However, infants of urban mothers cross-fostered by stripper mothers acquired the skill, whereas infants of stripper mothers fostered by an urban mother could not.
<p>Note: Based on keywords "rat's learning" and "human learning", we can find out the needed information in paragraph D. After the writer mentioned urban black rats as unable to learn, he/she indicated the learning of infants or human. Moreover, between two objects did conjunction "However" used, so we figure out that above sentences is for comparison. Thus, the statement in Q1 must be contained in paragraph D.</p>	

2 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q2: A reference to the earliest study in animal learning	Learning Theory is rooted in the work of Ivan Pavlov, the famous scientist who discovered and documented the principles governing how animals (humans included) learn in the 1900s.
<p>Note: In the very first sentence, you are aware that Learning Theory is rooted in the work of Ivan Pavlov who discovered and documented the principles governing how animals learn. In other words, Ivan Pavlov is the one who discovered animal learning and then his work become the earliest study in animal learning. That referring to Learning Theory is a reference to the earliest study in animal learning. From that point, we figure out that the information should be contained in paragraph A.</p>	

3 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q3: The discovery of who stripped the pine cone	The culprit proved to be the versatile and athletic black rat ,(Rattus rattus), and the technique was to bite each cone scale off at its base
<p>Note Based on the keywords "strip" and "pine cone", we figure out that the statement must be contained in paragraph C or D or E. After scanning paragraph C, we can find out the above sentence that is similar to the statement. As said in the paragraph, it is the versatile and athletic black rat that stripped the pine cone. For that reason, the answer must be paragraph C.</p>	

4 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q4: A description of a cost-effectiveness experiment	A good example of adaptive bearing we might conclude, but let's see the economies
<p>Note Based on the keyword "cost-effectiveness", you must skim to find out similar words. As scanning paragraph E, you realize the word "cost" repeated many times, and then the statement might be contained in this paragraph. In the first sentence, in addition, the writer mentioned "the economies" which indicates the cost-effectiveness. Hence, paragraph E must be the answer.</p>	

5 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q5: The field trip to Israel was to investigate how black rats learn to strip pine cones.</p>	<p>the research reported in one paper started with a school field trip to Israel to a pine forest where many pine cones were discovered, stripped to the central core ... was directed at finding out what was eating the nutritious pine seeds and how they managed to get them out of the cones.</p>
<p>Note: Based on the keyword "field trip to Israel", we can easily guess that the statement belongs to paragraph C. According to similar sentence, the field trip to Israel was directed at finding out what was eating the nutritious pine seeds. They did not know at first that it is black rats, so we cannot suppose the statement in Q5. All things considered, the answer is FALSE.</p>	

6 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q6: T h e pine cones were stripped from bottom to top by black rats.</p>	<p>The culprit proved to be the versatile and athletic black rat ,(Rattus rattus), and the technique was to bite each cone scale off at its base, in sequence from base to top following the spiral growth pattern of the cone.</p>
<p>Note After scanning, we can find out the needed information for this question following Q5. According to that, black rats bit cones in sequence from base to top. In other words, the pine cones were stripped from bottom to top by black rats. Therefore, TRUE is the answer.</p>	

7 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q7: It can be learned from other relevant experiences to use a photocopier.</p>	<p>rather like our new photocopier which you can work out how to use once someone has shown you how to switch it on</p>

Note:

After finding out similar words, it is apparent that the statement is true. What is more, we should recognize that as someone has shown us how to switch on a photocopier, it means that we are learning from their experiences. Thus, the answer must be **TRUE**.

8 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q8: Stripping the pine cones is an instinct of the black rats.	Urban black rats were found to lack the skill and were unable to learn it even if housed with experienced cone strippers
Note Based on the keywords "black rats" and "stripping the pine cones", we can find out the needed information. As shown, black rats were said to lack the skill and were unable to learn to strip the pine cones. Then, stripping the pine cones cannot be their instinct. Hence, FALSE is the answer.	

9 Answer: **less**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<i>Tips for Q9-Q13:</i> With this kind of task, you are highly recommended to locate paragraphs in the passage where there are many similar words to keywords in the task. Your remaining duty is just finding out the suitable words to fill in the gap. As a result, the needed information is in paragraph F and G .	
Q9: While the Nutcracker is more able to cache seeds, the Jay relies _____ on caching food	the Mexican Jay will also cache food but is much less dependent upon this than the Nutcracker.
Note Firstly, the blank needs filling with an adverb . As paragraph F and G discuss the Nutcracker and the Jay, we had better based on other keywords which are "relies" and "caching food". After finding out the needed information, we are aware that the Jay relies less on caching food while the Nutcracker is more able to cache seeds. Hence, the answer must be "less" .	

10 Answer: **social**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q10: and is thus less specialised in this ability, but more _____	The two species also differ in their social structure: the Nutcracker being rather solitary while the Jay forages in social groups.

Note

The blank needs filling with an **adjective**.

Following the flow of information. After having referred to the Nutcracker's strength, the writer talked about the remainder's strength. As scanning paragraph **F**, we realize the **Jay's strength is that they forage in social groups**.

All in all, the blank should be filled with '**social**'.

11 Answer: **watched**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q11: In the experiment, the cache bird hid seeds in the ground while the other _____	The design is slightly comical with a cache bird wandering about a room with lots of holes in the floor hiding food in some of the holes , while watched by an observer bird perched in a cage.

Note

After finding out the needed information, we can easily fill the blank with appropriate word. As shown, the cache bird hid seeds in holes while watched by an observer bird. **As the other birds were considered as observer birds, the other watched cache bird hid their seeds**. Therefore, "**watched**" is viable for the blank.

12 Answer: **observer**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q12: As a result, the Nutcracker and the Mexican Jay showed different performance in the role of _____ at finding the seeds [...]	Jay observers were as successful as jay cache s whereas nutcracker observers did no better than chance

Note

After finding out the needed information in the last paragraph, you can be confused with the word "**cache**" and "**observer**" as choosing suitable word for **Q12**. Nevertheless, you should take notice of the word following "**observing**". That means the needed word must be compatible with the following. Then, **the blank in Q12 should be filled with "observer"**.

13 Answer: **Nutcracker**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q13: As a result, the Nutcracker and the Mexican Jay [...] the observing _____ didn't do as well as its counterpart.	Jay observers were as successful as jay cache s whereas nutcracker observers did no better than chance

Note

Following information in **Q12** and based on the phrase ‘didn’t do as well as’, we can figure out that it is the Nutcracker observers which did not do as well as its counterpart. All things considered, **the appropriate word for Q13 must be “Nutcracker”**.

14 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q14: The writer uses paintings in the first paragraph to illustrate</p> <p>A. possible future climate change.</p> <p>B. climate change of the last two centuries.</p> <p>C. the river doesn’t freeze in winter anymore.</p> <p>D. how George Washington led his troops across the river.</p>	<p>Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze’s famous painting “George Washington Crossing the Delaware”, which depicts a boatload of colonial American soldiers making their way to attack English and Hessian troops the day after Christmas in 1776. “Most people think these other guys in the boat are rowing, but they are actually pushing the ice away”</p>
<p>Note</p> <p>As the painting illustrates a boatload of colonial American soldiers in 1776, it cannot illustrate possible future climate change (exclude option A). Moreover, as we continue to the phrase “the painting illustrates”, we exclude option C. In addition, the painting depicts a boatload of soldiers making their way to attack English and Hessian troops, we exclude option D. All things considered, the right option must be B.</p>	

15 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q15: Which of the following do scientists believe to be possible?</p> <p>A. The temperature may drop over much of the Northern Hemisphere.</p> <p>B. It will be colder than 12,000 years ago.</p> <p>C. The entire Northern Hemisphere will be covered in ice.</p> <p>D. Europe will look more like Lapland.</p>	<p>A growing number of scientists believe conditions are ripe for another prolonged cooldown, or small ice age. While no one is predicting a brutal ice sheet like the one that covered the Northern Hemisphere with glaciers about 12,000 years ago, the next cooling trend could drop average temperatures 5 degrees Fahrenheit over much of the United States and 10 degrees in the Northeast, northern Europe, and northern Asia.</p>
<p>Note</p> <p>After scanning, you can find out needed information in paragraph 2. As you pay attention to the keyword “scientists believe”, you can exclude option D. Moreover, there is no evidence given that it will be colder than 12,000 years ago or the entire Northern Hemisphere will be covered in ice, so we exclude option B and C. If you recognize that Northern Hemisphere contains the United States, the Northeast, Northern Europe and Northern Asia, additionally, it will be easier to figure out the right option. All in all, A must be the answer.</p>	

16 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q16: Why is it difficult for the poor to survive the next ice age?</p> <p>A. People don't live in tribes anymore.</p> <p>B. Politics are changing too fast today.</p> <p>C. Abrupt climate change causes people to live off their land.</p> <p>D. Migration has become impossible because of closed borders.</p>	<p>Political changes since the last ice age could make survival far more difficult for the world's poor.</p> <p>During previous cooling periods, whole tribes simply picked up and moved south, but that option doesn't work in the modern, tense world of closed borders... the inability to migrate may remove one of the major safety nets for distressed people</p>
<p>Note</p> <p>We can easily find out the needed information based on keywords. According to that, political changes could make it difficult for the poor to survive the next ice age. The writer also explained that in case cooling periods occur, human cannot move to other place in the modern, tense world of closed borders. As a result, world of closed borders is exactly a political change. In other words, it is difficult for the poor to survive the next ice age because migration has become impossible due to closed borders. From that point, the answer must be D.</p>	

17 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q17: Why is continental Europe much warmer than North America in winter?</p> <p>A. Wind blows most of the heat of tropical currents to Europe.</p> <p>B. Europe and North America are at different latitudes.</p> <p>C. The Gulf Stream has stopped yielding heat to the air.</p> <p>D. The Gulf Stream moves north along the east coast of North America.</p>	<p>Because the prevailing North Atlantic winds blow eastward, a lot of the heat wafts to Europe. That's why many scientists believe winter temperatures on the Continent are as much as 36 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than those in North America at the same latitude.</p>
<p>Note</p> <p>Based on the keywords "continental Europe", "North America" and "winter", we can easily find out the needed information. According to that, after having referred to winds blow and a lot of heat wafts to Europe, the writer added the phrase "that's why" followed by the statement in Q17. As reflecting on four options, we can figure out that the right option should be A.</p>	

18 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Tips for **Q18-Q22**:

With this kind of questions, you should scan to find out the similar words to the statement in that question. And the person declared that statement must be around there, which usually is associated with the verb **“says”**.

Q18: Most Americans are not prepared for the next ice age. ... says Terrence Joyce... And he is alarmed that Americans have yet to take the threat seriously.

Note

The determinant is that you find out the similar words to **‘not prepared’**. After that, the answer will be clear. Having quoted Terrence Joyce’s words, the writer added his **warning**. Thus, there is no doubt that **the answer for this question must be B. Terrence Joyce.**

19 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q19: The result of abrupt climate change is catastrophic.	“Abrupt Climate Change: Inevitable Surprises”, produced by the National Academy of Sciences pegged the cost from agricultural losses alone at \$100 billion to \$250 billion while also predicting that damage to ecologies could be vast and incalculable.

Note

After scanning, we can figure out the information about abrupt climate change. According to that, **the study of abrupt climate change was conducted by the National Academy of Sciences**. Then, its catastrophic result should be a statement in the National Academy of Sciences’ research. Therefore, **the answer is D.**

20 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q20: The world is not as cold as it used to be.	“Most people think these other guys in the boat are rowing, but they are actually pushing the ice away,” says Curry,... Sure enough, the lead oarsman is bashing the frozen river with his boot. “I grew up in Philadelphia. The place in this painting is 30 minutes away by car. I can tell you, this kind of thing just doesn’t happen anymore.”

Note

After scanning to find out the needed information for **Q18** and **Q19** and figure out the right person, we acknowledge that **Terrence Joyce mostly studied how such warming could actually be the surprising culprit of the next mini-ice age; the National Academy of Sciences studied the result of abrupt climate change; and Bob Dickson studied the freshwater trend**. Furthermore, those studies did not mention the change of the whole world climate, but William Curry’s study did. After illustrating the painting which implies the cold weather in 1776 (i.e ice and frozen river), he supposed that that kind of cold weather just does not happen anymore. In other words, he thought that the world is not as cold as it used to be. All things considered, **the answer must be A. William Curry.**

21 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q21: Global warming is closely connected to the ice age.	says Joyce... he explains how such warming could actually be the surprising culprit of the next mini-ice age
<p>Note As mentioned in Q20, global warming was studied by Terrence Joyce. After finding out the similar words, in addition, we can conclude that the statement in Q21 must be Terrence Joyce's or the answer is B.</p>	

22 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q22: Alerted people to the change of ocean water in a conference	The freshwater trend is major news in ocean-science circles. Bob Dickson, a British oceanographer who sounded an alarm at a February conference
<p>Note Continuing to the information mentioned in Q20, we are aware that Bob Dickson specialized in studying the freshwater trend. For that reason, we can guess that the statement may be Bob Dickson's. Specifically, it was said that the freshwater trend is major news in change of ocean water and Bob Dickson then, alerted people to that trend. Thus, the statement must be Bob Dickson's (C).</p>	

23 Answer: **heat**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><i>Tips for Q23-Q26:</i> <i>With this kind of task, you are highly recommended to locate paragraphs in the passage where there are many similar words to keywords in the task. Your remaining duty is just finding out the suitable words to fill in the gap.</i> <i>As a result, the needed information is in two last paragraphs.</i></p> <p>Note: “←” shows the factor causing a phenomenon or influencing on an object.</p>	
Q23: Tropical warm water ← Less _____	Normally, the Gulf Stream, laden with heat soaked up in the tropics, meanders up the east coasts of the United States and Canada. As it flows northward, the stream surrenders heat to the air.
<p>Note Based on the keyword “tropical warm water”, we can find out the needed information. According to that, the Gulf Stream is laden with heat soaked up in the tropics (which creates tropical warm water). As it flows northward, it surrenders heat to the air. For that reason, we realize that there is a factor that influences on tropical warm water and makes it change. It is the surrender heat to the air. In other words, the factor is “less heat”. Therefore, the blank must be filled with ‘heat’.</p>	

24 Answer: **denser**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q24: Water becomes _____ and sinks ← Thermohaline circulation</p>	<p>Having given up its heat to the air, the now-cooler water becomes denser and sinks into the North Atlantic by a mile or more in a process oceanographers call thermohaline circulation.</p>
<p>Note Following the flow of information in Q23, we can figure out the answer for this question. Under the influence of the less heat, accordingly, the water becomes denser and sinks. Obviously, we should fill the blank with “denser”.</p>	

25 Answer: **Great Ocean Conveyor**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q25: Deep ocean current called _____ ← Increase in _____ Less dense, hard to sink</p>	<p>the main engine powering a deep-water current called the Great Ocean Conveyor that snakes through all the world’s oceans. But as the North Atlantic fills with fresh water, it grows less dense, making the waters carried northward by the Gulf Stream less able to sink.</p>
<p>Note Along the flow of information, we can easily find out the similar words for Q25. As said, the deep ocean current is called the Great Ocean Conveyor. Since the blank can be filled with no more than three words, the answer for Q25 is Great Ocean Conveyor.</p>	

26 Answer: **fresh water**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q26: Deep ocean current called _____ ← Increase in _____ Less dense, hard to sink</p>	<p>the main engine powering a deep-water current called the Great Ocean Conveyor that snakes through all the world’s oceans. But as the North Atlantic fills with fresh water, it grows less dense, making the waters carried northward by the Gulf Stream less able to sink.</p>
<p>Note Under the influence of the increase in something, after that, the Great Ocean Conveyor grows less dense and hard to sink. According to the information in the last paragraph, it is the filling with freshwater of the North Atlantic. As for the blank in Q26, from that point, it should be filled with “freshwater”.</p>	

27 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q27 A description of Shanley's initial data collection</p>	<p>The only way to find out, Shanley decided, was to start from scratch with a scientific study. "From a scientific point of view, hardly anything was known about these trees," she says. But six years of field research yielded a mass of data on their flowering and fruiting behaviour. During 1993 and 1994, 30 families weighed everything they used from the forest - game , fruit, fibre, medicinal plants - and documented its source.</p>
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Note
Although the whole passage refers to Shanley's study, her initial data collection just mentioned in paragraph D. Accordingly, Shanley was to start from scratch with a scientific study. She then yielded a mass of data on their flowering and fruiting behavior and this information is followed by statistic figures. From that point, we can conclude that the description of Shanley's initial data collection is contained in paragraph D.

28 Answer: A

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q28 Why a government official also contributes to the book</p>	<p>Its blend of hard science and local knowledge on the use and trade of 35 native forest species has been so well received (and well used) that no less a dignitary than Brazil's environment minister, Marina Silva, has written the foreword.</p>

Note
Based on the keyword "government official", we can find out the needed information in the very first sentences of paragraph A. According to that, that government official "Marina Silva" wrote the foreword of the book since its blend of hard science and local knowledge on the use and trade of 35 native forest species. Therefore, the answer for this question is A.

29 Answer: C

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q29 Reasons why the community asked Shanley to conduct the research</p>	<p>The Rural Workers' Union wanted to know whether harvesting wild fruits would make economic sense in the Rio Capim...</p>

Note
Once you are aware that the Rural Workers' Union represents for the community, it will be much easier to figure out the right answer. Based on similar words, we realize the reason is that the community wanted to know whether harvesting wild fruits would make economic sense in the Rio Capim. In conclusion, paragraph C contains the information in Q29.

30 Answer: B

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q30 Reference to the starting point of her research	Shanley's work on the book began a decade ago, with a plea for help from the Rural Workers' Union of Paragominas, a Brazilian town whose prosperity is based on exploitation of timber
Note We must be aware that the starting point of one research should begin coincidentally or precedently its initial data collection (Q27). In this case, the starting point preceded data collection as it began a decade ago when the Rural Workers' Union asked for help . As the passage was written chronologically , this information might be contained in paragraph B. All things considered, the answer is B.	

31 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q31 Two factors that alter food consumption patterns	After three logging sales and a major fire in 1997,... Over the same period, fibre use also dropped from around 20 to 4 kilogrammes. The fire and logging also changed the nature of the caboclo diet
Note Based on the keyword "food consumption patterns" , we can find out the needed information in paragraph E as it fairly refers to household consumption . Accordingly, two factors that alter food consumption patterns are the fire and logging . Thus, this information is contained in paragraph E.	

32 Answer: **I**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q32 Why the book is successful	Its success is largely due to the fact that people with poor literacy skills can understand much of the information it contains about the non-timber forest products , thanks to its illustrations, anecdotes, stories and songs
Note After skimming, you can realize that the last paragraph refers to the success of Shanley's book . According to that, that the book is successful is due to the fact that people with poor literacy skills can understand much of the information it contains about the NTFPs . Hence, the answer for this question is I.	

33 Answer: **(forest) fruit/Fibre**

Q33: Forest fire has caused local villagers to consume less: _____ Game	After three logging sales and a major fire ... Average annual household consumption of forest fruit had fallen from 89 to 28 kilogrammes between 1993 and 1999... Over the same period, fibre use also dropped from around 20 to 4 kilogrammes... By 1999 some were fortunate if they ate game more than two or three times a year.
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Note

Based on the keyword “Forest fire”, we can find out the needed information in paragraph E. From the paragraph, we acknowledge that forest fire has caused local villagers to consume less forest fruit (fallen from 89 to 28 kilogrammes) [...] and game (most households ate less than two or three times a year). Therefore, the answer for Q33 is “fruit/forest fruit”.

34 Answer: (forest) fruit/Fibre

<p>Q34: Forest fire has caused local villagers to consume less: Fruit/Forest fruit _____ Game _____</p>	<p>After three logging sales and a major fire ... Average annual household consumption of forest fruit had fallen from 89 to 28 kilogrammes between 1993 and 1999... Over the same period, fibre use also dropped from around 20 to 4 kilogrammes... By 1999 some were fortunate if they ate game more than two or three times a year.</p>
<p>Note Based on the keyword “Forest fire”, we can find out the needed information in paragraph E. From the paragraph, we acknowledge that forest fire has caused [...] fibre (dropped from around 20 to 4 kilogrammes) and game [...]. Therefore, the answer for Q34 is “fibre”.</p>	

35 Answer: uxi

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q35 There is the least amount of game hunted under _____</p>	<p>Over the year, they trapped five species of game averaging 232 kilogrammes under piquia trees. Under copaiba, they caught just two species averaging 63 kilogrammes; and under uxi, four species weighing 38 kilogrammes.</p>
<p>Note As referring to activities of hunting, we must scan paragraph F. According to above sentences, the least amount of game hunted is under uxi. From that point, we should fill the blank in Q35 with “uxi”.</p>	

36 Answer: unpredictable

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q36 yield is also _____</p>	<p>harvesting NTFPs would not always yield more than timber sales. Fruiting patterns of trees such as uxi were unpredictable, for example.</p>
<p>Note The blank needs filling with an adjective. Following the flow of information, we are aware that “yield” here refers to the yield under uxi. Based on the needed information finding out, moreover, we can figure out that the yield of uxi is unpredictable. Therefore, the answer for this question is “unpredictable”.</p>	

37 Answer: **piquia (trees)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q37 Thus, it is more reasonable to keep _____</p>	<p>the team was getting a handle on which trees were worth keeping, and which could reasonably be sold. “ This showed that selling piquia trees to loggers for a few dollars made little sense</p>
<p>Note Continuing to study the information following Q36, we can realize the answer for this question. As the amount of game hunted under uxi is the least, it is more reasonable to keep piquia or copaiba trees. According to the above information, in addition, it is selling piquia trees which make little sense. For that reason, we conclude that the blank should be filled with “piquia/piquia trees”.</p>	

38 Answer: **subsistence**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q38 All the trees can also be used for _____ besides selling them to loggers</p>	<p>it made more sense conserving the forest for subsistence use and the possible sale of fruit, game and medicinal plants, than selling trees for timber</p>
<p>Note After scanning, we find out the needed information in paragraph C. It refers to the use of trees except for selling to loggers. Accordingly, all the trees can serve subsistence use and create possible sale of fruit, game and medicinal plants. In other words, it can also be used for subsistence besides selling them to loggers. Hence, the answer for this question must be “subsistence”.</p>	

39 Answer: **commercial potential**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q39 But this is often ignored, because most researches usually focus on the _____ of the trees.</p>	<p>On the contrary, argues Shanley, they are critical for subsistence, something that is often ignored in much of the current research on NTFPs, which tends to focus on their commercial potential.</p>
<p>Note Following the flow of information in Q38, we acknowledge “this” here is subsistence use. Additionally, based on the keyword “often ignored”, we can find out the needed information in paragraph H. As show, most researches usually focus on the commercial potential of the trees. From that point, the answer for this question should be “commercial potential”.</p>	

40 Answer: **non-timber forest products/NTFPs**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q40 The purpose of the book: To give information about _____</p>	<p>Its blend of hard science and local knowledge on the use and trade of 35 native forest species has been well received... There was a lot of interest in trading non-timber forest products (NTFPs)</p>
<p>Note: After scanning almost the whole passage, it is much easier to finish this question. It refers to use of trees for other subsistence besides selling it to loggers. As for the book, its blend of hard science and local knowledge on the use and trade of 35 native forest species has been well received. In other words, this results from the information it provides about non-timber forest products (NTFPs). All things considered, we should fill the blank with "NTFPs".</p>	