

IELTS Practice Tests Plus Volume 1

Reading Practice Test 5

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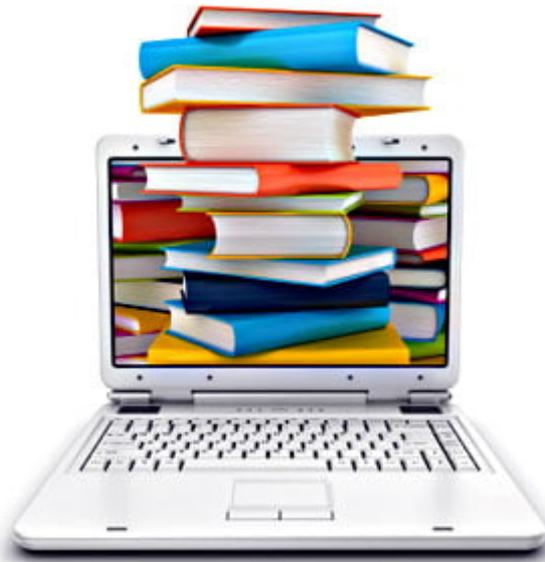
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Reading Passage 1

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



Twist in the Tale

Fears that television and computers would kill children's desire to read couldn't have been more wrong. With sales roaring, a new generation of authors are publishing's newest and unlikeliest literary stars

A Less than three years ago, doom merchants were predicting that the growth in video games and the rise of the Internet would sound the death knell for children's literature. But contrary to popular myth, children are reading more books than ever. A recent survey by Books Marketing found that children up to the age of 11 read on average for four hours a week, particularly girls.

B Moreover, the children's book market, which traditionally was seen as a poor cousin to the more lucrative and successful adult market, has come into its own. Publishing houses are now making considerable profits on the back of new children's books and children's authors can now command significant advances. 'Children's books are going through an incredibly fertile period,' says Wendy Cooling, a children's literature consultant. 'There's a real buzz around them. Book clubs are happening, sales are good, and people are much more willing to listen to children's authors.'

C The main growth area has been the market for eight to fourteen-year-olds, and there is little doubt that the boom has been fuelled by the bespectacled apprentice, Harry Potter. So influential has J. K. Rowling's series of books been that they have helped to make reading fashionable for pre-teens. 'Harry made it OK to be seen on a bus reading a book,' says Cooling. 'To a child, that is important.' The current buzz around the publication of the fourth Harry Potter beats anything in the world of adult literature.

D 'People still tell me, "Children don't read nowadays",' says David Almond, the award-winning author of children's books such as Skellig. The truth is that they are skilled,

creative readers. When I do classroom visits, they ask me very sophisticated questions about use of language, story structure, chapters and dialogue.' No one is denying that books are competing with other forms of entertainment for children's attention but it seems as though children find a special kind of mental nourishment within the printed page.

E 'A few years ago, publishers lost confidence and wanted to make books more like television, the medium that frightened them most,' says children's book critic Julia Eccleshare. 'But books aren't TV, and you will find that children always say that the good thing about books is that you can see them in your head. Children are demanding readers,' she says. 'If they don't get it in two pages, they'll drop it.'

F No more are children's authors considered mere sentimentalists or failed adult writers. 'Some feted adult writers would kill for the sales,' says Almond, who sold 42,392 copies of *Skellig* in 1999 alone. And advances seem to be growing too: UK publishing outfit Orion recently negotiated a six-figure sum from US company Scholastic for *The Seeing Stone*, a children's novel by Kevin Crossley-Holland, the majority of which will go to the author.

G It helps that once smitten, children are loyal and even fanatical consumers. Author Jacqueline Wilson says that children spread news of her books like a bushfire. 'My average reader is a girl of ten,' she explains. 'They're sociable and acquisitive. They collect. They have parties - where books are a good present. If they like something, they have to pass it on.' After Rowling, Wilson is currently the best-selling children's writer, and her sales have boomed over the past three years. She has sold more than three million books, but remains virtually invisible to adults, although most ten-year-old girls know about her.

H Children's books are surprisingly relevant to contemporary life. Provided they are handled with care, few topics are considered off-limits for children. One senses that children's writers relish the chance to discuss the whole area of topics and language. But Anne Fine, author of many award-winning children's books is concerned that the British literati still ignore children's culture. 'It's considered worthy but boring,' she says.

I 'I think there's still a way to go,' says Almond, who wishes that children's books were taken more seriously as literature. Nonetheless, he derives great satisfaction from his child readers. 'They have a powerful literary culture,' he says. 'It feels as if you're able to step into the store of mythology and ancient stories that run through all societies and encounter the great themes: love and loss and death and redemption.'

J At the moment, the race is on to find the next Harry Potter. The bidding for new books at Bologna this year - the children's equivalent of the Frankfurt Book Fair - was as fierce as anything anyone has ever seen. All of which bodes well for the long-term future of the market - and for children's authors, who have traditionally suffered the lowest profile in literature, despite the responsibility of their role.

Questions 1-7

Look at the following list of people A-E and the list of statements (Questions 1-7).

Match each statement with one of the people listed.

A	Wendy Cooling
B	David Almond
C	Julia Eccleshare
D	Jacqueline Wilson
E	Anne Fine

Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

- 1 Children take pleasure in giving books to each other.
- 2 Reading in public is an activity that children have not always felt comfortable about doing.
- 3 Some well-known writers of adult literature regret that they earn less than popular children's writers.
- 4 Children are quick to decide whether they like or dislike a book.
- 5 Children will read many books by an author that they like.
- 6 The public do not realise how much children read today.
- 7 We are experiencing a rise in the popularity of children's literature.

Questions 8-10

Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** taken from the reading passage, answer the following questions.

Write your answers in boxes 8-10 on your answer sheet.

For which age group have sales of books risen the most?

8

Which company has just invested heavily in an unpublished children's book?

9

Who is currently the best-selling children's writer?

10

Questions 11-14

Reading Passage 1 has ten paragraphs A-J.

Which paragraph mentions the following (Questions 11-14)?

Write the appropriate letters (A-J) in boxes 11-14 on your answer sheet.

11 the fact that children are able to identify and discuss the important elements of fiction

12 the undervaluing of children's society

13 the impact of a particular fictional character on the sales of children's books

14 an inaccurate forecast regarding the reading habits of children

Reading Passage 2

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



Fun for the Masses

Americans worry that the distribution of income is increasingly unequal. Examining leisure spending, changes that picture

A Are you better off than you used to be? Even after six years of sustained economic growth, Americans worry about that question. Economists who plumb government income statistics agree that Americans' incomes, as measured in inflation-adjusted dollars, have risen more slowly in the past two decades than in earlier times, and that some workers' real incomes have actually fallen. They also agree that by almost any measure, income is distributed less equally than it used to be. Neither of those claims, however, sheds much light on whether living standards are rising or falling. This is because 'living standard' is a highly amorphous concept. Measuring how much people earn is relatively easy, at least compared with measuring how well they live.

B A recent paper by Dora Costa, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, looks at the living-standards debate from an unusual direction. Rather than worrying about cash incomes, Ms Costa investigates Americans' recreational habits over the past century. She finds that people of all income levels have steadily increased the amount of time and money they devote to having fun. The distribution of dollar incomes may have become more skewed in recent years, but leisure is more evenly spread than ever.

C Ms Costa bases her research on consumption surveys dating back as far as 1888. The

industrial workers surveyed in that year spent, on average, three-quarters of their incomes on food, shelter and clothing. Less than 2% of the average family's income was spent on leisure but that average hid large disparities. The share of a family's budget that was spent on having fun rose sharply with its income: the lowest-income families in this working-class sample spent barely 1% of their budgets on recreation, while higher earners spent more than 3%. Only the latter group could afford such extravagances as theatre and concert performances, which were relatively much more expensive than they are today.

D Since those days, leisure has steadily become less of a luxury. By 1991, the average household needed to devote only 38% of its income to the basic necessities, and was able to spend 6% on recreation. Moreover, Ms Costa finds that the share of the family budget spent on leisure now rises much less sharply with income than it used to. At the beginning of this century a family's recreational spending tended to rise by 20% for every 10% rise in income. By 1972-73, a 10% income gain led to roughly a 15% rise in recreational spending, and the increase fell to only 13% in 1991. What this implies is that Americans of all income levels are now able to spend much more of their money on having fun.

E One obvious cause is that real income overall has risen. If Americans in general are richer, their consumption of entertainment goods is less likely to be affected by changes in their income. But Ms Costa reckons that rising incomes are responsible for, at most, half of the changing structure of leisure spending. Much of the rest may be due to the fact that poorer Americans have more time off than they used to. In earlier years, low-wage workers faced extremely long hours and enjoyed few days off. But since the 1940s, the less skilled (and lower paid) have worked ever-fewer hours, giving them more time to enjoy leisure pursuits.

F Conveniently, Americans have had an increasing number of recreational possibilities to choose from. Public investment in sports complexes, parks and golf courses has made leisure cheaper and more accessible. So too has technological innovation. Where listening to music used to imply paying for concert tickets or owning a piano, the invention of the radio made music accessible to everyone and virtually free. Compact discs, videos and other paraphernalia have widened the choice even further.

G At a time when many economists are pointing accusing fingers at technology for causing a widening inequality in the wages of skilled and unskilled workers, Ms Costa's research gives it a much more egalitarian face. High earners have always been able to afford amusement. By lowering the price of entertainment, technology has improved the standard of living of those in the lower end of the income distribution. The implication of her results is that once recreation is taken into account, the differences in Americans' living standards may not have widened so much after all.

H These findings are not water-tight. Ms Costa's results depend heavily upon what

exactly is classed as a recreational expenditure. Reading is an example. This was the most popular leisure activity for working men in 1888, accounting for one-quarter of all recreational spending. In 1991, reading took only 16% of the entertainment dollar. But the American Department of Labour's expenditure surveys do not distinguish between the purchase of a mathematics tome and that of a best-selling novel. Both are classified as recreational expenses. If more money is being spent on textbooks and professional books now than in earlier years, this could make 'recreational' spending appear stronger than it really is.

Although Ms Costa tries to address this problem by showing that her results still hold even when tricky categories, such as books, are removed from the sample, the difficulty is not entirely eliminated. Nonetheless, her broad conclusion seems fair. Recreation is more available to all and less dependent on income. On this measure at least, inequality of living standards has fallen.

Questions 15-21

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs A-I.

From the list of headings below choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph. Write the appropriate numbers (i-xi) in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.

Example	Answer
Paragraph E	iii

- 15 Paragraph A
- 16 Paragraph B
- 17 Paragraph C
- 18 Paragraph D
- 19 Paragraph F
- 20 Paragraph G
- 21 Paragraph H

List of Headings	
i	Wide differences in leisure activities according to income
ii	Possible inconsistencies in Ms Costa's data
iii	More personal income and time influence leisure activities
iv	Investigating the lifestyle problem from a new angle
v	Increased incomes fail to benefit everyone
vi	A controversial development offers cheaper leisure activities
vii	Technology heightens differences in living standards
viii	The gap between income and leisure spending closes
ix	Two factors have led to a broader range of options for all
x	Have people's lifestyles improved?
xi	High earners spend less on leisure

Questions 22-26

Complete each of the following statements (Questions 22-26) using words from the box.

List of words

holiday time	recreational activities	income levels
non-luxury spending	computer technology	cash incomes

It is easier to determine 22 _____ than living standards.

A decrease in 23 _____ during the 20th century led to a bigger investment in leisure.

According to Ms Costa, how much Americans spend on leisure has been directly affected by salaries and 24 _____

The writer notes both positive and negative influences of 25 _____

According to the writer, the way Ms Costa defined 26 _____ may have been misleading.

Question 27

Choose the appropriate letter A-D and write it in box 27 on your answer sheet.

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27 The writer thinks that Ms Costa

- A provides strong evidence to support her theory.
- B displays serious flaws in her research methods.
- C attempts to answer too many questions.
- D has a useful overall point to make

Reading Passage 3

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



THE ART OF HEALING

As with so much, the medicine of the Tang dynasty left its European counterpart in the shade. It boasted its own 'national health service', and left behind the teachings of the incomparable Sun Simiao

If no further evidence was available of the sophistication of China in the Tang era, then a look at Chinese medicine would be sufficient. At the Western end of the Eurasian continent the Roman empire had vanished, and there was nowhere new to claim the status of the cultural and political centre of the world. In fact, for a few centuries, this centre happened to be the capital of the Tang empire, and Chinese medicine under the Tang was far ahead of its European counterpart. The organisational context of health and healing was structured to a degree that had no precedence in Chinese history and found no parallel elsewhere.

An Imperial Medical Office had been inherited from previous dynasties: it was immediately restructured and staffed with directors and deputy directors, chief and assistant medical directors, pharmacists and curators of medicinal herb gardens and further personnel. Within the first two decades after consolidating its rule, the Tang administration set up one central and several provincial medical colleges with professors, lecturers, clinical practitioners and pharmacists to train students in one or all of the four departments of medicine, acupuncture, physical therapy and exorcism.

Physicians were given positions in governmental medical service only after passing

qualifying examinations. They were remunerated in accordance with the number of cures they had effected during the past year.

In 723 Emperor Xuanzong personally composed a general formulary of prescriptions recommended to him by one of his imperial pharmacists and sent it to all the provincial medical schools. An Arabic traveller, who visited China in 851, noted with surprise that prescriptions from the emperor's formulary were publicised on notice boards at crossroads to enhance the welfare of the population.

The government took care to protect the general populace from potentially harmful medical practice. The Tang legal code was the first in China to include laws concerned with harmful and heterodox medical practices. For example, to treat patients for money without adhering to standard procedures was defined as fraud combined with theft and had to be tried in accordance with the legal statutes on theft. If such therapies resulted in the death of a patient, the healer was to be banished for two and a half years. In case a physician purposely failed to practice according to the standards, he was to be tried in accordance with the statutes on premeditated homicide. Even if no harm resulted, he was to be sentenced to sixty strokes with a heavy cane.

In fact, physicians practising during the Tang era had access to a wealth of pharmaceutical and medical texts, their contents ranging from purely pragmatic advice to highly sophisticated theoretical considerations. Concise descriptions of the position, morphology, and functions of the organs of the human body stood side by side in libraries with books enabling readers to calculate the daily, seasonal and annual climatic conditions of cycles of sixty years and to understand and predict their effects on health.

Several Tang authors wrote large collections of prescriptions, continuing a literary tradition documented since the 2nd century BC. The two most outstanding works to be named here were those by Sun Simiao (581-682?) and Wang Tao (c.670-755). The latter was a librarian who copied more than six thousand formulas, categorised in 1,104 sections, from sixty-five older works and published them under the title *Wcитай miyao*. Twenty-four sections, for example, were devoted to ophthalmology. They reflect the Indian origin of much Chinese knowledge on ailments of the eye and, in particular, of cataract surgery.

Sun Simiao was the most eminent physician and author not only of the Tang dynasty, but of the entire first millennium AD. He was a broadly educated intellectual and physician; his world view integrated notions of all three of the major currents competing at his time - Confucianism, Daoism and Buddhism. Sun Simiao gained fame during his lifetime as a clinician (he was summoned to the imperial court at least once) and as author of the *Prescriptions Worth Thousands in Gold (Qianjinfang)* and its sequel. In contrast to developments in the 12th century, physicians relied on prescriptions and single substances to treat their patients' illnesses. The theories of systematic correspondences,

characteristic of the acupuncture tradition, had not been extended to cover pharmacology yet.

Sun Simiao rose to the pantheon of Chinese popular Buddhism in about the 13th century. He was revered as paramount Medicine God. He gained this extraordinary position in Chinese collective memory not only because he was an outstanding clinician and writer, but also for his ethical concerns. Sun Simiao was the first Chinese author known to compose an elaborate medical ethical code. Even though based on Buddhist and Confucian values, his deontology is comparable to the Hippocratic Oath. It initiated a debate on the task of medicine, its professional obligations, social position and moral justification that continued until the arrival of Western medicine in the 19th century.

Despite or - more likely - because of its long- lasting affluence and political stability, the Tang dynasty did not add any significantly new ideas to the interpretation of illness, health and healing. Medical thought reflects human anxieties; changes in medical thought always occur in the context of new existential fears or of fundamentally changed social circumstances. Nevertheless, medicine was a most fascinating ingredient of Tang civilisation and it left a rich legacy to subsequent centuries.

Questions 28-30

Choose the appropriate letters **A-D** and write them in boxes **28-30** on your answer sheet.

28 In the first paragraph, the writer draws particular attention to

- A the lack of medical knowledge in China prior to the Tang era.
- B the Western interest in Chinese medicine during the Tang era.
- C the systematic approach taken to medical issues during the Tang era.
- D the rivalry between Chinese and Western cultures during the Tang era.

29 During the Tang era, a government doctor's annual salary depended upon

- A the effectiveness of his treatment.
- B the extent of his medical experience.
- C the number of people he had successfully trained.
- D the breadth of his medical expertise.

30 Which of the following contravened the law during the Tang era?

- A a qualified doctor's refusal to practise
- B the use of unorthodox medical practices
- C patient dying under medical treatment
- D the receipt of money for medical treatment

Questions 31-37

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 31-37 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

- 31 Academic staff sometimes taught a range of medical subjects during the Tang era.
- 32 The medical knowledge available during the Tang era only benefited the wealthy.
- 33 Tang citizens were encouraged to lead a healthy lifestyle.
- 34 Doctors who behaved in a fraudulent manner were treated in the same way as ordinary criminals during the Tang era.
- 35 Medical reference books published during the Tang era covered practical and academic issues.
- 36 Waitai miyao contained medical data from the Tang era.
- 37 Chinese medical authors are known to have influenced Indian writing.

Questions 38-40

Complete the sentences below with words taken from Reading Passage 3.

Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

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Write your answers in boxes **38-40** on your answer sheet.

The first known medical writing in China dates back to the 38 .

During the Tang era, doctors depended most on 39 and single substances to treat their patients.

40 is famous for producing a set of medical rules for Chinese physicians.



Solution:

1 D

2 A

3 B

4 C

5 D

6 B

7 A

8 8-14 (year-olds)

9 Orion

10 J.K. Rowling

11 D

12 H

13 C

14 A

15 x

16 iv

17 i

18 viii

19 ix

20 vi

- 21 ii
- 29 A
- 31 YES
- 33 NOT GIVEN
- 35 YES
- 37 NO
- 39 prescriptions
- 22 income levels
- 24 holiday time
- 26 recreational activities
- 28 C
- 30 B
- 32 NO
- 34 YES
- 36 NOT GIVEN
- 38 2nd century (BC)
- 40 Sun Simiao
- 23 non-luxury spending
- 25 computer technology
- 27 D

Review and Explanations

1 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q1. Children take pleasure in giving books to each other.</p>	<p>Author Jacqueline Wilson says that children spread news of her books like a bushfire</p> <p>They're sociable and acquisitive. They collect; they have parties - where books are a good present.</p>
<p>After reading paragraph G,</p> <p><i>“Pleasure”</i> and <i>“social and acquisitive”</i> have the same meaning in this context.</p> <p><i>“Giving books to each other”</i> and <i>“spread books”</i> & <i>“books are a good present”</i> have the <i>same meaning</i> in this context.</p> <p>This statement refers to Jacqueline Wilson.</p> <p>Thus, the correct answer for Q1 should be “D”</p>	

2 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q2. Reading in public is an activity that children have not always felt comfortable about doing.</p>	<p>So influential has J. K. Rowling’s series of books been that they have helped to make reading fashionable for pre-teens. ‘Harry made it OK to be seen on a bus reading a book,’ says Cooling. To a child, that is important.</p>
<p>After reading paragraph C,</p> <p><i>“In public”</i> and <i>“on a bus”</i> have the same meaning in this context.</p> <p><i>“Have not always felt comfortable”</i> and <i>“fashionable for pre-teens”</i>, <i>“to a child, that is important”</i> have the <i>same meaning</i> in this context.</p> <p>This statement refers to Wendy Cooling.</p> <p>Thus, the correct answer for Q2 should be “A”</p>	

3 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage

<p>Q3. Some well-known writers of adult literature regret that they earn less than popular children's writers.</p>	<p>'Some feted adult writers would kill for the sales,' says Almond</p>
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After reading **paragraph F**,

“Well-known writers” and *“feted adult writers”* have the same meaning in this context.

“Kill for the sales” means *“desperately want to be successful in selling product”*, refers to *“regret that they earn less popular than popular children's writers.”*

This statement refers to **Jacqueline Wilson**.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q3** should be **“B”**

4 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q4. Children are quick to decide whether they like or dislike a book.</p>	<p>Children are demanding readers,' she says. 'If they don't get it in two pages, they'll drop it!</p>

After reading **paragraph E**,

“Quick to decide like or dislike a book” and *“don't get it in two pages, they'll drop it”* refer to the *same meaning* in this context.

This statement refers to **Julia Eccleshare**.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q4** should be **“C”**

5 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q5. Children will read many books by an author that they like.</p>	<p>It helps that once smitten; children are loyal and even fanatical consumers. Author Jacqueline Wilson says</p>

After reading **paragraph G**,

“*Read many books by an author that they like* and “*loyal*” “*fanatical consumers*” have the *same meaning* in this context.

It means that “*children are loyal to follow and read many books by the author that they like*”, This statement refers to **Jacqueline Wilson**.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q5** should be “**D**”

6 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q6. The public do not realise how much children read today.	People still tell me, “ Children don’t read nowadays ,” says David Almond , the award-winning author of children’s books such as Skellig. The truth is that they are skilled, creative readers.
After reading paragraph D , we can see that while “ <i>people tell that children don’t read nowadays</i> ”, “ <i>The truth is that they (children) are skilled, creative readers</i> ”, it means that <i>people (public) do not realize the truth</i> of children’s reading. This statement refers to David Almond . Thus, the correct answer for Q6 should be “ B ”	

7 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q7. We are experiencing a rise in the popularity of children’s literature.	“ Children’s books are going through a incredibly fertile period ,” says Wendy Cooling , a children’s literature consultant.
After reading paragraph G , “ <i>Children’s books</i> are going through an <i>incredibly fertile period</i> ”, it means that “children’s books had an increase in popularity in this period” “ <i>A rise in the popularity</i> ” and “ <i>incredibly fertile period</i> ” have the <i>same meaning</i> in this context. This statement refers to Wendy Cooling Thus, the correct answer for Q7 should be “ A ”	

8 Answer: **8-14 (year-olds)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q8. For which age group have sales of books risen the most ?	The main growth area has been the market for eight to fourteen-year-olds .
After reading paragraph C , we can see that <i>“Risen the most”</i> and <i>“main growth area”</i> have the <i>same meaning</i> in this context. Thus, the correct answer for Q8 should be “eight to fourteen”	

9 Answer: **Orion**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q9. Which company has just invested heavily in an unpublished children’s book ?	UK publishing outfit Orion recently negotiated a six-figure sum from US company Scholastic for <i>The Seeing Stone</i> , a children's novel by Kevin Crossley-Holland, the majority of which will go to the author .
After reading paragraph F , <i>“Just invested”</i> and <i>“recently negotiated”</i> have the <i>same meaning</i> in this context. <i>“Majority of which will go to the author”</i> refers to <i>“heavily in an unpublished book”</i> The company is mentioned here is Orion . Thus, the correct answer for Q9 should be “Orion”	

10 Answer: **J.K. Rowling**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q10. Who is currently the best-selling children’s writer ?	After Rowling , Wilson is currently the best-selling children’s writer.
After reading paragraph G , <i>“After Rowling, Wilson is currently the best-selling children’s writer”</i> , so the <u>currently best-selling children’s writer</u> is J.K Rowling . Thus, the correct answer for Q10 should be “J.K Rowling”	

11 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q11. the fact that children are able to identify and discuss the important elements of fiction</p>	<p>They ask me very sophisticated questions about use of language, story structure, chapters and dialogue. No one is denying that books are competing with other forms of entertainment for children’s attention but it seems as though children find a special kind of mental nourishment within the printed page.</p>
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After reading **paragraph D**,

“Ask sophisticated questions” and *“identify and discuss”* refer to the *same meaning* in this case.

“Important elements of fiction” and *“language, story structure, chapters and dialogue”* have the *same meaning* in this context.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q11** should be **“D”**

12 Answer: **H**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q12. the undervaluing of children’s society</p>	<p>But Anne Fine, author of many award winning children’s books is concerned that the British literati still ignore children’s culture. It’s considered worthy but boring, she says.</p>

After reading **paragraph G**,

“Undervaluing of children’s society” and *“ignore children’s culture”* have the *same meaning* in this context.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q12** should be **“H”**

13 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q13. the impact of a particular fictional character on the sales of children’s books</p>	<p>...there is little doubt that the boom has been fuelled by the bespectacled apprentice, Harry Potter. So influential has J. K. Rowling’s series of books been that they have helped to make reading fashionable for pre-teens</p>

After reading **paragraph G**,
 “*A Particular fictional character*” refers to “*bespectacled Potter*” in this context.
 “*Impact*” and “*influential*” & “*boom*” have the *same meaning* in this context.
Paragraph C mentioned the influence of a particular character (Harry Potter).
 Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q13** should be “**C**”

14 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q14. an inaccurate forecast regarding the reading habits of children	Less than three years ago, doom merchants were predicting that the growth in video games and the rise of the Internet would sound the death knell for children’s literature. But contrary to popular myth, children are reading more books than ever

After reading **paragraph A**,
 “*Forecast*” and “*predict*” have the same meaning in this context.
 “*Inaccurate*” refers to “*contrary to popular myth*” in this context.
 “But contrary to popular myth, children are *reading more books than ever*” showed the contradicted prediction as mentioned in the beginning “doom merchants were predicting that the growth in video games and the rise of the Internet”, refers to “an inaccurate forecast regarding the reading habits of children”
 Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q14** should be “**A**”

15 Answer: **x**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q15. Paragraph A	Are you better off than you used to be? Even after six years of sustained economic growth, Americans worry about that question. Neither of those claims, however, sheds much light on whether living standards are rising or falling .

After reading **paragraph A**, we could assume that the suitable heading for Paragraph A may mention the **living standards in the past and now**.

“*Rising or falling*” refers to “*improve or not*.”

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q15** should be “**x- Have people lifestyle improved?**”

16 Answer: **iv**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q16. Paragraph B	A recent paper by Dora Costa, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, looks at the living-standards debate from an unusual direction.

After reading **paragraph B**, we could assume that the suitable heading for Paragraph B may mention “the *relation* between recreational habits and incomes in *unusual direction*”

“*Unusual direction*” and “*a new angle*” have the *same meaning* in this case.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q16** should be “**iv- Investigating the lifestyle problem from a new angle**”

17 Answer: **i**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q17. Paragraph C	Ms Costa bases her research on consumption surveys dating back as far as 1888. The share of a family’s budget that was spent on having fun rose sharply with its income...

After reading **paragraph C**, we can see that paragraph C **mentions a lot family’s income and leisure activities**, also show that the differences in spending on recreation among different families.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q17** should be “**i- wide differences in leisure activities according to income**”

18 Answer: **viii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q18. Paragraph D	Moreover, Ms Costa finds that the share of the family budget spent on leisure now rises much less sharply with income than it used to.
<p>After reading paragraph D, we can see that paragraph D mentions “share of the family <i>budget spent on leisure now rises much less sharply with income than it used to</i>”, refers to the meaning that “the gap between income and leisure spending closes”</p> <p>Thus, the correct answer for Q18 should be “viii- The gap between income and leisure spending closes”</p>	

19 Answer: **ix**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q19. Paragraph F	Conveniently, Americans have had an increasing number of recreational possibilities to choose from. Public investment in sports complexes, parks and golf courses has made leisure cheaper and more accessible. So too has technological innovation...
<p>After reading paragraph F,</p> <p>“<i>Recreational possibilities to choose from</i>” and “<i>range of options for all</i>” have the <i>same meaning</i> in this case.</p> <p>In addition, paragraph F mentions “<i>public investment</i>” and “<i>technological innovation</i>” as two factors affect to the increasing number of recreational options to choose from.</p> <p>Thus, the correct answer for Q19 should be “ix- Two factors have led to a broader range of options for all”</p>	

20 Answer: **vi**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q20. Paragraph G	By lowering the price of entertainment, technology has improved the standard of living of those in the lower end of the income distribution.

After reading **paragraph G**, we can assume that the suitable heading for paragraph G should be mentioned the egalitarian face of cheaper leisure activities

“Lowering the price of entertainment” and “cheaper leisure activities” have the *same meaning* in this case.

“Improved the standard of living of those in the lower” refers to a **contradicted** “development when the price of entertainment lower”

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q20** should be “**vi- a controversial development offers cheaper leisure activities**”

21 Answer: **ii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q21. Paragraph H	These findings are not water-tight . Ms Costa’s results depend heavily upon what exactly is classed as a recreational expenditure

After reading **paragraph H**, we can see that paragraph H mentioned “Ms Costa’s results depend heavily upon what exactly is classed as a recreational expenditure”

“Not water-tight” and “inconsistencies” have the *same meaning* in this case.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q21** should be “**ii- Possible inconsistencies in Ms Costa’s data.**”

28 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q28. In the first paragraph, the writer draws particular attention to</p> <p>A. the lack of medical knowledge in China prior to the Tang era.</p> <p>B. the Western interest in Chinese medicine during the Tang era.</p> <p>C. the systematic approach taken to medical issues during the Tang era.</p> <p>D. the rivalry between Chinese and Western cultures during the Tang era.</p>	<p>The organizational context of health and healing was structured to a degree that had no precedence in Chinese history and found no parallel elsewhere.</p>
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After reading **paragraph 1**, we could **rule out option A, B and D** because:

+ **Option A&B:** we **could not find any information** to choose option A or B

+ **Option D:** "...had no precedence in Chinese history and found no parallel elsewhere", **not** the same to option D.

Option C should be the **correct answer** for **Q27** because:

"Systematic approach" and *"organizational context"* have the *same meaning* in this case.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q28** should be **"C"**

29 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q29. During the Tang era, a government doctor's annual salary depended upon</p> <p>A. the effectiveness of his treatment.</p> <p>B. the extent of his medical experience.</p> <p>C. the number of people he had successfully trained.</p> <p>D. the breadth of his medical expertise.</p>	<p>They were remunerated in accordance with the number of cures they had effected during the past year.</p>

After reading **paragraph 3**, we could easily choose **option A** as the **correct answer** for **Q29** because:

“*Salary*” and “*remunerated*” refer to the *same meaning* in this case.

“*the number of cures*” and “*effectiveness of treatment*” have the *same meaning* in this case

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q29** should be “**A**”

30 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q30. Which of the following contravened the law during the Tang era?</p> <p>A. a qualified doctor’s refusal to practise</p> <p>B. the use of unorthodox medical practices</p> <p>C. a patient dying under medical treatment</p> <p>D. the receipt of money for medical treatment</p>	<p>The Tang legal code was the first in China to include laws concerned with harmful and heterodox medical practices</p>

After reading **paragraph 5**, we could easily choose **option B** as the **correct answer** for **Q30** because: “*Unorthodox medical practices*” and “*heterodox medical practices*” have the *same meaning* in this cases.

31 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 3 1 . Academic staff sometimes taught a range of medical subjects during the Tang era</p>	<p>... the Tang administration set up one central and several provincial medical colleges with professors, lecturers, clinical practitioners and pharmacists to train students in one or all of the four departments o f medicine, acupuncture, physical therapy and exorcism</p>

After reading **paragraph 2**, we can see that:

“*Academic staff*” and “*professors, lecturers, clinical practitioners and pharmacists*” refer to the *same people*.

“*Medical subjects*” and “*medicine, acupuncture, physical therapy and exorcism*” refer to the *same meaning* in this case.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q31** should be “**YES**”

32 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q32. The medical knowledge available during the Tang era only benefited the wealthy	prescriptions from the emperor’s formulary were publicized on notice boards at crossroads to enhance the welfare of the population
After reading paragraph 4 ,	
“only benefited the wealthy” is different from “enhance the welfare”	
From paragraph 4 , “ <i>prescriptions (medical knowledge) at crossroads to enhance the welfare of the population</i> ”, not only benefited the wealthy.	
Thus, the correct answer for Q32 should be “ NO ”	

33 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 3 3 . Tang citizens were encouraged to lead a healthy lifestyle.	
After reading passage 3 , we could not find any information relating to Q33	
Thus, the correct answer for Q33 should be “ NOT GIVEN ”	

34 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q34. Doctors who behaved in a fraudulent manner were treated in the same way as ordinary criminals during the Tang era.</p>	<p>For example, to treat patients for money without adhering to standard procedures was defined as fraud combined with theft and had to be tried in accordance with the legal statutes on theft</p>
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After reading **paragraph 5**,

“Fraudulent manner” and *“treat patients for money without adhering to standard procedures”* refer to the *same meaning* in this context.

“Ordinary criminals” and *“legal statutes on theft”* have the *same meaning* in this case.

All **keywords** refer to the **same meaning** between sentences in **paragraph 5 and Q34**

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q34** should be **“YES”**

35 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 3 5 . Medical reference books published during the Tang era covered practical and academic issues.</p>	<p>In fact, physicians practicing during the Tang era had access to a wealth of pharmaceutical and medical texts, their contents ranging from purely pragmatic advice to highly sophisticated theoretical considerations</p>

After reading **paragraph 6**,

“Practical and academic issues” and *“purely pragmatic”, “sophisticated theoretical considerations”* have the *same meaning* in this case.

“Medical reference books” and *“pharmaceutical and medical texts”* have the *same meaning* in this case.

All **keywords** refer to the **same meaning** between sentences in **paragraph 6 and Q35**. Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q35** should be **“YES”**

36 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q36. Waitaimiyao contained medical data from the Tang era</p>	

After reading **passage 3**, we **could not find any information** relating to **Q36**

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q36** should be **“NOT GIVEN”**

37 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 37 . Chinese medical authors are known to have influenced Indian writing	They reflect the Indian origin of much Chinese knowledge on ailments of the eye and, in particular, of cataract surgery.
After reading paragraph 8 , “Indian origin of Chinese knowledge on ailments of the eye” is different from “Indian writing”, contradicts with the information in Q37 . Thus, the correct answer for Q37 should be “NO”	

38 Answer: **2nd century (BC)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q38 . The first known medical writing in China dates back to the _____	Several Tang authors wrote large collections of prescriptions, continuing a literary tradition documented since the 2nd century BC .
After reading paragraph 7 , we can assume that the answer for Q38 should be a period of time. “Medical writing” and “a literacy tradition documented” have the <i>same meaning</i> in this case. “Tang authors continued a literary tradition documented since the <u>2nd century</u> ”, it means that “document in China dates back to the <u>2nd century BC</u> ” Thus, the correct answer for Q38 should be “2nd century BC”	

39 Answer: **prescriptions**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q39. During the Tang era, doctors depended most on (39) ____ and single substances to treat their patients.</p>	<p>Physicians relied on prescriptions and single substances to treat their patients' illnesses.</p>
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After reading **paragraph 8**,
"Depended on" and *"relied on"* have the *same meaning* in this context
 All keywords are mentioned, we can easily see that **the answer for Q39** should be **"prescriptions"**
 Thus, **the correct answer for Q39** should be **"Prescriptions"**

40 Answer: **Sun Simiao**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 40. ____ is famous for producing a set of medical rules for Chinese physicians.</p>	<p>Sun Simiao was the first Chinese author known to compose an elaborate medical ethical code.</p>

After reading **paragraph 9**,
"Medical rules" and *"medical ethical code"* have the *same meaning* in this case.
"Produce" and *"compose"* have the *same meaning* in this case.
 All **keywords** are mentioned **referring to Sun Simiao**, so the **correct answer for Q40** should be **"Sun Simiao"**
 Thus, **the correct answer for Q40** should be **"Sun Simiao"**

Great thanks to volunteer *Thuy Nguyen* has contributed these explanations.

If you want to make a better world like this, please contact us.

22 Answer: **income levels**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q22. It is easier to determine _____ than living standards.</p>	<p>Measuring how much people earn is relatively easy, at least compared with measuring how well they live.</p>

After reading **paragraph A**,
“Living standards” and *“how well they live”* have the *same meaning* in this case.
 The **answer for Q22** should be have the **same meaning** with *“how much people earn”*
 Following words recommended, **the correct answer** for **Q22** should be **“income levels”**

23 Answer: **non-luxury spending**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q23. A decrease in _____ during the 20th century led to a bigger investment in leisure.</p>	<p>Paragraph C: The industrial workers surveyed in that year spent, on average, three-quarters of their incomes on food, shelter and clothing.</p> <p>Paragraph D: Since those days, leisure has steadily become less of a luxury. By 1991, the average household needed to devote only 38% of its income to the basic necessities, and was able to spend 6% on recreation. Moreover, Ms Costa finds that the share of the family budget spent on leisure now rises much less sharply with income than it used to.</p> <p>What this implies is that Americans of all income levels are now able to spend much more of their money on having fun</p>

After reading **paragraph C and D**,
“three-quarters of their incomes on food, shelter and clothing”, and *“in 1991, only 38% of its income to the basic necessities”* means that *“spending on basic necessities decreased”*
“By 1991” and *“during 20th century”* have the *same meaning* in this case.
“basic necessities” & *“food, shelter and clothing”* and *“non-luxury”* have the *same meaning* in this case.
“Spend much more of their money on having fun” refers to *“bigger investment in leisure”* in this case.
 Following words recommended, **the correct answer** for **Q23** should be **“non-luxury spending”**

24 Answer: **holiday time**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q24. According to Ms Costa, how much Americans spend on leisure has been directly affected by salaries and _____</p>	<p>But Ms Costa reckons that rising incomes are responsible for, at most, half of the changing structure of leisure spending. Much of the rest may be due to the fact that poorer Americans have more time off than they used to</p>
<p>After reading paragraph E,</p> <p><i>“Spend on leisure”</i> and <i>“leisure spending”</i> have the <i>same meaning</i> in this case.</p> <p><i>“Salaries”</i> and <i>“incomes”</i> have the <i>same meaning</i> in this case.</p> <p>We can easily see that “time off” also directly affects to leisure spending.</p> <p>Following words recommended, the correct answer for Q24 should be “holiday time”</p>	

25 Answer: **computer technology**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q25. The writer notes both positive and negative influences of _____</p>	<p>At a time when many economists are pointing accusing fingers at technology for causing a widening inequality in the wages of skilled and unskilled workers, Ms Costa’s research gives it a much more egalitarian face</p>
<p>After reading paragraph G,</p> <p><i>“A widening inequality”</i> and <i>“more egalitarian face”</i> refer to <i>“positive and negative influences”</i></p> <p>We can easily see that it mentions to “technology”</p> <p>Following words recommended, the correct answer for Q25 should be “computer technology”</p>	

26 Answer: **recreational activities**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q26. According to the writer, the way Ms Costa defined _____ may have been misleading.</p>	<p>These findings are not water-tight. Ms Costa’s results depend heavily upon what exactly is classed as a recreational expenditure.</p>
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After reading **paragraph H**,

“*Not water-tight*” and “*misleading*” refer to the *same meaning* in this case.

“*Defined*” and “*classed*” have the *same meaning* in this case.

From the question, we have to choose “**recreational expenditure**” as the **answer for Q26**.

Following words recommended, “*recreational expenditure*” and “*recreation activities*” refer to the *same meaning*.

Thus, **the correct answer for Q26** should be “**recreation activities**”

27 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q27. The writer thinks that Ms Costa</p> <p>A provides strong evidence to support her theory.</p> <p>B displays serious flaws in her research methods.</p> <p>C attempts to answer too many questions.</p> <p>D has a useful overall point to make.</p>	<p>Nonetheless, her broad conclusion seems fair.</p>

After reading **paragraph I**, we could **rule out option A, B and C** because:

+ **Option A:** “Although Ms Costa tries to address this problem by showing that her results *still hold even when tricky categories*”, contradicted with option A

+ **Option B&C:** we **could not find any information** to choose option B or C.

Option D should be the **correct answer** for **Q27** because:

“*A useful overall point*” and “*broad conclusion seems fair*” refer the *same meaning* in this case.

Thus, **the correct answer for Q27** should be “**D**”