



IELTS Mock Test 2021 January Reading Practice Test 1

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2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



Reading Passage 1

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



THE DAMS THAT CHANGED AUSTRALIA

SECTION ONE

Inland Australia has had a problem with drought from the time of white settlement in 1788 until today, and this is why the Snowy Mountains Scheme was conceived and founded. Before the Snowy Scheme a large proportion of the snowfields on Australia's highest mountains (the Snowy Mountains) melted into the Snowy River every year. Hence, Snowy River water flowed, ultimately, into the sea, not toward the dry interior of the country, where people needed it so desperately. This was first recognised by the Polish geologist and explorer Strezlecki in 1840, who commented that there could be no development of the inland without adequate water supply. The rivers would have to be diverted if irrigation were to succeed.

Before Federation in 1901, Australia consisted of a group of colonies, all anxious to protect their own interests. After Federation the states retained rights to the water, and thus to what might happen to the rivers. Arguments between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia led to a deadlocked Premiers' Conference in 1947. Despite this serious dispute, the Federal Parliament passed the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act just two years later, on July 7. The project was officially commenced on October 17 that year, barely three months after the act had been passed.

The scheme set out to harness water for electricity and to divert it back to the dry inland areas for irrigation. To do this, thousands of kilometres of tunnels had to be drilled through the mountains, and sixteen major dams and seven hydro-electric power stations built over a period of nineteen years. The first of these was Guthega Power Station, which was commissioned in 1954. and the last one to be finished was Tumut III.

SECTION TWO

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was to alter the face of Australia forever. One important change was the recruitment of people from outside Australia to work on the scheme. In 1949, while the world was still recovering from the effects of World War II (1939 to 1945), the Australian government needed immense numbers of people to work on the

Snowy. It sought labour from overseas, and 60,000 of the 100,000 people who worked on the scheme came from outside the country.

They came from thirty different countries: from Italy, Yugoslavia, and Germany, from sophisticated cities like Budapest, Paris and Vienna, and from tiny hamlets. These European workers left countries which had fought against each other during the war, and which had vastly different cultures, and they found themselves in a country which was still defining itself. They were adventurous young men, some highly skilled, some not, and they came to a place which offered both enormous challenges and primitive conditions. Many were housed in tents in the early days of the scheme, although some fortunate men were placed in barracks. The food was basic, female company extremely scarce and entertainment lacking.

SECTION THREE

Many new arrivals spoke only limited English, and were offered English classes after work. The men needed primarily to understand safety instructions, and safety lectures were conducted in English and other languages. In fact, a great deal of communication underground was by sign language, especially when the conditions were noisy. The signs were peculiar to the business at hand: for instance, a thumb placed near the mouth meant water, but did not indicate whether the water was needed on the drill the man was using, or for a drink.

The constant reference to the men who worked on the Snowy is appropriate because few women worked on the scheme, and those who were employed usually held office jobs. Women, however, were active in the community, and the members of the Country Women's Association gave English lessons. Other English instruction was provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which ran daily broadcasts to help the newcomers with the language.

SECTION FOUR

These circumstances could have caused great social trouble, but there were relatively few serious problems. The men worked long and hard, and many saved their money with a view to settling in Australia or returning home. At a reunion in 1999 many were happy to remember the hardships of those days, but it was all seen through a glow of achievement. This satisfaction was felt not only by the men who worked directly on the project, but by the women, many of whom had been wives and mothers during the scheme, and indicated that they had felt very much part of it.

The children of these couples went to school in Happy Jack, a town notable for having the highest school in Australia, and the highest birth rate. In one memorable year there were thirty babies born to the eighty families in Happy Jack. Older children went to school in Cooma, the nearest major town.

SECTION FIVE

The scheme is very unlikely to be repeated. The expense of putting the power stations underground would now be prohibitive, and our current information about ecology would require a different approach to the treatment of the rivers. Other hydro-electric schemes like the Tennessee Valley Authority preceded the Snowy Mountains Scheme, and others have followed. The Snowy Mountains Scheme is the only hydro-electric scheme in the world to be totally financed from the sale of its electricity.

As well as being a great engineering feat, the scheme is a monument to people from around the world who dared to change their lives. Some are living and working in Australia, many have retired there, some have returned to their countries of origin. Every one of them contributed to altering Australian society forever.

Questions 1-5

Reading Passage 1 contains five sections.

Choose the correct heading for **Sections One to Five** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-x**, in boxes **1-5** on your answer sheet.

List of Headings	
i	Using sign language on the Snowy Mountains
ii	The workers and their families
iii	Development of inland Australia
iv	The cost of the Snowy Mountains Scheme
v	The unique nature of the scheme
vi	Housing the Snowy Mountains' workforce
vii	Why the Snowy Mountains Scheme began
viii	Learning new ways to communicate
ix	Recruiting people for the Snowy Mountains Scheme
x	Social problems of the workers

1	<input type="text"/>	Section One
2	<input type="text"/>	Section Two
3	<input type="text"/>	Section Three

4 <input type="text"/>	Section Four
5 <input type="text"/>	Section Five

Questions 6-10

Complete the table below.

Choose **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from Reading Passage 1 for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **6-10** on your answer sheet.

Year	Event
1788	White settlement begins
1840	Awareness that the 6 <input type="text"/> could not be developed without irrigation
1901	Federation
1947	Dispute between the states on the rivers' future, resulting in a 7 <input type="text"/> Premiers' Conference
8 <input type="text"/>	Snowy Mountains Scheme begins Recruitment of 9 <input type="text"/> people from abroad
1954	Work on Guthega Power Station begins
10 <input type="text"/>	Tumut III Power Station completed

Questions 11-13

Complete the sentences..

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

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

Communicating using 11 was necessary for the labourers because of the conditions.

The workers reminisced about the 12 endured in the early days at their reunion.

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was considered an 13 which altered Australian society thereafter.

Reading Passage 2

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



POWER FROM THE EARTH

A

Geothermal power refers to the generation of electrical power by making use of heat sources found well below the earth's surface.

As is well-known, if a hole were to be drilled deep into the earth, extremely hot, molten rock would soon be encountered. At depths of 30 to 50 km, temperatures exceeding 1000 degrees Celsius prevail. Obviously, accessing such temperatures would provide a wonderful source for geothermal power. The problem is, such depths are too difficult to access: drilling down some 30 or more kilometres is simply too costly with today's technology.

B

Fortunately, sufficiently hot temperatures are available at considerably shallower depths. In certain areas, where the earth's surface has been altered over time—through, for example, volcanic activity—temperatures exceeding 300 degrees Celsius can be found at depths of a mere 1 to 3 km, which can be feasibly accessed. These particular areas are potentially ideal for the generation of electricity through geothermal means.

C

It is possible to explain geothermal power generation as a steam power system that utilizes the earth itself as a boiler. When water is sent down to the depths of 1 to 3 km, it returns to the surface as steam and is capable of generating electricity. Electricity generated in this manner hardly produces any carbon dioxide or other waste materials. If the steam and hot water are routed back underground, the generation of electricity can be semi-permanent in nature.

D

Furthermore, geothermal power can provide a stable supply of electricity unlike other natural energy sources such as solar power and wind power, which both rely heavily on weather conditions. Accordingly, the generation of electricity through geothermal power is four to five times more efficient than through solar power.

As for wind power, geothermal power is some two times more cost effective. Only the generation of hydroelectric power comes close— the cost of power production from each is about the same.

E

Although geothermal power generation appears to be a most attractive option, development has been slow. The world's first successful attempt at geothermal power generation was accomplished in Italy in 1904. Power generation in Japan first started in 1925 at Beppu City. Since that time, countries as diverse as Iceland and New Zealand have joined the list of nations making use of this valuable source of energy. In the year 2000, Beppu City hosted the World Geothermal Congress, whose goal was to promote the adoption of geothermal energy production throughout the world.

F

The international geothermal community at the World Geothermal Congress 2000 called upon the governments of nations to make strong commitments to the development of their indigenous geo-thermal resources for the benefit of their own people, humanity and the environment. However, several factors are still hindering the development of geothermal power generation. Firstly, it has a low density of energy which makes it unsuitable for large-scale production in which, for example, over 1,000,000 kilowatts need to be produced. Secondly, the cost is still high when compared to today's most common sources of energy production: fossil fuels and atomic energy.

G

A further consideration is the amount of risk involved in successfully setting up a new geothermal power production facility. The drill-ing that must extend 2,000 to 3,000 m below the surface must be accurate to within a matter of just a few metres one side or the other of the targeted location. To achieve this, extensive surveys, drilling expertise and time are needed. It is not uncommon for a project to encompass ten years from its planning stage to the start of operations. The extent of the risks involved is clear.

H

Although it has long been considered a resource-poor nation, Japan, which is thought to have about 10% of the world's geothermal resources, may well have considerable advantages for tapping into geothermal power. It does have one of the longest serving

power stations using geothermal energy. The station, built in 1966, pointed the way to the future when the country was affected by the two global oil shocks in the 1970s. Now there are some 17 plants in operation throughout the country which are responsible for a total output of over 530,000 kilowatts. This figure, though impressive, accounts for a mere 0.4% of Japan's total generation of electricity.

I

Clearly then, further progress needs to be made in the development of geothermal energy. As long as costs remain high in comparison to other sources of energy, geothermal power will struggle to match the efficiency of existing power sources. Further research and innovation in the field, as well as government support and a sense of urgency, are needed to help propel geothermal energy towards its promising future.

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs, A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the appropriate letter, A-I, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.








- 14 the history of the development of geothermal power
- 15 one country's use of geothermal power
- 16 a comparison between various energy sources
- 17 how geothermal energy can produce electricity
- 18 conditions which permit access to geothermal power
- 19 problems of geothermal exploration

Questions 20-26

Do the following statements agree with the writer's claims in Reading Passage 2?

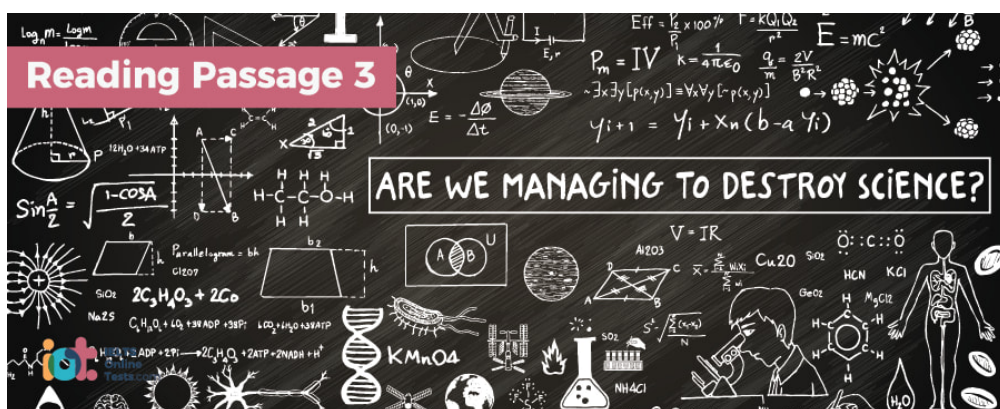
In boxes 20-26 on your answer sheet, write:

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

- 20  Accessing geothermal energy at depths greater than 3 km is currently not possible.
- 21  The generation of geothermal power produces a considerable amount of by-products that can be damaging to the environment.
- 22  The World Geothermal Congress has been able to raise money for research in this area.
- 23  Geothermal energy is still relatively expensive to generate.
- 24  It can take a decade to develop a single geothermal power station.
- 25  Japan is capable of generating one quarter of its energy needs using geothermal energy.
- 26  The future of geothermal energy depends upon the decline of fossil fuel resources.

Reading Passage 3

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



ARE WE MANAGING TO DESTROY SCIENCE?

The government in the UK was concerned about the efficiency of research institutions and set up a Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) to consider what was being done in each university. The article which follows is a response to the imposition of the RAE.

In the year ahead, the UK government is due to carry out the next Research Assessment Exercise (RAE). The goal of this regular five-yearly check-up of the university sector is easy to understand: to increase productivity within public sector research. But striving for such productivity can lead to unfortunate consequences. In the case of the RAE, one risk attached to this is the creation of an overly controlling management culture that threatens the future of imaginative science.

Academic institutions are already preparing for the RAE with some anxiety—understandably so, for the financial consequences of failure are severe. Departments with a current rating of four or five (research is rated on a five point scale, with five the highest) must maintain their score or face a considerable loss of funding. Meanwhile, those with ratings of two or three are fighting for their survival.

The pressures are forcing research management onto the defensive. Common strategies for increasing academic output include grading individual researchers every year according to RAE criteria, pressurising them to publish anything regardless of quality, diverting funds from key and expensive laboratory science into areas of study such as management, and even threatening to close departments. Another strategy being readily adopted is to remove scientists who appear to be less active in research and replace them with new, probably younger, staff.

Although such measures may deliver results in the RAE, they are putting unsustainable pressure on academic staff. Particularly insidious is the pressure to publish. Put simply,

RAE committees in the laboratory sciences must produce four excellent peer-reviewed publications per member of staff to meet the assessment criteria. Hence this is becoming a minimum requirement for existing members of staff, and a benchmark against which to measure new recruits.

But prolific publication does not necessarily add up to good science. Indeed, one young researcher was told in an interview for a lectureship that, although your publications are excellent, unfortunately, there are not enough of them. You should not worry so much about the quality of your publications.'

In a recent letter to Nature, the publication records of ten senior academics in the area of molecular microbiology were analysed. Each of these academics is now in very senior positions in universities or research institutes, with careers spanning a total of 262 years. All have achieved considerable status and respect within the UK and worldwide. However, their early publication records would preclude them from academic posts if the present criteria were applied.

Although the quality of their work was clearly outstanding—they initiated novel and perhaps risky projects early in their careers, which have since been recognised as research of international importance—they generally produced few papers over the first ten years after completing their PhDs. Indeed, over this period, they have an average gap of 3-8 years without the publication or production of a cited paper. In one case there was a five-year gap. Although these enquiries were limited to a specific area of research, it seems that this model of career progression is widespread in all of the chemical and biological sciences.

It seems that the atmosphere surrounding the RAE may be stifling talented young researchers or driving them out of science altogether. There urgently needs to be a more considered and careful nurturing of our young scientific talent. A new member of academic staff in the chemical or biological laboratory sciences surely needs a commitment to resources over a five- to ten-year period to establish their research. Senior academics managing this situation might be well advised to demand a long-term view from the government.

Unfortunately, management seems to be pulling in the opposite direction. Academics have to deal with more students than ever and the paperwork associated with the assessment of the quality of teaching is increasing. On top of that, the salary for university lecturers starts at only £32,665 (rising to £58,048). Tenure is rare, and most contracts are offered on a temporary contract basis. With the mean starting salary for new graduates now close to £36,000, it is surprising that anybody still wants a job in academia.

It need not be like this. Dealings with the many senior research managers in the chemical and water industries at the QUESTOR Centre (Queen's University Environmental Science and Technology Research Centre) provided some insight. The overall impression is that

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the private sector has a much more sensible and enlightened long-term view of research priorities. Why can the universities not develop the same attitude?

All organisations need managers, yet these managers will make sure they survive even when those they manage are lost. Research management in UK universities is in danger of evolving into such an overly controlled state that it will allow little time for careful thinking and teaching, and will undermine the development of imaginative young scientists.

Questions 27-34

Complete the summary.

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

Write your answers in boxes 27-34 on your answer sheet.

In the UK, every five years, the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) inspects research institutions to determine their rate of 27 _____. This tends to cause 28 _____ in academic institutions because any failure would lead to 29 _____ - financial consequences. RAE's purpose, however, is to increase the academic output within research institutions. In response to the 30 _____ of RAE, the research institutions are changing the way they do things. Some are forcing their research staff to 31 _____ almost anything, while others are moving 32 _____ from a laboratory focus to that of management. Another common approach utilised by management is to remove and 33 _____ underperforming research staff. The authors of this paper feel that the pressure on UK research institutions is 34 _____.


Questions 35-38


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

In boxes 35-38 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

35  Good researchers are usually prolific publishers.

36  People in industry seem to understand the long-term nature of research.

37  The private sector has produced more in the way of quality

research than universities.

38  Management may be the only winners under the new system.

Questions 39-40

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

Write your answers in boxes 39-40 on your answer sheet.

39 The early publishing records of senior researchers would

- ☐ A prevent institutions from employing them.
- ☐ B rule out their chances of achieving any status using the current standards.
- ☐ C support their application for an academic posting under the present criteria.
- ☐ D hinder their academic prospects under the current criteria.

40 Gifted new scientists need to be

- ☐ A managed over a decade by senior academics.
- ☐ B guided over a ten-year period to develop their research.
- ☐ C supported with resources over a decade to establish their research.
- ☐ D advised of the government's long-term view on research.



Solution:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 vii | 2 ix |
| 3 viii | 4 ii |
| 5 v | 6 inland |
| 7 deadlocked | 8 1949 |
| 9 60,000 | 10 1973 |
| 11 sign language | 12 hardships |
| 13 engineering feat | 14 E |
| 15 H | 16 D |
| 17 C | 18 B |
| 19 G | 20 NO |

21 NO

22 NOT GIVEN

23 YES

24 YES

25 NO

26 NOT GIVEN

27 productivity

28 anxiety

29 severe

30 pressures

31 publish

32 funds

33 replace

34 unsustainable

35 FALSE

36 TRUE

37 NOT GIVEN

38 TRUE

39 D

40 C

Review and Explanations

1 Answer: **vii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q1: Section One	Inland Australia has had a problem with drought from the time of white settlement in 1788 until today, and this is why the Snowy Mountains Scheme was conceived and founded.
Note: The main idea of section one lies in the first sentence. It explains <i>why the Snowy Mountains Scheme was conceived and founded</i> . From that, we can conclude the answer for Q1 is heading vii .	

2 Answer: **ix**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q2: Section Two	One important change was the recruitment of people from outside Australia to work on the scheme.
Note: Section two is mainly about <i>the recruitment of people from outside Australia to work on the scheme</i> . Therefore, the answer for Q2 is heading ix .	

3 Answer: **viii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q3: Section Three	Many new arrivals spoke only limited English, and were offered English classes after work. The men needed primarily to understand safety instructions, and safety lectures were conducted in English and other languages. In fact, a great deal of communication underground was by sign language, especially when the conditions were noisy.
Note: It is mentioned in section three that <i>'many new arrivals were offered English classes after work'; 'a great deal of communication underground was by sign language'</i> . We should notice "sign language" and English are new ways to communicate. Therefore, the answer for Q3 is heading viii .	

4 Answer: **ii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q4: Section Four	<p>The men worked long and hard, and many saved their money with a view to settling in Australia or returning home.</p> <p>The children of these couples went to school in Happy Jack, a town notable for having the highest school in Australia, and the highest birth rate. In one memorable year there were thirty babies born to the eighty families in Happy Jack. Older children went to school in Cooma, the nearest major town.</p>

Note:

The first part of section four is mainly about the life of workers far from home. The second part mentions how their children, receive education. From that, we can conclude **the answer for Q4 is heading ii.**

5 Answer: **v**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q5: Section Five	The Snowy Mountains Scheme is the only hydro-electric scheme in the world to be totally financed from the sale of its electricity.
Note: It is mentioned in section five that <i>"the Snowy Mountains Scheme is the only hydro-electric scheme in the world to be totally financed from the sale of its electricity"</i> . We should notice "only" is equivalent to "unique" . Therefore, the answer for Q5 is heading v.	

6 Answer: **inland**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q6: Awareness that the could not be developed without irrigation	This was first recognised by the Polish geologist and explorer Strezlecki in 1840, who commented that there could be no development of the inland without adequate water supply.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . The keywords concerned in this question are "1840" , "not be developed" and "without irrigation" . After skimming, we can locate the relevant information in the end of paragraph one. It is mentioned that <i>"there could be no development of the inland without adequate water supply"</i> . We should notice "development" is the noun form of "develop" ; "without adequate water supply" is similar to "without irrigation" . Therefore, the answer for Q6 is inland.	

7 Answer: **deadlocked**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q7: Dispute between the states on the rivers' future, resulting in a Premiers' Conference	Arguments between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia led to a deadlocked Premiers' Conference in 1947.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer could be an adjective . The keywords concerned in this question are "1947" , "dispute" and "resulting in" . After skimming, we can locate the relevant information in the second paragraph. It is mentioned that <i>"arguments between New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia led to a deadlocked Premiers' Conference in 1947"</i> . We should notice "argument" is equivalent to "dispute" ; "lead to" is similar to "result in" . Therefore, the answer for Q7 is deadlocked.	

8 Answer: **1949**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q8: Year	The Snowy Mountains Scheme was to alter the face of Australia forever. One important change was the recruitment of people from outside Australia to work on the scheme. In 1949, while the world was still recovering from the effects of World War II (1939 to 1945), the Australian government needed immense numbers of people to work on the Snowy.
Note: The keyword concerned in this question is Snowy Mountains Scheme . After skimming, we can locate the relevant information in the beginning of section two. It is mentioned that “in 1949, the Australian government needed immense numbers of people to work on the Snowy”. Therefore, the answer for Q8 is 1949.	

9 Answer: **60,000**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q9: Snowy Mountains Scheme begins Recruitment of people from abroad	It sought labour from overseas, and 60,000 of the 100,000 people who worked on the scheme came from outside the country.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer could be a number. It is mentioned in the beginning of section two that “60,000 of the 100,000 people who worked on the scheme came from outside the country”. We should notice “from outside the country” is similar to “from abroad”. Therefore, the answer for Q9 is 60,000.	

10 Answer: **1973**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q10: Year	To do this, thousands of kilometres of tunnels had to be drilled through the mountains, and sixteen major dams and seven hydro-electric power stations built over a period of nineteen years. The first of these was Guthega Power Station, which was commissioned in 1954, and the last one to be finished was Tumut III.
Note: The keyword concerned in this question is Tumut III Power Station . After skimming, we can locate the relevant information in the end of section one. It is mentioned that “seven power stations built over a period of nineteen years. The first was commissioned in 1954, and the last one to be finished was Tumut III”. We should notice “commission” and “finish” are equivalent to “complete”; nineteen years after 1954 is 1973. Therefore, the answer for Q10 is 1973.	

11 Answer: **sign language**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 1 1 : Communicating using was necessary for the labourers because of the conditions.	In fact, a great deal of communication underground was by sign language, especially when the conditions were noisy.

Note:

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a **noun**. It is mentioned in the beginning of paragraph three that *"a great deal of communication underground was by sign language when the conditions were noisy"*. Therefore, **the answer for Q11 is sign language.**

12 Answer: **hardships**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q12: The workers reminisced about the endured in the early days at their reunion .	At a reunion in 1999 many were happy to remember the hardships of those days, but it was all seen through a glow of achievement.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . It is mentioned in the beginning of section four that <i>"at a reunion in 1999 many were happy to remember the hardships of those days"</i> . We should notice "remember" is similar to "reminisce" . Therefore, the answer for Q12 is hardships.	

13 Answer: **engineering feat**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 13 : The Snowy Mountains Scheme was considered an which altered Australian society thereafter.	As well as being a great engineering feat, the scheme is a monument to people from around the world who dared to change their lives.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . It is mentioned in the end of the passage that <i>"as well as being a great engineering feat, the scheme is a monument to people from around the world who dared to change their lives"</i> . We should notice "change" and "alter" are interchangeable. Therefore, the answer for Q13 is engineering feat.	

14 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q14: the history of the development of geothermal power	Although geothermal power generation appears to be a most attractive option, development has been slow. The world's first successful attempt at geothermal power generation was accomplished in Italy in 1904.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are "history" , "development" and "geothermal power" . After skimming, we can see paragraph E contains the information about that the slow development of geothermal power and the world's first successful attempt at geothermal power generation. Therefore, the answer for Q14 is E.	

15 Answer: **H**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q15: one country's use of geothermal power	Japan , which is thought to have about 10% of the world's geothermal resources, may well have considerable advantages for tapping into geothermal power. It does have one of the longest serving power stations using geothermal energy .

Note:

The keywords concerned in this question are **“use”** and **“geothermal power”**. After skimming, we can see it is mentioned in paragraph H that *Japan does have one of the longest serving power stations using geothermal energy*. We should notice **“geothermal energy”** is similar to **“geothermal power”**. Therefore, **the answer for Q15 is H.**

16 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q16: a comparison between various energy sources	Furthermore, geothermal power can provide a stable supply of electricity unlike other natural energy sources such as solar power and wind power , which both rely heavily on weather conditions.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are “comparison” and “energy sources” . After skimming, we can see it is mentioned in paragraph D that <i>“geothermal power can provide a stable supply of electricity unlike other natural energy sources such as solar power and wind power”</i> . We should notice “unlike” shows a comparison ; “geothermal power, solar power and wind power” are various energy sources . Therefore, the answer for Q16 is D.	

17 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 1 7 : h o w geothermal energy can produce electricity	It is possible to explain geothermal power generation as a steam power system that utilizes the earth itself as a boiler. When water is sent down to the depths of 1 to 3 km, it returns to the surface as steam and is capable of generating electricity .
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are “geothermal energy” , “produce” and “electricity” . After skimming, we can see it is mentioned in paragraph C that <i>“when water is sent down to the depths of 1 to 3 km, it returns to the surface as steam and is capable of generating electricity”</i> , which is the way geothermal energy can produce electricity. We should notice “generate” is equivalent to “produce” . Therefore, the answer for Q17 is C.	

18 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 1 8 : conditions which permit access to geothermal power	Fortunately, sufficiently hot temperatures are available at considerably shallower depths. In certain areas, where the earth's surface has been altered over time—through, for example, volcanic activity—temperatures exceeding 300 degrees Celsius can be found at depths of a mere 1 to 3 km, which can be feasibly accessed. These particular areas are potentially ideal for the generation of electricity through geothermal means.

Note:

The keywords concerned in this question are “**conditions**”, “**permit access**” and “**geothermal power**”. After skimming, we can see it is mentioned in the beginning of paragraph B that *sufficiently hot temperatures are available at considerably shallower depths*. From the relevant information, we can infer “**sufficiently hot temperatures**” are conditions permitting access to geothermal power. Therefore, **the answer for Q18 is B**.

19 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 19 : problems of geothermal exploration	A further consideration is the amount of risk involved in successfully setting up a new geothermal power production facility.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are “ problems ” and “ geothermal exploration ”. It is mentioned in paragraph G that “ <i>a further consideration is the amount of risk involved in successfully setting up a new geothermal power production facility</i> ”. We should notice “ risk ” can be inferred as “ problem ” in this case; “ setting up a new geothermal power production facility ” is paraphrased as “ geothermal exploration ”. Therefore, the answer for Q19 is G .	

20 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q20: Accessing geothermal energy at depths greater than 3 km is currently not possible.	In certain areas, where the earth's surface has been altered over time—through, for example, volcanic activity—temperatures exceeding 300 degrees Celsius can be found at depths of a mere 1 to 3 km, which can be feasibly accessed.
Note: It is mentioned in paragraph B that <i>volcanic activity-temperatures exceeding 300 degrees Celsius can be found at depths of a mere 1 to 3 km, which can be feasibly accessed</i> . We should notice “ feasible ” is similar to “ possible ”. This information disagrees with the given statement, therefore, the answer for Q20 is NO .	

21 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 21 : The generation of geothermal power produces a considerable amount of by-products that can be damaging to the environment.	The international geothermal community at the World Geothermal Congress 2000 called upon the governments of nations to make strong commitments to the development of their indigenous geo-thermal resources for the benefit of their own people, humanity and the environment.
Note: The keyword in this question is “ damaging the environment ”. It is mentioned in the beginning of paragraph F that <i>the international geothermal community called upon the governments of nations to make strong commitments to the development of their indigenous geo-thermal resources for the benefit of the environment</i> . From this, we can infer the generation of geothermal power would not damage the environment. Therefore, the answer for Q21 is NO .	

22 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	
Q22: The World Geothermal Congress has been able to raise money for research in this area.	
Note: There is no relevant information in the passage indicating that <i>the World Geothermal Congress has been able to raise money for research in this area</i> . Therefore, the answer for Q22 is NOT GIVEN.	

23 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q23: Geothermal energy is still relatively expensive to generate.	Secondly, the cost is still high when compared to today's most common sources of energy production: fossil fuels and atomic energy.
Note: The keyword concerned in this question is " expensive ". It is mentioned in paragraph F that " <i>the cost is still high when compared to today's most common sources of energy production</i> ". We should notice " expensive " is paraphrased as " the cost is still high ". This information agrees with the given statement, therefore, the answer for Q23 is YES.	

24 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q24: It can take a decade to develop a single geothermal power station.	To achieve this, extensive surveys, drilling expertise and time are needed. It is not uncommon for a project to encompass ten years from its planning stage to the start of operations.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are " a decade ", " develop " and " geothermal power station ". It is mentioned in paragraph G that " <i>it is not uncommon for a project to encompass ten years from its planning stage to the start of operations</i> ". We should notice " ten years " and " a decade " are interchangeable. This information agrees with the given statement, therefore, the answer for Q24 is YES.	

25 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q25: Japan is capable of generating one quarter of its energy needs using geothermal energy.	Now there are some 17 plants in operation throughout the country which are responsible for a total output of over 530,000 kilowatts. This figure, though impressive, accounts for a mere 0.4% of Japan's total generation of electricity.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are " Japan ", " generate " and " one quarter ". It is mentioned in the end of paragraph H that " <i>this figure, though impressive, accounts for a mere 0.4% of Japan's total generation of electricity</i> ". This information disagrees with the given statement, therefore, the answer for Q25 is NO.	

26 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions

Q26: The future of geothermal energy depends upon the decline of fossil fuel resources.
Note: There is no relevant information in the passage indicating that <i>the future of geothermal energy depends upon the decline of fossil fuel resources</i> . Therefore, the answer for Q26 is NOT GIVEN .

27 Answer: **productivity**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q27: In the UK, every five years, the Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) inspects research institutions to determine their rate of	The goal of this regular five-yearly check-up of the university sector is easy to understand: to increase productivity within public sector research.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . The keywords in this question are “ Research Assessment Exercise (RAE) ” and “ research institutions ”. After skimming, we can locate the relevant information in the second paragraph. It is mentioned that “ <i>the goal of this regular five-yearly check-up of the university sector is to increase productivity</i> ”. We should notice “ regular five yearly ” is similar to “ every five year ”; “ check-up ” is equivalent to “ inspect ”. Therefore, the answer for Q27 is productivity .	

28 Answer: **anxiety**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q28: This tends to cause in academic institutions	Academic institutions are already preparing for the RAE with some anxiety
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . The keyword concerned in this question is “ academic institutions ”. As mentioned, “ <i>academic institutions are already preparing for the RAE with some anxiety</i> ”, we can conclude that the answer for Q28 is anxiety .	

29 Answer: **severe**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q29: because any failure would lead to financial consequences	Academic institutions are already preparing for the RAE with some anxiety—understandably so, for the financial consequences of failure are severe.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer could be an adjective . It is mentioned that “ <i>the financial consequences of failure are severe</i> ”. We should notice “ for ” and “ because ” are interchangeable in this case. Therefore, the answer for Q29 is severe .	

30 Answer: **pressures**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q30: In response to the of RAE, the research institutions are changing the way they do things.	The pressures are forcing research management onto the defensive.

Note:

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a noun**. The keywords concerned in this question are “**research institutions**” and “**changing**”. As mentioned, “*the pressures are forcing research management onto the defensive*”, we can conclude that **the answer for Q30 is pressures**.

31 Answer: **publish**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q31: Some are forcing their research staff to almost anything,	Common strategies for increasing academic output include grading individual researchers every year according to RAE criteria, pressurizing them to publish anything regardless of quality,

Note:

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a verb**. It is mentioned that *common strategies include pressurizing researchers to publish anything*. We should notice “**researchers**” are similar to “**research staff**”; “**pressurize**” is equivalent to “**force**”. Therefore, **the answer for Q31 is publish**.

32 Answer: **funds**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 3 2 : while others are moving from a laboratory focus to that of management.	Common strategies for increasing academic output include grading individual researchers every year according to RAE criteria, pressurizing them to publish anything regardless of quality, diverting funds from key and expensive laboratory science into areas of study such as management,

Note:

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a noun**. It is mentioned that *one of common strategies is diverting funds from key and expensive laboratory science into areas of study such as management*. We should notice “**divert**” and “**move**” are interchangeable in this case. Therefore, **the answer for Q32 is funds**.

33 Answer: **replace**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 3 3 : Another common approach utilized by management is to remove and underperforming research staff.	Another strategy being readily adopted is to remove scientists who appear to be less active in research and replace them with new, probably younger, staff.

Note:

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a verb**. The keywords concerned in this question are “**approach**” and “**underperforming research staff**”. After skimming, we can locate the relevant information in the end of paragraph four. It is mentioned that “*another strategy being readily adopted is to remove scientists who appear to be less active in research and replace them with new, probably younger, staff*”. We should notice “**strategy**” and “**approach**” are interchangeable; “**adopted**” is similar to “**utilized**” in this case “**underperforming research staff**” is paraphrased as “**scientists who appear to be less active in research**”. From that, we can conclude that **the answer for Q33 is replace**.

34 Answer: **unsustainable**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q 34: The authors of this paper feel that the pressure on UK research institutions is	Although such measures may deliver results in the RAE, they are putting unsustainable pressure on academic staff.
Note: From the question, we can assume that the answer could be an adjective . It is mentioned that “ <i>they are putting unsustainable pressure on academic staff</i> ”. We should notice “ academic staff ” can be inferred as “ research institutions ” in this case. Therefore, the answer for Q34 is unsustainable.	

35 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q35: Good researchers are usually prolific publishers.	But prolific publication does not necessarily add up to good science.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are “good researchers” and “prolific publishers”. It is mentioned in the beginning of the sixth paragraph that <i>prolific publication does not necessarily add up to good science</i> . We should notice “ prolific publication ” can be understood as “ prolific publishers ”; “ good science ” can be inferred as “ good researchers ”. This information disagrees with the given statement, therefore, the answer for Q35 is FALSE.	

36 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 36: People in industry seem to understand the long-term nature of research.	A new member of academic staff in the chemical or biological laboratory sciences surely needs a commitment to resources over a five- to ten-year period to establish their research. Senior academics managing this situation might be well advised to demand a long-term view from the government.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are “people in industry, “understand” and “long-term nature”. It is mentioned in the end of the paragraph nine that <i>senior academics might be well advised to demand a long-term view from the government</i> . This information agrees with the given statement, therefore, the answer for Q36 is TRUE.	

37 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions
Q37: The private sector has produced more in the way of quality research than universities.
Note: There is no relevant information in the passage indicating that <i>the private sector has produced more in the way of quality research than universities</i> . Therefore, the answer for Q37 is NOT GIVEN.

38 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q38: Management may be the only winners under the new system.	Unfortunately, management seems to be pulling in the opposite direction.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are “ management ” and “ only winners ”. It is mentioned in the beginning of the paragraph ten that <i>management seems to be pulling in the opposite direction</i> . We should notice “ pull in the opposite direction ” means “ <i>to have different aims that cannot be achieved together without causing problems</i> ”. This information agrees with the given statement, therefore, the answer for Q38 is TRUE.	

39 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q39: The early publishing records of senior researchers would hinder their academic prospects under the current criteria.	In a recent letter to Nature, the publication records of ten senior academics in the area of molecular microbiology were analyzed... However, their early publication records would preclude them from academic posts if the present criteria were applied.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are “ early publishing records ” and “ senior researchers ”. After skimming, we can locate the relevant information in the seventh paragraph. It is mentioned that <i>senior academics’ early publication records would preclude them from academic posts if the present criteria were applied</i> . We should notice “ senior academics ” and “ senior researchers ” are interchangeable; “ preclude them from academic posts ” is similar to “ hinder their academic prospects ”; “ if the present criteria were applied ” is paraphrased as “ under the current criteria ”. Therefore, the answer for Q39 is D.	

40 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q40: Gifted new scientists need to be supported with resources over a decade to establish their research.	It seems that the atmosphere surrounding the RAE may be stifling talented young researchers or driving them out of science altogether. There urgently needs to be a more considered and careful nurturing of our young scientific talent. A new member of academic staff in the chemical or biological laboratory sciences surely needs a commitment to resources over a five- to ten-year period to establish their research.
Note: The keywords concerned in this question are “ gifted new scientists ” and “ need ”. After skimming, we can locate the relevant information in the ninth paragraph. It is mentioned that “ <i>a new member of academic staff in the chemical or biological laboratory sciences surely needs a commitment to resources over a five- to ten-year period to establish their research</i> ”. We should notice “ talented young researchers ” is equivalent to “ gifted new scientists ”; “ resources over a five-to ten-year period ” is similar to “ resources over a decade ”. Therefore, the answer for Q40 is C.	