



IELTS Practice Tests Plus Volume 3

Reading Practice Test 6

HOW TO USE

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READING PASSAGE 1

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



Trends in the Indian fashion and textile industries

During the 1950s, the Indian fashion scene was exciting, stylish and very graceful. There were no celebrity designers or models, nor were there any labels that were widely recognised. The value of a garment was judged by its style and fabric rather than by who made it. It was regarded as perfectly acceptable, even for high-society women, to approach an unknown tailor who could make a garment for a few rupees, providing the perfect fit, finish and style. They were proud of getting a bargain, and of giving their own name to the end result.

The 1960s was an era full of mischievousness and celebration in the arts, music and cinema. The period was characterised by freedom from restrictions and, in the fashion world, an acceptance of innovative types of material such as plastic and coated polyester. Tight-fitting kurtas[1] and churidars[2] and high coiffures were a trend among women.

The following decade witnessed an increase in the export of traditional materials, and the arrival in India of international fashion. Synthetics became trendy, and the disco culture affected the fashion scene.

It was in the early 80s when the first fashion store 'Ravissant' opened in Mumbai. At that time garments were retailed for a four-figure price tag. American designers like Calvin Klein became popular. In India too, contours became more masculine, and even the salwar kameez[3] was designed with shoulder pads.

With the evolution of designer stores came the culture of designer fashion, along with its hefty price tags. Whatever a garment was like, consumers were convinced that a higher price tag signified elegant designer fashion, so garments were sold at unbelievable prices. Meanwhile, designers decided to get themselves noticed by making showy outfits and associating with the right celebrities. Soon, fashion shows became competitive, each designer attempting to out-do the other in theme, guest list and media coverage.

In the last decade of the millennium, the market shrank and ethnic wear made a comeback. During the recession, there was a push to sell at any cost. With fierce competition the inevitable occurred: the once hefty price tags began their downward journey, and the fashion-show industry followed suit. However, the liveliness of the Indian fashion scene had not ended - it had merely reached a stable level.

At the beginning of the 21st century, with new designers and models, and more sensible designs, the fashion industry accelerated once again. As far as the global fashion industry is concerned, Indian ethnic designs and materials are currently in demand from fashion houses and garment manufacturers. India is the third largest producer of cotton, the second largest producer of silk, and the fifth largest producer of man-made fibres in the world.

The Indian garment and fabric industries have many fundamental advantages, in terms of a cheaper, skilled work force, cost-effective production, raw materials, flexibility, and a wide range of designs with sequins, beadwork, and embroidery. In addition, that India provides garments to international fashion houses at competitive prices, with a shorter lead time, and an effective monopoly on certain designs, is accepted the whole world over. India has always been regarded as the default source in the embroidered garments segment, but changes in the rate of exchange between the rupee and the dollar has further depressed prices, thereby attracting more buyers. So the international fashion houses walk away with customised goods, and craftwork is sold at very low rates.

As far as the fabric market is concerned, the range available in India can attract as well as confuse the buyer. Much of the production takes place in the small town of Chapa in the eastern state of Bihar, a name one might never have heard of. Here fabric-making is a family industry; the range and quality of raw silks churned out here belie the crude production methods and equipment. Surat in Gujarat, is the supplier of an amazing set of jacquards, moss crepes and georgette sheers - all fabrics in high demand. Another Indian fabric design that has been adopted by the fashion industry is the 'Madras check', originally utilised for the universal lungi, a simple lower-body wrap worn in southern India. This design has now found its way on to bandannas, blouses, home furnishings and almost anything one can think of.

Ethnic Indian designs with batik and hand-embroidered motifs have also become popular across the world. Decorative bead work is another product in demand in the international market. Beads are used to prepare accessory items like belts and bags, and beadwork is now available for haute couture evening wear too.

[1] knee-length tunics

[2] trousers

[3] trouser suit

Questions 1-7

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Indian fashion: 1950-2000

1950s

No well-known designers, models or 1 _____

Elegant clothing cost little

Women were pleased to get clothes for a 2 _____ price

1960s

New materials, e.g. 3 _____ and polyester

Fitted clothing and tall hairstyles

1970s

Overseas sales of 4 _____ fabrics rose

Influence of international fashion

1980s

Opening of fashion store in Mumbai

Popularity of American designers

Clothing had a 5 _____ shape

Designers tried to attract attention by presenting 6 _____ clothes and mixing with stars

1990s

Fall in demand for expensive fashion wear

Return to 7 _____ clothing

Questions 8-13

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

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

8 At the start of the 21st century, key elements in the Indian fashion industry changed.

9 India now exports more than half of the cotton it produces.

10 Conditions in India are generally well suited to the manufacture of clothing.

11 Indian clothing exports have suffered from changes in the value of its currency.

12 Modern machinery accounts for the high quality of Chapa's silk.

13 Some types of Indian craftwork which are internationally popular had humble origins.

READING PASSAGE 2

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



Sustainable growth at Didcot The outline of a report by South Oxfordshire District Council

A

The UK Government's South East Plan proposes additional housing growth in the town of Didcot, which has been a designated growth area since 1979. We in South Oxfordshire District Council consider that, although Didcot does have potential for further growth, such development should be sustainable, well-planned, and supported by adequate infrastructure and community services.

B

Recent experience in Didcot has demonstrated that large greenfield **[1]** developments cannot resource all the necessary infrastructure and low-cost housing requirements. The ensuing compromises create a legacy of local transport, infrastructure and community services deficits, with no obvious means of correction. We wish to ensure that there is greater recognition of the cost attached to housing growth, and that a means is found to resource the establishment of sustainable communities in growth areas.

C

Until the 1950s, the development of job opportunities in the railway industry, and in a large, military ordnance depot, was the spur to Didcot's expansion. Development at that time was geared to providing homes for the railway and depot workers, with limited investment in shopping and other services for the local population. Didcot failed to develop Broadway as a compact town centre, and achieved only a strip of shops along

one side of the main street hemmed in by low density housing and service trade uses.

D

From the 1970s, strategic planning policies directed significant new housing development to Didcot. Planners recognised Didcot's potential, with rapid growth in local job opportunities and good rail connections for those choosing to work farther afield. However, the town is bisected by the east-west railway, and people living in Ladygrove, the urban extension to the north which has been built since the 1980s, felt, and still feel, cut off from the town and its community.

E

Population growth in the new housing areas failed to spark adequate private-sector investment in town centre uses, and the limited investment which did take place - Didcot Market Place development in 1982, for instance - did not succeed in delivering the number and range of town centre uses needed by the growing population. In 1990, public-sector finance was used to buy the land required for the Orchard Centre development, comprising a superstore, parking and a new street of stores running parallel to Broadway. The development took 13 years to complete.

F

The idea that, by obliging developers of new housing to contribute to the cost of infrastructure and service requirements, all the necessary finance could be raised, has proved unachievable. Substantial public finance was still needed to deliver major projects such as the new link road to the A34 on the outskirts of the town at Milton, the improved railway crossing at Marsh Bridge and new schools. Such projects were delayed due to difficulties in securing public finance. The same problem also held back expansion of health and social services in the town.

G

In recent years, government policy, in particular the requirement for developers that forty percent of the units in a new housing development should be low cost homes, has had a major impact on the economics of such development, as it has limited the developers' contribution to the costs of infrastructure. The planning authorities are facing difficult choices in prioritising the items of infrastructure which must be funded by development, and this, in turn, means that from now on public finance will need to provide a greater proportion of infrastructure project costs.

H

The Government's Sustainable Communities Plan seeks a holistic approach to new urban development in which housing, employment, services and infrastructure of all kinds are carefully planned and delivered in a way which avoids the infrastructure deficits that have

occurred in places like Didcot in the past. This report, therefore, is structured around the individual components of a sustainable community, and shows the baseline position for each component.

I

Didcot has been identified as one of the towns with which the Government is working to evaluate whether additional growth will strengthen the economic potential of the town, deliver the necessary infrastructure and improve environmental standards. A programme of work, including discussions with the local community about their aspirations for the town as well as other stakeholders, will be undertaken over the coming months, and will lead to the development of a strategic master plan. The challenge will be in optimising scarce resources to achieve maximum benefits for the town.

[1] land that has never previously been built on

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has 9 paragraphs, A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-I.

- 14 reference to the way the council's report is organised
- 15 the reason why inhabitants in one part of Didcot are isolated
- 16 a statement concerning future sources of investment
- 17 the identification of two major employers at Didcot
- 18 reference to groups who will be consulted about a new development plan
- 19 an account of how additional town centre facilities were previously funded

Questions 20-23

Look at the following places and the list of statements below.

Match each place with the correct statement, A-F.

Write the correct letter, A-F.

- 20  Broadway
- 21  Market Place
- 22  Orchard Centre
- 23  Marsh Bridge

List of statements	
A	It provided extra facilities for shopping and cars.
B	Its location took a long time to agree
C	Its layout was unsuitable.
D	Its construction was held up due to funding problems.
E	It was privately funded.
F	It failed to get Council approval at first.

Questions 24-26

Complete the sentences below.

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

A certain proportion of houses in any new development now have to be of the

24 _____ type.

The government is keen to ensure that adequate 25 _____ will be provided for future housing developments.

The views of Didcot's inhabitants and others will form the basis of a 26 _____ for the town.

READING PASSAGE 3

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



Language diversity

One of the most influential ideas in the study of languages is that of universal grammar (UG). Put forward by Noam Chomsky in the 1960s, it is widely interpreted as meaning that all languages are basically the same, and that the human brain is born language-ready, with an in-built programme that is able to interpret the common rules underlying any mother tongue. For five decades this idea prevailed, and influenced work in linguistics, psychology and cognitive science. To understand language, it implied, you must sweep aside the huge diversity of languages, and find their common human core.

Since the theory of UG was proposed, linguists have identified many universal language rules. However, there are almost always exceptions. It was once believed, for example, that if a language had syllables^[1] that begin with a vowel and end with a consonant (VC), it would also have syllables that begin with a consonant and end with a vowel (CV). This universal lasted until 1999, when linguists showed that Arrernte, spoken by Indigenous Australians from the area around Alice Springs in the Northern Territory, has VC syllables but no CV syllables.

Other non-universal universals describe the basic rules of putting words together. Take the rule that every language contains four basic word classes: nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Work in the past two decades has shown that several languages lack an open adverb class, which means that new adverbs cannot be readily formed, unlike in English where you can turn any adjective into an adverb, for example 'soft' into 'softly'. Others, such as Lao, spoken in Laos, have no adjectives at all. More controversially, some linguists argue that a few languages, such as Straits Salish, spoken by indigenous people

from north-western regions of North America, do not even have distinct nouns or verbs. Instead, they have a single class of words to include events, objects and qualities.

Even apparently indisputable universals have been found lacking. This includes recursion, or the ability to infinitely place one grammatical unit inside a similar unit, such as 'Jack thinks that Mary thinks that ... the bus will be on time'. It is widely considered to be the most essential characteristic of human language, one that sets it apart from the communications of all other animals. Yet Dan Everett at Illinois State University recently published controversial work showing that Amazonian Piraha does not have this quality.

But what if the very diversity of languages is the key to understanding human communication? Linguists Nicholas Evans of the Australian National University in Canberra, and Stephen Levinson of the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen, the Netherlands, believe that languages do not share a common set of rules. Instead, they say, their sheer variety is a defining feature of human communication - something not seen in other animals. While there is no doubt that human thinking influences the form that language takes, if Evans and Levinson are correct, language in turn shapes our brains. This suggests that humans are more diverse than we thought, with our brains having differences depending on the language environment in which we grew up. And that leads to a disturbing conclusion: every time a language becomes extinct, humanity loses an important piece of diversity.

If languages do not obey a single set of shared rules, then how are they created? 'Instead of universals, you get standard engineering solutions that languages adopt again and again, and then you get outliers,' says Evans. He and Levinson argue that this is because any given language is a complex system shaped by many factors, including culture, genetics and history. There- are no absolutely universal traits of language, they say, only tendencies. And it is a mix of strong and weak tendencies that characterises the 'bio-cultural' mix that we call language.

According to the two linguists, the strong tendencies explain why many languages display common patterns. A variety of factors tend to push language in a similar direction, such as the structure of the brain, the biology of speech, and the efficiencies of communication. Widely shared linguistic elements may also be ones that build on a particularly human kind of reasoning. For example, the fact that before we learn to speak we perceive the world as a place full of things causing actions (agents) and things having actions done to them (patients) explains why most languages deploy these grammatical categories.

Weak tendencies, in contrast, are explained by the idiosyncrasies of different languages. Evans and Levinson argue that many aspects of the particular natural history of a population may affect its language. For instance, Andy Butcher at Flinders University in Adelaide, South Australia, has observed that indigenous Australian children have by far the highest incidence of chronic middle-ear infection of any population on the planet, and

that most indigenous Australian languages lack many sounds that are common in other languages, but which are hard to hear with a middle-ear infection. Whether this condition has shaped the sound systems of these languages is unknown, says Evans, but it is important to consider the idea.

Levinson and Evans are not the first to question the theory of universal grammar, but no one has summarised these ideas quite as persuasively, and given them as much reach. As a result, their arguments have generated widespread enthusiasm, particularly among those linguists who are tired of trying to squeeze their findings into the straitjacket of 'absolute universals'. To some, it is the final nail in UG's coffin. Michael Tomasello, co-director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, has been a long-standing critic of the idea that all languages conform to a set of rules. 'Universal grammar is dead,' he says.

[1] a unit of sound

Questions 27-32

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

Write

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

27 In the final decades of the twentieth century, a single theory of language learning was dominant.

28 The majority of UG rules proposed by linguists do apply to all human languages.

29 There is disagreement amongst linguists about an aspect of Straits Salish grammar.

30 The search for new universal language rules has largely ended.

31 If Evans and Levinson are right, people develop in the same way no matter what language they speak.

32 The loss of any single language might have implications for the human race.

Questions 33-37

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

33 Which of the following views about language are held by Evans and Levinson?

- A Each of the world's languages develops independently.
- B The differences between languages outweigh the similarities.
- C Only a few language features are universal.
- D Each language is influenced by the characteristics of other languages.

34 According to Evans and Levinson, apparent similarities between languages could be due to

- A close social contact.
- B faulty analysis.
- C shared modes of perception.
- D narrow descriptive systems.

35 In the eighth paragraph, what does the reference to a middle-ear infection serve as?

- A A justification for something.
- B A contrast with something.
- C The possible cause of something.
- D The likely result of something.

36 What does the writer suggest about Evans' and Levinson's theory of language development?

- A It had not been previously considered.
- B It is presented in a convincing way.

- C It has been largely rejected by other linguists.
- D It is not supported by the evidence.

37 Which of the following best describes the writer's purpose?

- A To describe progress in the field of cognitive science.
- B To defend a long-held view of language learning.
- C To identify the similarities between particular languages.
- D To outline opposing views concerning the nature of language.

Questions 38-40

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-E, below.

Write the correct letter, A-E.

38 The Arrernte language breaks a 'rule' concerning

39 The Lao language has been identified as lacking

40 It has now been suggested that Amazonia Piraha does not have

A	words of a certain grammatical type.
B	a sequence of sounds predicted by UG.
C	words which can have more than one meaning.
D	the language feature regarded as the most basic.
E	sentences beyond a specified length.



Solution:

33 A

34 C

35 C

36 B

37 D

38 B

39 A

40 D

1 labels

2 bargain

3 plastic

4 traditional

5 masculine

6 showy

7 ethnic

8 TRUE

9 NOT GIVEN

10 TRUE

11 FALSE

12 FALSE

13 TRUE

14 H

15 D

16 G

17 C

18 I

19 E

20 C

21 E

22 A

23 D

24 low cost

25 infrastructure

26 strategic master plan

27 YES

28 NO

29 YES

30 NOT GIVEN

31 NO

32 YES

Review and Explanations

33 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q33. Which of the following views about language are held by Evans and Levinson?</p> <p>A. Each of the world’s languages develops independently.</p> <p>B. The differences between languages outweigh the similarities.</p> <p>C. Only a few language features are universal.</p> <p>D. Each language is influenced by the characteristics of other languages.</p>	<p>any given language is a complex system shaped by many factors, including culture, genetics and history</p>
<p>+ In the 5th paragraph, we can find out the answer of this question</p> <p>+ As Evens and Levinson’s opinion, “any given language is a complex system shaped by many factors, including culture, genetics and history”. Culture, genetics and history are factors that belong to every country so we can understand this statement as if every language of each country develops independently. Looking at the list of answers of Q33, we can conclude that answer A. Each of the world’s languages develops independently is the most suitable answer for this question. We choose A</p>	

34 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q34. According to Evans and Levinson, apparent similarities between languages could be due to</p> <p>A. close social contact.</p> <p>B. faulty analysis.</p> <p>C. shared modes of perception.</p> <p>D. narrow descriptive systems.</p>	<p>before we learn to speak we perceive the world as a place full of things</p>
<p>+ From above sentence of the text, we can infer that all people have the same perceive about the world before learning to speak and this is the basement of “apparent similarities between languages” as mentioned in the Q34</p> <p>+ So the answer of Q34 should be C. shared modes of perception</p>	

35 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q35. In the eighth paragraph, what does the reference to a middle-ear infection serve as?</p> <p>A. A justification for something. B. A contrast with something. C. The possible cause of something. D. The likely result of something.</p>	<p>indigenous Australian children have by far the highest incidence of chronic middle-ear infection of any population on the planet, and that most indigenous Australian languages lack many sounds that are common in other languages, but which are hard to hear with a middle-ear infection</p>
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+ The main key word of Q35 is ‘**middle-ear infection**’

+ From above sentence, it is mentioned about why indigenous Australian children have the highest incidence of **middle-ear infection** - **lack many sounds that are common in other languages** so we can figure out that answer **C. The possible cause of something** is correct answer of this question

36 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q36. What does the writer suggest about Evans’ and Levinson’s theory of language development?</p> <p>A. It had not been previously considered. B. It is presented in a convincing way. C. It has been largely rejected by other linguists. D. It is not supported by the evidence.</p>	<p>Levinson and Evans are not the first to question the theory of universal grammar, but no one has summarised these ideas quite as persuasively</p>
<p>+ From above sentence, we can figure out that there are many people question the theory of language development but Levinson and Evans’s theory is more persuasively or convincingly</p> <p>+ Looking at the list of answers, we can conclude that answer D. It is not supported by the evidence is the most compatible with above explanation. So D is correct answer of this question</p>	

37 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q37. Which of the following best describes the writer’s purpose?</p> <p>A. To describe progress in the field of cognitive science.</p> <p>B. To defend a long-held view of language learning.</p> <p>C. To identify the similarities between particular languages.</p> <p>D. To outline opposing views concerning the nature of language.</p>	<p>Language diversity</p>
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+We can find the answer from the title of reading “Language diversity”. From this title, we can infer that the writer want to mentions about nature of language and during the reading, the writer also mentions about many opposing views about nature of language.

+ So we can conclude that the list of answers **D. To outline opposing views concerning the nature of language** is the most suitable purpose of the writer. We choose **D** as correct answer of this question.

38 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q38. The Arrernte language breaks a ‘rule’ concerning</p>	<p>Arrernte, spoken by Indigenous Australians from the area around Alice Springs in the Northern Territory, has VC syllables but no CV syllables</p>

+ The key word “Arrernte” is an indicator to us that we can find out answer of Q38 from above sentence.

+ In the passage, it is mentioned that Arrernte has VC syllables but no CV syllables. Looking at the 2nd passage which contains above sentence, the writer describes a rule that VC syllables (begin with a vowel and end with a consonant) would also have CV syllables (begin with a consonant and end with a vowel). However as above sentence, Arrernte has VC syllables but no CV syllables, this means Arrernte doesn’t follow above rule.

+ Base on above analysis, we can figure out that from the list of answer, **B. a sequence of sounds predicted by UG** is the most suitable ending of Q38. We choose **B** as correct answer of this question

39 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q39. The Lao language has been identified as lacking	such as Lao, spoken in Laos, have no adjectives at all
<p>+ From above sentence, it is easy for us to find out that Lao have no adjectives so “adjectives” is missing information of this question.</p> <p>+ Looking at the list of answers, the “adjectives” is paraphrased by answer A. words of a certain grammatical type so we can deduce that A is correct answer of Q39</p>	

40 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q40. It has now been suggested that Amazonia Piraha does not have.....	Even apparently indisputable universals have been found lacking. This includes recursion [...] Amazonian Piraha does not have this quality.
<p>+ The 4th paragraph contains information of Q40.</p> <p>+ At the beginning of this paragraph, it is mentioned that “Even apparently indisputable universals have been found lacking” and in the end, Amazonian Piraha is mentioned that “does not have this quality”. This can be understood as if Amazonian Piraha does not have indisputable universal or the most basic feature.</p> <p>+ From the list of answer, we can realize that answer D. the language feature regarded as the most basic is correct answer of this question.</p>	

Great thanks to volunteer **Quach My Nga** has contributed these explanations.

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

1 Answer: **labels**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q1. 1950s No well-known designers, models or ...	During the 1950s, the Indian fashion scene was exciting, stylish and very graceful. There were no celebrity designers or models, nor were there any labels that were widely recognised.
<p>+ Thanks to “During the 1950s”, “There were no celebrity designers or models” and the phrase “widely recognised”, we can infer that the above paragraph has the main clue for the answer</p> <p>+ It is easy to get information in the paragraph that besides designers and models, Indian labels still has no reputation.</p> <p>+ So, the missing word is labels</p>	

2 Answer: **bargain**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q2. 1950s Women were pleased to get clothes for a ... price</p>	<p>It was regarded as perfectly acceptable, even for high-society women, ... They were proud of getting a bargain, and of giving their own name to the end result.</p>
<p>+ Above paragraph contains answer of this question.</p> <p>+ First, we can easily know that the writer is mentioning about high-society women who absolutely accept to approach an unknown tailor to get the most suitable outfit. Moreover, the sentence “They were proud of getting a bargain...” gives us information that they felt pleased to get clothes for a bargain price</p> <p>+ So, the right answer is bargain</p>	

3 Answer: **plastic**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q3. 1960s New materials, e.g. ...and polyester</p>	<p>The 1960s was an era full of mischievousness [...] an acceptance of innovative types of material such as plastic and coated polyester.</p>
<p>+ The main keywords of this questions are 1960s and new materials</p> <p>+ Paragraph 2 is mentioning about period during 1960s so we should focus on this one</p> <p>+ In above sentence, the word “innovative types of material” is other expression of new materials so we can infer that new materials are plastic and polyester. As polyester is already listed, we can conclude that missing word is plastic.</p> <p>+ The answer for Q3 is plastic</p>	

4 Answer: **traditional**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q4. 1970s Overseas sales of ... fabrics rose</p>	<p>The following decade witnessed an increase in the export of traditional materials, and the arrival in India of international fashion.</p>

+ The 3rd paragraph mentions about “The following decade” so we can infer that it is mention about 1970s and we can find the clues for Q4 here.

+ In this paragraph, we can find many key words that are compatible with the question such as: “overseas sales” = “export”, “fabrics” = “materials” and “rose” = “an increase”, so we can conclude that this sentence has the same meaning as our question. Therefore the missing word of Q4 is **traditional**.

5 Answer: **masculine**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q5. 1980s Clothing had a ... shape	In India too, contours became more masculine , and even the salwar kameez was designed with shoulder pads.

+ In this part of fourth paragraph, we can find out information about India’s fashion during the 1980s decade.

+ The main keyword of this Q5 is “clothing’s shape”, which has the same meaning with the word “contours” in the paragraph. As the text it is said that contours became more **masculine**” so we can figure out that in 1980s, clothing had a masculine shape and missing word of this question should be **masculine**.

6 Answer: **showy**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q6. 1980s Designers tried to attract attention by presenting ... clothes and mixing with stars	Meanwhile, designers decided to get themselves noticed by making showy outfits and associating with the right celebrities.

+ Also in the 4th paragraph about 1980s period, this Q6 requires us to point out missing word of how India designers changed the style to attract attention

+ It is described in the reading that Designers tried to make **showy** outfits and associate with the celebrities. The phrase “associating with the right celebrities” paraphrase the phrase “mixing with stars” in the question, so we can reason out that “making **showy** outfits” is missing information and **showy** is missing word of Q6

7 Answer: **ethnic**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q7. 1990s Return to ... clothing	In the last decade of the millennium, the market shrank and ethnic wear made a comeback.
<p>+ This question is about the period during 1990s, so based on phrase “the last decade of the millennium” of paragraph 6, we can focus on finding the answer from this paragraph</p> <p>+ At the very beginning of this paragraph, we can see that the writer mentions about India’s fashion situation at that time as well as the comeback of ethnic wear. We can understand this sentence as Indian citizen returned to wear ethnic clothing.</p> <p>+ So the missing word is ethnic.</p>	

8 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q8. At the start of the 21st century, key elements in the Indian fashion industry changed.	At the beginning of the 21st century, with new designers and models, and more sensible designs, the fashion industry accelerated once again.
<p>+ The main keywords of this question are ‘At the start of the 21st century’ and “key elements”. And above sentence provides us the clues.</p> <p>+ As we can see, it is said that in early of the 21st century, there were many new development th such as new designers and models, more sensible designs, ... which we can regarded as key elements for India fashion industry development.</p> <p>+ In addition, the phrase “...accelerated once again” in the paragraph also reflect the change of the Indian fashion industry.</p> <p>+ In conclusion, we can conclude that statement of Q21 match with the text so the correct answer of Q8 should be TRUE.</p>	

9 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q9. India now exports more than half of the cotton it produces.	India is the third largest producer of cotton

- + The main idea of this question is about the quantity that India exports
- + Although above sentence mentions that India is the third largest producer of cotton, there is no information indicates us about the quantity of cotton that India.
- + Therefore we can deduce that **NOT GIVEN** is correct answer of this question.

10 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q10. Conditions in India are generally well suited to the manufacture of clothing.</p>	<p>The Indian garment and fabric industries have many fundamental advantages, in terms of a cheaper, skilled work force, ... , and embroidery</p>
<p>+ For Q10, we can get clues from the beginning of paragraph 8.</p> <p>+ In this part, they have listed a lot of conditions in India such as cheap, skilled workforce, cost-effective production, raw materials, flexibility, and a wide range of designs with sequins, beadwork, and embroidery,... which all seem to be very ideal and well suited for this country to develop its clothing industries.</p> <p>+ So, we can conclude that the information from Q10 is TRUE.</p>	

11 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q11. Indian clothing exports have suffered from changes in the value of its currency.</p>	<p>India has always been regarded as ... but changes in the rate of exchange between the rupee and the dollar has further depressed prices, thereby attracting more buyers</p>
<p>+ We can get the clue for this question in the last sentences of 8th paragraph.</p> <p>+ Based on information that they provided, changes in the rate of value exchange between rupee - India official currency and dollar - foreign currency that has an big impact on prices so that people buy more and India exports go up and this is a good impact for Indian clothing exports, not bad impact as the question</p> <p>+ So we can conclude that this statement is FALSE</p>	

12 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q12. Modern machinery accounts for the high quality of Chapa's silk.</p>	<p>Here fabric-making is a family industry; the range and quality of raw silks churned out here belie the crude production methods and equipment.</p>
<p>+ In the middle of paragraph 9, we can find out the clues for the answer from above sentence because this paragraph is mentioning about Chapa and its fabric-making industry.</p> <p>+ This sentence provides us information that the process of silk producing absolutely is under the crude production methods and equipment, which is contrary to the statement of Q12 - modern machinery.</p> <p>+ So we can reach the conclusion that Q12 is FALSE</p>	

13 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q13. Some types of Indian craftwork which are internationally popular had humble origins.</p>	<p>Beads are used to prepare accessory items like belts and bags, and beadwork is now available for haute couture evening wear too.</p>
<p>+ We can get clues for Q13 from the very last sentence of last passage.</p> <p>+ According to the text, some kinds of India accessory items, and even haute couture evening wear, are made by beads, which is very ordinary and easy to find. "Beads" is the particular example of the phrase "humble origins" in the question, so it is very important to know the meaning of this keyword.</p> <p>+ So, we can deduce that the information in this question is TRUE</p>	

14 Answer: **H**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
<p>Q14. reference to the way the council's report is organised</p>	<p>This report, therefore, is structured around the individual components of a sustainable community, and shows the baseline position for each component.</p>

- + The main key clues of this question is "the way the council's report is organised"
- + From above sentence of paragraph H, we know that "the individual components of a sustainable community, and shows the baseline position for each component" is the way how this report is structured
- + So from this sentence, we can infer that paragraph H contains information of Q14. H is answer of Q14

15 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
Q15. the reason why inhabitants in one part of Didcot are isolated	the town is bisected by the east-west railway, and people living in Ladygrove, the urban extension to the north which has been built since the 1980s, felt, and still feel, cut off from the town and its community

- + From above sentence, we can find much information such as "the town is bisected by the east-west railway", "people living in Ladygrove, the urban extension to the north", "cut off from the town and its community" which are respectively compatible with Q15 "the reason" "inhabitants in one part of Didcot", "isolated" so we can conclude that this sentence comprises information of Q15
- + As this sentence is belong to paragraph D, we can conclude that D is correct answer of Q15

16 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
Q16. a statement concerning future sources of investment	from now on public finance will need to provide a greater proportion of infrastructure project costs.

- + The main idea of Q16 is "future sources of investment"
- + From above sentence of paragraph G, we can see the phrase "from now on" is synonym of "future", "public finance" is the "sources" and "infrastructure project costs" is "investment" so we can reason out this sentence mentions about "future sources of investment" as the question
- + Therefore we can conclude that paragraph G which contains the information is answer of Q16

17 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
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Q 17. the identification of two major employers at Didcot	the development of job opportunities in the railway industry, and in a large, military ordnance depot, was the spur to Didcot's expansion
<p>+ "two major employers at Didcot" is the main clue to find answer of this question</p> <p>+ In paragraph C, we can get information that there is development of jobs opportunities in Didcot which are "in the railway industry" and "in a large, military ordnance depot" so these are "two major employers at Didcot" as mentioned in the question</p> <p>+ From above analysis, we deduce that answer of Q17 is paragraph C</p>	

18 Answer: I

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
Q18. reference to groups who will be consulted about a new development plan	A programme of work, including discussions with the local community about their aspirations for the town as well as other stakeholders, will be undertaken over the coming months,
<p>+ With this question, we have to find information about "groups who will be consulted about a new development plan"</p> <p>+ In above sentence of paragraph I, it is mentioned that people will undertake a programme including "discussions with the local community about their aspirations for the town".</p> <p>+ We can easily realize that "discussions with the local community" and "aspirations for the town" have same meaning as "groups who will be consulted" and "new development plan" as the question</p> <p>+ Therefore we can conclude that paragraph I contains information of Q18 and I is the correct answer of Q19</p>	

19 Answer: E

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
Q19. an account of how additional town centre facilities were previously funded	In 1990, public-sector finance was used to buy the land required for the Orchard Centre development, comprising a superstore, parking and a new street of stores running parallel to Broadway

- + For Q19, we need to find the paragraph containing the main idea "how additional town centre facilities were previously funded"
- + Above sentence mentions about "Orchard Centre development" with "superstore , parking and a new street of stores". This match with "additional town centre facilities" of Q19
- + Moreover, this sentence also give us information that "public-sector finance was used to buy" these facilities. This is another expression of how facilities were funded.
- + From above analysis, we can infer that this sentence comprise information of Q19 so answer of this question should be paragraph E

20 Answer: C

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
Q20. Broadway	Didcot failed to develop Broadway as a compact town centre, and achieved only a strip of shops along one side of the main street hemmed in by low density housing and service trade uses
<p>+ For Q20, we need to find information about Broadway</p> <p>+ Looking at above sentence, the name "Broadway" appears so we can find answer here.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that Broadway is not successfully developed to be a compact town centre and it only a strip of shops with low density. From this information, we can infer that this sentence mentions about the layout of Broadway and also mentions that its layout was not suitable ("failed to develop Broadway as a compact town centre").</p> <p>+ So we can conclude that the statement suitable for Q20 should be C. Its layout was unsuitable</p>	

21 Answer: E

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
Q21. Market Place	Population growth in the new housing areas failed to spark adequate private-sector investment in town centre uses, and the limited investment which did take place - Didcot Market Place development

+ “Market Place” is the main clue of Q21 and we can find information about Market Place

from above sentence of paragraph E

+ In this sentence, the main key word that helps us find the answer is “private-sector investment”. It is said that population growth couldn’t spark private-sector investment for Market Place so we can reason out that Market Place was funded by private-sector investment

+ Looking at the list of statement in question, we can easily found that answer E. It was privately funded is the most suitable statement base on our above analysis. So we can conclude that E is correct answer of Q21

22 Answer: A

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
Q22. Orchard Centre	Orchard Centre development, comprising a superstore , parking and a new street of stores running parallel to Broadway
<p>+ Information about Orchard Centre can be seen in above sentence of paragraph E.</p> <p>+ This sentence describes that Orchard Centre contains “a superstore , parking and a new street of stores” which are extra facilities for shopping and cars.</p> <p>+ So we can easily found that answer A. It provided extra facilities for shopping and cars is the most compatible statement for Q22.</p>	

23 Answer: D

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
Q23. Marsh Bridge	the improved railway crossing at Marsh Bridge and new schools. Such projects were delayed due to difficulties in securing public finance
<p>+ We can see Marsh Bridge is mentioned in above sentence of paragraph F.</p> <p>+ From this sentence, we know that Marsh Bridge project “were delayed due to difficulties in securing public finance” and it is easy for us to identify that statement D. Its construction was held up due to funding problems match with this content.</p> <p>+ So we choose D as correct answer of this question</p>	

24 Answer: low cost

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
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<p>Q24. A certain proportion of houses in any new development now have to be of the.....type.</p>	<p>In recent years, government policy, in particular the requirement for developers that forty percent of the units in a new housing development should be low cost homes</p>
<p>+ In the 1st sentence of paragraph G, we can see that it is mentioned about “forty percent of the units in a new housing development” which is compatible with “A certain proportion of houses in any new development” as the question so this is where we can find the answer.</p> <p>+ As the text, 40% of houses in new development should be low cost homes. It is easy for us to realize that low cost is missing words of Q24. We will fill low cost into the space of Q24</p>	

25 Answer: **infrastructure**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
<p>Q25. The government is keen to ensure that adequate will be provided for future housing developments.</p>	<p>The Government’s Sustainable Communities Plan seeks a holistic approach to new urban development in which housing, employment, services and infrastructure of all kinds are carefully planned and delivered</p>
<p>+ From above connection, we can easily identify that above sentence from paragraph H contains answer of this question and infrastructure is missing word of this question.</p>	

26 Answer: **strategic master plan**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Audio script
<p>Q26. The views of Didcot’s inhabitants and others will form the basis of a for the town.</p>	<p>A programme of work, including discussions with the local community about their aspirations for the town as well as other stakeholders, will be undertaken over the coming months, and will lead to the development of a strategic master plan</p>
<p>+ We can find the answer from above sentence of paragraph I</p> <p>+ According to the text, there would be a program which including with the local community about their aspirations for the town as well as other stakeholders, this is “The views of Didcot’s inhabitants and others” as the question. Also from the reading, the views will lead to the development of a strategic master plan. As ‘the development’ in this sentence can be understood as ‘the basis’ of question so we can reason out that missing words in this case is strategic master plan</p>	

27 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q27. In the final decades of the twentieth century, a single theory of language learning was dominant.</p>	<p>For five decades this idea prevailed, and influenced work in linguistics, psychology and cognitive science</p>
<p>+ In the 1st paragraph, we can get information that UP - a theory about language is mentioned in the 1960s. It is obvious that 1960s is final decade of 20th century so we can infer that this paragraph contains information of Q27.</p> <p>+ From the 3rd sentence of this paragraph, there are many key words that is compatible with Q27 such as: "five decades" = "final decades of the twentieth century", "this idea" = "theory of language learning", "prevailed, and influenced work" = "dominant" so we can conclude that the statement of Q267 match with the text and YES is correct answer of this question.</p>	

28 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q28. The majority of UG rules proposed by linguists do apply to all human languages.</p>	<p>linguists have identified many universal language rules. However, there are almost always exceptions</p>
<p>+ The 2 main clues of this question are "The majority of UG rules" and "apply to all human languages"</p> <p>+ Looking at above 2 sentences, although it is said that "linguists have identified many universal language rules" which is somehow match the Q28, the word "exceptions" state that not all rules are applied which is contrary to the question.</p> <p>+ So we can deduce that the correct answer of this question should be NO</p>	

29 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q29. There is disagreement amongst linguists about an aspect of Straits Salish grammar.</p>	<p>More controversially, some linguists argue that a few languages, such as Straits Salish, spoken by indigenous people from north-western regions of North America, do not even have distinct nouns or verbs .</p>

+ “disagreement amongst linguists” and “Straits Salish grammar” are 2 main key words that can help us find the answer

+ By looking at above sentence, we can easily found that the text mentions about controversy among some linguists (especially through the words “controversially” and “argue”)

+ Therefore we can infer that the statement of Q29 agrees with the claims of writer. So correct answer of this question should be **YES**

30 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q30. The search for new universal language rules has largely ended.	Sincethe theory of UG was proposed
<p>+ We can see that in the text, the writer only mentions that “Sincethe theory of UG was proposed” and there is no information indicate that this theory has ended. So we can conclude that the answer of Q30 should be NOT GIVEN</p>	

31 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q31. If Evans and Levinson are right, people develop in the same way no matter what language they speak.	if Evans and Levinson are correct, language in turn shapes our brains
<p>+ The clause “if Evans and Levinson are correct” is an indicator for us about this question.</p> <p>+ Looking at above sentence, it is said that “language in turn shapes our brains”. We can understand this as following: language affects people’s brain (the way people develop), so if we have different languages, we will have different way of develop. This understanding is totally contrary to the statement of Q31 so we can reason out that NO is correct answer of Q31</p>	

32 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q32. The loss of any single language might have implications for the human race.	every time a language becomes extinct, humanity loses an important piece of diversity.

+ From above connection: "a language" = "single language" , "becomes extinct" = "The loss", "humanity loses an important piece of diversity" = "implications for the human race" we can figure out that the statement of Q32 agrees with the claim of the writer and YES is the answer for Q32