

IELTS Practice Tests Plus Volume 3

Reading Practice Test 2

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.



Sport Science in Australia

The professional career paths available to graduates from courses relating to human movement and sport science are as diverse as the graduate's imagination. However, undergraduate courses with this type of content, in Australia as well as in most other Western countries, were originally designed as preparation programmes for Physical Education (PE) teachers.

The initial programmes commenced soon after the conclusion of World War II in the mid-1940s. One of the primary motives for these initiatives was the fact that, during the war effort, so many of the men who were assessed for military duty had been declared unfit. The government saw the solution in the providing of Physical Education programmes in schools, delivered by better prepared and specifically educated PE teachers.

Later, in the 1970s and early 1980s, the surplus of Australians graduating with a PE degree obliged institutions delivering this qualification to identify new employment opportunities for their graduates, resulting in the first appearance of degrees catering for recreation professionals. In many instances, this diversity of programme delivery merely led to degrees, delivered by physical educators, as a sideline activity to the production of PE teachers.

Whilst the need to produce Physical Education teachers remains a significant social need, and most developed societies demand the availability of quality leisure programmes for their citizens, the career options of graduates within this domain are still developing. The two most evident growth domains are in the area of the professional delivery of sport, and the role of a physical lifestyle for community health.

The sports industry is developing at an unprecedented rate of growth. From a business perspective, sport is now seen as an area with the potential for high returns. It is quite significant that the businessman Rupert Murdoch broadened his business base from media to sport, having purchased an American baseball team and an Australian Rugby

League competition, as well as seeking opportunities to invest in an English football club. No business person of such international stature would see fit to invest in sport unless he was satisfied that this was a sound business venture with ideal revenue-generating opportunities.

These developments have confirmed sport as a business with professional management structures, marketing processes, and development strategies in place. They have indicated new and developing career paths for graduates of human movement science, sport science, exercise science and related degrees. Graduates can now visualise career paths extending into such diverse domains as sport management, sport marketing, event and facility management, government policy development pertaining to sport, sport journalism, sport psychology, and sport or athletic coaching.

Business leaders will only continue their enthusiasm for sport if they receive returns for their money. Such returns will only be forthcoming if astute, enthusiastic and properly educated professionals are delivering the programs that earn appropriate financial returns. The successful universities of the 21st century will be those that have responded to this challenge by delivering such degrees.

A second professional growth area for this group of graduates is associated with community health. The increasing demand for government expenditure within health budgets is reaching the stage where most governments are simply unable to function in a manner that is satisfying their constituents. One of the primary reasons for this problem is the unhelpful emphasis on treatment in medical care programmes. Governments have traditionally given their senior health official the title of 'Minister for Health', when in fact this officer has functioned as 'Minister for Sickness and the Construction of Hospitals'. Government focus simply has to change. If the change is not brought about for philosophical reasons, it will occur naturally, because insufficient funding will be available to address the ever-increasing costs of medical support.

Graduates of human movement, exercise science and sport science have the potential to become major players in this shift in policy focus. It is these graduates who already have the skills, knowledge and understanding to initiate community health education programmes to reduce cardio-vascular disease, to reduce medical dependency upon diabetes, to improve workplace health leading to increased productivity, to initiate and promote programmes of activity for the elderly that reduce medical dependency, and to maintain an active lifestyle for the unemployed and disadvantaged groups in society. This is the graduate that governments will be calling upon to shift the community focus from medical dependency to healthy lifestyles in the decades ahead.

The career paths of these graduates are developing at a pace that is not evident in other professions. The contribution that these graduates can make to society, and the recognition of this contribution is at an unprecedented high, and all indications are that it

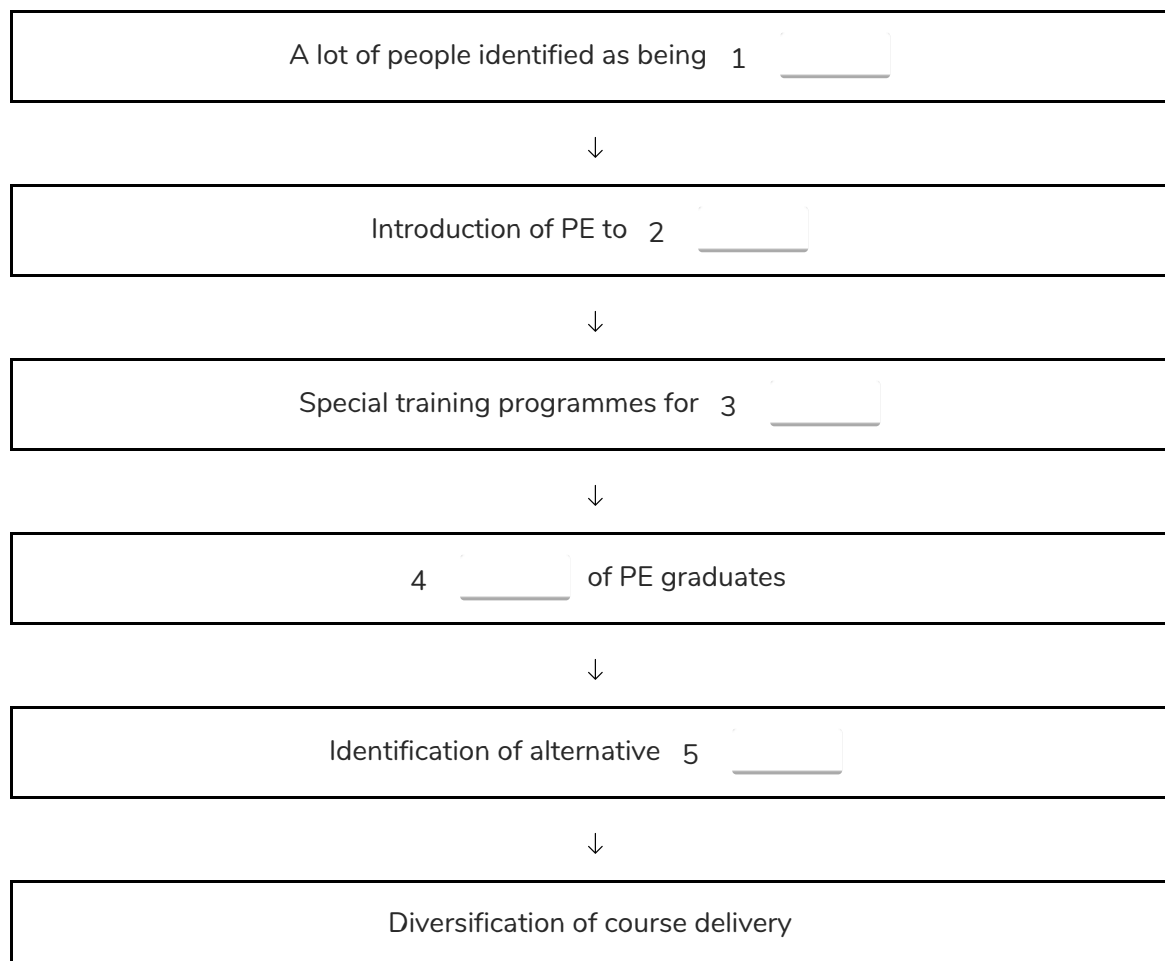
will continue to grow.

Questions 1-5

Complete the flow chart below.

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

The history of sports and physical science in Australia



Questions 6-13

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

6

Sport is generally regarded as a profitable area for

investment.

- 7 Rupert Murdoch has a personal as well as a business interest in sport.
- 8 The range of career opportunities available to sport graduates is increasing.
- 9 The interests of business and the interests of universities are linked.
- 10 Governments have been focusing too much attention on preventative medicine.
- 11 It is inevitable that government priorities for health spending will change.
- 12 Existing degree courses are unsuitable for careers in community health.
- 13 Funding for sport science and related degrees has been increased considerably.

READING PASSAGE 2

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



An assessment of micro-wind turbines

A In terms of micro-renewable energy sources suitable for private use, a 15-kilowatt (kW) turbine is at the biggest end of the spectrum. With a nine metre diameter and a pole as high as a four-storey house, this is the most efficient form of wind microturbine, and the sort of thing you could install only if you had plenty of space and money. According to one estimate, a 15-kW micro-turbine (that's one with the maximum output), costing £41,000 to purchase and a further £9,000 to install, is capable of delivering 25,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity each year if placed on a suitably windy site.

B I don't know of any credible studies of the greenhouse gas emissions involved in producing and installing turbines, so my estimates here are going to be even more broad than usual. However, it is worth trying. If turbine manufacture is about as carbon intensive per pound sterling of product as other generators and electrical motors, which seems a reasonable assumption, the carbon intensity of manufacture will be around 640 kilograms (kg) per £1,000 of value. Installation is probably about as carbon intensive as typical construction, at around 380 kg per £1,000. That makes the carbon footprint (the total amount of greenhouse gases that installing a turbine creates) 30 tonnes.

C The carbon savings from wind-powered electricity generation depend on the carbon intensity of the electricity that you're replacing. Let's assume that your generation replaces the coal-fuelled part of the country's energy mix. In other words, if you live in the UK, let's say that rather than replacing typical grid electricity, which comes from a mix of coal, gas, oil and renewable energy sources, the effect of your turbine is to reduce the use of coal-fired power stations. That's reasonable, because coal is the least preferable source

in the electricity mix. In this case the carbon saving is roughly one kilogram per kWh, so you save 25 tonnes per year and pay back the embodied carbon in just 14 months - a great start.

D The UK government has recently introduced a subsidy for renewable energy that pays individual producers 24p per energy unit on top of all the money they save on their own fuel bill, and on selling surplus electricity back to the grid at approximately 5p per unit. With all this taken into account, individuals would get back £7,250 per year on their investment. That pays back the costs in about six years. It makes good financial sense and, for people who care about the carbon savings for their own sake, it looks like a fantastic move. The carbon investment pays back in just over a year, and every year after that is a 25-tonne carbon saving. (It's important to remember that all these sums rely on a wind turbine having a favourable location)

E So, at face value, the turbine looks like a great idea environmentally, and a fairly good long-term investment economically for the person installing it. However, there is a crucial perspective missing from the analysis so far. Has the government spent its money wisely? It has invested 24p per unit into each micro-turbine. That works out at a massive £250 per tonne of carbon saved. My calculations tell me that had the government invested its money in offshore wind farms, instead of subsidising smaller domestic turbines, they would have broken even after eight years. In other words, the micro-turbine works out as a good investment for individuals, but only because the government spends, and arguably wastes, so much money subsidising it. Carbon savings are far lower too.

F Nevertheless, although the micro-wind turbine subsidy doesn't look like the very best way of spending government resources on climate change mitigation, we are talking about investing only about 0.075 percent per year of the nation's GDP to get a one percent reduction in carbon emissions, which is a worthwhile benefit. In other words, it could be much better, but it could be worse. In addition, such investment helps to promote and sustain developing technology.

G There is one extra favourable way of looking at the micro-wind turbine, even if it is not the single best way of investing money in cutting carbon. Input-output modelling has told us that it is actually quite difficult to spend money without having a negative carbon impact. So if the subsidy encourages people to spend their money on a carbon-reducing technology such as a wind turbine, rather than on carbon-producing goods like cars, and services such as overseas holidays, then the reductions in emissions will be greater than my simple sums above have suggested.

Questions 14-20

Reading Passage 2 has **SEVEN** paragraphs, A-G.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-ix.

List of Headings	
i	A better use for large sums of money.
ii	The environmental costs of manufacture and installation.
iii	Estimates of the number of micro-turbines in use.
iv	The environmental benefits of running a micro-turbine.
v	The size and output of the largest type of micro-turbine.
vi	A limited case for subsidising micro-turbines.
vii	Recent improvements in the design of micro-turbines.
viii	An indirect method of reducing carbon emissions.
ix	The financial benefits of running a micro-turbine.

- 14 Paragraph A
- 15 Paragraph B
- 16 Paragraph C
- 17 Paragraph D
- 18 Paragraph E
- 19 Paragraph F
- 20 Paragraph G

Questions 21-22

Choose **TWO** letters, A-E.

The list below contains some possible statements about micro wind-turbines.

Which **TWO** of these statements are made by the writer of the passage?

- A** ☐ In certain areas, permission is required to install them.
- B** ☐ Their exact energy output depends on their position.

- C** ☐ They probably take less energy to make than other engines.
- D** ☐ The UK government contributes towards their purchase cost.
- E** ☐ They can produce more energy than a household needs.

Questions 23-26

Complete the sentences below.

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

23 _____ would be a more effective target for government investment than micro-turbines.

An indirect benefit of subsidising micro-turbines is the support it provides for

24 _____

Most spending has a 25 _____ effect on the environment.

If people buy a micro-turbine, they have less money to spend on things like foreign holidays and 26 _____

READING PASSAGE 3

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



Pottery production in ancient Akrotiri

Excavations at the site of prehistoric Akrotiri, on the coast of the Aegean Sea, have revealed much about the technical aspects of pottery manufacture, indisputably one of the basic industries of this Greek city. However, considerably less is known about the socio-economic context and the way production was organised.

The bulk of pottery found at Akrotiri is locally made, and dates from the late fifteenth century BC. It clearly fulfilled a vast range of the settlement's requirements: more than fifty different types of pots can be distinguished. The pottery found includes a wide variety of functional types like storage jars, smaller containers, pouring vessels, cooking pots, drinking vessels and so on, which all relate to specific activities and which would have been made and distributed with those activities in mind. Given the large number of shapes produced and the relatively high degree of standardisation, it has generally been assumed that most, if not all, of Akrotiri pottery was produced by specialised craftsmen in a nondomestic context. Unfortunately neither the potters' workshops nor kilns have been found within the excavated area. The reason may be that the ceramic workshops were located on the periphery of the site, which has not yet been excavated. In any event, the ubiquity of the pottery, and the consistent repetition of the same types in different sizes, suggests production on an industrial scale.

The Akrotirian potters seem to have responded to pressures beyond their households, namely to the increasing complexity of regional distribution and exchange systems. We can imagine them as fulltime craftsmen working permanently in a high production-rate craft such as pottery manufacture, and supporting themselves entirely from the proceeds

of their craft. In view of the above, one can begin to speak in terms of mass-produced pottery and the existence of organised workshops of craftsmen during the period 1550-1500 BC. Yet, how pottery production was organised at Akrotiri remains an open question, as there is no real documentary evidence. Our entire knowledge comes from the ceramic material itself, and the tentative conclusions which can be drawn from it.

The invention of units of quantity and of a numerical system to count them was of capital importance for an exchange-g geared society such as that of Akrotiri. In spite of the absence of any written records, the archaeological evidence reveals that concepts of measurements, both of weight and number, had been formulated. Standard measures may already have been in operation, such as those evidenced by a graduated series of lead weights - made in disc form - found at the site. The existence of units of capacity in Late Bronze Age times is also evidenced by the notation of units of a liquid measure for wine on excavated containers.

It must be recognised that the function of pottery vessels plays a very important role in determining their characteristics. The intended function affects the choice of clay, the production technique, and the shape and the size of the pots. For example, large storage jars (pithoi) would be needed to store commodities, whereas smaller containers would be used for transport. In fact, the length of a man's arm limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres; that is also the maximum a man can comfortably carry.

The various sizes of container would thus represent standard quantities of a commodity, which is a fundamental element in the function of exchange. Akrotirian merchants handling a commodity such as wine would have been able to determine easily the amount of wine they were transporting from the number of containers they carried in their ships, since the capacity of each container was known to be 14-18 litres. (We could draw a parallel here with the current practice in Greece of selling oil in 17 kilogram tins)

We may therefore assume that the shape, capacity, and, sometimes decoration of vessels are indicative of the commodity contained by them. Since individual transactions would normally involve different quantities of a given commodity, a range of 'standardised' types of vessel would be needed to meet traders' requirements.

In trying to reconstruct systems of capacity by measuring the volume of excavated pottery, a rather generous range of tolerances must be allowed. It seems possible that the potters of that time had specific sizes of vessel in mind, and tried to reproduce them using a specific type and amount of clay. However, it would be quite difficult for them to achieve the exact size required every time, without any mechanical means of regulating symmetry and wall thickness, and some potters would be more skilled than others. In addition, variations in the repetition of types and size may also occur because of unforeseen circumstances during the throwing process. For instance, instead of destroying the entire pot if the clay in the rim contained a piece of grit, a potter might produce a smaller pot by

simply cutting off the rim. Even where there is no noticeable external difference between pots meant to contain the same quantity of a commodity, differences in their capacity can actually reach one or two litres. In one case the deviation from the required size appears to be as much as 10-20 percent.

The establishment of regular trade routes within the Aegean led to increased movement of goods; consequently a regular exchange of local, luxury and surplus goods, including metals, would have become feasible as a result of the advances in transport technology. The increased demand for standardised exchanges, inextricably linked to commercial transactions, might have been one of the main factors which led to the standardisation of pottery production. Thus, the whole network of ceramic production and exchange would have depended on specific regional economic conditions, and would reflect the socio-economic structure of prehistoric Akrotiri.

Questions 27-28

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

27 What does the writer say about items of pottery excavated at Akrotiri?

- ☐ A There was very little duplication.
- ☐ B They would have met a big variety of needs.
- ☐ C Most of them had been imported from other places.
- ☐ D The intended purpose of each piece was unclear.


28 The assumption that pottery from Akrotiri was produced by specialists is partly based on

- ☐ A the discovery of kilns.
- ☐ B the central location of workshops.
- ☐ C the sophistication of decorative patterns.
- ☐ D the wide range of shapes represented.

Questions 29-32

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

Write the correct letter, A-F.

29  The assumption that standard units of weight were in use could

be based on

30 Evidence of the use of standard units of volume is provided by

31 The size of certain types of containers would have been restricted by

32 Attempts to identify the intended capacity of containers are complicated by

A	the discovery of a collection of metal discs.
B	the size and type of the sailing ships in use.
C	variations in the exact shape and thickness of similar containers.
D	the physical characteristics of workmen.
E	marks found on wine containers.
F	the variety of commodities for which they would have been used.

Questions 33-38

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

33 There are plans to excavate new areas of the archaeological site in the near future.

34 Some of the evidence concerning pottery production in ancient Akrotiri comes from written records.

35 Pots for transporting liquids would have held no more than about 20 litres.

36 It would have been hard for merchants to calculate how much wine was on their ships.

- 37 The capacity of containers intended to hold the same amounts differed by up to 20 percent.
- 38 Regular trading of goods around the Aegean would have led to the general standardisation of quantities.

Questions 39-40

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

39 What does the writer say about the standardisation of container sizes?

- ☐ A Containers which looked the same from the outside often varied in capacity.
- ☐ B The instruments used to control container size were unreliable.
- ☐ C The unsystematic use of different types of clay resulted in size variations.
- ☐ D Potters usually discarded containers which were of a non-standard size.

40 What is probably the main purpose of Reading Passage 3?

- ☐ A To evaluate the quality of pottery containers found in prehistoric Akrotiri.
- ☐ B To suggest how features of pottery production at Akrotiri reflected other developments in the region.
- ☐ C To outline the development of pottery-making skills in ancient Greece.
- ☐ D To describe methods for storing and transporting household goods in prehistoric societies.



Solution:

14 v

15 ii

16 iv

17 ix

18 i

19 vi

20 viii

$\frac{21}{22}$ B,E

23 offshore wind farms

24 developing technology

25 negative

26 cars

27 B

28 D

29 A

30 E

31 D

32 C

33 NOT GIVEN

34 NO

35 YES

36 NO

37 YES

38 YES

39 A

40 B

1 unfit

2 schools

3 PE teachers

4 surplus

5 employment
opportunities/careers/routes

6 TRUE

7 NOT GIVEN

8 TRUE

9 TRUE

10 FALSE

11 TRUE

12 FALSE

13 NOT GIVEN

Review and Explanations

14 Answer: **v**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q14. v. The size and output of the largest type of micro-turbine.</p>	<p>A In terms of micro-renewable energy sources suitable for private use, a 15-kilowatt (kW) turbine is at the biggest end of the spectrum. With a nine metre diameter and a pole as high as a four-storey house, this is the most efficient form of wind micro turbine, and the sort of thing you could install only if you had plenty of space and money. According to one estimate, a 15-kW micro-turbine (that's one with the maximum output), costing £41,000 to purchase and a further £9,000 to install, is capable of delivering 25,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity each year if placed on a suitably windy site .</p>
<p>ANSWER: v The size and output of the largest type of micro-turbine.</p> <p>+ Paragraph A explains the sizes (15-kW; a nine metre diameter and a pole as high as a four-storey house) and the output of a large maximum output; the biggest end of the spectrum), wind turbine for private use.</p> <p>(You can see this information in the pink and orange highlighted phrases)</p> <p>+ Hence, the main idea for paragraph A matches the v statement</p>	

15 Answer: **ii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q15. ii The environmental costs of manufacture and installation.</p>	<p>B I don't know of any credible studies of the greenhouse gas emissions involved in producing and installing turbines, so my estimates here are going to be even more broad than usual. However, it is worth trying. If turbine manufacture is about as carbon intensive per pound sterling of product as other generators and electrical motors, which seems a reasonable assumption, the carbon intensity of manufacture will be around 640 kilograms (kg) per £1,000 of value. Installation is probably about as carbon intensive as typical construction, at around 380 kg per £1,000. That makes the carbon footprint (the total amount of greenhouse gases that installing a turbine creates) 30 tones.</p>

ANSWER: ii The environmental costs of manufacture and installation.

+ Paragraph B estimates the greenhouse gas emissions (which also means 'the environmental cost') involved in producing and installing the turbine.

+ In paragraph B, it can be seen that **greenhouse gas emissions** is substituted for 'the environmental' (as mentioned in the **ii statement**) (orange highlighted phrases)

+ In paragraph B, you can see some pieces of information that relate to the 'cost' in the **ii statement** such as £1,000 (purple highlighted phrases)

16 Answer: **iv**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q16. iv The environmental benefits of running a micro-turbine.	C The carbon savings from wind-powered electricity generation depend on the carbon intensity of the electricity that you're replacing. Let's assume that your generation replaces the coal-fuelled part of the country's energy mix. In other words, if you live in the UK, let's say that rather than replacing typical grid electricity, which comes from a mix of coal, gas, oil and renewable energy sources, the effect of your turbine is to reduce the use of coal-fired power stations. That's reasonable, because coal is the least preferable source in the electricity mix. In this case the carbon saving is roughly one kilogram per kWh, so you save 25 tonnes per year and pay back the embodied carbon in just 14 months - a great start.
ANSWER: iv The environmental benefits of running a micro-turbine.	
+ Paragraph C describes the carbon savings (it also means 'the environmental benefits') of using a turbine to produce electricity rather than the typical grid)	
+ You can see the main focus of paragraph C is about the carbon savings. In other words, paragraph C mentions 'carbon saving' as one of 'the environmental benefits of running a turbine'.	
+ Remember to focus on some orange, pink and purple highlighted phrases as a direction to give your answer.	
+ It is clear that by running a micro-turbine, not only can 'the use of coal-fired power stations ' is reduced, but it also saves 25 tonnes per year and pay back the embodied carbon '. Consequently, it creates a great start.	
+ Finally, your answer should be iv	

17 Answer: ix

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q17. ix The financial benefits of running a micro-turbine.	D The UK government has recently introduced a subsidy for renewable energy that pays individual producers 24p per energy unit on top of all the money they save on their own fuel bill, and on selling surplus electricity back to the grid at approximately 5p per unit. With all this taken into account, individuals would get back £7,250 per year on their investment . That pays back the costs in about six years. It makes good financial sense and, for people who care about the carbon savings for their own sake, it looks like a fantastic move. The carbon investment pays back in just over a year, and every year after that is a 25-tonne carbon saving . (It's important to remember that all these sums rely on a wind turbine having a favorable location)
<p>ANSWER: ix The financial benefits of running a micro-turbine.</p> <p>+ Firstly, pay attention to the purple highlighted phrases (especially some bold purple words and phrases)</p> <p>+ As you can see, there are a large amount of information relating to the financial benefits of running a micro-turbine such as 'pays', 'get back £7,250 per year on their investment', 'good financial sense', 'pays back',...'</p> <p>+ Additionally, paragraph D shows that financial subsidy has been introduced by the government to encourage individuals to use turbine (the first sentence), and there is some financial incentives such as the payback of the investment.</p> <p>+ Therefor, the suitable answer to this Q7 is ix</p>	

18 Answer: i

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q18. i A better use for large sums of money.</p>	<p>E So, at face value, the turbine looks like a great idea environmentally, and a fairly good long-term investment economically for the person installing it. However, there is a crucial perspective missing from the analysis so far. Has the government spent its money wisely? It has invested 24p per unit into each micro-turbine. That works out at a massive £250 per tone of carbon saved. My calculations tell me that had the government invested its money in offshore wind farms, instead of subsidizing smaller domestic turbines, they would have broken even after eight years. In other words, the micro-turbine works out as a good investment for individuals, but only because the government spends, and arguably wastes, so much money subsidizing it. Carbon savings are far lower too.</p>
<p>ANSWER: i A better use for large sums of money.</p> <p>+ Firstly, look at some blue, pink, purple and orange highlighted phrases. You can easily find that there are some conflicts between the use of money investment in the turbine and offshore wind farm by the government.</p> <p>+ Overall, it can be seen that the money may have been better spend on 'offshore wind farm' rather than on 'the turbine'.</p> <p>+ In the inversion sentence: 'Had the government invested its money in offshore wind farms, instead of subsidizing smaller domestic turbines, they would have broken even after eight years', the author emphasize on the benefits of investing the money in offshore plants which is not easily broken ('they would have been broken even after eight')</p> <p>Notes: The word 'even' is used to emphasize something/someone is bigger, better</p> <p>+ Consequently, the answer should be i</p>	

19 Answer: vi

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q19.</p> <p>vi. A limited case for subsidizing micro-turbines.</p>	<p>F Nevertheless, although the micro-wind turbine subsidy doesn't look like the very best way of spending government resources on climate change mitigation, we are talking about investing only about 0.075 percent per year of the nation's GDP to get a one percent reduction in carbon emissions, which is a worthwhile benefit. In other words, it could be much better, but it could be worse. In addition, such investment helps to promote and sustain developing technology.</p>
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ANSWER: vi A limited case for subsidizing micro-turbines.

+ Firstly, pay attention to the orange and especially purple highlighted phrases in the paragraph that match the statement in the Question.

+ Paragraph F confirms that there has been some benefits in the subsidies to individuals; however, the sentence 'it could be much better, but it could be worse' reveals that the benefits are limited.

+ Therefore, the answer should be **vi**

20 Answer: **viii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q20.</p> <p>viii An indirect method of reducing carbon emissions.</p>	<p>G There is one extra favorable way of looking at the micro-wind turbine, even if it is not the single best way of investing money in cutting carbon. Input-output modelling has told us that it is actually quite difficult to spend money without having a negative carbon impact. So if the subsidy encourages people to spend their money on a carbon-reducing technology such as a wind turbine, rather than on carbon-producing goods like cars, and services such as overseas holidays, then the reductions in emissions will be greater than my simple sums above have suggested.</p>

ANSWER:

viii An indirect method of reducing carbon emissions.

+ Skim through the passage to find out the pink and purple highlighted keywords in Questions as well as the bold phrases

+ Next, skim through the option highlighted keywords that matches the sentence in the passage

+ Overall, paragraph G suggest that by spending on turbines individuals may have less money to spend on **carbon-producing consumer goods**

21-22 Answer: **B,E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q21-Q22</p> <p><i>W h i c h TWO of these statements are made by the writer of the passage?</i></p> <p>A In certain areas, permission is required to install them.</p> <p>B Their exact energy output depends on their position.</p> <p>C They probably take less energy to make than other engines.</p> <p>D The UK government contributes towards their purchase cost.</p> <p>E They can produce more energy than a household needs.</p>	<p>(Paragraph D) The carbon investment pays back in just over a year, and every year after that is a 25-tone carbon saving. (It's important to remember that all these sums rely on a wind turbine having a favorable location) (QS 21)</p> <p>(Paragraph E) My calculations tell me that had the government invested its money in offshore wind farms, instead of subsidizing smaller domestic turbines, they would have broken even after eight years. In other words, the micro-turbine works out as a good investment for individuals, but only because the government spends, and arguably wastes, so much money subsidizing it. (QS 22)</p>

ANSWER: B, E

Option B:

+ Focus on the green keywords in the option. You can infer the answer from paragraph D (especially from the green phrases)

+ The green keywords in paragraph D such as 'location', 'rely on',... are paraphrased to 'position', 'depend on'

+ After finding out the paraphrases, the answer should be choice **B**

Option E:

+ Focus on the blue keywords in the option. You can infer the answer from paragraph E (especially from the blue phrases)

+ Needless to say, you can easily choose option E after following the explanation in question 18. (subsiding 'offshore in farm' 'would have been broken even after eight year' also means that 'offshore' can produce more energy than 'smaller domestic turbines')

+ Moreover, you can also get the answer by finding out the paraphrases ('domestic' in the paragraph is substituted to 'household' in the Question')

+ Hence, the answer is **E**

23 Answer: offshore wind farms

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q23. _____ would be a more effective target for government investment than micro-turbines.	That works out at a massive £250 per tone of carbon saved. My calculations tell me that had the government invested its money in offshore wind farms instead of subsidizing smaller domestic turbines, they would have broken even after eight years

ANSWER: offshore wind farms

+ The answer can be found in paragraph E, which main idea is about a better use for large sums of money.

+ Subsiding 'offshore in farm' 'would have been broken even after eight year' also means that 'offshore' would be a more effective investment for government than 'smaller domestic turbines'(micro-turbines)

+ Remember, the answer for Qs 23 can easily be found after following the instruction/ explanation in Qs 20

+ So, the answer for this question is **offshore wind farms**

24 Answer: **developing technology**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q24 An indirect benefit of subsidizing micro-turbines is the support it provides for _____.	There is one extra favorable way of looking at the micro-wind turbine ...In addition, such investment helps to promote and sustain developing technology.
ANSWER: developing technology + The answer can be found in paragraph G, which main idea is about a limited case for subsidizing micro-turbines. + The pink, green highlighted phrases and green keywords in paragraph G have the similar meaning with that phrases and keywords in the Question. + According to these words and phrases, the answer should be developing technology + Remember, the answer for Qs 23 can easily be found after following the instruction/ explanation in Qs 20	

25 Answer: **negative**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 2 5 . Most spending has a _____ effect on the environment.	Input- output modeling has told us that it is actually quite difficult to spend money without having a negative carbon impact .
ANSWER: negative + The answer can be found in paragraph G, which main idea is about a limited case for subsidizing micro-turbines. + The paragraph confirms that it is difficult to spend money without a negative carbon impact, which is similar to the statement 'most spending has a negative effect on the environment' <i>Notes: 'impact' is similar to 'effect'</i>	

26 Answer: **cars**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q 26. If people buy a micro-turbine, they have less money to spend on things like foreign holidays and ____</p>	<p>So if the subsidy encourages people to spend their money on a carbon-reducing technology such as a wind turbine, rather than on carbon-producing goods like cars, and services such as overseas holidays, then the reductions in emissions will be greater than my simple sums above have suggested.</p>
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ANSWER: cars

- + The answer for this question can be found in paragraph G
- + Look at the orange, pink, green highlighted keywords in the paragraph that match the statement.
- + The word 'overseas holidays' is substituted to 'foreign holidays'. According to the statement in the Question, the answer should be noun phrases and surrounded the word 'overseas holidays' in the passage.
- + After all, the answer is **cars**

27 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	
<p>Q27. What does the writer say about items of pottery excavated at Akrotiri?</p> <p>A There was very little duplication.</p> <p>B They would have met a big variety of needs.</p> <p>C Most of them had been imported from other places.</p> <p>D The intended purpose of each piece was unclear.</p>	
<p>ANSWER: B</p> <p>+ The answer can be found in paragraph 2.</p> <p>+ The paragraph mentions that the pottery found includes a wide variety of functional types. Because the pottery had various types, they would have met a big variety of needs.</p> <p>+ Hence, the answer is B</p> <p>' The pottery found includes a wide variety of functional types like storage jars, smaller containers, pouring vessels, cooking pots, drinking vessels and so on, which all relate to specific activities '</p>	

28 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q28. The assumption that pottery from Akrotiri was produced by specialists is partly based on</p> <p>A the discovery of kilns.</p> <p>B the central location of workshops.</p> <p>C the sophistication of decorative patterns.</p> <p>D the wide range of shapes represented.</p>	<p>Given the large number of shapes produced and the relatively high degree of standardization, it has generally been assumed that most, if not all, of Akrotiri pottery was produced by specialized craftsmen in a nondomestic context</p>
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ANSWER: D

+ The answer can be found in paragraph 2.

+ Focus on the pink, yellow, green, purple highlighted phrases in the paragraph that match the highlighted phrases in the Questions.

+ In the paragraph, it has been assumed that most of Akrotiri pottery was produced by specialised craftsmen due to the large number of shapes produced.

+ Consequently, the answer should be **D**

29 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q29. The assumption that standard units of weight were in use could be based on</p>	<p>The invention of units of quantity and of a numerical system to count them was of capital importance for an exchange-gearred society such as that of Akrotiri. In spite of the absence of any written records, the archaeological evidence reveals that concepts of measurements, both of weight and number, had been formulated. Standard measures may already have been in operation, such as those evidenced by a graduated series of lead weights - made in disc form - found at the site. The existence of units of capacity in Late Bronze Age times is also evidenced by the notation of units of a liquid measure for wine on excavated containers</p>

ANSWER:

A the discovery of a collection of metal discs.

+ The answer can be found in paragraph 4

+ Focus on the green, yellow highlighted keywords to figure out the answer.

+ It can be clear that metal discs are the evidence for operating the standards units of weight.

+ After all, the answer is **A**

30 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q30. Evidence of the use of standard units of volume is provided by	The existence of units of capacity in Late Bronze Age times is also evidenced by the notation of units of a liquid measure for wine on excavated containers.
ANSWER: E marks found on wine containers. + The answer can be found in paragraph 4 + Focus on the green, yellow, pink, purple highlighted keywords to figure out the answer. <i>Notes: 'notation' is a system of signs or symbols used to represent information, which is similar to 'marks'</i> + Hence, the existence of units of the use of standard units of volume is evidenced by the marks on excavated containers. + So, the answer should be E	

31 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q31. The size of certain types of containers would have been restricted by	For example, large storage jars (pithoi) would be needed to store commodities, whereas smaller containers would be used for transport. In fact, the length of a man's arm limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres; that is also the maximum a man can comfortably carry

ANSWER: D the physical characteristics of workmen.

+ The answer can be found in paragraph 4

+ Focus on the orange, pink, purple highlighted keywords to figure out the answer.

+ It is obvious that the length of a 'man's arms', which also means 'the physical characteristic' restricted the signs of the containers

+ Therefore, the answer should be **D**

Notes; 'restrict' is similar to 'limit'

32 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q32. Attempts to identify the intended capacity of containers are complicated by	However, it would be quite difficult for them to achieve the exact size required every time, without any mechanical means of regulating symmetry and wall thickness, and some potters would be more skilled than others.

ANSWER: C variations in the exact shape and thickness of similar containers.

+ Skim through the passage to find out the green, purple, pink, yellow highlighted keywords in Questions

+ In paragraph 8, focus on the sentence above. The sentence mentions that it would be quite difficult (complicated) to achieve the exact size of the containers (which also similar to 'the intended capacity of containers') without medical means of regulating 'symmetry' (the exact match in size and shape) and 'wall thickness' which is substituted to 'thickness' in the question'.

+ Understanding the meaning of words that are paraphrase is a key to find out the answer.

+ After all, the answer should be **C**

Notes: 'difficult' can be substituted to 'complicated'; 'symmetry' means 'the exact size';

33 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q 3 3 . There are plans to excavate new areas of the archaeological site in the near future.</p>	<p>Excavations at the site of prehistoric Akrotiri, on the coast of the Aegean Sea, have revealed much about the technical aspects of pottery manufacture, indisputably one of the basic industries of this Greek city. However, considerably less is known about the socio-economic context and the way production was organised</p>
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ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

+ There is nothing in the passage to indicate that there are plans for the future excavation

+ Paragraph 1 only mentions some information about the excavation at the size of the prehistoric Akrotiri. However, there is no information that this size of Akrotiri is old or new.

+ Considering every evidence, the answer is **NOT GIVEN**

34 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 3 4 . Some of the evidence concerning pottery production in ancient Akrotiri comes from written records.</p>	<p>Yet, how pottery production was organised at Akrotiri remains an open question, as there is no real documentary evidence. Our entire knowledge comes from the ceramic material itself, and the tentative conclusions which can be drawn from it.</p>

ANSWER: NO

+ It is inferred from paragraph 3 that there is no real documentary evidence about the production of pottery in Akrotiri. Conclusions for pottery production can only be drawn from the ceramic material itself.

+ Obviously, the statement is contrast to what mentioned from the paragraph.

+ Therefore, the answer is **NO**

35 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 3 5 . Pots for transporting liquids would have held no more than about 20 litres.</p>	<p>In fact, the length of a man's arm limits the size of a smaller pot to a capacity of about twenty litres; that is also the maximum a man can comfortably carry.</p>

ANSWER: YES

- + Paragraph 5 confirms that the capacity of the pot is about twenty liters, which is similar to the statement that pots can hold no more than about 20 liters.
- + The information from question 35 perfectly matches the information in the passage.
- + Hence, the answer is **YES**

36 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q36. It would have been hard for merchants to calculate how much wine was on their ships.	Akrotirian merchants handling a commodity such as wine would have been able to determine easily the amount of wine they were transporting from the number of containers they carried in their ships, since the capacity of each container was known to be 14-18 litres.

ANSWER: NO

- + Paragraph 6 confirms that **merchants** would determine the amount of wine they carried in their ships **easily**.
- + However, the statement from Question 36 is different from the paragraph's information. (Merchants would determine the amount of wine 'EASILY' versus 'HARD').
- + Consequently, the answer is **NO**

37 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q37. The capacity of containers intended to hold the same amounts differed by up to 20 percent.	In one case the deviation from the required size appears to be as much as 10-20 percent.

ANSWER: YES

- + From paragraph 8, it is clear that deviation in the containers' size is up to 20 percent. This information is suitable for what mentioned in the statement. (The word 'deviation' in the paragraph is changed into 'differed by' in the statement).
- + The information in the paragraph works well with the information in the Question. Hence, the answer is **YES**

Notes: 'deviation' means a noticeable difference from what is expected or acceptable (which is similar to 'different')

38 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q38. Regular trading of goods around the Aegean would have led to the general standardization of quantities.	The establishment of regular trade routes within the Aegean led to increased movement of goods; consequently a regular exchange of local, luxury and surplus goods, including metals, would have become feasible as a result of the advances in transport technology. The increased demand for standardized exchanges, inextricably linked to commercial transactions, might have been one of the main factors which led to the standardization of pottery production.
ANSWER: YES + It can be inferred from paragraph 9 that the more regular trade routes around the Aegean, the more standardized the pottery production is. + Focus on the blue and yellow highlighted phrases in the Question that works out well with the paragraph + Following these evidences, the answer is YES	

39 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q39. What does the writer say about the standardization of container sizes? A Containers which looked the same from the outside often varied in capacity. B The instruments used to control container size were unreliable. C The unsystematic use of different types of clay resulted in size variations. D Potters usually discarded containers which were of a non-standard size.	Even where there is no noticeable external difference between pots meant to contain the same quantity of a commodity, differences in their capacity can actually reach one or two litres

ANSWER: A

+ Skim through the passage to find out the orange, blue highlighted keywords in Questions

+ Next, skim through the option highlighted keywords that matches the sentence in the passage

(‘outside’ is equivalent to ‘external’, ‘varied in capacity’ is also similar to ‘difference in there capacity’, ‘the same’ means ‘no difference’)

+ After understanding the meaning of these paraphrases above, you can find out the answer easily.

+ Finally, the answer is

+ **Notes: ‘outside’ means ‘external’**

40 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q40. What is probably the main purpose of Reading Passage 3?</p> <p>A To evaluate the quality of pottery containers found in prehistoric Akrotiri.</p> <p>B To suggest how features of pottery production at Akrotiri reflected other developments in the region.</p> <p>C To outline the development of pottery-making skills in ancient Greece.</p> <p>D To describe methods for storing and transporting household goods in prehistoric societies.</p>	<p>+ The last paragraph:</p> <p>Establishment of regular trade routes within the Aegean led to increased movement of goods; consequently a regular exchange of local, luxury and surplus goods, including metals, would have become feasible as a result of the advances in transport technology. The increased demand for standardised exchanges, inextricably linked to commercial transactions, might have been one of the main factors which led to the standardisation of pottery production. Thus, the whole network of ceramic production and exchange would have depended on specific regional economic conditions, and would reflect the socio-economic structure of prehistoric Akrotiri.</p>

ANSWER: B

- + The answer can be found by paying attention to the last paragraph of the passage. This paragraph is considered as a summary for the whole passage
- + The orange, purple, pink, green highlighted phrases are used to illustrate the connection between features of pottery production and other developments in the region
- + It is obvious that only B covers the overall purpose of the passage, showing the place of pottery production in Akrotiri within the overall socio- economic context
- + Hence, the answer for this question should be **B**

Great thanks to volunteer **Huong Hoang Lan Nguyen** has contributed these explanations.

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

1 Answer: **unfit**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 1 . A lot of people identified as being _____	The initial programmes commenced soon after the conclusion of World War II in the mid-1940s. One of the primary motives for these initiatives was the fact that, during the war effort, so many of the men who were assessed for military duty had been declared unfit
ANSWER: unfit <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Skim through the passage to find out the orange highlighted keywords in Questions+ In paragraph 2, the second sentence mentions that many men who assessed for military duty had been 'declared' unfit. The word 'declared' in the paragraph is changed to 'identified as'+ Therefore, the answer should be around the word 'declared' in the passage.+ After all, the answer matching that description is unfit	

2 Answer: **schools**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q2. Introduction of PE to _____	The government saw the solution in the providing of Physical Education programmes in schools ,

ANSWER: schools

+ Skim through the passage to find out the orange, blue highlighted keywords in Questions

+ The answer can be found in paragraph 2

+ The word 'PE' is an abbreviation for 'Physical Education', the word 'introduction of' has the same meaning with the word 'the providing of'. From these paraphrases, it is clear that PE is introduced to 'school' by the government

+ Therefore, the answer is '**school**'.

Notes: 'introduction of' is equivalent to 'the providing of'

3 Answer: **PE teachers**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q3. Special training programmes for _____	The government saw the solution in the providing of Physical Education programmes in schools, delivered by better prepared and specifically educated PE teachers.
ANSWER: PE teachers	
+ Skim through the passage to find out the green, blue and pink highlighted keywords in Questions	
+ Next, skim through the option to find out the highlighted keywords that matches the sentence in the passage	
+ The answer for this question can be found in paragraph 2. The sentence above states that the government saw the solution in providing of training programmes (PE programmes). Especially, these programmes are for (are delivered by) PE teachers	
+ Therefore, only the word ' PE teachers ' can be the answer for this question	

4 Answer: **surplus**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q4. _____ of PE graduates	Later, in the 1970s and early 1980s, the surplus of Australians graduating with a PE degree obliged institutions delivering this qualification to identify new employment opportunities for their graduates, resulting in the first appearance of degrees catering for recreation professionals

ANSWER: surplus

- + Skim through the passage to find out the blue highlighted keywords in Questions
- + Next, skim through the option to find out the highlighted keywords that matches the sentence in the passage
- + The third paragraph mentions that in the 1970s and 1980s, the Australians graduating with a PE degree are more than needed.
- + According to this evidence, the answer for this question should be **surplus**

Notes: 'surplus' means an amount of sth that is more than what is needed or used

5 Answer: **employment opportunities/careers/routes**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q5. Identification of alternative _____	Later, in the 1970s and early 1980s, the surplus of Australians graduating with a PE degree obliged institutions delivering this qualification to identify new employment opportunities for their graduates,

ANSWER: employment opportunities/careers/routes

- + Skim through the passage to find out the green, orange highlighted keywords that match those in the Question
- + The answer for this question can be found in paragraph 2.
- + Notice that some keywords in the passage are changed in the Question.
- + In this case, 'identify' (a verb) is substituted to 'identification' (noun form); 'new' in the passage is equivalent to 'alternative' in the question
- + After finding out these paraphrases, the answer for this question should be **employment opportunities/careers/routes**

Notes: 'alternative' also means 'new' ('alternative' means sth that is different from sth else)

6 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q6. Sport is generally regarded as a profitable area for investment.</p>	<p>The sports industry is developing at an unprecedented rate of growth. From a business perspective, sport is now seen as an area with the potential for high returns. It is quite significant that the businessman Rupert Murdoch broadened his business base from media to sport, having purchased an American baseball team and an Australian Rugby League competition, as well as seeking opportunities to invest in an English football club. No business person of such international stature would see fit to invest in sport unless he was satisfied that this was a sound business venture with ideal revenue-generating opportunities.</p>
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ANSWER: TRUE

- + Paragraph 5 states that business people now see sport as having good potential as an investment (pay attention to the green highlighted phrases).
- + Moreover, you can find out that there is a real example for the information above: Rupert Murdoch broadened his business base from media to sport because of having seen sport as the potential for high returns.
- + Understanding the idea in the question, the answer here should be option **TRUE**

7 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q7. Rupert Murdoch has a personal as well as a business interest in sport.</p>	<p>It is quite significant that the businessman Rupert Murdoch broadened his business base from media to sport, having purchased an American baseball team and an Australian Rugby League competition, as well as seeking opportunities to invest in an English football club</p>
<p>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN</p> <p>+ Although the passage 5 confirms that Rupert Murdoch has invested in a wide range of sport ventures, there is no information that he has personal interest in sport</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer should be NOT GIVEN</p>	

8 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q8. The range of career opportunities available to sport graduates is increasing.</p>	<p>These developments have confirmed sport as a business with professional management structures, marketing processes, and development strategies in place. They have indicated new and developing career paths for graduates of human movement science, sport science, exercise science and related degrees</p>

ANSWER: TRUE

+ It is clearly mentioned in the sixth paragraph that there are new and developing career paths for sport graduates, which has the same meaning with the statement in question 8

+ Therefore, the suitable answer is **TRUE**

9 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q9. The interests of business and the interests of universities are linked.	Business leaders will only continue their enthusiasm for sport if they receive returns for their money. Such returns will only be forthcoming if astute, enthusiastic and properly educated professionals are delivering the programs that earn appropriate financial returns. The successful universities of the 21st century will be those that have responded to this challenge by delivering such degrees. --> Paragraph 7

ANSWER: TRUE

+ Firstly, focus on blue, orange and green highlighted phrases. It is step on to get the answer.

+ Next, take a careful look on paragraph 7

+ Generally, in paragraph 7, the main idea focuses on 'money' (which relates to 'interests'). Besides, in paragraph 7, the information is also focus on two main factors 'business leaders' (which relates to 'business') and 'educated professionals' (which is also means 'universities').

+ Moreover, this paragraph uses 2 conditional clauses to emphasize the relation between the interests of business and the interests of universities.

+ According to these evidences above, it can be clear that there is a connection between the interests of business and the interests of universities.

+ Therefore, the answer must be **TRUE**

10 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q10. Governments have been focusing too much attention on preventative medicine.</p>	<p>The increasing demand for government expenditure within health budgets is reaching the stage where most governments are simply unable to function in a manner that is satisfying their constituents. One of the primary reasons for this problem is the unhelpful emphasis on treatment in medical care programmes. Governments have traditionally given their senior health official the title of 'Minister for Health', when in fact this officer has functioned as 'Minister for Sickness and the Construction of Hospitals'. Government focus simply has to change.</p>
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ANSWER: FALSE

- + Skim through the passage to find out the orange, blue and green highlighted keywords in Questions
- + Next, skim through the option highlighted keywords that matches the sentence in the passage
- + The answer can be found in paragraph 8
- + The second sentence mentions that 'The increasing demand for government expenditure within health budgets' is what 'most governments are simply **unable to function**'.
- + In the next sentence, one of the primary reasons is revealed. The reason is 'the unhelpful emphasis on treatment in medical care programmes.' It means that 'the government' puts too much emphasis on treatment in the 'medical care programmes'
- + However, the statement in the Question means 'the government' pays too much attention on '**preventive medicine**' **NOT** '**medical care programmes**' (as mentioned in the 8th paragraph). Hence, the information in the statement is not true according to the information in the paragraph.
- + After considering all these evidences, the answer to this question is **FALSE**

Notes:

'attention' is similar to 'emphasis'

11 Answer: TRUE

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q11. It is inevitable that government priorities for health spending will change.</p>	<p>A second professional growth area for this group of graduates is associated with community health. The increasing demand for government expenditure within health budgets is reaching the stage where most governments are simply unable to function in a manner that is satisfying their constituents. One of the primary reasons for this problem is the unhelpful emphasis on treatment in medical care programmes. Governments have traditionally given their senior health official the title of 'Minister for Health', when in fact this officer has functioned as 'Minister for Sickness and the Construction of Hospitals'. Government focus simply has to change. Government simply focus has to change. If the change is not brought about for philosophical reasons, it will occur naturally, because insufficient funding will be available to address the ever-increasing costs of medical support</p>
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ANSWER: TRUE

- + Generally, it can be seen that the main idea of the 8th paragraph is about the government's attention to the 'expenditure within health budgets'
- + In some last sentences in paragraph 8, it states that the government simply focus on the expenditure within health budgets has to change (also means 'government priorities for health spending has to change')
- + Furthermore, in the last sentence of paragraph 8, it is clear that 'even when the change is not...., **it will occur naturally**', which means this change is **unavoidable or inevitable**
- + Accordingly, all the information in this paragraph matches the information in the Question; therefore, the answer for this question is **TRUE**

Notes:

'inevitable' means something happens certainly, it is unavoidable

12 Answer: FALSE

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q12. Existing degree courses are unsuitable for careers in community health.</p>	<p>Graduates of human movement, exercise science and sport science have the potential to become major players in this shift in policy focus. It is these graduates who already have the skills, knowledge and understanding to initiate community health education programmes to reduce cardiovascular disease, to reduce medical dependency upon diabetes, to improve workplace health leading to increased productivity, to initiate and promote programmes of activity for the elderly that reduce medical dependency, and to maintain an active lifestyle for the unemployed and disadvantaged groups in society.</p>
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ANSWER: FALSE

- + Skim through the passage to find out the orange, blue, pink and green highlighted keywords in Questions
- + Next, skim through the option highlighted keywords that matches the sentence in the passage
- + The answer can be found in paragraph 9
- + Particularly focus on the green highlighted sentence. In general, it can be seen that graduates of human movement, exercise science and sport science not only have the potential to become majors in these fields but with their skills, they can bring a huge number of benefits to the health community such as ...(in the pink highlighted sentences).
- + Therefore, it can be seen that existing programmes are **SUITABLE** for careers in community health, which is in contrast with the statement in the Question
- + After all, the answer for this question is **FALSE**

13 Answer: NOT GIVEN

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q13. Funding for sport science and related degrees has been increased considerably.</p>	<p>The career paths of these graduates are developing at a pace that is not evident in other professions. The contribution that these graduates can make to society and the recognition of this contribution is at an unprecedented high, and all indications are that it will continue to grow. (Paragraph 10)</p>

ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

+ There is no information in the paragraph which comments on funding for sports science and related degrees. (Only 'the career paths of these graduates are developing' and 'the contribution of them is at an unprecedented high' can be inferred from paragraph 10)

+ Consequently, the answer is **NOT GIVEN**.