



IELTS Mock Test 2022 November Reading Practice Test 1

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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



REFLECTING ON THE MIRROR

In all likelihood the first mirrors would have simply been pools of water that reflected the image of the one who looked into it. Nature's mirror, while cheap and readily accessible, must have also been quite frustrating with the slightest disturbance on the surface of the water making it difficult to see clearly. It is not altogether clear when the first man-made mirrors were produced but mirrors made of brass are mentioned in the Bible, and after that mirrors of bronze were in common use among the ancient Egyptians, Romans and Greeks. In addition to bronze, the Greeks and Romans experimented with polished silver to produce simple mirrors.

Crude forms of glass mirrors were first made in Venice in 1300. Small sheets of glass were cut from disks made by a spinning process. When this glass was backed with a covering of tin or lead, a 'mirror' resulted. During the early periods of their development, mirrors were rare and expensive. France had glass factories but only in Venice, Italy was the secret of mirror foiling known. The chemical process of coating a glass surface with metallic silver was discovered by German chemist Justus von Liebig in 1835, and this advance inaugurated the modern techniques of mirror making.

By the end of the 17th century mirrors were made in Britain and the manufacture of mirrors developed subsequently into an important industry in many other European countries. People wore them in their hats, or set them like jewels in their rings. Society glittered and shone like the firmament. A little later on, America was gripped by the mirror craze, only this time they were interested in larger mirrors. In house after house in residential districts and eastern cities there could be found one long mirror after another placed between two front parlour windows.

In the manufacture of mirrors today, plate glass is cut to size, and all blemishes are removed by polishing with rouge. The glass is scrubbed and flushed with a reducing solution before silver is applied. The glass is then placed on a hollow, cast-iron tabletop, covered with felt, and kept warm by steam. A solution of silver nitrate is poured on the glass and left undisturbed for about 1 hour. The silver nitrate is reduced to a metallic silver and a lustrous deposit of silver gradually forms. The deposit is dried, coated with shellac,

and painted. Most present-day mirrors therefore, are made up of these layers. Glass is used on top because it is smooth, clear, and protects the reflective surface. A mirror needs to be very smooth in order for the best reflection to occur.

Mirrors may have plane or curved surfaces. A curved mirror is concave or convex depending on whether the reflecting surface faces toward the centre of the curvature or away from it. Curved mirrors in ordinary usage have surfaces of varying shapes. Perhaps the most common is spherical. Spherical mirrors produce images that are magnified or reduced – exemplified, by mirrors for applying facial makeup and by rear-view mirrors for vehicles. Cylindrical mirrors are another common type of shape. These focus a parallel beam of light to a linear focus. A paraboloidal mirror is one which is often used to focus parallel rays to a sharp focus, as in a telescope mirror, or to produce a parallel beam from a source at its focus, such as a searchlight. A less common but useful shape is the ellipsoidal. Such a mirror will reflect light from one of its two focal points to the other.

While the mirror is the focus of the production, the frame plays an important albeit slightly lesser role as the anchor by which the mirror is affixed to its proper place. From the late 17th century onward, mirrors and their frames played an increasingly important part in the decoration of rooms. Complementing the shiny reflective mirror, the early frames were usually of ivory, silver, ebony, or tortoiseshell or were veneered with walnut, olive, and laburnum. Needlework and bead frames were also to be found. Craftsmen such as Grinling Gibbons often produced elaborately carved mirror frames to match a complete decorative ensemble. The tradition soon became established of incorporating a mirror into the space over the mantelpiece; many of the early versions of these mirrors, usually known as overmantels, were enclosed in glass frames. The architectural structure of which these mirrors formed a part became progressively more elaborate. Focusing heavily on the effect created by mirrors, 18th century designers such as the English brothers Robert and James Adam created fireplace units stretching from the hearth to the ceiling. Over the whole, mirror frames reflected the general taste of the time and were often changed to accommodate alterations in taste – frames usually being cheaper and hence more easily replaced than the mirror itself.

By the end of the 18th century, painted decoration largely supplanted carving on mirrors, the frames being decorated with floral patterns or classical ornaments. At the same time the French started producing circular mirrors. Usually surrounded by a neoclassical gilt frame that sometimes supported candlesticks, these mirrors enjoyed great popularity well into the 19th. Improved skill in mirror making also made possible the introduction of the cheval glass, a freestanding full-length mirror, supported on a frame with four feet. These were mainly used for dressing purposes, though occasionally they had a decorative function. New, cheaper techniques of mirror production in the 19th century led to a great proliferation in their use. Not only were they regularly incorporated into pieces of furniture – such as wardrobes and sideboards – they were also used in everything from high-

powered telescopes to decorative schemes in public places. Their popularity continues today. Through them, infants are able to develop an awareness of their individuality through 'mirror games'. This type of emotional reflection stimulates babies to move various parts of their body and even promotes verbal utterances.

Questions 1-5

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1 below

In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet write

TRUE	if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	If there is no information on this

- 1 The Creeks and Egyptians used polished silver to make mirrors.
- 2 The first man-made mirrors were made of bronze.
- 3 Only the wealthy could afford the first mirrors.
- 4 The first mirrors in America were used for decoration.
- 5 Spherical mirrors are commonly used in cars.

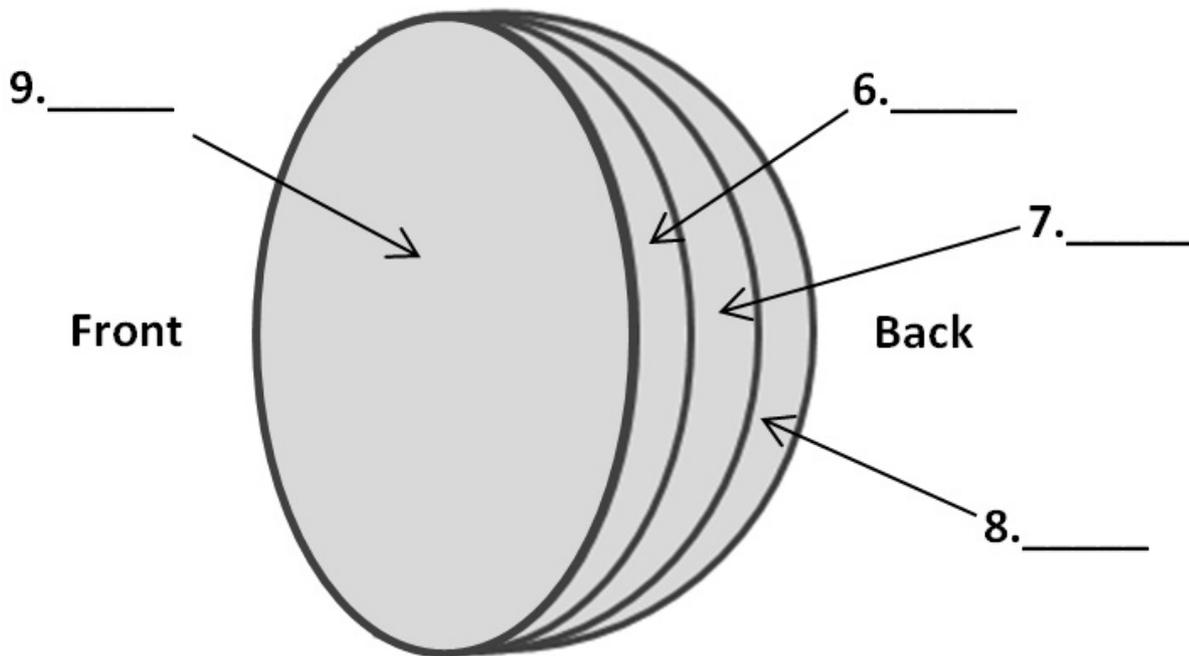
Questions 6-9

Complete the labels on Diagram A below.

Write the correct letter **A-J** in boxes **6-9** on your answer sheet.

Diagram A: Magnified side-view of a mirror

Diagram A: Magnified side-view of a mirror



A	rouge
B	cast iron
C	felt
D	steam
E	shellac
F	glass
G	metal
H	silver nitrate paint
I	reducing solution

6.

7.

8.

9.

Questions 10-13

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

Write your answers in boxes **10-13** on your answer sheet.

10 The type of mirror used for looking at the stars is

- A paraboloidal.
- B spherical.
- C cylindrical.
- D ellipsoidal.

11 17th century craftsmen

- A blended mirror frames well with other household furniture.
- B hung mirrors above fireplaces.
- C used mirror frames as a focus for home decoration.
- D established floral patterns as a standard for mirror frames.

12 18th century craftsmen

- A designed furniture which highlighted the unique properties of mirrors.
- B experimented largely with mirror frames made of ebony and ivory.
- C built spherically-shaped mirrors.
- D experimented with ceiling mirrors around fireplaces.

13 19th century craftsmen

- A used mirrors less than any previous time in history.
- B introduced mirrors as learning tools.
- C used mirrors extensively in bedroom furniture.
- D etched designs into mirrors.

READING PASSAGE 2

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



EFFORT AND SCIENCE TO WIN

Winning nowadays is not only a question of disciplined training: The triumph of victory today involves the collaboration of several medical specialists who combine their particular knowledge in an effort to help each athlete to reach their potential.

A. In Mexico, the Medicine Direction and Applied Sciences of the National Commission of Deporte analyses all aspects of sports science from the role of the auditory system in sporting achievement to the power of the mind and its role in the ability to win. Everything, it seems, is open to scrutiny. Recently, the focus has been evaluating the visual acuity of cyclists and long distance runners but they also focus on the more traditional areas of sports research, among them psychology, nutrition, anthropology, biochemistry and odontology¹. From budding child athletes as young as 9 to the more mature-aged sportsperson, the facility at Deporte has attracted some of Mexico's most famous sporting and Olympic hopefuls.

B. "The study of elite athletes is now more scientific than ever" says doctor Francisco Javier Squares, "after each competition, athletes are exposed to vigorous medical examinations and follow-up training in order to help US arrive at a program that is tailor-made. "The modern athlete has become big business, no longer is there a one-size-fits-all approach. For example, in the past two people both 1.70 meters tall and weighing 70 kilograms would have been given the same program of athletic conditioning – now this idea is obsolete. It may be that the first individual has 35 kgs of muscle and 15 kgs of fat and the other person, although the same height and weight may have 30 kgs of muscle and 20 kgs of fat. Through detailed scientific evaluation here at our facility in Deporte," says Squares, "... we are able to construct a very specific training programme for each individual."

C. Whereas many countries in the world focus on the elevation of the glorious champion, the Mexican Olympic team takes a slightly different approach. Psychologically speaking an athlete must bring to his endeavour a healthy dose of humility. As Squares said, “When an athlete wins for Mexico, it is always as a result of a combined team effort with many people operating behind the scenes to realise the sporting achievement. When an athlete stands on the dais, it is because of great effort on the part of many.”

D. As is often the case in some poorer countries, sportsmen and women are stifled in their development due to budgetary constraints. However this has not been a factor for consideration with the team in Mexico. The Mexican government has allocated a substantial sum of money for the provision of the latest equipment and laboratories for sports research. In fact, the quality of Mexico’s facilities puts them on a par with countries like Italy and Germany in terms of access to resources. One example of sophisticated equipment used at the Mexican facility is the hyperbaric chamber. This apparatus is used to enhance oxygen recovery after a vigorous physical workout. Says Squares, “When you breathe the air while inside a hyperbaric chamber the natural state of the oxygen does not change. Green plants produced the oxygen; modern technology just increases the air pressure. This does not change the molecular composition of oxygen. Increased pressure just allows oxygen to get into tissues better. Due to our purchase of the hyperbaric chamber, athletes are able to recover from an intense workout in a much shorter space of time. We typically use the chamber for sessions of 45 to 60 minutes daily or three times per week.”

E. When pushed to the limit, the true indicator of fitness is not how hard the heart operates, but how quickly it can recover after an extreme workout. Therefore, another focus area of study for the team in Mexico has been the endurance of the heart. To measure this recovery rate, an electroencephalograph (EEG) is used. The EEG enables doctors to monitor the brainwave activity from sensors placed on the scalp. Athletes exert intense effort for a sustained period after which they are given time to rest and recover. During these periods between intense physical exertion and recovery, doctors are able to monitor any weaknesses in the way the heart responds. The CCG has had a big impact upon our ability to measure the muscular endurance of the heart.

F. In 1796, the life expectancy of a human being was between 25 and 36 years, in 1886 that number basically doubled to between 45 and 50. In 1996, the life expectancy of an average Mexican stood at around 75 years. People are living longer and this is due in large part to the advances of modern science. It is not all sophisticated medical equipment that is playing a part; although lesser in impact, basic advances in engineering are also greatly assisting. Take for example, a professional tennis player. In the past, most tennis players’ shoes were constructed with fabric and a solid rubber sole. These shoes were of poor construction and resulted in hip and foot injuries. Today the technology of shoe construction has radically changed. Now some shoes are injected with silicone and made

of more comfortable, ergonomic¹ construction. This has helped not only the elite but also the recreational sports person and thus, helps in the preservation of the human body.

¹ objects designed to be better adapted to the shape of the human body

Questions 14 -17

The passage has eight paragraphs labelled A-F

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter **A-F** in boxes **14-17** on your answer sheet.

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

14 the natural process of oxygen production

15 standard after-competition procedure

16 the areas of study undertaken to improve athletic performance

17 the Mexican viewpoint on winning

Questions 18 -20

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

Write your answers in boxes **18-20** on your answer sheet.

18 The hyperbaric chamber

- A** helps athletes to breathe more easily.
- B** increases the level of oxygen an athlete breathes.
- C** decreases the pressure of the oxygen for Mexican athletes.
- D** speeds up recovery time for athletes.

19 The electroencephalograph (EEG)

- A** measures how fast brainwaves move during exercise.
- B** helps doctors to determine heart problems.
- C** measures how hard the heart works during exercise.
- D** strengthens the heart muscle in athletes.

20 The life-span of individuals in Mexico has increased due to

- A medical improvements.
- B more committed doctors.
- C better made sporting equipment.
- D advances in ergonomics.

Questions 21-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 21 -26 on your answer sheet write

TRUE	if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	If there is no information on this

21 There are limits to the level of sporting enquiry.

22 Specific athletic programs differ mostly between men and women

23 Mexico and Germany have similar sporting resources.

24 Lack of money is what stops athletic improvement in some poor countries.

25 Wealthy countries enjoy greater athletic success.

26 Mexican athletes have the support of their government.

READING PASSAGE 3

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



FUELING THE FUTURE

The world's 750 million motor vehicles emit well over 900 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide each year. Traffic-related air pollution has been responsible for 6% of deaths per year and is associated with certain forms of leukaemia, inflammatory lung diseases, increased cardio-vascular disease, low birth-weight babies and male infertility. It stands to reason that tackling traffic-related air pollution should be high on any government's list of priorities. Thus, in an attempt to minimise this situation many governments around the world have been looking at ways to implement alternative fuel sources. The most widely accepted way of doing this is to replace the crude oil that our vehicles currently run on with renewable, 'environmentally friendly' One serious contender put forward as a solution to the pollution problem is ethanol.

Ethanol is a type of alcohol made by fermenting plant material. Water and organic matter from the plants including corn, sorghum, sugar cane and wood are mixed together and fermented to make ethanol. After fermentation there are three layers remaining. The first is water and small particles of grain and alcohol. It takes on a syrup consistency. The second layer is the remaining grain, which is 17 per cent dry matter. The third layer is the actual ethanol – a colourless, volatile, flammable liquid. It is the only layer sold and accounts for exactly one-third of the total dry matter used for its production. There are three primary ways that it is used as a fuel for transportation: as a blend of 10 per cent ethanol with 90% unleaded fuel (E10); as a component of reformulated gasoline and; as a primary fuel with 85 parts of ethanol blended with 15 parts of unleaded fuel (E-85). In the 1800s in the USA, it was first used as lamp fuel. Later on, due to skyrocketing oil prices in the 1970s, E10 was produced as a type of 'fuel-extender' for vehicles with E-85 being produced in the 1990s. Brazil has also used ethanol-blended fuels. Like America, the high prices in the 1970s prompted a government mandate to produce vehicles which could be

fuelled by pure ethanol Today there are more than 4,2 million ethanol- powered vehicles in Brazil (40 per cent passenger carrying) which consume 4 billion gallons of ethanol annually. Today, Brazil is the largest transportation ethanol fuel market in the world.

Given that Ethanol is made from a variety of plant substances when it is used in fuel production, it increases the monetary value of feed grains grown by farmers. In fact, in the USA, the largest ethanol consuming nation in the world, ethanol production adds £4.5 billion to the farm economy every year. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, ethanol production adds 30 cents to the value of a bushel of corn. Another of its benefits, according to Brian Keating, deputy chief of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is that a 10% ethanol blend (E10) would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2 to 5% over the full lifecycle of ethanol production and consumption. Said Keating, "The precise benefits depend on specific factors in the production cycle. An important component of which is the energy source used by the ethanol factory. If it's being powered by coal or oil, there are obviously associated greenhouse gas emissions." In America, The Clean Air Act of 1990 and the National Energy Policy Act of 1992 have both created new market opportunities for cleaner, more efficient fuels with many state governments in America's Mid-west purchasing fleet vehicles capable of running on E-85 fuels.

Although it makes a good fuel, some drawbacks have been documented. The economics of ethanol production are improving as the technology improves but ethanol has two problems: It does not explode like gasoline, and it can absorb water, which can cause oxidation, rust and corrosion. The claims of possible damage to vehicles from the use of ethanol blends above 10% has therefore attracted considerable negative publicity. Compared to diesel – the standard fuel in the heavy moving industry – ethanol is known to have a lower energy content so ethanol trucks require larger fuel tanks to achieve the same range as a diesel-powered vehicle. In Australia, a government review' into the impacts of a 20% ethanol blend on vehicles found the information to be insufficient or conflicting, but did identify a number of problems such as the possible perishing and swelling of elastomeric and plastic materials in fuel systems. Stakeholders in the motor vehicle industry have slated that warranties on motor vehicles and pump dispensing equipment could be at risk with the use of blends above 10% ethanol. Principle economist for the Australian Bureau of Agriculture Andrew Dickson points out that the money sugarcane growers get for their cane is not determined by the domestic consumption or domestic demand for ethanol, it is entirely determined by the world sugar market and the world trade in molasses He believes that the only way the sugar industry' can benefit from the existence of an ethanol industry is if they invest in the ethanol industry. "The sugar producer does not get any more money for their molasses so what incentive do they have to produce any more?." The cost of production also represents some challenges. In Australia, fuel ethanol costs around 70 cents per litre compared with around 35 cents per

litre for unleaded petrol. In America, one report revealed that even with government assistance, ethanol is close to 35 per cent more than the price of diesel. Consequently, production of ethanol requires government assistance to be competitive. A recent study by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics found that without assistance, large-scale production of ethanol would not be commercially viable in Australia.

Regardless of whether the Australian sugar industry will benefit from a mandated 10% ethanol mix, the expansion of ethanol production would certainly lead to increased economic activity in farming areas. It is inevitable that some expansion would be at the expense of existing industry. If ethanol becomes more popular, there will soon be more plants producing it. This means there will be a need for workers for the plants. The American National Ethanol Vehicle Coalition (NBVC) projects that employment will be boosted by 200,000 jobs and the balance of trade will be improved by over \$2 billion. The future of ethanol looks promising, for better or worse ethanol looks to be a serious contender for tomorrow's fuel.

Questions 27 -31

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

In boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet write

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

- 27  The need to control air pollution is why ethanol came into use.
- 28  Brazil uses more ethanol for transportation than America.
- 29  Select food crops become more expensive due to ethanol production
- 30  The Australian sugar industry will benefit from the production of ethanol.
- 31  Primary ethanol (E-85) has been extensively tested in Australia.

Questions 32–35

Look at the following list of descriptions (Questions 32–35) and the list of fuel types below.

Match each description to the fuel type.

Write the correct letter **A–D** in boxes 32–35 on your answer sheet.

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

A	regular gasoline
B	unleaded gasoline
C	ethanol
D	diesel

- 32 costs about half the price of ethanol
- 33 reacts poorly with some metals
- 34 is the reason why trucks have been fitted with larger fuel tanks
- 35 commonly used in the trucking industry

Question 36–40

Classify the following statements according to which country they apply to. Write the appropriate letters **A–D** in boxes 36–40 on your answer sheet.

A	Australia only
B	America only
C	both Australia and America
D	neither Australia nor America

- 36 makes ethanol out of sugar cane
- 37 uses more ethanol than any other country in the world
- 38 receives government assistance for ethanol production

39 proved ethanol production is costly

40 their government bought ethanol-friendly cars



Solution:

- 10 A
- 11 A
- 12 A
- 13 C
- 14 D
- 15 B
- 16 A
- 17 C
- 18 D
- 19 B
- 20 A
- 21 FALSE
- 22 NOT GIVEN
- 23 TRUE
- 24 TRUE
- 25 NOT GIVEN
- 26 TRUE
- 27 NO
- 28 YES
- 29 YES

30 NO

31 NOT GIVEN

32 B

33 C

34 C

35 D

36 A

37 B

38 B

39 C

40 B

1 FALSE

2 FALSE

3 TRUE

4 NOT GIVEN

5 TRUE

6 H

7 E

8 I

9 F

Review and Explanations

10 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q10. The type of mirror used for looking at the stars is</p> <p>A. paraboloidal B. spherical C. cylindrical D. ellipsoidal</p>	<p>A paraboloidal mirror is one which is often used to focus parallel rays to a sharp focus, as in a telescope mirror</p>
<p>+ To answer this question, we have to find out the suitable type of mirror that is used for looking at the stars purpose.</p> <p>+ From above sentence in the reading, we can see the word telescope mirror is the one people use to looking at the stars. So the paraboloidal mirror which is mentioned in this sentence is our answer. Therefore, we choose A as the correct answer for this question.</p>	

11 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q11. 17th century craftsmen</p> <p>A. blended mirror frames well with other household furniture. B. hung mirrors above fireplaces. C. used mirror frames as a focus for home decoration. D. established floral patterns as a standard for mirror frames.</p>	<p>Craftsmen such as Grinling Gibbons often produced elaborately carved mirror frames to match a completed decorative ensemble.</p>
<p>+ With this question, we have to pay attention to information about craftsmen in 17th century. By skimming the reading, we can see the 6th paragraph includes both two these information. And we can find the answer in the sentence "Craftsmen such as decorative ensemble"</p> <p>+ The main idea of this sentence is Craftsmen often produce the mirror frames to match a complete decorative ensemble, same meaning as "blended mirror frames well with other household furniture" in answer A of the question. So we choose A as the correct answer for this question.</p>	

12 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q12. 18th century craftsmen</p> <p>A. designed furniture which highlighted the unique properties of mirrors.</p> <p>B. experimented largely with mirror frames made of ebony and ivory.</p> <p>C. built spherically-shaped mirrors.</p> <p>D. experimented with ceiling mirrors around fireplaces</p>	<p>Focusing heavily on the effect created by mirrors, 18th century designers such as the English brothers Robert and James Adam created fireplace units stretching from the hearth to the ceiling.</p>
<p>+ Also in the 6th paragraph, we can find the answer for Q12 from sentence “Focusing heavily on the effect.... to the ceiling” as it contains information about 18th century and designers (craftsmen)</p> <p>+ About meaning, the main idea of this sentence is ‘Focusing heavily on the effect created by mirrors’. This can also be understood as designers emphasize much on the properties of mirrors. So A is correct answer.</p>	

13 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q13. 19th century craftsmen</p> <p>A. used mirrors less than any previous time in history.</p> <p>B. introduced mirrors as learning tools.</p> <p>C. used mirrors extensively in bedroom furniture.</p> <p>D. etched designs into mirrors.</p>	<p>New, cheaper techniques of mirror production in the 19th century were they regularly incorporated into pieces of furniture – such as wardrobes and sideboards</p>
<p>+ From the last paragraph, specifically from the sentence “they regularlysideboards”, we can see clues about 19th century craftsmen</p> <p>+ In the passage, it is said that in 19th century mirrors are usually combined into furniture such as wardrobes and sideboards. These almost are bedroom furniture. Among 4 answers, the content of answer C is the most compatible with about explanation. So we choose C as the correct answer.</p>	

Thanks to Quách Mỹ Nga for your contribution to this detailed explanation.

14 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q14: the natural process of oxygen production</p>	<p>Green plants produced the oxygen; modern technology just increases the air pressure.</p>

Note:

From the connections stated above, we can conclude that **paragraph D** contains the information.

15 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q15: standard after-competition procedure	after each competition , athletes are exposed to vigorous medical examinations and follow-up training
Note: From the connections stated above, we can conclude that paragraph B contains the information.	

16 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q16: the areas of study undertaken to improve athletic performance	In Mexico, the Medicine Direction and Applied Sciences of the National Commission of Deporte analyses all aspects of sports science from the role of the auditory system in sporting achievement to the power of the mind and its role in the ability to win.
Note: From the connections stated above, we can conclude that paragraph A contains the information.	

17 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q17: the Mexican viewpoint on winning	As Squares said, "When an athlete wins for Mexico , it is always as a result of a combined team effort with many people operating behind the scenes to realise the sporting achievement. When an athlete stands on the dais, it is because of great effort on the part of many."
Note: Paragraph C states that unlike many other country, the Mexican focus on the combined team effort rather than the champion. From the connections stated above, we can conclude that paragraph C contains the information.	

18 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q18: The hyperbaric chamber</p> <p>A. helps athletes to breathe more easily.</p> <p>B. increases the level of oxygen an athlete breathes.</p> <p>C. decreases the pressure of the oxygen for Mexican athletes.</p> <p>D. speeds up recovery time for athletes.</p>	<p>One example of sophisticated equipment used at the Mexican facility is the hyperbaric chamber. This apparatus is used to enhance oxygen recovery after a vigorous physical workout. Says Squares, "When you breathe the air while inside a hyperbaric chamber the natural state of the oxygen does not change. Green plants produced the oxygen; modern technology just increases the air pressure. This does not change the molecular composition of oxygen. Increased pressure just allows oxygen to get into tissues better. Due to our purchase of the hyperbaric chamber, athletes are able to recover from an intense workout in a much shorter space of time.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>+ A: there is no mention if the hyperbaric chamber helps athletes to breath more easily or not so this is not the answer.</p> <p>+ B: The hyperbaric chamber increase the air pressure, not the level of oxygen so B is not the answer.</p> <p>+ C: C contradicts with the passage as air pressure is increase, not decrease. Hence C is not the answer.</p> <p>+ D: by process of elimination and from the connections stated above, we can conclude that D is the answer for this question.</p>	

19 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q19: The electroencephalograph (EEG)</p> <p>A. measures how fast brain waves move during exercise.</p> <p>B. helps doctors to determine heart problems.</p> <p>C. measures how hard the heart works during exercise.</p> <p>D. strengthens the heart muscle in athletes.</p>	<p>Therefore, another focus area of study for the team in Mexico has been the endurance of the heart. To measure this recovery rate, an electroencephalograph (EEG) is used. The EEG enables doctors to monitor the brainwave activity from sensors placed on the scalp. Athletes exert intense effort for a sustained period after which they are given time to rest and recover. During these periods between intense physical exertion and recovery, doctors are able to monitor any weaknesses in the way the heart responds. The CCG has had a big impact upon our ability to measure the muscular endurance of the heart.</p>

Note:

+ A: there is no mention of brain waves speed in the passage. Hence A is not the answer.

+ B: if you think “weaknesses in the way the heart responds” (to vigorous exercises) is equal to heart problems, this is the answer. I’m not convinced but lacking better choice(s), this is probably the answer.

+ C: the EEG monitors brainwave activity, not how hard the heart works during exercise. Hence C is not the answer.

+ D: while the EEG helps in measuring the muscular endurance of the heart there is no mention of using it to strengthen the heart muscles.

Consider the choices above, we can conclude that **B** is the answer for this question.

20 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q20: The life-span of individuals in Mexico has increased due to</p> <p>A. medical improvements.</p> <p>B. more committed doctors.</p> <p>C. better made sporting equipment.</p> <p>D. advances in ergonomics.</p>	<p>People are living longer and this is due in large part to the advances of modern science. It is not all sophisticated medical equipment that is playing a part; although lesser in impact, basic advances in engineering are also greatly assisting.</p>

Note:

+ A: The connections stated above show this is probably the answer.

+ B: no information in the passage so B is not the answer.

+ C & D: while there are mentions of C & D in the passage, they are misleading information.

Considering the choices, we can conclude that **A** is the answer for this question.

21 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q21: There are limits to the level of sporting enquiry.</p>	<p>Everything, it seems, is open to scrutiny. Recently, the focus has been evaluating the visual acuity of cyclists and long distance runners but they also focus on the more traditional areas of sports research, among them psychology, nutrition, anthropology, biochemistry and odontology.</p>

Note: Information in the passage indicates that there is **no limit** (everything is open) to the level of enquiry. There is supporting information in the following sentence with a list of research areas. The question contradicts with information in the passage. Hence the answer is **FALSE**.

22 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q22: Specific athletic programs differ mostly <i>between men and women</i></p>	<p>“The modern athlete has become big business, no longer is there a one-size-fits-all approach. [...] says Squares, “... we are able to construct a very specific training programme for <i>each individual.</i>”</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>Misleading information: While specific training programs are tailored for each individual by their body condition, there is no mention of them being specific for men or women. Therefor the answer for this question is NOT GIVEN.</p>	

23 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q23: Mexico and Germany have similar sporting resources.</p>	<p>In fact, the quality of Mexico's facilities puts them on a par with countries like Italy and Germany in terms of access to resources.</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>Information in the passage agrees with the question so the answer is TRUE.</p>	

24 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q24: Lack of money is what stops athletic improvement in some poor countries.</p>	<p>As is often the case in some poorer countries, sportsmen and women are stifled in their development due to budgetary constraints</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>Information in the passage agrees with the question so the answer is TRUE.</p>	

25 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

26 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q26: Mexican athletes have the support of their government.</p>	<p>As is often the case in some poorer countries, sportsmen and women are stifled in their development due to budgetary constraints. However this has not been a factor for consideration with the team in Mexico. The Mexican government has allocated a substantial sum of money for the provision of the latest equipment and laboratories for sports research.</p>
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Note:

While you cannot find a word-by-word confirmation of the question in the passage, there are **evidences** in the passage showing that Mexican athletes have the support of their government. First of all, their budget is not strained. Secondly, the Mexican government gives a chunk of money to buy equipments for sports research, indirectly support the athletes.

Hence the answer for this question is **TRUE**.

Thanks to **Uc Bu** for your contribution to this detailed explanation.

27 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q27. The need to control air pollution is why ethanol came into use</p>	<p>In the 1800s in the USA, it was first used as lamp fuel.</p>
<p>After reading paragraph 2, 'In the 1800s in the USA, it (ethanol) was first used as lamp fuel, not because of the need to control air pollution.</p> <p>Thus, the answer for Q27 should be "NO"</p>	

28 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q28. Brazil uses more ethanol for transportation than America.</p>	<p>Today, Brazil is the largest transportation ethanol fuel market in the world.</p>
<p>After reading paragraph 2, 'Brazil is the largest transportation ethanol fuel market in the world"</p> <p>It means that Brazil uses more ethanol for transportation than America.</p> <p>Thus, the answer for Q28 should be "YES"</p>	

29 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 29 . Select food crops become more expensive due to ethanol production .	Given that Ethanol is made from a variety of plant substances when it is used in fuel production , it increases the monetary value of feed grains grown by farmers
<p>After reading paragraph 3</p> <p><i>“Food crops more expensive”</i> and <i>“increases the monetary value of feed grains”</i> are <i>interchangeable</i> in this context.</p> <p>Thus, the answer for Q29 should be “YES”</p>	

30 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 30 . The Australian sugar industry will benefit from the production of ethanol .	Principle economist for the Australian Bureau of Agriculture Andrew Dickson points out that the money sugarcane growers get for their cane is not determined by the domestic consumption or domestic demand for ethanol ; it is entirely determined by the world sugar market and the world trade in molasses.... The sugar producer does not get any more money for their molasses so what incentive do they have to produce any more?”
<p>After reading paragraph 4</p> <p>The information in paragraph is contradicted with the statement in Q30. Thus, the answer for Q30 should be “NO”</p>	

31 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q31 . Primary ethanol (E-85) has been extensively tested in Australia.	

After reading the passage, we could **not find any information** confirming that “Primary ethanol was extensively tested in Australia or not”

Thus, the **answer** for **Q31** should be **“NOT GIVEN”**

32 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q32. costs about half the price of ethanol	In Australia, fuel ethanol costs around 70 cents per litre compared with around 35 cents per litre for unleaded petrol
<p>After reading paragraph 4, “fuel ethanol costs 70 cents per litre and unleaded petrol costs 35 cents per litre”, it means that unleaded petrol costs about half the price of ethanol.</p> <p>Thus, the answer for Q32 should be “B- unleaded gasoline”</p>	

33 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q33. reacts poorly with some metals	It does not explode like gasoline, and it can absorb water, which can cause oxidation, rust and corrosion
<p>After reading paragraph 4, “it (ethanol) can absorb water, which can cause oxidation, rust and corrosion”.</p> <p><i>“Reacts poorly with some metals”</i> and <i>“cause oxidation, rust and corrosion”</i> are the <i>same meaning</i> in this case.</p> <p>Thus, the answer for Q33 should be “C- Ethanol”</p>	

34 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q34. is the reason why trucks have been fitted with larger fuel tanks	ethanol is known to have a lower energy content so ethanol trucks require larger fuel tanks to achieve the same range as a diesel-powered vehicle

After reading paragraph 4, all the keywords in Q8 are mentioned in paragraph, "because being known as a lower energy, ethanol trucks require larger fuel tanks".

Thus, the **answer** for **Q34** should be "**C- Ethanol**"

35 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 3 5 . Commonly used in the trucking industry.	Compared to diesel - the standard fuel in the heavy moving industry

After reading paragraph 4,

"Trucking industry" and "heavy moving industry" are interchangeable in this context.

"Commonly used" and "standard fuel" have the same meaning in this case.

Thus, the **answer** for **Q35** should be "**D- diesel**"

36 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 3 6 . makes ethanol out of sugar cane	Principle economist for the Australian Bureau of Agriculture Andrew Dickson points out that the money sugarcane growers get for their cane is not determined by the domestic consumption or domestic demand for ethanol

After reading paragraph 4,

It **means** that Australians make ethanol out of sugar cane

In addition, we could **not** find any information relating

Thus, the **answer** for **Q36** should be "**A - Australia only**"

37 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q37. uses more ethanol than any other country in the world	In fact, in the USA, the largest ethanol consuming nation in the world, ethanol production adds £4.5 billion to the farm economy every year

After reading paragraph 3, “the USA is the largest ethanol consuming nation in the world”.

Thus, the **answer** for **Q37** should be “**B- America only**”

38 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 3 8 . receives government assistance for ethanol production</p>	<p>In America, one report revealed that even with government assistance, ethanol is dose to 35 per cent more than the price of diesel. Consequently, production of ethanol requires government assistance to be competitive.</p>

After reading paragraph 4,

All the **keywords** are mentioned in this sentence, it is **applied from America**.

Note: don't misunderstand that “A recent study by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economies found that without assistance, large-scale production of ethanol would not be commercially viable in Australia”.

Australians already knew about the advantages of government assistance, but they have not applied assistance for ethanol

Thus, the **answer** for **Q38** should be “**B- America only**”

39 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q 3 9 . proved ethanol production is costly</p>	<p>In Australia, fuel ethanol costs around 70 cents per litre compared with around 35 cents per litre for unleaded petrol.</p> <p>In America, one report revealed that even with government assistance, ethanol is dose to 35 per cent more than the price of diesel</p>

After reading paragraph 4,

+ "In Australia, the price of ethanol is double than it's for unleaded petrol", **proved that ethanol is costly in Australia.**

+ "In America, ethanol is dose to 35 percent more than the price of diesel (even with government assistance)", **proved that ethanol is costly in America.**

All the keywords are mentioned in paragraph. Thus, the **answer** for **Q39** should be "**C- both Australia and America** "

40 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 40 . Their government bought ethanol-friendly cars .	In America, The Clean Air Act of 1990 and the National Energy Policy Act of 1992 have both created new market opportunities for cleaner, more efficient fuels with many state governments in America's Mid-west purchasing fleet vehicles capable of running on E-85 fuels.

After reading paragraph 3,

"*Bought*" has the same meaning as "*purchase*"

"*Ethanol friendly cars*" and "*vehicles capable of running on E-85 fuels*" have the *same meaning* in this case.

In addition, we could **not** find any information **confirming that** Australians' government bought ethanol- friendly cars or not"

Thus, the **answer** for **Q40** should be "**B- America only**"

Thanks to **Nguyễn Thủy** for your contribution to this detailed explanation.

1 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q1 : The Creeks and Egyptians used polished silver to make mirrors	The Greeks and Romans experimented with polished silver to produce simply mirrors.

+ Information from the phrase "**polished silver to produce simply mirrors**" is matched with the statement of Q1.

+ However, in the passage, mirrors are made by "**The Greek and Romans**", not "**the Creeks and Egyptians**" as the question. So the answer should be **FALSE**

2 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q2: The first man-made mirrors were made of bronze	The first man-made mirrors were produced but mirrors made of brass are mentioned in the Bible
<p>+ The main key words of this question are “the first man-made mirrors” and “were made of” which mention about material of first mirrors.</p> <p>+ In the question, bronze is material to make the first mirrors, while the paragraph states that the first mirrors were made of brass. So the answer should be FALSE</p>	

3 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q3: Only the wealthy could afford the first mirrors	During the early periods of their development , mirrors were rare and expensive
<p>+ The question indicates about people who own the first mirrors the wealthy.</p> <p>+ In this sentence, it is described that the first mirrors (“During the early periods of their development”) were expensive. From this we can reason out: Only the wealthy can buy mirrors.</p> <p>So the answer should be TRUE</p>	

4 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q4: The first mirrors in America were used for decoration	A little later on, America was gripped by the mirror craze..... another placed between two front parlour windows
<p>+ This question mentions about the use of first mirrors in America.</p> <p>+ Although the passage “A little later on.....windows” has some information related to the mirrors in American, no information about how people use mirrors is mentioned. So the answer should be NOT GIVEN</p>	

5 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q5: Spherical mirrors are commonly used in cars	Spherical mirrors produce images that are magnified or reduced - exemplified, by mirrors for applying facial makeup and by rear-view mirrors for vehicles
<p>+ From this sentence of the reading, we can get information about practical application of spherical mirrors: facial makeup and rear-view for vehicles.</p> <p>+ The question indicates that spherical mirrors are used for cars - a type of vehicles. So information is compatible. The answer is TRUE.</p>	

6 Answer: **H**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q6 - Q7 - Q8 - Q9	A solution of silver nitrate is poured on the glass and left undisturbed for about 1 hour. The silver nitrate is reduced to a metallic silver and a lustrous deposit of silver gradually forms. The deposit is dried, coated with shellac, and painted. Most present-day mirrors therefore, are made up of these layers. Glass is used on top because it is smooth, clear, and protects the reflective surface.
<p>+ These questions require us to point out the layers of mirrors and position of these layers. To find our answer, we need to check information about how layers of mirrors are formed. The sentence “Most present-day mirrors therefore, are made up of these layers” signals to us to find answers from this passage.</p> <p>+ We can see from this passage, there are only 4 factors mentioned: solution, silver nitrate, shellac, glass. So we can identify only 4 answers E, F, H, I can be the answers of those questions. Now we will locate their position.</p> <p>+ As the reading, “a solution is poured on the glass”. We may think that Q6 is solution. However, it is not because: After pouring this solution, a lustrous deposit of silver gradually forms. The noun “deposit” means a layer of a substance which is found at the bottom of a liquid. So this deposit must be inside of glass and solution, at the bottom. This deposit is a product of reducing silver nitrat process, so position Q6 is H- silver nitrat paint.</p>	

7 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q6 - Q7 - Q8 - Q9	A solution of silver nitrate is poured on the glass and left undisturbed for about 1 hour. The silver nitrate is reduced to a metallic silver and a lustrous deposit of silver gradually forms. The deposit is dried, coated with shellac, and painted. Most present-day mirrors therefore, are made up of these layers. Glass is used on top because it is smooth, clear, and protects the reflective surface.
<p>+ These questions require us to point out the layers of mirrors and position of these layers. To find our answer, we need to check information about how layers of mirrors are formed. The sentence “Most present-day mirrors therefore, are made up of these layers” signals to us to find answers from this passage.</p> <p>+ In next sentence, it is stated that “The deposit is dried coated with shellac”. This helps us figure out shellac is the next layer that directly contact with the deposit. So I - shellac is the answer for Q7.</p>	

8 Answer: **I**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage

<p>Q6 - Q7 - Q8 - Q9</p>	<p>A solution of silver nitrate is poured on the glass and left undisturbed for about 1 hour. The silver nitrate is reduced to a metallic silver and a lustrous deposit of silver gradually forms. The deposit is dried, coated with shellac, and painted. Most present-day mirrors therefore, are made up of these layers. Glass is used on top because it is smooth, clear, and protects the reflective surface.</p>
<p>+ These questions require us to point out the layers of mirrors and position of these layers. To find our answer, we need to check information about how layers of mirrors are formed. The sentence "Most present-day mirrors therefore, are made up of these layers" signals to us to find answers from this passage.</p> <p>+ As we already identified 4 answers as above and we have found out position for 3 of them, the remaining E - reducing solution should be in the position of Q8</p>	

9 Answer: **F**