



IELTS Practice Tests Plus Volume 1

Reading Practice Test 3

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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.



Indoor Pollution

Since the early eighties we have been only too aware of the devastating effects of large-scale environmental pollution. Such pollution is generally the result of poor government planning in many developing nations or the short-sighted, selfish policies of the already industrialised countries which encourage a minority of the world's population to squander the majority of its natural resources.

While events such as the deforestation of the Amazon jungle or the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl continue to receive high media exposure, as do acts of environmental sabotage, it must be remembered that not all pollution is on this grand scale. A large proportion of the world's pollution has its source much closer to home. The recent spillage of crude oil from an oil tanker accidentally discharging its cargo straight into Sydney Harbour not only caused serious damage to the harbour foreshores but also created severely toxic fumes which hung over the suburbs for days and left the angry residents wondering how such a disaster could have been allowed to happen.

Avoiding pollution can be a fulltime job. Try not to inhale traffic fumes; keep away from chemical plants and building-sites; wear a mask when cycling. It is enough to make you want to stay at home. But that, according to a growing body of scientific evidence, would also be a bad idea. Research shows that levels of pollutants such as hazardous gases, particulate matter and other chemical 'nasties' are usually higher indoors than out, even in the most polluted cities. Since the average American spends 18 hours indoors for every hour outside, it looks as though many environmentalists may be attacking the wrong target.

The latest study, conducted by two environmental engineers, Richard Corsi and Cynthia Howard-Reed, of the University of Texas in Austin, and published in Environmental Science and Technology, suggests that it is the process of keeping clean that may be

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making indoor pollution worse. The researchers found that baths, showers, dishwashers and washing machines can all be significant sources of indoor pollution, because they extract trace amounts of chemicals from the water that they use and transfer them to the air.

Nearly all public water supplies contain very low concentrations of toxic chemicals, most of them left over from the otherwise beneficial process of chlorination. Dr. Corsi wondered whether they stay there when water is used, or whether they end up in the air that people breathe. The team conducted a series of experiments in which known quantities of five such chemicals were mixed with water and passed through a dishwasher, a washing machine, a shower head inside a shower stall or a tap in a bath, all inside a specially designed chamber. The levels of chemicals in the effluent water and in the air extracted from the chamber were then measured to see how much of each chemical had been transferred from the water into the air.

The degree to which the most volatile elements could be removed from the water, a process known as chemical stripping, depended on a wide range of factors, including the volatility of the chemical, the temperature of the water and the surface area available for transfer. Dishwashers were found to be particularly effective: the high-temperature spray, splashing against the crockery and cutlery, results in a nasty plume of toxic chemicals that escapes when the door is opened at the end of the cycle.

In fact, in many cases, the degree of exposure to toxic chemicals in tap water by inhalation is comparable to the exposure that would result from drinking the stuff. This is significant because many people are so concerned about water-borne pollutants that they drink only bottled water, worldwide sales of which are forecast to reach \$72 billion by next year. D. Corsi's results suggest that they are being exposed to such pollutants anyway simply by breathing at home.

The aim of such research is not, however, to encourage the use of gas masks when unloading the washing. Instead, it is to bring a sense of perspective to the debate about pollution. According to Dr Corsi, disproportionate effort is wasted campaigning against certain forms of outdoor pollution, when there is as much or more cause for concern indoors, right under people's noses.

Using gas cookers or burning candles, for example, both result in indoor levels of carbon monoxide and particulate matter that are just as high as those to be found outside, amid heavy traffic. Overcrowded classrooms whose ventilation systems were designed for smaller numbers of children frequently contain levels of carbon dioxide that would be regarded as unacceptable on board a submarine. 'New car smell' is the result of high levels of toxic chemicals, not cleanliness. Laser printers, computers, carpets and paints all contribute to the noxious indoor mix.

The implications of indoor pollution for health are unclear. But before worrying about the

problems caused by large-scale industry, it makes sense to consider the small-scale pollution at home and welcome international debate about this. Scientists investigating indoor pollution will gather next month in Edinburgh at the Indoor Air conference to discuss the problem. Perhaps unwisely, the meeting is being held indoors.

Questions 1-6

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

1 In the first paragraph, the writer argues that pollution

- A has increased since the eighties.
- B is at its worst in industrialised countries.
- C results from poor relations between nations.
- D is caused by human self-interest.

2 The Sydney Harbour oil spill was the result of a

- A ship refuelling in the harbour.
- B tanker pumping oil into the sea.
- C collision between two oil tankers.
- D deliberate act of sabotage.

3 In the 3rd paragraph the writer suggests that

- A people should avoid working in cities.
- B Americans spend too little time outdoors.
- C hazardous gases are concentrated in industrial suburbs.
- D there are several ways to avoid city pollution.

4 The Corsi research team hypothesised that

- A toxic chemicals can pass from air to water.
- B pollution is caused by dishwashers and baths.
- C city water contains insufficient chlorine.

D household appliances are poorly designed

5 As a result of their experiments, Dr Corsi's team found that

A dishwashers are very efficient machines.

B tap water is as polluted as bottled water.

C indoor pollution rivals outdoor pollution.

D gas masks are a useful protective device.

6 Regarding the dangers of pollution, the writer believes that

A there is a need for rational discussion.

B indoor pollution is a recent phenomenon.

C people should worry most about their work environment.

D industrial pollution causes specific diseases.

Questions 7-13

Reading Passage 1 describes a number of cause and effect relationships.

Match each Cause (Questions 7-13) in List A with its Effect (A-J) in List B.

Write the appropriate letters (A-J) in boxes 7-13 on your answer sheet.

List A: CAUSES

7 Industrialised nations use a lot of energy.

8 Oil spills into the sea.

9 The researchers publish their findings.

10 Water is brought to a high temperature.

11 People fear pollutants in tap water.

12 Air conditioning systems are inadequate.

13 Toxic chemicals are abundant in new cars.

List B: EFFECTS

A	The focus of pollution moves to the home.
B	The levels of carbon monoxide rise.
C	The world's natural resources are unequally shared.
D	People demand an explanation.
E	Environmentalists look elsewhere for an explanation.
F	Chemicals are effectively stripped from the water.
G	A clean odour is produced.
H	Sales of bottled water increase.
I	The levels of carbon dioxide rise.
J	The chlorine content of drinking water increased.

Reading Passage 2

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



ROBOTS

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, onerous, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has culminated in robotics - the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines.

A The modern world is increasingly populated by quasi-intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose creeping ubiquity has removed much human drudgery. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with rote politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo- drivers. Our mine shafts are dug by automated moles, and our nuclear accidents - such as those at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl - are cleaned up by robotic muckers fit to withstand radiation.

Such is the scope of uses envisioned by Karel Capek, the Czech playwright who coined the term 'robot' in 1920 (the word 'robota' means 'forced labor' in Czech). As progress accelerates, the experimental becomes the exploitable at record pace.

B Other innovations promise to extend the abilities of human operators. Thanks to the incessant miniaturisation of electronics and micromechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy - far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone. At the same time, techniques of long-distance control will keep people even farther from hazard. In 1994 a ten- foot-tall NASA robotic explorer called Dante, with video-

camera eyes and with spiderlike legs, scrambled over the menacing rim of an Alaskan volcano while technicians 2,000 miles away in California watched the scene by satellite and controlled Dante's descent.

C But if robots are to reach the next stage of labour-saving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves - goals that pose a formidable challenge. 'While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,' says one expert, 'we can't yet give a robot enough common sense to reliably interact with a dynamic world.' Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence (AI) has produced very mixed results. Despite a spasm of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s, when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to perform in the same way as the human brain by the 21st century, researchers lately have extended their forecasts by decades if not centuries.

D What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion neurons are much more talented - and human perception far more complicated - than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognise the misalignment of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 per cent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the woodchuck at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a tumultuous crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

E Nonetheless, as information theorists, neuroscientists, and computer experts pool their talents, they are finding ways to get some lifelike intelligence from robots. One method renounces the linear, logical structure of conventional electronic circuits in favour of the messy, ad hoc arrangement of a real brain's neurons. These 'neural networks' do not have to be programmed. They can 'teach' themselves by a system of feedback signals that reinforce electrical pathways that produced correct responses and, conversely, wipe out connections that produced errors. Eventually the net wires itself into a system that can pronounce certain words or distinguish certain shapes.

F In other areas researchers are struggling to fashion a more natural relationship between people and robots in the expectation that some day machines will take on some tasks now done by humans in, say, nursing homes. This is particularly important in Japan, where the percentage of elderly citizens is rapidly increasing. So experiments at the Science University of Tokyo have created a 'face robot' - a life-size, soft plastic model of a female head with a video camera imbedded in the left eye - as a prototype. The researchers' goal is to create robots that people feel comfortable around. They are concentrating on the face because they believe facial expressions are the most important way to transfer emotional messages. We read those messages by interpreting expressions to decide whether a

person is happy, frightened, angry, or nervous. Thus the Japanese robot is designed to detect emotions in the person it is 'looking at' by sensing changes in the spatial arrangement of the person's eyes, nose, eyebrows, and mouth. It compares those configurations with a database of standard facial expressions and guesses the emotion. The robot then uses an ensemble of tiny pressure pads to adjust its plastic face into an appropriate emotional response.

G Other labs are taking a different approach, one that doesn't try to mimic human intelligence or emotions. Just as computer design has moved away from one central mainframe in favour of myriad individual workstations - and single processors have been replaced by arrays of smaller units that break a big problem into parts that are solved simultaneously - many experts are now investigating whether swarms of semi-smart robots can generate a collective intelligence that is greater than the sum of its parts. That's what beehives and ant colonies do, and several teams are betting that legions of mini-critters working together like an ant colony could be sent to explore the climate of planets or to inspect pipes in dangerous industrial situations.

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs A-G.

From the list of headings below choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph.

Write the appropriate numbers (i-x) in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings	
i	Some success has resulted from observing how the brain functions.
ii	Are we expecting too much from one robot?
iii	Scientists are examining the humanistic possibilities.
iv	There are judgements that robots cannot make.
v	Has the power of robots become too great?
vi	Human skills have been heightened with the help of robotics.
vii	There are some things we prefer the brain to control.
viii	Robots have quietly infiltrated our lives.
ix	Original predictions have been revised.
x	Another approach meets the same result.

14

Paragraph A

15

Paragraph B

16

Paragraph C

17

Paragraph D

18

Paragraph E

19

Paragraph F

Example

Answer

Paragraph G

ii

Questions 20-24

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2? In boxes 20-24 on your answer sheet write

YES

if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO

if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN

if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

20

robots.

Karel Capek successfully predicted our current uses for

21

Lives were saved by the NASA robot, Dante.

22

Robots are able to make fine visual judgements.

23

robots.

The internal workings of the brain can be replicated by

24

The Japanese have the most advanced robot systems.

Questions 25-27

Complete the summary below with words taken from paragraph F.

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

Write your answers in boxes **25-27** on your answer sheet.

The prototype of the Japanese 'face robot' observes humans through a 25 _____ which is planted in its head. It then refers to a 26 _____ of typical 'looks' that the human face can have, to decide what emotion the person is feeling. To respond to this expression, the robot alters its own expression using a number of 27 _____.

Reading Passage 3

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



SAVING LANGUAGE

For the first time, linguists have put a price on language. To save a language from extinction isn't cheap - but more and more people are arguing that the alternative is the death of communities

There is nothing unusual about a single language dying. Communities have come and gone throughout history, and with them their language. But what is happening today is extraordinary, judged by the standards of the past. It is language extinction on a massive scale. According to the best estimates, there are some 6,000 languages in the world. Of these, about half are going to die out in the course of the next century: that's 3,000 languages in 1,200 months. On average, there is a language dying out somewhere in the world every two weeks or so.

How do we know? In the course of the past two or three decades, linguists all over the world have been gathering comparative data. If they find a language with just a few speakers left, and nobody is bothering to pass the language on to the children, they conclude that language is bound to die out soon. And we have to draw the same conclusion if a language has less than 100 speakers. It is not likely to last very long. A 1999 survey shows that 97 per cent of the world's languages are spoken by just four per cent of the people.

It is too late to do anything to help many languages, where the speakers are too few or too old, and where the community is too busy just trying to survive to care about their

language. But many languages are not in such a serious position. Often, where languages are seriously endangered, there are things that can be done to give new life to them. It is called revitalisation.

Once a community realises that its language is in danger, it can start to introduce measures which can genuinely revitalise. The community itself must want to save its language. The culture of which it is a part must need to have a respect for minority languages. There needs to be funding, to support courses, materials, and teachers. And there need to be linguists, to get on with the basic task of putting the language down on paper. That's the bottom line: getting the language documented - recorded, analysed, written down. People must be able to read and write if they and their language are to have a future in an increasingly computer- literate civilisation.

But can we save a few thousand languages, just like that? Yes, if the will and funding were available. It is not cheap, getting linguists into the field, training local analysts, supporting the community with language resources and teachers, compiling grammars and dictionaries, writing materials for use in schools. It takes time, lots of it, to revitalise an endangered language. Conditions vary so much that it is difficult to generalise, but a figure of \$ 100,000 a year per language cannot be far from the truth. If we devoted that amount of effort over three years for each of 3,000 languages, we would be talking about some \$900 million.

There are some famous cases which illustrate what can be done. Welsh, alone among the Celtic languages, is not only stopping its steady decline towards extinction but showing signs of real growth. Two Language Acts protect the status of Welsh now, and its presence is increasingly in evidence wherever you travel in Wales.

On the other side of the world, Maori in New Zealand has been maintained by a system of so- called 'language nests', first introduced in 1982. These are organisations which provide children under five with a domestic setting in which they are intensively exposed to the language. The staff are all Maori speakers from the local community. The hope is that the children will keep their Maori skills alive after leaving the nests, and that as they grow older they will in turn become role models to a new generation of young children. There are cases like this all over the world. And when the reviving language is associated with a degree of political autonomy, the growth can be especially striking, as shown by Faroese, spoken in the Faroe Islands, after the islanders received a measure of autonomy from Denmark.

In Switzerland, Romansch was facing a difficult situation, spoken in five very different dialects, with small and diminishing numbers, as young people left their community for work in the German-speaking cities. The solution here was the creation in the 1980s of a unified written language for all these dialects. Romansch Grischun, as it is now called, has official status in parts of Switzerland, and is being increasingly used in spoken form on

radio and television.

A language can be brought back from the very brink of extinction. The Ainu language of Japan, after many years of neglect and repression, had reached a stage where there were only eight fluent speakers left, all elderly. However, new government policies brought fresh attitudes and a positive interest in survival. Several 'semispeakers' - people who had become unwilling to speak Ainu because of the negative attitudes by Japanese speakers - were prompted to become active speakers again. There is fresh interest now and the language is more publicly available than it has been for years.

If good descriptions and materials are available, even extinct languages can be resurrected. Kaurna, from South Australia, is an example. This language had been extinct for about a century, but had been quite well documented. So, when a strong movement grew for its revival, it was possible to reconstruct it. The revised language is not the same as the original, of course. It lacks the range that the original had, and much of the old vocabulary. But it can nonetheless act as a badge of present-day identity for its people. And as long as people continue to value it as a true marker of their identity, and are prepared to keep using it, it will develop new functions and new vocabulary, as any other living language would do.

It is too soon to predict the future of these revived languages, but in some parts of the world they are attracting precisely the range of positive attitudes and grass roots support which are the preconditions for language survival. In such unexpected but heart-warming ways might we see the grand total of languages in the world minimally increased.

Questions 28-32

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

In boxes 28-32 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

28  The rate at which languages are becoming extinct has increased.

29  Research on the subject of language extinction began in the 1990s.

30  In order to survive, a language needs to be spoken by

more than 100 people.

31 Certain parts of the world are more vulnerable than others to language extinction.

32 Saving language should be the major concern of any small community whose language is under threat.

Questions 33-35

The list below gives some of the factors that are necessary to assist the revitalisation of a language within a community.

Which **THREE** of the factors are mentioned by the writer of the text?

Write the appropriate letters **A-G** in boxes **33-35** on your answer sheet.

- A** the existence of related languages
- B** support from the indigenous population
- C** books tracing the historical development of the language
- D** on-the-spot help from language experts
- E** a range of speakers of different ages
- F** formal education procedures
- G** a common purpose for which the language is required

Questions 36-40

Match the languages **A-F** with the statements below (Questions **36-40**) which describe how a language was saved.

Write your answers in boxes **36-40** on your answer sheet.

A	Welsh
B	Maori
C	Faroese
D	Romansch
E	Ainu
F	Kaurna

- 36 The region in which the language was spoken gained increased independence.
- 37 People were encouraged to view the language with less prejudice.
- 38 Language immersion programmes were set up for sectors of the population.
- 39 A merger of different varieties of the language took place.
- 40 Written samples of the language permitted its revitalisation.



Solution:

28 YES

29 NO

30 YES

31 NOT GIVEN

32 NO

$\frac{33}{35}$ B,D,F

36 C

37 E

38 B

39 D

40 F

1 D

2 B

3 D

4 B

5 C

6 A

7 C

8 D

9 A

10 F

11 H

12 I

13 G

14 viii

15 vi

16 ix

17 iv

18 i

19 iii

20 YES

21 NOT GIVEN

22 YES

23 NO

24 NOT GIVEN

25 video camera

26 database

27 (tiny/small) pressure pads

Review and Explanations

28 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q28. The rate at which languages are becoming extinct has increased.</p>	<p>But what is happening today is extraordinary, judged by the standards of the past. It is language extinction on a massive scale</p>
<p>+ Take a look at the 3rd sentence of the paragraph 1.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that “But what is happening today is extraordinary, judged by the standards of the past. It is language extinction on a massive scale”. This means the extinction of language has become massive compared to the past</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer for the question is TRUE.</p>	

29 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q29. Research on the subject of language extinction began in the 1990s.</p>	<p>In the course of the past two or three decades, linguists all over the world have been gathering comparative data</p>
<p>+ In the 2nd sentence of paragraph 2, it is mentioned that “In the course of the past two or three decades, linguists all over the world have been gathering comparative data”.</p> <p>+ This means Research on the subject of language extinction began since 1980s</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be NO.</p>	

30 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage

<p>Q30. In order to survive, a language needs to be spoken by more than 100 people.</p>	<p>If they find a language with just a few speakers left, and nobody is bothering to pass the language on to the children, they conclude that language is bound to die out soon. And we have to draw the same conclusion if a language has less than 100 speakers</p>
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+ The key words **100 people** is mentioned in the 2nd paragraph.

+ In the 3rd and 4th sentence of the 2nd paragraph, it is mentioned that a language has less than 100 speakers leads to a conclusion that the language is bound to die out soon. This means a language needs to be spoken by more than 100 people.

+ Therefore, the answer here should be **YES**.

31 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

<p>Keywords in Questions</p>
<p>Q31. Certain parts of the world are more vulnerable than others to language extinction.</p>
<p>There is no information from the passage that mentions the vulnerability of Certain parts of the world to language extinction. Thus, the answer here should be NOT GIVEN.</p>

32 Answer: **NO**

<p>Keywords in Questions/Answers</p>	<p>Similar words in Passage</p>
<p>Q32. Saving language should be the major concern of any small community whose language is under threat.</p>	<p>It is too late to do anything to help many languages, where the speakers are too few or too old, and where the community is too busy just trying to survive to care about their language.</p>
<p>+ Take a look at the 1st sentence in 3rd paragraph.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that the community is too busy just trying to survive to care about their language. This means the language is not the major concern of small community. Therefore, the answer here should be NO.</p>	

33-35 Answer: **B,D,F**

<p>Keywords in Questions/Answers</p>	<p>Similar words in Passage</p>

Which of the factors are mentioned by the writer of the text?	The community itself must want to save its language. The culture of which it is a part must need to have a respect for minority languages .
<p>+ Take a look at the 2nd sentence of the 4th paragraph. It is mentioned about “The community itself must want to save its language. The culture of which it is a part must need to have a respect for minority languages”</p> <p>+ This mentions the support from the indigenous population.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer should be B.</p> <p>+ In the 5th paragraph, the 2nd sentence mentions “getting linguists into the field, training local analysts or the on-the-spot help from language experts”.</p> <p>+ Linguists and analysts have similar meaning with language experts.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer should be D.</p> <p>+ In the 5th paragraph, the 2nd sentence also mentions supporting the community with language resources and teachers, compiling grammars and dictionaries, writing materials for use in schools.</p> <p>+ This mentions the education procedure.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer should be F.</p>	

36 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q36. The region in which the language was spoken gained increased independence .	And when the reviving language is associated with a degree of political autonomy , the growth can be especially striking , as shown by Faroese , spoken in the Faroe Islands, after the islanders received a measure of autonomy from Denmark.
<p>+ The keywords increased independence has similar meaning with autonomy, the growth can be especially striking which appears in the last sentence of the 7th paragraph. The sentence mentions Faroese, so the answer here should be C.</p>	

37 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q37. People were encouraged to view the language with less prejudice .	The Ainu language of Japan , after many years of neglect and repression, had reached a stage where there were only eight fluent speakers left, all elderly. However, new government policies brought fresh attitudes and a positive interest in survival
<p>+ The keywords less prejudice has similar meaning with fresh attitudes and a positive interest which appears in the 3rd sentence of the 9th paragraph.</p> <p>+ The paragraph mentions the Ainu language of Japan</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be E.</p>	

38 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q38. Language immersion programmes were set up for sectors of the population.	On the other side of the world, Maori in New Zealand has been maintained by a system of so- called 'language nests', first introduced in 1982. These are organisations which provide children under five with a domestic setting in which they are intensively exposed to the language . The staff are all Maori speakers from the local community
<p>+ The 7th paragraph mentions "a system of so- called 'language nests " and then provide information about "organisations which provide children under five with a domestic setting in which they are intensively exposed to the language".</p> <p>+ This means the language programmes were set up for children under five for Maori speakers.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be B.</p>	

39 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q39. A merger of different varieties of the language took place.</p>	<p>In Switzerland, Romansch was facing a difficult situation, spoken in five very different dialects, with small and diminishing numbers, as young people left their community for work in the German-speaking cities. The solution here was the creation in the 1980s of a unified written language for all these dialects .</p>
<p>+ In the 8th paragraph, there is information about different dialects or different varieties of the language.</p> <p>+ The paragraph provide information about Romansch.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be D.</p>	

40 Answer: **F**

<p>Keywords in Questions/Answers</p>	<p>Similar words in Passage</p>
<p>Q40. Written samples of the language permitted its revitalisation.</p>	<p>If good descriptions and materials are available, even extinct languages can be resurrected. Kurna, from South Australia, is an example. This language had been extinct for about a century, but had been quite well documented.</p>
<p>+ The keywords Written samples of the language are mentioned in the 10th paragraph as the language which had been quite well documented . Revitalisation is mentioned as resurrected</p> <p>+ The paragraph provides information about Kurna.</p> <p>+ Therefore the answer should be F.</p>	

1 Answer: **D**

<p>Keywords in Questions/Answers</p>	<p>Similar words in Passage</p>
<p>Q1. In the first paragraph, the writer argues that pollution _____</p>	<p>Such pollution is generally the result of poor government planning in many developing nations or the short-sighted, selfish policies of the already industrialised countries which encourage a minority of the world's population to squander the majority of its natural resources</p>

- + Take a look at the 1st paragraph. The keywords “short-sighted, selfish policies” are mentioned in the second sentence of the 1st paragraph. They have the same meaning with the word “**self-interest**” which appears in answer D.
- + This means the pollution is caused by short-sighted, selfish policies of human.
- + Therefore, the answer here should be **D. is caused by human self-interest.**

2 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q2: The Sydney Harbour oil spill was the result of a _____</p>	<p>The recent spillage of crude oil from an oil tanker accidentally discharging its cargo straight into Sydney Harbour not only caused serious damage to the harbour foreshores but also created severely toxic fumes which hung over the suburbs for days and left the angry residents wondering how such a disaster could have been allowed to happen .</p>
<p>+ The keywords Sydney Harbour oil spill in the question 2 are mentioned in the 3^d sentence of the 2nd paragraph as spillage of crude oil into Sydney Harbour.</p> <p>+ Take a look at the 3rd sentence in the 2nd paragraph, it is mentioned that an oil tanker accidentally discharging its cargo straight into Sydney Harbour, which means an oil tanker pumped oil into the sea.</p> <p>+ Therefore the answer here is B. tanker pumping oil into the sea.</p>	

3 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q3: In the 3rd paragraph the writer suggests that _____</p>	<p>Avoiding pollution can be a fulltime job. Try not to inhale traffic fumes; keep away from chemical plants and building-sites; wear a mask when cycling !</p>
<p>+ Take a look at the 3rd paragraph, it is mentioned that “Avoiding pollution can be a fulltime job’, then there are some ways listed to avoid pollution “Try not to inhale traffic fumes; keep away from chemical plants and building-sites; wear a mask when cycling”.</p> <p>+ Therefore the answer for question is D. there are several ways to avoid city pollution.</p>	

4 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q4: The Corsi research team hypothesised that _____</p>	<p>The researchers found that baths, showers, dishwashers and washing machines can all be significant sources of indoor pollution , because they extract trace amounts of chemicals from the water that they use and transfer them to the air. .</p>
<p>+ The Corsi research team is mentioned in the 4th paragraph.</p> <p>+ Take a look at the 2nd sentence of the 4th paragraph. It is mentioned that baths, showers, dishwashers and washing machines can all be significant sources of indoor pollution. This means pollution can be caused by dishwashers and baths.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be B. pollution is caused by dishwashers and baths.</p>	

5 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q5: As a result of their experiments, Dr Corsi's team found that _____</p>	<p>According to Dr Corsi, disproportionate effort is wasted campaigning against certain forms of outdoor pollution, when there is as much or more cause for concern indoors, right under people's noses .</p>
<p>+ According to the 2nd sentence of the 8th paragraph, "disproportionate effort is wasted campaigning against certain forms of outdoor pollution, when there is as much or more cause for concern indoors".</p> <p>+ This means indoor pollution rivals outdoor pollution</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be C. indoor pollution rivals outdoor pollution.</p>	

6 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage

<p>Q6: Regarding the dangers of pollution, the writer believes that _____</p>	<p>But before worrying about the problems caused by large-scale industry, it makes sense to consider the small-scale pollution at home and welcome international debate about this. Scientists investigating indoor pollution will gather next month in Edinburgh at the Indoor Air conference to discuss the problem</p>
<p>+ Take a look at the final paragraph, it is mentioned that ‘it makes sense to consider the small-scale pollution at home and welcome international debate about this’</p> <p>+ This means there should be a discussion about small-scale pollution at home. The word “debate” has equivalent meaning with the word “discussion”</p> <p>+ Therefore the answer should be A. there is a need for rational discussion.</p>	

7 Answer: **C**

<p>Keywords in Questions/Answers</p>	<p>Similar words in Passage</p>
<p>Q7: Causes: Industrialised nations use a lot of energy.</p>	<p>Such pollution is generally the result of poor government planning in many developing nations or the short-sighted, selfish policies of the already industrialised countries which encourage a minority of the world’s population to squander the majority of its natural resources.</p>
<p>+ The key words “Industrialised nations” are mentioned 2nd sentence of the 1st paragraph.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that “a minority of the world’s population” “squander the majority of its natural resources”. This means the natural resources are unequally shared.</p> <p>+ Therefore C is the answer. The effect of this cause here should be C. The world’s natural resources are unequally shared.</p>	

8 Answer: **D**

<p>Keywords in Questions/Answers</p>	<p>Similar words in Passage</p>
<p>Q8: Oil spills into the sea.</p>	<p>The recent spillage of crude oil from an oil tanker accidentally discharging its cargo straight into Sydney Harbour...left the angry residents wondering how such a disaster could have been allowed to happen !</p>

- + The keywords “oil spills” appears in the 2nd paragraph.
- + It is mentioned that the oil spills “left the angry residents wondering how such a disaster could have been allowed to happen”, which means that people demand an explanation.
- + Therefore, the answer should be Oil spills into the seas **cause D. people demand an explanation**

9 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q9: The researchers publish their findings</p> <p>Answer: A. The focus of pollution moves to the home.</p>	<p>The latest study, conducted by two environmental engineers, Richard Corsi and Cynthia Howard-Reed, of the University of Texas in Austin, and published in Environmental Science and Technology, suggests that it is the process of keeping clean that may be making indoor pollution worse.</p>
<p>+ The keywords “researchers”, “publish” are mentioned in the 4th paragraph.</p> <p>+ Paragraph 4 is about suggestions and findings of 2 researchers on indoor pollution and what causes that problem. We can see that in this paragraph, the “focus of pollutions” had moved to the indoor environment. In other words, focus is on “the home”.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be A. The focus of pollution moves to the home.</p>	

10 Answer: **F**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q10: Water is brought to a high temperature</p>	<p>Dishwashers were found to be particularly effective: the high-temperature spray, splashing against the crockery and cutlery, results in a nasty plume of toxic chemicals that escapes when the door is opened at the end of the cycle.</p>
<p>+ The keywords “high temperature spray” is mentioned in the 6th paragraph.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that the high temperature spray results in a nasty plume of toxic chemicals that escapes when the door is opened at the end of the cycle. This means high temperature spray can strip chemicals from water</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be Water is brought to a high temperature causes F. Chemicals are effectively stripped from the water</p>	

11 Answer: **H**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q11. People fear pollutants in tap water</p>	<p>This is significant because many people are so concerned about water-borne pollutants that they drink only bottled water, worldwide sales of which are forecast to reach \$72 billion by next year. D. Corsi’s results suggest that they are being exposed to such pollutants anyway simply by breathing at home.</p>
<p>+ “People fear pollutants in tap water” has equivalent meaning with “many people are so concerned about water-borne pollutants” mentioned in paragraph 7.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that people drink only bottled water, worldwide sales of which are forecast to reach \$72 billion by next year. This means the sales of bottle water may increase</p> <p>+ Therefore the answer should be People fear pollutants in tap water causes H. Sales of bottled water increase</p>	

12 Answer: **I**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q12. Air conditioning systems are inadequate.</p>	<p>Overcrowded classrooms whose ventilation systems were designed for smaller numbers of children frequently contain levels of carbon dioxide that would be regarded as unacceptable on board a submarine</p>
<p>+ Air conditioning systems has similar meaning with ventilation systems.</p> <p>+ In the 9th paragraph, it is mentioned that levels of carbon dioxide that would be regarded as unacceptable when ventilation systems are designed inadequately.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer should be Air conditioning systems are inadequate causes I. The levels of carbon dioxide rise</p>	

13 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
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Q13. Toxic chemicals are abundant in new cars.	New car smell is the result of high levels of toxic chemicals , not cleanliness.
<p>+ The keywords “New cars” appears in the 9th paragraph</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that New car smell’ is the result of high levels of toxic chemicals. This means new car may cause high levels of toxic chemicals</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be Toxic chemicals are abundant in new cars causes G. Toxic chemicals are abundant in new cars.</p>	

14 Answer: **viii**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q14: Answer: viii . Robots have quietly infiltrated our lives.	The modern world is increasingly populated by quasi-intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose creeping ubiquity has removed much human drudgery .
<p>+ Take a look at the 1st sentence of the paragraph A.</p> <p>+ The key words in paragraph A “whose presence we barely notice” have similar meaning with the word quietly in heading viii.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that the gizmos (robots)’ ubiquity has removed much human drudgery . This means the robots have appeared in human’s life and help people to do many hard jobs or infiltrated our lives.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the heading here for passage A should be viii.</p>	

15 Answer: **vi**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q15: Answer: vi . Human skills have been heightened with the help of robotics.	Thanks to the incessant miniaturisation of electronics and micromechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy - far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone

+ In the 1st sentence of paragraph B, it is mentioned that **robot systems can perform** some kinds of brain and bone surgery with far greater precision than highly skilled physicians thanks to **the incessant miniaturisation of electronics and micromechanics** or with the help of robotics.

+ This means with the help of robotics, human skills has been heightened.

+ Therefore, the heading for passage B is **vi. Human skills have been heightened with the help of robotics.**

16 Answer: **ix**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q16: Answer: ix. Original predictions have been revised.	But if robots are to reach the next stage of labour-saving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves - goals that pose a formidable challenge
<p>+ Take a look at the 1st sentence of the paragraph C.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that "If robots are to reach the next stage of labour-saving utility". This is the original prediction. "They will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves - goals that pose a formidable challenge" is the revision for the initial prediction.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the heading for paragraph C is ix. Original predictions have been revised.</p>	

17 Answer: **iv**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q17: Answer: iv. There are judgements that robots cannot make	But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the woodchuck at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a tumultuous crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability.

- + Take a look at the 3rd and 4th sentence of paragraph D.
- + The 3rd sentence mention the judgement that human mind can make. Then in the 4th sentence, it is claimed that The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability.
- + Therefore, the heading for paragraph D is **iv. There are judgements that robots cannot make.**

18 Answer: **i**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q18: Answer: i. Some success has resulted from observing how the brain functions.	They are finding ways to get some lifelike intelligence from robots. One method renounces the linear, logical structure of conventional electronic circuits in favour of the messy, ad hoc arrangement of a real brain's neurons... Eventually the net wires itself into a system that can pronounce certain words or distinguish certain shapes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Take a look at the 3rd sentences in paragraph E. "the messy, ad hoc arrangement of a real brain's neurons" is mentioned. + In the last sentence a result as the success is mentioned Eventually the net wires itself into a system that can pronounce certain words or distinguish certain shapes. + Therefore, the heading for paragraph E is i. Some success has resulted from observing how the brain functions. 	

19 Answer: **iii**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q19: Answer: iii. Scientists are examining the humanistic possibilities.	In other areas researchers are struggling to fashion a more natural relationship between people and robots in the expectation that someday machines will take on some tasks now done by humans in, say, nursing homes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + The 1st sentence of the paragraph F mentions the possibilities that some day machines will take on some tasks now done by humans in, say, nursing homes. + Therefore, , the heading for paragraph F should be iii. Scientists are examining the humanistic possibilities. 	

20 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q20. Karel Capek successfully predicted our current uses for robots.	Such is the scope of uses envisioned by Karel Capek, the Czech playwright who coined the term 'robot' in 1920
<p>+ The key words "Karel Capek" are mentioned 4th sentence of the paragraph A.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned that "Such is the scope of uses envisioned by Karel Capek, the Czech playwright who coined the term 'robot' in 1920. This means that Karel Capek has predicted the current uses of robots before.</p> <p>+ Therefore the this statement is YES</p>	

21 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions
Q21. Lives were saved by the NASA robot, Dante.
<p>+ NASA robot and Dante is mentioned in paragraph B</p> <p>+ However there is no information about the lives saved by NASA robot, Dante...</p> <p>+ Therefore, the information in this information is NOT GIVEN.</p>

22 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q22. Robots are able to make fine visual judgements.</p>	<p>There are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy - far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone... In 1994 a ten-foot-tall NASA robotic explorer called Dante, with video-camera eyes and with spider-like legs, scrambled over the menacing rim of an Alaskan volcano while technicians 2,000 miles away in California watched the scene by satellite and controlled Dante's descent.</p>
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+ In paragraph B, it is claimed that robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain with greater precision than a skilled physician. There is also an example of a robotic explorer called Dante with video-camera eyes. This means Robots can make fine visual judgements

+ Therefore, the answer here should be **YES**.

23 Answer: **NO**

<p>Keywords in Questions/Answers</p>	<p>Similar words in Passage</p>
<p>Q23. The internal workings of the brain can be replicated by robots.</p>	<p>When it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to perform in the same way as the human brain by the 21st century, researchers lately have extended their forecasts by decades if not centuries .</p>
<p>+ The key word replicated has similar meaning with perform in the same way</p> <p>+ It is mentioned in the last sentence of the paragraph C that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to perform in the same way as the human brain, not robots</p> <p>+ Therefore the answer for this statement should be NO</p>	

24 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

<p>Keywords in Questions/Answers</p>	<p>Similar words in Passage</p>
<p>Q24: The Japanese have the most advanced robot systems.</p>	<p>The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.</p>

+ The most advanced robot systems are mentioned last sentence in paragraph D, however there is no information that claims **the Japanese** have the most advanced robot systems.

+ Therefore, the answer here should be **NOT GIVEN**.

25 Answer: **video camera**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q25. The prototype of the Japanese 'face robot' observes humans through a _____.	So experiments at the Science University of Tokyo have created a 'face robot' - a life-size, soft plastic model of a female head with a video camera imbedded in the left eye - as a prototype
<p>+ The key words prototype of the Japanese 'face robot' appear in the 3rd sentence of paragraph F</p> <p>+ In the 3rd sentence of paragraph F, it is claimed that a video camera imbedded in the left eye - as a prototype</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer here should be a video camera.</p>	

26 Answer: **database**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
Q26. It then refers to a _____ of typical 'looks' that the human face can have, to decide what emotion the person is feeling .	It compares those configurations with a database of standard facial expressions and guesses the emotion .
<p>+ The key words typical 'looks' that the human face can have, to decide what emotion the person is feeling has similar meaning with standard facial expressions and guesses the emotion, which appear in 3rd sentence paragraph F. It is claimed that It compares those configurations with a database of standard facial expressions and guesses the emotion</p> <p>+ Therefore the answer should be database.</p>	

27 Answer: **(tiny/small) pressure pads**

Keywords in Questions/Answers	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q27. To respond to this expression, the robot alters its own expression using a number of _____</p>	<p>The robot then uses an ensemble of tiny pressure pads to adjust its plastic face into an appropriate emotional response</p>
<p>+ The key words in the sentence respond to this expression has similar meaning with emotional response, which appear in the last sentence of paragraph F.</p> <p>+ alters its own expression is equivalent with adjust its plastic face.</p> <p>+ It is mentioned in the sentence that the robots use tiny pressure pads to respond to the expression. Therefore, the answer should be tiny pressure pads</p>	