



## IELTS Practice Test Volume 2 Reading Practice Test 2

### HOW TO USE

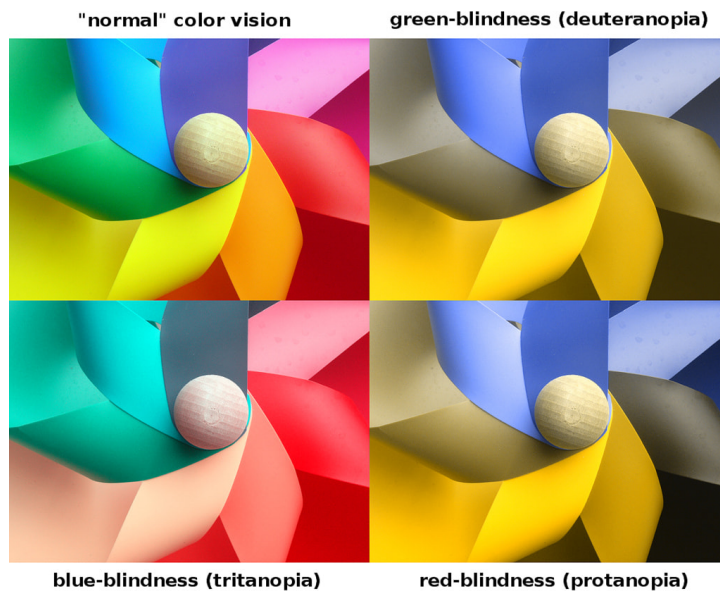
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### Reading Passage 1

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



## The Search for Colour

We seldom reflect on the artificial colour of modern merchandise. A blue car is blue; a red chair, red; a green bicycle, green. But why does it have colour? Answer, because its surface contains pigment. If this was originally dissolved in a carrier liquid to transfer the colour, it is known as a dye, but whatever the case, since colour is the most visible element in all objects we desire, pigments can be said to be the basis of customer choice, and therefore of almost all hard trade and transactions. Consequently, production of this substance is big business, now accounting for over twenty billion dollars annually in global sales—yet there was a time when none of it existed.

Going back into the mists of prehistory, objects, tools, and clothing were all earthen and bland, without anything except their natural colours. The first pigments used were of mineral origin — from natural clays tinted by the presence of iron-oxides. The best known examples are the gold colour of ochre, the brown of umber, and the yellow of sienna. These were ground up and mixed with fat to create paint, used, for example, in the earliest European cave paintings. Ash, as well as charcoal (derived from heating wood in the absence of oxygen), were also used to provide black, but in the search for colour, it was soon discovered that biological matter, such as plants, animal waste, mollusks, and insects, could yield more interesting results.

Crimson —a bright red colour—is a good example. It was extracted from kermes, a small insect found on Southern-European oak trees. The pigment is a constituent of the carminic acid produced inside the creature's body, used to discourage predation by birds or other insects. However, with the trees being large and bushy, and the sap-feeding insects few and far between, pigment production was a meticulous and time-consuming process. This increased the price of the product, the end result being that, in Northern Europe, pure crimson long remained a luxury colour for clothing and textiles.

Interestingly, across the Pacific Ocean, people were producing the same colour from the same chemical within another insect. They were called cochineals: small scaly creatures which breed in abundant clusters on the fleshy leaves of a commonly occurring cactus. These insects have many advantages over kermes. Being so prolific and so easily seen by predators, they need to produce higher concentrations of carminic acid for protection, up to a quarter of their body weight. The pigment which results is also stronger and longer-lasting. Finally, the insects are far more easily obtained, being simply scrapped or knocked off the cactus leaves. Thus, after the Spanish conquest of Mexico, cochineals replaced kermes almost completely, becoming a lucrative Central American export for the next few centuries.

The lure of crimson was only exceeded by the vivid 'Tyrian purple' — a colour which had ranked in highest favour since antiquity. Its source was the medium-sized Murex sea snail. With a range around the coastal Mediterranean, early civilisations there soon realised that the mucus the snail secretes when poked and prodded could be treated to produce a purplish-blue dye which did not fade with time. However, by needing thousands of sea snails and using a complicated (and still little known) process, all for the production of only small amounts of pigment, the colour was so expensive it could only be afforded by the ruling classes. This led to purple becoming associated with royalty. Roman emperors traditionally wore clothing of this colour.

For a less durable blue, suitable for dyeing clothes, the indigo plant was discovered. Its leaves were fermented, and then left to age, and the sediment eventually produced was dried, treated, then reduced to a blue powder. This pigment can, in fact, be said to be the oldest used to colour fabric. It is one reason jeans were originally blue, and remain so to this day, indigo being the dye used to colour them. However, it was not suitable for painting or artistic purposes. For that, European artists used a mixture derived from the grinding up of lapis lazuli, a semi-precious stone, whose only known source was in far Afghanistan. Consequently, this colour was very costly, and many artists avoided it altogether. Others, however, were deliberately extravagant in its use, producing proportionally more expensive paintings.

The cost of this paint resulted in much experimentation during the Industrial Revolution in search of chemical-based alternatives. This eventually led to the first modern synthetic pigment, Prussian Blue. Discovered in Germany in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, it was put into rapid production and exportation, giving artists around the world the first cheap, yet stable, blue pigment. Other chemists were making similar breakthroughs. The vivid purple of the Murex snail was accidentally produced by an English chemist, William Perkins, who soon put 'mauveine' into commercial production. With such efforts, affordable pigments were soon found in all colours.

Mass production followed, bringing industrial prosperity to Northern Europe, but decline in

many parts of the world where traditional organic pigments were still under production. In the Americas, for example, the crimson of cochineals, having long been a Spanish monopoly and rich source of export income, went into steady decline. However, all was not lost. In this modern age, there has been a shift back towards naturalness, even in pigments, and this has seen a resurgence in the popularity of cochineals. The pigment is now commercially produced in several countries, with Peru being the largest exporter.

## Questions 1-4

Complete the sentences.

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

Ultimately, pigments are important because they are so 1 .

Umber and sienna are examples of 2 .

Originally, more unusual colours were derived from 3 .

Generally, predators of insects do not like the taste of 4 .

## Questions 5-8

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

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

- 5  Kermes were easy to collect.
- 6  Kermes produce better pigment than cochineals.
- 7  Kermes are bigger than cochineals.
- 8  Cochineals are still a valuable crop.

## Questions 9-13

Complete the summary of the second half of the passage.

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

The best purple originally came from the 9 \_\_\_\_\_ of sea snails, although the oldest pigment for clothing was from the 10 \_\_\_\_\_ of indigo. The blue for picture-painting originated from a 11 \_\_\_\_\_ costing so much that an artificial replacement. Prussian Blue, was eventually produced, being not only inexpensive but also 12 \_\_\_\_\_. Ironically, the prized purple colour was discovered 13 \_\_\_\_\_

# Reading Passage 2

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



## The Most Dangerous Insect in the World

If asked to name the deadliest insect in the world, most people would search their minds for some sinister-looking spiders or scorpions, or exotic garden pests. However, if we define 'deadly' in terms of the number of people who die directly as a result of the insect, one of them leads the field, by far: the mosquito. As a blood-sucking pest, it transmits diseases to over 700 million people a year, killing a fair proportion of them in the process. No other insect comes even close to this.

Although all mosquitoes are nectar feeders, the females also need protein from a blood meal in order to produce eggs. To find this, they have a keen sense of smell, detecting the sweat and other organic compounds of mammals, such as the carbon dioxide they exhale. Scientific tests have proven that some people attract more mosquitoes than others, presumably having a better 'scent profile' — in fact, so adept are female mosquitoes at following these trails, they can infiltrate buildings through pipeways and air-conditioning ducts as they move inexorably towards their victims. Upon biting, they inject an anti-coagulating saliva into the flesh, and it is this fluid (and not their blood) which may contain the range of viral and parasitical nasties for which mosquitoes are notorious.

Yet even without such diseases, mosquitoes are an irritating nuisance which can occasionally cause serious injury. Upon being bitten, the body's immune system is activated, and subsequent bites trigger antibodies which cause inflammation and itching, particularly with young children. More bites can increase such sensitivity, resulting in pronounced swelling and blistering — wounds which can occasionally become infected,



particularly when scratched. Two famous victims of infected mosquito bites are Lord Carnarvon, the Egyptologist who played a role in the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb, and the British poet, Rupert Brooke, passing away in Egypt and Greece, respectively.

But the real danger will always be mosquito-borne diseases. Dengue fever, West Nile virus, and several encephalitis-type diseases are all modern day killers. A less deadly but more insidious example is filariasis, a disease named from the thread-like parasites which migrate to the body's lymphatic system, causing parts of the body to permanently swell to grotesque proportions. Yet, as distressing as all this is, in terms of its death toll, the worst disease is undoubtedly malaria. Carried by the Anopheles mosquito, this parasite causes fever, shivering, joint pains, vomiting, and, if left untreated, a painful death. It infects over two million people a year, most of them children, killing over one quarter in the process.

The Aedes Aegypti mosquito is the species responsible for that other great killer: yellow fever. This is a viral disease, but limited to tropical areas, primarily in Africa, but also Central and South America. After high fever, nausea, and joint pains, the virus attacks the liver, causing the host's skin to turn yellow (hence the name), with death following some days later. Its toll is much smaller than malaria, with about 200,000 infections and 30,000 deaths every year, mostly in Africa. Unlike malaria, there exists a vaccine, and extensive vaccination programs sponsored by the WHO have had some success, whilst travelers to disease-prone areas are usually similarly protected.

With such a death toll, it took a surprisingly long time before the link between mosquitoes and disease was realised. This is exemplified in the construction of the Panama Canal — that ambitious project to excavate a passageway for ships through that narrow Central-American nation. In the 1880s, the French struggled for eight years in insect-infested jungle, but the death toll from malaria and yellow fever made it very difficult to maintain an experienced work force. After the loss of 22,000 lives, work was abandoned, yet shortly afterwards, a British doctor in India, Ronald Ross, deduced the means of disease transmission, identifying the malaria parasite in the gastrointestinal tract of mosquitoes. He also realised that mosquito numbers could be reduced by limiting their access to water, providing two crucial insights which laid the foundations for controlling the disease.






Thus, in 1904, when America resumed work on the Panama Canal, they instituted a multi-million dollar mosquito-abatement program, consisting of many strategies. Houses for workers were built with screens on the windows, buildings harbouring mosquitoes were fumigated, and sick workers were isolated behind nets. Stagnant pools of water (where mosquitoes breed) were sprayed with oil and insecticide, and roads were paved to eliminate puddles. For this same reason, swamps were drained, and proper piping was used for the transmission of drinking and waste water. All this reduced the number of deaths from disease over the ten-year construction phase to less than 6,000 — a considerable number, but still considered a major success.

To this day, reducing the incidence of stagnant pools of water, however small, remains very cost-effective in combatting mosquito-borne diseases in urban areas. Many of the most dangerous species breed in incidental ditches, flowerpots, or discarded containers into which rainwater has pooled. By eliminating such sites, the insects' numbers fall greatly, limiting bites to those mosquitoes which come from further afield, yet since they cannot travel far, the likelihood of being bitten (and infected) is greatly reduced.

## Questions 14-18

Write **TRUE**, **FALSE**, or **NOT GIVEN**.

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

- 14   Mosquito blood transmits disease.
- 15   Mosquitoes have good vision.
- 16   Rupert Brooke died in Greece.
- 17   Malaria kills over half a million people per year.
- 18   There is a vaccine for malaria.

## Questions 19-22

Answer the questions.

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

What can cause mosquito bites to become inflamed?

19

Which disease causes the body to change shape?

20

Which organ does yellow fever affect?

21

In which parts of a country is removing exposed water a particularly cheap way to reduce mosquito numbers?



22 \_\_\_\_\_

## Questions 23-26

Complete the summary.

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

### The Panama Canal

This large undertaking took place in 23 \_\_\_\_\_ full with insects. The number of workers was greatly reduced by disease, but after the malaria 24 \_\_\_\_\_ was discovered, all exposed water was removed or 25 \_\_\_\_\_ to deny breeding sites. The relatively low number of deaths which followed is attributed to these 26 \_\_\_\_\_

# Reading Passage 3

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



## Waterfalls

Waterfalls are places where rivers or streams direct their flow over vertical drops. They have always been a lure for their scenic beauty or, in the case of the biggest, their ability to showcase nature's might and majesty. Niagara Falls, on the border of Canada and America (discharging the most water of all), is a magnet for visitors, as is Victoria Falls, also straddling an international boundary between Zimbabwe and Zambia, and presenting the single largest sheet of falling water in the world. Similarly, the remoteness and inaccessibility of the highest waterfall, Angel Falls, located deep in the middle of the Venezuelan jungle, has not stopped it from becoming one of the country's top tourist attractions.

There are many possible causes of waterfalls, but a common one is differences in rock type. When a river flows over a resistant rock bed, erosion is slow, but with the complex geological faulting of the Earth's surface, softer patches of rock can be exposed. The water cuts into this, resulting in a minor turbulence at the boundary, stirring up pebbles and grit from the riverbed, which increases the erosive capacity of the current. And so a process begins whereby the river takes on two tiers, or levels, and a waterfall is born. Other more abrupt causes of waterfalls are earthquakes or landslides, which create fault lines in the land, or divert watercourses, respectively. Additionally, during past ice ages, glaciers scoured out many deep basins. These glaciers may have disappeared, but their feeder rivers can continue to flow as waterfalls into the remaining depressions.

Obviously then, waterfalls come in a variety of shapes and sizes, as different as the local geology in which they are found, and this has resulted in an abundance of descriptive

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terms. The word 'cataract' refers simply to a large powerful waterfall, while a 'cascade' descends a series of rock steps. If these steps are very distinct, it is a 'tiered waterfall', and if each step is larger still, of approximately the same size, and with a significant pool of water at each base, it is known as a multi-step waterfall'. If the falling water engages with the rock face, it often widens, to be called a 'horsetail waterfall', while if it does not touch the rock face at all, it is a 'plunge waterfall' — often the most picturesque.

Regardless of such differences, all waterfalls have in common a vertical height and average flow of water. These features, taken together, are a measure of the waterfall's power, quantified using a ten-point logarithmic scale. Giant falls, such as Niagara, are graded at the very top of this scale, find smaller falls, which may occur in town creeks, at the bottom. Another common feature of larger falls is a 'plunge pool'. This is caused by the rubble at the base of the falls, which is stirred and broken into smaller pieces. In the never-ending eddies and whirlpools, these pieces scour out a deep underwater basin. An interesting consequence is that such falls are in the process of retreat, since the softer material at the lower face suffers undercutting. This gives rise to rock shelters behind the falling water, which steadily become larger until the roof collapses, and the waterfall retreats significantly backward into the Earth.

Of course, to people at large, a waterfall seems fixed and forever. Erosion is indeed a slow process; however, given a sufficiently powerful waterfall and the right sort of rock, the retreat can be over a meter a year. This would be clearly observable over a person's life time, and a fast-motion view, spanning several decades, would see an essentially unchanged height of falling water burrowing backwards with surprising evenness. Since this motion is towards higher elevations or through more hilly terrain, a host of geological features can be laid in the waterfall's retreating path. Victoria Falls are a prime example, with its lower reaches characterised by spectacular islands, gorges, and rock formations.

This retreat occasionally causes problems, as can be seen with Niagara Falls. In just over ten millennia, the falls have moved almost 11 kilometres upstream. Since the Niagara river marks the border of Canada and America, as agreed in 1819, the detectable retreat of these falls since that time technically means that the Canadian frontier has advanced forward at the expense of America, although this argument has obviously caused dispute. More practically, with so much infrastructure, such as hotels, roads, bridges, and scenic viewpoints, all rigidly established, it remains important to limit the erosion. For this reason, the exposed ridges of the falls have been extensively strengthened, and underwater barriers installed to divert the more erosive of river currents.

The most ambitious erosion-control measure took place in 1969 on Niagara's American Falls, whose retreat was nibbling away at American territory. The branch of the Niagara river which feeds these subsidiary falls was dammed, allowing the main Horseshoe Falls to absorb the excess flow. The then-completely-dry-and-exposed river bottom and cliff

face allowed a team of US-army engineers to use bolts, cement, and brackets, to strengthen any unstable rock. Five months later, the temporary dam was destroyed with explosives, returning water to the falls, but with the inexorable erosion process having been slowed considerably.

## Questions 27-31

Write **TRUE**, **FALSE**, or **NOT GIVEN**.

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

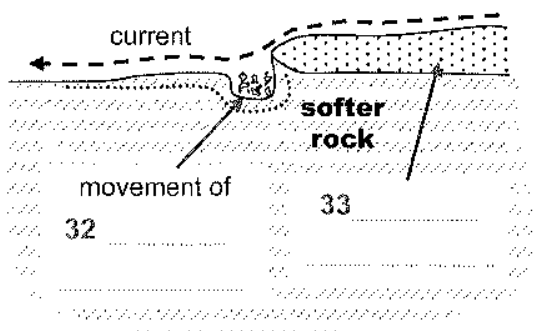
- 27  Niagara, Victoria, and Angel Falls are on international boundaries.
- 28  Landslides can create waterfalls faster than erosion.
- 29  Glaciers have produced the most waterfalls.
- 30  A tiered waterfall has the largest steps.
- 31  Niagara is a Grade Ten waterfall.

## Questions 32-36

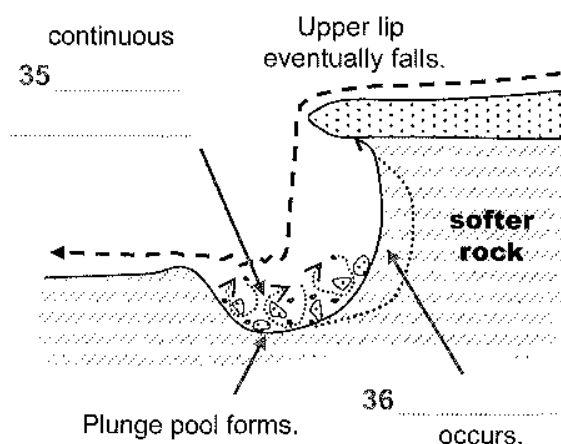
Complete the diagrams.

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

### Common Formation of Waterfalls



### 34 ..... of Waterfalls



- 32 \_\_\_\_\_
- 33 \_\_\_\_\_
- 34 \_\_\_\_\_
- 35 \_\_\_\_\_
- 36 \_\_\_\_\_

### Questions 37-40

Answer the questions.

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

What are gorges and rock formations examples of?

37 \_\_\_\_\_

Who has benefited from the erosion at Niagara Falls?

38 \_\_\_\_\_

What is used to control some of Niagara's water movements?

39 \_\_\_\_\_

On what geological parts of American Falls did the 1969 project focus?

40 \_\_\_\_\_



## Solution:

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 visible           | 2 natural clays |
| 3 biological matter | 4 carminic acid |
| 5 FALSE             | 6 FALSE         |
| 7 NOT GIVEN         | 8 TRUE          |
| 9 mucus             | 10 leaves       |
| 11 stone            | 12 stable       |
| 13 accidentally     | 14 TRUE         |
| 15 NOT GIVEN        | 16 TRUE         |
| 17 TRUE             | 18 FALSE        |
| 19 antibodies       | 20 filariasis   |

21 liver

23 jungle

25 sprayed

27 FALSE

29 NOT GIVEN

31 TRUE

33 rock bed

35 Eddies and whirlpools

37 geological features

39 underwater barriers

22 urban

24 parasite

26 strategies

28 TRUE

30 FALSE

32 pebbles and grit

34 Retreat

36 Undercutting

38 Canada

40 unstable rock



## Review and Explanations

1 Answer: **visible**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q1:</b> Ultimately, <b>pigments</b> <b>are</b> <b>important</b> <b>because</b> they are so _____	If this was originally dissolved in a carrier liquid to transfer the colour, it is known as a dye, but whatever the case, <b>since</b> <b>colour</b> is the most <b>visible</b> element in all objects we desire, <b>pigments</b> can be said <b>to be the basis of customer choice</b> , and therefore of almost all hard trade and transactions.
<b>Note:</b> The keyword in <b>Q1</b> is <b>pigments</b> as we look for the information in the passage. From the question, we can assume that the answer is <b>an adjective</b> . After skimming, we can notice that paragraph 1 mentions the keyword. We should also note that <b>colour</b> has the same meaning with the keyword, the phrase <b>to be the basis of customer choice</b> is similar to <b>are important</b> , <b>since</b> also means <b>because</b> . Therefore, <b>the answer for Q1 is visible</b>	

2 Answer: **natural clays**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q2:</b> <b>Umber</b> and <b>sienna</b> are <b>examples of</b> _____	The first pigments used were of mineral origin — from <b>natural clays tinted</b> by the presence of iron-oxides. The best known <b>examples</b> are the gold colour of ochre, the brown of <b>umber</b> , and the yellow of <b>sienna</b> .
<b>Note:</b> The blank should be filled with <b>a phrase</b> . The answer should be the name of mineral origin. The keywords here are <b>Umber and sienna</b> and <b>examples of</b> . The parallel expressions of keywords can be found in paragraph 2. Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that <b>natural clays tinted</b> is confirmed in Q2. For that reason, <b>the answer is natural/tinted clay(s)</b> .	

3 Answer: **biological matter**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q3:</b> <b>Originally</b> , <b>more unusual</b> <b>colours</b> <b>were derived from</b> _____	Ash, as well as charcoal (derived from heating wood in the absence of oxygen), were also used to provide black, but <b>in the search for colour</b> , <b>it was soon discovered</b> that <b>biological matter</b> , such as plants, animal waste, mollusks, and insects, could yield more interesting results.

**Note:** The blank should be filled with **a phrase**. The keywords here are **more unusual colours** and **were derived from**. The parallel expressions of keywords can be found in paragraph 2. Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that **biological matter** is confirmed in Q3.  
For that reason, **the answer is biological matter**.

4 Answer: **carminic acid**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 4 :</b> Generally, <b>predators of insects</b> do not like the taste of _____	The pigment is a constituent of the <b>carminic acid</b> produced inside the creature's body, used to discourage predation by birds or other insects
<p><b>Note:</b> The keyword of <b>Q4</b> is <b>predators of insects</b> when we look for the information in the passage. From the question, we can assume that the answer should be <b>a noun</b>. After skimming, we can notice that paragraph 3 mentions the keyword. We should also notice that <b>predation by birds or other insects</b> has the same meaning with <b>predators of insects</b>, <b>to produced inside the creature's body</b> is similar to <b>the taste of</b>, <b>discourage</b> also means <b>do not like</b>. Therefore, <b>the answer for Q4 is carminic acid</b>.</p>	

5 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q5:</b> <b>Kermes</b> were <b>easy to collect</b> .	Being so prolific and so <b>easily seen by predators</b> , <b>they</b> need to produce higher concentrations of carminic acid for protection, up to a quarter of their body weight.
<p><b>Note:</b> Although the keywords <b>easy</b> is mentioned in the passage, this meaning is in contrast with Q5 "<b>easily seen by predators</b>". For that reason, the answer is <b>FALSE</b>.</p>	

6 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q6:</b> <b>Kermes</b> produce better pigment than cochineals.	These insects have many advantages over <b>kermes</b> . Being so prolific and so easily seen by predators, <b>they</b> need to produce <b>higher concentrations of carminic acid</b> for protection, up to a quarter of their body weight.
<p><b>Note</b> Although the keywords <b>produce</b> is mentioned to in paragraph 4, this meaning is contrast with Q6 "<b>produce higher concentrations of carminic acid</b>". For that reason, the answer is <b>FALSE</b>.</p>	

7 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions
Q7: Kermes are bigger than cochineals.
<b>Note</b> Scanning all over the passage, there is no such thing as bigger than cochineals. For that reason, the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b> .

8 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q8. Cochineals are still a valuable crop	Finally, the insects are far more easily obtained, being simply scrapped or knocked off the cactus leaves, Thus, after the Spanish conquest of Mexico, cochineals replaced kermes almost completely, becoming a lucrative Central American export for the next few centuries.
<b>Note</b> Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that Q26 is confirmed in the passage. For that reason, the answer is <b>TRUE</b> .	

9 Answer: **mucus**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q9. The best purple originally came from the ____ of sea snails	Its source was the medium-sized Murex sea snail. With a range around the coastal Mediterranean, early civilisations there soon realised that the mucus the snail secretes when poked and prodded could be treated to produce a purplish-blue dye which did not fade with time.
<b>Note</b> The keywords in this question is purple. The words to fill in the blank must be a noun, as it follows the noun sea snails. After skimming, we notice that paragraph 5 mentions that. Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that natural clays tinted is confirmed in Q9. Therefore, the answer for Q9 is <b>mucus</b> . (natural clays tinted --> mucus)	

10 Answer: **leaves**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 10 although the oldest pigment for clothing was from the ____ of indigo.	For a less durable blue, suitable for dyeing clothes, the indigo plant was discovered. Its leaves were fermented, and then left to age, and the sediment eventually produced was dried, treated, then reduced to a blue powder. This pigment can, in fact, be said to be the oldest used to colour fabric.

**Note**

The keywords in this question is **of indigo**. From the question, we can assume that the answer is **a noun**. Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that **leaves** is matched with the missing phrase in question.

Therefore, **the answer for Q10 is leaves.**

**11 Answer: stone**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q11. <b>The blue</b> for <b>picture-painting</b> originated from a _____ <b>costing so much</b> that <b>an artificial replacement</b> .	It is one reason jeans were originally <b>blue</b> , and remain so to this day, indigo being the dye used to colour them. However, it was not suitable for <b>painting or artistic purposes</b> . For that, European artists <b>used a mixture</b> derived from the grinding up of lapis lazuli, a semi-precious <b>stone</b> , whose only known source was in far Afghanistan. Consequently, this colour was <b>very costly</b> , and many artists avoided it altogether. Others, however, were deliberately extravagant in its use, producing proportionally more expensive paintings.

**Note**

The keywords here are **The blue** and **an artificial replacement**. The parallel expressions of keywords can be found in paragraph 6. From paragraph 6, we can infer that 'a semi-precious **stone**' was used for **replace** indigo in **painting or artistic purposes**.

Therefore, **the answer for Q11 is stone.**

**12 Answer: stable**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 12 . Prussian Blue</b> , was eventually <b>produced</b> , being not only <b>inexpensive</b> but also _____	This eventually led to the first modern synthetic pigment, <b>Prussian Blue</b> . Discovered in Germany in the early 18th century, it was put into rapid <b>production</b> and exportation, giving artists around the world <b>the first cheap</b> , yet <b>stable</b> , blue pigment.

**Note**

The keywords in this question is **Prussian Blue**. From the question, we can assume that the answer is **an adjective**. Considering every details in the question and in paragraph 7, we can conclude that **stable** is confirmed in Q12.

Therefore, **the answer for Q12 is stable.**

**13 Answer: accidentally**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q13.</b> Ironically, the prized purple colour was discovered _____	The vivid purple of the Murex snail was <b>accidentally</b> produced by an English chemist, William Perkins, who soon put 'mauveine' into commercial production.
<b>Note</b> The keywords in this question is the prized purple colour. From the question, we can assume that the answer is <b>an adjective</b> . We should notice vivid is similar to prized and produced is similar to discovered. Therefore, the answer is <b>accidentally</b> .	

14 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q14:</b> Mosquito blood transmits disease	As a <b>blood-sucking pest</b> , it transmits diseases to over 700 million people a year, killing a fair proportion of them in the process.
<b>Note:</b> Transmits diseases is mentioned in paragraph 1. In the passage, it is stated that Mosquito is a <b>blood-sucking pest</b> , which transmits diseases. In Q14, Mosquito blood transmits disease. For that reason, the answer is <b>TRUE</b> .	

15 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions
<b>Q15:</b> Mosquitoes have good vision.
<b>Note:</b> The keywords in this question is good vision. Scanning all over the passage, there is no such thing as Mosquitoes have good vision. For that reason, the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b> .

16 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q16:</b> Rupert Brooke died in Greece.	Two famous victims of infected mosquito bites are Lord Carnarvon, the Egyptologist who played a role in the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb, and the British poet, Rupert Brooke, passing away in Egypt and Greece, respectively.

**Note:**

The keywords in this question is **Rupert Brooke**. Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that Q26 is confirmed in the passage. For that reason, the answer is **TRUE**.

17 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q17:</b> Malaria kills over half a million people per year.	Yet, as distressing as all this is, in terms of its death toll, the worst disease is undoubtedly malaria. Carried by the Anopheles mosquito, this parasite causes fever, shivering, joint pains, vomiting, and, if left untreated, a painful death. It infects over two million people a year, most of them children, killing over one quarter in the process.

**Note:**

The keywords in this question is **malaria** which is mentioned in paragraph 4. After skimming and considering all the given information in Q17, the information in the passage totally match with Q17. Therefore, **the answer for Q17 is TRUE**.

18 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q18:</b> There is a vaccine for malaria.	<b>Unlike</b> malaria, there exists a vaccine, and extensive vaccination programs sponsored by the WHO have had some success, whilst travelers to disease-prone areas are usually similarly protected.

**Note:**

The keywords in this question is **a vaccine**. After skimming, we can notice that paragraph 5 mentions that. However, it stated in the passage that there is **a vaccine** but NOT **for malaria**. For that reason, **the answer is FALSE**.

19 Answer: **antibodies**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<b>Q19:</b> What can <b>cause</b> mosquito bites to <b>become inflamed</b> ?	Upon <b>being bitten</b> , the body's immune system is activated, and subsequent bites trigger <b>antibodies</b> which <b>cause</b> <b>inflammation</b> and itching, particularly with young children.
<b>Note:</b> Scanning all over the passage, we find that the keyword <b>cause</b> is mentioned in third paragraph. From the question, we can assume that the answer must be <b>a noun</b> . We should remember that <b>inflammation</b> has the same meaning with <b>become inflamed</b> , <b>being bitten</b> similar to <b>mosquito bites</b> . Considering every details in the question and in the passage the missing words should be <b>antibodies</b> . <b>So the answer is antibodies.</b>	

20 Answer: **filariasis**

Keywords in Questions	
<b>Q20:</b> Which <b>disease causes</b> the body to <b>change shape</b> ?	A less deadly but more insidious example is <b>filariasis</b> , a <b>disease</b> named from the thread-like parasites which migrate to the body's lymphatic system, <b>causing</b> <b>parts of the body</b> to permanently <b>swell</b> to grotesque proportions.
<b>Note:</b> Scanning all over the passage, we find that the keyword <b>the body</b> and <b>change shape</b> are mentioned in paragraph 4. From the question, we can assume that the answer is <b>a noun</b> . We notice that <b>change shape</b> has the same meaning with <b>swell</b> . Considering every matching details, the information in the passage totally match with Q20. <b>So the answer is filariasis.</b>	

21 Answer: **liver**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q21:</b> Which <b>organ</b> does <b>yellow fever</b> <b>affect</b> ?	The Aedes Aegypti mosquito is the species responsible for that other great killer: <b>yellow fever</b> . This is a viral disease, but limited to tropical areas, primarily in Africa, but also Central and South America. After high fever, nausea, and joint pains, the virus attacks the <b>liver</b> , <b>causing the host's skin to turn yellow</b> (hence the name), with death following <b>some days later</b> .



**Note:**

Scanning all over the passage, we find that the keywords **yellow fever** and **affect** are mentioned in paragraph 5. This blank should be filled with **a noun**. Considering every details in the question and in the passage the missing words should be **liver**

So the answer is **liver**.

22 Answer: **urban**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q22:</b> In which <b>parts of a country</b> is <b>removing exposed water</b> a <b>particularly cheap</b> way to <b>reduce</b> mosquito numbers?	To this day, <b>reducing the incidence of stagnant pools of water</b> , however small, remains <b>very cost-effective</b> in <b>combatting mosquito-borne diseases</b> in <b>urban</b> areas.

**Note:**

Scanning all over the passage, we find that the keyword **parts of a country** is mentioned in the last paragraph. From the question, we can assume that the answer is **a noun**. Considering every details in the question and in the passage the blank should be **urban**.

So the answer is **urban**.

23 Answer: **jungle**

From Q23 to Q26, we focus on looking information about "The Panama Canal". Scanning all over the passage, we find that in paragraph 6 and 7.	
Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 2 3 :</b> This large undertaking took place in _____ full with insects.	This is exemplified in the construction of the Panama Canal — <b>that ambitious project to excavate a passageway for ships through that narrow Central-American nation</b> . In the 1880s, the French struggled for eight years in <b>insect-infested</b> <b>jungle</b> , but the death toll from malaria and yellow fever made it very difficult to maintain an experienced workforce.

**Note**

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a place**. The keywords in this question is **This large undertaking**. It's stated in the passage that **that ambitious project to excavate a passageway for ships through that narrow Central-American nation** which had mention about **The Panama Canal large undertaking**. Considering every details in the question and in the passage the blank should be **jungle**.

For that reason, the answer is **jungle**.

24 Answer: **parasite**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q24:</b> The number of workers was greatly reduced by disease, but after the malaria _____ was discovered	After the loss of 22,000 lives, work was abandoned, yet shortly afterwards, a British doctor in India, Ronald Ross, deduced the means of disease transmission, identifying the malaria <b>parasite</b> in the gastrointestinal tract of mosquitoes.
<b>Note:</b> The keywords in this question the malaria is mentioned in passage. This blank should be filled with <b>a noun</b> . Considering every details in the question and in the passage the missing words should be <b>parasite</b> . For that reason, the answer is <b>parasite</b> .	

25 Answer: **sprayed**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 25 :</b> all exposed water was removed or _____ to deny breeding sites.	Stagnant pools of water (where mosquitoes breed) were <b>sprayed</b> with oil and insecticide, and roads were paved to eliminate puddles.
<b>Note</b> The keywords in this question breeding sites is mentioned in passage. From the question, we can assume that the answer must be <b>a verb</b> . Considering every details in the question and in the passage the blank should be filled with <b>sprayed</b> . For that reason, the answer is <b>sprayed</b> .	

26 Answer: **strategies**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q26:</b> The relatively low number of deaths which followed is attributed to these _____	Thus, in 1904, when America resumed work on the Panama Canal, they instituted a multi-million dollar mosquito-abatement program, consisting of many <b>strategies</b> .
<b>Note</b> Scanning all over the passage, we find that the keyword low number of deaths is mentioned in paragraph 7. From the question, we can assume that the answer is <b>a noun</b> . Considering every details in the question and in the passage the blank should be <b>strategies</b> . For that reason, the answer is <b>strategies</b> .	

27 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q27:</b> Niagara, Victoria, and Angel Falls are on international boundaries.</p>	<p>Niagara Falls, on the border of Canada and America (discharging the most water of all), is a magnet for visitors, as is Victoria Falls, also straddling an international boundary between Zimbabwe and Zambia, and presenting the single largest sheet of falling water in the world. Similarly, the remoteness and inaccessibility of the highest waterfall, Angel Falls, located deep in the middle of the Venezuelan jungle, has not stopped it from becoming one of the country's top tourist attractions.</p>
<p>The keywords in this question are Niagara, Victoria, and Angel Falls. After skimming, we can notice that paragraph 1 mentions that. However, it stated in the passage that Niagara and Victoria Falls are on international boundaries but NOT includes Angel Falls which is located deep in the middle of the Venezuelan jungle. For that reason, the answer is FALSE.</p>	

28 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q28:</b> Landslides can create waterfalls faster than erosion.</p>	<p>There are many possible causes of waterfalls, but a common one is differences in rock type. When a river flows over a resistant rock bed, erosion is slow, but with the complex geological faulting of the Earth's surface, softer patches of rock can be exposed. The water cuts into this, resulting in a minor turbulence at the boundary, stirring up pebbles and grit from the riverbed, which increases the erosive capacity of the current. And so a process begins whereby the river takes on two tiers, or levels, and a waterfall is born. Other more abrupt causes of waterfalls are earthquakes or landslides, which create fault lines in the land, or divert watercourses, respectively.</p>

**Note**

The keywords in this question is **Landslides**. After skimming, we can notice that paragraph 2 mentions that. It stated in the passage that **erosion** and **landslides** are two in many cause **can create waterfalls** as well as compared that **landslides** which are **more abrupt causes of waterfalls**. Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that Q28 is **TRUE**.

For that reason, the answer is **TRUE**.

29 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 29 :</b> <b>Glaciers</b> have produced the most waterfalls.	These <b>glaciers</b> may have disappeared, but their feeder rivers can continue to flow as waterfalls into the remaining depressions.
<p>The keywords in this question is <b>Glaciers</b> which is mentioned in paragraph 2. However, there is no such thing as <b>Glaciers have produced the most waterfalls</b>.</p> <p>For that reason, the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b>.</p>	

30 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 30 :</b> A <b>tiered waterfall</b> has the largest steps.	If these steps are very distinct, it is a <b>'tiered waterfall'</b> , and if each step is larger still, of approximately the same size, and with a significant pool of water at each base, it is known as a multi-step waterfall'.
<p>The keywords in this question is <b>A tiered waterfall</b>. After skimming, we can notice that paragraph 3 mentions that. However, it stated in the passage that "if each step is larger still, of approximately the same size, and with a significant pool of water at each base, it is known as a multi-step waterfall' but NOT <b>tiered waterfall</b>.</p> <p>For that reason, <b>the answer is FALSE</b>.</p>	

31 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 31 :</b> <b>Niagara</b> is a <b>Grade Ten</b> waterfall.	These features, taken together, are a measure of the waterfall's power, quantified using a <b>ten-point</b> logarithmic scale. Giant falls, such as <b>Niagara</b> , are <b>graded</b> at the very top of this scale, find smaller falls, which may occur in town creeks, at the bottom.

**Note:**

The keywords in this question is **Niagara**. After skimming, we can notice that paragraph 4 mentions that. Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that Q31 is **TRUE**.

For that reason, the answer is **TRUE**.

**32 Answer: pebbles and grit**

To find the answer of Q32 as well as Q33, we look for the paragraph which is concluded information of **Common Formation of Waterfalls**. After skimming, we can notice that paragraph 2 mentions that.

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q32:</b> movement of _____ , current	The water cuts into this, resulting in a minor turbulence at the boundary, stirring up <b>pebbles and grit</b> from the riverbed, which increases the erosive capacity of the current.

**Note:**

The keywords in this question is **movement of**. From the question, we can assume that the answer is **a noun**. After looking at the diagram, there are some details we have to notice: **current** and the Earth's surface which make the water cuts into this. Skimming and considering all the given information in Q32 we can conclude that **the answer is pebbles and grit**.

**33 Answer: rock bed**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q33:</b> softer rock	When a river flows over a resistant <b>rock bed</b> , erosion is slow, but with the complex geological faulting of the Earth's surface, softer patches of rock can be exposed.

**Note:**

The keywords in this question is **softer rock**. The answer should be filled with a noun of rock type which contact with **river flows** and locate above **softer rock**. After skimming and considering all the given information in Q33 we can conclude that **the answer is rock bed**.

**34 Answer: Retreat**

From Q34 to Q36, we focus on looking information about "Plunge pool forms". Scanning all over the passage, we find that in paragraph 4.

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q34: _____ of Waterfalls, upper lip eventually falls	An interesting consequence is that such falls are in the process of <b>retreat</b> , since the softer material at the lower face suffers undercutting.
<b>Note:</b> Here we must find a noun. The text "An interesting consequence is that such falls are in the process of <b>retreat</b> , since the softer material at the lower face suffers undercutting" shows us that the word we are looking for have to be a word which demonstrates the process of Waterfalls. After skimming and considering all the given information in the diagram, we can conclude that <b>the answer is retreat</b> .	

35 Answer: **Eddies and whirlpools**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q35: continuous _____	In the never-ending <b>eddies and whirlpools</b> , these pieces scour out a deep underwater basin.
<b>Note</b> The keywords in this question is continuous. The passage mentions "In the never-ending eddies and whirlpools, these pieces scour out a deep underwater basin". We should notice never-ending is similar to continuous. For that reason, the answer is <b>eddies and whirlpools</b> .	

36 Answer: **Undercutting**

Keywords in Questions	
Q36: _____ occurs, softer rock	An interesting consequence is that such falls are in the process of retreat, since the softer material at the lower face suffers <b>undercutting</b> .
The keywords in this question are occurs and softer rock. We focus looking a noun which illustrates what happen with softer rock. After skimming and considering all the given information in the diagram, we can conclude that <b>the answer is undercutting</b> . For that reason, the answer is <b>undercutting</b> .	

37 Answer: **geological features**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q37: What are gorges and rock formations examples of?	Since this motion is towards higher elevations or through more hilly terrain, a host of <b>geological features</b> can be laid in the waterfall's retreating path. Victoria Falls are a prime example, with its lower reaches characterised by spectacular islands, gorges, and rock formations.

**Note**

The keywords in this question are **gorges and rock** which are mentioned in paragraph 6. It stated in the passage that Victoria Falls which has lower reaches characterised by spectacular islands, **gorges**, and **rock** are **formations examples of geological features**. For that reason, the answer is **geological features**

38 Answer: **Canada**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 38:</b> Who <b>has benefited</b> from the erosion <b>at Niagara Falls</b> ?	Since the <b>Niagara</b> river marks the border of <b>Canada</b> and America, as agreed in 1819, the detectable retreat of <b>these falls</b> since that time technically means that the Canadian frontier <b>has advanced forward at the expense of America</b> , although this argument has obviously caused dispute.

**Note:**

The keywords to used in scanning are **has benefited** and **at Niagara Falls**. Scanning all over the passage, we find that in paragraph 6. Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that the answer is **Canada**.

39 Answer: **underwater barriers**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 39:</b> What <b>is used to control</b> some of <b>Niagara's water movements</b> ?	For this reason, <b>the exposed ridges of the falls</b> have been extensively strengthened, and <b>underwater barriers</b> <b>installed to divert</b> the more erosive of river currents.

**Note:**

The keywords is used in scanning is **Niagara's water movements**. When we look for the information in the passage, it can be seen that paragraph 6 mentions about **Niagara Falls** and the keywords are paraphrased (**the exposed ridges of the falls**). Considering all the given information, we can conclude that **the answer is underwater barriers**.

40 Answer: **unstable rock**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q40:</b> On what geological parts of American Falls did the 1969 project focus?</p>	<p>The most ambitious erosion-control measure took place in 1969 on Niagara's American Falls, whose retreat was nibbling away at American territory. The branch of the Niagara river which feeds these subsidiary falls was dammed, allowing the main Horseshoe Falls to absorb the excess flow. The then-completely-dry-and-exposed river bottom and cliff face allowed a team of US-army engineers to use bolts, cement, and brackets, to strengthen any unstable rock.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>To answer Q40, we shall look for the key phrases which are geological parts and the 1969 project. The last paragraph contains the information we look for. We should notice The most ambitious erosion-control measure took place in 1969 has same meaning with the 1969 project, to strengthen is similar to focus. Therefore, the answer is unstable rock.</p>	