



# IELTS Recent Mock Tests Volume 1

## Reading Practice Test 2

### HOW TO USE

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1. Open this URL <http://link.intergreat.com/D3DVm> on your computer
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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.



## How to Spot a Liar

However much we may abhor it, deception comes naturally to all living things. Birds do it by feigning injury to lead hungry predators away from nesting young. Spider crabs do it by disguise: adorning themselves with strips of kelp and other debris, they pretend to be something they are not – and so escape their enemies. Nature amply rewards successful deceivers by allowing them to survive long enough to mate and reproduce. So it may come as no surprise to learn that human beings- who, according to psychologist Gerald Johnson of the University of South California, or lied to about 200 times a day, roughly one untruth every 5 minutes- often deceive for exactly the same reasons: to save their own skins or to get something they can't get by other means.

But knowing how to catch deceit can be just as important a survival skill as knowing how to tell a lie and get away with it. A person able to spot falsehood quickly is unlikely to be swindled by an unscrupulous business associate or hoodwinked by a devious spouse. Luckily, nature provides more than enough clues to trap dissemblers in their own tangled webs- if you know where to look. By closely observing facial expressions, body language and tone of voice, practically anyone can recognise the tell-tale signs of lying. Researchers are even programming computers – like those used on Lie Detector -to get at the truth by analysing the same physical cues available to the naked eye and ear. “With the proper training, many people can learn to reliably detect lies,” says Paul Ekman, professor of psychology at the University of California, San Francisco, who has spent the past 15 years studying the secret art of deception.

In order to know what kind of Lies work best, successful liars need to accurately assess other people's emotional states. Ackman's research shows that this same emotional intelligence is essential for good lie detectors, too. The emotional state to watch out for is stress, the conflict most liars feel between the truth and what they actually say and do.

Even high-tech lie detectors don't detect lies as such; they merely detect the physical cues of emotions, which may or may not correspond to what the person being tested is saying. Polygraphs, for instance, measure respiration, heart rate and skin conductivity, which tend to increase when people are nervous – as they usually are when lying. Nervous people

typically perspire, and the salts contained in perspiration conducts electricity. That's why sudden leap in skin conductivity indicates nervousness -about getting caught, perhaps - which makes, in turn, suggest that someone is being economical with the truth. On the other hand, it might also mean that the lights in the television Studio are too hot- which is one reason polygraph tests are inadmissible in court. "Good lie detectors don't rely on a single thing" says Ekma ,but interpret clusters of verbal and non-verbal clues that suggest someone might be lying."

The clues are written all over the face. Because the musculature of the face is directly connected to the areas of the brain that processes emotion, the countenance can be a window to the soul. Neurological studies even suggest that genuine emotions travel different pathways through the brain than insincere ones. If a patient paralyzed by stroke on one side of the face, for example, is asked to smile deliberately, only the mobile side of the mouth is raised. But tell that same person a funny joke, and the patient breaks into a full and spontaneous smile. Very few people -most notably, actors and politicians- are able to consciously control all of their facial expressions. Lies can often be caught when the liars true feelings briefly leak through the mask of deception. We don't think before we feel, Ekman says. "Expressions tend to show up on the face before we're even conscious of experiencing an emotion."

One of the most difficult facial expressions to fake- or conceal, if it's genuinely felt - is sadness. When someone is truly sad, the forehead wrinkles with grief and the inner corners of the eyebrows are pulled up. Fewer than 15% of the people Ekman tested were able to produce this eyebrow movement voluntarily. By contrast, the lowering of the eyebrows associated with an angry scowl can be replicated at will but almost everybody. " If someone claims they are sad and the inner corners of their eyebrows don't go up, Ekman says, the sadness is probably false."

The smile, on the other hand, is one of the easiest facial expressions to counterfeit. It takes just two muscles -the zygomaticus major muscles that extend from the cheekbones to the corners of the lips- to produce a grin. But there's a catch. A genuine smile affects not only the corners of the lips but also the orbicularis oculi, the muscle around the eye that produces the distinctive "crow's feet" associated with people who laugh a lot. A counterfeit grin can be unmasked if the corners of the lips go up, the eyes crinkle, but the inner corners of the eyebrows are not lowered, a movement controlled by the orbicularis oculi that is difficult to fake. The absence of lowered eyebrows is one reason why the smile looks so strained and stiff.

## Questions 1-5

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

- 1  All living animals can lie.
- 2  Some people tell lies for self-preservation.
- 3  Scientists have used computers to analyze which part of the brain is responsible for telling lies.
- 4  Lying as a survival skill is more important than detecting a lie.
- 5  To be a good liar, one has to understand other people's emotions.

## Questions 6-9

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

Write your answers in boxes **6-9**.

- 6 How does the lie detector work?
- A** It detects whether one's emotional state is stable.
  - B** It detects one's brain activity level.
  - C** It detects body behavior during one's verbal response.
  - D** It analyses one's verbal response word by word.
- 7 Lie detectors can't be used as evidence in a court of law because
- A** Lights often cause lie detectors to malfunction.
  - B** They are based on too many verbal and non-verbal clues.
  - C** Polygraph tests are often inaccurate.
  - D** There may be many causes of certain body behavior.
- 8 Why does the author mention the paralyzed patients?
- A** To demonstrate how a paralyzed patient smiles
  - B** To show the relation between true emotions and body behavior

- C To examine how they were paralyzed
- D To show the importance of happiness from recovery

9 The author uses politicians to exemplify that they can

- A Have emotions.
- B Imitate actors.
- C Detect other people's lives.
- D Mask their true feelings.

### Questions 10-13

Classify the following facial traits as referring to

A	sadness
B	anger
C	happiness

Write the correct letter A,B or C in boxes 10-13.

10  Inner corners of eyebrows raised

11  The whole eyebrows lowered

12  Lines formed around

13  Lines form above eyebrows

## READING PASSAGE 2

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



### Being Left-handed in a Right-handed World

*The world is designed for right-handed people. Why does a tenth of the population prefer the left?*

**A** The probability that two right-handed people would have a left-handed child is only about 9.5 percent. The chance rises to 19.5 percent if one parent is a lefty and 26 percent if both parents are left-handed. The preference, however, could also stem from an infant's imitation of his parents. To test genetic influence, starting in the 1970s British biologist Marian Annett of the University of Leicester hypothesized that no single gene determines handedness. Rather, during fetal development, a certain molecular factor helps to strengthen the brain's left hemisphere, which increases the probability that the right hand will be dominant, because the left side of the brain controls the right side of the body, and vice versa. Among the minority of people who lack this factor, handedness develops entirely by chance. Research conducted on twins complicates the theory, however. One in fivesets of identical twins involves one right-handed and one left-handed person, despite the fact that their genetic material is the same. Genes, therefore, are not solely responsible for handedness.

**B** Genetic theory is also undermined by results from Peter Hepper and his team at Queen's University in Belfast, Ireland. In 2004 the psychologists used ultrasound to show that by the 15th week of pregnancy, fetuses already have a preference as to which thumb they suck. In most cases, the preference continued after birth. At 15 weeks, though, the brain does not yet have control over the body's limbs. Hepper speculates that fetuses tend to prefer whichever side of the body is developing quicker and that their movements, in turn, influence the brain's development. Whether this early preference is temporary or

holds up throughout development and infancy is unknown. Genetic predetermination is also contradicted by the widespread observation that children do not settle on either their right or left hand until they are two or three years old.

**C** But even if these correlations were true, they did not explain what actually causes left-handedness. Furthermore, specialization on either side of the body is common among animals. Cats will favor one paw over another when fishing toys out from under the couch. Horses stomp more frequently with one hoof than the other. Certain crabs motion predominantly with the left or right claw. In evolutionary terms, focusing power and dexterity in one limb is more efficient than having to train two, four or even eight limbs equally. Yet for most animals, the preference for one side or the other is seemingly random. The overwhelming dominance of the right hand is associated only with humans. That fact directs attention toward the brain's two hemispheres and perhaps toward language.

**D** Interest in hemispheres dates back to at least 1836. That year, at a medical conference, French physician Marc Dax reported on an unusual commonality among his patients. During his many years as a country doctor, Dax had encountered more than 40 men and women for whom speech was difficult, the result of some kind of brain damage. What was unique was that every individual suffered damage to the left side of the brain. At the conference, Dax elaborated on his theory, stating that each half of the brain was responsible for certain functions and that the left hemisphere controlled speech. Other experts showed little interest in the Frenchman's ideas. Over time, however, scientists found more and more evidence of people experiencing speech difficulties following injury to the left brain. Patients with damage to the right hemisphere most often displayed disruptions in perception or concentration. Major advancements in understanding the brain's asymmetry were made in the 1960s as a result of so-called split-brain surgery, developed to help patients with epilepsy. During this operation, doctors severed the corpus callosum—the nerve bundle that connects the two hemispheres. The surgical cut also stopped almost all normal communication between the two hemispheres, which offered researchers the opportunity to investigate each side's activity.

**E** In 1949 neurosurgeon Juhn Wada devised the first test to provide access to the brain's functional organization of language. By injecting an anesthetic into the right or left carotid artery, Wada temporarily paralyzed one side of a healthy brain, enabling him to more closely study the other side's capabilities. Based on this approach, Brenda Milner and the late Theodore Rasmussen of the Montreal Neurological Institute published a major study in 1975 that confirmed the theory that country doctor Dax had formulated nearly 140 years earlier: in 96 percent of right-handed people, language is processed much more

intensely in the left hemisphere. The correlation is not as clear in lefties, however. For two thirds of them, the left hemisphere is still the most active language processor. But for the remaining third, either the right side is dominant or both sides work equally, controlling different language functions. That last statistic has slowed acceptance of the notion that the predominance of right-handedness is driven by left-hemisphere dominance in language processing. It is not at all clear why language control should somehow have dragged the control of body movement with it. Some experts think one reason the left hemisphere reigns over language is because the organs of speech processing—the larynx and tongue—are positioned on the body's symmetry axis. Because these structures were centered, it may have been unclear, in evolutionary terms, which side of the brain should control them, and it seems unlikely that shared operation would result in smooth motor activity. Language and handedness could have developed preferentially for very different reasons as well. For example, some researchers, including evolutionary psychologist Michael C. Corballis of the University of Auckland in New Zealand, think that the origin of human speech lies in gestures. Gestures predated words and helped language emerge. If the left hemisphere began to dominate speech, it would have dominated gestures, too, and because the left brain controls the right side of the body, the right hand developed more strongly.

**F** Perhaps we will know more soon. In the meantime, we can revel in what, if any, differences handedness brings to our human talents. Popular wisdom says right-handed, left-brained people excel at logical, analytical thinking. Lefthanded, right-brained individuals are thought to possess more creative skills and may be better at combining the functional features emergent in both sides of the brain. Yet some neuroscientists see such claims as pure speculation. Fewer scientists are ready to claim that left-handedness means greater creative potential. Yet lefties are prevalent among artists, composers and the generally acknowledged great political thinkers. Possibly if these individuals are among the lefties whose language abilities are evenly distributed between hemispheres, the intense interplay required could lead to unusual mental capabilities.

**G** Or perhaps some lefties become highly creative simply because they must be more clever to get by in our right-handed world. This battle, which begins during the very early stages of childhood, may lay the groundwork for exceptional achievements.

## Questions 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has seven sections A-G.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

- 14  Preference of using one side of the body in animal species.
- 15  How likely one-handedness is born.
- 16  The age when the preference of using one hand is settled.
- 17  Occupations usually found in left-handed population.
- 18  A reference to an early discovery of each hemisphere's function.

## Questions 19-22

Look at the following researchers (Questions 19-22) and the list of findings below.

Match each researcher with the correct finding.

Write the correct letter A-G in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet.

List of Findings	
A	Early language evolution is correlated to body movement and thus affecting the preference of use of one hand.
B	No single biological component determines the handedness of a child.
C	Each hemisphere of the brain is in charge of different body functions.
D	Language process is mainly centered in the left-hemisphere of the brain.
E	Speech difficulties are often caused by brain damage.
F	The rate of development of one side of the body has influence on hemisphere preference in fetus.
G	Brain function already matures by the end of the fetal stage.

- 19  Marian Annett
- 20  Peter Hepper
- 21  Brenda Milner & Theodore Rasmussen
- 22  Michael Corballis

## Questions 23-26

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

In boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet write

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

23   The study of twins shows that genetic determination is not the only factor for left-handedness.

24   Marc Dax's report was widely accepted in his time.

25   John Wada based his findings on his research of people with language problems.

26   There tend to be more men with left-handedness than women.

# READING PASSAGE 3

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



## What is a dinosaur?

**A.** Although the name dinosaur is derived from the Greek for "terrible lizard", dinosaurs were not, in fact, lizards at all. Like lizards, dinosaurs are included in the class Reptilia, or reptiles, one of the five main classes of Vertebrata, animals with backbones. However, at the next level of classification, within reptiles, significant differences in the skeletal anatomy of lizards and dinosaurs have led scientists to place these groups of animals into two different superorders: Lepidosauria, or lepidosaurs, and Archosauria, or archosaurs.

**B.** Classified as lepidosaurs are lizards and snakes and their prehistoric ancestors. Included among the archosaurs, or "ruling reptiles", are prehistoric and modern crocodiles, and the now extinct thecodonts, pterosaurs and dinosaurs. Palaeontologists believe that both dinosaurs and crocodiles evolved, in the later years of the Triassic Period (c. 248-208 million years ago), from creatures called pseudosuchian thecodonts. Lizards, snakes and different types of thecodont are believed to have evolved earlier in the Triassic Period from reptiles known as eosuchians.

**C.** The most important skeletal differences between dinosaurs and other archosaurs are in the bones of the skull, pelvis and limbs. Dinosaur skulls are found in a great range of shapes and sizes, reflecting the different eating habits and lifestyles of a large and varied group of animals that dominated life on Earth for an extraordinary 165 million years. However, unlike the skulls of any other known animals, the skulls of dinosaurs had two long bones known as vomers. These bones extended on either side of the head, from the front of the snout to the level of the holes on the skull known as the antorbital fenestra, situated in front of the dinosaur's orbits or eyesockets.

**D.** All dinosaurs, whether large or small, quadrupedal or bipedal, fleet-footed or slow-moving, shared a common body plan. Identification of this plan makes it possible to

differentiate dinosaurs from any other types of animal, even other archosaurs. Most significantly, in dinosaurs, the pelvis and femur had evolved so that the hind limbs were held vertically beneath the body, rather than sprawling out to the sides like the limbs of a lizard. The femur of a dinosaur had a sharply in-turned neck and a ball-shaped head, which slotted into a fully open acetabulum or hip socket. A supra-acetabular crest helped prevent dislocation of the femur. The position of the knee joint, aligned below the acetabulum, made it possible for the whole hind limb to swing backwards and forwards. This unique combination of features gave dinosaurs what is known as a "fully improved gait". Evolution of this highly efficient method of walking also developed in mammals, but among reptiles it occurred only in dinosaurs.

**E.** For the purpose of further classification, dinosaurs are divided into two orders: Saurischia, or saurischian dinosaurs, and Ornithischia, or ornithischian dinosaurs. This division is made on the basis of their pelvic anatomy. All dinosaurs had a pelvic girdle with each side comprised of three bones: the pubis, ilium and ischium. However, the orientation of these bones follows one of two patterns. In saurischian dinosaurs, also known as lizard-hipped dinosaurs, the pubis points forwards, as is usual in most types of reptile. By contrast, in ornithischian, or bird-hipped, dinosaurs, the pubis points backwards towards the rear of the animal, which is also true of birds.

**F.** Of the two orders of dinosaurs, the Saurischia was the larger and the first to evolve. It is divided into two suborders: Therapoda, or theropods, and Sauropodomorpha, or sauropodomorphs. The theropods, or "beast feet", were bipedal, predatory carnivores. They ranged in size from the mighty Tyrannosaurus rex, 12m long, 5.6m tall and weighing an estimated 6.4 tonnes, to the smallest known dinosaur, Compsognathus, a mere 1.4m long and estimated 3kg in weight when fully grown. The sauropodomorphs, or "lizard feet forms", included both bipedal and quadrupedal dinosaurs. Some sauropodomorphs were carnivorous or omnivorous but later species were typically herbivorous. They included some of the largest and best-known of all dinosaurs, such as Diplodocus, a huge quadruped with an elephant-like body, a long, thin tail and neck that gave it a total length of 27m, and a tiny head.

**G.** Ornithischian dinosaurs were bipedal or quadrupedal herbivores. They are now usually divided into three suborders: Ornithipoda, Thyreophora and Marginocephalia. The ornithopods, or "bird feet", both large and small, could walk or run on their long hind legs, balancing their body by holding their tails stiffly off the ground behind them. An example is Iguanodon, up to 9m long, 5m tall and weighing 4.5 tonnes. The thyreophorans, or "shield bearers", also known as armoured dinosaurs, were quadrupeds with rows of protective bony spikes, studs, or plates along their backs and tails. They included Stegosaurus, 9m long and weighing 2 tonnes.

**H.** The marginocephalians, or "marginated heads", were bipedal or quadrupedal

ornithischians with a deep bony frill or narrow shelf at the back of the skull. An example is Triceratops, a rhinoceros-like dinosaur, 9m long, weighing 5.4 tonnes and bearing a prominent neck frill and three large horns.

### Questions 27-33

Reading Passage 3 has 8 paragraphs (A-H).

Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the **List of headings** below.

Write the appropriate numbers (i-xiii) in Boxes 27-33 on your answer sheet.

One of the headings has been done for you as an example.

**NB.** There are **more headings than paragraphs**, so you will not use all of them.

27  Paragraph A

28  Paragraph B

29  Paragraph C

30  Paragraph D

31  Paragraph E

32  Paragraph F

33  Paragraph G

**Example :** Paragraph H      Answer: x

	List of headings
i	165 million years
ii	The body plan of archosaurs
iii	Dinosaurs - terrible lizards
iv	Classification according to pelvic anatomy
v	The suborders of Saurischia
vi	Lizards and dinosaurs - two distinct superorders
vii	Unique body plan helps identify dinosaurs from other animals
viii	Herbivore dinosaurs
ix	Lepidosauria
x	Frills and shelves
xi	The origins of dinosaurs and lizards
xii	Bird-hipped dinosaurs
xiii	Skull bones distinguish dinosaurs from other archosaurs

## Questions 34-36

Complete the sentences below.

Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each blank space.

Write your answers in boxes 34-36 on your answer sheet.

Lizards and dinosaurs are classified into two different superorders because of the difference in their 34 \_\_\_\_\_

In the Triassic Period, 35 \_\_\_\_\_ evolved into thecodonts, for example, lizards and snakes.

Dinosaur skulls differed from those of any other known animals because of the presence of vomers: 36 \_\_\_\_\_

## Questions 37-40

Choose one phrase (A-H) from the **List of features** to match with the **Dinosaurs** listed below.

Write the appropriate letters (A-H) in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

The information in the completed sentences should be an accurate summary of the

points made by the writer.

**NB.** There are more phrases (A-H) than sentences, so you will not need to use them all.

You may use each phrase **once only**.

## Dinosaurs

37   Dinosaurs differed from lizards, because

38   Saurischian and ornithischian dinosaurs

39   Unlike theropods, sauropodomorphs

40   Some dinosaurs used their tails to balance and could walk

List of features	
A	are both divided into two orders.
B	the former had a "fully improved gait".
C	were not usually very heavy.
D	could walk or run on their back legs.
E	their hind limbs sprawled out to the side.
F	walked or ran on four legs, rather than two.
G	both had a pelvic girdle comprising six bones.
H	did not always eat meat.



**Solution:**

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 14 C         | 15 A         |
| 16 B         | 17 F         |
| 18 D         | 19 B         |
| 20 F         | 21 D         |
| 22 A         | 23 YES       |
| 24 NO        | 25 NOT GIVEN |
| 26 NOT GIVEN | 27 vi        |
| 28 xi        | 29 xiii      |
| 30 vii       | 31 iv        |
| 32 v         | 33 viii      |

1 YES

2 YES

3 NOT GIVEN

4 NO

5 YES

34 skeletal anatomy

35 eosuchians

36 two long bones

6 C

7 D

8 B

9 D

10 A

11 B

12 C

13 A

37 B

38 G

39 H

40 D

## Review and Explanations

14 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>From Q14 to Q18, we can use a technique called <i>skimming</i> (quickly read the whole passage to understand its meaning, structure and the main content of each paragraph). We start to read and answer the questions after <i>skimming</i>. When <i>skimming</i>, you should pay attention to these details:</p> <p>topic sentences concluding sentences how the ideas are organised</p> <p>A small tip: In this kind of question, normally one paragraph goes with one question only. To be more specific, if paragraph A is the answer for question 1, there will be very little chance for it to appear in another question.</p>	
<p><b>Q14:</b> Preference of using one side of the body in animal species.</p>	<p>(C) specialization on either side of the body is common among animals.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> After skimming and considering all the given information in Q14, we can conclude that <b>the answer is C.</b></p>	

15 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q15:</b> How likely one-handedness is born.</p>	<p>(A)The probability that two right-handed people would have a left-handed child is only about 9.5 percent. The chance rises to 19.5 percent if one parent is a lefty and 26 percent if both parents are left-handed.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> After skimming and considering all the given information in Q15, we can conclude that <b>the answer is A</b></p>	

16 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q16:</b> The age when the preference of using one hand is settled.</p>	<p>(B) children do not settle on either their right or left hand until they are two or three years old</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> After skimming and considering all the given information in Q16, we can conclude that <b>the answer is B.</b></p>	

17 Answer: **F**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q17:</b> Occupations usually found in left-handed population.</p>	<p>(F) lefties are prevalent among artists, composers and the generally acknowledged great political thinkers.</p>

**Note:**

After skimming and considering all the given information in Q17, we can conclude that the answer is F.

18 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q18:</b> A reference to an early discovery of each hemisphere's function.	(D) Interest in hemispheres dates back to at least 1836. ... each half of the brain was responsible for certain functions and that the left hemisphere controlled speech. Other experts showed little interest in the Frenchman's ideas.

**Note:**

After skimming and considering all the given information in Q18, we can conclude that the answer is D.

19 Answer: **B**

From Q19 to Q22, we use a technique called scanning. As the question is about matching each researcher with the correct finding, we will scan the whole passage, looking for the name of the research to find the location of the needed information.

For example, in Q19, we need to search for the finding of Marian Annett. Scanning the whole passage for the word "Marian Annett", we find it in paragraph A, line 4. Therefore, the information to answer A19 is probably around this area. To find "Marian Annett" easily, you just need to look at words which have first letter CAPITALIZED..

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q19:</b> Marian Annett <b>B</b> . No single biological component determines the handedness of a child.	Marian Annett of the University of Leicester hypothesized that no single gene determines handedness.

**Note:**

Scanning all over the passage, we find that the keyword "Marian Annett" is mentioned in paragraph A.

The information in graph A is similar with that of option B. So the answer is B.

20 Answer: **F**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q20:</b> Peter Hepper <b>F:</b> The rate of development of one side of the body has influence on hemisphere preference in fetus.	by the 15th week of pregnancy, fetuses already have a preference as to which thumb they suck

**Note:**

Scanning all over the passage, we find that the keywords "Peter Hepper" is mentioned in paragraph B.

The information in paragraph B is similar to that of option F. So the answer is F.

21 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q 2 1 :</b> Brenda Milner &amp; Theodore Rasmussen</p> <p><b>D:</b> Language process is mainly centered in the left-hemisphere of the brain.</p>	<p>language is processed much more intensely in the left hemisphere.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>Scanning all over the passage, we find that the keywords "Breanda Milner" and "Theodore Rasmussen" are mentioned in paragraph E.</p> <p>The information in paragraph E is similar to that of option D. So the answer is D.</p>	

22 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q22:</b> Michael Corballis</p> <p><b>A:</b> Early language evolution is correlated to body movement and thus affecting the preference of use of one hand</p>	<p>including evolutionary psychologist Michael C. Corballis of the University of Auckland in New Zealand, think that the origin of human speech lies in gestures. Gestures predated words and helped language emerge. If the left hemisphere began to dominate speech, it would have dominated gestures, too, and because the left brain controls the right side of the body, the right hand developed more strongly.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>Scanning all over the passage, we find that the keywords "Michael Corballis" is mentioned in paragraph E.</p> <p>The information in paragraph E is similar to that of option A. So the answer is A.</p>	

23 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q 2 3 :</b> The study of twins shows that genetic determination is not the only factor for left-handedness.</p>	<p>One in five sets of identical twins involves one right-handed and one left-handed person, despite the fact that their genetic material is the same. Genes, therefore, are not solely responsible for handedness.</p>
<p><b>Note</b></p> <p>Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that Q23 is confirmed in the passage.</p> <p>For that reason, the answer is <b>YES</b></p>	

24 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q24:</b> Marc Dax's report was widely accepted in his time.</p>	<p>French physician Marc Dax reported on an unusual commonality among his patients ... Other experts showed little interest in the Frenchman's ideas. Over time, however, scientists found more and more evidence ...</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> In the passage, it is stated that Marc Dax's report wasn't widely accepted. Others experts showed little interest in his ideas. This meaning is contrast with Q24 For that reason, the answer is <b>NO</b></p>	

25 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q25:</b> Juhn Wada based his findings on his research of people with language problems.</p>	<p>In 1949 neurosurgeon Juhn Wada devised the first test to provide access to the brain's functional organization of language. By injecting an anesthetic into the right or left carotid artery, Wada temporarily paralyzed one side of a healthy brain, enabling him to more closely study the other side's capabilities.</p>
<p><b>Note</b> Although the name "Juhn Wada" is referred to in paragraph E, there is no such thing as "the base of his findings on his research of people with language problem" For that reason, the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b></p>	

26 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q26:</b> There tend to be more men with left-handedness than women.</p>	<p>Dax had encountered more than 40 men and women for whom speech was difficult, the result of some kind of brain damage</p>
<p><b>Note</b> Scanning all over the passage, there is no such thing as the ratio of left-handedness by gender. Gender (men and women) is mentioned only 1 time in the whole passage (paragraph D), but the information is irrelevant to Q25. For that reason, the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b></p>	

27 Answer: **vi**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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To do matching heading question, we should use skimming technique, which means having a quick look at the passage as a whole in order to understand its meaning and structure.

After skimming the whole passage, you turn back to look at each paragraph in details. From my point of view, it would be better to read a paragraph carefully and try to guess its main idea (the idea explained in every single sentence of the question). The topic sentence is a great clue but in some cases it is not used in the paragraph.

**Q27: Matching headings**

vi: Lizards and dinosaurs - two distinct superorders

Although the name dinosaur is derived from the Greek for "terrible lizard", dinosaurs were not, in fact, lizards at all. Significant differences in the skeletal anatomy of lizards and dinosaurs have led scientists to place these groups of animals into two different superorders:

**Note:**

Paragraph A mentions lizard and dinosaurs and their differences. For that reason, the answer is vi.

28 Answer: xi

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q28: Matching Headings</b> xi: The origins of dinosaurs and lizards</p>	<p>Classified as lepidosaurs are lizards and snakes and their prehistoric ancestors. Included among the archosaurs, or "ruling reptiles", are prehistoric and modern crocodiles, and the now extinct thecodonts, pterosaurs and dinosaurs. Palaeontologists believe that both dinosaurs and crocodiles evolved, in the later years of the Triassic Period (c. 248-208 million years ago), from creatures called pseudosuchian thecodonts. Lizards, snakes and different types of thecodont are believed to have evolved earlier in the Triassic Period from reptiles known as eosuchians.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> Paragraph B is about lizards' ancestors, the prehistoric and modern crocodiles and the period of time when dinosaurs, crocodiles and lizard evolved. The main idea of passage B is similar with option xi. For that reason, the answer is xi.</p>	

29 Answer: xiii

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q29: Matching Headings</b>  <b>xiii:</b> Skull bones distinguish dinosaurs from other archosaurs</p>	<p>The most important skeletal differences between dinosaurs and other archosaurs are in the bones of the skull, pelvis and limbs. Dinosaur skulls are found in a great range of shapes and sizes, reflecting the different eating habits and lifestyles of a large and varied group of animals that dominated life on Earth for an extraordinary 165 million years. However, unlike the skulls of any other known animals, the skulls of dinosaurs had two long bones known as vomers. These bones extended on either side of the head, from the front of the snout to the level of the holes on the skull known as the antorbital fenestra, situated in front of the dinosaur's orbits or eyesockets.</p>
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30 Answer: **vii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q30: Matching Headings</b>  <b>vii:</b> Unique body plan helps identify dinosaurs from other animals</p>	<p>All dinosaurs, whether large or small, quadrupedal or bipedal, fleet-footed or slow-moving, shared a common body plan. Identification of this plan makes it possible to differentiate dinosaurs from any other types of animal, even other archosaurs.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b>  Paragraph D tells us about the common body plan of dinosaurs (which makes it possible to differentiate dinosaurs from any other types of animal) and its benefit. For that reason, we can conclude that the answer is vii.</p>	

31 Answer: **iv**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q31: Matching Headings</b>  <b>iv:</b> Classification according to pelvic anatomy</p>	<p>For the purpose of further classification, dinosaurs are divided into two orders: Saurischia, or saurischian dinosaurs, and Ornithischia, or ornithischian dinosaurs. This division is made on the basis of their pelvic anatomy. All dinosaurs had a pelvic girdle with each side comprised of three bones: the pubis, ilium and ischium</p>
<p><b>Note:</b>  The main idea of passage E is dinosaur classification based on pelvic anatomy. For that reason, the answer is iv.</p>	

32 Answer: **v**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q32: Matching Headings</b> <b>v:</b> The suborders of Saurischia	Of the two orders of dinosaurs, the Saurischia was the larger and the first to evolve. It is divided into two suborders: Therapoda, or theropods, and Sauropodomorpha, or sauropodomorphs
<b>Note:</b> The main idea of passage F is about the two suborders of Saurischia (which is Therapoda and Sauropodomorpha) For that reason, the answer is v.	

33 Answer: **viii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q33: Matching Headings</b> <b>viii:</b> Herbivore dinosaurs	Ornithischian dinosaurs were bipedal or quadrupedal herbivores. They are now usually divided into three suborders: Ornithipoda, Thyreophora and Marginocephalia.
<b>Note:</b> The whole paragraph focuses on herbivore dinosaurs (Ornithopods, thereophora...) Therefore, the answer is viii.	

1 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q1:</b> All living animal can lie.	deception comes naturally to all living things.
<b>Note:</b> Considering every details in the question and in the 1st line of the passage, we can conclude that Q1 is confirmed in the passage. Hence, For that reason, the answer is <b>YES</b>	

2 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 2 :</b> Some people tell lies for self-preservation.	human beings- who, according to psychologist Gerald Johnson of the University of South California, or lied to about 200 times a day, roughly one untruth every 5 minutes- often deceive for exactly the same reasons: to save their own skins or to get something they can't get by other means.
<b>Note:</b> Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that Q2 is confirmed in the passage. For that reason, the answer is <b>YES</b>	

3 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 3 :</b> Scientists have used <b>computers</b> to analyze <b>which part of the brain</b> is responsible for telling lies.	Researchers are even programming computers - like those used on Lie Detector -to get at the truth by analysing the same physical cues available to the naked eye and ear
<b>Note</b> The word "computer" is mentioned 1 time in the whole passage, and even in the sentence including "computer", there is no such thing as " <b>part of the brain</b> ". So the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b>	

4 Answer: **NO**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 4 :</b> <b>Lying</b> as a <b>survival skill</b> is <b>more important</b> than <b>detecting a lie</b> .	But knowing how to <b>catch deceit</b> can be just <b>as important</b> a <b>survival skill</b> as <b>knowing how to tell a lie</b> and get away with it.
<b>Note:</b> Question: Lying (survival skill) <b>is more important than</b> detecting a lie Passage: Lying (survival skill) <b>is as important as</b> detecting a lie (catch deceit) For that reason, the answer is <b>NO</b>	

5 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 5 :</b> To be a good liar, one <b>has to understand</b> other people's emotions.	successful liars <b>need to accurately assess</b> other people's emotional states
<b>Note:</b> Considering every details in the question and in the passage, we can conclude that Q5 is confirmed in the passage. For that reason, the answer is <b>YES</b>	

34 Answer: **skeletal anatomy**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q34:</b> Lizards and dinosaurs are <b>classified into two different superorders</b> because of the <b>difference</b> in their _____	significant <b>differences in the skeletal anatomy</b> of lizards and dinosaurs have led scientists to <b>place these groups of animals into two different superorders</b>
<b>Note:</b> Here we must find a noun, which can explain the difference between lizard and dinosaurs and is used as the basis to classify them into two groups. The text "significant differences in the skeletal anatomy of lizards and dinosaurs have led scientists to place these groups of animals into two different superorders" shows us that "skeletal anatomy" is the word we are looking for. For that reason, the answer is <b>skeletal anatomy (2 words)</b>	

35 Answer: **eosuchians**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q35:</b> In the <b>Triassic Period</b>, _____ <b>evolved</b> <b>into</b> thecodonts, for example, lizards and snakes</p>	<p>in the later years of the <b>Triassic Period</b> (c. 248-208 million years ago), from creatures called pseudosuchian thecodonts. <b>Lizards, snakes and different types of thecodont</b> are believed to have <b>evolved</b> earlier in the Triassic Period <b>from</b> reptiles known as <b>eosuchians</b>.</p>
<p><b>Note</b> Here we must find a noun, a name of animal from which thecodonts evolved. The text above shows us that "eosuchians" is the word we are looking for. For that reason, the answer is <b>eosuchians</b></p>	

36 Answer: **two long bones**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q36:</b> Dinosaur skulls differed from those of any other known animals because of the presence of <b>vomers</b>: _____</p>	<p>However, unlike the skulls of any other known animals, the skulls of dinosaurs had <b>two long bones known</b> as vomers.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> Here we must find a word which explains for "vomers". According to the text above, "two long bones" is the word we are looking for. Therefore, the answer is <b>two long bones</b>.</p>	

6 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q6:</b> How does the lie detector work? <b>A</b> It detects whether one's emotional state is stable. <b>B</b> It detects one's brain activity level. <b>C</b> It detects <b>body behavior</b> during <b>one's verbal response</b>. <b>D</b> It analyses one's verbal response word by word.</p>	<p>they <b>merely</b> detect the <b>physical cues</b> of <b>emotions</b>, which <b>may or may not correspond</b> to what the person being tested is <b>saying</b>.</p>
<p><b>Note</b> A. <b>emotional</b> state is stable is <b>non-physical</b> cue B. The content of B is not mentioned in the question D. The content of D is also not mentioned in the question <b>C</b>. The content of C is confirmed in the question. For that reason, C is the answer</p>	

7 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q 7 :</b> Lie detectors <b>can't be used</b> as evidence in a <b>court</b> of law <b>because</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Lights often cause lie detectors to malfunction.</p> <p><b>B</b> They are based on too many verbal and non-verbal clues.</p> <p><b>C</b> Polygraph tests are often inaccurate.</p> <p><b>D</b> There may be <b>many causes</b> of certain body behavior.</p>	<p>Studio are <b>too hot</b>- which is one <b>reason</b> polygraph tests are <b>inadmissible</b> in <b>court</b>. "Good lie detectors <b>don't rely on a single thing</b>" says Ekma, but interpret clusters of verbal and non-verbal clues that suggest someone might be lying."</p>
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**Note**

A. The content of A (about lights) is not mentioned in the question (about temperature)

B. In question B, the large number of verbal and non-verbal clues is referred to as negative, as the author uses the words "too many". However, in the passage, the author stated that good lie detectors didn't rely on a single thing, and the large number verbal and non-verbal clues had positive meaning.

C. The author didn't say anything about the accuracy of polygraph tests

**D.** The content of D is similar to what the author said in the passage. For that reason, D is the answer.

8 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q8.</b> Why does the author mention the paralyzed patients?</p> <p><b>A</b> To demonstrate how a paralyzed patient smiles</p> <p><b>B</b> To show the <b>relation</b> between <b>true emotions</b> and <b>body behavior</b></p> <p><b>C</b> To examine how they were paralyzed</p> <p><b>D</b> To show the importance of happiness from recovery</p>	<p>Because the <b>musculature of the face</b> is <b>directly connected</b> to the areas of the brain that processes <b>emotion</b>, the countenance can be a window to the soul.</p>

**Note**

**A** To demonstrate how a paralyzed patient smiles

**C** To examine how they were paralyzed

**D** To show the importance of happiness from recovery

All 3 choices above are only about paralyzed patients, which is irrelevant to the main idea of the whole passage (detecting lies).

The author mentions paralyzed patients as an example for the idea "musculature of the face is connected to the areas of the brain that processes emotion".

For that reason, B is the answer.

9 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q9.</b> The author uses <b>politicians</b> to exemplify that they <b>can</b></p> <p><b>A</b> Have emotions.  <b>B</b> Imitate actors.  <b>C</b> Detect other people's lives.  <b>D</b> Mask their true feelings.</p>	<p>Very few people -most notably, actors and <b>politicians</b>- are <b>able</b> to consciously <b>control all of their facial expressions</b></p>
<p><b>Note</b></p> <p>A. The author didn't mention anything about the possibility of having emotions.  B. "Imitate" means copying the action of others, which is also not referred to in the passage.  C. The content of C is also irrelevant when compared with the information in the passage.  <b>D.</b> To mask their true feelings is a synonym for to control all of their facial expression. For that reason, the answer is D</p>	

10 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q10.</b> Inner corners of eyebrows <b>raised</b></p>	<p>When someone is <b>truly sad</b>..... and <b>the inner corners of the eyebrows</b> are <b>pulled up</b></p>
<p><b>Note</b></p> <p>Pull up is a synonym for raise.  According to the passage, the inner corners of the eyebrows are pulled up when someone is truly sad. For that reason, the answer is A. sadness</p>	

11 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q11.</b> The whole eyebrows <b>lowered</b></p>	<p>the <b>lowering</b> of the <b>eyebrows</b> associated with an <b>angry</b> scowl can be replicated</p>
<p><b>Note</b></p> <p>In the passage, it is stated that when the whole eyebrow lowered, that person is angry. Therefore, the answer is B. anger</p>	

12 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q12.</b> Lines formed <b>around</b></p>	<p>A genuine smile ..... the <b>muscle around the eye</b>.</p>
<p><b>Note</b></p> <p>Lines formed around the eye is related to orbicularis oculi - the muscle around eye. Therefore, the answer is C. happiness</p>	

13 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q13</b> Lines formed above eyebrows</p>	<p>A counterfeit grin can be unmasked ...the inner corners of the eyebrows are not lowered</p> <p>If someone claims they are sad andthe inner corners of their eyebrows don't go up, Ekman says, the sadness is probably false</p>
<p><b>Note</b> According to the passage: Counterfeit grin is a sign of sadness, the situation in which people's eyebrows are not lowered In case of false sadness, the lowered eyebrows (inner corners of eyebrows don't go up) are a signal. Therefore, the answer is A. sadness</p>	

37 Answer: **B**

<p><i>To answer Q37 - Q40, we can use scanning technique. The keywords to look for while scanning are the content words in the question. The information needed to answer the question will be around the content words.</i></p> <p><i>In case the content words appear too many times in the passage, we can try to guess its location (as we skimmed all over the passage to answer the previous questions, clues of the information location already exist in our mind). By doing that, we reduce the number of words to read carefully when finding the needed information, hence saving a lot of time.</i></p>	
Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q 37 :</b> Dinosaurs differed from lizards, because ...</p> <p>Answer: <b>B.</b> the former had a 'fully improved gait'.</p>	<p>(D) This unique combination of features gave dinosaurs what is known as a " fully improved gait ". Evolution of this highly efficient method of walking also developed in mammals, but among reptiles it occurred only in dinosaurs.</p>
<p><b>Note</b> To answer Q37, it would be better to use skimming as the content words (dinosaurs, lizards, differed) appear too many times in the passage. Some passages mention about the difference between dinosaurs and lizards are A, C, D. All things considered, we can conclude that <b>the answer is B.</b></p>	

38 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q38:</b> Saurischian and ornithischian dinosaurs</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> G. both had a pelvic girdle comprising six bones.</p>	<p>For the purpose of further classification, dinosaurs are divided into two orders: Saurischia, or saurischian dinosaurs, and Ornithischia, or ornithischian dinosaurs. This division is made on the basis of their pelvic anatomy. All dinosaurs had a pelvic girdle with each side comprised of three bones: the pubis, ilium and ischium</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> The keywords to used in scanning are Saurischian and Ornithischian, which appear in paragraph E. Considering all the given information, we can conclude that <b>the answer is G.</b></p>	

39 Answer: **H**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q39:</b> Unlike therapods, sauropodomorphs</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> H. did not always eat meat.</p>	<p>Some sauropodomorphs were carnivorous or omnivorous but later species were typically herbivorous.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> The keywords is used in scanning are “therapods” and “sauropodomorphs”, which appear in paragraph F. Considering all the given information, we can conclude that <b>the answer is H</b></p>	

40 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q40:</b> Some dinosaurs used their tails to balance and could walk</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> D. or run on their back legs.</p>	<p>The ornithopods, or "bird feet", both large and small, could walk or run on their long hind legs, balancing their body by holding their tails stiffly off the ground behind them.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> To answer Q40, it would be better to used skimming as the information is detailed (talking about the function of dinosaurs' body parts). The words "back legs" means the same as "hind legs" in the passage. All thing considered, we can conclude that <b>the answer is D.</b></p>	