



IELTS Mock Test 2021 December Reading Practice Test 1

HOW TO USE

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READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-14, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.



Synaesthesia

A

Imagine a page with a square box in the middle. The box is lined with rows of the number 5, repeated over and over. All of the 5s are identical in size, font and colour, and equally distributed across the box. There is, however, a trick: among those 5s, hiding in plain sight is a single, capital letter S. Almost the same in shape, it is impossible to spot without straining your eyes for a good few minutes. Unless that is, you are a grapheme – colour synaesthete – a person who sees each letter and number in different colours. With all the 5s painted in one colour and the rogue S painted in another, a grapheme – colour synaesthete will usually only need a split second to identify the latter.

B

Synaesthesia, loosely translated as “senses coming together” from the Greek words syn (“with”) and aesthesis (“sensation”), is an interesting neurological phenomenon that causes different senses to be combined. This might mean that words have a particular taste (for example, the word “door” might taste like bacon), or that certain smells produce a particular colour. It might also mean that each letter and number has its own personality-the letter A might be perky, the letter B might be shy and self-conscious, etc. Some synaesthetes might even experience other people’s sensations, for example feeling pain in their chest when they witness a film character gets shot. The possibilities are endless: even though synaesthesia is believed to affect less than 5% of the general population, at least 60 different combinations of senses have been reported so far. What all these sensory associations have in common is that they are all involuntary and impossible to repress and that they usually remain quite stable over time.

C

Synaesthesia was first documented in the early 19th century by German physician Georg Sachs, who dedicated two pages of his dissertation on his own experience with the condition. It wasn’t, however, until the mid-1990s that empirical research proved its existence when Professor Simon Baron-Cohen and his colleagues used fMRIs on six

synaesthetes and discovered that the parts of the brain associated with vision were active during auditory stimulation, even though the subjects were blindfolded.

D

What makes synaesthesia a particularly interesting condition is that it isn't an illness at all. If anything, synaesthetes often report feeling sorry for the rest of the population, as they don't have the opportunity to experience the world in a multisensory fashion like they do. Very few drawbacks have been described, usually minimal: for instance, some words might have an unpleasant taste (imagine the word "hello" tasting like spoilt milk), while some synaesthetes find it distressing when they encounter people with names which don't reflect their personality (imagine meeting a very interesting person named "Lee", when the letter E has a dull or hideous colour for you-or vice versa). Overall, however, synaesthesia is widely considered more of a blessing than a curse and it is often linked to intelligence and creativity, with celebrities such as Lady Gaga and Pharrell Williams claiming to have it.

E

Another fascinating side of synaesthesia is the way it could potentially benefit future generations. In a 2013 study, Dr Witthof and Dr Winawer discovered that grapheme-colour synaesthetes who had never met each other before experienced strikingly similar pairings between graphemes and colours-pairings which were later traced back to a popular set of Fischer-Price magnets that ten out of eleven participants distinctly remembered possessing as children. This was particularly peculiar as synaesthesia is predominantly considered to be a hereditary condition, and the findings suggested that a synaesthete's environment might play a determining role in establishing synaesthetic associations. If that was true, researchers asked, then might it not be possible that synaesthesia can actually be taught?

F

As it turns out, the benefits of teaching synaesthesia would be tremendous. According to research conducted by Dr Clare Jonas at the University of East London, teaching people to create grapheme-colour associations the same way as a synaesthete may have the possibility to improve cognitive function and memory. As she put it, 'one possibility is guarding against cognitive decline in older people-using synaesthesia in the creation of mnemonics to remember things such as shopping lists.' To that end, researchers in the Netherlands have already begun developing a web browser plug-in that will change the colours of certain letters. Rothen and his colleagues corroborate the theory: in a paper published in 2011, they suggest that synaesthesia might be more than a hereditary condition, as the non-synaesthetic subjects of their study were able to mimic synaesthetic associations long after leaving the lab.

G

There is obviously still a long way to go before we can fully understand synaesthesia and what causes it. Once we do, however, it might not be too long before we find out how to teach non-synaesthetes how to imitate its symptoms in a way that induces the same benefits 4.4% of the world's population currently enjoy.

Questions 1-7

The reading passage has 7 paragraphs, **A-G**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes **1-7** on your answer sheet.

- 1 some of the disadvantages related to synaesthesia
- 2 what scientists think about synaesthesia's real-life usefulness
- 3 a prediction for the future of synaesthesia
- 4 an example of how grapheme-colour synaesthesia works
- 5 a brief history of synaesthesia
- 6 some of the various different types of synaesthesia
- 7 information about a study that suggests synaesthetic symptoms aren't arbitrary

Questions 8-11

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes **8-11** on your answer sheet, write

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

- 8 There are 60 different types of synaesthesia.
- 9 Before Professor Simon Baron-Cohen's research, synaesthesia was thought to be a myth.

10 A lot of celebrities are affected by synaesthesia.

11 Most scientists believe that synaesthesia runs in families.

Questions 12-14

Complete the summary.

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

Write your answers in boxes **12-14** on your answer sheet

Synaesthesia is a unique neurological condition that causes different senses to get mixed.

Recent research has suggested that teaching synaesthesia to non-synaesthetes can enhance

12 and guard against the deterioration of cognitive 13 unfortunately,

it might be a while before we come up with a beneficial way to 14 it to the

general population.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 15-27, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.



LOCKED DOORS, OPEN ACCESS

The word, 'security', has both positive and negative connotations. Most of us would say that we crave security for all its positive virtues, both physical and psychological – its evocation of the safety of home, of undying love, or of freedom from need. More negatively, the word nowadays conjures up images of that huge industry which has developed to protect individuals and property from invasion by outsiders', ostensibly malicious and intent on theft or wilful damage.

Increasingly, because they are situated in urban areas of escalating crime, those buildings which used to allow free access to employees and other users (buildings such as offices, schools, colleges or hospitals) now do not. Entry areas which in another age were called 'Reception' are now manned by security staff. Receptionists, whose task it was to receive visitors and to make them welcome before passing them on to the person they had come to see, have been replaced by those whose task it is to bar entry to the unauthorized, the unwanted or the plain unappealing.

Inside, these buildings are divided into 'secure zones' which often have all the trappings of combination locks and burglar alarms. These devices bar entry to the uninitiated, hinder circulation, and create parameters of time and space for user access. Within the spaces created by these zones, individual rooms are themselves under lock and key, which is a particular problem when it means that working space becomes compartmentalized.

To combat the consequent difficulty of access to people at a physical level, we have now developed technological access. Computers sit on every desk and are linked to one another, and in many cases to an external universe of other computers, so that messages can be passed to and fro. Here too security plays a part, since we must not be allowed access to messages destined for others. And so the password was invented. Now

correspondence between individuals goes from desk to desk and cannot be accessed by colleagues. Library catalogues can be searched from one's desk. Papers can be delivered to, and received from, other people at the press of a button.

And yet it seems that, just as work is isolating individuals more and more, organizations are recognizing the advantages of team-work'; perhaps in order to encourage employees to talk to one another again. Yet, how can groups work in teams if the possibilities for communication are reduced? How can they work together if e-mail provides a convenient electronic shield behind which the blurring of public and private can be exploited by the less scrupulous? If voice-mail walls up messages behind a password? If I can't leave a message on my colleague's desk because his office is locked?

Team-work conceals the fact that another kind of security, 'job security', is almost always not on offer. Just as organizations now recognize three kinds of physical resources: those they buy, those they lease long-term and those they rent short-term – so it is with their human resources. Some employees have permanent contracts, some have short-term contracts, and some are regarded simply as casual labour.

Telecommunication systems offer us the direct line, which means that individuals can be contacted without the caller having to talk to anyone else. Voice-mail and the answer-phone mean that individuals can communicate without ever actually talking to one another. If we are unfortunate enough to contact organizations with sophisticated touch-tone systems, we can buy things and pay for them without ever speaking to a human being.

To combat this closing in on ourselves we have the Internet, which opens out communication channels more widely than anyone could possibly want or need. An individual's electronic presence on the Internet is known as a Home Page' – suggesting the safety and security of an electronic hearth. An elaborate system of 3-dimensional graphics distinguishes this very 2-dimensional medium of 'web sites'. The nomenclature itself creates the illusion of a geographical entity, that the person sitting before the computer is travelling, when in fact the site' is coming to him. 'Addresses' of one kind or another move to the individual, rather than the individual moving between them, now that location is no longer geographical.

An example of this is the mobile phone. I am now not available either at home or at work, but wherever I take my mobile phone. Yet, even now, we cannot escape the security of wanting to locate' the person at the other end. It is no coincidence that almost everyone we see answering or initiating a mobile phone-call in public begins by saying where he or she is.

Questions 15-18

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

Write your answers in boxes **15-18** on your answer sheet.

15 According to the author, one thing we long for is

- A** ☐ the safety of the home.
- B** ☐ security
- C** ☐ open access.
- D** ☐ positive virtues.

16 Access to many buildings

- A** ☐ is unauthorised.
- B** ☐ is becoming more difficult.
- C** ☐ is a cause of crime in many urban areas.
- D** ☐ used to be called 'Reception'.

17 Buildings used to permit access to any users

- A** ☐ but now they do not.
- B** ☐ and still do now.
- C** ☐ especially offices and schools.
- D** ☐ especially in urban areas.

18 Secure zones

- A** ☐ do not allow access to the user.
- B** ☐ compartmentalise the user.
- C** ☐ are often like traps.
- D** ☐ are not accessible to everybody.

Questions 19-24

Complete the summary below using words from the box.

Write your answers in boxes **19-24** on your answer sheet.

The problem of physical access to buildings has now been 19 _____ by technology. Messages are sent between 20 _____ with passwords not allowing 21 _____ to read someone else's messages. But, while individuals are becoming increasingly 22 _____ socially by the way they do their job, at the same time more value is being put on 23 _____. However, e-mail and voice-mail have led to a 24 _____ opportunities for person-to-person communication.

reducing of	decrease in	team-work	similar
no different from	solved	overcame	physical
computer	computers	combat	developed
other people	cut-off	isolating	

Questions 25-27

Complete the sentences below with words taken from Reading Passage 2.

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

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

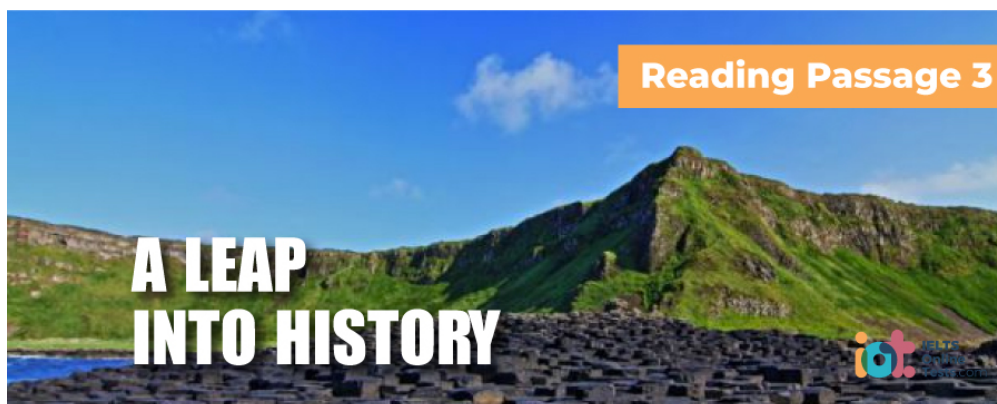
The writer does not like 25 _____

An individual's Home Page indicates their 26 _____ on the Internet.

Devices like mobile phones mean that location is 27 _____

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 28-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.



A leap into history

- A. Between the Inishowen peninsula, north west of Derry, and the Glens of Antrim, in the east beyond the Sperrin Mountains, is found some of Western Europe's most captivating and alluring landscape.
- B. The Roe Valley Park, some 15 miles east of Derry is a prime example. The Park, like so many Celtic places, is steeped in history and legend. As the Roc trickles down through heather bogs in the Sperrin Mountains to the South, it is a river by the time it cuts through what was once called the 'garden of the soul' – in Celtic 'Gortenanima'.
- C. The castle of O'Cahan once stood here and a number of houses which made up the town of Limavady. The town takes its name from the legend of a dog leaping into the river Roe carrying a message, or perhaps chasing a stag. This is a wonderful place, where the water traces its way through rock and woodland; at times, lingering in brooding pools of dark cool water under the shade of summer trees, and, at others, forming weirs and leads for water mills now long gone.
- D. The Roe, like all rivers, is witness to history and change. To Mullagh Hill, on the west bank of the River Roe just outside the present day town of Limavady, St Columba came in 575 AD for the Convention of Drumceatt. The world is probably unaware that it knows something of Limavady; but the town is, in fact, renowned for Jane Ross's song Danny Roy, written to a tune once played by a tramp in the street. Limavady town itself and many of the surrounding villages have Celtic roots but no one knows for sure just how old the original settlement of Limavady is.
- E. Some 30 miles along the coast road from Limavady, one comes upon the forlorn, but imposing ruin of Dunluce Castle, which stands on a soft basalt outcrop, in defiance of the turbulent Atlantic lashing it on all sides. The jagged-toothed ruins sit proud on their rock

top commanding the coastline to east and west. The only connection to the mainland is by a narrow bridge. Until the kitchen court fell into the sea in 1639 killing several servants, the castle was fully inhabited. In the next hundred years or so, the structure gradually fell into its present dramatic state of disrepair, stripped of its roofs by wind and weather and robbed by man of its caned stonework. Ruined and forlorn its aspect maybe yet, in the haunting Celtic twilight of the long summer evenings, it is redolent of another age, another dream.

F. A mile or so to the east of the castle lies Port na Spaniagh, where the Neapolitan Galleas, Girona, from the Spanish Armada went down one dark October night in 1588 on its way to Scotland, of the 1500-odd men on board, nine survived.

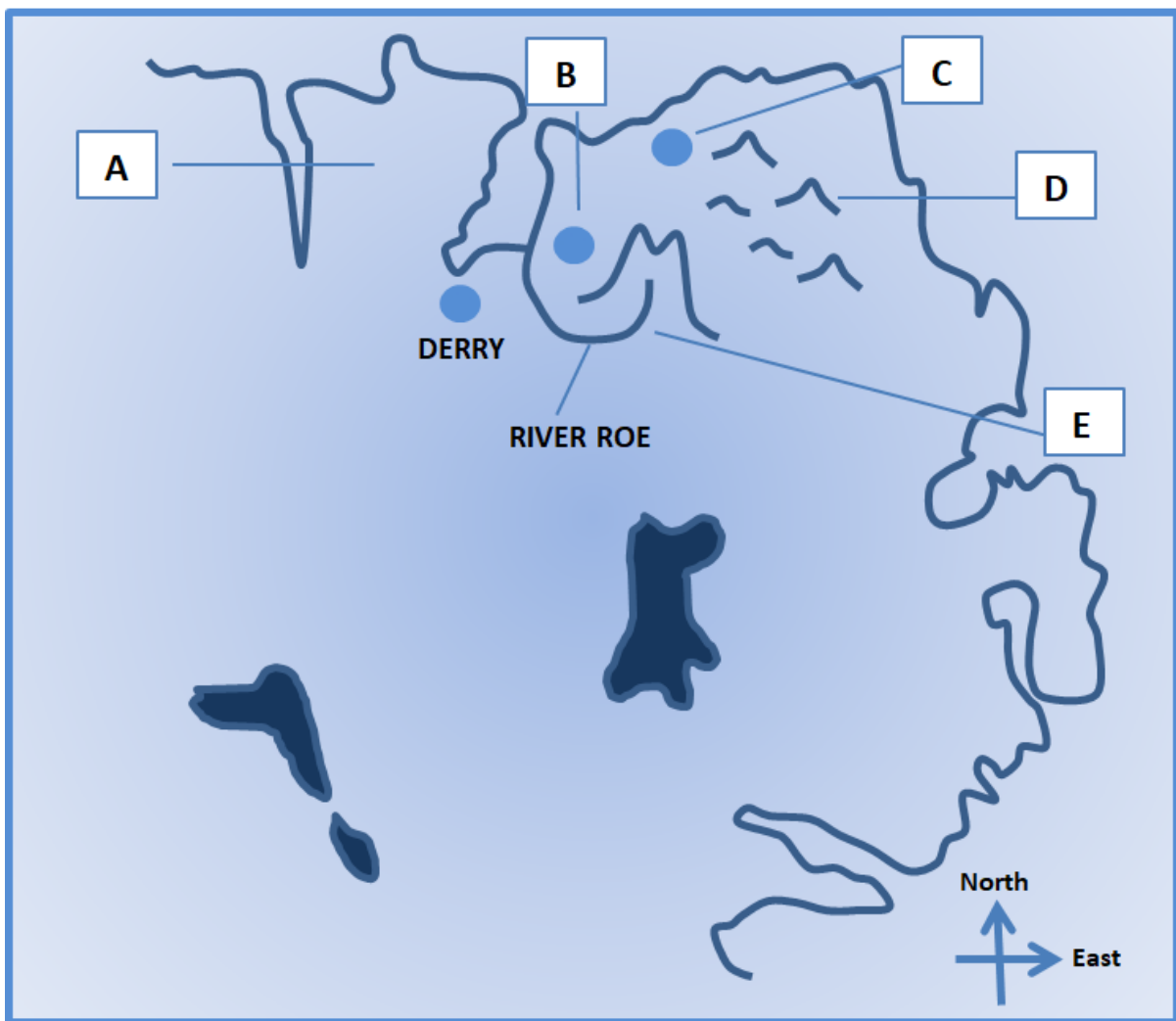
G. Even further to the east, is the Giant's Causeway stunning coastline with strangely symmetrical columns of dark basalt – a beautiful geological wonder. Someone once said of the Causeway that it was worth seeing, but not worth going to see. That was in the days of horses and carriages, when travelling was difficult. But it is certainly well worth a visit. The last lingering moments of the twilight hours are the best time to savour the full power of the coastline's magic; the time when the place comes into its own. The tourists are gone and if you are very lucky you will be alone. A fine circular walk will take you down to the Grand Causeway, past amphitheatres of stone columns and formations. It is not frightening, but there is a power in the place – tangible, yet inexplicable. The blackness of some nights conjure up feelings of eeriness and unease. The visitor realises his place in the scheme of the magnificent spectacle. Once experienced, it is impossible to forget the grandeur of the landscape.

H. Beyond the Causeway, connecting the mainland with an outcrop of rock jutting out of the turbulent Atlantic, is the Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge, when first constructed, the bridge was a simple rope handrail with widely spaced slats which was used mainly by salmon fishermen needing to travel from the island to the mainland. In time, the single handrail was replaced with a more sturdy caged bridge, however, it is still not a crossing for the faint-hearted. The Bridge swings above a chasm of rushing, foaming water that seems to drag the unwary down, and away. Many visitors who make the walk one way are unable to return resulting in them being taken off the island by boat.


Questions 28-32

Looking at the following list of places (Questions 28–32) from the paragraphs A-E of reading passage 3 and their locations on the map.

Match each place with its location on the map



Write your answers in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

28  The Sperrin Mountains

29  Dunluce Castle

30  Inishowen

31  The Glens of Antrim

32  Limavady

Questions 33-38

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 33-38 on your answer sheet write

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

- 33 After 1639, the castle of Dunluce was not completely uninhabited.
- 34 For the author, Dunluce Castle evokes another period of history.
- 35 There were more than 1500 men on die Girona when it went down.
- 36 The writer believes that the Giant's Causeway is worth going to visit.
- 37 The author recommends twilight as the best time to visit the Giant's Causeway.
- 38 The more study cage added to the Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge has helped to increase the number of visitors to the area.

Questions 39-40

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

Write your answers in boxes 39-40 on your answer sheet.

39 The writer feels that the Giant's Causeway is

- ☐ A an unsettling place.
- ☐ B a relaxing place.
- ☐ C a boring place.
- ☐ D an exciting place.

40 Which of the following would be a good title for the passage?

- ☐ A The Roe Valley Park.
- ☐ B The Giant's Causeway.

- ☒ C ☐ Going East to West.
- ☐ D ☐ A leap into history.



Solution:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 D | 2 F |
| 3 G | 4 A |
| 5 C | 6 B |
| 7 E | 8 FALSE |
| 9 NOT GIVEN | 10 NOT GIVEN |
| 11 TRUE | 12 memory |
| 13 function | 14 teach |
| 15 B | 16 B |
| 17 A | 18 D |
| 19 solved | 20 computers |

21 other people

22 cut-off

23 team-work

24 decrease in

25 touch-tone systems

26 electronic presence

27 no longer geographical

28 E

29 C

30 A

31 D

32 B

33 NOT GIVEN

34 YES

35 YES

36 YES

37 YES

38 NOT GIVEN

39 A

40 D

Review and Explanations

- 1 Answer: **D**
 2 Answer: **F**
 3 Answer: **G**
 4 Answer: **A**
 5 Answer: **C**
 6 Answer: **B**
 7 Answer: **E**
 8 Answer: **FALSE**
 9 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**
 10 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**
 11 Answer: **TRUE**
 12 Answer: **memory**
 13 Answer: **function**
 14 Answer: **teach**
 15 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q15: According to the author, one thing we long for is</p> <p>A the safety of the home.</p> <p>B security.</p> <p>C open access.</p> <p>D positive virtues.</p>	<p>Most of us would say that we crave security for all its positive virtues, both physical and psychological – its evocation of the safety of home, of undying love, or of freedom from need.</p>
<p>It is stated explicitly that we long for security => The correct answer is B. This question may confuse test-takers since every keyword of each choice is directly mentioned in the sentence. However, candidates should be aware that “the safety of home” (choice A) is only an evocation and “possible virtues” (choice D) are just characteristics of security. Lastly, “open access” (choice C) is not mentioned throughout the sentence. Thus, those choices are eliminated.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Long for and crave are interchangeable in this context. The answer for this question is too noticeable to be missed. Therefore, consideration for other choices is a waste of time.</p>	

- 16 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q16: Access to many buildings</p> <p>A is unauthorised.</p> <p>B is becoming more difficult.</p> <p>C is a cause of crime in many urban areas.</p> <p>D used to be called 'Reception'.</p>	<p>1. Increasingly, because they are situated in urban areas of escalating crime, those buildings which used to allow free access to employees and other users (buildings such as offices, schools, colleges or hospitals) now do not.</p> <p>2. Entry areas which in another age were called 'Reception' are now manned by security staff.</p> <p>3. Receptionists, whose task it was to receive visitors and to make them welcome before passing them on to the person they had come to see, have been replaced by those whose task it is to bar entry to the unauthorized, the unwanted or the plain unappealing.</p>
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Choice D is completely **irrelevant** => **Choice D** is **eliminated** first.

Understanding the sentence, access to many buildings is limited due to escalating crime. Thus, crime in many urban areas is the cause of limited access to many buildings => **Choice C** is **eliminated**.

According to the passage, access to many buildings is not free anymore. Those who are unauthorized, unwanted or unappealing will not be allowed to enter the buildings. This does not carry the meaning that access to many buildings is unauthorised, as people who are eligible enough are still given the permission to walk in => **Choice A** is **incorrect**.

=> **Choice B** is **correct**.

Note: **Choice B** can be directly selected from the passages. 3 passages suggest that access to many buildings are now restricted in many ways. Therefore, it is becoming more difficult to enter.

17 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q17: Buildings used to permit access to many users</p> <p>A but now they do not.</p> <p>B and still do now.</p> <p>C especially offices and schools.</p> <p>D especially in urban areas.</p>	<p>Increasingly, because they are situated in urban areas of escalating crime, those buildings which used to allow free access to employees and other users (buildings such as offices, schools, colleges or hospitals) now do not.</p>

Choice C and **choice D** can be **eliminated** right away as they don't make any sense in this case.

As implied from the passage, **buildings such as offices, schools, colleges and hospitals used to allow free access to users**. Nowadays, because of the escalating crime, those buildings **now do not offer free access anymore**. Thus, **choice B** is definitely **incorrect**.

=> **Choice A** is **correct**.

18 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q18: Secure zones A do not allow access to the user. B compartmentalise the user. C are often like traps. D are not accessible to everybody.</p>	<p>1. Inside, these buildings are divided into 'secure zones' which often have all the trappings of combination locks and burglar alarms. 2. Within the spaces created by these zones, individual rooms are themselves under lock and key, which is a particular problem when it means that working space becomes compartmentalized.</p>
<p>User access to the secure zones is made difficult by combination locks and burglar alarms, not banned completely => Choice A is incorrect. The trappings divide user's working space. Thus, secure zones do not compartmentalise the user. In contrast, these zones compartmentalize the working space (stated directly in the 3rd paragraph) => Choice B is incorrect. Secure zones have trappings, which divide the working space. There is no information inferring the fact that secure zones are often like traps => Choice C is irrelevant. => Choice D is correct.</p>	

19 Answer: **solved**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q19: The problem of physical access to buildings has now been _____ by technology.</p>	<p>To combat the consequent difficulty of access to people at a physical level, we have now developed technological access.</p>

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a **verb**.
 It is implied that **technological access** is **developed** to alleviate the **difficulty** of **physical access**.
 => The appropriate answer for **Q19** must be "**solved**".

20 Answer: **computers**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q20+Q21: Messages are sent between _____ with passwords not allowing _____ to read someone else's messages.	1. Computers sit on every desk and are linked to one another , and in many cases to an external universe of other computers, so that messages can be passed to and fro . 2. Here too security plays a part, since we must not be allowed access to messages destined for others. And so the password was invented.
Q20: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . Messages can be passed between linked computers , as mentioned in the 1st paragraph. => The appropriate answer for Q20 must be " computers ".	

21 Answer: **other people**

Q21: From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . The password was invented for the sake of message security . Passwords play a vital role in keeping the messages away from unwanted people's knowledge . In other words, passwords do not allow other people to read someone else's messages . => The appropriate answer for Q21 must be " other people ".
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22 Answer: **cut-off**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q22+Q23: But, while individuals are becoming increasingly _____ socially by the way they do their job , at the same time more value is being put on _____.	And yet it seems that, just as work is isolating individuals more and more , organizations are recognizing the advantages of team-work ; perhaps in order to encourage employees to talk to one another again.

Q22:

From the question, we can assume that the answer can be either **an adjective** or **a phrase**.

In this case, the **work keeps isolating individuals** and **makes them lose their connection with each other**.

=> The appropriate answer for **Q22** must be **"cut-off"**.

23 Answer: team-work

Q23:

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a noun**.

Organizations acknowledge the need of team-work and communication between the employees. Thus, the appropriate answer for **Q23** must be **"team-work"**.

24 Answer: decrease in

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q24: However, e-mail and voice-mail have led to a _____ opportunities for person-to-person communication .	1. Yet, how can groups work in teams if the possibilities for communication are reduced? 2. How can they work together if e-mail provides a convenient electronic shield behind which the blurring of public and private can be exploited by the less scrupulous ? If voice-mail walls up messages behind a password?
From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a noun . As stated in the paragraphs, communication between individuals is now being reduced by mass technology, such as email and voicemail . Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that email and voicemail have led to a decrease in opportunities for person-to-person communication . => The appropriate answer for Q24 must be "decrease in" .	

25 Answer: touch-tone systems

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q25: The writer does not like _____	If we are unfortunate enough to contact organizations with sophisticated touch-tone systems , we can buy things and pay for them without ever speaking to a human being.

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a noun**.
 Based on **the writer's** wording, we can infer that he/she **does not like** the **touch-tone systems** (He/She said that dealing with organizations with **touch-tone systems** is an **unfortunate** occurrence. Furthermore, he believed that **touch-tone systems** are **sophisticated**).
 => The appropriate answer for **Q25** must be "**touch-tone systems**".

26 Answer: **electronic presence**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q26: An individual's Home Page indicates their _____ on the Internet .	An individual's electronic presence on the Internet is known as a Home Page – suggesting the safety and security of an electronic hearth.

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **a noun**.
 An individual's **electronic presence on the Internet** is known as a **Home Page**.
 Thus, it is fair to conclude that the **Home Page** shows an individual's **electronic presence on the Internet**.
 => The appropriate answer for **Q26** must be "**electronic presence**".

27 Answer: **no longer geographical**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q27: Devices like mobile phones mean that location is _____	'Addresses' of one kind or another move to the individual, rather than the individual moving between them, now that location is no longer geographical . An example of this is the mobile phone .

From the question, we can assume that the answer must be **an adjective**.
 It is directly stated that the **mobile phone** makes **the location no longer geographical**, as "**addresses**" move to people, rather than people moving between "**addresses**".
 => The appropriate answer for **Q27** must be "**no longer geographical**".

28 Answer: **E**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q28: The Sperrin Mountains	<p>1. Between the Inishowen Peninsula, north west of Derry, and the Glens of Antrim, in the east beyond the Sperrin Mountains, is found some of Western Europe's most captivating and alluring landscape.</p> <p>2. As the Roc trickles down through heather bogs in the Sperrin Mountains to the South, it is a river by the time it cuts through what was once called the 'garden of the soul' – in Celtic 'Gortenanima'.</p>
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The available options for **Q28** are C, D, E.

From the passage, we can infer that **the Sperrin Mountains** are **situated near the river and the Roe Valley Park**. Therefore, the answer for **Q28** must be **E**.

Note: Looking at the map, we can directly select **E** as our answer since the mountain symbol is quite unique. However, **this method should be considered as the last resort**.

29 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q29: Dunluce Castle	Some 30 miles along the coast road from Limavady , one comes upon the forlorn, but imposing ruin of Dunluce Castle

The available options for **Q29** are C, D.

This sentence indicates that **Dunluce Castle** is located **along the coast road from Limavady, with an appropriate distance of 30 miles**. Thus, the answer for **Q29** must be **C**.

30 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q30: Inishowen	Between the Inishowen Peninsula, north west of Derry

The available options for **Q30** is **A, B, C, D, E**.

At the beginning of the paragraph, we can figure out that **Inishowen** is to the **north west of Derry**.

Looking at the map, the only location situated on the **North West side of Derry** is **A**. Therefore, the answer for **Q30** must be **A**.

31 Answer: **D**

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Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q31: The Glens of Antrim	Between the Inishowen Peninsula , north west of Derry, and the Glens of Antrim , in the east beyond the Sperrin Mountains , is found some of Western Europe's most captivating and alluring landscape.

This question is strongly recommended to be answered last. If the students do so, the only available answer for **Q31** should be **D**.

In fact, the students can still wish to answer questions in numerical order. In this case, **the Glens of Antrim** is situated **in the east** beyond **the Sperrin Mountains**, which makes the answer of **Q31** become **D**. However, students can still **confuse** between **C and D**, as both locations are **to the east** of **the Sperrin Mountains**. Furthermore, students must determine **the Sperrin Mountains**' location before locating **The Glens of Antrim**. Therefore, answering in numerical order may put students at a distinct disadvantage.

32 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q32: Limavady	<p>1. The Roe Valley Park, some 15 miles east of Derry is a prime example.</p> <p>2. The castle of O'Cahan once stood here and a number of houses which made up the town of Limavady.</p>

The available options for **Q32** is B, C, D, E.

The 1st sentence indicates that **The Roe Valley Park** is situated **to the east of Derry with a 15-mile distance**. Thus, **the Roe Valley Park** must be located at **B**.

The 2nd sentence indicates that **the castle of O'Cahan "once stood here"** (**here = The Roe Valley Park**). Furthermore, **a number of houses also stood "here"** and **made up the town called Limavady**. Therefore, it is indirectly implied that **Limavady** is located at the same area with **The Roe Valley Park**. Therefore, the answer for **Q32** must be **B**.

33 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q33: After 1639, the castle of Dunluce was not completely uninhabited.	Until the kitchen court fell into the sea in 1639 killing several servants, the castle was fully inhabited. In the next hundred years or so, the structure gradually fell into its present dramatic state of disrepair, stripped of its roofs by wind and weather and robbed by man of its caned stonework.
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In this passage, the writer did mention that before the 1639 event, the castle was fully inhabited. However, after this event, whether the Dunluce Castle was completely uninhabited or not was never discussed, except for the physical state of the Castle. Therefore, the answer for Q33 must be NOT GIVEN.

34 Answer: YES

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q34: For the author, Dunluce Castle evokes another period of history.	Ruined and forlorn its aspect maybe yet, in the haunting Celtic twilight of the long summer evenings, it is redolent of another age, another dream.
<p>This sentence is extracted from paragraph E, which mainly discusses Dunluce Castle. Therefore, this sentence must be about Dunluce Castle.</p> <p>The only obstacle to correctly answering this question is student's lack of vocabulary. "Redolent" means "suggestive of sth". In this case, "Redolent" can be replaced by "Evocative".</p> <p>Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that Dunluce Castle evokes another period of history.</p> <p>=> The answer for Q34 is YES.</p>	

35 Answer: YES

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q35: There were more than 1500 men on die Girona when it went down.	A mile or so to the east of the castle lies Port na Spaniagh, where the Neapolitan Galleas, Girona, from the Spanish Armada went down one dark October night in 1588 on its way to Scotland, of the 1500-odd men on board, nine survived.

The answer for Q35 is **YES**, as the word “**odd**” is added right after the number “**1500**”, indicates that there were **approximately or more than 1500 men** on board **at the time Girona went down**.

36 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q36: The writer believes that the Giant's Causeway is worth going to visit .	1. Even further to the east, is the Giant's Causeway stunning coastline with strangely symmetrical columns of dark basalt – a beautiful geological wonder . 2. Someone once said of the Causeway that it was worth seeing, but not worth going to see. That was in the days of horses and carriages, when travelling was difficult . 3. But it is certainly well worth a visit .
<p>From the information above, the writer not only compliments the beauty of Giant's Causeway, but also explicitly recommends a visit to this place. Therefore, the answer for Q36 must be YES.</p> <p>Note: The 2nd paragraph can be misinterpreted as a criticism of the Causeway. However, the Causeway is not worth going to see when travelling was difficult. Nowadays, the Causeway is definitely worth going to visit.</p>	

37 Answer: **YES**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q37: The author recommends twilight as the best time to visit the Giant's Causeway .	The last lingering moments of the twilight hours are the best time to savour the full power of the coastline s magic ; the time when the place comes into its own.
<p>As stated above, the author believes that the twilight hours are the BEST time to enjoy the full power of the coastline' s magic (the coastline = the Giant's Causeway). Therefore, the answer for Q37 must be YES.</p>	

38 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p>Q38: The more study cage added to the Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge has helped to increase the number of visitors to the area.</p>	<p>Beyond the Causeway, connecting the mainland with an outcrop of rock jutting out of the turbulent Atlantic, is the Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge, when first constructed, the bridge was a simple rope handrail with widely spaced slats which was used mainly by salmon fishermen needing to travel from the island to the mainland. In time, the single handrail was replaced with a more sturdy caged bridge, however, it is still not a crossing for the faint- hearted. The Bridge swings above a chasm of rushing, foaming water that seems to drag the unwary- down, and away. Many visitors who make the walk one way are unable to return resulting in them being taken off the island by boat.</p>
<p>In this passage, the writer did mention the replacement of the single handrail with a more sturdy caged bridge. However, whether this helps to increase the number of visitors to the area was never discussed. Therefore, the answer for Q38 must be NOT GIVEN.</p>	

39 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>Q39: The writer feels that the Giant's Causeway is</p> <p>A an unsettling place.</p> <p>B a relaxing place.</p> <p>C a boring place.</p> <p>D an exciting place.</p>	<p>It is not frightening, but there is a power in the place – tangible, yet inexplicable. The blackness of some nights conjure up feelings of eeriness and unease.</p>
<p>Based on the writer's wording, we can infer that the Giant's Causeway gives an anxious, uncanny and mysterious feelings. Therefore, the correct answer for Q39 must be A.</p>	

40 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q40: Which of the following would be a **good title** for the passage?

- A. **The Roe Valley Park.**
- B. **The Giant's Causeway.**
- C. **Going East to West.**
- D. **A leap into history.**

1. **The Roe Valley Park**, some 15 miles east of Derry is a prime example. The Park, like so many Celtic places, is steeped in history and legend. As the Roc trickles down through heather bogs in the Sperrin Mountains to the South, it is a river by the time it cuts through what was once called the 'garden of the soul' – in Celtic 'Gortenanima'.

2. Even further to the east, is the **Giant's Causeway** stunning coastline with strangely symmetrical columns of dark basalt – a beautiful geological wonder. Someone once said of the Causeway that it was worth seeing, but not worth going to see. That was in the days of horses and carriages, when travelling was difficult. But it is certainly well worth a visit. The last lingering moments of the twilight hours are the best time to savour the full power of the coastline's magic; the time when the place comes into its own. The tourists are gone and if you are very lucky you will be alone. A fine circular walk will take you down to the Grand Causeway, past amphitheatres of stone columns and formations. It is not frightening, but there is a power in the place – tangible, yet inexplicable. The blackness of some nights conjure up feelings of eeriness and unease. The visitor realises his place in the scheme of the magnificent spectacle. Once experienced, it is impossible to forget the grandeur of the landscape.

For the selecting-title-for-the-passage question, **the best method** to select the correct answer should be **choice elimination**.

Choice A is **incorrect** because **The Roe Valley Park** is only mentioned in **paragraph B**, which makes it **too particular** to become a **title**.

Choice B is **incorrect** because **the Giant's Causeway** is only mentioned in **paragraph G**, which makes it **too particular** to become a **title**.

Choice C is general enough to be considered for an appropriate **title**. However, by reading the passage thoroughly, the **correct direction** must be going from **West to East**. Therefore, **choice C** is **incorrect**. The only choice left is **choice D**.

Note: **Choice D** can be directly selected by observing the passage's pattern, which includes an introduction of a particular place/location followed by several relevant historical events. Therefore, the title "**A leap into history**" totally makes sense in this case. Nonetheless, directly selecting **choice D** can be a risky move and is not highly recommended in this type of question.

Great thanks to volunteer Ngọc Trần has contributed these explanations.

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