# IELTS Practice Test Volume 4
**Reading Practice Test 2**

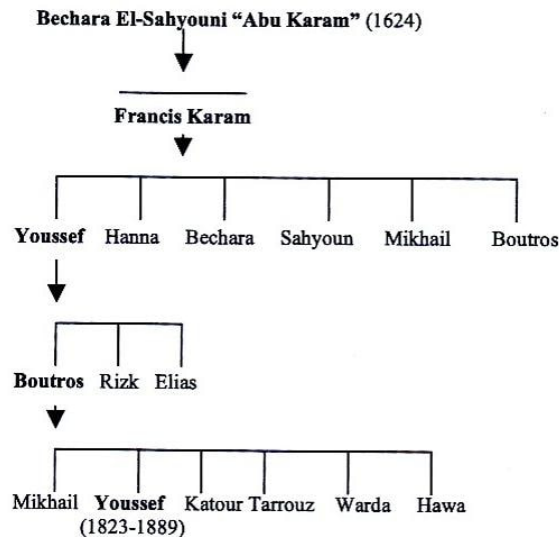## HOW TO USE

**You have 2 ways to access the test**

1. Open this URL **http://link.intergreat.com/7Spg3** on your computer

2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached

# Reading Passage 1

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

Bechara El-Sahyouni "Abu Karam" (1624)
Francis Karam
Youssef Hanna Bechara Sahyoun Mikhail Boutros
Boutros Rizk Elias
Mikhail Youssef (1823-1889) Katour Tarrouz Warda Hawa

# Family Names

Any specific study of words and language almost invariably has an obscure name, and that includes the study of people's names themselves. This science is called anthroponomastics (anthropos being man, and onoma being name) but do not expect that word to be useful in your life. Yet all people possess names, and most possess several. With respect to the apparently random family name, if one traces back far enough in time, there is inevitably a formative logic that warrants some reflection. After all, that is the name people will carry their whole lives (name changes aside), and pass on to their descendants.

Considering early Britain, populations at that time lived in small farming hamlets, where they generally stayed their whole lives, and people had one name only. Being the only person named 'John' in the village allowed that single name to sufficiently distinguish that person from all others. If another John did exist, one could simply add some description to the name: 'John the carpenter' versus 'John near the hill', and a third could be 'John, Peter's son'. Such additions were mostly short-lived and not passed down to descendants. But of course, life was not destined to remain that simple.

With townships increasing in population, people becoming more mobile, and invading armies flowing to and fro, complications set in. In England, the process of adopting family names (or 'surnames' or 'second names') did not happen suddenly, but if one had to pick a fixed date, 1379 would be a good start. This was when the government introduced a poll tax, the administration of which required a list of the names of every adult in the kingdom. Suddenly, there were too many Johns to deal with. To resolve this issue, the later Additions Statute (1413) insisted that all names also come with the bearers' occupation and place of residence. With such increasing bureaucracy, fixed and heritable family names would eventually become a necessity.

There were many methods by which these names were decided. The most obvious was to use that place of residence, although this method did come with the obvious problem that all residents of, say, Wickham, could not take the family name 'Wickham' without causing obvious confusion. Still, jumping to Italy, this did not prevent Leonardo da Vinci (from Vinci) becoming the town's most famous export. Moving back to England, family names could also derive from personal beliefs (resulting in Mope, Christian, Godley, and others) or physical attributes, giving us Armstrong, Short, Brown, and others. Such names are often disguised by their original Gaelic derivation. Guilfoyle means 'follower of (Saint) Paul'; Kennedy means 'ugly head'.

Quite common also was to be named from the trade or profession carried out, resulting in names such as Smith, Butcher, and Carpenter. Many of these refer to professions long made redundant, such as Fletcher (arrow maker), Cooper (barrel maker), or Heyward (fence maintainer). Also common was to be named from geographic features, often ones near where the name-bearer lived. And so there is Hill, Bush, Underwood ('under the wood'), Eastlake, Bridges, and many others. Finally, names often showed the relationships among families, where 'son of Peter' became 'Peter's son', in turn becoming 'Peterson'. Similarly, there is Johnson, Harrison, and Robertson. In Scots, 'Mac' was used, giving MacDonald, MacPherson, and others.

With the mixing of populations from different countries (especially in America), the original foreign names often suffered. This was either due to mispronunciation, which saw names such as Pfoersching become Pershing, or deliberate modifications to accommodate English pronunciation and spelling. Thus, Krankheit became Cronkite, and Wistinghausen became Westinghouse. Yet even the most English of family names is often historically knocked around a fair bit in terms of spelling and pronunciation before settling into its final form. Old English spellings, for example, were often lost in favour of phonetic intelligibility, making the determination of exact meaning difficult. .

All this study of family names might lead one to believe that using them is universal. Far from it, and the technical word for a single name only is a mononym. Parts of Africa, India, Central Asia, and Indonesia, as well as many indigenous or aboriginal groups use single names only. In the developed world, such names are usually stage names, reserved for celebrities, artists, singers, or film stars. The entertainment industry in Japan is replete with examples: Mana, Ayaka, and Ichiro, while Korea, China, and Hong Kong, have followed suit. Moving to the West, some will invent names (Bono, Sting, Prince), or just use family names (Liberace, Morrisey), or their first names (Shakira, Cher). Contrasting this, the musician Bjork uses a mononym in accordance with her own culture. As with all Icelanders, she has no family name.

A final point of interest is that in European and Western cultures, the family name is usually given after the first name (in both speaking and writing) — hence the terms 'first'

and 'last' name. Contrasting this, in Asian cultures it is the other way round, reflecting the greater emphasis placed on family relationships. Since many of these cultures have vertical writing, what to the West is a 'last name' is in the East, an'upper name'.

## Questions 1-4

*Answer the questions.*

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

What aspect of family names should make us think more about them?

1 _____

Originally, what was needed to distinguish two same first names?

2 _____

What legislation began the process of using family names?

3 _____

What made family names, in time, necessary?

4 _____

## Questions 5-9

*Write the correct letter, **A—F,** next to the questions.*

What system was used for the formation of the following names?

| | |
|---|---|
| A | Personal belief |
| B | Place of residence |
| C | Mistake |
| D | Mononym |
| E | Profession |
| F | Geographic feature |

5 [ ▼ ] Bono

6 [ ▼ ] da Vinci

7 [ ▼ ] Pershing

8 [ ▼ ] Heyward

9 [ ▼ ] Guilfoyle

## Questions 10-13

*Complete the sentences.*

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

'Mac' in Scottish means ' 10 _____ '

In order to be easier to write, foreign names often had 11 _____

Spelling changes in names can make it hard to know their 12 _____

The term 'upper name' is used because of Asia's 13 _____

# Reading Passage 2

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



## Sampling Bias

Our primitive ancestors left many paintings on the walls inside caves. Additionally, inside and near these places there is evidence of fire pits, and refuse and burial sites. However, one could equally imagine this same evidence of daily life on exposed cliffs or hillsides, on trees or animals skins, and beside rivers and coastlines. Such evidence, if it existed, would have long been washed, eroded, or rotted away. Thus, prehistoric people are characterised as 'cavemen', presumed to have a predilection for dwelling in these places only because that is where most evidence is taken. This 'caveman effect' is an example of what is known as 'sampling bias' — one of the biggest problems when conducting any form of statistical data gathering.

Surveys, for example, are popular because they are easy to administer and relatively cost-effective, particularly if conducted remotely through technical means, such as telephone, mail, email, or the Internet. Surveys also lend themselves to obtaining particularly large numbers of respondents, which, in theory, allows a greater chance of sampling all the variations of the target population. They can also be standardised with fixed questions and responses (such as 'tick the box' or 'closed-ended' questions). This allows easy collation, analysis, and presentation of results, all with the air of precision that mathematics brings. Such surveys, however, have proven notoriously unreliable because of the difficulty in obtaining representative samples. In other words, the sampling is biased, or skewed in favour of certain outcomes.

Let us look at some examples. If one calls people on cellphones, it immediately excludes those who favour landlines, and thus the sample of respondents may be those who are more technically-conversant, skewing data based on, say, technical issues ('How often do you use the Internet?'). If one rings domestic homes during the daytime, most of those who work during the day will be excluded. Those that answer will more likely be the unemployed, disabled, elderly, and retired, skewing data based on, say, work-related

issues ('How important is work in your life?'). No matter how large the sampling size is, sampling bias can immediately invalidate the results.

One of the more subtle of sampling biases is known as self-selection. No matter how rigorously the respondents are chosen to be random and characteristic of the target population, those who choose to respond will be different to those who do not. Generally, respondents who are willing to invest time in giving answers obviously want to say something, whereas those who choose not to answer probably do not. Thus, any survey in which many respondents do not answer, do not give clear answers, or only give cursory or unthinking answers, is immediately invalidated, since opinionated perspectives are disproportionately represented.

The latter is such an immediate and obvious problem that it has given rise to techniques to maximise the possibility of garnering responses. One of the more effective is to give the respondents advanced warning (often through the mail), highlighting the time, the nature of the survey, and the mode of delivery, as well as expressing appreciation for the assistance. The interviewers themselves must be sufficiently trained in correct question-asking techniques, and, with cranks, salespeople, and scam-artists abounding, interviewers must provide introductions about themselves, their company, and the nature of the interview, fully and with evident sincerity, in order to gain the trust of those they are talking to.

Even with this, sampling bias can easily arise due to the number of variables in place, since it only takes one to skew the data. If taking samples from a specific location — say, a street corner—then it may be that this location is in the business district, excluding ordinary workers from the sample. It may be that it is near a restaurant district, excluding those who cook more often for themselves. If there is a health club nearby, the majority of respondents may be much healthier than the average of the population. If it is on a university campus, designed to poll university students, is it near the engineering or the arts faculty? The part-time or full-time schools? Are they rich or poor? Male or female? What about race, colour, gender, religion, socio-economic background, and first language? The list goes on and on.

One method to deal with this is to make sure all targeted groups are represented, if only a little, and make mathematical extrapolations to correct the bias. For this to work, the degree of underrepresentation needs to be quantified exactly, and one needs to assume the under-represented respondents are indeed typical of their kind. If, for example, one aims to find the opinion of the population regarding the outcome of an election, but could only, for whatever reasons, interview one woman for every four men, the responses of the women could be multiplied by four, and thus, one can assume (guardedly and with many provisos), that the sampling bias from gender has been corrected. But that does assume all the other variables which introduce bias have been excluded — often a very

problematic assumption to make.

## Questions 14-18

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

*Write:*

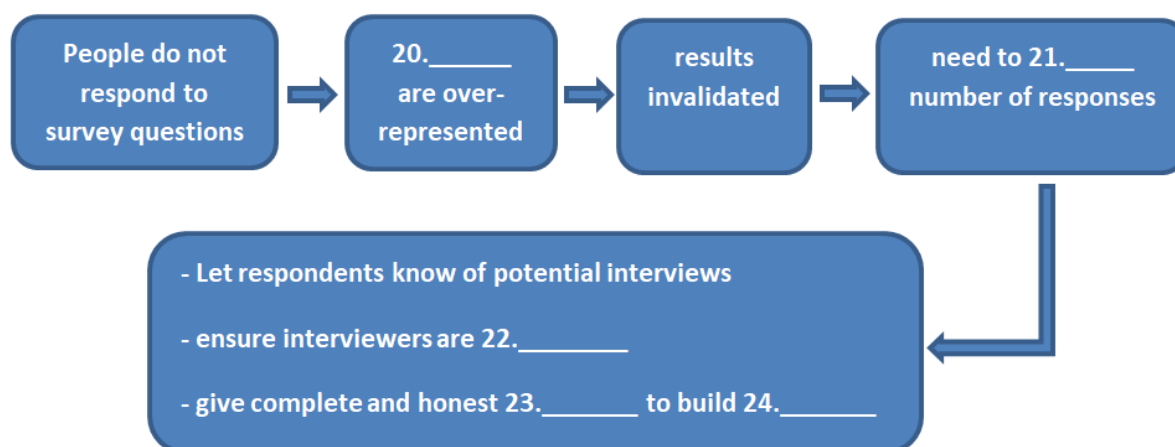| TRUE | if the statement agrees with the information |
|------|----------------------------------------------|
| FALSE | if the statement contradicts the information |
| NOT GIVEN | If there is no information on this |

14 [____▼] Cavemen were often very good artists.

15 [____▼] Surveys can be done cheaply by telephone.

16 [____▼] Surveys can usually give reliable information.

17 [____▼] The elderly and disabled people are often at home during the day.

18 [____▼] Larger survey samples can reduce sampling bias.

## Questions 19-24

*Complete the flowchart.*

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

**19. _____   Sampling Bias**

People do not respond to survey questions → 20._____ are over-represented → results invalidated → need to 21._____ number of responses

- Let respondents know of potential interviews
- ensure interviewers are 22._____
- give complete and honest 23._____ to build 24._____

19 _____

20 _____

21 _____

22 _____

23 _____

24 _____

## Questions 25-26

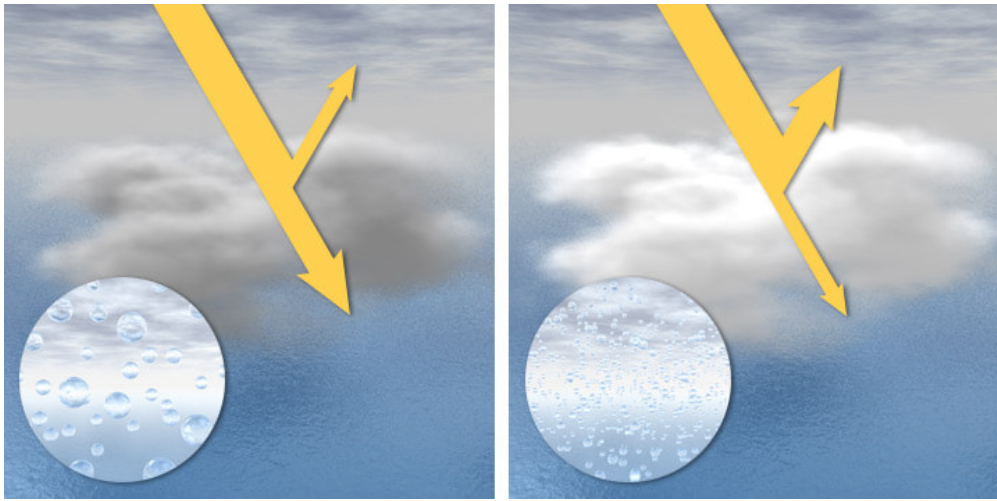*Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C,** or **D.***

25 The number of sampling variables

A ○ is usually not so large.

B ○ can result in important input being lost.

C ○ means many locations need to be used.

D ○ can result in lists being necessary.

26 Mathematical extrapolation

A ○ can yield confident results.

B ○ requires responses from both men and women.

C ○ needs exact ratios.

D ○ needs many respondents.

# Reading Passage 3

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



# The Biggest Impact

**A.** In 1980 a team of researchers were analysing soil samples at what was then known as the KT boundary. The K is misleading, as it actually refers to the cretaceous era, while the T refers to the tertiary era. What made geologists originally place a division in that distant time, some 65 million years ago, was the mass extinction which then occurred, seeing over two thirds of all land and sea life disappear, including the dinosaurs — or more strictly, all non-birdlike dinosaurs (since birds are now considered dinosaurs' descendants). Whilst this was not the biggest extinction of all, it is definitely the most famous. But what caused it?

**B.** The researchers discovered that sedimentary layers at the KT boundary contained a concentration of iridium many times higher than what normally occurs — up to 120 times. Most iridium disappeared when the Earth was molten, sinking into its metallic core. However, this element is abundant in asteroids and comets, which led to an intriguing hypothesis — that an asteroid or comet had struck the Earth, causing the mass extinction. The object would have vaporised almost immediately upon impact, throwing its iridium-rich contents into the atmosphere, from where it eventually settled across the entire planet. The problem was, an asteroid large enough to do this would have left traces of its impact in the Earth's crust, and at that time there were no known signs. Or were there?

**C.** In actual feet, in the 1960s, a contractor named Baltosser working for a Mexican state-owned oil company had looked at a gravity map of the Yucatán Peninsula, near the Gulf of Mexico. He noticed a large arc-shape, showing a symmetry that was impossible to naturally occur. Company policy forbade him from releasing his findings, and so the secret lay until 1978, when two geophysicists, Camargo and Penfield, working for the same

company, discovered it again. In the search for possible oil-drilling sites, they had been examining magnetic surveys in the Gulf of Mexico, which revealed an underwater arc. The two arcs, sea-based and land-based, matched perfectly, showing a circle 180 kilometers wide, centred on the coastal village of Chicxulub, and so it became known as the Chicxulub Crater.

**D.** In 1.981, Camargo and Penfield released their findings, but the world was not listening. It took over ten years, and much more evidence (rock samples, drilling cores, and dating of the seabed rocks to the magic figure of 65 million years), before scientists began to accept the findings, although widespread skepticism existed, and still remains, to some extent, today. It is occasionally argued that the impact was not the sole reason for the mass extinction, or that there were other contemporaneous impacts, or that extensive volcanism or climate and sea-level change were the real causes. It was perhaps this that led, in 2010, to an international panel of over 40 scientists being convened in order to specifically address the evidence. They concluded that an asteroid impact, as evidenced by the Chicxulub Crater, was indeed the cause of the mass extinction.

**E.** Trying to picture that event, the most powerful ever in the Earth's history, strains the imagination. It begins with a 10-15 kilometer wide rock appearing from nowhere, almost instantaneously vaporising, and releasing over two million times the energy of an atomic bomb. The most immediate effect is a cloud of super-heated dust, ash, and steam expanding outwards, igniting fires, and broiling everything in its path. A split second later follows a series of shock waves, traveling across the surface of the globe, triggering earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Next there is a 'mega-tsunami', thousands of meters high, ripping coastlines apart and stirring up the oceans. Then, in the next few weeks, the huge amounts of carbon dioxide from the vaporisation of carbonate rock heats the Earth, but with the atmosphere choked with dust for years, sunlight is blocked, killing off plants, ultimately plunging the Earth into winter and the entire biosphere into absolute chaos.

**F.** The surprising fact is not that so many creatures became extinct, but that so many survived! With global disruption to plant communities, the herbivorous dinosaurs died quickly, and their predators soon followed. Sea-based life suffered disastrously, and all giant marine reptiles disappeared, yet the ancestors of the crocodile survived. It is theorised that, like modern crocodiles, they were semi-aquatic and thus were able to shelter in the water from fires and blast damage, and yet could scavenge on land amongst the abundance of dead animals for years afterwards. Similarly, insects, worms, and molluscs could all feed on dead plant and animal matter, allowing those that fed on these creatures to survive. Consequently, insectivores, scavengers, or those with omnivorous eating habits, including mammals and smaller bird-like reptiles, were preserved.

**G.** Thus, the dinosaurs as we know them, after 135 million years as the dominant land animal, were all but gone. This allowed mammals, then only small burrowing cat-like

creatures (attributes which had also helped ensure their survival throughout the disaster), to emerge from the undergrowth, diversity, and eventually rule the land. In an ironic consequence, that class of animal ultimately led to species Homo sapiens, or human beings. So, were it not for that disastrous extinction 65 million years ago, we would not be here today.

## Questions 27-32

*Reading Passage Three has seven paragraphs, A-G.*

| | List of Heading |
|---|---|
| i | The situation in the sea |
| ii | The first piece of evidence |
| iii | A fortunate consequence |
| iv | Preservation strategies |
| v | Company procedures |
| vi | The mystery of the border |
| vii | A first-hand view |
| viii | An unexpected element |
| ix | A final decision |
| x | Heated debate |

*Choose the correct heading for Paragraphs B-G from the list of headings.*

*Write the correct number, i-x, for each answer.*

| Example | Answer |
|---|---|
| *Paragraph A* | .....**vi**..... |

27 [ ] Paragraph B

28 [ ] Paragraph C

29 [ ] Paragraph D

30 [ ] Paragraph E

31 [ ] Paragraph F

32 [  ▼  ]  Paragraph G

## Questions 33-37

*Complete the summary of the first half of the passage.*

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

Baltosser, a contractor, was the first to identify the  33 [_____] , but could not reveal this information because of  34 [_____] . Years later, the discovery of  35 [_____] at the KT boundary added further evidence, after which Camargo and Penfield finally showed the world Baltosser's discovery. Nevertheless, they had to overcome  36 [_____] until an international commission confirmed this event as the real reason for the  37 [_____] which followed.

## Questions 38-40

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

38 After the asteroid struck the Earth:

   A  ○  the shock wave was followed by the object's vaporisation.

   B  ○  the Earth warmed before going cold.

   C  ○  the tsunami caused earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

   D  ○  the eruptions plunged the atmossphere into chaos.

39 In the aftermath of the asteroid strike

   A  ○  all the dinosaurs died.

   B  ○  all reptiles died.

   C  ○  the dead animals were important.

   D  ○  the water allowed shelter for mammals.

40 Mammals of that time survived because they

   A  ○  consumed dead animals and plant

   B  ○  were large and strong.

**C** ○ lived in the shadows of trees.

**D** ○ were a special class of animals.

**Solution:**

**14** NOT GIVEN   **15** TRUE

**16** FALSE   **17** TRUE

**18** FALSE   **19** Self-selection

**20** Opinionated perspectives   **21** maximise (the)

**22** sufficiently trained   **23** introductions

**24** trust   **25** B

**26** C   **27** viii

**28** ii   **29** ix

**30** vii   **31** iv

**32** iii   **33** Chicxulub Crater

**34** company policy

**35** iridium

**36** widespread skepticism

**37** mass extinction

**38** B

**39** C

**40** A

**1** formative logic

**2** (some) description

**3** poll tax

**4** increasing bureaucracy

**5** D

**6** B

**7** C

**8** E

**9** A

**10** son (of)

**11** deliberate modifications

**12** exact meaning

**13** vertical writing

## Review and Explanations

**14** Answer: <span style="color:red">NOT GIVEN</span>

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q14:** Cavemen were often very good artists. | Thus, prehistoric people are characterised as 'cavemen', presumed to have a predilection for dwelling in these places only because that is where most evidence is taken. |

**Note:**

From the passage we can infer that, the writer show the reader the key word "cavemen" which appears in both the question and the passage. But in this sentence do not support for the question and it do not mention about "artists".

Be careful with this information which makes the reader misunderstand and the reader can choose the answer True or False. If the reader choose one of you will get a wrong way. Because the author mentions another aspect of cavemen "prehistoric people are characterised as 'cavemen', presumed to have a predilection for dwelling in these places only because that is where most evidence is taken".

The answer is **not given.**

**15** Answer: <span style="color:red">TRUE</span>

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q15:** Surveys can be done cheaply by telephone. | Surveys, for example, are popular because they are easy to administer and relatively cost-effective, particularly if conducted remotely through technical means, such as telephone, mail, email, or the Internet. |

**Note:**

From the passage, the author show the reader surveys "are popular because they are easy to administer and relatively cost-effective, particularly if conducted remotely through technical means, such as telephone, mail, email, or the Internet" which is sentence support some information in the question.

The keyword "Surveys" appears in both the question and the passage.

The keyword "telephone"also appear in both question and the passage

It help the reader can find the right answer.

So, the answer should be **true.**

**16** Answer: <span style="color:red">**FALSE**</span>

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q16:** Surveys can usually give reliable information. | Such surveys, however, have proven notoriously unreliable because of the difficulty in obtaining representative samples. |

**Note:**

· From the passage we can infer that the writer show the reader that Such surveys, however, have proven notoriously unreliable
because of the difficulty in obtaining representative samples."which do not support the author' ideal in the question.

· In the question the author mention about 'reliable information". But in the passage "unreliable".

· The keyword "Surveys" appears in both the question and the
passage . However, The information in the two sections is contradictory.

So a nswer here is **FALSE**

**17** Answer: <span style="color:red">**TRUE**</span>

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| **Q 1 7 :** Many disabled people are at home during the day. | Those that answer will more likely be the unemployed, disabled, elderly, and retired, skewing data based on, say, work-related issues ('How important is work in your life?') |

**Note:**

From the passage, the author show "Those that answer will more likely be the unemployed, disabled, elderly, and retired, skewing data based on, say, work-related issues ('How important is work in your life?')" which support the author' ideal in the question. That mean, the writer give some information to explain why many disabled people are at home.

In this situation we can understand that 'disabled people" has the same with "unemployed, disabled, elderly, and retired"

The answer here is **TRUE**

**18** Answer: **FALSE**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q18:** Larger survey samples can reduce sampling bias. | This allows easy collation, analysis, and presentation of results, all with the air of precision that mathematics brings. |

**Note:**

From the passage, in the question "Larger survey samples can reduce sampling bias"

However, in the question author mention about "This allows easy collation, analysis, and presentation of results, all with the air of precision that mathematics brings." which is not support for the writer's ideal.

Therefore information in the passage is not related to the sentence in the question

The answer is **FALSE.**

**19** Answer: **Self-selection**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| | |

| Q19: Sampling Bias | One of the more subtle of sampling biases is known as self-selection. |
|---|---|

**Note:**

From the question we can infer that the writer showed the reader that One of the more subtle of sampling biases is known as self-selection." The sentence in the passage which support for the question.

The keyword should be a noun

"Sampling bias" appears in two place and the same meaning

The answer is **self-selection.**

20 Answer: **Opinionated perspectives**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q20:** _____ are over-represented | Thus, any survey in which many respondents do not answer, do not give clear answers, or only give cursory or unthinking answers, is immediately invalidated, since opinionated perspectives are disproportionately represented. |

**Note:**

From the question we can infer that the writer showed the reader "any survey in which many respondents do not answer, do not give clear answers, or only give cursory or unthinking answers, is immediately invalidated, since opinionated perspectives are disproportionately represented." Which support the writer's ideal in the question.

The keyword "over-represented" in the question has the same meaning with "disproportionately represented" in which "represented" as *to speak, act, or be present officially for another person or people.*

It is certain that the answer goes before the keyword.

The answer is **opinionated perspectives.**

21 Answer: **maximise (the)**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q21:** need to__number of responses | The latter is such an immediate and obvious problem that it has given rise to techniques to maximise the possibility of garnering responses. |

**Note**:

From the question, we can assume infer that the writer showed the reader "need to__number of responses." According the question we can know that need is a verb and we have V+to+V. The keyword should be verb.

It is certain that the answer go before "number" will be a verb related to number.

From the passage the writer give some information to explain for the writer's ideal in question "The latter is such an immediate and obvious problem that it has given rise to techniques to maximise the possibility of garnering responses" which support the author's ideal in the question.

Another keyword "responses" appears in both the question and the passage. It has the same place, the same meaning as *an answer or reaction*.

The answer here should be: **maximise**

22 Answer: **sufficiently trained**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q22:** ensure interviewers are | The interviewers themselves must be sufficiently trained in correct question-asking techniques, and, with cranks, salespeople, and scam-artists abounding. |

<table>
<tr><td>

**Note**:

From the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about "ensure interviewers are" "The interviewers themselves must be sufficiently trained in correct question-asking techniques, and, with cranks, salespeople, and scam-artists abounding".

From the passage the writer show the reader the information to support the question that what should the interviewers will do "The interviewers themselves must be sufficiently trained in correct question-asking techniques, and, with cranks, salespeople, and scam-artists abounding".

The keyword "interviewer" appear in both the question and the passage. So the reader can find the right answer from it.

The answer is: **sufficiently trained.**

</td></tr>
</table>

**23** Answer: **introductions**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q23:** give complete and honest _____ | interviewers must provide introductions about themselves, their company, and the nature of the interview, fully and with evident sincerity, in order to gain the trust of those they are talking to. |

**Note**:

From the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about "give complete and honest _"

From the passage the writer show the reader the information to support the question the way the interviewers should do "interviewers must provide introductions about themselves, their company, and the nature of the interview, fully and with evident sincerity, in order to gain the trust of those they are talking to."

The keyword should be noun

The clue help the reader to find the answer : "complete and honest " in the question and "fully and with evident sincerity" in the passage both of them have the same meaning.

" complete" and "fully" which are the same meaning as *very great or to the largest degree possible.*

"honest" and "sincerity" which are the same meaning as *telling the truth or able to be trusted and not likely to steal, cheat.*

The answer is: **introductions**

**24** Answer: <span style="color:red">**trust**</span>

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q24:** give complete and honest introductions to build _ | interviewers must provide introductions about themselves, their company, and the nature of the interview, fully and with evident sincerity, in order to gain the trust of those they are talking to. |

- According to the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about "give complete and honest introductions to build"

- From the passage, we can infer that "interviewers must provide introductions about themselves, their company, and the nature of the interview, fully and with evident sincerity, in order to gain the trust of those they are talking to."

- The clue help the reader to find the answer: "to build" in the question and "in order to gain" which have the same meaning .

- In this situation we can understand that:

- "to" and "in order to" which have the same meaning and fuction as the prepositions in the sentence.

- "build' and "gain" which have the same meaning *get something that is useful, that gives you an advantage, or that is in some way positive, especially over a period of time.*

- The answer here should be **trust.**

25 Answer: **B**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q25:** The number of sampling variables: <br><br> The number of sampling variables. <br><br> can result in important input being lost. <br><br> means many locations need to be used. <br><br> can result in lists being necessary. | Even with this, sampling bias can easily arise due to the number of variables in place, since it only takes one to skew the data. |

According to the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about The number of sampling variables"

From the passage the writer show the reader the information to support the question "sampling bias can easily arise due to the number of variables in place, since it only takes one to skew the data." which is a sentence support for the writer's idea.

Therefore, we can see one of four option "can result in important input being lost" which is a sentence have the same meaning with the writer's opinion.

In addition, the keywords "can result in important input being lost" in one of option has the same meaning with "sampling bias can easily arise due to the number of variables in place" in the passage.

In this situation we can understand that "lost" in the question and "arise" in the passage both of them mention about negative trends.

**Note:**

There are four options mentioned here. A B C D . Any misunderstanding or

in this passage we can see that we have four answer :

A. The number of sampling variables. Which is suitable for the writer's idea and it is

correct answer . Which is sentence has the keyword "variables"  but the meaning is irrelevant with the writer's idea in the passage.

B. can result in important input being lost. Which is suitable for the writer's idea and it is

correct answer .

C. means many locations need to be used. Which is sentence has the synonym such as "many locations" from option C and "variables in place"  but the meaning is irrelevant with the writer's idea in the passage.

D. can result in lists being necessary arise. Which is sentence has the keyword "arise"  but the meaning is irrelevant with the writer's idea in the passage.

The answer here should be **B**

26 Answer: C

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

| Q26: Mathematical extrapolation | One method to deal with this is to make sure all targeted groups are represented, if only a little, and make mathematical extrapolations to correct the bias. |
|---|---|
| can yield confident results.<br><br>requires responses from both men and women.<br><br>needs known ratios.<br><br>needs many respondents. | |

According to the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about "Mathematical extrapolation"

From the passage, we can infer that "One method to deal with this is to make sure all targeted groups are represented, if only a little, and make mathematical extrapolations to correct the bias." which is a sentence support for the writer's idea.

Therefore, we can see one of four option "needs known ratios" which is a sentence have the same meaning with the writer's opinion.

In addition, the keywords "needs known ratios" has the same meaning with "make sure all targeted".

The answer here should be **C**

27 Answer: **viii**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q27:** Paragraph B<br><br>viii. An unexpected element | The problem was, an asteroid large enough to do this would have left traces of its impact in the Earth's crust, and at that time there were no known signs. Or were there? |

According to the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about paragraph B.

From the passage, we can infer that "The problem was, an asteroid large enough to do this would have left traces of its impact in the Earth's crust, and at that time there were no known signs. Or were there?" which is the sentence support for the the writer's idea.

Therefore, we can see that the keywords in this passage "at that time there were no known signs. Or were there?" which is a sentence support for the writer's idea that mean nobody know any signs and the author's question has no answer.

Hence the answer here should be **viii.**

**28** Answer: **ii**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q28**: Paragraph C<br><br>The first piece of evidence | In actual feet, in the 1960s, a contractor named Baltosser working for a Mexican state-owned oil company had looked at a gravity map of the Yucatán Peninsula, near the Gulf of Mexico. |

According to the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about paragraph C.

From the passage, we can infer that "In actual feet, in the 1960s, a contractor named Baltosser working for a Mexican state-owned oil company had looked at a gravity map of the Yucatán Peninsula, near the Gulf of Mexico." which is the sentence support for the the writer's idea. That mean the author specific information such as time, name. It is mean element will be suitable with the "The first piece of evidence"

So the answer should be **ii**.

**29** Answer: **ix**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q29:** Paragraph D<br><br>ix. A final decision | They concluded that an asteroid impact, as evidenced by the Chicxulub Crater, was indeed the cause of the mass extinction. |

According to the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about paragraph D.

From the passage, we can infer that "They concluded that an asteroid impact, as evidenced by the Chicxulub Crater, was indeed the cause of the mass extinction." which is the sentence support for the the writer's idea. That mean the author specific information such as "they concluded". It is mean element will be suitable with the "A final decision"

"decision" in the question and "concluded" which have the same meaning as a choice that you make about something after thinking about several possibilities.

So the answer should be **ix.**

**30** Answer: **vii**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q30:** Paragraph E<br><br>vii. A first-hand view | Trying to picture that event, the most powerful ever in the Earth's history, strains the imagination. |

**Note:**

According to the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about paragraph E.

From the passage, we can infer that "Trying to picture that event, the most powerful ever in the Earth's history, strains the imagination." which is the sentence support for the the writer's idea.

In this situation we can understand that "A first-hand" in the question and 'the most powerful ever in the Earth's history" in the passage which have the same meaning. That mean the first time the earth's history is the most powerful.

"view" in the question and 'imagination" in the passage which have the same meaning as *an opinion, belief, or idea, or a way of thinking about something.*

So the answer should be **vii.**

**31** Answer: **iv**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q31:** Paragraph F<br><br>vi. Preservation strategies | Consequently, insectivores, scavengers, or those with omnivorous eating habits, including mammals and smaller bird-like reptiles, were preserved. |

**Note:**

According to the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about paragraph F.

From the passage, we can infer that the writer mention about preservation "Consequently, insectivores, scavengers, or those with omnivorous eating habits, including mammals and smaller bird-like reptiles, were preserved." which is the sentence support for the the writer's idea.

"preservation" appears in both of the question and the passage so the reader can base on the keywords can find the answer

Therefore, the answer should be **vi.**

**32** Answer: **iii**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q32:** Paragraph G<br><br>iii. A fortunate consequence | So, were it not for that disastrous extinction 65 million years ago, we would not be here today. |

According to the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about paragraph G.

From the passage, we can infer that the writer mention about the reason why fortunate consequence "So, were it not for that disastrous extinction 65 million years ago, we would not be here today." which is the sentence support for the the writer's idea.

Hence, the answer should be **iii.**

**33** Answer: **Chicxulub Crater**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
|  |  |

| Q33: Baltosser, a contractor, was the first to identify the _____ | The two arcs, sea-based and land-based, matched perfectly, showing a circle 180 kilometers wide, centred on the coastal village of Chicxulub, and so it became known as the Chicxulub Crater. |
| --- | --- |

**Note: :**

According to the passage, we can assume that the answer must be a **noun**

According to the question, we can assume that 'Baltosser, a contractor, was the first to identify the_"

From the passage, we can infer that "The two arcs, sea-based and land-based, matched perfectly, showing a circle 180 kilometers wide, centred on the coastal village of Chicxulub, and so it became known as the Chicxulub Crater.." which is the sentence support for the the writer's idea.

"identify" in the question and "known as" in the passage which have the same meaning as *to recognize someone or something and say or prove who or what that person or thing is*

 Therefore, the answer should be **Chicxulub Crater.**

**34** Answer: **company policy**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
| --- | --- |
| Q34: but could not reveal this information because of _____. | Company policy forbade him from releasing his findings, and so the secret lay until 1978, when two geophysicists, Camargo and Penfield, working for the same company, discovered it again. |

**Note: :**

According to the passage, we can assume that the answer must be a **Noun**.

According to the question, we can assume that 'but could not reveal this information because of _.''

From the passage, we can infer that the writer give the reason why "he" in this passage could not reveal information "Company policy forbade him from releasing his findings, and so the secret lay until 1978, when two geophysicists, Camargo and Penfield, working for the same company, discovered it again." which is the sentence support for the the writer's idea.

"reveal" in the question and 'forbade" in the passage which have the same meaning as *to make known or show something that is surprising or that was previously secret*

Therefore, the answer should be **company policy.**

**35** Answer: **iridium**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q35:** Years later, the discovery of _____ at the KT boundary added further evidence, after which Camargo and Penfield finally showed the world Baltosser's discovery. | The researchers discovered that sedimentary layers at the KT boundary contained a concentration of iridium many times higher than what normally occurs — up to 120 times. |

**Note: :**

According to the passage, we can assume that the answer must be a **Noun**.

According to the question, we can assume that 'Years later, the discovery of_ at the KT boundary added further evidence, after which Camargo and Penfield finally showed the world Baltosser's discovery."

From the passage, we can infer that "The researchers discovered that sedimentary layers at the KT boundary contained a concentration of iridium many times higher than what normally occurs — up to 120 times." which is the sentence support for the the writer's ideal.

"discovery" in the question and 'discovered" in the passage which are different from the type but they have the same meaning as *the process of finding information, a place, or an object, especially for the first time, or the thing that is found.*

"at the KT boundary" appear in both of in the question and the passage which help the reader can find the answer easily.

Therefore, the answer should be **iridium.**

**36** Answer: **widespread skepticism**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q36:** Nevertheless, they had to overcome _____ | before scientists began to accept the findings, although widespread skepticism existed, and still remains, to some extent, today. |

**37** Answer: **mass extinction**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q37:** until an international commission confirmed this event as the real reason for the _____ which followed. | What made geologists originally place a division in that distant time, some 65 million years ago, was the mass extinction which then occurred, seeing over two thirds of all land and sea life disappear, including the dinosaurs — or more strictly, all non-birdlike dinosaurs (since birds are now considered dinosaurs' descendants). |

According to the passage, we can assume that the answer must be a **Noun phrase**

According to the question, we can assume that 'until an international commission confirmed this event as the real reason for the_ which followed"

From the passage, we can infer that the writer give some information to explain which is the real reason "What made geologists originally place a division in that distant time, some 65 million years ago, was the mass extinction which then occurred, seeing over two thirds of all land and sea life disappear, including the dinosaurs — or more strictly, all non-birdlike dinosaurs (since birds are now considered dinosaurs' descendants)." which is the sentence support for the the writer's ideal.

"mass extinction" is the main reason for international commission confirmed  and "which then occurred, seeing over two thirds of all land and sea life disappear, including the dinosaurs — or more strictly, all non-birdlike dinosaurs (since birds are now considered dinosaurs' descendants)."  Which just supply to clarify the meaning of the noun phrase "mass extinction".

Therefore, the answer should be **mass extinction.**

**38** Answer: **B**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q38:** After the asteroid struck the Earth: <br><br> the shock wave was followed by the object's vaporisation. <br><br> the Earth warmed before going cold. <br><br> the tsunami caused earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. <br><br> the eruptions plunged the biosphere into chaos. | Then, in the next few weeks, the huge amounts of carbon dioxide from the vaporisation of carbonate rock heats the Earth, but with the atmosphere choked with dust for years, sunlight is blocked, killing off plants, ultimately plunging the Earth into winter and the entire biosphere into absolute chaos. |

From the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about 'After the asteroid struck the Earth"

From the passage the writer show the reader the information to support the question "the huge amounts of carbon dioxide from the vaporisation of carbonate rock heats the Earth, but with the atmosphere choked with dust for years, sunlight is blocked, killing off plants, ultimately plunging the Earth into winter" Which is sentence support for the writer's ideal that which make the Earth warmed.

"warmed" in the question and "heats" in the passage which have the same meaning as *having or producing a comfortably high temperature, although not hot*

So the answer should be **B.**

**39** Answer: **C**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q39:** In the aftermath of the asteroid strike<br><br>all the dinosaurs died.<br><br>all reptiles died.<br><br>the dead animals were important.<br><br>the water allowed shelter for mammals. | They concluded that an asteroid impact, as evidenced by the Chicxulub Crater, was indeed the cause of the mass extinction. |

From the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about In the aftermath of the asteroid strike"

From the passage the writer show the reader the information to support the question that the main reason cause mass extinction "They concluded that an asteroid impact, as evidenced by the Chicxulub Crater, was indeed the cause of the mass extinction."

"impact"in the passage which is understand in the negative sense because it causes the mass extinction.

in this situation we can know that "aftermath" in the question and "impact" in the passage which have the same meaning as *the period that follows an unpleasant event or accident, and the effects that it causes.*

"asteroid" appear in both of the question and the passage so the reader can find some details information.

So the answer should be **C**.

**40** Answer: **A**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q40:** Mammals of that time survived because they. <br><br> ate many different things. <br><br> were large and strong. <br><br> lived in the shadows of trees. <br><br> were a special class of animals. | Similarly, insects, worms, and molluscs could all feed on dead plant and animal matter, allowing those that fed on these creatures to survive. Consequently, insectivores, scavengers, or those with omnivorous eating habits, including mammals and smaller bird-like reptiles, were preserved. |

**Note: :**

From the question, we can assume that the writer mentioned about Mammals of that time survived because they."

From the passage the writer show the reader the information to support the question that how animals can survived "Similarly, insects, worms, and molluscs could all feed on dead plant and animal matter, allowing those that fed on these creatures to survive. Consequently, insectivores, scavengers, or those with omnivorous eating habits, including mammals and smaller bird-like reptiles, were preserved."

In this sentence the writer clearly mention how animals can survive "could all feed on dead plant and animal matter, allowing those that fed on these creatures to survive". Finally, including mammals and smaller bird-like reptiles, were preserved.

"survived" appear in both of the question and the passage so the reader can find some details information. So the answer should be **A.**

**1** Answer: **formative logic**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q1:** What aspect of family names should make us think more about them? | With respect to the apparently random family name, if one traces back far enough in time, there is inevitably a formative logic that warrants some reflection. |

**Note:**

According to the question, "What aspect of family names should make us think more about them?"

From the passage, we can infer that "With respect to the apparently random family name, if one traces back far enough in time, there is inevitably a formative logic that warrants some reflection." Which is a sentence support the writer's ideal in the question.

The clue helps the reader to find the answer: "aspect of family names should make us think more about them" and "formative logic" which is aspect of family names. Therefore, the answer should be **formative logic.**

**2** Answer: **(some) description**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q2:** Originally, what was needed to distinguish two same first names? | If another John did exist, one could simply add some description to the name: 'John the carpenter' versus 'John near the hill', and a third could be 'John, Peter's son'. |

**Note:**

From the passage, "what was needed to distinguish two same first names?"

There are many the same first names, so the best way to identify someone by "some description". In this passage the writer give us some example about the person has the same name and use some description to distinguish the same names "'John the carpenter' versus 'John near the hill', and a third could be 'John, Peter's son'". Therefore, the answer should be **some description.**

**3** Answer: **poll tax**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q3:** What legislation began the process of using family names? | This was when the government introduced a poll tax, the administration of which required a list of the names of every adult in the kingdom. |

**Note:**

According to the question, we can infer that "What legislation began the process of using family names?"

From the passage we can know that the sentence "This was when the government introduced a poll tax, the administration of which required a list of the names of every adult in the kingdom" which has related the question. In this sentence the author give some information to explain for the question "when the government introduced a **poll tax**" at that time "legislation began the process of using family names".Therefore, the answer should be **poll tax.**

**4** Answer: **increasing bureaucracy**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q4:** What made family names, in time, necessary? | With such increasing bureaucracy, fixed and heritable family names would eventually become a necessity. |

**Note:**

From the connections stated above, we can infer that 'What made family names, in time, necessary?"

From the passage we can know that the sentence "With such increasing bureaucracy, fixed and heritable family names would eventually become a necessity" which has related the question. In this sentence the author give information "With such increasing bureaucracy, fixed and heritable family names would eventually become a necessity" which help the reader can understand and easily find the answer.

The keyword from the question is '**necessary"** as the same meaning with the keyword from the passage "**necessity**" which is that is needed for a purpose or a reason, so this keywords is one of clues to help the reader can find the answer.

The answer here should be **increasing bureaucracy.**

**5** Answer: **D**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q5:** Bono | Contrasting this, the musician Bjork uses a mononym in accordance with her own culture. |

**Note:**

From the passage, we can infer that the keyword will be noun.

We can know that "Bono" which is a word mentioned in this passage. So the sentence "**the musician Bjork uses a mononym in accordance with her own culture"** **which support for the name "Bono".**

The answer here should be **mononym**

**6** Answer: **B**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q6:** da Vinci | Still, jumping to Italy, this did not prevent Leonardo da Vinci (from Vinci) becoming the town's most famous export. |

**Note:**

From the connections stated above, we can infer that 'jumping to Italy, this did not prevent Leonardo da Vinci (from Vinci) becoming the town's most famous export." the keyword is "the town" which is place. And there is a information in this question "Place of residence" which is suitable with this sentence.

The answer must be a place that's related the town. Hence the answer is '**Place of residence**"

**7** Answer: **C**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q7:** Pershing | This was either due to mispronunciation, which saw names such as Pfoersching become Pershing, or deliberate modifications to accommodate English pronunciation and spelling |

**Note:**

From the connections stated above, we can infer that "pershing"_ a word appeared in this sentence "This was either due to mispronunciation, which saw names such as Pfoersching become Pershing" which help us can find the answer from this sentence. From the "mispronunciation" we can know which near meaning with 'Mistake" from the question.

In this situation we can understand "mistake" in question has the same meaning with **"mispronunciation**" in passage which is an action, decision, or judgment that produces an unwanted or unintentional result.

Hence the answer is "**mistake**".

**8** Answer: **E**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q8:** Heyward | Many of these refer to professions long made redundant, such as Fletcher (arrow maker), Cooper (barrel maker), or Heyward (fence maintainer). |

**Note:**

According to the passage, we can assume that "Heyward"_ a word appeared in this sentence "Many of these refer to professions long made redundant, such as Fletcher (arrow maker), Cooper (barrel maker), or Heyward (fence maintainer)" which help us can find the answer from this sentence.

The keyword in this passage is "profession" which appeared in both of sentence and information in the question.

So the answer is **profession.**

**9** Answer: **A**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q9:** Guilfoyle | Such names are often disguised by their original Gaelic derivation. Guilfoyle means 'follower of (Saint) Paul'; Kennedy means 'ugly head'. |

<table>
<tr>
<td colspan="2"><strong>Note:</strong></td>
</tr>
</table>

**Note:**

According to the passage, we can assume that 'Guilfoyle'_ a word appeared in this sentence "Such names are often disguised by their original Gaelic derivation. Guilfoyle means 'follower of (Saint) Paul'; Kennedy means 'ugly head'" which help us can find the answer from this sentence.

We can infer that in this sentence the writer show some information to explain for the word **"**Guilfoyle" that mean "Guilfoyle means 'follower of (Saint) Paul'". The answer will be here.

The keyword in this passage is "follower" because N+er = nouns related to people. So in this situation we can understand that "follower" has the same meaning with "Personal belief" in the question.

Hence the answer is **Personal belief**

## 10 Answer: son (of)

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| **Q10:** 'Mac' means ' | Finally, names often showed the relationships among families, where "son of Peter' became Peter's son", in turn becoming "Peterson". |

**Note:**

From the question  we can assume that  the writer show the reader the way to understand "names often showed the relationships among families". In this situation the writer give illustration to demonstrate name with relationships among families "son of Peter' became Peter's son". And in the question the author use another name "Mac" which is different name but it has the same function with "Peter"

 Hence the answer is **son (of)**

## 11 Answer: deliberate modifications

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| | |

| **Q11:** In order to be easier to write, foreign names often had | This was either due to mispronunciation, which saw names such as Pfoersching become Pershing, or deliberate modifications to accommodate English pronunciation and spelling. |
|---|---|

**Note:**

From the connections stated above, the writer show the way in order to be easier to write "names such as Pfoersching become Pershing, or deliberate modifications to accommodate English pronunciation and spelling." which is the right information related with question. and support for the sentence in the question.

The answer here should be **deliberate modifications.**

**12** Answer: <span style="color:red">**exact meaning**</span>

| **Keywords in Questions** | **Similar words in Passage** |
|---|---|
| **Q12:** Spelling changes in names can make it hard to know their | Old English spellings, for example, were often lost in favour of phonetic intelligibility, making the determination of exact meaning difficult. |

**Note:**

According to the passage, the writer show for the reader know how spelling changes in names can make it hard "were often lost in favour of phonetic intelligibility, making the determination of exact meaning difficult." which is sentence support some information in the question.

We have "hard" in the question has the same meaning with "difficult" in the passage which mean *a difficult problem/choice/task/language*.

The answer here should be **exact meaning.**

**13** Answer: <span style="color:red">**vertical writing**</span>

| **Keywords in Questions** | **Similar words in Passage** |
|---|---|
| | |

| **Q13:** The term 'upper name' is used because of Asia's | Since many of these cultures have vertical writing, what to the West is a 'last name' is in the East, an 'upper name' |
|---|---|

**Note:**

From the connections stated above, the writer show the readerthe key word is "upper name" which appears in both the question and the passage. So we can find the answer from this sentence "Since many of these cultures have vertical writing, what to the West is a 'last name' is in the East, an "upper name" which support the writer's ideal.

The answer here should be **vertical writing.**