



# IELTS Mock Test 2021 June Reading Practice Test 1

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## READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-11, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.



## HOT AIR BALLOONING

The birth of the hot air balloon is largely contributed to the efforts of two French brothers, Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier, who employed the fact that hot air was lighter than cool air and using this, managed to lift a small silk balloon 32 metres into the air. The brothers went on to elevate a balloon into the air ten thousand metres before it started to descend and then exploded. Arguably limited success, but their work came to the eye of the French Science Academy as the discovery of the properties of hot air balloons helped scientists to study weather patterns and the atmosphere.

It was not until some considerable time later that a balloon was launched that was capable of carrying passengers. Initial flights were trialled by animals, but after the success of these voyages, two passengers, Jean Francois Pilatre and Francois Laurent d'Arlendes, were sent up in a balloon which travelled across Paris for 29 minutes. The men fuelled the fire in the centre of their wicker basket to keep the balloon elevated and the trip across Paris was a great success.

The discovery of hydrogen-fuelled flights led to the death in 1785 of Pilatre, a tragedy which caused a downfall in the popularity of hot air ballooning but an increase in the popularity of hydrogen. Hot air ballooning lost further ground when alternate modes of air travel were introduced» but in the 1950s, ballooning experienced something of a revival as a leisure activity and sport. Today there are balloons of all shapes and sizes, with many unique designs.

In 1987, British entrepreneur Richard Branson crossed the Atlantic in a balloon named Virgin Atlantic Flyer. At the time, this balloon was the largest ever constructed at 65 thousand cubic metres, but four years later, he and Per Lindstrand from Sweden flew nearly 8000 kilometres from Japan to Northern Canada in their balloon the Virgin Pacific Flyer, which was nearly 10 thousand cubic metres bigger and was the longest flight in a hot air balloon ever made. The Pacific Flyer was designed to fly in the trans-oceanic jet streams and recorded the highest ground speed for a manned balloon at 394 kilometres per hour.

There are now a wide variety of designs and equipment available, from baskets with room for two people right up to 35 or more, separated compartments and specially designed

flame resistant fabrics, but the basic parts of the balloon have remained relatively unchanged. There is a basket, commonly made of wicker, inside which are stored the propane fuel tanks. Immediately above the basket and partly wrapped around by the skirt are the burners, attached on suspension wires. The balloon itself is made of strips of fabric called gores which run from the skirt to the top of the balloon; they are further broken into individual panels. This section of the craft is referred to as the envelope. At the top of the envelope is a self closing flap that allows hot air to escape at a controlled rate to slow ascents or cause the balloon to descend descents. This is named the parachute valve, and is controlled by the vent line – the cable that runs the length of the envelope and hangs just above the basket so the pilot can open and close the parachute valve. At the mercy of prevailing wind currents, piloting a balloon takes a huge amount of skill but the controls used are fairly straight forward. To lift a balloon the pilot moves the control which releases propane. The pilot can control the speed of the balloon by increasing or decreasing the flow of propane gas, but they cannot control horizontal direction. As a result, balloons are often followed by ground crew, who may have to pick up the pilot, passengers and balloon from any number of landing sites. A pilot who wants to fly a hot air balloon must have his commercial pilot's license to fly and must have at least 35 hours of flight instruction. There are no official safety requirements for passengers onboard, but they should know whom they're flying with and what qualifications they may have. For safety reasons, hot air balloons don't fly in the rain because the heat in the balloon can cause water to boil on top of the balloon and destroy the fabric.

One of the largest hot air balloon organisations is the Balloon Federation of America. Founded in 1961, membership in the BFA attracts those with a fascination with ballooning (or 'Lighter Than Air' flight). With an active discussion forum, meetings and displays all around the USA and beyond, the BFA runs on a number of guiding principles, primarily that the future of ballooning is directly related to the safety of enthusiasts. They run a number of training courses, from a novice who is interested in getting a basic licence to pilot achievement courses. They even boast of a balloon simulator, which although will not directly lead to a pilot's license, it can give participants a degree of the sensation enjoyed by professional balloon pilots.

## Questions 1–4

Do the following statements agree with the given in the reading passage?

In boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet write

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

- 1  The Montgolfier brothers were the first people to fly in a hot air balloon.
- 2  Hot air ballooning became less popular in the late eighteenth century.
- 3  The largest hot air balloon had a capacity of over 75000 cubic metres.
- 4  Membership of the BFA is only open to people in America.

### Questions 5–7

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 5- 7 on your answer sheet.

Who accompanied the entrepreneur on the longest balloon flight?

5

Who follows a hot air balloon's flight to retrieve the craft when it lands?

6

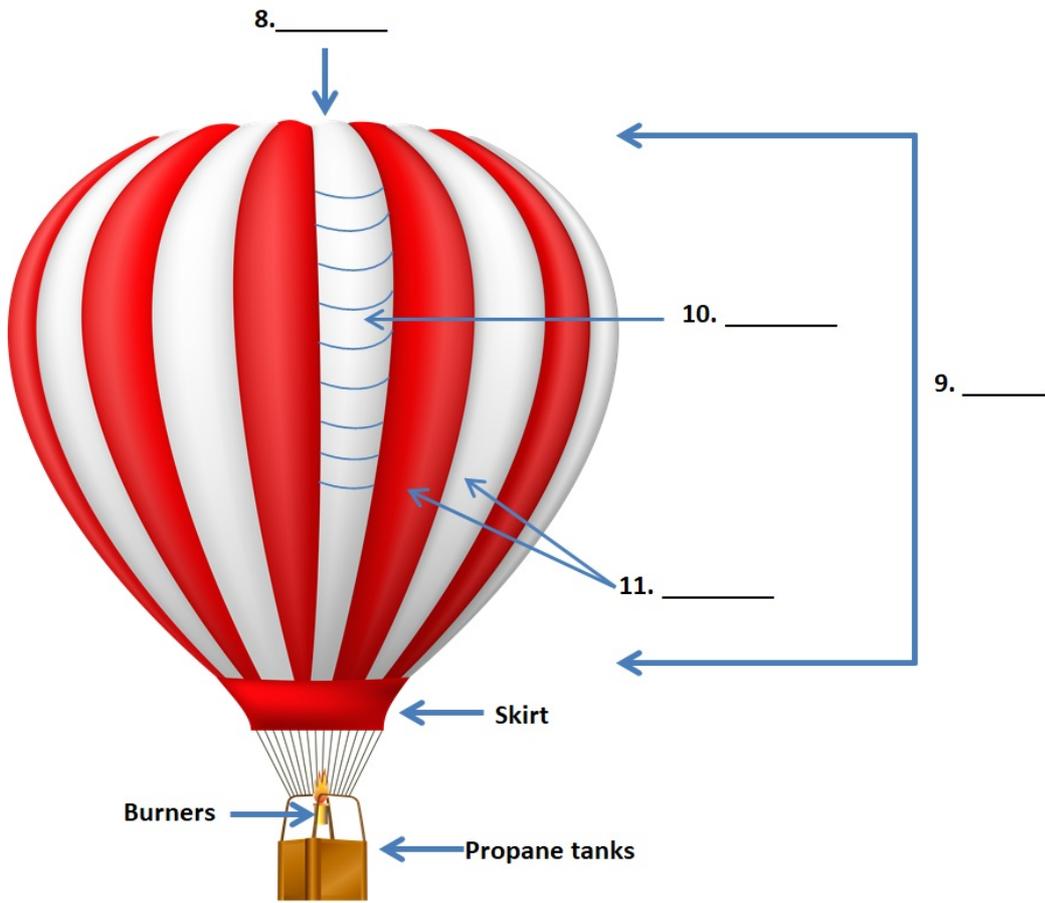
What can give newcomers to the sport some idea of the feeling of flying a balloon?

7

### Questions 8–11

Label the diagram below using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 8- 11 on your answer sheet.



- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_

## READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 12-23, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.



### ILLEGAL DOWNLOADS

**A.** Downloading music from the internet has become a simple, fast and easy thing to do. The correct or legal way of going about it seems to be ignored by those who find it too costly. Illegal music downloads have reached an all time high, and a recent survey of high school students revealed an estimated 3.6 billion songs being downloaded per month. There are now endless possibilities available to the public where music can be downloaded for free and people are choosing to take this route even though it is illegal. iTunes is one of the most well known sites where music can be bought legally for just over 51 per track. So when it is this cheap why are people still going to alternative unauthorized sites? Or is the legal route still considered a costly way to go about it?

**B.** If you think that copying music results in simply a slap on the wrist, think twice. Under government law, record companies are entitled to \$750 to \$30,000 per infringement but the law allows the jury to increase that to as much as \$150,000 per song if it finds the infringements were deliberate. The music industry has threatened about 35,000 people with charges of copyright infringement over the past decade. In recent months there have been more cases of music piracy heading to the courts. The industry estimates that more than a hundred of these cases remain unsettled in court, with fewer than 10 offenders actively arguing the case against them. The penalties for breaching the copyright act differ slightly depending upon whether the infringing is for commercial or private financial gain, with the latter punishment being far milder.

**C.** Nonetheless, the potential gain from illegal downloading versus the punitive measures that can be taken are, in many cases, poles apart. Recently, an American woman shared 27 illegally downloaded songs with her friends and was ordered to pay \$1.92 million to the record company for deliberate infringement of the companies' copyrights. More recently in America a 12 year old girl was sued for downloading music illegally and could

face a penalty of \$1150 per song. The order of payment from the courts to the American woman who shared the 27 tracks with her friends has spurred controversy as the public disagree with the ordered Infringement. The woman shared 27 songs at \$1.99 per song, so should she be liable to pay such a large and impossible amount?

**D.** It has also been noted that of all measures that can be taken, fining is actually the least likely method of preventing further abuse. With driving, for example, statistics have shown that those that repeatedly drive over the speed limit are not discouraged by the loss of a sum of money, but this attitude quickly changed when the penalty was possibly losing their driving licence or even spending time in prison.

**E.** Being a difficult thing to police, the music industry has decided that it would be much easier to go after the internet service provider than to try and track down each individual case. The music industry feels internet piracy has decreased their artists' sales dramatically and is a danger to their business, although on the other hand, online music sales promote individual tracks to be sold rather than albums, therefore increasing the amount spent by the purchaser.

**F.** If there are so many issues around the downloading of music, you might wonder why sales of MP3 players and CD burners are increasing rapidly. The answer is simple – these devices do have a legitimate purpose defined as 'fair use'. You can choose to make your personal back-up copy to use in a MP3 player, or you may visit one of many web sites, like iTunes, which offers music that you pay for as you download. While some may wonder why you would pay for something that can be had for free, those who do prefer to obey the copyright protection laws have purchased over 150 million songs from the iTunes site alone.

**G.** Online music sales are a business just like any other and music companies are fighting to salvage their industry. Cary Sherman, the President of RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America), stated that when your product is being regularly stolen, there comes a time when you have to take appropriate action. At the same time, the RIAA has offered amnesty to the illegal downloader who decide to come forward and agree to stop illegally downloading music over the Internet. People who have already been sued are obviously not eligible for amnesty.

**H.** When high school students were asked how they felt about the business of downloading illegally from the net, they appeared to be divided on the issue. Some seemed to think there was absolutely nothing wrong with it, others felt that it should be thought of as a serious crime like any other form of theft.

## Questions 12-16

The reading passage has eight paragraphs, A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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Type the correct letter **A-H** in boxes **12-16**.

- 12  The disparity between fines and costs
- 13  The potential costs of piracy to the defendant
- 14  The number of songs illegally obtained from the internet
- 15  Ambivalence towards the problem
- 16  A reprieve for illegal downloaders

### Questions 17-20

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **17 – 20** on your answer sheet.

The maximum fine that a record company can impose is 17

The penalty for breaking copyright laws is harsher when undertaken for 18  benefit.

The music industry targets each 19  rather than each specific person downloading illegally.

Appliances used in connection with illegal downloads are sold under the term 20

### Questions 21-23

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes **21-23** on your answer sheet write

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

21  Most people sued for illegal downloading actively fight back against the record company.

22  Illegal downloading can be difficult to monitor and control.

23  High school students are responsible for illegally downloading the most music.

# READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 24 – 40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.



## The natural world

**A.** The natural world is dominated by cycles that are constant and repeated – the moon’s rotation around the earth, the changing of the seasons, the changes between night and day. It is these cycles or rhythms that in part control changes in our metabolism, mood and behaviour, and even the patterns of our sleep.

**B.** The circadian rhythm is the cycle that indicates when to be awake and when to be asleep. This is a daily cycle that is controlled by changes in amplitude (highs and lows) of light and temperature. As day turns to night, the sun sets and it becomes cooler. The triggers of less light and lower temperatures signal to the body that it is time to slow and begin the pattern of sleep. Of course, there may be many hours between sunset and the time people actually go to bed, but it is from this time that we generally become increasingly less alert and reaction times can be noticeably slower.

**C.** There are a number of factors that can affect our circadian rhythm. Working night shifts, which requires people to act in contradiction to the body’s natural rhythm, is perhaps the most damaging. Despite getting a good 8 hours sleep during the day, night shift workers still tend to feel drowsy for at least some of the night. This is the main factor for the increase in workplace accidents on this shift when compared to the day shift. The seasons can also affect our natural rhythm, with people having less energy during winter months when there is less sunlight and warmth to stimulate the brain. International travel, notably when travelling in excess of 4 hours, can also have a significant effect; in extreme cases, it can take up to 7 days for your rhythm to reset due to this, a phenomenon referred to as jet lag. A similar, although milder, effect can be felt in countries with daylight savings time, when the clocks are moved forward and backward depending on the season.

**D.** There are some tips for helping your body work with your circadian rhythm. First thing

in the morning take a short walk outside or open all the curtains to get as much light as possible through the eyes and into the brain. Lighting levels that affect circadian rhythm in humans are higher than the levels usually used in artificial lighting in homes. In addition to the strength of the light, wavelength (or colour) of light is a factor, the best being that present in sunlight. Plan your work and other activities around the highs and lows of your temperature rhythm. For example, plan easier activities for first thing in the morning when you're not operating at your physical best. Late morning is better for challenging tasks. After lunch you may feel like nodding off. Take scheduled breaks. The best time to exercise is in the late afternoon – your body temperature reaches its daily high, it is warmed up and stretched from spending your day at work. Avoid driving during sleep times. Sleepy drivers should stop for a nap – playing loud music or leaving windows open is an overrated misconception. At night, close the blinds and curtains and sleep in a dark room. If you work the night shift, use bright lights and music in the workplace to keep your brain alert. Wear an eye mask to block out the light when you want to go to sleep.

**E.** Every human – in fact, most non-nocturnal animals – follow the basic rules of the circadian rhythm. However, we also have our own unique body clocks which control the daily changes in how we think and feel, and oversee a number of our personal characteristics such as sleep patterns. Your body clock dictates whether you are a night owl, happy to work late into the night, an early bird who prefers the morning or a humming bird, happy to work both ends of the day. Your body clock determines not only your personal sleep patterns, but also whether or not you are grumpy before you have your morning coffee, when and what you need to eat throughout the day, whether you work better in the morning or the afternoon and the best time for you to do exercise. It also affects physical performance, such as temperature, blood pressure, digestion, hormone levels and brain activity (such as mood, behaviour, and alertness). Your body clock is what causes you to gain a few kilograms in autumn and winter time and to make it easier to lose weight in spring and summer.

**F.** Being aware of a few issues can help us maintain the best rhythms for our body docks, but there are some tips and tools for that can help. Keeping to the same bedtime routine and wake-up schedule, even on your days off, is particularly important – there should be no more than a few hours difference in the time you go to bed. Avoiding interruptions to your sleep is also very important. If there is intermittent, irregular noise, use a fan or any white noise device that generates calming sounds. This is particularly important for night shift workers, for whom daytime noises are generally louder; soft, background noise can help drown out daytime activity noises. Eat small frequent meals to help stoke your metabolism. This is not only helpful in weight maintenance, but reinforces the “day” phase of your circadian clock. Eat most of your energy foods earlier in the day and avoid eating a heavy meal near bedtime. Avoid all-nighters, like studying all night before an assessment. Cutting back on sleep the night before may mean that you perform less well. Reduce

changes to your work shift, such as changing from night shift to day shift. Avoid alcohol and cigarettes before sleep time. If you feel sleepy during the day, take a short nap. Set an alarm so you sleep for no more than about 20 minutes. Anything more than just a 'catnap' and you will enter into Stage 3 (deep sleep) and find it harder to wake up from.

## Questions 24–30

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

In boxes 24–30 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

- 24  Our reactions are at their slowest at sunset.
- 25  There are more accidents on the night shift because workers tend to get less sleep.
- 26  Limited air travel has minimal effect on the body's circadian rhythm.
- 27  The circadian rhythm starts when light reaches the brain.
- 28  If a driver is tired, taking a short sleep, listening to music or winding down the window are all equally effective measures for keeping awake.
- 29  Humans share the same trends with regards their body clocks.
- 30  Many people take a short rest just after eating lunch.

## Questions 31-36

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 31 – 36 on your answer sheet

As well as the intensity, what else is important in sunlight for our circadian rhythm?

31 \_\_\_\_\_

What specific part of the day is the body at its warmest?

32 \_\_\_\_\_

What should night shift workers use to help them sleep?

33 \_\_\_\_\_

What type of person works equally well in the morning and the evening?

34 \_\_\_\_\_

What does our body clock make it easier to do after the winter?

35 \_\_\_\_\_

What should you avoid before bed to help you get a good night's sleep?

36 \_\_\_\_\_

### Questions 37-40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 3 for each answer.

Keep a good 37 \_\_\_\_\_ by following routines. Try to sleep and wake at roughly the same times when working and on days off.

Use 38 \_\_\_\_\_ noise to help you sleep if there are external distractions.

Small and regular meals keep your 39 \_\_\_\_\_ operating at its best. Limit changes to your work shift, and if necessary take a short 40 \_\_\_\_\_ during the day.



**Solution:**

24 FALSE

25 FALSE

26 TRUE

27 FALSE

28 FALSE

29 FALSE

30 NOT GIVEN

31 Wavelength / colour

32 late afternoon

33 an eye mask

34 a humming bird

35 Lose weight

36 Alcohol and cigarettes

37 Rhythm

38 White

39 Metabolism

40 Nap / sleep

1 FALSE

2 TRUE

3 FALSE

- 4 NOT GIVEN
- 5 Per Lindstrand
- 6 (the) ground crew
- 7 Balloon simulator
- 8 Parachute valve
- 9 Envelope
- 10 Panels
- 11 Gores
- 12 C
- 13 B
- 14 A
- 15 H
- 16 C
- 17 30,000/30000/30,000 dollars/30000 dollars
- 18 Commercial
- 19 internet service provider
- 20 Fair use
- 21 FALSE
- 22 TRUE
- 23 NOT GIVEN

## Review and Explanations

24 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Our <i>reactions</i> are at their <b>slowest</b> at <b>sunset</b> .	[...] there may be many hours between <b>sunset</b> and the time people actually go to bed, but it is from this time that we generally become increasingly less alert and <i>reaction times</i> can be <b>noticeably slower</b> .
<b>Note Q24:</b> From the text, it can be inferred that <b>at sunset</b> " <i>reaction times</i> " can be just <b>slower</b> , <i>not</i> " <b>slowest</b> " as the information in the question statement. So the answer for this question must be <b>FALSE</b>	

25 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
There are <i>more accidents on the night shift</i> because <b>workers</b> tend to <b>get less sleep</b> .	Despite getting <b>a good 8 hours sleep</b> during the day, <b>night shift workers</b> still tend to feel drowsy for at least some of the night. This is the main factor for <i>the increase in workplace accidents on this shift</i> when compared to the day shift.
<b>Note Q25:</b> The phrase " <b>get a good 8 hours sleep</b> " in the paragraph contradicts with " <b>get less sleep</b> " in the question statement. So the answer is <b>FALSE</b> .	

26 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Limited air travel</b> has <b>minimal effect</b> on the body's circadian rhythm.	<i>International travel</i> , notably when <i>travelling in excess of 4 hours</i> , can also have <i>a significant effect</i> ; in extreme cases, it can take up to 7 days for your rhythm to reset due to this, a phenomenon referred to as jet lag. A similar, although <b>milder, effect</b> can be felt in countries with daylight savings time, when the clocks are moved forward and backward depending on the season.
<b>Note Q26:</b> From the text, international travel can result in significant influence and we can <i>infer</i> that in contrast, <b>slight effect</b> will be experienced in <b>limited air travel</b> , which agrees with the information in question statement. So the answer for question 26 is <b>TRUE</b> .	

27 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>The circadian rhythm</b> starts when <i>light reaches the brain</i> .	There are some tips for helping your body work with your <b>circadian rhythm</b> . First thing in the morning take a short walk outside or open all the curtains to <i>get as much light</i> as possible <b>through the eyes and into the brain</b> .
<b>Note Q27:</b> It can be easily seen from the text that <i>light</i> gets through <b>the eyes</b> <i>before entering the brain</i> , which contradicts with the information in the question statement. So the answer is <b>FALSE</b> .	

28 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
If <i>a driver is tired</i> , taking a <b>short sleep</b> , <i>listening to music or winding down the window</i> are all equally <b>effective measures</b> for keeping awake.	Avoid driving during sleep times. <i>Sleepy drivers</i> should <b>stop for a nap</b> - <i>playing loud music or leaving windows open</i> is an <b>overrated misconception</b> .
<p><b>Note Q28:</b> We can infer from the phrase '<b>overrated misconception</b>' that sleepy drivers <i>should not</i> play loud music or leave windows open, contradicting with <b>all equally effective measures for keeping awake</b>".</p> <p>So the answer is <b>FALSE</b>.</p>	

29 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<i>Humans</i> share <b>the same trends</b> with regards their <i>body clocks</i> .	However, <i>we</i> also have <b>our own unique body clocks</b> which control the daily changes in how we think and feel, and oversee a number of our personal characteristics such as sleep patterns.
<p><b>Note Q29:</b> From the text, it can be inferred that <b>everyone has his/ her own unique body clock</b>, contradicting with the phrase '<b>share the same trend</b>' in the question.</p> <p>So the answer is <b>FALSE</b>.</p>	

30 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Many people</b> <i>take a short rest</i> just <i>after eating lunch</i> .	<i>After lunch</i> <b>you</b> may feel like <i>nodding off</i> .
<p>Note 30: The text contains keywords such as "<i>after lunch</i>", however, it just "<b>you</b>"- a minority number <i>not mention</i> "<b>many people</b>" who want to take a short rest.</p> <p>So the answer for question 30 must be <b>NOT GIVEN</b>.</p>	

31 Answer: **Wavelength / colour**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
As well as <i>the intensity</i> , <b>what else</b> is <i>important in sunlight</i> for our circadian rhythm? _____	In addition to <i>the strength of the light</i> , wavelength (or colour) of light is <i>a factor, the best</i> being that present <b>in sunlight</b> .
<p><b>Note Q31:</b> From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a <b>Noun</b>.</p> <p>+ The sentence contains all key words in the question, so the answer must be here.</p> <p>+ The question is about something besides "<i>the intensity</i>" which is <i>important to our circadian rhythm</i> in sunlight, so it must be "<b>wavelength (or colour) of light</b>" which is another factor.</p> <p>Since the answer must be "<b>NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS</b>", we choose "<b>wavelength</b>" or "<b>colour</b>" as the correct answer for this question.</p>	

32 Answer: **late afternoon**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
What <i>specific part of the day</i> is the <i>body at its warmest</i> ? _____	The <i>best time</i> to exercise is in <b>the late afternoon</b> - your <i>body temperature reaches its daily high</i> , it is <i>warmed up</i> and stretched from spending your day at work.
<p><b>Note Q32:</b> Take a look at the question, the answer must be about a particular period of time in a day.</p> <p>+ The sentence contains all the keywords in the question statement, so the answer must be here.</p> <p>+ The answer is about the time <b>when our body temperature reaches the warmest</b>. We can easily see the phrase "<b>in the late afternoon</b>" in the text.</p> <p>Since the answer must be <b>NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS</b>, the answer must be "<b>late afternoon</b>".</p>	

33 Answer: **an eye mask**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>What</b> should <i>night shift workers</i> use to <i>help them sleep</i> ? _____	If <i>you work the night shift</i> , use bright lights and music in the workplace to keep your brain alert. <b>Wear an eye mask</b> to <i>block out the light when you want to go to sleep</i> .
<p><b>Note 33:</b> From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a <b>Noun</b>.</p> <p>+ The two sentences above contain all the keywords in the question statement.</p> <p>+ We need to search for <b>an object/ something</b> that night shift workers should <b>use</b> to <i>sleep easily</i>.</p> <p>So the correct answer must be "<b>An eye mask</b>"</p>	

34 Answer: **a humming bird**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>What type of person</b> <i>works equally well</i> in the <i>morning</i> and the <i>evening</i> ? _____	Your body clock dictates whether you are a night owl, happy to work late into the night, an early bird who prefers the morning or <b>a humming bird</b> , <i>happy to work both ends of the day</i> .
<p><b>Note 34:</b> From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a <b>Noun</b>.</p> <p>+ Keywords in the question statement are paraphrased in the text such as "<i>work equally well &amp; happy to work</i>" "<i>in the morning and the evening &amp; both ends of the day</i>", so the answer must be here.</p> <p>+ Understanding the idea in the question, the answer is about a kind of people who can work well in both morning and evening. In the text, there are three types of people namely "<b>a night owl</b>" is one who can work late at night, "<b>an early bird</b>" is a person who prefers the morning and "<b>a humming bird</b>" is a person who <i>can work both in the morning and in the evening</i>.</p> <p>So the answer for this question must be "<b>a humming bird</b>"</p>	

35 Answer: **Lose weight**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<b>What</b> does <i>our body clock</i> <b>make it easier to do</b> after the winter? _____	<i>Your body clock</i> is what causes you to gain a few kilograms in autumn and winter time and to <b>make it easier to lose weight</b> in spring and summer.
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**Note 35:** Take a look at the question, we can assume that the answer must be a **Verb** due to the phrase “to do” showing the purpose.  
+ Some keywords are paraphrased in the text such as “*after the winter*” by “*in spring and summer*”, so the answer must be somewhere near this phrase.  
+ The question is about a benefit that our body clock bring to us after winter.  
Considering that the answer is a verb, “**lose weight**” must be the correct answer of this question.

36 Answer: **Alcohol and cigarettes**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>What</b> should you <b>avoid before bed</b> to help you <b>get a good night's sleep</b> ? _____	<b>Avoid alcohol and cigarettes before sleep time .</b>

**Note Q36:** The answer for this question must be a **Noun**.  
+ All keywords appear in the sentence above.  
+ The question is about **something** that we *should avoid before going to bed*, so the answer must be “**alcohol and cigarettes**”.

37 Answer: **Rhythm**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Keep a good</b> _____ by following routines. Try to <b>sleep and wake at roughly the same times when working and on days off</b> .	Being aware of a few issues can help us <b>maintain the best rhythms</b> for our body docks, but there are some tips and tools for that can help. Keeping to <i>the same bedtime routine and wake-up schedule, even on your days off</i> , is particularly important – there should be no more than a few hours difference in the time you go to bed.

**Note Q37:** From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a **Noun**.  
+ All keywords can be identified in the two sentences above.  
+ The answer is about **something** that we can *maintain at good level* by keeping daily routines the same on both working days and days off. It must be the object of the verb “**keep**” in the question (or “**maintain**” in the passage) so we need to find a **noun** that stands near the verb “**maintain**”.  
So “**rhythms**” must be the correct answer of this question.

38 Answer: **White**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Use</b> _____ <b>noise</b> to <b>help you sleep</b> if there are <b>external distractions</b> .	Avoiding <i>interruptions</i> to your sleep is also very important. If there is intermittent, irregular noise, <i>use</i> a fan or any <b>white noise</b> device that generates <b>calming sounds</b> .

**Note Q38:** From the question, we can assume that the answer must be an **Adjective**.  
 + All keywords are paraphrased in the sentences.  
 + Understanding the idea in the question, we need to search for a word demonstrating a **property of noise** which can *do good to our sleep* when there are external interruptions. Moreover, the adjective must be somewhere near the word **noise**.  
 So the answer must be **white**

39 Answer: **Metabolism**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<i>Small</i> and <i>regular meals</i> keep your _____ <b>operating at its best</b> .	Eat <i>small frequent meals</i> to help <b>stoke your metabolism</b> .

**Note Q39:** From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a **Noun**.  
 + The sentence in this paragraph contains all key words in the question statement, so the answer must be here.  
 + The answer is something (maybe **an activity** happening in our body due to the word **operating** after the answer) which can be kept better thanks to having *Small and regular meals*.  
 So **metabolism** must be the correct answer for this question.

40 Answer: **Nap / sleep**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Limit changes to your work shift, and if necessary <i>take a short</i> _____ <b>during the day</b> .	If you feel sleepy <b>during the day</b> , <i>take a short nap</i> .

**Note Q40:** The answer for this question must be a **Noun**.  
 + Keywords can be easily seen in the sentence.  
 + The answer must be an objective and located near the verb *take*.  
 So **nap/ sleep** must be the correct answer for question 40.

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 Great thanks to volunteer Phạm Hòa has contributed these explanations.

If you want to make a better world like this, please contact us.

1 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
The <b>Montgolfier brothers</b> were the <b>first</b> people to <b>fly in a hot air balloon</b> .	It was not until some considerable time later that a <b>balloon</b> was launched that was capable of carrying passengers. <b>Initial flights</b> were trialled by <b>animals</b>

**Note Q1:** From the text, **initial flights** were trialled by **animals** in a balloon, which is contradicts with **Montgolfier brother were the first people** in the question statement.  
 So the answer is **FALSE**.

2 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<b>Hot air ballooning</b> became <b>less popular</b> in the late <b>eighteenth century</b> .	The discovery of hydrogen-fuelled flights led to the death in <b>1785</b> of Pilatre, a tragedy which caused <b>a downfall in the popularity</b> of <b>hot air ballooning</b> but an increase in the popularity of hydrogen.
<p>Note Q2: All keywords appear in the text such as '<b>hot air ballooning</b>', '<b>less popular</b> &amp; <b>a downfall in the popularity</b>', '<b>in the late eighteenth century</b> &amp; <b>in 1785</b>'.</p> <p>So the answer for this question is <b>TRUE</b>.</p>	

3 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>The largest hot air balloon</b> had a capacity of <b>over 75000 cubic metres</b> .	At the time, this <b>balloon</b> was <b>the largest ever constructed</b> at <b>65 thousand cubic metres</b>
<p><b>Note Q3:</b> From the text, the largest hot air balloon had a capacity of <b>65 thousand cubic metres</b> which contradicts with "<b>over 75000 cubic metres</b>" in the question statement.</p> <p>So answer for <b>Q3</b> is <b>FALSE</b></p>	

4 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Membership</b> of the <b>BFA</b> <b>only open</b> to <b>people</b> in <b>America</b> .	One of the largest hot air balloon organisations is the <b>Balloon Federation of America</b> . Founded in 1961, <b>membership</b> in the BFA <b>attracts those with a fascination with ballooning</b> (or 'Lighter Than Air' flight).
<p><b>Note Q4:</b> Some keywords appear in the text, however, it can just be inferred that membership in BFA attracts people taking interest in ballooning. <i>No information</i> is mentioned about the limitation for membership.</p> <p>So the answer for <b>Q4</b> is <b>NOT GIVEN</b></p>	

5 Answer: **Per Lindstrand**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Who</b> accompanied the <b>entrepreneur</b> on the <b>longest balloon flight</b> ?	In 1987, <b>British entrepreneur Richard Branson</b> crossed the Atlantic in a balloon named Virgin Atlantic Flyer. At the time, this balloon was the largest ever constructed at 65 thousand cubic metres, but four years later, <b>he and Per Lindstrand</b> from Sweden flew nearly 8000 kilometres from Japan to Northern Canada in their balloon the Virgin Pacific Flyer, which was nearly 10 thousand cubic metres bigger and was <b>the longest flight in a hot air balloon</b> ever made.

**Note Q5:** From Q5, we can assume that the answer must be a **Noun**  
 + The two sentences here contains all the keywords in the question, so the answer must be in this paragraph.  
 + The answer is a **person/ people** who **flew with British entrepreneur** Richard Branson on the **longest balloon filght**.  
 So the answer must be "**Per Lindstrand**" satisfying the word limit **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER**.

6 Answer: **(the) ground crew**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Who follows</b> a hot air balloon's flight to <b>retrieve the craft when it lands?</b>	[...] <b>balloons are often followed</b> by <b>ground crew</b> , <b>who</b> may have to <b>pick up the pilot, passengers and balloon from any number of landing sites</b>
<p><b>Note Q6:</b> From the question, we must assume that the answer must be a <b>Noun</b>.            + Take a look at the sentence above, we can see that it contain all the keywords in the question. So the answer must be somewhere here.            + Understanding the idea in the question, the answer is about a <b>person/ people</b> who <b>support the craft</b> when a hot air balloon's flight lands. While the question statement uses active voice, the sentence in passage is in passive voice. It is <b>ground crew</b> that follows balloons and a supplementary relative clause is to further explain ground crew's job.            So the answer must be "<b>ground crew</b>"</p>	

7 Answer: **Balloon simulator**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>What</b> can give <b>newcomers</b> the sport <b>some idea</b> not directly lead to a pilot's license, it can give <b>participants</b> a <b>the feeling of flying a degree of the sensation enjoyed by professional balloon pilots</b> ?	They even boast of a <b>balloon simulator</b> , <b>which</b> although will to the sport <b>some idea</b> not directly lead to a pilot's license, it can give <b>participants</b> a <b>the feeling of flying a degree of the sensation enjoyed by professional balloon pilots</b> .
<p><b>Note Q7:</b> From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a <b>Noun</b>.            + There are phrases in the given text which are similar in meaning to ones in the question statement, so the answer must be here.            + Q7 is about <b>something</b> that <b>brings people a feeling of flying a balloon</b>. In the text, it is <b>balloon simulator</b> that gives them that feeling.            So the answer for <b>Q7</b> must be <b>balloon simulator</b>.</p>	

8 Answer: **Parachute valve**

From **Q8 to Q11**, the question is about the basic parts of the balloon. The balloon itself is made of strips of fabric called **gores** which run from the skirt to the top of the balloon; they are further broken into individual **panels**. This section of the craft is referred to as the **envelope**. At the top of the envelope is a self closing flap that allows hot air to escape at a controlled rate to slow ascents or cause the balloon to descend descents. This is called the **parachute valve**, and is controlled by the vent line - the cable that runs the length of the envelope and hangs just above the basket so the pilot can open and close the parachute valve.

<p><b>Note Q8:</b> Q8 is a part which is <b>at the top</b> of the balloon.</p>	<p>At <b>the top of the envelope</b> is a self closing flap that allows hot air to escape at a controlled rate to slow ascents or cause the balloon to descend descents. This is named the <b>parachute valve</b>, + At the top of the balloon is a self closing flap of which name is parachute valve. So the answer for Q8 is <b>parachute valve</b>.</p>
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9 Answer: **Envelope**

<p><b>Note Q9:</b> Q9 is about something which <b>covers the outside</b> of the balloon.</p>	<p>This section of the craft is referred to as the <b>envelope</b>. <b>At the top of the envelope</b> is a self closing flap + It is envelope that covers from the skirts to the top of the balloon. So <b>envelope</b> must be the answer for <b>Q9</b>.</p>
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10 Answer: **Panels**

<p><b>Note Q10 &amp; Q11:</b></p>	<p>The balloon itself is made of strips of fabric called <b>gores</b> which run from the skirt to the top of the balloon; they are further broken into individual <b>panels</b>. + <b>Q11</b> is the strips outside the balloon running from the skirt to the top of the balloon. So the answer for Q11 must be <b>gores</b>. + <b>Q10</b> is other strips next to gores. So the answer for Q10 must be <b>panels</b>.</p>
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11 Answer: **Gores**

<p><b>Note Q10 &amp; Q11:</b></p>	<p>The balloon itself is made of strips of fabric called <b>gores</b> which run from the skirt to the top of the balloon; they are further broken into individual <b>panels</b>. + <b>Q11</b> is the strips outside the balloon running from the skirt to the top of the balloon. So the answer for Q11 must be <b>gores</b>. + <b>Q10</b> is other strips next to gores. So the answer for Q10 must be <b>panels</b>.</p>
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12 Answer: **C**

<p><b>Keywords in Questions</b></p>	<p><b>Similar words in Passage</b></p>
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<p>The <b>disparity</b> between <b>finest and costs</b></p>	<p>Recently, an American woman shared 27 illegally downloaded songs with her friends and was ordered to <b>pay \$1.92 million</b> to the record company for deliberate infringement of the companies' copyrights. More recently in America <b>a 12 year old girl</b> was sued for downloading music illegally and could <b>face a penalty of 1150,000 per song</b>. The <b>order of payment from the courts</b> to the American woman who shared the 27 tracks with her friends has spurred controversy as the public disagree with the ordered Infringement. The woman <b>shared 27 songs at \$1.99 per song</b>, so should she be liable to pay such a large and impossible amount?</p>
<p><b>Note 12:</b> All the key words in the questions appear in this text.  + It is about the <i>difference</i> in the payment of a woman who shared 27 tracks (<b>\$1.99 per song from the court</b>) and the penalty a 12 year-old girl had to pay for downloading music illegally (<b>1150,000 per song</b>)  So Paragraph <b>C</b> is the answer for question 12.</p>	

13 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p>The <b>potential costs</b> of <i>piracy</i> to the defendant</p>	<p>Under government law, record companies are entitled to <b>\$750 to \$30,000</b> per <i>infringement</i> but the law allows the jury to increase that to as much as \$150,000 per song if it finds the infringements were deliberate.</p>
<p><b>Note Q13:</b> Some keywords in the question statement appear in the sentence above, so the answer must be here.  The question is about the <b>predicted amount of money</b> a person violating copyright has to pay. From the text, under law, that person needs to pay from <b>\$750 to \$30,000 per infringement</b>.  So the answer for Q13 is Paragraph <b>B</b></p>	

14 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>The number of songs</b> <b>illegally</b> obtained from the <b>internet</b></p>	<p><b>Illegal music downloads</b> have reached an all time high, and a recent survey of high school students revealed an estimated <b>3.6 billion songs</b> being downloaded per month.</p>
<p><b>Note 14:</b> All keywords in the question appear in this sentence, which means the answer must be here.  It is about <b>the number of songs</b> that were <b>illegally downloaded</b> from the Internet. And the number revealed in the text is <b>3.6 billion songs</b>.  So Paragraph <b>A</b> is the answer for this question.</p>	

15 Answer: **H**

<b>Ambivalence</b> towards the problem	When high school students were asked how they felt about the business of downloading illegally from the net they appeared to be <b>divided on the issue</b> , <b>some</b> seemed to think there was <b>absolutely nothing wrong with it</b> . <b>Others</b> felt that <b>it should be thought of as a serious crime</b> like any other form of theft.
<p><b>Note 15:</b> The question is about <i>various opinions</i> towards the business of downloading illegally.</p> <p>In this paragraph, high school students have <b>different views</b> on the problem. While some thought that “<b>there was absolutely nothing wrong</b>”, others felt it could be considered “<b>a serious crime</b>”.</p> <p>So paragraph <b>H</b> contains the information in the question statement.</p>	

16 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
A <b>reprieve</b> for <b>illegal downloaders</b>	Recently, an American woman shared 27 <b>illegally downloaded</b> songs with her friends and was ordered to <b>pay \$1.92 million to the record company</b> for deliberate infringement of the companies’ copyrights. [...]The <b>order of payment from the courts</b> to the American woman who shared the 27 tracks with her friends has spurred controversy as the public disagree with the ordered Infringement. The woman shared 27 songs at <b>\$1.99 per song</b> , so should she be liable to pay such a large and impossible amount?
<p><b>Note Q16:</b> All keywords appear in the sentences above.</p> <p>+ Question 16 is about <i>the decrease</i> in punishing people who download illegally.</p> <p>+ Take a look at the text, the woman who shared 27 illegally downloaded songs was ordered to pay <b>\$1.99</b> per song by court, however the record company just required her to pay <b>\$1.92 million</b>.</p> <p>So Paragraph <b>C</b> is the answer for question 16.</p>	

17 Answer: **30,000/30000/30,000 dollars/30000 dollars**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
The <b>maximum fine</b> that a <i>record company</i> can <b>impose</b> is <b>17</b> _____	Under government law, <i>record companies</i> are entitled to \$750 to <b>\$30,000</b> per infringement
<p><b>Note Q17:</b> Take a look at the question, we can assume that the answer must be a <b>Number</b>.</p> <p>+Take a look at the text, it contains all the keywords in the question statement, so the answer must be here.</p> <p>+ It is about the <b>highest amount of money</b> that a record company can <b>impose on people who download their products illegally</b>.</p> <p>So <b>\$30,000</b> must be the answer for question 17.</p>	

18 Answer: **Commercial**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
The <b>penalty for breaking copyright laws</b> is <b>harsher</b> when undertaken for <b>18</b> _____ benefit.	The <b>penalties for breaching the copyright act</b> differ slightly depending upon whether the infringing is for <b>commercial</b> or private <i>financial</i> gain, with the <i>latter</i> punishment being far <i>milder</i> .
<p><b>Note Q18:</b> From the question, we can assume that the answer must be an <b>Adjective</b>.</p> <p>+ All key words appear in the sentence above, so the answer must be here.</p> <p>+ The question is about a <b>particular benefit</b> of which penalty for breaking copyright laws is harsher. In the text, penalty for <i>financial gain</i> is <b>milder</b> than <i>commercial one</i>. So "<b>commercial</b>" must be the answer for question 18.</p>	

19 Answer: **internet service provider**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<i>The music industry</i> <b>targets</b> each 19 _____ rather than each <i>specific person downloading illegally</i> .	Being a difficult thing to police, <i>the music industry</i> has decided that it would be much <b>easier</b> to <b>go after</b> the <b>internet service provider</b> than to try and track down <i>each individual case</i> .
<p><b>Note Q19:</b> From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a <b>Noun</b>.</p> <p>+ The sentence here contains all the keywords in the question statement, so the answer must be here.</p> <p>+ The question is about something that the music industry focuses on instead of looking at a particular people who download illegally. Therefore, the answer must be "<b>internet service provider</b>" meeting the requirement in terms of words limit "<b>NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/ OR A NUMBER</b>"</p>	

20 Answer: **Fair use**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<i>Appliances</i> used in connection with illegal downloads are <i>sold</i> under <b>the term 20</b> _____	If there are so many issues around the downloading of music, you might wonder why <i>sales</i> of MP3 players and CD burners are increasing rapidly. The answer is simple - these <i>devices</i> do <b>have a legitimate purpose defined as 'fair use'</b> .
<p><b>Note Q20:</b> From the question, we can assume that the answer must be a <b>Noun</b>.</p> <p>+ The text contains all the keywords in the question statement, so the answer must be here.</p> <p>+ Question 20 is about a term under which appliances related to illegal download can be sold. This means it is a word/ phrase make those appliances become legitimate. And that term is defined as "<b>fair use</b>"</p> <p>So "<b>fair use</b>" must be the answer for question 20.</p>	

21 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Most people</b> sued for illegal downloading <b>actively fight back against the record company</b>.</p>	<p>In recent months there have been more <b>cases of music piracy</b> heading to the courts. The industry estimates that more than a hundred of these cases remain unsettled in court, with <i>fewer than 10 offenders</i> <b>actively arguing</b> the case <b>against them</b>.</p>
<p><b>Note Q21:</b> Considering the details in the second sentence of the paragraph, it can be easily seen that just “<i>fewer than 10 offenders</i>” actively argue against the music company, which contradicts with “<b>most people</b>” in the question statement. So the answer for this question is <b>FALSE</b>.</p>	

22 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Illegal downloading</b> can be <b>difficult to monitor and control</b>.</p>	<p>There are <i>now endless possibilities available to the public</i> where music can be <b>downloaded</b> for free and people are choosing to take this route even though it is <b>illegal</b>.</p>
<p><b>Note Q22:</b> Considering the details in the sentence, it can be inferred that question 22 is confirmed in the passage due to the fact that “<i>endless possibilities available to the public</i>” can <b>make illegal downloading difficult to monitor and control</b>. So the answer is <b>TRUE</b>.</p>	

23 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><i>High school students</i> are <b>responsible</b> for <i>illegally downloading</i> the most music.</p>	<p>When <i>high school students</i> were asked how they felt about the business of <i>downloading illegally</i> from the net they appeared to be divided on the issue, some seemed to think there was absolutely nothing wrong with it. Others felt that it should be thought of as a serious crime like any other form of theft.</p>
<p><b>Note Q23:</b> Although some keywords such as “high school students” and “downloading illegally” appear in the passage, the text just shows how students have different views on illegal downloading, <i>not the responsibility</i> that high school students take. So the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b>.</p>	