

# IELTS Recent Mock Tests Volume 2

## Reading Practice Test 3

### HOW TO USE

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### READING PASSAGE 1

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



## Dirty River But Clean Water

Floods can occur in rivers when the flow rate exceeds the capacity of the river channel, particularly at bends or meanders in the waterway. Floods often cause damage to homes and businesses if they are in the natural flood plains of rivers. While riverine flood damage can be eliminated by moving away from rivers and other bodies of water, people have traditionally lived and worked by rivers because the land is usually flat and fertile and because rivers provide easy travel and access to commerce and industry.

**A** Fire and flood are two of humanity's worst nightmares. People have, therefore, always sought to control them. Forest fires are snuffed out quickly. The flow of rivers is regulated by weirs and dams. At least, that is how it used to be. But foresters have learned that forests need fires to clear out the brash and even to get seeds to germinate. And a similar revelation is now – dawning on hydrologists. Rivers – and the ecosystems they support – need floods. That is why a man-made torrent has been surging down the Grand Canyon. By Thursday March 6th it was running at full throttle, which was expected to be sustained for 60 hours.

**B** Floods once raged through the canyon every year. Spring Snow from as far away as Wyoming would melt and swell the Colorado river to a flow that averaged around 1,500 cubic metres (50,000 cubic feet) a second. Every eight years or so, that figure rose to almost 3,000 cubic metres. These floods infused the river with sediment, carved its beaches and built its sandbars.

**C** However, in the four decades since the building of the Glen Canyon dam, just upstream of the Grand Canyon, the only sediment that it has collected has come from tiny, undammed tributaries. Even that has not been much use as those tributaries are not powerful enough to distribute the sediment in an ecologically valuable way.

**D** This lack of flooding has harmed local wildlife. The humpback chub, for example, thrived in the rust-red waters of the Colorado. Recently, though, its population has crashed. At first sight, it looked as if the reason was that the chub were being eaten by trout introduced for sport fishing in the mid-20th century. But trout and chub co-existed until

the Glen Canyon dam was built, so something else is going on. Steve Gloss, of the United States' Geological Survey (USGS), reckons that the chub's decline is the result of their losing their most valuable natural defense, the Colorado's rusty sediment. The chub were well adapted to the poor visibility created by the thick, red water which gave the river its name, and depended on it to hide from predators. Without the cloudy water the chub became vulnerable.

**E** And the chub are not alone. In the years since the Glen Canyon dam was built, several species have vanished altogether. These include the Colorado pike-minnow, the razorback sucker and the round-tail chub. Meanwhile, aliens including fathead minnows, channel catfish and common carp, which would have been hard, put to survive in the savage waters of the undammed canyon, have moved in.

**F** So flooding is the obvious answer. Unfortunately, it is easier said than done. Floods were sent down the Grand Canyon in 1996 and 2004 and the results were mixed. In 1996 the flood was allowed to go on too long. To start with, all seemed well. The floodwaters built up sandbanks and infused the river with sediment. Eventually, however, the continued flow washed most of the sediment out of the canyon. This problem was avoided in 2004, but unfortunately, on that occasion, the volume of sand available behind the dam was too low to rebuild the sandbanks. This time, the USGS is convinced that things will be better. The amount of sediment available is three times greater than it was in 2004. So if a flood is going to do some good, this is the time to unleash one.

**G** Even so, it may turn out to be an empty gesture. At less than 1,200 cubic metres a second, this flood is smaller than even an average spring flood, let alone one of the mightier deluges of the past. Those glorious inundations moved massive quantities of sediment through the Grand Canyon, wiping the slate dirty, and making a muddy mess of silt and muck that would make modern river rafters cringe.

## Questions 1-7

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

In boxes 1-7 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  Damage caused by fire is worse than that caused by flood
- 2  The flood peaks at almost 1500 cubic meters every eight years.
- 3  Contribution of sediments delivered by tributaries has little

impact.

4  Decreasing number of chubs is always caused by introducing of trout since mid 20th century.

5  It seemed that the artificial flood in 1996 had achieved success partly at the very beginning.

6  In fact, the yield of artificial flood water is smaller than an average natural flood at present.

7  Mighty floods drove fast moving flows with clean and high quality water.

## Questions 8-13

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet.

### The eco-impact of the Canyon Dam

Floods are people's nightmare. In the past, canyon was raged by flood every year. The snow from far Wyoming would melt in the season of 8  and caused a flood flow peak in Colorado river. In the four decades after people built the Glen Canyon dam, it only could gather 9  together from tiny, undammed tributaries.

#### Humpback chub population on reduced, why?

Then, several species disappeared including Colorado pike-minnow, 10  and the round-tail chub. Meanwhile, some moved in such as fathead minnows, channel catfish and 11 . The non-stopped flow led to the washing away of the sediment out of the canyon, which poses great threat to the chubs because they have poor 12  away from predators. In addition, the volume of 13  available behind the dam was too low to rebuild the bars and flooding became more serious.

# READING PASSAGE 2

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



## Activities for Children

**A** Twenty-five years ago, children in London walked to school and played in parks and playing fields after school and at the weekend. Today they are usually driven to school by parents anxious about safety and spend hours glued to television screens or computer games. Meanwhile, community playing fields are being sold off to property developers at an alarming rate. 'This change in lifestyle has, sadly, meant greater restrictions on children,' says Neil Armstrong, Professor of Health and Exercise Sciences at the University of Exeter. 'If children continue to be this inactive, they'll be storing up big problems for the future.'

**B** In 1985, Professor Armstrong headed a five-year research project into children's fitness. The results, published in 1990, were alarming. The survey, which monitored 700 11-16-year-olds, found that 48 per cent of girls and 41 per cent of boys already exceeded safe cholesterol levels set for children by the American Heart Foundation. Armstrong adds, "heart is a muscle and need exercise, or it loses its strength." It also found that 13 per cent of boys and 10 per cent of girls were overweight. More disturbingly, the survey found that over a four-day period, half the girls and one-third of the boys did less exercise than the equivalent of a brisk 10-minute walk. High levels of cholesterol, excess body fat and inactivity are believed to increase the risk of coronary heart disease.

**C** Physical education is under pressure in the UK – most schools devote little more than 100 minutes a week to it in curriculum time, which is less than many other European countries. Three European countries are giving children a head start in PE, France, Austria and Switzerland – offer at least two hours in primary and secondary schools. These findings, from the European Union of Physical Education Associations, prompted specialists in children's physiology to call on European governments to give youngsters a daily PE programme. The survey shows that the UK ranks 13th out of the 25 countries,

with Ireland bottom, averaging under an hour a week for PE. From age six to 18 British children received, on average, 106 minutes of PE a week. Professor Armstrong, who presented the findings at the meeting, noted that since the introduction of the national curriculum there had been a marked fall in the time devoted to PE in UK schools, with only a minority of pupils getting two hours a week.

**D** As a former junior football international, Professor Armstrong is a passionate advocate for sport. Although the Government has poured millions into beefing up sport in the community, there is less commitment to it as part of the crammed school curriculum. This means that many children never acquire the necessary skills to thrive in team games. If they are no good at them, they lose interest and establish an inactive pattern of behaviour. When this is coupled with a poor diet, it will lead inevitably to weight gain. Seventy per cent of British children give up all sport when they leave school, compared with only 20 per cent of French teenagers. Professor Armstrong believes that there is far too great an emphasis on team games at school. "We need to look at the time devoted to PE and balance it between individual and pair activities, such as aerobics and badminton, as well as team sports." He added that children need to have the opportunity to take part in a wide variety of individual, partner and team sports.

**E** The good news, however, is that a few small companies and children's activity groups have reacted positively and creatively to the problem. Take That, shouts Gloria Thomas, striking a disco pose astride her mini-spacehopper. Take That, echo a flock of toddlers, adopting outrageous postures astride their space hoppers. 'Michael Jackson, she shouts, and they all do a spoof fan-crazed shriek. During the wild and chaotic hopper race across the studio floor, commands like this are issued and responded to with untrammelled glee. The sight of 15 bouncing seven-year-olds who seem about to launch into orbit at every bounce brings tears to the eyes. Uncoordinated, loud, excited and emotional, children provide raw comedy.

**F** Any cardiovascular exercise is a good option, and it doesn't necessarily have to be high intensity. It can be anything that gets your heart rate up: such as walking the dog, swimming, miming, skipping, hiking. "Even walking through the grocery store can be exercise," Samis-Smith said. What they don't know is that they're at a Fit Kids class, and that the fun is a disguise for the serious exercise plan they're covertly being taken through. Fit Kids trains parents to run fitness classes for children. 'Ninety per cent of children don't like team sports,' says company director, Gillian Gale.

**G** A Prevention survey found that children whose parents keep in shape are much more likely to have healthy body weights themselves. "There's nothing worse than telling a child what he needs to do and not doing it yourself," says Elizabeth Ward, R.D., a Boston nutritional consultant and author of Healthy Foods, Healthy Kids. "Set a good example and get your nutritional house in order first." In the 1930s and '40s, kids expended 800



calories a day just walking, carrying water, and doing other chores, notes Fima Lifshitz, M.D., a pediatric endocrinologist in Santa Barbara. "Now, kids in obese families are expending only 200 calories a day in physical activity," says Lifshitz, "incorporate more movement in your family's lifepark farther away from the stores at the mall, take stairs instead of the elevator, and walk to nearby friends' houses instead of driving."

## Questions 14-17

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G, in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

- 14  Health and living condition of children
- 15  Health organization monitored physical activity
- 16  Comparison of exercise time between UK and other countries
- 17  Wrong approach for school activity

## Questions 18-21

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

In boxes 18-21 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           |

- 18  According to American Heart Foundation, cholesterol levels of boys are higher than girls'.
- 19  British children generally do less exercise than some other European countries.
- 20  Skipping becomes more and more popular in schools of UK.
- 21  According to Healthy Kids, the first task is for parents to encourage their children to keep the same healthy body weight.

## Questions 22-26

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

Write your answers in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet.

22 According to paragraph A, what does Professor Neil Armstrong concern about?

- ☐ A Spending more time on TV affect academic level
- ☐ B Parents have less time stay with their children
- ☐ C Future health of British children
- ☐ D Increasing speed of property's development

23 What does Armstrong indicate in Paragraph B?

- ☐ A We need to take a 10 minute walk everyday
- ☐ B We should do more activity to exercise heart
- ☐ C Girls' situation is better than boys
- ☐ D Exercise can cure many disease

24 What is aim of Fit Kids' training?

- ☐ A Make profit by running several sessions
- ☐ B Only concentrate on one activity for each child
- ☐ C To guide parents how to organize activities for children
- ☐ D Spread the idea that team sport is better

25 What did Lifshitz suggest in the end of this passage?

- ☐ A Create opportunities to exercise your body
- ☐ B Taking elevator saves your time
- ☐ C Kids should spend more than 200 calories each day
- ☐ D We should never drive but walk

26 What is main idea of this passage?

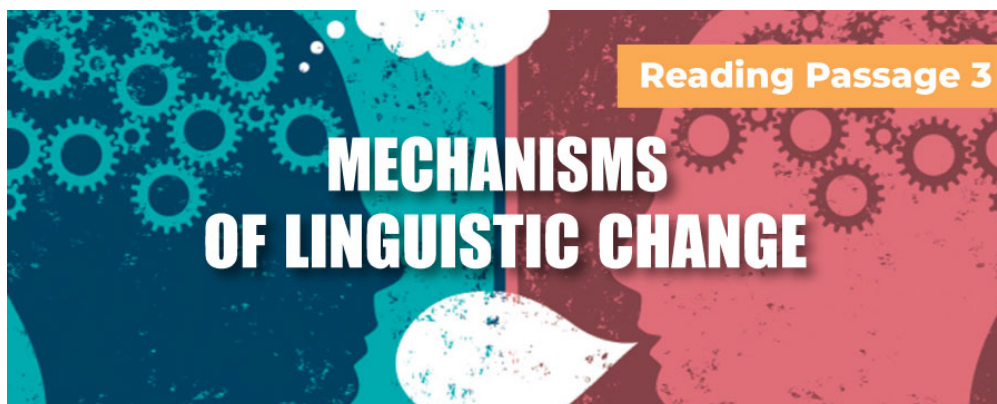
- ☐ A health of the children who are overweight is at risk in the future



- B** ☐ Children in UK need proper exercises
- C** ☐ Government mistaken approach for children
- D** ☐ Parents play the most important role in children's activity

# READING PASSAGE 3

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



## Mechanisms of Linguistic Change

**A** The changes that have caused the most disagreement are those in pronunciation. We have various sources of evidence for the pronunciations of earlier times, such as the spellings, the treatment of words borrowed from other languages or borrowed by them, the descriptions of contemporary grammarians and spelling-reformers, and the modern pronunciations in all the languages and dialects concerned. From the middle of the sixteenth century, there are in England writers who attempt to describe the position of the speech-organs for the production of English phonemes, and who invent what are in effect systems of phonetic symbols. These various kinds of evidence, combined with a knowledge of the mechanisms of speech-production, can often give us a very good idea of the pronunciation of an earlier age, though absolute certainty is never possible.

**B** When we study the pronunciation of a language over any period of a few generations or more, we find there are always large-scale regularities in the changes: for example, over a certain period of time, just about all the long [a:] vowels in a language may change into long [e:] vowels, or all the [b] consonants in a certain position (for example at the end of a word) may change into [p] consonants. Such regular changes are often called sound laws. There are no universal sound laws (even though sound laws often reflect universal tendencies), but simply particular sound laws for one given language (or dialect) at one given period.

**C** It is also possible that fashion plays a part in the process of change. It certainly plays a part in the spread of change: one person imitates another, and people with the most prestige are most likely to be imitated, so that a change that takes place in one social group may be imitated (more or less accurately) by speakers in another group. When a social group goes up or down in the world, its pronunciation of Russian, which had formerly been considered desirable, became on the contrary an undesirable kind of accent.

to have, so that people tried to disguise it. Some of the changes in accepted English pronunciation in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have been shown to consist in the replacement of one style of pronunciation by another style already existing, and it is likely that such substitutions were a result of the great social changes of the period: the increased power and wealth of the middle classes, and their steady infiltration upwards into the ranks of the landed gentry, probably carried elements of middle-class pronunciation into upper-class speech.

**D** A less specific variant of the argument is that the imitation of children is imperfect: they copy their parents' speech, but never reproduce it exactly. This is true, but it is also true that such deviations from adult speech are usually corrected in later childhood. Perhaps it is more significant that even adults show a certain amount of random variation in their pronunciation of a given phoneme, even if the phonetic context is kept unchanged. This, however, cannot explain changes in pronunciation unless it can be shown that there is some systematic trend in the failures of imitation: if they are merely random deviations they will cancel one another out and there will be no net change in the language.

**E** One such force which is often invoked is the principle of ease, or minimization of effort. The change from fussy to fuzzy would be an example of assimilation, which is a very common kind of change. Assimilation is the changing of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring one. For example, the word scant was once skamt, but the /m/ has been changed to /n/ under the influence of the following /t/. Greater efficiency has hereby been achieved, because /n/ and /t/ are articulated in the same place (with the tip of the tongue against the teeth-ridge), whereas /m/ is articulated elsewhere (with the two lips). So the place of articulation of the nasal consonant has been changed to conform with that of the following plosive. A more recent example of the same kind of thing is the common pronunciation of football as football.

**F** Assimilation is not the only way in which we change our pronunciation in order to increase efficiency. It is very common for consonants to be lost at the end of a word: in Middle English, word-final [-n] was often lost in unstressed syllables, so that baken 'to bake' changed from ['ba:kan] to ['ba:k3], and later to [ba:k]. Consonant-clusters are often simplified. At one time there was a [t] in words like castle and Christmas, and an initial [k] in words like knight and know. Sometimes a whole syllable is dropped out when two successive syllables begin with the same consonant (haplology): a recent example is temporary, which in Britain is often pronounced as if it were tempory.

## Questions 27-30

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet.








The pronunciation of living language undergo changes throughout thousands of years. Large scale regular Changes are usually called 27 \_\_\_\_\_. There are three reasons for these changes. Firstly, the influence of one language on another; when one person imitates another pronunciation (the most prestige's), the imitation always partly involving factor of 28 \_\_\_\_\_. Secondly, the imitation of children from adults' language sometimes are 29 \_\_\_\_\_, and may also contribute to this change if there are insignificant deviations though later they may be corrected. Finally, for those random variations in pronunciation, the deeper evidence lies in the 30 \_\_\_\_\_ or minimization of effort.

## Questions 31-37

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 31-37 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           |

- 31   It is impossible for modern people to find pronunciation of words in an earlier age.
- 32   The great change of language in Russian history is related to the rising status and fortune of middle classes.
- 33   All the children learn speeches from adults while they assume that certain language is difficult to imitate exactly.
- 34   Pronunciation with causal inaccuracy will not exert big influence on language changes.
- 35   The word scant can be pronounced more easily than skamt.
- 36   The [g] in gnat not being pronounced will not be spelt out in the future.
- 37   The sound of 'temporary' cannot wholly present its spelling.

## Questions 38-40

Look at the following sentences and the list of statements below. Match each statement with the correct sentence, **A-D**.

Write the correct letter, **A-D**, in boxes **38-40** on your answer sheet

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| <b>A</b> | Since the speakers can pronounce it with less effort                          |
| <b>B</b> | Assimilation of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring one             |
| <b>C</b> | It is a trend for changes in pronunciation in a large scale in a given period |
| <b>D</b> | Because the speaker can pronounce [n] and [t] both in the same time           |

38  As a consequence, 'b' will be pronounced as 'p'

39  The pronunciation of [mt] changed to [nt]

40  The omit of 't' in the sound of Christmas



### Solution:

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 NOT GIVEN    | 2 FALSE             |
| 3 TRUE         | 4 FALSE             |
| 5 TRUE         | 6 TRUE              |
| 7 NOT GIVEN    | 8 spring            |
| 9 sediment     | 10 razorback sucker |
| 11 common carp | 12 visibility       |
| 13 sand        | 14 A                |
| 15 B           | 16 C                |
| 17 D           | 18 NOT GIVEN        |
| 19 TRUE        | 20 NOT GIVEN        |

21 FALSE

22 C

23 B

24 C

25 A

26 B

27 Sound laws

28 fashion

29 imperfect

30 principle of ease

31 FALSE

32 NOT GIVEN

33 NOT GIVEN

34 TRUE

35 NOT GIVEN

36 NOT GIVEN

37 TRUE

38 C

39 B

40 A



## Review and Explanations

1 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions  | Information location |
|--|----------------------|
| <b>Q1:</b> Damage caused by <b>fire</b> is <b>worse</b> than that caused by <b>flood</b> .   | Paragraph A          |
| Fire is mentioned only in Paragraph A. However, The paragraph actually doesn't compare the damage caused by those two disasters. So the answer is <b>"NOT GIVEN"</b> . |                      |

2 Answer: **FALSE**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage   |
|--|--|
| <b>Q2:</b> The flood <b>peaks</b> at almost 1500 cubic meters <b>every eight years</b> .   | <b>Every eight years</b> or so, that figure <b>rose</b> to almost 3,000 cubic meters ( Paragraph B ) |
| From the text in paragraph B , the figure could rise to 3,000 cubic meters so it would not peak at only 1500 Cubic meters. So the answer is <b>"FALSE"</b> . |  |

3 Answer: **TRUE**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage   |
|---|--|
| <b>Q3:</b> Contribution of <b>sediments</b> <b>delivered by</b> <b>tributaries</b> <b>has little impact</b> .   | Those <b>tributaries</b> <b>are not powerful enough</b> to <b>distribute</b> the <b>sediment</b> in an ecologically valuable way . ( Paragraph C ) |
| The word <b>"deliver"</b> has the same meaning as the word <b>"distribute"</b> and the phrase <b>"are not powerful enough"</b> justify the phrase <b>"has little impact"</b> . So the answer is <b>"TRUE"</b> . |  |

4 Answer: **FALSE**

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

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Decreasing number of <b>chubs</b> is <b>always</b> caused by introducing of <b>trout</b> since <b>mid -20th century</b> .   | Recently, though, its <b>population has crashed</b> . At first sight, <b>it looked as if</b> the reason was that the <b>chub</b> were being eaten by <b>trout</b> introduced for sport fishing in the <b>mid-20th century</b> . But <b>trout and chub co-existed until the Glen Canyon dam was built</b> , so something else is going on. ( Paragraph D ) |
| From the text in paragraph D, first two sentences justify the question statement. However , the decreasing number of chubs is not ‘always’ caused by trout due to the phrase ‘trout and chub co-existed until the Glen Canyon dam was built’ in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> sentence. So the answer is <b>“FALSE”</b> . |   |

5 Answer: **TRUE**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage   |
|---|--|
| It seemed that the <b>artificial flood</b> in 1996 had achieved <b>success</b> partly <b>at the very beginning</b> .  | The built up sandbanks and infused the river with sediment. Eventually, however, the continued flow washed most of the sediment out of the canyon. ( Paragraph F ) |
| The 1 <sup>st</sup> sentence infer that at the beginning the artificial flood had succeeded to build up sandbanks and infuse the river with sediment. However , the 2 <sup>nd</sup> sentence explain why the success didn’t last long. So the answer is <b>“TRUE”</b> . |  |

6 Answer: **TRUE**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage   |
|---|--|
| In fact, the yield of artificial flood water is <b>smaller</b> than an <b>average natural flood</b> at present.   | At less than 1,200 cubic meters a second, this flood is <b>smaller</b> than even an <b>average spring flood</b> , let alone one of the mightier deluges of the past. ( Paragraph G ) |
| The phrase ‘average spring flood’ refer to the phrase ‘average natural flood ‘. And the text in paragraph G confirm the information mentioned in the question statement. So the answer is <b>“TRUE”</b> . |  |

7 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage   |
|--|--|
| <b>Mighty floods</b> drove fast moving flows with clean and high quality water.  | Those <b>glorious inundations</b> moved massive quantities of sediment through the Grand Canyon, wiping the slate dirty, and making a muddy mess of silt and muck that would make modern river rafters cringe. ( Paragraph G ) |
| Although the noun phrase 'glorious inundations' can refer to the phrase 'mighty floods', the text only mentions the impacts of those floods. So the answer is <b>"NOT GIVEN"</b> . |  |

8 Answer: **spring**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| The <b>snow</b> from far <b>Wyoming</b> would <b>melt</b> in the season of _____ and caused a flood flow peak in <b>Colorado river</b>   | <b>Spring Snow</b> from as far away as <b>Wyoming</b> would <b>melt</b> and swell the <b>Colorado river</b> to a flow that averaged around 1,500 cubic metres (50,000 cubic feet) a second. ( Paragraph B ) |
| <p>_From the question, the missing word must be a noun. Although the word <b>Spring</b> in the text is an adjective, Spring is still a noun referring to a season.</p> <p>_Thus, the answer is <b>Spring</b></p> |   |

9 Answer: **sediment**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage   |
|---|--|
| In the four decades after people built the Glen Canyon dam, it only could <b>gather</b> _____ together from tiny, undammed tributaries.   | However, in the four decades since the building of the Glen Canyon dam, just upstream of the Grand Canyon, the only <b>sediment</b> that it has <b>collected</b> has come from tiny, undammed tributaries. ( Paragraph B ) |
| <p>_From the question, the missing word must be a noun.</p> <p>The word 'gather' has the same meaning as the word 'collect'.</p> <p>_The text in paragraph B could be paraphrased clearly that 'it collected sediment from tiny, undammed tributaries'. Thus, the answer is <b>Sediment</b></p> |  |

10 Answer: **razorback sucker**

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

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Q10. Then, several <b>species</b> disappeared including <b>Colorado pike-minnow</b>, _____ and <b>the round-tail chub</b> .</p>   | <p>In the years since the Glen Canyon dam was built, several <b>species</b> have <b>vanished</b> altogether. These include the <b>Colorado pike-minnow</b>, the <b>razorback sucker</b> and <b>the round-tail chub</b>. ( paragraph E )</p> |
| <p>_From the question, the missing word must be a noun referring to a species like Colorado-pike minnow or the round-tail chub. The word 'disappeared' has the similar meaning to the word ' vanished'</p> <p>_The text could be paraphrased to this sentence: ' In the years since the Glen Canyon dam was built , several species have disappeared including the Colorado pike-minnow , the <b>razorback sucker</b> and the round-tail chub .</p> <p>_The answer must be the <b>razorback sucker</b></p> |   |

11 Answer: **common carp**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage   |
|---|--|
| <p>Q11. Meanwhile, some <b>moved in</b> such as <b>fathead minnows, channel catfish</b> and _____</p>   | <p>Meanwhile, aliens including <b>fathead minnows, channel catfish</b> and <b>common carp</b>, which would have been hard, put to survive in the savage waters of the undammed canyon, <b>have moved in</b>. ( Paragraph E )</p> |
| <p>_From the question , the missing word must be a noun referring to a species like fathead minnows or channel catfish</p> <p>_The text could be paraphrased to this sentence: 'Meanwhile, aliens have moved in such as fathead minnows, channel catfish and <b>common carp</b>. '</p> <p>_The answer must be <b>common carp</b>.</p> |  |

12 Answer: **visibility**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage  |
|---|---|
| <p>Q12: The non-stopped flow led to the <b>washing away of the sediment</b> out of the canyon, which <b>poses great threat</b> to the <b>chubs</b> because they have <b>poor</b> _____ away from predators.</p> | <p>The <b>chub</b> were well adapted to the <b>poor visibility</b> created by the thick, red water which gave the river its name, and depended on it to hide from predators. <b>Without the cloudy water</b> the chub became <b>vulnerable</b>. ( Paragraph D )</p> |

\_From the question, the missing word must be a noun referring to chub's ability.

\_From the text, we could understand that the chubs can adapt to their poor visibility only because of the cloudy water consisting of the sediment.

\_Thus , the disappearance of sediment poses the great threat to the chubs because it has poor visibility

\_The answer is **visibility**

13 Answer: **sand**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| Q13: In addition, <b>the volume of</b> _____ available behind the dam was <b>too low</b> to <b>rebuild</b> the bars and flooding became more serious.  | This problem was avoided in 2004, but unfortunately, on that occasion, <b>the volume of sand</b> available <b>behind the dam</b> was <b>too low</b> to <b>rebuild</b> the sandbanks |
| <p>_The missing word must be a now.</p> <p>_The text could be shorted out to: 'The volume of sand available behind the dam was too low to rebuild the sandbanks. Thus, the answer must be <b>sand</b>.</p> |   |

14 Answer: **A**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| <b>Health</b> and <b>living condition</b> of children  | Twenty-five years ago, children in London <b>walked to school</b> and <b>played in parks</b> and <b>play in fields after school</b> and at the weekend. Today they are usually <b>driven to school</b> by parents anxious about safety and spend hours <b>glued to television screens</b> or <b>computer game....</b> If children continue to be this inactive, they'll be storing up big problems for the future ( paragraph A ) |
| <p>_ The bold text show the living condition of children in different period of time and the paragraph A show the effects of the living condition on children's heath.</p> <p>_So the answer is <b>A</b></p> |   |

15 Answer: **B**

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

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Health organization monitored physical activity   | The survey, which monitored 700 11-16-year-olds, found that 48 percent of girls and 41 percent of boys already exceeded safe cholesterol levels set for children by the American Heart Foundation. ( paragraph B ) |
| <p>_ Heath organization refers to American Heart Foundation and the survey by this organization monitored physical activity of children.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>B</b></p> |  |

16 Answer: **C**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage   |
|--|--|
| Comparison of exercise time between UK and other countries   | Physical education is under pressure in the UK - most schools devote little more than 100 minutes a week to it in curriculum time, which is less than many other European countries. ( paragraph C ) |
| <p>_ " it " refers to physical education aka exercise time</p> <p>_ The text in paragraph C infer that schools in the UK spend less time on physical education than other European countries.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>C</b></p> |  |

17 Answer: **D**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage   |
|--|--|
| Wrong approach for school activity   | Although the Government has poured millions into beefing up sport in the community, there is less commitment to it as part of the crammed school curriculum. This means that many children never acquire the necessary skills to thrive in team games. |
| <p>_ " it " refers to sport</p> <p>_ Less commitment to sport is an approach for school activity. The 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence in the text shows the bad result and proves that the approach is wrong.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>D</b></p> |  |

18 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage  |
|---|---|
| According to <b>American Heart Foundation</b> , <b>cholesterol levels</b> of boys are higher than girls’.   | The survey, which monitored 700 11-16-year-olds, found that 48 percent of girls and 41 percent of boys already exceeded safe <b>cholesterol levels</b> set for children by the <b>American Heart Foundation</b> . ( paragraph B ) |
| <p>_ The text only provide the proportion of children who exceeded safe cholesterol levels but doesn’t compare the cholesterol levels between boys and girls</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b></p> |   |

19 Answer: **TRUE**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage   |
|---|--|
| <b>British children</b> generally do <b>less</b> exercise than some other European countries.   | The survey shows that the UK ranks 13th out of the 25 countries, with Ireland bottom, averaging under an hour a week for <b>PE</b> . ( paragraph C ) |
| <p>_ “<b>PE</b>” stands for physical education.</p> <p>_ The UK only ranks 13<sup>th</sup> out of the 25 countries so British children do less exercise than some other European countries.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>TRUE</b></p> |  |

20 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage |
|--|--------------------------|
| <b>Skipping</b> becomes more and more <b>popular</b> in schools of <b>UK</b>   | Paragraph F              |
| <p>_ Although skipping is mentioned in paragraph F , the text doesn’t mention anything about the popularity of skipping .</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b></p> |                          |

21 Answer: **FALSE**

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



|  |  |
|--|--|
| According to Healthy Kids, the <b>first task</b> is for parents to <b>encourage</b> their children to keep the same healthy body weight.                             | <b>"Set a good example and get your nutritional house in order first."</b> ( Paragraph G ) |
| <p>_ According to the text , the first task is for parents to set a good example and get their nutritional house in order</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>FALSE</b></p> |  |

22 Answer: **C**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage   |
|---|--|
| According to paragraph A, what does <b>Professor Neil Armstrong</b> <b>concern</b> about?   | 'This change in lifestyle has, sadly, meant greater restrictions on children,' says <b>Neil Armstrong</b> , Professor of Health and Exercise Sciences at the University of Exeter. If children continue to be this inactive, they'll be storing up big problems for the future.' |
| <p>_ Since Neil Armstrong is a Professor of Health and Exercise Sciences and he discusses about the inactive lifestyle of children nowadays, we can conclude that he concerns about the future health of the British children.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>C</b></p> |  |

23 Answer: **B**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| What does <b>Armstrong</b> <b>indicate</b> in Paragraph B?   | <b>Armstrong</b> adds, "heart is a muscle and need exercise, or it loses its strength." |
| <p>_ From the text , it's clear that Armstrong wants people to exercise their heart to strengthen it.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>B</b></p> |   |

24 Answer: **C**

| Keywords in Questions                             | Similar words in Passage   |
|---|--|
| What is aim of <b>Fit Kids'</b> <b>training</b> ? | <b>Fit Kids</b> <b>trains</b> parents to run fitness classes for children. |

\_ From the text , it's clear that Fit Kits aim to teach parents how to organize the fitness classes for children

\_ So the answer is **C**

25 Answer: **A**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| What did Lifshitz suggest in the end of this passage?  | says Lifshitz, " incorporate more movement in your family's life park farther away from the stores at the mall, <b>take stairs</b> instead of the <b>elevator</b> , and <b>walk</b> to nearby friends' houses instead of <b>driving</b> . " |
| <p>_ From the text , Lifshitz suggests people to perform physical activities to exercise like taking stair or walking instead of relying the machine like elevator or car</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>A</b></p> |   |

26 Answer: **B**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage |
|---|--------------------------|
| What is main idea of this passage?  |                          |
| <p>_ From the passage, the author mentions about the future problems involving living conditions and the lack of exercise time of children in the UK nowadays and the solution for them. Therefore, the main focus of the topic are children in the UK and proper exercise for them.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>B</b></p> |                          |

27 Answer: **Sound laws**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| The pronunciation of living language undergo changes throughout thousands of years. <b>Large scale regular changes</b> are usually <b>called</b> _____ | When we study the pronunciation of a language over any period of a few generations or more, we find there are always <b>large-scale regularities in the changes</b> ..... <b>Such regular changes</b> are often <b>called</b> <b>sound laws</b> ( paragraph B ) |

- \_ Prediction : the missing word must be a noun , a noun phrase or a name
- \_ In the text, the phrase “**Such regular changes**” refers to **large-scale regularities in the changes** which also means **Large scale regular changes** . These changes are called **sound laws**.
- \_ So the answer is the phrase “**sound laws**”.

28 Answer: **fashion**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage   |
|--|--|
| Firstly, the influence of one language on another; when one person imitates another pronunciation (the most prestige’s), the <b>imitation</b> always partly <b>involving</b> <b>factor of</b> _____  | It is also possible that <b>fashion</b> plays a part in the process of change. <b>It</b> certainly <b>plays a part</b> in the spread of change: one person imitates another, and people with the most prestige are most likely to be imitated, so that a change that takes place in one social group may be imitated (more or less accurately) by speakers in another group. ( paragraph C ) |
| <p>_ Prediction: the missing word must be a noun or a noun phrase.</p> <p>_ From the text, “<b>it</b>” refers to fashion. And we can understand the word “fashion” as a trend which people imitate another pronunciation (the most prestige’s). So the imitation always involve in factor of fashion</p> <p>_ So the answer is “<b>fashion</b>”.</p> |  |

29 Answer: **imperfect**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| Secondly, <b>the imitation of children</b> from adults’ language sometimes are _____   | A less specific variant of the argument is that <b>the imitation of children</b> is <b>imperfect</b> : they copy their parents’ speech, but never reproduce it exactly. (paragraph D) |
| <p>_ Prediction: the missing word must be an adjective.</p> <p>_ The text infers that the imitation of children is imperfect and then explains for the imperfection.</p> <p>_ So the answer is “<b>imperfect</b>”.</p> |   |

30 Answer: **principle of ease**

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

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Finally, for those random variations in pronunciation, the deeper evidence lies in the _____ or <b>minimization of effort</b> .   | One such force which is often invoked is the <b>principle of ease</b> , or <b>minimization of effort</b> ( paragraph E ) |
| <p>_ Prediction: the missing word or phrase must be a noun or a noun phrase</p> <p>_ The missing word or phrase has the same role as the phrase <b>minimization of effort</b> . There is only the noun phrase <b>"principle of ease"</b> in the text that meet the requirement.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>"principle of ease"</b>.</p> |  |

31 Answer: **FALSE**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage  |
|---|---|
| It is <b>impossible</b> for modern people to find pronunciation of words in <b>an earlier age</b>   | We have <b>various sources</b> of evidence for the pronunciations of <b>earlier times</b> . (paragraph A) |
| <p>_ The phrase "various sources "contradicts with the word "impossible ". So the statement of the question is wrong.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>"FALSE"</b>.</p> |   |

32 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| The great <b>change of language</b> in Russian history is related to the <b>rising status</b> and fortune of <b>middle classes</b> .   | When a <b>social group</b> <b>goes up or down</b> in the world, its pronunciation of Russian, which had formerly been considered desirable, <b>became on the contrary an undesirable</b> kind of accent to have, so that people tried to disguise it. (paragraph C) |
| <p>_ From the text , it is true that the change of language in Russian history is related to the rising status of a social group . However , the text doesn't tell whether that social group is the middle classes .</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>"NOT GIVEN"</b>.</p> |   |

33 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

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

|  |   |
|--|---|
| All the children <b>learn</b> speeches from <b>adults</b> while they <b>assume</b> that certain language is <b>difficult</b> to imitate exactly.   | A less specific variant of the argument is that the imitation of children is imperfect: they <b>copy</b> their parents' speech, but never reproduce it exactly. (paragraph D) |
| <p>_ The paragraph D mentions that children copy or learn their parents' speech but there is no information about children's assumption.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>"NOT GIVEN"</b>.</p> |   |

34 Answer: **TRUE**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage   |
|---|--|
| Pronunciation with <b>causal</b> <b>inaccuracy</b> will not <b>exert big influence on language</b>  | if they are <b>merely</b> random <b>deviations</b> , they will cancel one another out and there will be no <b>net change in the language</b> . (Paragraph D) |
| <p>_ the words "deviations ", "merely" have the same meaning as the words "inaccuracy" ,"causal" respectively . Since there will be no net change in the language, the text mean that the casual inaccuracy will not exert big influence on language .</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>"TRUE"</b>.</p> |  |

35 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| The word scant can be pronounced <b>more easily</b> than skamt   | For example, the word scant was once skamt, but the /m/ has been changed to /n/ under the influence of the following /t/. ( paragraph E ) |
| <p>_ The text in paragraph E doesn't compare the difficulty level of pronunciation of the words skamt and scant.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>"NOT GIVEN"</b>.</p> |   |

36 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Question   |
|--|
| The [g] in <b>gnat</b> not being pronounced will not be spelt out in the future.                   |
| There is no information about the word "gnat" in the passage, so the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN"</b> . |

37 Answer: **TRUE**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| The sound of 'temporary' cannot <b>wholly</b> present its spelling.  | ...a recent example is temporary, which in Britain is often pronounced as if it were temporary. ( paragraph F ) |
| <p>_ The text states that the word "temporary" is pronounced as temporary so we can conclude that the sound or the pronunciation of this word can't wholly present its spelling</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>"TRUE"</b>.</p> |   |

38 Answer: **C**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage  |
|---|---|
| As a consequence, 'b' will be <b>pronounced</b> as 'p'  | When we study the pronunciation of a language <b>over any period</b> of a few generations or more, we find there are always <b>large-scale regularities in the changes</b> : ... or all the [b] consonants in a certain position (for example at the end of a word) may <b>change into</b> [p] consonants ( paragraph B ) |
| <p>_ The text from paragraph B states that the changes in pronunciation happened regularly in large-scale over any period of time. This means that changes in pronunciation is a trend in a given period.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>"C"</b>.</p> |   |

39 Answer: **B**

| Keywords in Questions  | Similar words in Passage  |
|--|---|
| The pronunciation of [mt] changed to [nt].   | <b>Assimilation</b> is the changing of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring one. ( paragraph E ) |
| <p>_ The changes in the question statement is an example of assimilation mentioned in paragraph E.</p> <p>_ So the answer is <b>"B"</b>.</p> |   |

40 Answer: **A**

| Keywords in Questions   | Similar words in Passage  |
|---|---|
| The omit of 't' in the sound of Christmas   | (paragraph F) Assimilation is not the only way in which we change our pronunciation in order to increase efficiency. [...] At one time there was a [t] in words like castle and Christmas |
| <p>It is stated clearly in the passage that there used to be [t] sound in the word "Christmas" and nowadays, people do not pronounce [t] sound in that word anymore. This change is to increase efficiency, or in other words, for the speakers to pronounce word with less effort. Therefore, the correct answer is option <b>A</b>.</p> |   |