



# IELTS General Training Volume 1

## Reading Practice Test 4

### HOW TO USE

You have 2 ways to access the test

1. Open this URL <http://link.intergreat.com/lru8P> on your computer
2. Use your mobile device to scan the QR code attached



### READING PASSAGE 1

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



## THE EMPLOYMENT PAGES Saturday Edition

Australia's biggest daily to find the selection of job ads - helping perfect position for you

### Saturday Job Guide

- A Government Positions (New South Wales)
- B Higher Education (Academic staff)
- C Primary and Secondary Schools (Academic staff)
- D Hospitals and Medical (Medical staff)
- E IT and Computing
- F Accountancy and Finance (Private)
- G Hospitality and Kitchen Staff
- H Self-employment Opportunities
- I Rural Posts (incl. farm work)
- J Casual Work Available

### Monday - Friday Job Highlights

TUESDAY: Education  
Local Government

THURSDAY: Hospital and Medical  
Government Health Vacancies (New South Wales)

## Questions 9-14

STANFIELD THEATRE

## BOOKING

There are four easy ways to book seats for performances:

### - in person

The Box Office is open Monday to Saturday, 10 am-8 pm.

### - by post

Simply complete the booking form and return it to Stanfield Theatre Box Office, PO Box 220, Stanfield, ST55 6GF All cheques should be made payable to Stanfield Theatre.

### - by telephone

Ring 01316 753219 to reserve your tickets or to pay by credit card (Visa, Mastercard and Amex accepted).

### - on-line

Complete the on-line booking form at [www.stanfieldtheatre.com](http://www.stanfieldtheatre.com)

## DISCOUNTS

**Saver:** £2 off any seat booked any time in advance for performances from Monday to Thursday inclusive, and for all matinees. Savers are available for children up to 16 years old, over 60s and full-time students.

**Supersaver:** half-price seats are available for people with disabilities and one companion. It is advisable to book in advance. There is a maximum of eight wheelchair spaces available and one wheelchair space will be held until one hour before the show (subject to availability).

**Standby:** best available seats are on sale for £6 from one hour before the performance for people eligible for Saver and Supersaver discounts and thirty minutes before for all other customers.

**Group Bookings:** there is a ten per cent discount for parties of twelve or more.

**Schools:** school parties of ten or more can book £6 Standby tickets in advance and will get every tenth ticket free.

**Please note:** we are unable to exchange tickets or refund money unless a performance is cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances.

## GIFT VOUCHERS

Gift vouchers for any value can be bought at the Box Office.

## Question 1-2

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

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

Write your answers in boxes **1** and **2** on your answer sheet.

On which **TWO** days does the newspaper advertise jobs for teachers?

1

On which **TWO** days does the newspaper advertise jobs for nurses?

2

## Questions 3-8

Look at the ten categories of job advertisement **A-J**, in the *Saturday Job Guide*.

Write the correct letter **A-J** in boxes **3-8** on your answer sheet.

**Which category of job advertisement should you look at if**

- |   |                      |   |
|---|----------------------|---|
| 3 | <input type="text"/> | you are looking for a job as a university lecturer?   |
| 4 | <input type="text"/> | you want to start your own business?                  |
| 5 | <input type="text"/> | you want a permanent job in a hotel?                  |
| 6 | <input type="text"/> | you are looking for a job in public administration?   |
| 7 | <input type="text"/> | you are looking for agricultural work in the country? |
| 8 | <input type="text"/> | you are looking for temporary work?                   |

## Questions 9-14

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

In boxes **9-14** 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

- 9  It is possible to book tickets for performances using the Internet.

10  60-year-olds who want to book in advance have to prove their age to get a discount.

11  Someone accompanying a wheelchair user to a performance receives a discount.

12  Students can get Standby tickets 45 minutes before a performance begins.

13  A group of ten adults going to a performance can claim a discount.

14  Theatre-goers who are unexpectedly unable to attend a performance can get their money back.

## READING PASSAGE 2

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



**Self Study is  
BEST Study.**

### SELF-STUDY TIPS

#### Questions 15-21

**A**

However difficult you find it to arrange your time, it will pay off in the long run if you set aside a certain part of the day for studying - and stick to it. It is best to make a weekly allocation of your time, making sure that you have enough left for recreational activities or simply to be 'with' yourself: reading a novel or watching a television programme.

**B**

As part of your weekly schedule, it is also advisable to consider exactly what you have to do in that week, and make sure that you tackle the most significant tasks first, leaving the easier or less urgent areas of your work until later.

**C**

On a physical level, make sure that you have an area or space for studying. Don't do it just anywhere. If you always study in the same place, preferably a room of your own, you will find it easier to adjust mentally to the activity when you enter that area. You should have everything that you might need at hand.

**D**

Make sure that all the physical equipment that you use, such as a desk, chair etc. is at a good height for you. If you use a personal computer, there are plenty of guidelines available from the government on posture, angles, lighting and the like. Consult these and avoid the typical student aches and pains.

**E**

If you are doing a long essay or research paper which

involves the use of library books or other articles, it helps to keep details of the titles and authors on small cards in a card box. It is also a good idea to log these alphabetically so that you can find them easily - rather like keeping telephone numbers. It's all too easy to read something and then forget where it came from.

**F**

Make use of equipment that is available to you. If you find a useful article in the library, it is best to make a copy of the relevant pages before you leave. Then, when you get back to your study, you can mark the article and make any comments that you have in the margin.

**G**

If you are working on a topic your teacher has set, but finding it hard to concentrate, it may be that you actually need to take your mind right off it for a period of time. 'Airing the mind' can work wonders sometimes. After a period away from the task, having not thought about it at all, you may return to it refreshed and full of ideas.

**H**

Similarly, it may help to discuss a topic with other people, especially if you feel that you have insufficient ideas, or too many disorganised ideas. Bring your topic up in conversations at meal times or with other students and see what they have to say. You don't want to copy their ideas but listening to what they think about something may well help you develop or refine your own thoughts.

## Questions 22-27

## STUDY CENTRE COURSES

### A

#### **From Paragraph to Essay**

Of particular relevance to students who wish to improve their organisational skills and who feel that their final product is never clear enough.

Thursday 10-12

Kiran Singh

### B

#### **Communicate by Mail**

Owing to the popularity of last term's course, this is a repeat. Requests for information, notification of personal details and enclosures will be looked at. Please note that this is not a business course.

Friday 2-4

Cella Rice

### C

#### **Source Material**

How do you gather information for a project or paper? A practical course which looks at sources of information and how to use cataloguing systems.

Monday 10-11

Kiran Singh

### D

#### **Express Yourself**

An advanced course suitable for students who are about to step into organisations where they may have to voice their opinions in various forums.

Monday 12-2

Dave Parrin

### E

#### **Media Use**

Open to all students, this course focuses on the many ways we can profit linguistically from the radio and television. Use of video essential. Group projects form part of course.

Tuesday 9-11

Steve Ansell

### F

#### **The Short Story**

A venture into the world of popular writers. One story is selected for adaptation into a short play and group performance. Pre-arranged groups welcome.

Thursday 11-1.30

Mrs Owen

### G

#### **Caught for Speeding**

Open to all students. Simple eye exercises to help you skim and scan. How to be selective on the page. Using headings, topic sentences and paragraphs for easy access.

Wednesday 11-1

Mrs Owen

### I

#### **The Job for Me**

Finding it, applying for it and getting it. Where can it all go wrong? Written and oral course with simulation exercises using authentic newspaper advertisements.

Friday 10-11.30

Fabbeh Al-Hussein

### J

#### **Can I Help You?**

Practical course for students who wish to improve their telephone skills. Breaks the ice for newcomers. No written skills required.

Wednesday 3-5

Mike Vas

### K

#### **The Customer is Always Right**

An interesting angle - how do you reply to letters from customers? What tone is best and when? How do you achieve results?

Wednesday 11-1

Cella Rice

**H**  
**Quote Me if You Must**  
 The do's and don'ts of using source material. How to incorporate it into your own work in an acceptable way. How not to plagiarise other people's articles, books etc.

Tuesday 9-10.30  
 Dr Johnson

**L**  
**Tense about Tenses**  
 For those who worry about their individual words - a look at tenses and other aspects of the language through poetry and song. Good voice helps but not essential!

Saturday 10-12

Steve Ansell

## Questions 15-21

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

Reading Passage 2 has eight paragraphs, A-H.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-H from the list of headings below..

Write the correct number i-xii, in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings	
i	Consult your teacher
ii	Take a break
iii	Make a timetable
iv	Create a working space
v	Sit comfortably
vi	Study at home
vii	Talk about your work
viii	Photocopy important material
ix	Catalogue references
x	Use the library
xi	Prioritise your work
xii	Exercise regularly

Example Paragraph A Answer iii

15  Paragraph B

16  Paragraph C

- 17  Paragraph D
- 18  Paragraph E
- 19  Paragraph F
- 20  Paragraph G
- 21  Paragraph H

## Questions 22-27

Look at the twelve descriptions of courses, A-L, on Reading Passage 2.

For which description are the following statements true?

Write the correct letter, A-L, in boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet.

- 22  This course would be useful for dealing with letters of complaint.
- 23  This course will help you use the libraries.
- 24  This course will improve your performance at interviews.
- 25  This course will help you with acknowledging your sources.
- 26  This course will help you improve your reading skills.
- 27  This course will help you improve your grammar.

# READING PASSAGE 3

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



## PTEROSAURS

**Remains of the pterosaur, a cousin of the dinosaur, are found on every continent.**

**Richard Monastersky reports**

A. Pterosaurs stand out as one of nature's great success stories. They first appeared during the Triassic period, 215 million years ago, and thrived for 150 million years before becoming extinct at the end of the Cretaceous period. Uncontested in the air, pterosaurs colonised all continents and evolved into a vast array of shapes and sizes.

B. Until recently, most scientists would not have put pterosaurs in the same class as birds in terms of flying ability. Because pterosaurs were reptiles, generations of researchers imagined that these creatures must have been cold-blooded, like modern snakes and lizards. This would have made flying awkward, as they would have lacked the endurance to power their muscles for long periods of time.

C. In the past three decades, however, a number of fossil\* discoveries have prompted researchers to re-examine their views. The new picture of pterosaurs reveals that they were unlike any modern reptile. From a fossil discovered in Kazakhstan, scientists suspect that pterosaurs had a covering resembling fur. If so, this detail provides evidence of a warm-blooded body that could maintain the kind of effort needed to stay in the air. Indeed, scientists now believe that many pterosaurs were gifted air-borne predators, built to feed while in flight. And, in fact, such controversy has surrounded pterosaurs since the first discovery of one in the early 1700s.

**D.** Cosimo Alessandro Collini, the first natural historian to study the fossil and describe it, was unable to classify it. It was not until 1791 that the great French anatomist Georges Cuvier deduced that the animal was in fact a flying reptile, whose fourth finger supported a wing. He named the fossil Pterodactylus, combining the Greek words for wing and finger. A few decades later, the name pterosaur, or winged reptile, was adopted to describe the growing list of similar fossils.

**E.** In 1873, a remarkable pterosaur specimen came to light that confirmed Cuvier's deduction. Unlike earlier fossils, this new find near the Bavarian town of Solnhofen contained delicate wing impressions, establishing definitely that the extinct reptile was capable of flight. Even though over a thousand pterosaur specimens are known today, such wing impressions remain rare. Normally only bones survive the fossilisation process.

**F.** But how pterosaurs learnt to fly remains a matter for disagreement. Most researchers conclude that pterosaurs are descended from a small tree-dwelling reptile that spent its life jumping between branches. This creature would have spread its limbs, and used flaps of skin attached to its limbs and body to help it to land gently on the ground. Over many generations the fourth finger on each of its front 'arms' would have grown longer, making the skin surface larger and enabling the animal to glide farther. Meanwhile, the competing argument holds that pterosaurs developed from two-legged reptiles that ran along the ground, perhaps spreading their arms for balance. Through gradual growth, the front arms would then have evolved into wings. This difficult issue will only be resolved with the discovery of earlier forms of pterosaurs.

**G.** 'It's very difficult to say how pterosaurs changed over time because the earliest fossils we have are of pterosaurs whose fourth finger has already transformed into a wing,' says Fabio dalla Vecchia, an Italian researcher. In fact, the earliest known pterosaurs came from the mountains of northern Italy, where he has spent years searching for flying reptiles. These species have shorter wings than later forms, but there is evidence that they were skilful fliers, capable of catching fish over open water. Proof of this has been found in the fossil of a Eudimorphodon, a 215-million-year-old pterosaur found near Bergamo, Italy. Under a microscope, several fish scales can be seen in the abdomen of the specimen -the remains of the pterosaur's last meal.

**H.** A different but equally impressive sight is the life-size model of Quetzalcoatlus northropi, which stares down at visitors in the Museum of Flying in Santa Monica, California. It has a beak the size of a man and wings wider than those of many of the planes exhibited nearby. This pterosaur had wings over 11 metres wide, making it the largest flying animal ever known.

**I.** Quetzalcoatlus represents the height of pterosaur evolution. 'Unlike smaller pterosaurs, it could use natural currents to stay in the air without having to move its wings continuously,' said Paul MacCready, an aeronautical engineer. 'As pterosaurs got larger,

they discovered the benefits of gliding on air currents, making use of a free energy source. With their hollow bones, these pterosaurs had a very light construction, ideal for such activity.'

J. As we walked beneath the Quetzalcoatlus model in Santa Monica, MacCready pointed out its similarity to sailplanes, the most efficient kind of aeroplanes. Both have long slender wings designed to fly with minimum power. During flight, sailplane pilots routinely search for places where heat rises from sun-baked earth, creating hot air currents called thermals. Undoubtedly, Quetzalcoatlus would have used thermals as well, lazily circling over the river deltas that once covered parts of Texas.

K. The triumphant reign of pterosaurs ended with this giant flier. At the end of the Cretaceous period 65 million years ago, a meteorite or comet slammed into the Earth. That calamity - and other events-wiped out roughly three quarters of all species, including all pterosaurs and dinosaurs. But before their disappearance, pterosaurs enjoyed unequalled success. They flew into sunny skies before any other vertebrate. For 150 million years they sailed the winds on the strength of a fragile finger. What a glorious ride they had.

## Questions 28-34

Reading Passage 3 has eleven paragraphs, A-K.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-K, in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet.

- 28  similarities between pterosaurs and mechanical flight
- 29  the identification of the type of creature a pterosaur actually was
- 30  conflicting theories about how pterosaurs came to fly
- 31  the cause of widespread destruction of animal life on our planet
- 32  the fact that pterosaurs once existed all over the world
- 33  the first clear proof that pterosaurs could fly
- 34  concrete evidence that pterosaurs hunted their food from the air

## Questions 35-38

Look at the following statements (Questions 35-38) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, in boxes 35-38 on your answer sheet.

35  He refers to the difficulty of determining how pterosaurs evolved without further evidence.

36  He failed to interpret the evidence before him.

37  He gave an appropriate name to the first pterosaur that was discovered

38  He mentions the ability of pterosaurs to take advantage of their environment.

List of People	
A	Cosimo Alessandro Collini
B	Georges Cuvier
C	Fabio dalla Vecchia
D	Paul MacCready

## Questions 39-40

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the Reading Passage 3 for each answer.

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

So far, evidence of a total of 39  pterosaurs has been discovered.

The wings of Quetzalcoatlus measured more than 40  across.



## Solution:

- 1 Saturday and Tuesday
- 2 Saturday and Thursday/Saturday, Thursday
- 3 B
- 4 H
- 5 G
- 6 A
- 7 I
- 8 J
- 9 TRUE
- 10 NOT GIVEN
- 11 TRUE
- 12 TRUE
- 13 FALSE
- 14 FALSE
- 15 xi
- 16 iv
- 17 v
- 18 ix
- 19 viii
- 20 ii

21 vii

23 C

25 H

27 L

29 D

31 K

33 E

35 C

37 B

39 over a thousand/a thousand

22 K

24 I

26 G

28 J

30 F

32 A

34 G

36 A

38 D

40 11 metres / 11 meters

## Review and Explanations

1 Answer: **Saturday and Tuesday**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q1:</b> On which <b>TWO</b> days does the newspaper advertise jobs for teachers?</p>	<p><b>Saturday Job Guide</b>                      B. Higher <b>education</b>                      C. Primary and secondary <b>schools</b></p> <p><b>Tuesday: Education</b></p>
<p>Working in educational environment requires you are a teachers. So only on Saturday and Tuesday is there a jobs' vacacies related to education. <b>So the answer definitely is Saturday and Tuesday.</b></p>	

2 Answer: **Saturday and Thursday/Saturday, Thursday**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q2:</b> On which <b>TWO</b> days does the newspaper advertise jobs for nurses?</p>	<p><b>Saturday Job Guide</b>                      D. Hospitals and Medical (Medical staff)</p> <p><b>Thursday:</b>                      Hospital and Medical                      Government Health Vacancies</p>
<p>Working as a nurse that means you have to work in a hospital or some organization that relates to health such as "Government Health". Both of those things are only found in Saturday and Thursday categorizes. So the answer definitely is <b>Saturday and Thursday.</b></p>	

3 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q3</b> You are looking for a job as a university lecturer?</p>	<p><b>B. Higher Education (Academic staff)</b></p>
<p>As a lecturer, your workplace should be in a university, not a primary or a secondary shools. So obviously, if you are a university lecturer, you are looking forward for a higher education position, which will take place in a university and is most appropriate for your career.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is B.</b></p>	

4 Answer: **H**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 4</b> You want to start <b>your own business</b> ?	<b>H. Self-employment</b> Opportunities
<b>Your own business</b> has the same meaning as <b>Self-employment</b> The answer is quite clear as if you want to start up a company on your own, you should look up this category in a newspaper. <b>So the answer definitely is H</b>	

5 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 5</b> You want a permanent job in a hotel?	<b>G. Hospitality and Kitchen Staff</b>
Some students might misunderstand the meaning of Hospitality” as “hospitality” and “hospital” are quite alike. Some may think the former belongs to word family of the latter. However, hospitality is a service related to a restaurant or a hotel. <i>*hospitality: services such as food and drink that an organization provides for guests at a special event</i> <b>So the answer definitely is G</b>	

6 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 6</b> You are looking for a job in public administration?	<b>Government Positions (New South Wales)</b>
<i>*public administration: a branch of political science dealing primarily with the structure and workings of agencies charged with the administration of governmental functions.</i> With the definition of “public administration”, the one whose job is public administration will definitely work in Government Positions <b>So the answer definitely is A</b>	

7 Answer: **I**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 7</b> You are looking for agricultural work in the country?	<b>I.</b> Rural Posts (incl. farm work)
<p>This is quite an easy question as when mention to agricultural, it usually reminds of working in a farm or something like that.</p> <p>Agricultural is defined in Long man dictionary as: “the practice or science of farming”</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is I</b></p>	

8 Answer: **J**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 8</b> You are looking for <b>temporary</b> work?	<b>J. Casual</b> Work Available
<p>Temporary = Casual</p> <p><i>*casual: employed as a temporary worker or working for only a short period of time</i></p> <p>So if your are looking for temporary work, you definitely look into the “Casual work available” categorize.</p> <p><b>So the answer is J</b></p>	

9 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q9</b> It is possible to <b>book tickets</b> for performances using the <b>Internet</b> .	<b>BOOKING</b> There are four easy ways to <b>book seats</b> for performances: - <b>on-line</b> Complete the <b>on-line booking</b> form at <a href="http://www.stanfieldtheatre.com">www.stanfieldtheatre.com</a>

book tickets = book seats

Internet = online = online booking

According to the passage, there are four different ways to book including booking through the internet, which is an online form.

**So the answer definitely is True**

10 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q10.</b> <b>60-year-olds</b> who want to book in advance have to prove their age to get a discount.	<b>DISCOUNTS</b> Saver: £2 off any seat booked any time in advance for performances from Monday to Thursday inclusive, and for all matinees. Savers are available for children up to 16 years old, <b>over 60s</b> and full-time students.
In the Discount categorize, the paragraph just mentions about six different types of getting a discount on the performance, not to mention how, especially for the Saver ticket. So we do not know whether to prove their age or not to get a discount ticket. <b>So the answer definitely is Not Given</b>	

11 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q11.</b> <b>Someone accompanying</b> a <b>wheelchair</b> user to a performance receives a discount.	<b>DISCOUNTS</b> <b>Supersaver:</b> half-price seats are available for people with <b>disabilities</b> and one <b>companion</b> . It is advisable to book in advance. There is a maximum of eight <b>wheelchair</b> spaces available and one wheelchair space will be held until one hour before the show (subject to availability).

“Wheelchair user” has the same meaning as “people with disabilities.”

“Someone accompanying” means the same as “Companion”

“Someone accompanying a wheelchair user” means someone who go with a wheelchair users and give them a help.

So the question means the helper will receive a discount for a performance.

Now take a look at the passage: “half-price seats are available for people with disabilities and one companion”, so that means the companion will get a 50% discount.

**So the answer definitely is True**

12 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q12.</b> Students can get Standby tickets 45 minutes before a performance begins.	<b>DISCOUNTS</b> <b>Standby:</b> best available seats are on sale for £6 from one hour before the performance for people eligible for Saver and Supersaver discounts and thirty minutes before for all other customers.  Savers are available for children up to 16 years old, over 60s and full-time students
However, the students can get a ticket "from" one hour before. If they can get a ticket from one hour before that means that they "can" get a ticket 45 minutes before. Note the question says "can" and not "must"	
<b>So the answer definitely is True</b>	

13 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q13.</b> A group of ten adults going to a performance can claim a discount.	<b>DISCOUNTS</b> Group Bookings: there is a ten per cent discount for parties of twelve or more.

Clearly the passage wrote that a group of 12 or more will get a discount, not the group of 10

**So the answer definitely is False**

14 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q 14</b> . Theatre-goers who are <b>unexpectedly</b> unable to attend a performance can <b>get their money back</b>.</p>	<p>Please note: we are unable to exchange tickets or <b>refund money</b> unless a performance is cancelled due to <b>unforeseen</b> circumstances.</p>
<p>Unexpectedly = unforeseen</p> <p>Get their money back = refund money</p> <p>Only for unforeseen circumstances of the theatre, will the money be refunded back. If theatre-goers have an unexpected reason not to attend a performance, they properly could not get their money back.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is False</b></p>	

15 Answer: **xi**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q15</b>. Paragraph B</p>	<p>B. Make sure that you tackle the most significant tasks first, leaving the easier or less urgent areas of your work until later.</p>
<p>The passage wrote that you have to do the most significant task first, and then do the less important things later. That means you are prioritising your work</p> <p><i>*prioritise: to put several things, problems etc in order of importance, so that you can deal with the most important ones first</i></p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is xi. Prioritise your work</b></p>	

16 Answer: **iv**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q16.</b> Paragraph C</p> <p><b>iv. Create a working space</b></p>	<p><b>C</b></p> <p>On a physical level, make sure that you have an area or <b>space for studying</b>.</p>
<p>"Working space" has the same meaning as "Space for studying"</p> <p>This is kind of an easy question as the main idea of this paragraph locates in the very first sentence. However, you have to read the whole passage to ensure that there is no opposite opinion discussed in this paragraph.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is iv. Create a working space</b></p>	

17 Answer: **v**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q17.</b> Paragraph D</p> <p><b>v. Sit comfortably</b></p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>Make sure that all the physical equipment that you use, such as a desk, chair etc. is at a good height for you. If you use a personal computer, there are plenty of guidelines available from the government on posture, angles, lighting and the like. Consult these and avoid the typical student aches and pains.</p>
<p>There are no synonyms here in this paragraph. So you have to think a little bit profoundly</p> <p>The paragraph mentions that physical equipment (desk, chair) has to be in proper use in order to avoid aches and pains. Besides, it also mentions "posture" here which means how you sit. The righter position you sit, the more aches and pains you could avoid.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is v. Sit comfortably</b></p>	

18 Answer: **ix**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q18.</b> Paragraph E</p> <p><b>ix. Catalogue references</b></p>	<p><b>E</b></p> <p>If you are doing a long essay or research paper which involves the use of library books or other articles, it helps to <b>keep details of the titles and authors on small cards in a card box</b>. It is also a good idea to log these alphabetically so that you can find them easily - rather like keeping telephone numbers. It's all too easy to read something and then forget where it came from.</p>
<p><i>*catalogue: a complete list of things that you can look at, buy, or use, for example in a library or at an art show</i></p> <p>Catalogue is a list that you put only the heading or the title in for easily consulting, that's exactly what is describing in the passage: "helps to keep details of the titles and authors on small cards in a card box".</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is ix. Catalogue references</b></p>	

19 Answer: **viii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q19.</b> Paragraph F</p> <p><b>viii. Photocopy important material</b></p>	<p><b>F</b></p> <p>Make use of equipment that is available to you. If you find a useful article in the library, it is best to <b>make a copy</b> of the relevant pages before you leave. Then, when you get back to your study, you can mark the article and make any comments that you have in the margin.</p>
<p><b>"Photocopy"</b> has similar meaning as <b>"make a copy"</b></p> <p>The answer clearly locates in the second sentence of paragraph F. This paragraph gives you an advice to make use of available equipment through photocopying those materials that you find suitable for you.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is viii. Photocopy important material</b></p>	

20 Answer: **ii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q20.</b> Paragraph G</p> <p><b>ii. Take a break</b></p>	<p><b>G</b></p> <p>If you are working on a topic your teacher has set, but finding it hard to concentrate, it may be that you actually need to <b>take your mind right off it for a period of time</b>. 'Airing the mind' can work wonders sometimes. After a period away from the task, having not thought about it at all, you may return to it refreshed and full of ideas.</p>
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Take a break = take your mind off

This question has nothing more than synonyms as **'take your mind off'** is an idiom.

*\*to take your mind off ~ to stop you thinking about something unpleasant*

If you have problems with your work, you could no longer concentrate on it anymore, it is suggested that you should take a break for a short period of time and then return to your work with "full of ideas".

**So the answer definitely is ii. Take a break**

21 Answer: **vii**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q21.</b> Paragraph H</p> <p><b>vii. Talk about your work</b></p>	<p><b>H</b></p> <p>Similarly, it may help to <b>discuss a topic with other people</b>, especially if you feel that you have insufficient ideas, or too many disorganised ideas. <b>Bring your topic up in conversations at meal times or with other students</b> and see what they have to say. You don't want to copy their ideas but listening to what they think about something may well help you develop or refine your own thoughts.</p>

Bring your topic up in a conversation with other students = discuss a topic with other people = talk about your work.

The idea for this paragraph is very clear as it is mentioned many times by different sentences I have listed above. This paragraph gives an advice on sharing your work with others to seeking for new ideas in case you feel that “you have insufficient ideas or too many disorganised ideas”

**So the answer definitely is **vii. Talk about your work****

22 Answer: **K**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q22.</b>This course would be useful for dealing with <b>letters</b> of complaint.</p>	<p><b>K. The Customer is Always Right</b></p> <p>An interesting angle - how do you reply to <b>letters</b> from customers? What tone is best and when? How do you achieve results? Wednesday 11-1</p> <p>Cella Rice</p>

This is the only paragraph that mentions letter.

Read the passage quickly, you will find out a clear sentence that introduce how to reply to customer: “how do you reply to letters from customers”

**So the answer definitely is paragraph **K****

23 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q23.</b>This course will help you use the libraries.</p>	<p><b>C. Source Material</b></p> <p>How do you gather information for a project or paper? A practical course which looks at sources of information and how to use cataloguing systems. Monday 10-11</p> <p>Kiran Singh</p>

This question is kind of a hard one as there are no synonyms in this paragraph. All you have to do is to read the passage carefully to outline the main idea.

Usually, source material such as newspapers, reference books served in a library. If you want to look for useful and related information for your paper, you'd better do it in a library. So, with a multitude of book types available, how could you find your book? The answer locates in this sentence: "A practical course which looks at sources of information and how to use cataloguing systems. Monday 10-11"

**So the answer definitely is paragraph C**

24 Answer: **I**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q24.</b>This course will improve your performance at interviews.</p>	<p>The Job for Me</p> <p>Finding it, applying for it and getting it. Where can it all go wrong? Written and oral course with simulation exercises using authentic newspaper advertisements. Friday 10-11.30</p> <p>Fabbeh Al-Hussein</p>
<p>This course offers you a chance to practice your writing and speaking skills by using authentic newspaper advertisements, which is carefully written in the correct language. So it could help you to utilize your vocabulary as well as your reflexible in using them.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is paragraph I</b></p>	

25 Answer: **H**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q25.</b>This course will help you with <b>acknowledging</b> your sources.</p>	<p><b>H. Quote Me if You Must</b></p> <p>The do's and don'ts of using source material. How to <b>incorporate</b> it into your own work in an acceptable way. How not to plagiarise other people's articles, books etc. Tuesday 9-10.30</p> <p>Dr Johnson</p>

Acknowledge ~ Incorporate

According to the passage, this course will help you use your knowledge properly. How to apply it into your work effectively. And how to avoid copying (plagiarise) others' works

*\*Acknowledge: if people acknowledge something, they recognize how good or important it is*

**So the answer definitely is paragraph H**

26 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q26.</b> This course will help you improve your <b>reading skills.</b>	<b>G. Caught for Speeding</b> Open to all students. Simple eye exercises to help you <b>skim and scan</b> . How to be selective on the page. Using headings, topic sentences and paragraphs for easy access. Wednesday 11-1 Mrs Owen

Once again, there are no synonyms here, so you have to read the passage carefully to analyze the idea.

Skim and scan is a technique applied in reading skills. So this course aims to improve your speed in reading by show you the way to apply those techniques such as “skim and scan”, “Using headings, topic sentences and paragraphs”.

**So the answer definitely is paragraph H**

27 Answer: **L**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q27.</b> This course will help you improve your <b>grammar.</b>	<b>L. Tense about Tenses</b> For those who worry about their individual words - a look at tenses and other aspects of the language through poetry and song. Good voice helps but not essential! Saturday 10-12 Steve Ansell

Tense is a category belongs to grammar.

The heading of this passage mentions only tense. However, if you take a quick look at the passage, there are many complicated problem that English learners have to face with: "their individual words"

**So the answer definitely is paragraph L**

28 Answer: **J**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q28. <b>Similarities</b> between <b>pterosaurs</b> and <b>mechanical flight</b>	<b>J</b> . As we walked beneath the <b>Quetzalcoatlus model</b> in Santa Monica, MacCready pointed out its <b>similarity</b> to <b>sailplanes</b> , the most efficient kind of aeroplanes. Both have long slender wings designed to fly with minimum power. During flight, sailplane pilots routinely search for places where heat rises from sun-baked earth, creating hot air currents called thermals. Undoubtedly, Quetzalcoatlus would have used thermals as well, lazily circling over the river deltas that once covered parts of Texas.

Phrases which have the same meanings:

Pterosaurs ~ Quetzalcoatlus model

Mechanical flight ~ sailplanes

According to the passage J, in the very first passage, the writer has mentioned the similarity of both pterosaurs and mechanical flight in this sentence: "the Quetzalcoatlus model in Santa Monica, MacCready pointed out its similarity to sailplanes"

**So the answer definitely is paragraph J**

29 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q29.</b>The identification of the type of creature a pterosaur actually was</p>	<p><b>D.</b> Cosimo Alessandro Collini, the first natural historian to study the fossil and describe it, was unable to classify it. It was not until 1791 that the great French anatomist Georges Cuvier deduced that the animal was in fact a flying reptile, whose fourth finger supported a wing. He named the fossil Pterodactylus, combining the Greek words for wing and finger. A few decades later, the name pterosaur, or winged reptile, was adopted to describe the growing list of similar fossils.</p>
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This is a hard question as there are no synonyms at all. Therefore, we have to analyze it carefully to point out the most suitable answer.

According to paragraph D, in the past, anatomists couldn't identify the pterosaur. However, not until 1971, Georges Cuvier finally figured out the classification of this pterosaur, which is "in fact a flying reptile".

*\*deduce: to use the [knowledge](#) and information you have in order to [understand](#) something or form an [opinion](#) about it*

**So the answer definitely is paragraph D**

30 Answer: **F**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q30.</b><b>Conflicting</b> theories about how pterosaurs <b>came to fly</b></p>	<p><b>F.</b> But how pterosaurs <b>learnt to fly</b> remains a matter for <b>disagreement</b>. Most researchers conclude that pterosaurs are descended from a small tree-dwelling reptile that spent its life jumping between branches.</p>

**Phrases which have the same meanings:**

Conflicting ~ Disagreement

Came to fly ~ learnt to fly

The answer of this question locates right in the very first sentence of paragraph F.

The matter of how pterosaur can fly is still a mystery as written in this sentence: "But how pterosaurs learnt to fly remains a matter for disagreement."

*\*conflict: a state of disagreement or argument between people, groups, countries etc*

**So the answer definitely is paragraph F**

31 Answer: **K**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q31.</b> The cause of <b>widespread destruction</b> of <b>animal life</b> on our planet	<b>K.</b> The triumphant reign of pterosaurs ended with this giant flier. At the end of the Cretaceous period 65 million years ago, a meteorite or comet slammed into the Earth. That calamity - and other events- <b>wiped out</b> roughly <b>three quarters</b> of <b>all species</b> , including all pterosaurs and dinosaurs.
<p>Phrases which have the same meanings:</p> <p>Destruction ~ wipe out</p> <p>Widespread ~ three quarters</p> <p>Animal life ~ All species</p> <p>Because of the calamity and other events that happened nearly 65 million years ago, a majority of species' life were destructed</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is paragraph K</b></p>	

32 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q32.</b> The fact that pterosaurs once <b>existed all over the world</b>	<b>A.</b> Pterosaurs stand out as one of nature's great success stories. They first appeared during the Triassic period, 215 million years ago, and thrived for 150 million years before becoming extinct at the end of the Cretaceous period. Uncontested in the air, pterosaurs <b>colonised all continents</b> and evolved into a vast array of shapes and sizes
<p>Phrases which have the same meanings:</p> <p>Existed ~ colonised</p> <p>All over the world ~ all continents</p> <p>I have picked out the two synonyms in paragraph A for you to consider. By doing that, it will help you figure out the correct answer quickly.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is paragraph A</b></p>	

33 Answer: **E**

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Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q33.</b> The <b>first clear proof</b> that pterosaurs could <b>fly</b></p>	<p><b>E .</b> In 1873, a remarkable pterosaur specimen came to light that confirmed Cuvier's deduction. Unlike earlier fossils, this <b>new find</b> near the Bavarian town of Solnhofen contained delicate wing impressions, establishing definitely that the extinct reptile was capable of <b>flight</b>. Even though over a thousand pterosaur specimens are known today, such wing impressions remain rare. Normally only bones survive the fossilisation process.</p>
<p><b>Phrases which have the same meanings:</b></p> <p>First clear proof ~ new find</p> <p>Fly (v) ~ flight (n)</p> <p>New evidence that proves Pterosaurs could fly was found in 1873. This new discovery was considered as the first proof in that tiime.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is paragraph E</b></p>	

34 Answer: **G**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q34.</b> Concrete evidence that pterosaurs <b>hunted their food from the air</b></p>	<p><b>G .</b> 'It's very difficult to say how pterosaurs changed over time because the earliest fossils we have are of pterosaurs whose fourth finger has already transformed into a wing,' says Fabio dalla Vecchia, an Italian researcher. In fact, the earliest known pterosaurs came from the mountains of northern Italy, where he has spent years <b>searching</b> for <b>flying reptiles</b>.</p>

Phrases which have the same meanings:

Hunt ~ searching

Their food from the air ~ flying reptiles

Only in this paragraph, "food from the air" was only mentioned as "flying reptiles".

However, in order to make you fully understand the whole sentence, i will analyze the sentence that contains the answer: "In fact, the earliest known pterosaurs came from the mountains of northern Italy, where **he** has spent years searching for flying reptiles." The word "he" here is to mention the subject standing right in front of the where clause, which is "Pterosaurs"

**So the answer definitely is paragraph G**

35 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q35.</b> He refers to the <b>difficulty</b> of determining how pterosaurs <b>evolved</b> without further evidence.</p>	<p><b>C. Fabio dalla Vecchia</b> It's very <b>difficult</b> to say how pterosaurs <b>changed over time</b> because the earliest fossils we have are of pterosaurs whose fourth finger has already transformed into a wing,' says <b>Fabio dalla Vecchia</b>, an Italian researcher.</p>
<p>Difficulty (n) = difficult (adj) Evolve = change over time Although they did find a pterosaur's fossil, yet its fingers had been already changed into a wing. Besides, that is also the earliest fossil they had found. So obviously, there were no earlier evidences for them to compare the evolving process. <b>So the answer definitely is C Fabio dalla Vecchia</b></p>	

36 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q36.</b> He <b>failed</b> to <b>interpret</b> the evidence before him.</p>	<p><b>A Cosimo Alessandro Collini</b></p> <p><b>Cosimo Alessandro Collini</b>, the first natural historian to study the fossil and describe it, was <b>unable</b> to <b>classify</b> it. It was not until 1791 that the great French anatomist Georges Cuvier deduced that the animal was in fact a flying reptile, whose fourth finger supported a wing. He named the fossil Pterodactylus, combining the Greek words for wing and finger. A few decades later, the name pterosaur, or winged reptile, was adopted to describe the growing list of similar fossils.</p>
<p>Fail = unable</p> <p>Interpret = classify</p> <p>This historian is the first person to study the fossil and describe it. However, he couldn't understand which group this animal belong to.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is A Cosimo Alessandro Collini</b></p>	

37 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q37.</b> He <b>gave an appropriate name</b> to the first pterosaur that was discovered.</p>	<p><b>B Georges Cuvier</b></p> <p>It was not until 1791 that the great French anatomist <b>Georges Cuvier</b> deduced that the animal was in fact a flying reptile, whose fourth finger supported a wing. He <b>named</b> the fossil Pterodactylus, combining the Greek words for wing and finger. A few decades later, the name pterosaur, or winged reptile, was adopted to describe the growing list of similar fossils.</p>
<p>Give an appropriate name = named</p> <p>It's very clear that Georges Cuvier is the first anatomist to give the pterosaurs' fossil a name whereas Cosimo Alessandro Collini, by contrast, couldn't classify the animal and as a result, he didn't give that animal a name.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is B Georges Cuvier</b></p>	

38 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q38.</b> He mentions <b>the ability of pterosaurs to take advantage of their environment.</b></p>	<p><b>D Paul MacCready</b></p> <p>'Unlike smaller pterosaurs, <b>it could use natural currents to stay in the air without having to move its wings continuously,</b>' said <b>Paul MacCready</b>, an aeronautical</p>
<p>This is not a synonym here.</p> <p>The sentence in paragraph I explains the ability of pterosaurs that it could use natural currents to help them stay in the air without having to move its wings continuously. They take advantage of the currents of the environment to help them not to lose too much energy in moving wings activity.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is D Paul MacCready</b></p>	

39 Answer: **over a thousand/a thousand**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q39.</b> <b>So far,</b> <b>evidence of</b> a total of _____ <b>pterosaurs</b> has been discovered.</p>	<p>Even though over a thousand <b>pterosaur specimens</b> are known <b>today</b>, such wing impressions remain rare. Normally only bones survive the fossilisation process.</p>
<p>Phrases which have the same meanings:</p> <p>So far ~ today</p> <p>Evidence of pterosaurs ~ pterosaur specimens</p> <p>This space requires you to fill in the amount of pterosaur fossils have been found till now.</p> <p><b>So the answer definitely is over a thousand</b></p>	

40 Answer: **11 metres / 11 meters**

Keywords Questions	Similar words in Passage

**Q40.** The wings of Quetzalcoatlus measured more than \_\_\_\_\_ across.

A different but equally impressive sight is the life-size model of Quetzalcoatlus northropi, which stares down at visitors in the Museum of Flying in Santa Monica, California. It has a beak the size of a man and wings wider than those of many of the planes exhibited nearby. This pterosaur had wings over 11 metres wide, making it the largest flying animal ever known

Phrases which have the same meanings:

This pterosaur ~ Quetzalcoatlus

Over ~ more than

Across ~ wide

This space requires you to fill in a value of the length of Quetzalcoatlus's wings measured. Obviously, 11 metres is the only correct answer to pick out.

**So the answer definitely is 11 metres**

Great thanks to volunteer **ThurLê** has contributed these explanations.

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