

IELTS Recent Mock Tests Volume 2

Reading Practice Test 2

HOW TO USE

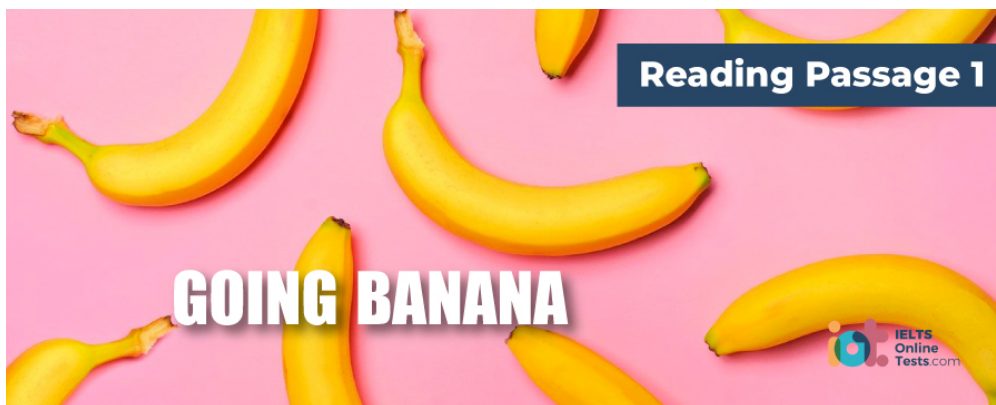
You have 2 ways to access the test

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



READING PASSAGE 1

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



Going Bananas

The world's favourite fruit could disappear forever in 10 years' time

The banana is among the world's oldest crops. Agricultural scientists believe that the first edible banana was discovered around ten thousand years ago. It has been at an evolutionary standstill ever since it was first propagated in the jungles of South-East Asia at the end of the last ice age. Normally the wild banana, a giant jungle herb called *Musa acuminata*, contains a mass of hard seeds that make the fruit virtually inedible. But now and then, hunter-gatherers must have discovered rare mutant plants that produced seedless, edible fruits. Geneticists now know that the vast majority of these soft-fruited plants resulted from genetic accidents that gave their cells three copies of each chromosome instead of the usual two. This imbalance prevents seeds and pollen from developing normally, rendering the mutant plants sterile. And that is why some scientists believe the world's most popular fruit could be doomed. It lacks the genetic diversity to fight off pests and diseases that are invading the banana plantations of Central America and the smallholdings of Africa and Asia alike.

In some ways, the banana today resembles the potato before blight brought famine to Ireland a century and a half ago. But "it holds a lesson for other crops, too," says Emile Frison, top banana at the International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain in Montpellier, France. "The state of the banana," Frison warns, "can teach a broader lesson: the increasing standardisation of food crops round the world is threatening their ability to adapt and survive."

The first Stone Age plant breeders cultivated these sterile freaks by replanting cuttings from their stems. And the descendants of those original cuttings are the bananas we still eat today. Each is a virtual clone, almost devoid of genetic diversity. And that uniformity makes it ripe for disease like no other crop on Earth. Traditional varieties of sexually reproducing crops have always had a much broader genetic base, and the genes will recombine in new arrangements in each generation. This gives them much greater flexibility in evolving responses to disease - and far more genetic resources to draw on in the face of an attack. But that advantage is fading fast, as growers increasingly plant the

same few, high-yielding varieties. Plant breeders work feverishly to maintain resistance in these standardised crops. Should these efforts falter, yields of even the most productive crop could swiftly crash. "When some pest or disease comes along, severe epidemics can occur," says Geoff Hawtin, director of the Rome-based International Plant Genetic Resources Institute.

The banana is an excellent case in point. Until the 1950s, one variety, the Gros Michel, dominated the world's commercial banana business. Found by French botanists in Asia in the 1820s, the Gros Michel was by all accounts a fine banana, richer and sweeter than today's standard banana and without the latter's bitter aftertaste when green. But it was vulnerable to a soil fungus that produced a wilt known as Panama disease. "Once the fungus gets into the soil, it remains there for many years. There is nothing farmers can do. Even chemical spraying won't get rid of it," says Rodomiro Ortiz, director of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria. So plantation owners played a running game, abandoning infested fields and moving to "clean" land - until they ran out of clean land in the 1950s and had to abandon the Gros Michel. Its successor, and still the reigning commercial king, is the Cavendish banana, a 19th-century British discovery from southern China. The Cavendish is resistant to Panama disease and, as a result, it literally saved the international banana industry. During the 1960s, it replaced the Gros Michel on supermarket shelves. If you buy a banana today, it is almost certainly a Cavendish. But even so, it is a minority in the world's banana crop.

Half a billion people in Asia and Africa depend on bananas. Bananas provide the largest source of calories and are eaten daily. Its name is synonymous with food. But the day of reckoning may be coming for the Cavendish and its indigenous kin. Another fungal disease, black Sigatoka, has become a global epidemic since its first appearance in Fiji in 1963. Left to itself, black Sigatoka - which causes brown wounds on leaves and premature fruit ripening - cuts fruit yields by 50 to 70 per cent and reduces the productive lifetime of banana plants from 30 years to as little as 2 or 3. Commercial growers keep black Sigatoka at bay by a massive chemical assault. Forty sprayings of fungicide a year is typical. But despite the fungicides, diseases such as black Sigatoka are getting more and more difficult to control. "As soon as you bring in a new fungicide, they develop resistance," says Frison. "One thing we can be sure of is that black Sigatoka won't lose in this battle." Poor farmers, who cannot afford chemicals, have it even worse. They can do little more than watch their plants die. "Most of the banana fields in Amazonia have already been destroyed by the disease," says Luadir Gasparotto, Brazil's leading banana pathologist with the government research agency EMBRAPA. Production is likely to fall by 70 per cent as the disease spreads, he predicts. The only option will be to find a new variety.

But how? Almost all edible varieties are susceptible to the diseases, so growers cannot

simply change to a different banana. With most crops, such a threat would unleash an army of breeders, scouring the world for resistant relatives whose traits they can breed into commercial varieties. Not so with the banana. Because all edible varieties are sterile, bringing in new genetic traits to help cope with pests and diseases is nearly impossible. Nearly, but not totally. Very rarely, a sterile banana will experience a genetic accident that allows an almost normal seed to develop, giving breeders a tiny window for improvement. Breeders at the Honduran Foundation of Agricultural Research have tried to exploit this to create disease-resistant varieties. Further back-crossing with wild bananas yielded a new seedless banana resistant to both black Sigatoka and Panama disease.

Neither Western supermarket consumers nor peasant growers like the new hybrid. Some accuse it of tasting more like an apple than a banana. Not surprisingly, the majority of plant breeders have till now turned their backs on the banana and got to work on easier plants. And commercial banana companies are now washing their hands of the whole breeding effort, preferring to fund a search for new fungicides instead. "We supported a breeding programme for 40 years, but it wasn't able to develop an alternative to the Cavendish. It was very expensive and we got nothing back," says Ronald Romero, head of research at Chiquita, one of the Big Three companies that dominate the international banana trade.

Last year, a global consortium of scientists led by Frison announced plans to sequence the banana genome within five years. It would be the first edible fruit to be sequenced. Well, almost edible. The group will actually be sequencing inedible wild bananas from East Asia because many of these are resistant to black Sigatoka. If they can pinpoint the genes that help these wild varieties to resist black Sigatoka, the protective genes could be introduced into laboratory tissue cultures of cells from edible varieties. These could then be propagated into new disease-resistant plants and passed on to farmers.

It sounds promising, but the big banana companies have, until now, refused to get involved in GM research for fear of alienating their customers. "Biotechnology is extremely expensive and there are serious questions about consumer acceptance," says David McLaughlin, Chiquita's senior director for environmental affairs. With scant funding from the companies, the banana genome researchers are focusing on the other end of the spectrum. Even if they can identify the crucial genes, they will be a long way from developing new varieties that smallholders will find suitable and affordable. But whatever biotechnology's academic interest, it is the only hope for the banana. Without it, banana production worldwide will head into a tailspin. We may even see the extinction of the banana as both a lifesaver for hungry and impoverished Africans and the most popular product on the world's supermarket shelves.

Questions 1-3

Complete the sentences below with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

Banana was first eaten as a fruit by humans almost 1 years ago.

Banana was first planted in 2

Wild banana's taste is adversely affected by its 3

Questions 4-10

Look at the statements (Questions 4-10) and the list of people. Match each statement with the correct person A-F.

Write the correct letter A-F in boxes 4-10 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use **any letter more than once**.

List of People	
A	Rodomiرو Ortiz
B	David McLaughlin
C	Emile Frison
D	Ronald Romero
E	Luadir Gasparotto
F	Geoff Hawtin

- 4 A pest invasion may seriously damage banana industry.
- 5 The effect of fungal infection in soil is often long-lasting.
- 6 A commercial manufacturer gave up on breeding bananas for disease-resistant
- 7 Banana disease may develop resistance to chemical sprays.
- 8 A banana disease has destroyed a large number of banana plantations.
- 9 Consumers would not accept genetically altered crops.
- 10 Lessons can be learned from bananas for other crops.

Questions 11-13

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

In boxes 11-13 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

11

Banana is the oldest known fruit.

12

Gros Michel is still being used as a commercial product.

13

Banana is the main food in some countries.

READING PASSAGE 2

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



Coastal Archaeology of Britain

A The recognition of the wealth and diversity of England's coastal archaeology has been one of the most important developments of recent years. Some elements of this enormous resource have long been known. The so-called 'submerged forests' off the coasts of England, sometimes with clear evidence of the human activity, had attracted the interest of antiquarians since at least the eighteenth century, but serious and systematic attention has been given to the archaeological potential of the coast only since the early 1980s.

B It is possible to trace a variety of causes for this concentration of effort and interest. In the 1980s and 1990s scientific research into climate change and its environmental impact spilled over into a much broader public debate as awareness of these issues grew; the prospect of rising sea levels over the next century, and their impact on current coastal environments, has been a particular focus for concern. At the same time archaeologists were beginning to recognize that the destruction caused by natural processes of coastal erosion and by human activity was having an increasing impact on the archaeological resource of the coast.

C The dominant process affecting the physical form of England in the post-glacial period has been rising in the altitude of sea level relative to the land, as the glaciers melted and the landmass readjusted. The encroachment of the sea, the loss of huge areas of land now under the North Sea and the English Channel, and especially the loss of the land bridge between England and France, which finally made Britain an island, must have been immensely significant factors in the lives of our prehistoric ancestors. Yet the way in which prehistoric communities adjusted to these environmental changes has seldom been a major theme in discussions of the period. One factor contributing to this has been that,

although the rise in relative sea level is comparatively well documented, we know little about the constant reconfiguration of the coastline. This was affected by many processes, mostly quite, which have not yet been adequately researched. The detailed reconstruction of coastline histories and the changing environments available for human use will be an important theme for future research.

D So great has been the rise in sea level and the consequent regression of the coast that much of the archaeological evidence now exposed in the coastal zone. Whether being eroded or exposed as a buried land surface, is derived from what was originally terrestrial occupation. Its current location in the coastal zone is the product of later unrelated processes, and it can tell us little about past adaptations to the sea. Estimates of its significance will need to be made in the context of other related evidence from dry land sites. Nevertheless, its physical environment means that preservation is often excellent, for example in the case of the Neolithic structure excavated at the Stumble in Essex.

E In some cases these buried land surfaces do contain evidence for human exploitation of what was a coastal environment, and elsewhere along the modern coast there is similar evidence. Where the evidence does relate to past human exploitation of the resources and the opportunities offered by the sea and the coast, it is both diverse and as yet little understood. We are not yet in a position to make even preliminary estimates of answers to such fundamental questions as the extent to which the sea and the coast affected human life in the past, what percentage of the population at any time lived within reach of the sea, or whether human settlements in coastal environments showed a distinct character from those inland.

F The most striking evidence for use of the sea is in the form of boats, yet we still have much to learn about their production and use. Most of the known wrecks around our coast are not unexpectedly of post-medieval date, and offer an unparalleled opportunity for research which has yet been little used. The prehistoric sewn-plank boats such as those from the Humber estuary and Dover all seem to belong to the second millennium BC; after this there is a gap in the record of a millennium, which cannot yet be explained before boats reappear, but it built using a very different technology. Boatbuilding must have been an extremely important activity around much of our coast, yet we know almost nothing about it. Boats were some of the most complex artefacts produced by pre-modern societies, and further research on their production and use make an important contribution to our understanding of past attitudes to technology and technological change.

G Boats need landing places, yet here again our knowledge is very patchy. In many cases

the natural shores and beaches would have sufficed, leaving little or no archaeological trace, but especially in later periods, many ports and harbors, as well as smaller facilities such as quays, wharves, and jetties, were built. Despite a growth of interest in the waterfront archaeology of some of our more important Roman and medieval towns, very little attention has been paid to the multitude of smaller landing places. Redevelopment of harbor sites and other development and natural pressures along the coast are subject these important locations to unprecedented threats, yet few surveys of such sites have been undertaken.

H One of the most important revelations of recent research has been the extent of industrial activity along the coast. Fishing and salt production are among the better documented activities, but even here our knowledge is patchy. Many forms of fishing will leave little archaeological trace, and one of the surprises of recent survey has been the extent of past investment in facilities for procuring fish and shellfish. Elaborate wooden fish weirs, often of considerable extent and responsive to aerial photography in shallow water, have been identified in areas such as Essex and the Severn estuary. The production of salt, especially in the late Iron Age and early Roman periods, has been recognized for some time, especially in the Thames estuary and around the Solent and Poole Harbor, but the reasons for the decline of that industry and the nature of later coastal salt working are much less well understood. Other industries were also located along the coast, either because the raw materials outcropped there or for ease of working and transport: mineral resources such as sand, gravel, stone, coal, ironstone, and alum were all exploited. These industries are poorly documented, but their remains are sometimes extensive and striking.

I Some appreciation of the variety and importance of the archaeological remains preserved in the coastal zone, albeit only in preliminary form, can thus be gained from recent work, but the complexity of the problem of managing that resource is also being realized. The problem arises not only from the scale and variety of the archaeological remains, but also from two other sources: the very varied natural and human threats to the resource, and the complex web of organizations with authority over, or interests in, the coastal zone. Human threats include the redevelopment of historic towns and old dockland areas, and the increased importance of the coast for the leisure and tourism industries, resulting in pressure for the increased provision of facilities such as marinas. The larger size of ferries has also caused an increase in the damage caused by their wash to fragile deposits in the intertidal zone. The most significant natural threat is the predicted rise in sea level over the next century especially in the south and east of England. Its impact on archaeology is not easy to predict, and though it is likely to be highly localized, it will be at a scale much larger than that of most archaeological sites. Thus protecting one site may simply result in transposing the threat to a point further along the coast. The management of the

archaeological remains will have to be considered in a much longer time scale and a much wider geographical scale than is common in the case of dry land sites, and this will pose a serious challenge for archaeologists.

Questions 14-16

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

Write your answers in boxes 14-16 on your answer sheet.

14 What has caused public interest in coastal archaeology in recent years?

- ☐ A The rapid development of England's coastal archaeology
- ☐ B The rising awareness of climate change
- ☐ C The discovery of an underwater forest
- ☐ D The systematic research conducted on coastal archaeological findings

15 What does the passage say about the evidence of boats?

- ☐ A There's enough knowledge of the boatbuilding technology of the prehistoric people.
- ☐ B Many of the boats discovered were found in harbours.
- ☐ C The use of boats had not been recorded for a thousand years.
- ☐ D Boats were first used for fishing.

16 What can be discovered from the air?

- ☐ A Salt mines
- ☐ B Roman towns
- ☐ C Harbours
- ☐ D Fisheries

Questions 17-23

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

In boxes 17-23 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

- 17 England lost much of its land after the ice age due to the rising sea level.
- 18 The coastline of England has changed periodically.
- 19 Coastal archaeological evidence may be well protected by sea water.
- 20 The design of boats used by pre-modern people was very simple.
- 21 Similar boats were also discovered in many other European countries.
- 22 There are few documents relating to mineral exploitation.
- 23 Large passenger boats are causing increasing damage to the seashore.

Questions 24-26

Choose **THREE** letters A-G.

Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

Which **THREE** of the following statements are mentioned in the passage?

- ☐ A How coastal archaeology was originally discovered
- ☐ B It is difficult to understand how many people lived close to the sea.
- ☐ C How much the prehistoric communities understand the climate change
- ☐ D Our knowledge of boat evidence is limited.
- ☐ E Some fishing ground was converted to ports.
- ☐ F Human development threatens the archaeological remains.
- ☐ G Coastal archaeology will become more important in the future.

READING PASSAGE 3

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



Travel Books

There are many reasons why individuals have travelled beyond their own societies. Some travellers may have simply desired to satisfy curiosity about the larger world. Until recent times, however, travellers did start their journey for reasons other than mere curiosity. While the travellers' accounts give much valuable information on these foreign lands and provide a window for the understanding of the local cultures and histories, they are also a mirror to the travellers themselves, for these accounts help them to have a better understanding of themselves.

Records of foreign travel appeared soon after the invention of writing, and fragmentary travel accounts appeared in both Mesopotamia and Egypt in ancient times. After the formation of large, imperial states in the classical world, travel accounts emerged as a prominent literary genre in many lands, and they held especially strong appeal for rulers desiring useful knowledge about their realms. The Greek historian Herodotus reported on his travels in Egypt and Anatolia in researching the history of the Persian wars. The Chinese envoy Zhang Qian described much of central Asia as far west as Bactria (modern-day Afghanistan) on the basis of travels undertaken in the first century BCE while searching for allies for the Han dynasty. Hellenistic and Roman geographers such as Ptolemy, Strabo, and Pliny the Elder relied on their own travels through much of the Mediterranean world as well as reports of other travellers to compile vast compendia of geographical knowledge.

During the post-classical era (about 500 to 1500 CE), trade and pilgrimage emerged as major incentives for travel to foreign lands. Muslim merchants sought trading opportunities throughout much of the eastern hemisphere. They described lands, peoples, and commercial products of the Indian Ocean basin from East Africa to Indonesia, and

they supplied the first written accounts of societies in sub-Saharan West Africa. While merchants set out in search of trade and profit, devout Muslims travelled as pilgrims to Mecca to make their hajj and visit the holy sites of Islam. Since the prophet Muhammad's original pilgrimage to Mecca, untold millions of Muslims have followed his example, and thousands of hajj accounts have related their experiences. East Asian travellers were not quite so prominent as Muslims during the post-classical era, but they too followed many of the highways and sea lanes of the eastern hemisphere. Chinese merchants frequently visited South-East Asia and India, occasionally venturing even to East Africa, and devout East Asian Buddhists undertook distant pilgrimages. Between the 5th and 9th centuries CE, hundreds and possibly even thousands of Chinese Buddhists travelled to India to study with Buddhist teachers, collect sacred texts, and visit holy sites. Written accounts recorded the experiences of many pilgrims, such as Faxian, Xuanzang, and Yijing. Though not so numerous as the Chinese pilgrims, Buddhists from Japan, Korea, and other lands also ventured abroad in the interests of spiritual enlightenment.

Medieval Europeans did not hit the roads in such large numbers as their Muslim and East Asian counterparts during the early part of the post-classical era, although gradually increasing crowds of Christian pilgrims flowed to Jerusalem, Rome, Santiago de Compostela (in northern Spain), and other sites. After the 12th century, however, merchants, pilgrims, and missionaries from medieval Europe travelled widely and left numerous travel accounts, of which Marco Polo's description of his travels and sojourn in China is the best known. As they became familiar with the larger world of the eastern hemisphere - and the profitable commercial opportunities that it offered - European peoples worked to find new and more direct routes to Asian and African markets. Their efforts took them not only to all parts of the eastern hemisphere, but eventually to the Americas and Oceania as well.

If Muslim and Chinese peoples dominated travel and travel writing in post-classical times, European explorers, conquerors, merchants, and missionaries took centre stage during the early modern era (about 1500 to 1800 CE). By no means did Muslim and Chinese travel come to a halt in early modern times. But European peoples ventured to the distant corners of the globe, and European printing presses churned out thousands of travel accounts that described foreign lands and peoples for a reading public with an apparently insatiable appetite for news about the larger world. The volume of travel literature was so great that several editors, including Giambattista Ramusio, Richard Hakluyt, Theodore de Biy, and Samuel Purchas, assembled numerous travel accounts and made them available in enormous published collections.

During the 19th century, European travellers made their way to the interior regions of Africa and the Americas, generating a fresh round of travel writing as they did so.

Meanwhile, European colonial administrators devoted numerous writings to the societies of their colonial subjects, particularly in Asian and African colonies they established. By mid-century, attention was flowing also in the other direction. Painfully aware of the military and technological prowess of European and Euro-American societies, Asian travellers in particular visited Europe and the United States in hopes of discovering principles useful for the organisation of their own societies. Among the most prominent of these travellers who made extensive use of their overseas observations and experiences in their own writings were the Japanese reformer Fukuzawa Yu-kichi and the Chinese revolutionary Sun Yat-sen.

With the development of inexpensive and reliable means of mass transport, the 20th century witnessed explosions both in the frequency of long-distance travel and in the volume of travel writing. While a great deal of travel took place for reasons of business, administration, diplomacy, pilgrimage, and missionary work, as in ages past, increasingly effective modes of mass transport made it possible for new kinds of travel to flourish. The most distinctive of them was mass tourism, which emerged as a major form of consumption for individuals living in the world's wealthy societies. Tourism enabled consumers to get away from home to see the sights in Rome, take a cruise through the Caribbean, walk the Great Wall of China, visit some wineries in Bordeaux, or go on safari in Kenya. A peculiar variant of the travel account arose to meet the needs of these tourists: the guidebook, which offered advice on food, lodging, shopping, local customs, and all the sights that visitors should not miss seeing. Tourism has had a massive economic impact throughout the world, but other new forms of travel have also had considerable influence in contemporary times.

Questions 27-28

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

Write your answers in boxes 27-28 on your answer sheet.

27 What were most people travelling for in the early days?

- ☐ A Studying their own cultures
- ☐ B Business
- ☐ C Knowing other people and places better
- ☐ D Writing travel books

28 Why did the author say writing travel books is also “a mirror” for travellers themselves?

- ☐ A Because travellers record their own experiences.
- ☐ B Because travellers reflect upon their own society and life.
- ☐ C Because it increases knowledge of foreign cultures.
- ☐ D Because it is related to the development of human society.

Questions 29-36

Complete the table on the next page.

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

TIME	TRAVELLER	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRAVEL
Classical Greece	Herodotus	Egypt and Anatolia	To gather information for the study of 29 _____
Han Dynasty	Zhang Qian	Central Asia	To seek 30 _____
Roman Empire	Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny the Elder	The Mediterranean	To acquire 31 _____
Post-classical era (about 500 to 1500 CE)	Muslims	From East Africa to Indonesia, Mecca	For trading and 32 _____
5 th - 9 th Centuries CE	Chinese Buddhists	33 _____	To collect Buddhist texts and for spiritual enlightenment
Early modern era (about 1500 to 1800 CE)	European explorers	The New World	To satisfy public curiosity for the New World
During 19th century	Colonial administrators	Asia, Africa	To provide information for the 34 _____ they set up

By mid-century of the 1800s	Sun Yat-sen, Fukuzawa Yukichi	Europe and the United States	To study the 35 _____ of their societies
20th century	People from 36 _____ countries	Mass tourism	For entertainment and pleasure

Questions 37-40

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

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

37 Why were the imperial rulers especially interested in these travel stories?

- ☐ A Reading travel stories was a popular pastime.
- ☐ B The accounts are often truthful rather than fictional.
- ☐ C Travel books played an important role in literature.
- ☐ D They desired knowledge of their empire.

38 Who were the largest group to record their spiritual trips during the post-classical era?

- ☐ A Muslim traders
- ☐ B Muslim pilgrims
- ☐ C Chinese Buddhists
- ☐ D Indian Buddhist teachers

39 During the early modern era, a large number of travel books were published to

- ☐ A meet the public's interest.
- ☐ B explore new business opportunities.
- ☐ C encourage trips to the new world.
- ☐ D record the larger world.

40 What's the main theme of the passage?

- A** ☐ The production of travel books
- B** ☐ The literary status of travel books
- C** ☐ The historical significance of travel books
- D** ☐ The development of travel books



Solution:

27 C

28 B

29 persian wars

30 allies

31 geographical knowledge

32 pilgrimage

33 India

34 colonies

35 organisation

36 wealthy

37 D

38 B

39 B

40 D

1 10,000

2 South-East Asia

3 hard seeds

4 F

5 A

6 D

7 C

8 E

9 B

10 C

11 NOT GIVEN

12 FALSE

13 TRUE

14 B

15 C

16 D

17 TRUE

18 FALSE

19 TRUE

20 FALSE

21 NOT GIVEN

22 TRUE

23 TRUE

$\frac{24}{26}$ B,D,F

Review and Explanations

27 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q27: What were most people travelling for in the early days?	While the travelers' accounts give much valuable information on these foreign lands and provide a window for the understanding of the local cultures and histories (paragraph A)
<p>_ The text infers that people mostly travel to have an understanding of the local cultures and histories of foreign lands.</p> <p>_The answer is "C"</p>	

28 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q28: Why did the author say writing travel books is also "a mirror" for travelers themselves?	...for these accounts help them to have a better understanding of themselves . (paragraph A)
<p>_ These accounts refer to travel books</p> <p>_The text infers that by writing travel books, traveler have a better understanding of themselves. So the travel book is like a mirror and traveler can see their reflection from these books.</p> <p>_The answer is "B"</p>	

29 Answer: **persian wars**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q29: TIME : Classical Greece TRAVELLER : Herodotus DESTINATION: Egypt and Anatolia PURPOSE : To gather information for the study of _____	The Greek historian Herodotus reported on his travels in Egypt and Anatolia in researching the history of the Persian wars . (paragraph B)
<p>_The missing word must be a noun or a noun phrase.</p> <p>_The text infers that Herodotus travelled to Egypt and Anatolia to gather information of Persian wars</p> <p>_The answer is "Persian wars"</p>	

30 Answer: **allies**

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

Q30: TIME : Han Dynasty TRAVELLER : Zhang Qian DESTINATION : Central Asia PURPOSE : To seek _____	The Chinese envoy Zhang Qian described much of central Asia as far west as Bactria (modern-day Afghanistan) on the basis of travels undertaken in the first century BCE while searching for allies for the Han dynasty. (paragraph B)
_The missing word must be a noun or a noun phrase. _The text infers that Zhang Qian travelled to Central Asia to seek allies for Han dynasty. _The answer is “allies”	

31 Answer: **geographical knowledge**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q31: TIME : Roman Empire TRAVELLER: Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny the Elder DESTINATION : The Mediterranean PURPOSE : To acquire _____	Hellenistic and Roman geographers such as Ptolemy, Strabo, and Pliny the Elder relied on their own travels through much of the Mediterranean world as well as reports of other travelers to compile vast compendia of geographical knowledge . (paragraph B)
_The missing word must be a noun or a noun phrase. _The text infers that roman geographers travelled to the Mediterranean to acquire geographical knowledge _The answer is “geographical knowledge”	

32 Answer: **pilgrimage**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q32: TIME : Post-classical era TRAVELLER: Muslims DESTINATION : From East Africa to Indonesia, Mecca PURPOSE : For trading and _____	During the post-classical era (about 500 to 1500 CE), trade and pilgrimage emerged as major incentives for travel to foreign lands. Muslim merchants sought trading opportunities throughout much of the eastern hemisphere. They described lands, peoples, and commercial products of the Indian Ocean basin from East Africa to Indonesia, and they supplied the first written accounts of societies in sub-Saharan West Africa. (paragraph C)
_The missing word must be a noun or a noun phrase. The word “incentives” has the similar meaning to “motivations”. _We can understand from the text that Muslim merchants travelled from East Africa to Indonesia for trading and pilgrimage . _The answer is “pilgrimage”	

33 Answer: **India**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q33: TIME : 5 th - 9 th Centuries CE TRAVELLER: Chinese Buddhists DESTINATION: _____ PURPOSE : To collect Buddhist texts and for spiritual enlightenment	Between the 5th and 9th centuries CE, hundreds and possibly even thousands of Chinese Buddhists travelled to India to study with Buddhist teachers, collect sacred texts, and visit holy sites. (paragraph C)
<p>_ Chinese Buddhists wanted to study with Buddhist teachers to seek for spiritual enlightenment.</p> <p>The phrase “sacred texts” refers to Buddhist texts.</p> <p>_ The text infers that Chinese Buddhists travelled to India to seek for spiritual enlightenment and collect Buddhist texts in between the 5th - 9th centuries CE</p> <p>_The answer is “India”</p>	

34 Answer: **colonies**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q34: TIME : During 19th century TRAVELLER: Colonial administrators DESTINATION: Asia, Africa PURPOSE : To provide information for the _____ they set up.	Meanwhile, European colonial administrators devoted numerous writings to the societies of their colonial subjects, particularly in Asian and African colonies they established. (paragraph F)
<p>_The missing word must be a noun or a noun phrase.</p> <p>_ The word “they” refers to colonial administrators. The phrase “to devote numerous writings to” has the similar meaning to the phrase “to provide information for”. The phrasal verb “set up” has the similar meaning to the word “establish”.</p> <p>_ The text infers that Colonial administrators wanted to provide information for the colonies they established.</p> <p>_The answer is “colonies”</p>	

35 Answer: **organisation**

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

Q35: TIME : By mid-century of the 1800s TRAVELLER: Sun Yat-sen, Fukuzawa, Yukichi DESTINATION: Europe and the United States PURPOSE : To study the _____ of their societies	By mid-century, attention was flowing also in the other direction. Painfully aware of the military and technological prowess of European and Euro-American societies, Asian travelers in particular visited Europe and the United States in hopes of discovering principles useful for the organization of their own societies (paragraph F)
_ In paragraph F, Asian travelers refer to Sun Yat-sen, Fukuzawa, Yukichi. _ The text infers that Asian travelers visited Europe and the United States to study the organization of these societies. _ The answer is “organization”	

36 Answer: **wealthy**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q36: TIME : 20th century TRAVELLER : People from _____ countries DESTINATION: Mass tourism PURPOSE : For entertainment and pleasure	The most distinctive of them was mass tourism, which emerged as a major form of consumption for individuals living in the world's wealthy societies . (paragraph G)
_ The missing word must be an adjective. _ Paragraph G mentions a distinctive kind of travel, mass tourism, which brings travelers entertainment and pleasure. From the text, these travelers live in the world's wealthy countries (societies). _ The answer is “wealthy”	

37 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q37: Why were the imperial rulers especially interested in these travel stories ?	After the formation of large, imperial states in the classical world, travel accounts emerged as a prominent literary genre in many lands, and they held especially strong appeal for rulers desiring useful knowledge about their realms.
_ Travel accounts can also be understood as travel stories. The word “they” refers to travel accounts. _ The text infers that rulers were interested in these travel stories because they desired useful knowledge about their realms. _ The answer is “D”	

38 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q38: Who were the largest group to record their spiritual trips during the post-classical era ?	Since the prophet Muhammad's original pilgrimage to Mecca, untold millions of Muslims have followed his example , and thousands of hajj accounts have related their experiences . (paragraph C)
<p>_ The phrases "his example" and "their experiences" refer to pilgrimage to Mecca and the Muslim's spiritual trips.</p> <p>_ The text infers that The Muslim pilgrims recorded thousands of spiritual trips during the post classical era</p> <p>_The answer is "B"</p>	

39 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q39: During the early modern era, a large number of travel books were published to?	...and European printing presses churned out thousands of travel accounts that described foreign lands and peoples for a reading public with an apparently insatiable appetite for news about the larger world.
<p>_ The text infers that European printed presses of thousands of travel books to meet the insatiable appetite for news about the larger world.</p> <p>_The answer is "B"</p>	

40 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q40: What's the main theme of the passage?	
<p>The passage shows the changes of travel books also known as travel accounts throughout the world history. Thus, the most suitable answer is "D"</p>	

1 Answer: **10,000**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q1: Banana was first eaten as a fruit by humans almost _____ years ago.	Agricultural scientists believe that the first edible banana was discovered around ten thousand years ago.

_ The missing words must be a number because the phrase “years ago” is right after them.

_ The phrase “edible banana” means “banana that can be eaten” and so the text can be understood that banana was first eaten around ten thousand years ago. Thus, the answer is **“ten thousand”**

2 Answer: **South-East Asia**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q2: Banana was first planted in _____	It has been at an evolutionary standstill ever since it was first propagated in the jungles of South-East Asia at the end of the last ice age. (paragraph A)
<p>_ The missing words must be a location.</p> <p>_ The word “it” in the text refers to “banana” and the phrase “was first planted” has the similar meaning to the phrase “was first propagated”. Therefore, the text infers that banana was first planted in the jungles of South-East Asia. Therefore, the answer is “South-East Asia”.</p>	

3 Answer: **hard seeds**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q3: Wild banana's taste is adversely affected by its _____	Normally the wild banana, a giant jungle herb called Musa acuminata, contains a mass of hard seeds that make the fruit virtually inedible (paragraph A)
<p>_ The missing words must be a noun referring to banana's trait.</p> <p>_ The phrase “the fruit” refers to wild banana. From the text, hard seeds make wild banana virtually inedible means that hard seeds adversely affect the wild banana's taste. Thus, the answer is “hard seeds”</p>	

4 Answer: **F**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q4: A pest invasion may seriously damage banana industry.	“When some pest or disease comes along, severe epidemics can occur” says Geoff Hawtin (paragraph C)
<p>_ The words “severe” and “epidemic” have the similar meaning to “serious” and “damage” respectively</p> <p>_ From the text, we can understand that pest or disease can cause severe epidemics to banana industry. Thus, the answer is “Geoff Hawtin” (F)</p>	

5 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q5: The effect of fungal infection in soil is often long-lasting.	But it was vulnerable to a soil fungus that produced a wilt known as Panama disease. "Once the fungus gets into the soil, it remains there for many years. There is nothing farmers can do. Even chemical spraying won't get rid of it," says Rodomiro Ortiz (paragraph D)
<p>The word "it" refers to the Panama disease which is the effect caused by fungus in the soil.</p> <p>From the text, Panama disease remains in the soil for many years so it is long-lasting. Therefore, the answer is "Rodomiro Ortiz" (A)</p>	

6 Answer: **D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q6: A commercial manufacturer gave up on breeding bananas for disease-resistant	And commercial banana companies are now washing their hands of the whole breeding effort, preferring to fund a search for new fungicides instead [...] says Ronald Romero (paragraph G)
<p>"to wash one's hands of something" means "to give up something". The word "fungicide" are the disease-resistant.</p> <p>From the text, we can understand that the companies gave up on breeding banana for a search for new disease-resistant. Thus, the answer is "Ronald Romero" (D)</p>	

7 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q7: Banana disease may develop resistance to chemical sprays.	But despite the fungicides, diseases such as black Sigatoka are getting more and more difficult to control. "As soon as you bring in a new fungicide, they develop resistance," says Frison
<p>The word "they" refers to the banana disease such as black Sigatoka and fungicide is a chemical spray.</p> <p>From the Frison's statement we can understand that banana disease develop resistance to fungicide or chemical sprays. Thus, the answer is "Frison" (C)</p>	

8 Answer: **E**

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

Q7: A banana disease has destroyed a large number of banana plantations .	"Most of the banana fields in Amazonia have already been destroyed by the disease ," says Luadir Gasparotto
<p>_ The phrase "banana field" are similar to the phrase "banana plantations".</p> <p>_ From the text, we can understand that a disease has destroyed a large number of banana fields also known as banana plantations in Amazonia. Thus, the answer is "Luadir Gasparotto" (E)</p>	

9 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q9: Consumers would not accept genetically altered crops .	Biotechnology is extremely expensive and there are serious questions about consumer acceptance ," says David McLaughlin
<p>_ Genetically altered crops are biotechnology</p> <p>_ From the David McLaughlin's statement we can understand that customer may not accept biotechnology or genetically altered crops. Therefore, the answer is "David McLaughlin" (B)</p>	

10 Answer: **C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q10: Lessons can be learned from bananas for other crops.	In some ways, the banana today resembles the potato before blight brought famine to Ireland a century and a half ago. But " it holds a lesson for other crops , too," says Emile Frison
<p>_ The word "it" refers to banana today.</p> <p>_ From the Emile Frison's statement we can understand that people can learn lessons from bananas for other crops. Thus, the answer is "Emile Frison" (F)</p>	

11 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q11: Banana is the oldest known fruit.	The banana is among the world's oldest crops (paragraph A)
<p>_ The text infers that banana is one of the oldest known fruits. However, it doesn't mention whether banana is the oldest.</p> <p>_ The answer is "NOT GIVEN"</p>	

n

12 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q12: Gros Michel is still being used as a commercial product.	So plantation owners played a running game, abandoning infested fields and moving to "clean" land - until they ran out of clean land in the 1950s and had to abandon the Gros Michel.
<p>_ The word "they" refers to the plantation owners.</p> <p>_ The text infers that the plantation owners abandoned the Gros Michel since 1950s so Gros Michel cannot being used as a commercial product.</p> <p>_ The answer is "FALSE"</p>	

13 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q13: Banana is the main food in some countries.	Half a billion people in Asia and Africa depend on bananas.
<p>_ The text infers that people in Asia and Africa depend on bananas so banana is the main food in some countries in these regions.</p> <p>_ The answer is "TRUE"</p>	

14 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q14: What has caused public interest in coastal archaeology in recent years?	In the 1980s and 1990s scientific research into climate change and its environmental impact spilled over into a much broader public debate as awareness of these issues grew... (paragraph B)
<p>_ The phrase "These issues" refers to climate change and its impact.</p> <p>_ The text infers that the rise in awareness of these issues spilled over into a much broader public debate. Therefore, the answer is "B"</p>	

15 Answer: **C**

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

Q15: What does the passage say about the evidence of boats?	The prehistoric sewn-plank boats such as those from the Humber estuary and Dover all seem to belong to the second millennium BC; after this there is a gap in the record of a millennium , which cannot yet be explained before boats reappear, but it built using a very different technology.
_The text infers that human can't find evidence of boats in a gap in the record of a millennium, hence, the answer is "C"	

16 Answer: **D**

Keywords in question	Similar words in passage
Q16: What can be discovered from the air ?	Elaborate wooden fish weirs , often of considerable extent and responsive to aerial photography in shallow water, have been identified in areas such as Essex and the Severn estuary
_Fish weir is a tool to catch fish. Aerial photography means photography operating from air _The text infers that from the air , people can take photo of the fish weir so we can understand that fisheries can be discovered from the air. Therefore, the answer is "D"	

17 Answer: **TRUE**

Q17: England lost much of its land after the ice age due to the rising sea level .	The dominant process affecting the physical form of England in the post- glacial period has been rising in the altitude of sea level relative to the land, as the glaciers melted and the landmass readjusted. The encroachment of the sea , the loss of huge areas of land now under the North Sea and the English Channel, ... (paragraph C)
_ The glacial period are similar to the ice age. The phrase "the encroachment of the sea" refers to the rising in the altitude of sea level. _The text infers that after the glacial period, England loss huge areas of land due to the rising in the altitude of sea level. _The answer is "TRUE"	

18 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q18: The coastline of England has changed periodically .	we know little about the constant reconfiguration of the coastline. (paragraph C)
_The text infers that after the coastline of England reconfigures constantly so it didn't change periodically. Thus, the answer is "FALSE"	

19 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q19: Coastal archaeological evidence may be well protected by sea water.	So great has been the rise in sea level and the consequent regression of the coast that much of the archaeological evidence now exposed in the coastal zone. Nevertheless, its physical environment means that preservation is often excellent, for example in the case of the Neolithic structure excavated at the Stumble in Essex.
<p>_The text infers that the rise in sea level and the consequent regression has been so great in protecting archaeological evidence and that is the reason why much of the evidence are now exposed in the coastal zone.</p> <p>_The answer is "TRUE"</p>	

20 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q20: The design of boats used by pre-modern people was very simple.	Boats were some of the most complex produced by pre-modern societies... (paragraph F)
<p>_The text infers that design of boats produced by pre-modern people are complex. So the question statement contradicts with the text.</p> <p>_The answer is "FALSE"</p>	

21 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions
Q21: Similar boats were also discovered in many other European countries.
<p>_Boat is mentioned in paragraph F,G however the text doesn't have any information that boats were discovered in many other European countries beside England.</p> <p>_The answer is "NOT GIVEN"</p>

22 Answer: **TRUE**

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

Q22: There are few documents relating to mineral exploitation .	These industries are poorly documented, but their remains are sometimes extensive and striking. (paragraph H)
_ According to paragraph H, the phrase “these industries” refers to mineral exploitation . _ The text infers that mineral exploitation are poorly documented. So the question statement is true _ The answer is “TRUE”	

23 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q23: Large passenger boats are causing increasing damage to the seashore .	The larger size of ferries has also caused an increase in the damage caused by their wash to fragile deposits in the zone (paragraph I)
_ “ferries” and “fragile deposits” refers to passenger boats and seashore respectively _ The text infers that large ferries are causing increasing damage to the fragile deposits. _ The answer is “TRUE”	

24-26 Answer: **B,D,F**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q24: It is difficult to understand how many people lived close to the sea.	We are not yet in a position to make even preliminary estimates of answers to such fundamental questions as the extent to which the sea and the coast affected human life in the past (paragraph E)
_ The text can be understand that people still can answer to questions of how the sea and the coast affected human life. So this question statement is actually mentioned in the passage. _ The answer is “B”	

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q25: Our knowledge of boat evidence is limited .	we still have much to learn about their production and use. (paragraph F)
_ the word “their” refers to boats. _ The text infers that people still have much to learn about boats’ production so the question statement is mentioned in the passage. _ The answer is “D”	

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q26: Human development threatens the archaeological remains.	The problem arises not only from the scale and variety of the archaeological remains, but also from two other sources: the very varied natural and human threats to the resource, (paragraph I)
<p>_ the phrase “the resource” in the text refers to the archaeological remains</p> <p>_ The text infers that there are human threats to the archaeological remains so the question statement is mentioned in the passage.</p> <p>_The answer is “F”</p>	