



# IELTS Practice Test Volume 1

## Reading Practice Test 1

## Reading Passage 1

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



## Could You Pass Me My Glasses, Please?

The human eye was not designed for the years of intensive book learning that are now common in modern society. The result is eye strain and deterioration, often at an early age, but this same society has provided the obvious answer: corrective lensed eyeglasses. Ubiquitous and everpresent, coming in all styles, colours, and designs, the optical correction of faulty vision with these devices is a phase which probably everyone will have to face at some stage in their lives.

It is not surprising that the first eyeglasses were made by the Catholic monks dedicated to the writing, translation, and reproduction of finely written religious

texts. In contrast to the general undereducation and illiteracy of the times, these monks were versed in many languages, and worked for years in badly-illuminated candle-lit 'scriptoriums' - an effort which took its toll on their eyesight. Thus, the earliest pictorial evidence for the use of eyeglasses is a 1352 portrait of the Catholic cardinal, Hugh de Provence. However, the usefulness of glasses had already long been realised by the population at large, and by 1300 the trade of lens-grinding was widespread enough to require formal guilds and regulations.

Although popular and effective, no one was quite sure of the mechanics of it all. The first detailed mathematical explanation would not come until Johannes Kepler published his work on optics in 1604. Basically, glasses modify the focal length of the eye's lens. There are two main focusing disorders: myopia and hyperopia. In the case of the first (near-sightedness, in which it is difficult to see objects at a distance), concave lenses are used, compensating for the eye's refractive error by pushing the focal point back, to the retina. Hyperopia (far-sightedness) uses convex lenses to do the opposite, bringing the focal point forward, to the retina.

Yet, to accommodate the range of situations in which clear vision is needed, from reading books and computer monitors, to television watching and driving cars, some glasses are equipped with more than one lens type. The most common are bi-focal lenses, with two distinct horizontal viewing areas. A conscious effort is thus necessary to focus through the band of the lens necessary to solve the visual challenge faced. A variation which helps with this are lenses which allow progressive transitions, rather than distinct changes between viewing angles. The simplest system of all is to merely have several pairs of glasses, reserving them for specific tasks.

These days, lenses are most commonly a plastic polycarbonate material, offering lower weight and higher scratch resistance, as well as the ability to screen out harmful ultraviolet and infrared rays from the sun. Similarly, the frames are flexible and lightweight, offering less friction and irritation for the skin. Nevertheless, glasses cannot be said to be convenient devices. Grease, dirt, sweat, and vapour can streak them when eating or cooking, or from natural condensation due to temperature changes (such as when exiting a heated building into the colder outdoors). Glasses are also awkward during fast-motion sports or labouring jobs, are rather easily broken, and not cheap to repair.

Obviously then, contact lenses have considerable advantages. These are inserted directly over the pupil, and have the additional benefit of a perceived

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aesthetic appeal. Traditional glasses are sometimes seen as unfashionable, carrying associations of age or infirmity. The almost invisible contacts avoid this, which is perhaps one reason why most wearers are female. Having said that, by completely covering the pupil, contacts also offer better peripheral vision, and are more appropriate for certain less common vision impairments. Their disadvantage is the difficulty and discomfort involved in putting them on and taking them off. They can also result in dryness and irritation.

Interestingly though, the modern era has seen eyeglasses become somewhat of a fashion accessory. The musicians Buddy Holly and John Lennon were so characterised by their glasses that their names have been given to the style they wore. Glasses can now even be bought 'off the shelf', without an eye examination, cashing in on the need for quick solutions that people want in a busy society. Although they are a source of much revenue, opticians advise people to first have proper eye examinations, not only to ensure the best results, but also for early detection of potential eye diseases, such as glaucoma, which might actually be the root cause of focusing problems.

The face of the future may well be 'laser eye surgery'. In this process, laser beams are used, usually to alter the curvature of the cornea and thus provide long-term corrective benefits. Although straightforward enough and increasingly safe and affordable, given the delicacy of the eye, there remains a small risk of failure and resultant vision problems, such as ghosting or halos. It is an interesting fact, that, despite the growth of such surgery, and the use of contacts, traditional lenses remain as popular as ever. Nothing, it seems, can match the simple convenience of putting on a pair of glasses.

### Questions 1-3

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

**TRUE**

**if the statement agrees with the information**

**FALSE**

**if the statement contradicts the information**

**NOT GIVEN**

**If there is no information on this**

- 1  Most people study hard today.
- 2  When glasses were invented, most people could read.
- 3  Most monks suffered eye problems.

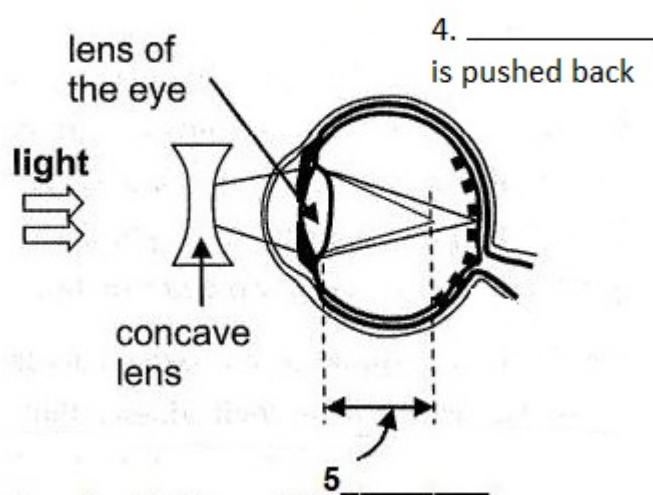
## Questions 4-6

Complete the diagram.

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

### Two Focusing Problems

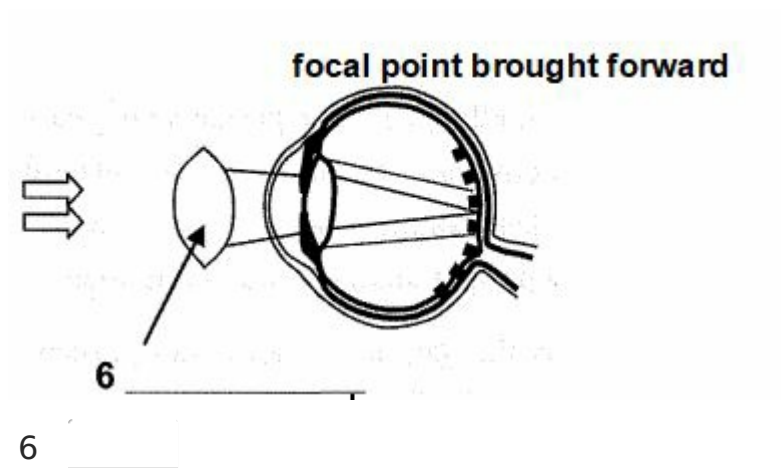
#### Myopia



4

5

#### Hyperopia



## Questions 7-10

Answer the questions.

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

Who first explained how glasses function?

7 \_\_\_\_\_

What is needed when viewing through bi-focal glasses?

8 \_\_\_\_\_

What can cause condensation on glasses?

9 \_\_\_\_\_

What aspect of sight do contact lenses improve better than glasses?

10 \_\_\_\_\_

## Questions 11-13

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

11 Modern lenses are

**A** ☐ safer.

**B** ☐ heavier.

- C** ☐ softer.
- D** ☐ more flexible.

12 'Off-the-shelf' glasses

- A** ☐ are not popular.
- B** ☐ can cause glaucoma.
- C** ☐ earn shops good money.
- D** ☐ are recommended.

13 Laser eye surgery is

- A** ☐ of limited benefit.
- B** ☐ more convenient than glasses.
- C** ☐ becoming more popular.
- D** ☐ complex.

# Reading Passage 2

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



## Subtitling: Some Strategies

When movies made in one language are shown to speakers of another, the two methods of resolving the language barrier are subtitling and dubbing. Subtitling is the written translation of the words, usually appearing discreetly at the bottom of the screen, while dubbing is the recording of voices in the target language.

Dubbing, although seemingly more accessible to movie watchers, comes with many disadvantages. For a start, it is expensive, hence it needs a large audience to justify the cost, yet even big films carry no guarantee of such commercial success. In addition, the dubbed voices may seem detached or inappropriate to the characters, or otherwise, the absurdity of having an undereducated American ranchman saying, 'Je voudrais déclarer un vol' becomes too much, affecting appreciation of the film. Finally, films and TV programs now have an increasingly rapid turnover rate, and subtitling is faster and more practical in such situations.

However, one should not assume subtitling is easier than dubbing. Subtitling requires careful strategies, and here I will outline some of them. In order to do this, a sample movie is needed, and the one examined here is an Italian movie subtitled into English. Comprehension of subtitles will always be affected by lack of familiarity with the values, beliefs, and interactive differences between the host and viewing cultures. The subtitlers need to be aware of this in order

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to translate true meaning. Thus, before beginning any work, a brief 'cultural audit' is absolutely necessary, involving a comparison of the two cultures in relation to the storyline of the movie.

The movie is set in the late 1960s, at a time when the wealth and materialism of American society was very high, contrasting the relative poverty of Italian village life. The plot tells the story of a poor couple who dream of winning large sums of money by gambling in a card game against a wealthy elderly American woman, who occasionally visits Italy just for that purpose. The final thematic assertion that there are more important factors than money reflects the warmth and solidarity of the Italian village in the face of adversity. Although these themes are universal, one could speculate that a Western audience might not like or identify with them as much, give the increasing urbanisation and materialism of their own society.

The most immediate translation issue relates to the movie's title, 'Lo Scopone Scientifico', translates as 'Scientific Scopone', whereas the English title is, 'The Scientific Card Player'. 'Scopone' is the name of a traditional Italian card game of great antiquity. Obviously, the translators could not use this name, obscure to the Western viewers, but they insert a blander and inappropriate term. An even clearer subtitling lapse is that the betting is always done using, apparently, ludicrously high figures. Subtitles such as, 'Let's start with a million' regularly jump out. This is a literal translation of the figures (in Italian lira), yet it is the dollar with which the English-speaking audience would associate. The result is an apparent lack of plausibility, changing the comedic nature of the film.

With respect to the specific subtitling used, there are five. Let us begin with the subtitle, 'The old bag's here.' This is idiomatic in English, being an insulting term for an elderly woman. However, it is a simple expression comprising only two words, one of which is literally intended ('old'). I would speculate that the same idiom occurs in Italian (that is, the direct translation of 'old' and 'bag' in Italian carries the same idiomatic meaning). This is the strategy of *Transfer*, where the full expression without time or space consideration is given. Otherwise, there could well be a closely aligned idiom, in which case the strategy would be *Imitation*, where there are similar lexical elements between both languages.

Continuing with idioms, we read, 'Catches win matches'. This derives from certain ball games, such as cricket, where catching the ball after it is struck by the batsman contributes towards winning the game. There are no such sporting cultures in Italy followed. Thus, one can be certain that other words were used in the original Italian, but that these have a similar pragmatic effect (in

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meaning and idiomatic nature). The strategy used is thus *Paraphrasing*, where different expressions specific to the source language (Italian) and target language (English) are required.

Later on, we read, 'A sign of destiny'. When this subtitle appears, there are actually two to three people speaking with equal force at the same time. Space and time constraints render it impossible to have them all translated, so only the quoted subtitle appears, using the strategy known as *Condensation*. Finally, we read *scopa* – an Italian word referring to a variation of the central card game. Being unique to Italy, there is no equivalent word in English, so the strategy used here is *Regination*, where the subtitler leaves the word in the original language. The meaning remains obvious from the context, and only in such minimal and unlikely situations does this strategy become acceptable.

## Questions 14-17

14 Dubbing can

- A** ☐ appeal to larger audiences.
- B** ☐ seem silly.
- C** ☐ increase appreciation of the film.
- D** ☐ be faster

15 Cultural audits

- A** ☐ look at one culture.
- B** ☐ are long and involved.
- C** ☐ help comprehension.
- D** ☐ are not normally required.

16 The movie which was examined

- A** ☐ has common human themes.
- B** ☐ has a surprising ending.
- C** ☐ is set in an Italian city.

- D** ☐ involves two main actors.






17 Scopone

- A** ☐ is a relatively new game.
- B** ☐ is known to the Western audience.
- C** ☐ is a bland term.
- D** ☐ has a variation called scopa.

## Questions 18-22

Write *TRUE*, *FALSE*, or *NOT GIVEN*.

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

- 18   The English title is a subtitling lapse.
- 19   Transfer and imitation are interesting strategies.
- 20   Paraphrasing is often used.
- 21   Resignation can be used in many situations.
- 22   Almost all Italians love scopa.

## Questions 23-26

Match the translation example with its associated fact.

Write the correct letter, **A-D**, next to the questions.

<b>A</b>	<b>a practical decision</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>clarified by the situation</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>using other words, but with the same meaning</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>probably exists in the source language</b>

23   *The old bag'*

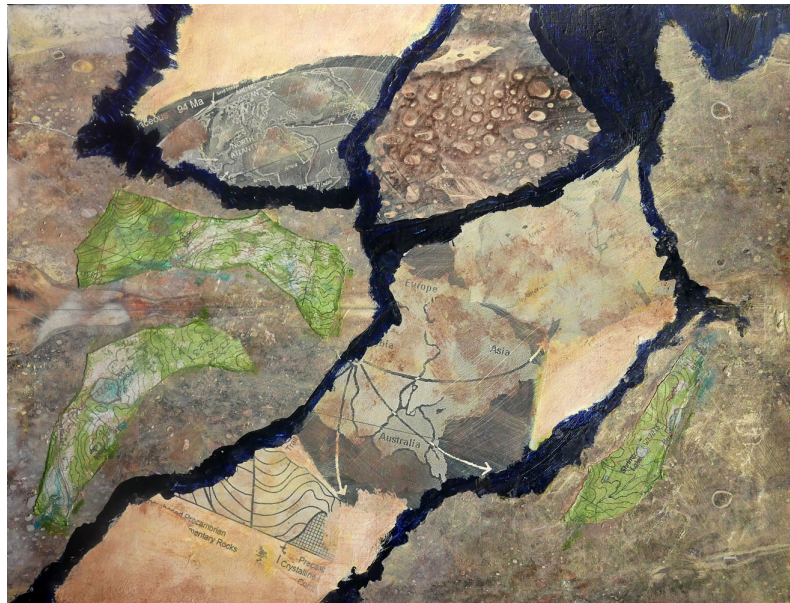
24   *'Catches win matches'*

25   *'A sign of destiny'*

26   *'Scopa'*

# Reading Passage 3

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



## Continents Collide!

The idea that the continents are moving was first proposed by a German meteorologist, Alfred Wegener, in a book published in 1915. He had gathered a great deal of careful and tantalising evidence, the most obvious being the simple observation that the great landmasses of the world seem to fit together, jigsaw-like, a striking example being the coastlines of either side of the Atlantic ocean. Wegener was even able to theorise, correctly, that all the continents were once assembled into a supercontinent (now called Pangaea). Pangaea broke up into Laurasia (which became North America and Eurasia) and Gondwana (which became the remaining continents).

Unfortunately, Wegener could propose no propulsive force for this movement, apart from the vague and erroneous suggestion that it might be centrifugal forces. He also severely overestimated the speed of this motion. These problems, and the fact that he was a meteorologist (rather than a geologist), meant that, upon publishing his ideas, the scientific community was resolutely and implacably hostile. It is an interesting example of that not uncommon instance in which a scientist who was fundamentally correct was denied any recognition in his lifetime. Semmelweis, who advocated the washing of hands before surgery as a way to reduce hospital fatalities, is another example. Wegener was to unexpectedly die on an expedition in Greenland, probably of a heart attack - in his death, as in his life, left out in the cold.

The first hints of the existence of Gondwana came from the similarity of fossil plants and animals distributed in the same geological period over South America, Africa, Antarctica, India, and Australia. Similarly, the composition and nature of the rocks along relevant coastlines spoke the same story, yet to become scientifically credible, the theory needed evidence of a propulsive force to move such huge continents (in the same way that Semmelweis's ideas needed the germ theory of disease). It was only in the 1960s, decades after Wegener's death, that hard evidence for his theory began amassing to eventually become overwhelming.

The theory is now called 'plate tectonics', since it was proven that the Earth's surface is fractured into 'plates'. These bump and grind as they steadily move at infinitesimally slow rates in given directions, driven by 'convection forces'. These are formed by the vast circular rising of superheated rock from the planet's molten interior. This material cools as it nears the surface, eventually sinking once again towards the centre. Add to this the rotation of the Earth itself, and there is a complicated and barely understood set of cyclic swirls of molten rock, producing drags and pulls on each tectonic plate, the sum of which results in a steady migration.

Of course, this motion is slow, typically at the speed at which fingernails grow, and at its fastest, the rate at which hair does. But by being consistent and essentially unstoppable, the results can be spectacular, particularly when plates meet. Here, the release of heat, as well as the buckling and melting which results, gives rise to geological events such as earthquakes, and geological features such as mountains, volcanoes, and oceanic ridges and trenches. Plate boundaries see most of the world's active volcanoes, with the Pacific Plate's 'Ring of Fire' being a good example. Volcanism may sometimes occur in the middle of plates, but this has been theorised to be a result of 'hotspots': anomalously hot areas of interior rock which melt through the plate, forcing an escape to the surface.

Plate boundaries come in three types. First, Transform boundaries, where the plates grind past each other. It was once thought that the well-known Aegir Ridge was an example, until studies showed that it had never been active, whereas the periodic earthquakes along California's San Andreas Fault show the very opposite case. The second type is Divergent boundaries, where the two plates slide apart from each other. Mid-oceanic ridges, such as in the Atlantic, and active rift zones, such as in East Africa, are examples. Finally, there are Convergent boundaries, where the two plates slide towards each other. This can form either a subduction zone (if one plate moves underneath the other) or a continental collision. Deep marine trenches are formed in the

former case, and with the descending plate releasing its trapped water on being heated in the Earth's interior, huge amounts of heat and pressure rise to the surface, causing mountains and volcanoes to form, such as in the Andes mountain range.

The best example of a continental collision is the Indian plate, which is steadily and implacably migrating straight into central Asia. The Himalayas of Nepal and Northern India, the Karakoram Ranges of Northern Pakistan, and the highlands of Afghanistan, are all part of the complex fold system that resulted, producing some of the highest peaks in the world. There are also some deep valleys receiving the run-off melt-water from the far side of these mountains, creating some mighty rivers, such as the Indus, the Irrawaddy, and the Mekong. Interestingly, the Himalayas are still growing, meaning that the summit of Mount Everest is perhaps a couple of metres higher now than when people first stood there in 1953, presumably making it just that little bit harder to reach.

## Questions 27-28

*Complete the sentences.*

Choose **ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

The combination of North America and Eurasia had the name 27

The combination of Laurasia and Gondwana had the name 28

## Questions 29-32

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

29 Scientists disliked Wegener's idea because he

- ☐ A was German.
- ☐ B made simple observations.
- ☐ C was a meteorologist.
- ☐ D made too many suggestions.

30 Both Wegener and Semmelweis

- A** ☐ died prematurely.
- B** ☐ lacked crucial evidence.
- C** ☐ were never given recognition.
- D** ☐ were German.

31 The motion of tectonic plates

- A** ☐ is faster than hair growth.
- B** ☐ does not change.
- C** ☐ is well understood.
- D** ☐ can start cyclic swirls.

32 Volcanos are formed away from plate boundaries due to

- A** ☐ buckling and melting.
- B** ☐ oceanic effects.
- C** ☐ geological events.
- D** ☐ heated regions.

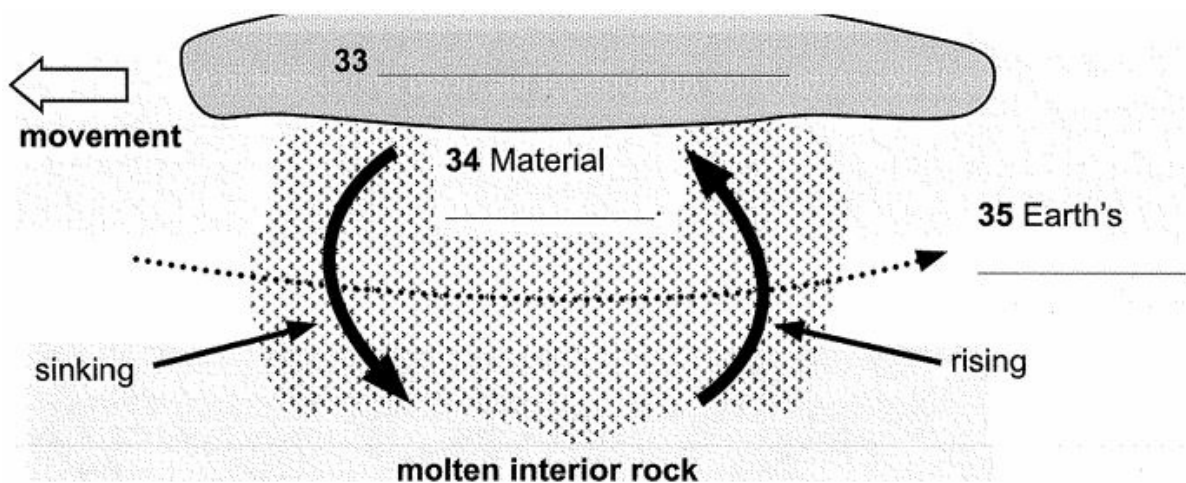
## Questions 33-35

*Complete the diagram.*

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

### Tectonic Forces at Work





33 \_\_\_\_\_

34 \_\_\_\_\_

35 \_\_\_\_\_

## Questions 36-40

Type of Boundary	Related Example
Transform	36 _____
37 _____	East African Rift
Convergent I: 38 _____	Central Asian ranges (resulting in tall mountains, deep valleys, and several 39 _____)
Convergent II: 40 _____	Andes Mountains



## Solution:

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 TRUE                  | 2 FALSE                  |
| 3 NOT GIVEN             | 4 focal point            |
| 5 focal length          | 6 convex lenses          |
| 7 (Johannes) Kepler     | 8 conscious effort       |
| 9 temperature change(s) | 10 peripheral (vision)   |
| 11 A                    | 12 C                     |
| 13 A                    | 14 B                     |
| 15 C                    | 16 A                     |
| 17 D                    | 18 TRUE                  |
| 19 NOT GIVEN            | 20 NOT GIVEN             |
| 21 FALSE                | 22 TRUE                  |
| 23 D                    | 24 C                     |
| 25 A                    | 26 B                     |
| 27 Laurasia             | 28 Pangaea               |
| 29 C                    | 30 B                     |
| 31 B                    | 32 D                     |
| 33 tectonic plate       | 34 cools                 |
| 35 rotation             | 36 Aegir Ridge           |
| 37 Divergent (boundary) | 38 continental collision |
| 39 mighty rivers        | 40 subduction (zone)     |

## Review and Explanations

1 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q1. <b>Most people study hard today</b>	The human eye was not designed for the years of <b>intensive book learning</b> that are <b>now common in modern society</b>
<b>Note:</b> <b>Q1.</b> Clearly, keywords of the question all appear in the text. Besides, we need to notice that “something is <b>common</b> in modern society” which means “it is <b>used popularly by most people</b> living in the current society”. So, the answer is <b>TRUE</b>	

2 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q 2 . <b>W h e n glasses were invented, most people could read.</b>	...The result is eye strain and deterioration, often at an early age, but this same society has provided the obvious answer: corrective <b>lensed eyeglasses</b> ...
<b>Note:</b> <b>Q2.</b> The text: “... <b>The result is eye strain and deterioration, often at an early age, but this same society has provided the obvious answer: corrective lensed eyeglasses...</b> ” does imply that <b>lensed eyeglasses</b> could correct the problems of eye strain and deterioration, but not help <b>most people can read</b> . So, the answer is <b>FALSE</b> .	

3 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q3: <b>Most monks suffered eye problems.</b>	In contrast to the general undereducation and illiteracy of the times, these <b>monks</b> were versed in many languages, and <b>worked for years in badly-illuminated candle-lit ‘scriptoriums’ - an effort which took its toll on their eyesight.</b>
<b>Note:</b> <b>Q3.</b> The text “... <b>these monks were versed in many languages, and worked for years in badly-illuminated candle-lit ‘scriptoriums’ - an effort which took its toll on their eyesight...</b> ” means that the monks' eyesight could be affected by badly illuminated candle-lit working rooms (scriptoriums). However, the text does not refer to <b>the eye problems of the monks</b> . So, the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b>	

#### 4 Answer: **focal point**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Two Focusing Problems</b>	<p>...There are two main focusing disorders: myopia and hyperopia. In the case of the first (nearsightedness, in which it is difficult to see objects at a distance), concave lenses are used, compensating for the eye's refractive error by pushing the focal point back, to the retina...</p> <p>...Basically, glasses modify the focal length of the eye's lens...</p>

#### **Note:**

#### **Q4.**

The answer must be a **Noun**.

Find the keywords “**two focusing problems**” and “**myopia**” in the first chart of the questions to locate the text containing necessary information

Look at that text: “...**There are two main focusing disorders: myopia and hyperopia...compensating for the eye's refractive error by pushing the focal point back, to the retina...**”. So, the answer is **focal point**.

#### 5 Answer: **focal length**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Two Focusing Problems</b>	<p>...There are two main focusing disorders: myopia and hyperopia. In the case of the first (nearsightedness, in which it is difficult to see objects at a distance), concave lenses are used, compensating for the eye's refractive error by pushing the focal point back, to the retina...</p> <p>...Basically, glasses modify the focal length of the eye's lens...</p>

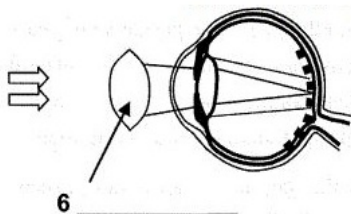
**Note:**

**Q5.**

Look at the first chart, we can realize that the missing information related to **lens of the eye**".

Search around this paragraph, we will see the text "...Basically, glasses modify the **focal length** of the **eye's lens**...". So, the answer is **focal length**.

**6 Answer: convex lenses**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Hyperopia</b> focal point brought forward 	...Hyperopia (farsightedness) uses <b>convex lenses</b> to do the opposite, bringing the focal point forward, to the retina.

**Note:**

**Q6.**

Keywords "**hyperopia**" and "**focal point brought forward**" in the second chart of the questions should be used to find information from the text. We can easily find the text "...**Hyperopia (farsightedness) uses convex lenses to do the opposite, bringing the focal point forward, to the retina**". So, the answer is **convex lenses**

**7 Answer: (Johannes) Kepler**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 7 : Who first explained how glasses function?</b>	...The first detailed mathematical explanation would not come until <b>Johannes Kepler</b> published his work on <b>optics</b> in 1604...

**Note:**

**Q7.**

We must find a **name** of a person who **first explained** how glasses function.

The text "...**The first detailed mathematical explanation would not come until Johannes Kepler published his work on optics in 1604...**" includes keywords "first...explanation...". So, **Johannes Kepler** is the name of the person we are looking for.

8 Answer: **conscious effort**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q8: What is needed when viewing through bifocal glasses?	...The most common are bifocal lenses, with two distinct horizontal viewing areas. A conscious effort is thus necessary to focus through the band of the lens necessary to solve the visual challenge faced....
<p><b>Note:</b>  <b>Q8.</b>  The answer must be a <b>Noun</b>  It is easy for us to find the keyword “bifocal glasses” of the question in the text. The text: “A conscious effort is thus necessary to focus through the band of the lens necessary to solve the visual challenge faced....” shows us that noun phrase “conscious effort” is best answer</p>	

9 Answer: **temperature change(s)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q9: What can cause condensation on glasses?	... or from natural condensation due to temperature changes...
<p><b>Note:</b>  <b>Q9.</b>  The answer must be a <b>Noun</b>  Using scanning skill to quickly find information about “condensation” in the text, we can easily see the sentence “...or from natural condensation due to temperature changes...” which means that “temperature changes” is the cause of condensation. Hence, the answer is temperature changes</p>	

10 Answer: **peripheral (vision)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q10: What aspect of sight do contact lenses improve better than glasses?	...Having said that, by completely covering the pupil, contacts also offer better peripheral vision...
<p><b>Note:</b>  <b>Q10.</b>  We can find that the sixth paragraph in the text mainly refer to “contact lenses” which is the keyword of the question.  The text : “...contacts also offer better peripheral vision...” shows us that the answer is peripheral vision</p>	

## 11 Answer: A

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q11: Modern lens are Safer Heavier Softer More flexible	These days, lenses are most commonly a plastic polycarbonate material, offering lower weight and higher scratch resistance, as well as the ability to screen out harmful ultraviolet and infrared rays from the sun. Similarly, the frames are flexible and lightweight, offering less friction and irritation for the skin...

### Note:

#### Q11.

The text: "These days, lenses are most commonly a plastic polycarbonate material, offering lower weight and higher scratch resistance, as well as the ability to screen out harmful ultraviolet and infrared rays from the sun. Similarly, the frames are flexible and lightweight, offering less friction and irritation for the skin..." indicates us that modern lenses are lower weigh. So, the answer B "heavier" is wrong.

In addition, attributes "flexible" and "lightweight" (soft) are mentioned in the text. However, these attributes are of frames, not of modern lens. So, C and D cannot be the correct answer.

After eliminating the wrong answers, we can guess the best answer is A. Besides, the text "...the ability to screen out harmful ultraviolet and infrared rays from the sun" implies that modern lens are safer. Therefore, the answer is surely A

## 12 Answer: C

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q12: "Off-the-shelf" glasses are not popular can cause glaucoma earn shops good money are recommended	...Glasses can now even be bought off the shelf', without an eye examination, cashing in on the need for quick solutions that people want in a busy society...

### Note:

#### Q12.

The text doesn't refer to either the popularity or the recommendation of "off-the-shelf" glasses; so, the answer A and D is not suitable.

It does mention that there is no eye examination if we buy glasses "off the shelf", but not completely imply that these glasses can cause eyes' problems such as glaucoma.

So, we eliminate the incorrect answer B

The text "...cashing in on the need for quick solutions that people want in a busy society..." shows us the best answer must be C



13 Answer: **A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q13: <b>Laser eye surgery</b> is of limited benefit more convenient than glasses becoming more popular complex	The face of the future may well be <b>laser eye surgery</b> . In this process, laser beams are used, usually to alter the curvature of the cornea and thus provide <b>long-term corrective benefits</b> . Although <b>straightforward</b> enough and increasingly safe and affordable, given the delicacy of the eye, <b>there remains a small risk of failure and resultant vision problems</b> , such as ghosting or halos. It is an interesting fact, that, despite the growth of such surgery, and the use of contacts, <b>traditional lenses remain as popular as ever. Nothing, it seems, can match the simple convenience of putting on a pair of glasses.</b>

**Note:**

**Q13.**

The content of "**laser eye surgery**" is mentioned in the last paragraph.

We can make the mistake when seeing the text "...**provide long-term corrective benefits**..." and ignore the answer A because we easily think that "**long-term benefits**" has the opposite meaning with '**limited benefits**'.

However, the answer **A is correct**. In fact, besides benefits (**straightforward, safe and affordable**) , **laser eye surgery** "**remains a small risk of failure and resultant vision problems.**" which indicates that "**laser eye surgery**" has limited advantages.

The word "**straightforward**" and the text "...**traditional lenses remain as popular as ever. Nothing, it seems, can match the simple convenience of putting on a pair of glasses**..." help us realize the answers B, C and D are incorrect.

14 Answer: **B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q14: <b>Dubbing</b> can ...?	<b>Dubbing</b> , although seemingly more accessible to movie watches, <b>comes with many disadvantages</b> .

**Q14:**

The text confirm that “Dubbing, although seemingly more accessible to movie watches, comes with many disadvantages” because it is expensive, the dubbed voice may seem detached or inappropriate to the characters, and nowadays, subtitling is faster and more practical. So the answer is **B. Seem silly**.

**15 Answer: C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q15:</b> The purpose of “cultural audit”?	Thus, before beginning any work, a brief ‘cultural audit’ is absolutely necessary, involving a <u>comparison of the two cultures in relation to the storyline of the movie</u> .
<b>Q15:</b> According to the text, before beginning any work, a brief ‘cultural audit’ is absolutely <u>necessary</u> , involving a <u>comparison of the two cultures</u> in relation to <u>the storyline of the movie</u> . So the answer must be <b>C. Help comprehension</b> .	

**16 Answer: A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 16:</b> How about the movie which was examined....	Although <u>these themes</u> are <u>universal</u> , one could speculate that a Western audience might not like or identify with them as much, give the increasing urbanisation and materialism of their own society.
<b>Q16:</b> The text “Although <u>these themes are universal</u> ...” means that these themes are common, thus the answer must be <b>A. Has common human themes</b> .	

**17 Answer: D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q17:</b> What is scopone?	‘Scopone’ is the name of a <u>traditional Italian card game</u> of great antiquity. we read <u>scopa</u> – an <u>Italian word</u> referring to a <u>variation of the central card game</u> .
<b>Q17:</b> These sentences “‘Scopone’ is <u>the name of a traditional Italian card game</u> of great antiquity” and “we read <u>scopa</u> – an Italian word referring to <u>a variation of the central card game</u> ” contain all the keywords for the question. So <b>D. Has a variation called scopa</b> is the answer.	

18 Answer: **TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q18:</b> The <b>English title</b> is a <b>subtitling lapse</b>	An even <b>clearer subtitling lapse</b> is that the betting is always <b>done using, apparently, ludicrously high figures</b>
<b>Q18:</b> The text shows that: "An even <u>clearer subtitling lapse is that the betting is always done using, apparently, ludicrously high figure</u> ". Then the writer takes "Let's start with a million" for example, and "The result is an apparent lack of plausibility, changing the comedic nature of the film". Hence the given statement is <b>TRUE</b> .	

19 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

<b>Q19:</b> Question statement: " <b>Transfer</b> and <b>imitation</b> are <b>interesting strategies</b> ". However, we <b>could not find any information</b> regarding to two strategies: <b>transfer</b> and <b>imitation</b> . So the answer is <b>NOT GIVEN</b> .
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20 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q20:</b> <b>Paraphrasing</b> is <b>often used</b> .	The strategy used is this <b>Paraphrasing</b> , <b>where different expressions specific to the source language (Italian) and target language (English) are required</b> .
<b>Q20:</b> The text only mentions that " <u>Paraphrasing is used where different expressions specific to the source language (Italian) and target language (English) are required</u> ". It does not mention the frequency of using this strategy. So the answer for this question is <b>NOT GIVEN</b> .	

21 Answer: **FALSE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q 2 1 :</b> <b>Resignation</b> can <b>be used in many situations</b>.</p>	<p>Being unique to Italy, there is no equivalent word in English, so the strategy used here is <b>Resignation</b>, where the subtitle leaves the word in the original language. The meaning remains obvious from the context, and <b>only in such minimal and unlikely situations does this strategy become acceptable</b>.</p>
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**Q21:**

According to the text, “The meaning remains obvious from the context, and only in such minimal and unlikely situations does this strategy become acceptable”, the given statement “Resignation can be used in many situations” must be **FALSE**.

**22 Answer: TRUE**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q22:</b> Almost all <b>Italians love scopa</b>.</p>	<p>Finally, we read <b>scopa</b> – an <b>Italian</b> word referring to a variation of the <b>central card game</b>.</p>
<p><b>Q22:</b> The text “We read <b>scopa</b> – an Italian word referring to a variation of <u>the central card game</u>” also means that in Italy, scopa is a popular/common game. Hence, the given statement “<b>Almost all Italians love scopa</b>” is <b>TRUE</b>.</p>	

**23 Answer: D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q23:</b> <b>The fact</b> about <b>The old bags</b>?</p>	<p>Let us begin with the subtitle, <b>The old bag’s</b> here.’ This is idiomatic in English, being an insulting term for an elderly woman. However, it is a simple expression comprising only two words, one of which is literally intended (‘old’). <b>I would speculate that the same idiom occurs in Italian</b> (that is, the direct translation of ‘old’ and ‘bag’ in Italian carries the same idiomatic meaning).</p>
<p><b>Q23:</b> In this paragraph, these sentences: “<u><b>The old bag’s here</b></u>’ this is idiomatic in English, being an insulting term for an elderly woman” and “ <u><b>I would speculate that the same idiom occurs in Italian</b></u> (that is, the direct translation of ‘old’ and ‘bag’ in Italian carries the same idiomatic meaning)” contain all the key words for the question. According to the writer, the phrase “The old bags” exists in Italian. So the answer must be <b>D. Probably exists in source language</b>.</p>	

**24 Answer: C**

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Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q24: <b>The fact</b> about " <b>Catches win matches</b> "?	<b>'Catches win matches'</b> . This derives from certain ball games, such as cricket, where catching the ball after it is struck by the batsman contributes towards winning the game. There are no such sporting cultures in Italy followed. Thus, <b>one can be certain that other words were used in the original Italian, but that these have a similar pragmatic effect (in meaning and idiomatic nature).</b>
<p><b>Q24:</b>  The texts "Catches win matches" derives from certain ball games, but <u>There are no sporting cultures in Italy</u>", thus "One can be certain that <u>other words were used in the original Italian</u>, but that these have <u>a similar pragmatic effect (in meaning and idiomatic nature)</u>" contain all the keywords for the answer. Hence the answer is <b>C. Using other words, but with the same meaning.</b></p>	

**25 Answer: A**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q25: What is <b>the fact</b> about " <b>A sign of destiny</b> "?	<b>'A sign of destiny'</b> . When this subtitle appears, there are actually two to three people speaking with equal force at the same time. Space and time constraints render it impossible to have them all translated, so <b>only the quoted subtitle appears, using the strategy known Condensation</b>
<p><b>Q25:</b>  According to the text, "Later on, we read, '<u>A sign of destiny</u>'. When this subtitle appears, there are actually two to three people speaking with equal force at the same time. <u>Space and time constraints render it impossible to have them all translated, so only the quoted subtitle appears, using the strategy known Condensation</u>". Hence the answer is <b>A. A practical decision.</b></p>	

**26 Answer: B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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Q26: <b>The fact</b> about “ <b>Scopa</b> ”?	Finally, we read <b>scopa</b> – an Italian word referring to a variation of the central card game. Being unique to Italy, there is no equivalent word in English, so <b>the strategy used here is Resignation, where the subtitler leaves the word in the original language</b> . The meaning remains obvious from the context, and <b>only in such minimal and unlikely situations does this strategy become acceptable</b> .
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**Q26:**

The text shows that “**The strategy** used here is Resignation, **where the subtitler leaves the word in the original language**. The meaning remains obvious from the context, and **only in such minimal and unlikely situations does this strategy become acceptable**”. It means that “Scopa” will be **clarified by the situation**. Thus, the answer must be **B**.

**27 Answer: Laurasia**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q27: The <b>combination</b> of <b>North America and Eurasia</b> had the name_____	The idea that the continents are moving was first proposed by a German meteorologist, Alfred Wegener, in a book published in 1915. He had gathered a great deal of careful and tantalising evidence, the most obvious being the simple observation that the great landmasses of the world seem to fit together, jigsaw-like, a striking example being the coastlines of either side of the Atlantic ocean. Wegener was even able to theorise, correctly, that all the continents were once assembled into a supercontinent (now called Pangaea). Pangaea broke up into <b>Laurasia</b> (which <b>became North America and Eurasia</b> ) and Gondwana (which became the remaining continents).

**Note:**

After skimming, the answer of Q27 can be found in the first paragraph. Considering every details in Q27 and in the passage, we can conclude that **the answer of Q27 is Laurasia**.

The synonym of “combination” in the question can be understood like “became” in the passage. The passage stated that Laurasia became North America and Eurasia, meaning the combination of North America and Eurasia is Laurasia. So, the answer of Q27 is Laurasia.

**28 Answer: Pangaea**

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Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q28:</b> The combination of Laurasia and Gondwana had the name_____</p>	<p>The idea that the continents are moving was first proposed by a German meteorologist, Alfred Wegener, in a book published in 1915. He had gathered a great deal of careful and tantalising evidence, the most obvious being the simple observation that the great landmasses of the world seem to fit together, jigsaw-like, a striking example being the coastlines of either side of the Atlantic ocean. Wegener was even able to theorise, correctly, that all the continents were once assembled into a supercontinent (now called Pangaea). Pangaea broke up into Laurasia (which became North America and Eurasia) and Gondwana (which became the remaining continents).</p>
<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>After skimming, the answer of Q28 can be found in the first paragraph. Considering every details in Q28 and in the passage, we can conclude that <b>the answer of Q28 is Pangaea.</b></p> <p>The passage stated that Pangaea broke up into Laurasia and Gondwana, pointing out that the combination of Laurasia and Gondwana formed Pangaea. So, the answer of Q28 is Pangaea.</p>	

**29 Answer: C**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q 29 :</b> Scientists disliked Wegener's idea because he was German. made simple observations. as a meteorologist. made too many suggestions.</p>	<p>Unfortunately, Wegener could propose no propulsive force for this movement, apart from the vague and erroneous suggestion that it might be centrifugal forces. He also severely overestimated the speed of this motion. These problems, and the fact that he was a meteorologist (rather than a geologist), meant that, upon publishing his ideas, the scientific community was resolutely and implacably hostile. It is an interesting example of that not uncommon instance in which a scientist who was fundamentally correct was denied any recognition in his lifetime. Semmelweis, who advocated the washing of hands before surgery as a way to reduce hospital fatalities, is another example. Wegener was to unexpectedly die on an expedition in Greenland, probably of a heart attack - in his death, as in his life, left out in the cold.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>After skimming, we can guess that the clue to the answer of Q29 locates in the second paragraph. There is no any evidence regarding the answer A, B, and D. Meanwhile, there are some synonyms between the passage and the answer C.</p> <p>After considering every details in Q29 and in the passage, we can conclude that <b>the answer of Q29 is C</b>.</p> <p>The synonym of "dislike" is "resolutely and implacably hostile".</p>	

### 30 Answer: B

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q 30 :</b> Both Wegener and Semmelweis died prematurely. lacked crucial evidence. were never given recognition. were German.</p>	<p>The first hints of the existence of Gondwana came from the similarity of fossil plants and animals distributed in the same geological period over South America, Africa, Antarctica, India, and Australia. Similarly, the composition and nature of the rocks along relevant coastlines spoke the same story, yet to become scientifically credible, the theory needed evidence of a propulsive force to move such huge continents (in the same way that Semmelweis's ideas needed the germ theory of disease). It was only in the 1960s, decades after Wegener's death, that hard evidence for his theory began amassing to eventually become overwhelming.</p>

**Note**

After skimming, the related content to the Q30 is in the 3<sup>d</sup> paragraph. There is no any evidence regarding the answer A, C, and D. Meanwhile, there is the evidence between the passage and the answer B. Thus, the **answer of Q30 is B.**

The name of “Wegener” and “Simmelweis” is mentioned in this passage. Notably, the passage stated that “the theory needed evidence” which indicates that the current evidence of this theory is not sufficient or there is the lack of evidence of this theory. This matches the keywords in the answer B. Thus, the **answer of Q30 is B.**

**31 Answer: B**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q 31 :</b> T h e <b>motion</b> of <b>tectonic plates</b> is faster than hair growth. <b>does not change.</b> is well understood. can start cyclic swirls.	The theory is now called ‘ <b>plate tectonics</b> ’, since it was proven that the Earth’s surface is fractured into ‘plates’. These bump and grind as they steadily move at infinitesimally slow rates in given directions, driven by ‘convention forces’....  Of course, <b>this motion</b> is slow, typically at the speed at which fingernails grow, and at its fastest, the rate at which hair does. But by <b>being consistent and essentially unstoppable</b> , the results can be spectacular, particularly when plates meet. ...

**Note:**

After skimming, the related content to the Q31 is in the 4<sup>th</sup> (“The theory is ...”) and 5<sup>th</sup> paragraphs (“Of course, ...”).

*is faster than hair growth.* It is wrong because of “the rate at which hair does”.

*does not change.* It may be the answer because there is the synonym between the passage and the question.

*is well understood.* It is wrong because “it isa complicated and barely understood” which is mentioned in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph. So, the answer is wrong.

*can start cyclic swirls.* There is no clue. So, the answer is wrong.

Thus, the **answer of Q31 is B.**

**32 Answer: D**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q32:</b> Volcanos are formed away from plate boundaries due to buckling and melting. oceanic effects. geological events. heated regions.</p>	<p>Of course ... features such as mountains, volcanoes, and oceanic ridges and trenches. Plate boundaries see most of the world's active volcanoes, with the Pacific Plate's 'Ring of Fire' being a good example. Volcanism may sometimes occur in the middle of plates, but this has been theorised to be a result of 'hotspots': anomalously hot areas of interior rock which melt through the plate, forcing an escape to the surface.</p>
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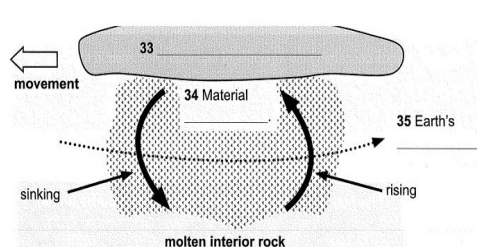
### Note

After skimming, the related content to the Q6 is in the 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph ("Of course, ..."). According to the keywords between the question and passage, while there is no any evidence regarding the answer A, B, and C, there is the evidence in the answer D.

For that reason, we can conclude that **the answer of Q32 is D.**

Note: the synonym of "heated regions" in the answer D is mentioned like "hotspots" or "hot areas" in the passage. There are no other synonym words in the answer A, B, and C which match in the passage.

## 33 Answer: tectonic plate

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Tectonic</b> Forces at Work</p> <p><b>Q33:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Q34:</b> Material _____</p> <p><b>Q35:</b> Earth's _____</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the process of plate tectonics. A tectonic plate (labeled 33) is shown moving (labeled 35) over molten interior rock. The plate is shown sinking (labeled 34) and rising (labeled 35) in a cycle. Arrows indicate the direction of movement, sinking, and rising.</p>	<p>The theory is now called 'plate tectonics', since it was proven that the Earth's surface is fractured into 'plates'. These bump and grind as they steadily move at infinitesimally slow rates in given directions, driven by 'convection forces'. These are formed by the vast circular rising of superheated rock from the planet's molten interior. This material cools as it nears the surface, eventually sinking once again towards the centre. Add to this the rotation of the Earth itself, and there is a complicated and barely understood set of cyclic swirls of molten rock, producing drags and pulls on each tectonic plate, the sum of which results in a steady migration.</p>

**Note:**

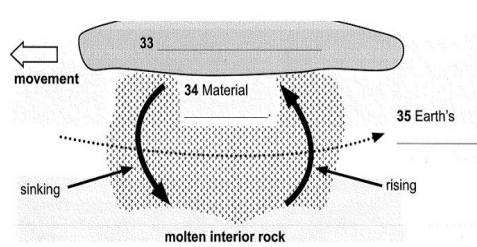
The answers of Q33 require *“no more than two words”*.

After skimming accordingly, the “tectonic” can be only found in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph. So, we now focus on this paragraph and the signs in the attached figure are also significant.

For Q33, we cannot get any keywords. So, we move to Q34 and Q35 first.

After finding the suitable answers to Q34 and Q35, we come back to Q33. As can be seen in the figure, the answer of Q33 may be a noun phrase which only moves to the left side. In other words, it seems to be pulled towards the left. After considering every details in the passage, we can conclude that the **answer of Q33 is “tectonic plate”**.

**34 Answer: cools**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Tectonic</b> Forces at Work</p> <p><b>Q33:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Q34:</b> <b>Material</b> _____</p> <p><b>Q35:</b> <b>Earth's</b> _____</p> 	<p>The theory is now called ‘plate tectonics’, since it was proven that the <b>Earth's</b> surface is fractured into ‘plates’. These bump and grind as they steadily move at infinitesimally slow rates in given directions, driven by ‘convection forces’. These are formed by the vast circular rising of superheated rock from the planet’s molten interior. This <b>material cools</b> as it nears the surface, eventually sinking once again towards the centre. Add to this the <b>rotation</b> of the <b>Earth</b> itself, and there is a complicated and barely understood set of cyclic swirls of molten rock, producing drags and <b>pulls on each tectonic plate</b>, the sum of which results in a steady migration.</p>

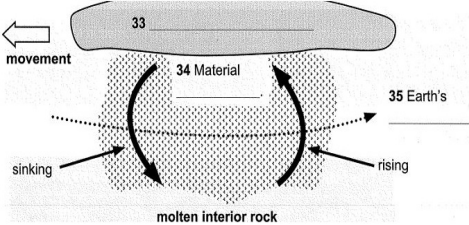
**Note:**

The answers of Q34 require *“no more than two words”*.

After skimming accordingly, the “tectonic” can be only found in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph. So, we now focus on this paragraph and the signs in the attached figure are also significant.

For Q34, the keyword between the passage and question is Material. After considering every details in the sentence containing “Material” and the location of the Q34’s box in the figure, we can conclude that the **answer of Q34 is “cools”**.

**35 Answer: rotation**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Tectonic</b> Forces at Work</p> <p>Q33: _____</p> <p>Q34: <b>Material</b> _____</p> <p>Q35: <b>Earth's</b> _____</p> 	<p>The theory is now called '<b>plate tectonics</b>', since it was proven that the <b>Earth's</b> surface is fractured into 'plates'. These bump and grind as they steadily move at infinitesimally slow rates in given directions, driven by 'convection forces'. These are formed by the vast circular rising of superheated rock from the planet's molten interior. This <b>material cools</b> as it nears the surface, eventually sinking once again towards the centre. Add to this the <b>rotation</b> of the <b>Earth</b> itself, and there is a complicated and barely understood set of cyclic swirls of molten rock, producing drags and <b>pulls on each tectonic plate</b>, the sum of which results in a steady migration.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b></p> <p>The answers of Q35 require <i>"no more than two words"</i>.</p> <p>After skimming accordingly, the "tectonic" can be only found in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph. So, we now focus on this paragraph and the signs in the attached figure are also significant.</p> <p>For Q35, the keyword between the passage and question is Earth. There are two "Earth" in the passage. After considering every details in the sentences containing "Earth" and the arrow in the figure, we can conclude that the <b>answer of Q35 is "rotation"</b>.</p>	

### 36 Answer: **Aegir Ridge**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
Q36:	<p><b>Plate boundaries</b> come in three types. First, <b>Transform boundaries</b>, where the plates grind past each other. It was once thought that the well-known <b>Aegir Ridge</b> was an example, until studies showed that it had never been active, whereas the periodic earthquakes along <b>California's San Andreas Fault</b> show the very opposite case. The second type is Divergent boundaries, ...</p>

**Note**

We need to find the example related to the transform, which is one the type of boundaries.

After skimming accordingly, the possible answer for Q36 can be found in the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph which mentions “Plate boundaries”. There are two possible options for the answer of Q36: “Aegir Ridge” and “California’s San Andreas Fault”. Lacking information to select the suitable answer.

If “**36** \_\_\_\_\_ had never been active”, the answer is **Aegir Ridge**.

If “**36** \_\_\_\_\_ show the very opposite case”, the answer is **California’s San Andreas Fault**.

**37 Answer: Divergent (boundary)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q37:</b> Related example: <b>East African Rift</b>	Plate boundaries come in three types. .... The second type is <b>Divergent</b> boundaries, where the two plates slide apart from each other. Mid-oceanic ridges, such as in the Atlantic, and <b>active rift zones</b> , such as in <b>East Africa</b> , are examples. Finally, ....

**Note**

The possible answer for Q37 can be found in the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph. There are some synonyms between the passage and the content of the related example of the Q37. After considering every details in the sentence, we can conclude that **the answer of Q37 is “divergent”**.

**38 Answer: continental collision**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
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<p><b>Q38:</b> Convergent I: _____</p> <p><b>Q39:</b> Central Asian ranges (resulting in tall mountains, deep valleys, _____) and several _____)</p>	<p>Plate boundaries come in three types. .... Finally, there are Convergent boundaries, where the two plates slide towards each other. This can form either a subduction zone (if one plate moves underneath the other) or a continental collision. Deep marine trenches are formed in the former case, and with the descending plate releasing its trapped water on being heated in the Earth's interior, huge amounts of heat and pressure rise to the surface, causing mountains and volcanoes to form, such as in the Andes mountain range.</p> <p>The best example of a continental collision is the Indian plate, which is steadily and implacably migrating straight into central Asia. The Himalayas of Nepal and Northern India, the Karakoram Ranges of Northern Pakistan, and the highlands of Afghanistan, are all part of the complex fold system that resulted, producing some of the highest peaks in the world. There are also some deep valleys receiving the run-off melt-water from the far side of these mountains, creating some mighty rivers, such as the Indus, the Irrawaddy, and the Mekong. Interestingly, the Himalayas are still growing, meaning that the summit of Mount Everest is perhaps a couple of metres higher now than when people first stood there in 1953, presumably making it just that little bit harder to reach.</p>
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### Note

According to the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, the convergent boundaries include a subduction zone and a continental collision. Thus, the proper answers of following questions depend on the given related example.

To find the suitable answer for Q38, we have to see the Q39 as well.

After skimming accordingly, the possible answer for Q38 and Q39 can be found in the 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph.

There are some synonyms between the passage and the question Q39. For that reason, **the answer of Q39 is "mighty rivers"**.

Because "mighty rivers" is the right answer of Q39, we go back to the first sentence of this paragraph. It is stated that the best example of a continental collision is the Indian plate. Thus, **the answer of Q38 is "a continental collision"**.

**39 Answer: mighty rivers**



Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<p><b>Q38:</b> Convergent I: _____</p> <p><b>Q39:</b> Central Asian ranges (resulting in tall mountains, deep valleys, _____ and several _____)</p>	<p>Plate boundaries come in three types. .... Finally, there are <b>Convergent boundaries</b>, where the two plates slide towards each other. This can form either a subduction zone (if one plate moves underneath the other) or a continental collision. Deep marine trenches are formed in the former case, and with the descending plate releasing its trapped water on being heated in the Earth's interior, huge amounts of heat and pressure rise to the surface, causing mountains and volcanoes to form, such as in the Andes mountain range.</p> <p>The best example of a <b>continental collision</b> is the Indian plate, which is steadily and implacably migrating straight into <b>central Asia</b>. The Himalayas of Nepal and Northern India, the Karakoram Ranges of Northern Pakistan, and the highlands of Afghanistan, are all part of the complex fold system that resulted, producing some of <b>the highest peaks</b> in the world. There are also some <b>deep valleys</b> receiving the run-off melt-water from the far side of <b>these mountains</b>, creating <b>some mighty rivers</b>, such as the Indus, the Irrawaddy, and the Mekong. Interestingly, the Himalayas are still growing, meaning that the summit of Mount Everest is perhaps a couple of metres higher now than when people first stood there in 1953, presumably making it just that little bit harder to reach.</p>

**Note**

According to the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, the convergent boundaries include a subduction zone and a continental collision. Thus, the proper answers of following questions depend on the given related example.

To find the suitable answer for Q38, we have to see the Q39 as well.

After skimming accordingly, the possible answer for Q38 and Q39 can be found in the 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph.

There are some synonyms between the passage and the question Q39. For that reason, **the answer of Q39 is “mighty rivers”**.

Because “mighty rivers” is the right answer of Q39, we go back to the first sentence of this paragraph. It is stated that the best example of a continental collision is the Indian plate. Thus, **the answer of Q38 is “a continental collision”**.

**40 Answer: subduction (zone)**

Keywords in Questions	Similar words in Passage
<b>Q40: Convergent</b> II: _____ Related example: <b>Andes Mountains</b>	Plate boundaries come in three types. .... Finally, there are <b>Convergent boundaries</b> , where the two plates slide towards each other. This can form either <b>a subduction zone</b> (if one plate moves underneath the other) or a continental collision. Deep marine trenches are formed in the former case, and with the descending plate releasing its trapped water on being heated in the Earth's interior, huge amounts of heat and pressure rise to the surface, causing mountains and volcanoes to form, such as in the <b>Andes mountain</b> range.

**Note**

After skimming accordingly, the possible answer for Q40 can be found in 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph which contains some synonyms between the passage and the Q40. The possible answers are “a subduction zone” and “a continental collision”. However, a continental collision is the answer of Q38. So, after considering every details in the sentence, we can conclude that **the answer of Q40 is “a subduction zone”**.