

READING PASSAGE 1

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



The politics of pessimism

Newspaper headlines and TV or radio news bulletins would have us believe erroneously that a new age has come upon us, the Age of Cassandra. People are being assailed not just with contemporary doom, or past gloom, but with prophecies of disasters about to befall. The dawn of the new millennium has now passed; the earth is still intact, and the fin de siècle Jeremiahs have now gone off to configure a new date for the apocalypse.

It can, I believe, be said with some certainty that the doom-mongers will never run out of business. Human nature has an inclination for pessimism and anxiety, with each age having its demagogues, foretelling doom or dragging it

in their wake. But what makes the modern age so different is that the catastrophes are more “in your face”, Their assault on our senses is relentless. Whether it be sub-conscious or not, this is a situation not lost on politicians. They play upon people’s propensity for unease, turning it into a very effective political tool.

Deluding the general public

All too often, when politicians want to change the status quo, they take advantage of people’s fears of the unknown and their uncertainties about the future. For example, details about a new policy may be leaked to the press. Of course, the worst case scenario is presented in all its depressing detail. When the general public reacts in horror, the government appears to cave in. And then accepting some of the suggestions from their critics, ministers water down their proposals. This allows the government to get what It wants, while at the same time fooling the public into believing that they have got one over on the government. Or even that they have some say in the making of policy.

There are several principles at play here. And both are rather simple: unsettle people and then play on their fears; and second, people must be given an opportunity to make a contribution, however insignificant, in a given situation; otherwise, they become dissatisfied, not fearful or anxious.

A similar ruse, at a local level, will further illustrate how easily people’s base fears are exploited. A common practice is to give people a number of options, say in a housing development, ranging from no change to radical transformation of an area. The aim is to persuade people to agree significant modifications, which may involve disruption to their lives, and possibly extra expenditure. The individuals, fearful of the worst possible outcome, plump for the middle course. And this, incidentally, is invariably the option favoured by the authorities. Everything is achieved under the guise of market research, but it is obviously a blatant exercise in the manipulation of people’s fears.

Fear and survival

Fear and anxieties about the future affect us still. People are wracked with self-doubt and low self-esteem. In the struggle to exist and advance in life, a seemingly endless string, of obstacles is encountered, so many, in fact, that any accomplishment seems surprising. I mean when people do succeed they are still nagged by uncertainty.

Not surprisingly, feelings like doubt, fear, anxiety and pessimism are usually associated with failure. Yet, if properly harnessed, they are the driving force behind success, the very engines of genius.

if things turn out well for a long time, there is a further anxiety: that of constantly waiting for something to go wrong. People then find themselves propitiating the gods: not walking on lines on the pavements, performing rituals before public performances, wearing particular clothes and colours so that they can blame the ritual not themselves when things go wrong,

But surely the real terror comes when success continues uninterrupted for such a long period of time that we forget what failure is like!

We crave for and are fed a daily diet of anxiety, Horror films and disaster movies have an increasing appeal. Nostradamus pops his head up now and again. And other would-be prophets make a brief appearance, predicting the demise of human kind. Perhaps, this is all just a vestige of the hardships of early man – our attempt to recreate the struggles of a past age, as it's becomes more and more comfortable.

Mankind cannot live by contentment alone. And so, a world awash with anxieties and pessimism has been created. Being optimistic is a struggle. But survival dictates that mankind remain ever sanguine.

Questions 1-5

Choose one phrase (**A-K**) from the List of phrases to complete each Key point below. Write the appropriate letters (**A-K**) in Boxes **1-5** on your answer sheet.

The information in the completed sentences should be an accurate summary of the points made by the writer.

*NB. There are more phrases (**A-K**) than sentences, so you will not need to use them all. You may use **each phrase once only**.*

Key points

- 1 Newspaper headlines and TV or radio news bulletins
- 2 Doom-mongers are popular, because people
- 3 Today, catastrophes
- 4 To politicians, people's Inclination for fear

5

The government

List of phrases

A**are not as threatening as in the past****B****tell the truth****C****blame them****D****try to make us believe mistakenly that we are in a new era****E****calm people down****F****are uncertain about the future****G****are less comfortable****H****are natural pessimists and worriers****I****are more immediate****J****get what they want by deceiving the public****K****is something they can make use of****Questions 6-9**

Choose the appropriate letters **A-D** and write them in Boxes **6-9** on your answer sheet.

6 The housing development example shows that people ...

A ☐ are not that easily deceived

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- B** ☐ like market research
- C** ☐ lead their fears
- D** ☐ are easy to delude

7 Which one of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

- A** ☐ Market research uses people's fears for their own good
- B** ☐ People are scared by market research techniques
- C** ☐ Market research techniques are used as a means of taking advantage of people's fears
- D** ☐ Market research makes people happy

8 The engines of genius are ...

- A** ☐ properly harnessed
- B** ☐ the driving force behind success
- C** ☐ driven by feelings like fear
- D** ☐ usually associated with failure

9 Continual success ...

- A** ☐ makes people arrogant
- B** ☐ worries people
- C** ☐ does not have any negative effects on people
- D** ☐ increases people's self-esteem

Questions 10-13

Do the statements below agree with the information in Reading Passage 1?

*In Boxes **10-13**, write:*

| | |
|------------------|---|
| YES | if the statement agrees with the views of the writer |
| NO | if the statement contradicts the views of the writer |
| NOT GIVEN | if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this |

Example: Politicians pretend things are worse than they are.

Answer: YES.

10 The complex relationship between failure and success needs to be addressed carefully.

11 People perform certain rituals to try to avoid failure.

12 Anxiety in daily life is what we want.

13 The writer believes that Nostradamus and certain other prophets are right about their predictions for the end of the human race.

READING PASSAGE 2

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



Crows Can be Craftsmen too

A remarkable colony of inventors has emerged on an isolated Pacific island. They can fashion tools out of materials scavenged from the rainforest. They can even customise a tool for a given job. Meet the crows of New Caledonia.

Thinkers as diverse as Freud, Engels and Thomas Carlyle once pointed to the use of tools as being a defining behaviour of human beings. Then it was found that many animals also used them, from the 'fishing sticks' of apes to the rocks dropped on ostrich eggs by Egyptian vultures. Crows are particularly crafty. Earlier studies showed that they are almost human-like in their use of tools, with technological features that match the stone and bone tool cultures that emerged among primitive humans between 2.5 million and 70,000 BC.

But only humans were thought to have the brain power required for cumulative technological evolution. This is the skill for innovation that took our ancestors two million years ago from creating flakes of flint, for use in cutting, to honing knives, blades, arrowheads and axeheads.

Now this 'unique' attribute of humans has also turned out to be a flattering delusion. A new study shows that the crows of New Caledonia are inventive. With their evolving leaf tools, the birds have levered man off his pedestal.

Dr Gavin Hunt and Dr Russell Gray of the University of Auckland have spent the

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past decade studying feathered technology in New Caledonia, 900 miles north-east of Australia. After an intensive field survey of local crow industry, the scientists found that the birds rip the leaves of the pandanus tree to fashion three distinct types of tool for grub and insect extraction: wide, narrow and tapered.

Long ago, the birds discovered that they could rip the serrated edge off the leaves to make a wide tool. The skill spread and the crows honed tools with finer working tips, by either narrowing tools or tapering them. (Because the leaves are reinforced by tough parallel fibres, the tapered design is made in steps. The crow nips the leaf, rips along the fibres, makes another cut and tears again, repeating until it has a tool with usually two, three or four steps.)

Leaf tool manufacture is an example of culture: the birds learn through example and their tool-making wisdom grows in sophistication down the generations. The crows appear to have the cognitive requirements for cumulative, though rudimentary, technological evolution, said Dr Gray. Tool manufacture in New Caledonian crows shows striking flexibility and innovation.' The ability of the birds to innovate is further shown by their making of other tools. They often strip a twig of leaves and cut it off just below a shortened offshoot to create a hook to get bugs out. They also use simpler tools to extract grubs from the dead wood of trees.

Prof Alex Kacelnik, fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, praised the study as 'extremely important'. It complements his own research, with Dr Jackie Chappell and Alex Weir, which has turned Betty the New Caledonian crow into a star by revealing her to be the first animal, other than man, to show a basic understanding of cause and effect.

Betty began making tools after her partner snatched away a hook made for her by the researchers, forcing her to make her own from garden wire to fish out morsels from a tube. She wedged the end of the wire into the base of the food tube and turned her head to form the hook. What amazed the researchers is that she can even adapt her hooks if they are not up to the job, something that even chimpanzees are unable to do. Although chimps use sticks in experiments, they have not shown any human-like understanding of basic physical laws.' When she starts bending the wire it is as if she has a clear objective, even correcting the angle of the hook if it is not right,' said Prof Kacelnik. 'Although many animals use tools, purposeful modification of objects to solve new problems, without training or prior experience, is virtually unknown.'

'While we have been emphasising the individual ability of animals like Betty to

solve problems, the New Zealand team has been emphasising tool manufacture, the cultural traditions and transmission of information in the wild,' said Prof Kacelnik. Both strands of research are related by how the crows are not genetically programmed to use a tool, like a spider and his web. Instead, the birds creatively invent new kinds of tools to solve problems and can share skills with others.

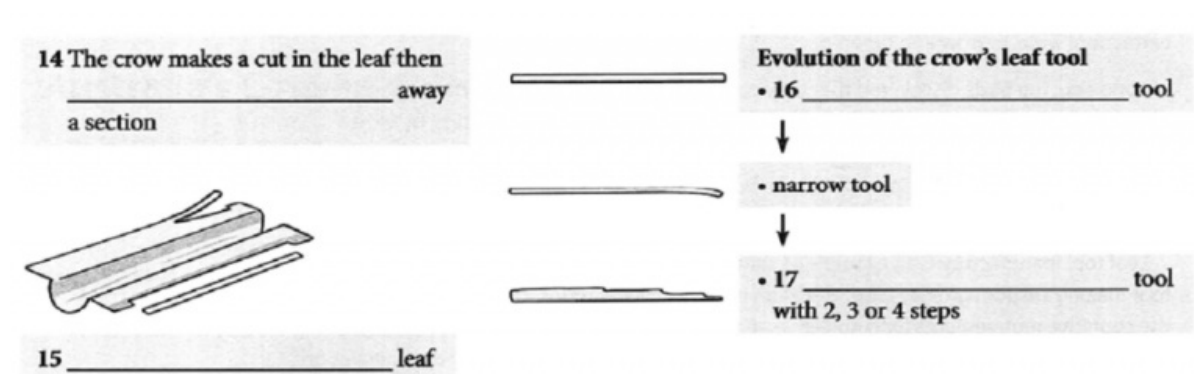
The crow family are the Einsteins of the avian world, though Prof Kacelnik added that, at least in terms of tool making, the Pacific crows are smarter than their British cousins. We have not yet identified what it is that makes these crows so special, though it is something to do with ecological circumstances,'said Prof Kacelnik.

Once scientists have got to the bottom of what makes Pacific crows master toolmakers, they may have to think again about how this skill evolved in humans.

Questions 14-17

Complete the diagrams.

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



14 _____

15 _____

16 _____

17 _____

Questions 18-22

Classify the following statements as referring to the crow(s) in

| | |
|----------|---|
| A | the study by Hunt and Gray |
| B | the study by Kacelnik, Chappell and Weir |
| C | both studies |

Write the correct letter, **A, B or C**.

- 18 can share tool-making skills with other crows
- 19 can make special tools for a particular purpose
- 20 can solve problems by understanding rather than learning
- 21 can make tools better than British crows can
- 22 can manufacture hooks to extract food

Questions 23-26

Complete the summary.

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

It used to be thought that only human beings used tools. Even after we learned that many other 23 _____ also do so, it was still believed that only humans were intelligent enough to gradually evolve better tools. A study of crows in 24 _____, however, shows that these birds use a leaf tool which has been evolved over several generations. A crow in another study has shown the human-like ability to understand 25 _____ in order to manufacture tools, which not even 26 _____ can do.

Reading Passage 3

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



Coming into the World A little-known island community comes in from the cold.

Back in early 1961, few outside the corridors of dwindling British power had heard of the archipelago centred on the main island of Tristan da Cunha, from which the scattered islands that make up the group took their name.

It would take a dramatic volcanic eruption, and an emergency evacuation that would grab the attention of the media, to bring attention to this mysterious outpost of the British Empire. It seemed that the islands, no more than pin-pricks in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, almost equidistant between Buenos Aires in South America and Cape Town in South Africa, preferred not to be found.

The same can be said of the 290 or so residents of Tristan da Cunha at that time. They lived on the remotest island on the entire planet. There was no airport, nor was there space to build one on this mountainous carbuncle projecting from the ocean. The only harbour, impenetrable during rough weather, was 1,500 miles distant from the nearest mainland port. Cape Town. Communications with the outside world relied predominantly on signals to passing fishing boats and the annual visit of the vessel that supplied the islanders with the goods they could not produce themselves.

For this was a self-reliant community, proud of their ability to survive and help each other in times of adversity. Colonised early in the 19th century, until

December 1942, money had not been exchanged on the island. However, war-time conditions and new development, in particular a new fishing industry, saw the beginnings of links which meant that the islanders had to accept they were now part of the modern world, however much the older members of the community might resist such change.

The lives of the islanders ticked quietly along, largely ignored as the government of Britain struggled with larger events on the world stage, until the beginning of August 1961. Earth tremors and rock falls began on the 6th, but by October the situation had got so bad that the island had to be evacuated. The entire population eventually found themselves in England, where they were met with unwanted and unexpected attention from the media. They were housed at a military camp just outside the port of Southampton.

Coming from a sub-tropical island and having had little exposure to the illnesses and chill endured by the natives of the British Isles during winter, several of the elder islanders succumbed. The government did not seem to know what to offer the islanders, there was no news about what was happening to their homeland, and the future looked very bleak. These were people who had built up their own way of life for over one hundred and fifty years. They were a compact community who shared only seven family names between them, and now it seemed that their way of life was to be destroyed.

Fortunately, and despite the islanders reluctance to have any dealings with the media, who they suspected looked on them as historical curiosities, the attention helped keep their plight in the public eye. Eventually, word came through that the island was again habitable and, despite strong resistance from the British Government, the vast majority of the islanders voted to return, turning their backs on the temptations of the brighter lights of their temporary home in favour of their own.

The last of the returning islanders arrived in November 1963 and, with the rebuilding of the crawfish canning industry and a growing demand for the island's stamps amongst dedicated collectors following the publicity caused by the volcanic eniption, the local economy soon recovered, although communications remained as difficult as they had ever been. Michael Parsons, a young British teacher who was employed on the island, recalls that there was no television and mail from the outside world arrived just eight times a year. 'I was allowed to send a 100-word telegram home once a month,' he recalls, 'and getting news from home brought a lump to my throat'

Things have changed with developments in technology, but at the beginning of the present century the island was again cut off from the rest of the world

when, on May 23rd 2001, a hurricane tore through the area. It caused extensive damage, knocking out the radio station and satellite telephone link as well as leaving the islanders without electricity. It would be a week before news of the disaster reached London and several more weeks before a rescue package could be agreed to help the islanders rebuild.

Today the island boasts its own internet café. For the first time people can see what the items they wish to obtain from abroad actually look like before they purchase them – a big bonus in a place where you have to wait many months to receive an order which might prove to be unsuitable for the purpose you had in mind. At last, it seems, Tristan da Cunha has joined the world.

Questions 27-28

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

27 The writer describes the islands of Tristan da Cunha as

- A** ☐ difficult to find in an emergency.
- B** ☐ a place the media didn't understand.
- C** ☐ somewhere different countries claimed to own.
- D** ☐ unknown to most members of the public.

28 What does the writer say about the islanders?

- A** ☐ They could go for years with no contact with outsiders.
- B** ☐ They had no means of leaving the island to speak to others.
- C** ☐ They exchanged messages with boats that went past them.
- D** ☐ They travelled to the mainland on the supply ship.

Questions 29-34

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3? Write

| | |
|------------------|---|
| YES | if the statement agrees with the views of the writer |
| NO | if the statement contradicts the views of the writer |
| NOT GIVEN | if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this |

- 29 People living on Tristan da Cunha are totally self-sufficient.
- 30 The islanders often get ill.
- 31 Some islanders were reluctant to return after the volcanic eruption.
- 32 The selling of postage stamps has generated revenue for the islanders.
- 33 There is no television service on Tristan da Cunha.
- 34 Communications with the island are often interrupted.

Questions 35-40

Complete the summary.

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

First colonised in the early part of the 19th century, Tristan da Cunha remained unknown to many people in the rest of the world until a 35 _____ forced the small population of this remote island to evacuate their homes and brought their existence to the attention of 36 _____. After spending two years as refugees in 37 _____, the British Government reluctantly allowed them to return to the island once it had been established that the danger had passed. The 38 _____ of the island improved when rebuilding work had been completed, partly because of a new interest in the 39 _____. Disaster was to strike the island again nearly forty years later when a 40 _____ destroyed many buildings on the island.



Solution:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 D | 2 H |
| 3 I | 4 K |
| 5 J | 6 A |
| 7 C | 8 C |
| 9 B | 10 NOT GIVEN |
| 11 YES | 12 YES |
| 13 NOT GIVEN | 14 rips |
| 15 pandanus | 16 wide |
| 17 tapered | 18 A |
| 19 C | 20 B |
| 21 C | 22 C |
| 23 animals | 24 New Caledonia |
| 25 physical laws | 26 chimpanzees/chimps |
| 27 D | 28 C |
| 29 NO | 30 NOT GIVEN |
| 31 YES | 32 YES |
| 33 NOT GIVEN | 34 NOT GIVEN |
| 35 volcanic eruption | 36 the media |
| 37 England | 38 (local) economy |
| 39 island's stamps | 40 hurricane |

Review and Explanations

1 Answer: **D**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|--|
| 1. Newspapers and TV or radio bulletins try to make us believe mistakenly that we are in a new era (D) | Newspaper headlines and TV or radio news bulletins would have us believe erroneously that a new age has come upon us, the Age of Cassandra |
| <p>+ The first sentence in the paragraph mentions that the newspaper headlines and TV or radio news bulletins make us believe something erroneously, which means in a wrong way.</p> <p>+ So, the answer matching that description is D.</p> | |

2 Answer: **H**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| 2. Doom mongers are popular because are natural pessimists and worriers (H) | doom-mongers will never run out of business. Human nature has an inclination for pessimism and anxiety. |
| <p>+ The second sentence in the second paragraph mentions why doom mongers are popular. Since human nature has an inclination for pessimism and anxiety, the answer that matches this idea is option H. (are natural pessimists and worriers)</p> <p>+ The key word here is “doom mongers” and “inclination for..” that is in the beginning of the second paragraph.</p> | |

3 Answer: **I**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|--|---|
| 3. Today, catastrophes are... are more immediate. (I) | This is a little tricky since the paragraph uses a phrase “in your face” which might be a little difficult for novice learners. It means, shocking or confrontational. So, the answer should be something that means surprising or immediate. The relevant sentence is: But what makes the modern age so different is that the catastrophes are more “in your face” . |

+ Out of all the options provided, only **I** means something that is more immediate or surprising and hence is the answer.

4 Answer: K

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|--|--|
| 4. To politicians , people's Inclination for fear is something they can make use of (K) | All too often, when politicians want to change the status quo, they take advantage of people's fears. |
| <p>+The third paragraph mentions about how politicians use people's fears and uncertainties for their advantage to change the status quo.</p> <p>+ So, people's inclination for fear is something that they make use of, which is mentioned in option K.</p> | |

5 Answer: J

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|--|--|
| 5. The government get what they want by deceiving the public (J) | This allows the government to get what It wants |
| <p>+ The keyword here is 'government' which is used in a couple of sentences in the third paragraph. However, the question is a little vague on what it wants.</p> <p>+ Out of all the places, the word 'government' is used in the paragraph, it is mentioned that the government appears to cave in when the public reacts in horror AND the government appears to accept some suggestions from the critics to get what they want.</p> <p>+ The option that best matches this idea is J.</p> | |

6 Answer: A

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

| | |
|---|--|
| 6 .T h e housing development example shows that people are not that easily deceived. | The aim is to persuade people to agree significant modifications. The individuals, fearful of the worst possible outcome, plump for the middle course. This means the authorities use fear (again) to deceive people since simple techniques for deceiving do not work for the general public. |
| <p>+ Read the paragraph about housing development carefully as it is useful for the next question as well. The key idea here is to understand that authorities use such techniques as market research techniques to persuade people to accept significant modifications which might disrupt their lives. Hence, people succumb to such manipulations but, in general, are not easy to deceive.</p> <p>+ Understanding the idea in the question, the answer here should be option A.</p> | |

7 Answer: C

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|--|---|
| 7 . Which one of the following statements is true, according to the passage? | Everything is achieved under the guise of market research The individuals, fearful of the worst possible outcome, plump for the middle course. |
| <p>+ The idea is that the authorities use fear (again) to deceive people since simple techniques for deceiving do not work for the general public.</p> <p>+ As the other options, namely A, B, D are wrong because:</p> <p>Market research uses people's fears for their own good: wrong since market research does not use something for the research itself.</p> <p>People are scared by market research techniques: Wrong, since people are not scared of the techniques themselves, rather are scared by the disruptions.</p> <p>D. Market research makes people happy : wrong since it is never mentioned that market research makes people happy , rather people do not seem to like market research.</p> <p>Hence, the answer is C.</p> | |

8 Answer: C

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

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>8. The engines of genius are driven by feelings such as fear and doubt (C)</p> | <p>[...] feelings like doubt, fear, anxiety and pessimism are usually associated with failure. Yet, if properly harnessed, they are the driving force behind success, the very engines of genius.</p> |
| <p>+ If you understand the gist of the paragraph about Fear and Survival, it is clearly mentioned in the second paragraph that although doubt and fear are negative feelings, they are the driving force behind success (the very engines of genius) if they are properly harnessed (used in the right way). In other words, the engines of genius are driven by those negative feelings such as fear and doubt. The only option that matches this idea is C.</p> | |

9 Answer: B

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|--|---|
| <p>9. Continual success worries people. (B)</p> | <p>If things turn out well for a long time, there is a further anxiety: that of constantly waiting for something to go wrong.</p> |
| <p>+ In the paragraph about Fear and Survival, it is mentioned that "if things turn out well for a long time, there is a further anxiety (people start getting anxious thinking about something bad that might happen and that this could be a "lull before the storm".)</p> <p>+ The option matching this idea is option C.</p> | |

10 Answer: NOT GIVEN

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|--|---|
| <p>10. The complex relationship between failure and success needs to be addressed carefully.</p> | <p>This is nowhere mentioned in the article whether failure and success need to be addressed in some way.</p> |
| <p>+ The article talks about fear in general and how people are deceived by taking advantage of their fear in general. But it is not mentioned how the relation between success and failure should be maintained.</p> <p>+ So, the answer is "NOT GIVEN".</p> | |

11 Answer: YES

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|--|---|
| <p>11. People perform certain rituals to try to avoid failure.</p> <p>Answer: YES</p> | <p>People then find themselves propitiating the gods: not walking on lines on the pavements, performing rituals before public performances...</p> |
| <p>+ It is mentioned in the article that people get anxious when everything turns out well for an extended period. They perform certain things such as trying to please the gods, or doing some rituals so that they could put the blame on the rituals when something goes wrong. This agrees with the notion that the rituals are performed in general to avoid the failure in the first place.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer should be YES.</p> | |

12 Answer: **YES**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| <p>12. Anxiety in daily life is what we want.</p> <p>(YES)</p> | <p>Mankind cannot live by contentment alone. And so, a world awash with anxieties and pessimism has been created.</p> |
| <p>+ The last paragraph mentions that human beings or mankind cannot live by contentment (satisfaction) alone. We want something that is opposite of contentment (anxiety seems to match that idea). So, the paragraph agrees with the idea that anxiety is something that we want.</p> <p>+ Therefore, the answer is YES.</p> | |

13 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions | |
|---|--|
| <p>13. The writer believes that Nostradamus and certain other prophets are right about their predictions for the end of the human race.</p> <p>NOT GIVEN</p> | <p>Nostradamus pops his head up now and again... Perhaps this is all just a vestige of the hardships of early man. It is never mentioned in the article whether the writer believes what Nostradamus and other prophets were right or wrong about their predictions.</p> |

- + The writer only talks about how certain “prophets” try to put their ideas on the minds of people by using their fear in a manipulating way. However, it is not mentioned in the article whether those prophets are correct in their predictions.
- + Therefore, the answer is **NOT GIVEN**.

14 Answer: **rips**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| Q14. The crow makes a cut in the leaf then _____ away a section. | The crow nips the leaf, rips along the fibres. |
| <p>After reading paragraph 6, we can assume that the answer for Q14 may be a verb “<i>Makes a cut</i>” and “<i>nips</i>” are <i>interchangeable</i> in this context.</p> <p>Thus, the answer for Q14 should be “rips”</p> | |

15 Answer: **pandanus**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| Q15. _____ leaf. | ...the scientists found that the birds rip the leaves of the pandanus tree to fashion three distinct types of tool for grub and insect extraction: wide, narrow and tapered. |
| <p>After reading paragraph 5, we can assume that the answer for Q15 may be a noun.</p> <p>From the question, you can easily guess it refers to a name of leaf; only “pandanus” is mentioned in the paragraph.</p> <p>Thus, the answer for Q15 should be “pandanus”</p> | |

16 Answer: **wide**

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

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Q16-17: Evolution of the crow's leaf tool</p> <p>(3) ____ tool</p> <p>Narrow tool</p> <p>(4) ____ tool with 2,3 or 4 steps</p> | <p>...the scientists found that the birds rip the leaves of the pandanus tree to fashion three distinct types of tool for grub and insect extraction: wide, narrow and tapered.</p> <p>Because the leaves are reinforced by tough parallel fibres, the tapered design is made in steps. The crow nips the leaf, rips along the fibres, makes another cut and tears again, repeating until it has a tool with usually two, three or four steps.)</p> |
|---|--|

After reading **paragraph 5 and 6**, and according to the Q16&Q17, we can assume that the answer for **Q16** and **Q17** refers to **types of tool**.

From the paragraph, "three distinct types of tool for grub and insect extraction: wide, narrow and tapered".

In addition, "narrow tool" is appeared, so the answers for Q16 and Q17 should be the other types, as **wide tool** and **tapered tool** (the details of tapered tool with 2,3 or 4 steps in paragraph 6)

Thus, **the answer** for **Q16** should be "**wide**" and **the correct answer** for **Q17** should be "**tapered**"

17 Answer: **tapered**

18 Answer: **A**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| <p>Q18. Can share tool-making skills with other.</p> | <p>Leaf tool manufacture is an example of culture: the birds learn through example and their tool-making wisdom grows in sophistication down the generations... said Dr Gray.</p> |

After reading **paragraph 7**, the information in Q18 is appeared refer to crows in the study by Hunt and Grey.

"share with other" and "grow down the generations" have the same meaning in this case

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q18** should be "**A**"

19 Answer: **C**

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

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Q19. can make special tools for a particular purpose</p> | <p>P5: After an intensive field survey of local crow industry, the scientists found that the birds rip the leaves of the pandanus tree to fashion three distinct types of tool for grub and insect extraction: wide, narrow and tapered.</p> <p>P9: Betty began making tools after her partner snatched away a hook made for her by the researchers</p> |
|--|---|

After reading **paragraph 5**,

“**Special tools**” and “**distinct types of tool**” have the **same meaning** in this case.

Crows in study by Hunt and Grey make tool for purpose “grub and insect extraction”.

After reading **paragraph 9**,

Betty (the crow in study by Kacelnik, Chappell and Weir) makes tool after her partner snatched away a hook made for her by the researchers”.

Crows in each study has particular purpose for making tools

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q19** should be “**C**”

20 Answer: **B**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|--|---|
| <p>Q20. can solve problems by understanding rather than learning</p> | <p>...to show a basic understanding of cause and effect.</p> <p>‘Although many animals use tools, purposeful modification of objects to solve new problems, without training or prior experience, is virtually unknown.</p> |

After reading **paragraph 8 and 9**, we can assume that statement in Q20 refers to crows in study by Kacelnik, Chappell and Weir.

“**Understanding**” and “**without training or prior experience**” have the **same meaning** in this content.

Note:

In paragraph 7, “the birds learn through example...” refers to crows in study by Hunt and Grey.

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q20** should be “**B**”

21 Answer: **C**

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

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|---|---|
| <p>Q21. Can make tools better than British crows can.</p> | <p>Tool manufacture in New Caledonian crows shows striking flexibility and innovation</p> <p>...though Prof Kacelnik added that, at least in terms of tool making, the Pacific crows are smarter than their British cousins</p> |
| <p>After reading paragraph 7 and 11, we can assume that statement in Q21 refers to crows in both studies.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p><i>“better” and “smarter” are interchangeable in this context</i></p> <p><i>Although, In paragraph 7, this sentence did not exactly mentioned to British crows, “New Caledonian crows shows striking flexibility and innovation” refers to the same meaning with statement in Q21.</i></p> <p>Thus, the correct answer for Q21 should be “C”</p> | |

22 Answer: **C**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| <p>Q22. can manufacture hooks to extract food</p> | <p>P7: They often strip a twig of leaves and cut it off just below a shortened offshoot to create a hook to get bugs out.</p> <p>P9: She wedged the end of the wire into the base of the food tube and turned her head to form the hook</p> |
| <p>After reading paragraph 7, crows in study by Hunt and Grey “create a hook to get bugs out”,</p> <p><i>“Extract food” and “get bugs out” have the same meaning in this case.</i></p> <p>After reading paragraph 9,</p> <p><i>“She (Betty- crow in study by Kacelnik, Chappell and Weir) wedged... wire into the base of the food...to form the hook”,</i></p> <p><i>“Extract food” and “wedged wire into the base of the food” have the same meaning in this case.</i></p> <p>Thus, the correct answer for Q22 should be “C”</p> | |

23 Answer: **animals**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
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|--|--|
| <p>Q23. It used to be thought that only human beings used tools. Even after we learned that many other _____ also do so, it was still believed that only humans were intelligent enough to gradually evolve better tools.</p> | <p>Thinkers as diverse as Freud, Engels and Thomas Carlyle once pointed to the use of tools as being a defining behaviour of human beings. Then it was found that many animals also used them.</p> |
|--|--|

After reading **paragraph 2**, all the keywords are mentioned in this sentence, we can assume that the answer for Q23 may be **a noun**

“Human beings used tools” and “the use of tools as being a defining behavior of human beings” are interchangeable in this context.

In addition, in paragraph mentions that *“animals also used them (tools)”*

Thus, **the correct answer** for **Q23** should be **“animals”**

24 Answer: **New Caledonia**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| <p>Q24. A study of crows in _____ however, shows that these birds use a leaf tool which has been evolved over several generations.</p> | <p>A new study shows that the crows of New Caledonia are inventive. With their evolving leaf tools, the birds have levered man off his pedestal.</p> |
| <p>After reading paragraph 4, we can easily realize that the <u>study in passage</u> refers to <u>study of crows in New Caledonia</u>.</p> <p>Thus, the correct answer for Q24 should be “New Caledonia”</p> | |

25 Answer: **physical laws**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Q25- Q26. A crow in another study has shown the humanlike ability to understand (25) _____ in order to manufacture tools, which not even (26) _____ can do.</p> | <p>What amazed the researchers is that she can even adapt her hooks if they are not up to the job, something that even chimpanzees are unable to do. Although chimps use sticks in experiments, they have not shown any human-like understanding of basic physical laws</p> |
| <p>After reading paragraph 9, we can assume that the answer for Q25 and Q26 may be a noun.</p> <p><i>“Not even can do” and “are unable to do” are interchangeable in this context.</i></p> <p>From the question, “<i>humanlike ability</i>” in this case means “<i>human-like understanding of basic physical laws</i>”.</p> <p><i>“they (chimpanzees) have not shown any human-like understanding of basic physical laws”</i></p> <p>Thus, the correct answer for Q25 should be “physical laws” and the correct answer for Q26 should be “chimpanzees/chimps”</p> | |

26 Answer: **chimpanzees/chimps**

| Keywords in Questions | Similar words in Passage |
|---|---|
| <p>Q25- Q26. A crow in another study has shown the humanlike ability to understand (25) _____ in order to manufacture tools, which not even (26) _____ can do.</p> | <p>What amazed the researchers is that she can even adapt her hooks if they are not up to the job, something that even chimpanzees are unable to do. Although chimps use sticks in experiments, they have not shown any human-like understanding of basic physical laws</p> |
| <p>After reading paragraph 9, we can assume that the answer for Q25 and Q26 may be a noun.</p> <p><i>“Not even can do” and “are unable to do” are interchangeable in this context.</i></p> <p>From the question, “<i>humanlike ability</i>” in this case means “<i>human-like understanding of basic physical laws</i>”.</p> <p><i>“they (chimpanzees) have not shown any human-like understanding of basic physical laws”</i></p> <p>Thus, the correct answer for Q25 should be “physical laws” and the correct answer for Q26 should be “chimpanzees/chimps”</p> | |

27 Answer: D

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|---|--|
| <p>The writer describes the islands of Tristan da Cunha as</p> <p>D : unknown to most members of the public</p> | <p>[...], few outside the corridors of dwindling British power had heard of the archipelago centred on the main island of Tristan da Cunha, [...].</p> <p>It seemed that the islands, no more than <u>pin-pricks</u> [...], <u>preferred not to be found</u>. [...]</p> |
| <p>+ Many parts in the first two paragraphs hint that Tristan da Cunha was little-known to the public (see the underlined). However, the very first sentence of the article is the most straightforward. It answers the question directly.</p> <p>+ Connecting the key words: Few outside of British Power had heard of Tristan da Cunha.</p> <p>We can see it has the same meaning as that of option D.</p> <p>+ Options A, B, C could not be validated by the article.</p> | |

28 Answer: C

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|---|---|
| <p>What does the writer say about the islanders?</p> <p>C: They exchanged messages with boats that went past them.</p> | <p>Communications with the outside world relied predominantly on signals to passing fishing boats [...].</p> |
| <p>+ Connecting the key words: Communications relied on signals to passing boats.</p> <p>We can see it is a more specific version of option C.</p> <p>+ Information to verify other options was not provided by the article.</p> | |

29 Answer: NO

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>People living on Tristan da Cunha are totally self-sufficient.</p> | <p>[...] and the annual visit of the vessel that supplied the islanders with the goods they could not produce themselves.</p> <p>[...] However, war-time conditions and new development, in particular a new fishing industry, saw the beginnings of links which meant that the islanders had to accept they were now part of the modern world, [...]</p> |
| <p>+ The keyword here is "totally". A totally self-sufficient economy/community does not trade with any other entities outside of it's own.</p> <p>+ People living on Tristan da Cunha are self-sufficient to a certain degree. However, they still trade and receive supply from the outside world. Hence, it is incorrect to say they are totally self-sufficient.</p> <p>* It is enough to answer this question now. However, we can furthermore falsify the statement with another clue, which can be applied to many other questions similar to this one.</p> <p>+ Another keyword here is "are". The tense in use is simple present which expresses facts, general truths. So even if the people on the island were totally self-sufficient, had any part of the article proven otherwise, then it is false.</p> <p>+ In other words, because of the simple present tense, they would have to be totally self-sufficient throughout the whole article, which is not the case since we can see later on they traded stamps and crawfish, employed a non-islander teacher, and purchase items from the outside world on the internet.</p> | |

30 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| The islanders often get ill . | [...] Coming from a sub-tropical island and having had little exposure to the illnesses and chill endured by the natives of the British Isles during winter , several of the elder islanders succumbed. [...]. |

+ Again, just like question 3 explained, present tense is used to express facts and general truths. The islanders **often get ill** means that they get ill all the time, regardless of the places or the weather. Also get ill means suffering from a disease in general, does not specify which one.

+ However, in the passage, the writer mentions that only the **elder islanders** get **the illnesses** (the ones that are common in winter time) , on **British Isles** and **during winter**.

+ The rest of the article does not confirm whether the islanders often get ill or not. Hence, the answer is "Not Given".

31 Answer: **YES**

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|--|---|
| Some islanders were reluctant to return after the volcanic eruption. | [...] Eventually, word came through that the island was again habitable and, despite strong resistance from the British Government, the vast majority of the islanders voted to return , turning their backs on the temptations of the brighter lights of their temporary home in favour of their own. [...]. |
| + The vast majority of the islanders voted to return means that there is a minor part of the islanders voted to not return or did not vote at all. This implies not everyone of them were happy to return, as in they were reluctant to return . The answer here is "Yes" | |

32 Answer: **YES**

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|---|--|
| The selling of postage stamps has generated revenue for the islanders. | [...] and a growing demand for the island's stamps amongst dedicated collectors following the publicity caused by the volcanic eruption, the local economy soon recovered , [...]. |
| + Demand for the island's stamps helped recover the local economy. We can understand that stamps were being sold and generated money for the islanders. Therefore the answer is "Yes" | |

33 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | |

| | |
|--|---|
| There is no television service on Tristan da Cunha. | [...] Michael Parsons, a young British teacher who was employed on the island, recalls that there was no television , and mail from the outside world arrived just eight times a year. [...] |
| <p>+ Once again, just like question 3 and 4, simple present tense expresses facts or truths. In this case, there was no television/television service back then on the island as Michael recalls. Whether or not there is one now is not mentioned in the essay. The answer should be "Not Given".</p> | |

34 Answer: **NOT GIVEN**

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|--|--|
| Communications with the island are often interrupted. | <p>[...] communications remained as difficult as they had ever been</p> <p>[...] the island was again cut off from the rest of the world when, on May 23rd 2001, a hurricane tore through the area. It caused extensive damage, knocking out the radio station and satellite telephone link as well as leaving the islanders without electricity. It would be a week before news of the disaster reached London [...]</p> |
| <p>+ The text brings up that communications were difficult but never specifies if they were interrupted or not.</p> <p>+ The tense of the statement proves to be important once again. There was a hurricane in 2001 that cut off communications to England but this is a particular case, not a general truth. Therefore, the answer is "Not Given"</p> | |

35 Answer: **volcanic eruption**

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>First colonised in the early part of the 19th century, Tristan da Cunha remained unknown to many people in the rest of the world until a (35) forced the small population of this remote island to evacuate their homes and brought their existence to the attention of (36)</p> | <p>[...] It would take a dramatic volcanic eruption, and an emergency evacuation that would grab the attention of the media, to bring attention to this mysterious outpost of the British Empire [...]</p> |
|---|--|

+ Question from (35) to (40) is a paraphrased summary of the whole article with each question positioned in the same order as it appears in the article. Therefore, to answer them correctly, we simply match each question to its corresponding paragraph and see which element is missing to fill in the gap.

+ Understanding of paraphrase is important (change of structure, change of wording,...).

+ Question 35 and 36 are rephrased from the second paragraph. Their keywords here are **evacuate** and **attention**. While (35) is what triggered the **evacuation**, (36) is the thing whose **attention** was grabbed by this event.

+ Skimming the second paragraph, we can see that it was a **volcanic eruption** that forced an evacuation and this event grabbed the attention of the **media**.

36 Answer: **the media**

First colonised in the early part of the 19th century, Tristan da Cunha remained unknown to many people in the rest of the world until a (35) _____ forced the small population of this remote island to **evacuate** their homes and brought their existence to the **attention** of (36) _____

[...] It would take a dramatic **volcanic eruption**, and an emergency **evacuation** that would grab the **attention** of the **media**, to bring attention to this mysterious outpost of the British Empire [...]

+ Question from (35) to (40) is a paraphrased summary of the whole article with each question positioned in the same order as it appears in the article. Therefore, to answer them correctly, we simply match each question to its corresponding paragraph and see which element is missing to fill in the gap.

+ Understanding of paraphrase is important (change of structure, change of wording,...).

+ Question 35 and 36 are rephrased from the second paragraph. Their keywords here are **evacuate** and **attention**. While (35) is what triggered the **evacuation**, (36) is the thing whose **attention** was grabbed by this event.

+ Skimming the second paragraph, we can see that it was a **volcanic eruption** that forced an evacuation and this event grabbed the attention of the **media**.

37 Answer: **England**

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|---|---|
| After spending two years as refugees in (37) _____ , | [...] by October the situation had got so bad that the island had to be evacuated . The entire population eventually found themselves in England , [...]. |

- + Information for question (37) is in the fifth paragraph.
- + A person who is **evacuated** from their homeland to a safer place is called **refugee**. In this case we can see from the fifth paragraph the safer place here is England.

38 Answer: **(local) economy**

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|---|---|
| The (38) _____ of the island improved when rebuilding work had been completed, partly because of a new interest in the (39) _____ | [...] with the rebuilding of the crawfish canning industry and a growing demand for the <u>island's stamps</u> amongst dedicated collectors following the publicity caused by the volcanic eniption, the <u>local economy</u> soon recovered , [...]. |
| <p>+ Information for question (38) and (39) is in the eighth paragraph.</p> <p>+ (38) is a thing belongs to the island and improved. Because recovered is a synonym of improved, we can derive the answer is the <u>local economy</u>.</p> <p>+ (39) is a thing that spurs interest and helped recover the local economy. Because a demand for something has the same meaning as having an interest in something, we can deduce that the answer is the <u>island's stamp</u>.</p> | |

39 Answer: **island's stamps**

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|---|---|
| The (38) _____ of the island improved when rebuilding work had been completed, partly because of a new interest in the (39) _____ | [...] with the rebuilding of the crawfish canning industry and a growing demand for the <u>island's stamps</u> amongst dedicated collectors following the publicity caused by the volcanic eniption, the <u>local economy</u> soon recovered , [...]. |
| <p>+ Information for question (38) and (39) is in the eighth paragraph.</p> <p>+ (38) is a thing belongs to the island and improved. Because recovered is a synonym of improved, we can derive the answer is the <u>local economy</u>.</p> <p>+ (39) is a thing that spurs interest and helped recover the local economy. Because a demand for something has the same meaning as having an interest in something, we can deduce that the answer is the <u>island's stamp</u>.</p> | |

40 Answer: **hurricane**

| Keywords in Questions | Passage(s) that give(s) the answer. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Disaster was to strike the island again nearly forty years later when a _____ destroyed many buildings on the island.</p> | <p>[...] at the beginning of the present century the island was again cut off from the rest of the world when, on May 23rd 2001, a hurricane tore through the area. It caused extensive damage, knocking out the radio station and satellite telephone link as well as leaving the islanders without electricity [...]</p> |
| <p>+ Information regarding question (40) is in the ninth paragraph.</p> <p>+ (40) is a disaster that destroyed many buildings on the island. Since hurricane is a type of natural disasters and according to the passage, did destroyed several buildings, we know that hurricane is the answer.</p> | |