

IELTS READING

ANSWER KEY

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Session 1 Answer Key

Matching Heading Questions

Test 1

The key words in each heading have been underlined.

14 vii: Academics with an unhelpful attitude: The text describes 'the response of many of the senior researchers, who would say: "I'm doing my research for pure science, the industry can take it or leave it [= I don't care whether my research is made use of or ignored]"

15 i: A comparison between similar buildings: The text describes 'a study ... that found inner-city Chicago apartment buildings surrounded by more vegetation suffered 52 per cent fewer crimes than apartment blocks with little or no greenery'. Other paragraphs mention different kinds of buildings, e.g, schools, hospitals, but they aren't compared.

16 x: The expanding scope of environmental psychology: The text says 'Environmental psychologists are ... asked to contribute to the planning, design and management of many different environments, ranging from neighbourhoods, offices, schools, health, transport, traffic and leisure environments'.

17 ix: A unique co-operative scheme: The text says 'The collaborative [=co-operative) project currently stands as a one off - unique] experiment'.

18 iii: An unusual job for a psychologist: In the text, Barker, a recent graduate in psychology, says 'What I do is pretty rare to be honest and goes on to describe that she feels 'very privileged to be able to use [her] degree in such a way'.

19 iv: A type of building benefiting from prescribed guidelines: The text says 'One area where the findings from environment behaviour research have certainly influenced building is in hospital design. "The government has a checklist of criteria (= prescribed guidelines) that must be met in the design of new hospitals"'. It goes on to describe what the benefits are.

20 vi: A failure to use available information in practical ways: The text says Zeisel shares Chris Spencer's concerns that the lessons from environmental psychology research are not getting through. "There is certainly a gap between what we in social science know and the world of designers and architects," says Zeisel. He believes that most industries, from sports to film-making, have now recognised the importance of an evidence-based approach [i.e. the approach used by environmental psychologists]'

Distraction ii: The negative reaction of local residents: There are references to the benefits to local residents in Paragraphs B and C and to research on local residents' needs in Paragraph D but none of the residents are described as being against something;

v: The need for government action: Government has taken action in producing criteria (Paragraph F). Taking action applies to

Test 2

Questions 14-26

14 vi: 'The facts, however, do not justify our unease.'

15 i: ... a squall [= storm of conflicting initiatives ... It's a squall that dies down and then blows harder from one month to the next.'

16 v: ... there's nothing quite like plastic.'

17 iii:... there is one law of plastic that ... prevails over [= is more important than all others a little goes a long way ... And in the packaging equation, weight is the main issue ...'

18 vii: 'To target plastic on its own is to evade the complexity of the issues.'

Test 3

Questions 14–19

14. Paragraph A. iv

The headings refer to a ‘number of criticisms’. Three criticisms are identified in paragraph A: Dr Fischer’s; the fact that no-one could agree on a definition; and the ethics of filming without consent. These criticisms apply to all documentaries in the 20th century.

Criticisms of documentaries are mentioned/ implied in other paragraphs (e.g. C discusses the Direct Cinema movement, which rejected Grierson’s approach) but this does not apply to all films, only one type.

15. Paragraph B. vii

When the first documentary was produced is ‘open to question’ – hence there is a ‘debate’. One idea is that *Nanook of the North* (1922) was first; however, a group represented by Anthony Berwick suggests documentaries can be traced back to 1895.

Paragraph C also mentions a debate about documentaries, but this does not refer to their origins, but rather to how to make them.

16. Paragraph C. I

Two approaches to filmmaking are contrasted in C. The group typified by John Grierson used tripods and sometimes staged scenes by asking subjects to repeat actions. On the other hand, the Direct Cinema movement rejected this approach and preferred more natural films. They used hand-held cameras and did not rehearse subjects. Both these approaches are ‘historic’ – in the past.

As a distraction, the word ‘however’ appears in the middle of paragraph B. But the two types of film here are described as ‘similar’; the approach to filmmaking is not being contrasted, only the dates when the films were made.

17. Paragraph D viii

Paragraph D outlines how new technologies have made it possible for ‘anyone/amateurs’ to become filmmakers.

Paragraph F provides distraction, but F is talking about ‘promoting’ films, not ‘creating’ them.

18. Paragraph E v

The focus here is on ‘one film’ (*Catfish*). Films are named in many other paragraphs as distraction, but none of them are said to represent the ‘fresh approach’ that is outlined in the whole paragraph.

The idea of a ‘fresh approach’ is common in E: ‘new generation’, ‘new philosophy’, ‘new trend’, ‘new realisation’, etc.

19. Paragraph F iii

A wide range of opportunities need to be mentioned; paragraph F names four festivals and refers to many others.

Paragraph D provides distraction, but D is about making films, whereas F is about promoting them. ii provides distraction. Different approaches to filmmaking by groups is mentioned, but not two individuals.

vi provides distraction. None of the paragraphs outline possible future trends.

Test 4

14. iii

Contrast = however The paragraph contrasts two approaches to coaching. ‘In the past’, coaches analysed television pictures that provided bare statistics without any meaningful context. But ‘today’, AI is enabling an alternative approach to coaching, because it can relate a player’s actions to the wider context in ways not possible before. Distraction comes from the word ‘historic’ in paragraph C, which might suggest the ‘past’.

Iv might be tempting but this is a contrast between two coaching styles in the present.

viii might be tempting but there is no ‘range of sports’.

15. vii

an academic study = a research experiment; a team sport = football; one country = Spain iv might be tempting but Muller only mentions one advantage.

16. iv

An academic = Professor Rebecca Graves; some of the advantages = finding an opposing team’s tactics, and tailoring fitness, skills, diet, etc. to individual needs Distraction is provided by the use of ‘academic’ as both an adjective and a noun in the options. That only elite teams can afford AI might suggest a criticism, hence ii, but there is no ‘response’.

Viii might be tempting, but there is no ‘range of sports’.

17. viii

a range of different sports = ice hockey, basketball, running, car racing iv might be tempting, but there is no academic mentioned in this paragraph. The reference to the Indian company distracts for options i and v.

18. vi

decide the results = judging; competition = gymnastics performances There is a contrast in this paragraph,

so iii might be tempting. However, the contrast is between ways of judging, not time periods.

19. i

profitability = revenue; businesses = commercially; buy tickets It is also implicit through the paragraph that many sports teams will go bankrupt without the support of their fans. v might be tempting, but these sporting businesses did not create the AI software – they are using it.

Session 2 Answer Key

Multiple Choice Questions Answer Key

Test 1

27. D:

The academic debate' refers back to the discussion between 'anthropologists' but the text goes on to say we have very little idea why humans have adolescence and that studies 'could help us understand its purpose' i.e. have a practical use today).

Distraction A and C: These both refer to information in the text but they don't answer the question;

B: There is no mention of a 'misunderstanding' between anthropologists in the first paragraph.

28. A:

The fourth paragraph says 'She thinks that Homo erectus had already developed ... adolescent spurt' and 'Turkana boy was just about to enter it'

Distraction B: This is denied in the text: ... a rounded skull, and needs more growth to reach the adult shape':

C: His skeleton and teeth showed similar discrepancies to those from the 18 and 19" centuries (so they were compared with a more modern age');

D: He was slightly tall for his apparent age but the text doesn't compare him with others alive at the time-they might all have been this tall.

29. B:

In the fifth paragraph Steven Leigh says 'many apes **have** growth spurts... to coincide with the seasons when food is plentiful, they minimise the risk of being without adequate food supplies while growing. He says that many apes have growth spurts in different parts of their bodies which

mature at different times. He attributes this to the fact that they only grow at times when food is plentiful. Distraction A: 'the whole [human) skeleton is involved (different parts don't grow at different speeds):

C: There is no mention of the difference between humans, only between humans and apes:

D: He says that the growth spurts and the periods when food is plentiful are short. He doesn't suggest there are longer periods of growth when there is more food.

30. D:

'The rate at which teeth develop is closely related to how fast the brain grows and the age you mature'.

Distraction A: The text contradicts this: 'their growth is less related to ... nutrition than is the growth of the skeleton':

B: The text suggests the opposite as their growth is less related to the environment and nutrition than is the growth of the skeleton (they are good indicators of life history, not 'lifestyle');

C: The text suggests the opposite: 'Every nine days or so... how long the crown of a tooth took to form.

Test 2

33. C:

The third paragraph says there is potentially a profound shift in the way children's minds work': 'video games... a worldview ... less empathetic, more risk-taking and less contemplative'..

Distraction A: The text doesn't suggest that the games give children an adult view of the world:

B: The text says Greenfield is articulating widely held fears but these are not children's fears;

D: The text suggests children do learn from them but maybe the wrong things.

34. A:

The fourth paragraph says 'So how do our lawmakers regulate something that is too fluid to be fully comprehended or controlled?

Distraction B: Although the text says "A generational divide has opened", it doesn't say this with reference to the lawmakers,

C: Although radio and TV are mentioned, it is with regard to generational divide', not 'lawmakers';

D: There is no suggestion lawmakers have decided it is too late.

35. B:

The fifth paragraph says 'Computer games teach and people don't even notice they're being taught.'

Distraction A: Although he mentions 'addictiveness', there is no suggestion of people trying to become less addicted;

C: Although he talks about a set of challenges, he does not say anything about people competing with each other;

D: The writer suggests the possibility of learning being narrow but Martin does not.

36. B:

The sixth paragraph says 'Games, he points out, generate satisfaction ... not by their robotic predictability'.

Distraction A: He thinks they do offer educational benefits: *more intellectual engagement... satisfaction via the complexity of their virtual worlds':

C: He thinks that the complexity of the problems children encounter within games exceeds that ... they might find at school':

D: He thinks games can be compared to scientific procedures: Testing the nature and limits of the laws ... scientific methods'.

37 C:

The whole text examines people's attitudes towards video games and whether they are appropriate in today's world. It makes the point that we have to look forward not back.

Distraction A: There is a discussion about whether video games affect people's behaviour and other forms of entertainment but not about their effect on other forms of technology,

B: Young people are discussed but their opinions are not given;

D: There is a discussion of how the role of video games has developed and changed but not of the principles behind the development.

Test 3

27. C:

The first paragraph says 'It is amazing that human ... visit our nearest celestial neighbor before ... explore the Midocean Ridge'

Distraction A: The writer mentions robots on Mars, but does not say that it is surprising;

B: The writer says this is ironic, not that it is surprising;

D: The writer mentions sending spacecraft both beyond and within our solar system but he does not discuss the exploration of either our solar system or others beyond it.

2.8 A:

The second paragraph says 'understates the oceans importance. If you consider instead three-dimensional volumes (=the depth as well as the surface area) ... less than 1% of the total'.

Distraction B: The word 'estimate' refers to the size of the upper sunlit layer of the ocean;

C: The submarine landscape is not mentioned in relation to the proportion of the earth covered by the oceans:

D: 71% is the suggested proportion of the earth covered by the water in the oceans, but does not take into account whether or not life is possible in all of it.

29. C:

The third paragraph says 'they could swim to the bell to breathe air trapped underneath it rather than return all the way to the surface'.

Distraction A: The bell stayed in one place and was not attached to an individual;

B: Piped air, 'supplied through hoses', was a later development;

D: This was 'later', using 'other devices'.

30 A:

The fourth paragraph says Science then was largely incidental (= accidental, by chance) - something that happened along the way'

Distraction B: The people who made the discoveries are described as 'not well known' but it is not suggested they were not scientists (Beebe was a biologist);

C: Although the people who made the discoveries are described as 'not well known', there is no suggestion that their ideas were rejected;

D: Although the developments are compared to developments in aviation, the text does not say that ideas were borrowed from that (or any other) field

Test 4

Questions 23 and 24

D/E (in either order)

D: Paragraph F says, 'We can also systematically measure [= record] our sleep by using personal tracking devices.'

E: Paragraph F says 'Firstly, we could think about getting ready for sleep in the same way we prepare for the end of a workout – say, on a spin bike. "People use alarms to wake up," Walker says. "So why don't we have a bedtime alarm [= at a set time of day] to tell us we've got half an hour, that we should start cycling down? [= reducing activity]."'

Distraction A: Although melatonin is a hormone that occurs naturally in the body, and is also sold by chemists to aid sleep, Walker does not specifically recommend buying and using it as a product;

B: The text says 'While some researchers recommend banning digital devices [= bright screens] from the bedroom . . .', but does not say if Walker agrees with this idea. We are only told that Walker believes that technology could in fact be useful in helping people to sleep better;

C: We are only told that companies [= employers] reward staff by giving them time off work if they can show they are sleeping properly. Walker doesn't suggest that staff should ask to start work at a later time in the morning.

Questions 25 and 26

A/E (in any order)

A: Paragraph A says ‘Matthew Walker dreads [= feels anxious about] the question “What do you do?”’ This is because, once he tells people he is a sleep scientist, they expect him to talk about his research and give advice – when he would perhaps prefer to relax.

E: Paragraph D tells us that Walker gives himself ‘a nonnegotiable eight-hour sleep opportunity [= the chance to sleep] every night’ and that he keeps ‘very regular hours’.

Distraction B: Walker’s book is mentioned in paragraphs A and D, and the fact that he gives lectures is mentioned in paragraph B. However, we are not told that the book is based on the same information Walker presents when he gives lectures;

C: In paragraphs C and D, the effect of sleep deprivation on physical health is explained, but we are not given any information about Walker’s own physical state;

D: Walker has investigated the link between dreams and the ability to deal with emotional experiences, but the text doesn’t say that he is interested in interpreting the meaning of dreams.

Test 5

33. B: In the third paragraph, the writer tells us that an enormous quantity of earth was needed to build Mound A – that it would take 32,000 truckloads if the same mound was built today. She mentions the lack of machinery to support the point that a huge number of people (approximately 3,000) would have been required to build a mound of this size.

Distraction A: We can assume that the builders had some knowledge of how to build a mound in layers, but we are only told that they used baskets to carry the earth. The writer doesn't mention anything about technical or special engineering methods;

C: We can assume that moving earth from other locations to Poverty Point was a challenge, but the writer does not specifically say that they chose the wrong place to build their monument;

D: Kidder estimates that it would have taken 30–90 days to build the mound. While this is remarkable, the writer does not suggest she thinks it is impossible.

Her only question is 'Why would people choose to do this?'

34. C: In the fourth paragraph, we are told that through statue making, the groups living on Easter Island had 'peaceful interactions' and that they shared information. Because of this, daily existence became less of a challenge' and they no longer needed to work together.

Distraction A: The writer explains that the 'prevailing idea' [= the most common and accepted belief was that the Easter Islanders had used logs [= trees which had been cut down] to transport their statues. But we are told that Lipo doesn't agree with this idea;

B: Although we are told that Easter Island was deforested and the human population collapsed [= environmental challenges], there is no comparison between remote communities like those on Easter Island and societies in other areas;

D: Lipo believes that people 'walked' the statues into place by using ropes and manpower. This is only one method.

35. D: The writer says 'The apparent disposability of these monuments [= the way these monuments seem to have been built just to last for a short time] makes sense if the main aim was building a team rather than a lasting [= permanent] structure.'

Distraction A: We are told that ‘the workers filled in the enclosures with broken rock and built new ones’ but the writer does not say this occurred as a result of disagreement. Instead the writer suggests this took place because people enjoyed working together, and did not want their cooperative construction work to come to an end;

B: We are only told that ‘many bones’ were found in the enclosures – probably because the workers at Gobekli Tepe had eaten meat during a feast. We aren’t told whether any animal species really declined in number;

C: The writer refers to Gobekli Tepe as a temple and explains that this temple was made up of nine enclosures. There is no information about the enclosures being used for different functions, only that they were destroyed and rebuilt.

36. C: ‘The sceptics [= the people who doubt Lipo’s theory] include Tristram Kidder. For him, the interesting question is not “Did cooperative building promote group survival” [= Lipo’s theory, and in Kidder’s opinion, a possible *consequence* of the building work] but what did the builders *think* they were doing? [= what was their *intention*?].’

Distraction A: Kidder disagrees with Lipo’s theory, as do a number of other researchers;

B: We are told that in Kidder’s opinion, the Poverty Point monument was built as a pilgrimage site – a place where people came to worship. There is no information about whether this was his original opinion or not;

D: Kidder seems to have the opposite opinion: ‘All human behaviour comes down to a pursuit of food and self-preservation, he says.’

Test 6

1. D
2. E
3. G

Session 3 Answer Key

Matching Features

Test 1

21 D: Colin McGinn says Artificial Intelligence is like sheep trying to do complicated psychoanalysis. They just don't have the conceptual equipment....

Distraction A is wrong because although McGinn mentions psychoanalysis, he is using it as an example of how intelligent humans are compared to machines (he is not referring to feelings).

22 C: Marvin Minsky says 'But then we started to try to make machines that could answer questions about simple children's stories. There's no machine today that can do that'.

Distraction B is wrong because although Minsky talks about different parts of the brain, he doesn't say that different kinds of people use different parts.

23 A: Hans Moravec says 'Without emotions to guide them, [braindamaged people] debate endlessly over their options ... as robots become more intelligent and are able to make choices, they could likewise become paralysed with indecision. To aid them, robots of the future might need to have emotions hardwired into their brains'. Distraction E is wrong because Moravec says robots will be programmed to feel fear but doesn't mention whether people should be frightened of them or not.

Test 2

19 C: Paragraph E says ... explains that in fact they found apples in fours on a tray covered by plastic film needed 27 per cent less packaging in transportation than those sold loose [not wrapped before they are sold].

20 A: Paragraph B says 'It is being left to the individual conscience'

21 B: Paragraph C says ... in the UK, waste in supply chains [= the way goods get from producer to consumer] is about 3 per cent

22 D: Paragraph E says 'the hunger [- desire to do something quickly is diverting effort away from more complicated questions

23 A: Paragraph E says Plastic as a lightweight food wrapper is now built in as the logical thing... It only makes sense if you have a structure [i.e. social structure, society, such as exists now.]

Test 3

19 C:

We are told that Sharot's research has shown that 'while we might initially experience a sense of shame [= a feeling of guilt] about small lies, this [= the feeling] eventually wears off [= disappears]. The result, Sharot has found, is that we progress to more serious ones [= lies].'

20 A:

The text explains that 'Goodger thinks it [= the fact we are so susceptible to lies] has something to do with our strong desire [= people's need] for certain information we hear to be true, even when we might suspect it isn't . . . "we might be comforted [= feel reassured] by others' lies or excited by the promise of a good outcome" [= hopeful].'

21 A:

Karen Goodger says that 'for animals with higher brain functions [= intelligent species], there's also a higher probability [= it's more likely] that they'll demonstrate manipulative behaviours.'

22 B:

The idea of telling lies with 'increasing sophistication' is paraphrased in this part of the text: 'whereas the younger children simply named the toy and denied taking a peek, the older ones came up with some interesting reasons to explain how they had identified the toy correctly.' We are then told that 'Lee is reassured by this trend [= of increasing sophistication], seeing it as evidence in each case that the cognitive growth of a child is progressing as it should [= the child's cognitive ability is developing in a normal way].'

Summary completion Answer Key

Test 1

The answers to questions 14-16 are in Paragraph A.

14. presentation: "their presentation varies wildly it is their presentation which makes them differ from each other)

15. (daily) routine: 'The daily routine can be put to one side and they liberate the user [= offer people an escape from their daily routine].

16. cultures provide an opportunity to delve into distant cultures [-give the user the chance to inform themselves about other cultures)

Test 2

37. C: verbal: 'verbal abilities are more important later on'.

38. A: adult: 'It has been found that tests of coping with novelty do predict later intelligence (the text does not deal with 'academic ability in particular).

Note: academic ability is the natural collocation, not 'academic intelligence'

39. E: inquisitive: their interest in and curiosity about the environment'

40. T: unfamiliar: 'the extent to which this is applied to new situations

Test 3

Questions 27–31

27. E: The text says ‘The World Health Organisation has produced a report [= recently published data] predicting that 9.8 billion of us [= the human population] will be living on this planet by 2050. Of that number, 72% will be living in urban areas [= cities] – a higher proportion than ever before.’

28. F: The text says ‘At the top of the list [= the worst problem] of survey respondents’ concerns is the fact that competition amongst tenants [= people who pay rent] for rental properties has driven the median price up – so much so that people need to hold down two or more jobs [= to have two or three jobs] to meet all their expenses [= to have enough money to pay rent or buy a house].’

29. H: The text says ‘Another issue the survey highlighted is the difficulty commuters [= people who use public transport to get to work] face. Overcrowding means that seats [= on buses and trains] are often not available on long journeys, but more significant is that schedules are unreliable. Many studies have shown the effect that has on a country’s productivity [= impact dramatically on the economy].’

30. A: In the text, we are told that ‘respondents from increasingly crowded [= a distractor for ‘population growth’ but not the right information for this part of the summary] European cities . . . commented on how their quality of life was affected by loud machinery, other people’s music and car alarms.’

31. C: The text tells us that ‘Something the survey failed to ask about [= it omitted a section on this] was the value people placed on having access to nature . . . However, some countries are already moving forward [= making progress]. Singapore is a prime example; its rooftop gardens . . .’

Test 4

32. F

affordable = low cost; furniture = tables, chairs and similar items The references to ‘recycled’ in option B might be tempting but there is no mention of clothing connected to Renew. Likewise, the reference to ‘biodegradable’ *in option A* might be tempting because the furniture is made of wood. However, Renew design furniture; they have not designed any biodegradable materials, only collected them from demolition sites.

33. D

closer neighbourhoods = community hub = meeting place for local residents . . . running workshops, film evenings and art exhibitions

Option E might be tempting because this is a place for people to go, but it is not a type of accommodation.

Option C might be tempting because the café serves food, but all cafés do this and it is not the primary purpose of Indulge.

34. H

volunteer work = staff give short periods of their time unpaid to plant trees Option G might be tempting here because of the reference to staff, but this type of conservation work is short term. The reference to ‘conservation’ and the Green Scheme may make the green terms such as ‘recycling’ and ‘biodegradable’ tempting, but neither are relevant to this particular project, the Green Scheme.

35. A

materials = bamboo and soya beans; biodegradable = break down and decay naturally. The green references here might make ‘recycling’ tempting, but these would be new products, not the recycled old coffee capsules. The reference to coffee might make *option C* tempting, but the focus here is on the capsule, not the coffee.

36. C

fresh produce = vegetable and fruit

Option E might be tempting because of the reference to ‘residents’. However, Greater Good provides food, not accommodation. The reference to vegetables and fruits might also make ‘biodegradable’ tempting, but the focus of this product is that the food is fresh to eat, not its biodegradability.

Test 5

38. E

39. D

40. I

Session 4 Answer Key

True / False / Not Given Answer Key

Test 1

1. FALSE: The first paragraph says 'The Philadelphia Zoo ...embodied ideas about how to build a zoo that stayed consistent [= remained the same] for decades' so its ideas remained fashionable.

2. TRUE: The first paragraph says "The zoos came into existence ... during the transition of the United States from a rural and agricultural nation to an industrial one' [- a trend for people to live in urban areas).

3. NOT GIVEN: In the second paragraph we are told that natural history studies changed grew into separate areas') but not how they compared in popularity with other scientific subjects.

4. TRUE: The third paragraph says zoos became 'emblems of civic pride on a level of importance with art museums

5. NOT GIVEN: The fifth paragraph says there was stagnation and even 'neglect' amongst zoos in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s and that 'new zoos continued to be set up' but it doesn't say the older zoos had to move.

6. TRUE: The sixth paragraph says "Many zoos that had been supported entirely by municipal budgets [= local government money] began recruiting private financial support and charging admission fees'.

7. FALSE: The seventh paragraph says that historians have paid little attention to zoos, and there is no mention of disagreement.

Test 2

1. TRUE:

According to Dr Richter, ‘in the very first years of life, we form emotional connections with lifeless objects such as soft toys’ and these relationships ‘are the starting point for our fascination with collecting objects’.

2. TRUE:

The text states that, ‘Only by collecting sufficient food supplies . . . could our ancestors stay alive. . .’

3. FALSE:

The text states that Woolley’s plan when he travelled to Ur was ‘only to excavate the site of a palace’. However, ‘to his astonishment’ he found an old museum instead.

4. TRUE:

The text states that accompanying some of the artefacts, Woolley found ‘descriptions like modern-day labels’. These are referred to as ‘texts’, i.e. ‘writing’.

5. NOT GIVEN:

The text states that ‘very little else is known about Princess Ennigaldi or what her motivations were for setting up her collection’. Her motivations are not known, hence Not given is correct.

6. FALSE:

The text states that Cabinets of Curiosities ‘typically included fine paintings and drawings’. However, ‘equal importance was given to exhibits from the natural world’.

Test 3

1. TRUE:

The text states that dance historians have 'remarkably similar views' about 'the evolution of modern American dance'. However, it's necessary to comprehend the meaning of a reasonably long sentence in order to complete the task.

2. FALSE:

The text states that dance 'moved away from previous approaches' and rejected both ballet and vaudeville. Hence dancers in the early 1900s did not tend to copy earlier dancers. In fact, they made 'a fresh start'.

3. NOT GIVEN:

The text provides various details about Fuller's style of dance, including the fact that she emphasised visual effects rather than storytelling. However, there is no information about whether she preferred to dance alone or as part of a large company.

4. FALSE:

Instead of 'complicated clothing', the text states that Duncan 'refused to wear elaborate costumes, preferring to dance in plain dresses and bare feet'.

5. NOT GIVEN:

Duncan preferred music written by classical composers to contemporary music. The inference might be that this was unusual at the time, but there is no reference to criticisms from other dancers.

6. TRUE:

St Denis opened a dance training academy so she could pass on her dance style to the next generation.

Yes / No / Not Given Answer Key

Test 1

31. NO: The first paragraph says 'quite difficult to define [- what is meant by] in unambiguous terms and unexpectedly controversial [= people disagree about it]'.

32. YES: The second paragraph says 'general measures of intelligence tend to have considerable powers Nevertheless, it is plain that it is not at all uncommon for individuals to be very good at some sorts of task and yet quite poor at some others'.

33. NO: The third paragraph says the test suggests the opposite of the statement: "Crystallised abilities which are 'assessed by tests of comprehension ... increase up to advanced old age', whereas *Fluid abilities ... that require mental manipulation of abstract symbols' by contrast... peak in early adult life'.

34. YES: The fourth paragraph says "These findings seemed to suggest a substantial lack of continuity - a big difference] between infancy and middle childhood. However, it is important to realise that the apparent discontinuity (= what appears to be a difference) will vary according to which of the cognitive skills were assessed in infancy.'

35. NOT GIVEN: In the fifth paragraph we are told Piaget was influential regarding both 'immense body of research' and 'subsequent thinking') but there is no mention that either one of these things had a bigger impact than the other.

36. NO: The last paragraph says "his view that the child is an active agent of learning ... has stood the test of time (=it is still respected]', even if the previous paragraph states that most of his concepts have had to be ... radically revised, or rejected'.

Test 2

30. NO: 'Most of the art so far discovered from the ongoing (= not yet complete) excavations comes from the archaeologically important National Park of the Serra da Capivara in the state of Piauí.

31. YES: 'In ancient times, this inaccessibility must have heightened the importance of the sites, and indeed of the people who painted on the rocks.

32. NOT GIVEN: Although the text describes drawings of animals:

The artists depicted the animals... as though trying to escape from hunting parties', there is no mention of the animals being sacred

33. NO: 'Due to the favourable climatic conditions, the imagery on many panels is in a remarkable state of preservation (there is little damage): any damage is because of the chemical and mineral qualities of the rock rather than the weather.

34. YES: 'this form of natural erosion and subsequent deposition has assisted archaeologists in dating several major rock-art sites'.

35. NOT GIVEN: 'Along with the painted fragments, crude stone tools were found.' (It doesn't say what they were used for.)

36. NO: 'Several North American researchers have gone further and suggested that the rock-art from this site dates from no earlier than about 3,730 years ago ...'

Test 3

27. Yes

28. Not Given

29. No

30. Not Given

31. Yes

32. No

Session 5 Answer key

Matching Sentence Ending Answer Key

Test 1

Questions 37-40

37. C:

Austin is mentioned in both paragraph three and paragraph seven. Only paragraph seven describes Austin's beliefs about language. 'Austin and Co.' means Austin and others like him. (Used like this, 'and Co.' is an informal expression.) Paragraph seven says that Austin and Co. are in no doubt that ... languages are unique, even if they ... have common underlying features'. Distraction A: This makes grammatical sense, but every language is not 'in danger';

B, D, G: These endings fit grammatically, but are not mentioned in the text.

38. A: g

The seventh paragraph says that Evans talks about language communities which may oppose efforts to preserve their languages. Because they are described as "endangered" we know that they are 'in danger of disappearing.

Distraction D: The communities described believe that retaining their languages may actually have disadvantages. 'They may have given up using the language with their children, believing they will benefit from speaking a more widely understood one';

G: It is not realising 'what is involved', it is the people's existing attitude to their language;

B, C, E, F: These endings fit grammatically, but are not mentioned in the text.

39. F:

The opposite of practical in this context is 'theoretical', and the text mentions the emphasis on theory'. There are two options which mention theory (B) or theoretical linguistics (F) [prevalence = widespread influence / popularity / dominance). The eighth paragraph says "Plenty of students continue to be drawn to the intellectual thrill of linguistics field work'. Distraction A: Field work is not 'in danger of disappearing' even if students' enthusiasm is gradually worn down;

B: cannot be the correct answer because the linguistics profession's emphasis on theory gradually wears down the enthusiasm of linguists who work in communities';

G: It is not realising 'what is involved' [harsh and even hazardous places that 'wears down the enthusiasm, it is the emphasis on theory'; C, D, E: These endings fit grammatically, but do not make sense.

40. B:

The eighth paragraph says 'Chomsky ... believes that good descriptive work requires thorough theoretical understanding (= a strong basis in theory)'.
Distraction A: There is no mention of field work being in danger of disappearing;

E: He does not mention drawbacks';

F: Chomsky's view about this is not mentioned in the text;

D: This works grammatically, but Chomsky's 'interests are mostly theoretical', not practical'.

Test 2

Questions 37–40

37. C

1st paragraph. We are told that during the 20th century, massive nets and mechanical winches often damaged jellyfish specimens. But now in Norway and the Arctic scientists have 'discovered that sound bounces harmlessly off jellyfish' and for this reason scientists 'are using sonar to monitor jellyfish'.

38. E

2nd paragraph. 'numerous additional species of jellyfish unknown to science only a few years ago' = there are more types of jellyfish than previously realised

39. A

4th paragraph. 'they shut down their bodies and rest in much the same way that humans do at night' = it was wrong to assume that jellyfish do not sleep

40. D

6th paragraph. ‘certain jellyfish are able to revert to an earlier physical state, leading to the assertion that they are immortal’ = it has been claimed that one particular type of jellyfish may be able to live forever

Test 3

37. E:

‘But Wohlleben claims this spacing [= keeping trees apart from each other] prevents vital root interaction, and so lowers resistance to drought [= dry periods]. Older, established trees . . . draw up moisture through their deep roots and provide this to juvenile trees [= young trees] growing below them. Without this assistance, they could die.’

38. F:

‘For instance, when pines [= a type of tree] require more nitrogen, the fungi growing at their base release a poison into the soil. This poison kills many minute organisms, which release nitrogen [= a gas that provides the nutrients the tree needs] as they die, and this is absorbed by the trees’ roots.’

39. A:

‘When giraffes begin feeding on an acacia’s leaves, the tree emits ethylene gas [= sends out a gas that other acacias can detect] as a warning to neighbouring acacias. These [= the trees] then pump tannins into their leaves – substances toxic to giraffes [= by doing this, the acacia avoids harm].’

40. B:

‘. . . if branches are broken off or the trunk is hit with an axe [= the tree is damaged], a tree will emit electrical signals from the site of the wound.’

Test 4

37. E

‘. . . so is unique among Christie’s publications’ Distraction is provided by the reference to the Orient Express train and other locations.

B might be tempting because of the references to ‘fame and wealth’ but those resulted from all her writing and there is no suggestion that this book sold better than others by her.

38. F

The book ‘features the amateur detective Hercule Poirot’, who is one of Christie’s ‘best known and most frequently imitated characters’. It must ‘introduce’ Poirot since it is her first book.

A might be tempting as the book is discussed soon after reference to Utley’s criticism. However, there is no connection made between Utley and this book in particular.

B might be tempting because Poirot is so well known, but there is no information regarding sales of this book.

39. C

‘The survey asked readers to identify the villain revealed in . . . *Murder on the Orient Express*. Most readers could not recall because . . .’

A is tempting because this might appear to be a criticism of the book. However, the writer’s point is that readers are more interested in characterization than outcome.

40. D

‘Christie herself is believed to have ranked *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* above all her other work.’

E might be tempting because this book is singled out. However, this is done

Test 5

37. C: the non-existence of plant and animal remains

38. E: 'these conclusions are not without controversy ... the hearths may in fact be a natural phenomenon, the result of seasonal brushwood fires

39. A: 'where these artists originate from is also still very much open to speculation ... some palaeo-anthropologists are now suggesting that modern humans may have migrated from Africa ... while others suggest a more improbable colonisation coming from the Pacific Ocean'

40. B: 'Despite the compelling evidence from South America, it stands alone [= it is not supported]: the earliest secure human evidence yet found in the state of Oregon in North America only dates to 12,300 years BC.

Sentence Completion Questions Answer Key

Test 1

Questions 25-26

25. client group:

Paragraph D says 'The psychology students in England) encouraged the architecture students in Scotland] to think about who their client group was [= the identity of the people who would use the buildings they were working on]'

26. (basic) layout: 'patient outcomes' means the results of treatment In Paragraph F Zeisel says 'If people get lost in hospitals, they get stressed, which lowers their immune system and means their medication works less well... the truth is that the basic layout of a building is what helps people find their way around'.

Test 2

9. (major) repairs proves = one thing that has been learned; easier = simpler; 'maintaining' might be tempting here but doesn't fit the grammar.

10 .regulations This question is made harder by the fact that the reference to 'regulations' comes well before the locator words (Sumitomo Tower) in the passage. It's necessary to read and understand several lines of text to find the answer. Note that when the rubric states 'No More Than Two Words', a one-word answer might be correct.

11. attractive interiors To find the answer it's necessary to find an advantage that is additional to the fact that the building is earthquake-proof.**12 water** The complexity of the sentence structure here provides distraction.

13. (heat) insulation To find the answer it's necessary to find an advantage that is additional to the fact that wood provides structural strength (loadbearing structures).

Test 3

23. eyes

paragraph B: The sentence has a clear locator in the name of the French neurologist. Distraction is provided by the names of the two muscles and by 'feet', but these words do not make sense in this context.

24. book

paragraph C: A clear locator is provided with the reference to ancient Rome. Note that the locator may come towards the end of the sentence. The name of the book provides distraction, but it is too long to be the correct answer.

25 school

paragraph D: A clear locator is provided by the reference to Tanzania and the date. The question is made more difficult by the fact that the word 'school' does not appear until quite some time after this reference.

26 crying

paragraph E: A clear locator reference is provided. Again, the question is made more challenging by the requirement to read and comprehend a long section of text after the reference to the neurologist.

Test 4

22. injuries

Distraction comes from the fact that the question and passage have different structures. 'fewer' in the item contrasts with 'increases' in the text; 'defensively' in the item contrasts with 'a style that prioritises offence' in the text.

23. sneakers

The idea of 'wearable technology' is distracting, but the company didn't 'design' this, and it's too many words.

24. safety

improve = enhance; go faster = driver Performance Distraction comes from the fact that the order is reversed in the question: safety comes before performance.

25. hackers

disrupt AI = AI is vulnerable; make competitions unfair = influence the outcome of a tournament

26. journalism

powered by AI = AI-enhanced; greater publicity = promoting the sport The idea of ‘up-to-the-minute developments’ is distracting but impossible to limit to one word.

Test 5

1. 1,000:

‘With very little rainfall during summer [= the dry season], this [= the area covered by water] reduced to around 1,000 [= square kilometres], still a remarkable size.’ *Distraction* 2,700 is wrong, because this is the area of square kilometres covered during periods of heavy rainfall.

2. birds:

‘Environmentalists also point to the fact that the lake had been the stopover point [= this is where the birds stopped to rest, feed, etc.] for thousands of birds as they migrated [= the birds are only visiting the lake] to other regions. Their numbers will certainly fall now the lake has gone.’

3. cotton:

‘Rice is a crop that needs huge quantities of water to survive in desert areas. Fields planted with cotton also require a regular supply [= of water].’ Note that ‘crop’ can apply to any plant grown by farmers.

4.

Salt:

‘Because the floor of the lake [= the bottom of the lake] is now exposed, the salt that lies there is often carried by the wind across a radius of 300 kilometres. This impacts on agriculture [= the fields within the 300 kilometre radius] as it [= the salt] damages growing plants and is absorbed by the soil.’

5. protein:

‘Warming has disrupted its [= Lake Tanganyika’s] ecosystem, and fish numbers have dropped sharply. In turn, this decline in fish stocks has impacted on families living in villages and towns around the lake, since they have no other source of protein.’

6. employment:

‘These companies provide them [= 100,000 people] with regular employment, without which communities will not survive.’ ‘Communities’ might be tempting, but the word does not collocate with ‘fisheries give’.

7. bacteria:

‘In the past, people admired its beautiful green-blue colour. However, the water now has a red tint [= the colour has changed]. The reason for this [= change] is that bacteria quickly multiply in the warm waters of a shallow lake.’

8. Tourism:

‘As a result, in the last decade, there has been a downturn [= a decline] in tourism in the area, an industry many people depended on.’ *Distraction* ‘Industry’ cannot be used in the space because this would imply that all kinds of industry were affected.

Session 6 Answer Key

Matching Paragraph Information AK

Test 1

14. E: 'they are a "cop-out" [= avoiding doing something that is expected of you which you think is too difficult that allow us to continue living the way we do, rather than reducing carbon emissions.]'

15. B: 'Geoengineering has been shown to work, at least on a small, localised scale, for decades. May Day parades in Moscow ... to disperse clouds.'

16. E: 'there's the daunting prospect of upkeep and repair of any scheme (= maintenance problems as well as the consequences of a technical failure).'

17. F: 'The main reason why geoengineering is countenanced by the mainstream scientific community is that most researchers have little faith in the ability of politicians to agree [= lack of confidence in governments].'

18. A: 'while a few countries are making major strides in this regard, the majority are having great difficulty even stemming the rate of increase, let alone reversing it (= more success in some parts of the world than others).''

Test 2

14. F: The whole paragraph explains this idea.

15. D: facing many possibilities leaves us stressed out (= causes tension]

16. C: 'working hard toward a goal, and making progress to the point of expecting a goal to be realized, ... activates (= produces] positive feelings'

17. A: 'Self-appointed (= they themselves claim to be] experts'

18. B: "... people are remarkably adaptable.'

19. B: 'activities that are ... attention-absorbing, and thus less likely to bore us'

Test 3

14. D:

In Paragraph D, the writer explains that an experiment has been carried out on tobacco plants to see if they can be made to produce more oil. Although this experiment has been successful, Dr Alan Green hasn't yet carried out the same experiment with other crops: 'the hope is that oil output [= oil production] could be doubled, though that idea is yet to be put to the test [= this theory must still be proved].'

15. E:

'This is a process [= a manufacturing method] which uses heat and pressure to break apart molecules [= first stage] in whole plants and remove oxygen, so that the raw material is turned into "bio-crude oil". Then, just as we need to refine the crude oil made from fossil fuels, the plant-based oil is also refined [= second stage]. After this, it can then be turned into different kinds of fuel [= third stage].'

16. F:

In Paragraph F we are told that hemp crops could be used for both oil and their fibre. The fibre could be used as soundproofing material, for example. Algae can be used as a fuel, but also to decontaminate [= purify] water.

17. A:

'the fossil fuels we depend upon, and which drive global warming and disrupt weather patterns by releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.'

1.8 C:

'Not all biofuels have been grown on land, but the once popular idea of generating them from microscopic algae grown in ponds or tanks [= a method of production] has largely been forgotten [= abandoned].'

19 D:

'Researchers must also consider economic factors, however. While plant oils can be extracted and turned into biodiesel for vehicles and machinery, currently the process [= the production of biofuels] is expensive – much more so than the process for fossil fuels.'

Test 4

14. F

15. A

16. B

17. D

18. I

19. C

Short Answer Questions AK

Test 1

Questions 1-4 refer to paragraphs one and two **Note: The answers must be actual words from the passage (not synonyms).**

1. **tropical**
2. **(a) (twig) snake**
3. **(a / the) forest (of Magombera) / Magombera (forest)**
4. **(the) nose**

Test 2

11. lecturing ‘Travelled’ might be tempting here but doesn’t fit the grammar.

12. comics ‘Costumes’ and ‘stage design’ might be tempting here, but they cannot be ‘influences’ in this context. Rather they were influenced ‘by’ comics.

13. mirrors ‘Limbs’ and ‘backbones’ might be tempting here but do not make sense in the context.

Session 7 Answer Key

Table Completion Questions

Test 1

8. immature:

'immature birds suffer in much higher numbers than adults - worst-affected]."

9. brightly lit buildings:

The sixth paragraph says 'birds are apt to collide with (= bump into) brightly lit buildings [-they stand out at night]

Distraction 'searchlights', 'gas flares' and 'marine oil platforms' are wrong because the birds don't bump into these, they just fly round and round them.

10. predators:

'Other nocturnal mammals, like desert rodents and badgers, easier targets (=more at risk) for the predators'

11. nesting conditions:

The eighth paragraph says 'Leaving prematurely - early migration) may mean reaching a destination (= on arrival) too soon for nesting conditions to be right [= are not suitable]'.
Distraction destination' fits the meaning but it does not fit the gap grammatically.

12. dark beaches: The first three sentences of the ninth paragraph are about sea turtles. There is a lack of dark beaches. 'Nesting sea turtles, which seek out dark beaches, find fewer and fewer [-decreasing number] of them ... 'Two sentences later the text says they suffer' because of this hatchling losses number in the hundreds of thousands every year').

Distraction 'artificial lighting' is wrong because this is what causes the problem whereas the answer has to be something the turtles need.

13. (major) highways:

The second half of the ninth paragraph says *Frogs and toads living on the side of [= near] major highways ... disturbing [-upset(ing)] nearly every aspect of their behavior (= routines), including their night-time breeding choruses.'

Test 2

Questions 1-13 (The table is arranged in a logical way, but the information is not in exactly the same order as it is given in the passage.)

1. identical: The first paragraph says 'The students' performance ends up looking just like a monkey's. It's practically (= almost) identical'.

2. balls of paper: The sixth paragraph says showed it two groups of balls of paper ... changed the quantities' (although the text mentions 'siblings' and 'brothers', the experiment did not use other chicks).

3. female: The last paragraph says 'researchers in America found that female coots appear to calculate' (the text also mentions 'an intruder', but it was the 'counting behaviour/behavior of the coots that the researchers were interested in).

4. fruit flies: The second paragraph says 'tempted salamanders with two sets of fruit flies held in clear tubes'.

5. mosquitofish: The third paragraph says 'studies of mosquitofish, which instinctively join the biggest shoal'.

6. surface area: The fourth paragraph says 'The team arranged these shapes so that they had the same overall [= total] surface area and luminance [= brightness]

7. sugar water: The fifth paragraph says 'two chambers – one which contained sugar water, which they like, while the other was empty. ... The bees quickly learned ... the correct chamber'.

Test 3

7. feathers: 'In the case of superior cloaks [= better ones] made for chiefs or the more important members of a tribe, feathers from kiwi, pigeons or other native birds might be attached.' *Distraction* 'bor ders' is wrong because ordinary cloaks had these, but only the better ones had feathers.

8. hood: 'All flax cloaks were rectangular in shape, so had no sleeves, and neither was a hood a feature of this garment.' So this kind of cloak didn't have a hood. *Distraction* 'sleeves' is wrong because the space requires a singular form.

9. shoulder: 'short cloaks were fastened [= tied] around a person's neck . . . Pins . . . allowed longer cloaks to be secured [= tied] at the shoulder.' *Distraction* 'wa ist' is wrong because the cloaks reached the level of a person's waist, but were not tied to that part of the body.

10. insulation: 'A cloak made from fur or wool could provide insulation from the cold, but not so a cloak made of flax.' In other words, a flax cloak doesn't provide/offer any insulation.

11. water: '. . . fibres were left to soak in water . . . in order to soften them [= make them less stiff] and make them easier to weave together.'

12. iron: 'To do this [= to dye a cloak black], Maori weavers covered it in a special kind of mud they had collected from riverbeds. This was rich in [= contained] iron.'

13. spear tips: 'The particular advantage of these cloaks was that the tough cabbage tree fibres they were woven from could reduce the impact of [= could not easily go through] spear tips during a fight with enemy tribes.' (Both words are necessary here as 'tips' by itself does not provide enough information to make sense.)

Diagram Labelling Questions Answer Key

Test 1

Questions 7-9

7. sail: 'There are also those who believe that the spines acted as a support for a sail. Of these, ... and the other half think it was used as a temperature-regulating device = control body heat.'
Distraction 'hump' is wrong because it is thought it 'stored fat and water', not that it controlled temperature.

8. narrow: You need an adjective to describe the shape or size of the skull: "The skull seems out of proportion with its thick, heavy body because it is so narrow

Distraction Its body is 'thick' and 'heavy' and its jaws are delicate and fine'.

9. Locomotion: 'It has a deep broad tail and powerful (=highly developed] leg muscles to aid [=make easier] locomotion.'

Test 2

1. mirrors

Distraction The answer cannot be 'sheets of steel' as these are the 'metal panels', nor can it be 'fibre-optic cables' as they don't reflect 'natural' (i.e. 'polar light).

2. 93.3 metres

Distraction The other figures refer to the entrance building, the vaults and the distance between the entrance and the rooms on the right

3 .office:

(seeds are processed=make an inventory of the samples)

4. (electrical) current:

(the electrical current is reduced = transform the incoming electrical current down]

5. an airlock: 'the two keyed doors separated by an airlock'

6. moisture: [lack of moisture = the minimal moisture level; cold = low temperature; the seeds are conserved = ensure low metabolic activity]

Test 3

8. twigs: ‘it is more likely that twigs would have been gathered from surrounding woodland instead.’ The text also says, ‘Another fuel source used in some Roman hypocausts was charcoal, but evidence for this at Hensham has not presented itself.’

Distraction ‘branches’ is wrong because ‘these would have taken too long to produce the heat required’. ‘charcoal’ is wrong because archaeologists say this wasn’t used at Hensham. Note that the space also requires a plural form (because it is followed by ‘were’) – so ‘charcoal’ would not fit here.

9. distribution: ‘Known as *pilae*, these stones stood approximately two feet high. The gap this created [= the height of the *pilae*] meant that the hot air coming out of the furnace was not trapped and restricted. Instead its [= the hot air’s] distribution around the *pilae* and under the floor was free flowing.’

10. concrete: ‘Floor tiles were not placed directly onto the *pilae* but separated by a layer of concrete, or at least a primitive version of it.’

11. hollow bricks: ‘The walls of the rooms above the heating system were made of bricks, but the key point here is that they were hollow, in order to allow heat to rise around the rooms and provide insulation.’ (Both words are needed here as it is the hollow aspect of the bricks which made the walls well insulated.)

12. gas: ‘The principal reason for including the pipes was to let out [= allow to escape] air through a vent in the roof once it had cooled down [= become cold air]. What the Romans may not have realised . . . was that gas . . . was expelled [= allowed to escape] in this way too. In high doses, it [= the gas] could have been lethal [= dangerous enough to cause death] if it had leaked into the upper levels.’

13. indoor climate: ‘They [= the tiles] would certainly have felt warm underfoot and helped generate an indoor climate that the family could relax in [= would find comfortable].’ (Both words are necessary here as ‘climate’ by itself usually refers to the general weather conditions of a country.)

Test 4

21. problem solving

22. temporal lobes

23. evaluating information

Flow Chart Completion Answer key

Test 1

Questions 10-13 The sixth paragraph is about Peter Falkingham's computer model (title of flow-chart).

10. moisture: 'Falkingham uses computational techniques to... and control the moisture content, consistency (= texture and thickness), and other conditions to simulate the mud of prehistoric times.'

11. stress: 'stress values [= levels of stress) can be extracted and calculated [= measured) from inside it'.

12. ground: 'By running hundreds of these simulations simultaneously (= multiple simulations on supercomputers, Falkingham can start to understand ... over a given kind of ground. *Distraction* 'tracks' is wrong because it means the same as 'footprints.

13. fossil tracks: "researchers can make sense of fossil tracks with greater confidence [= more accurate interpretation].' (Both words are necessary here as 'tracks' could mean any tracks.)

Test 2

5. **glue** ‘nails’ and ‘screws’ provide distraction

6. **Lasers** ‘columns’ and ‘beams’ provide distraction, but these were not used to ‘cut’ the material.

7. **cake** in the same way = not unlike

8. **recycled** ‘demolished’ might be tempting, but it’s not the correct answer here; the point is that the timber isn’t thrown away.

Test 3

4. **Novalak**

5. **fillers**

6. **hexa**

7. **raw**

8. **pressure**