

Test 3 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–13

1 The correct answer is TRUE: The first paragraph says, ‘After leaving school, Moore hoped to become a sculptor, but instead he complied with his father’s wish that he train as a schoolteacher.’ If somebody complies with another person’s wish, this means that they do what the other person wants them to do.

2 The correct answer is FALSE: The second paragraph refers to Moore’s time at the Leeds School of Art and then says, ‘Although he wanted to study sculpture, no teacher was appointed until his second year.’ This means that Moore was not able to study sculpture until his second year, when a teacher was appointed: he therefore did not begin studying in his first term (section of year).

3 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The second paragraph says, ‘he passed the sculpture examination and was awarded a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London. In September 1921, he moved to London and began three years of advanced study in sculpture.’ There is no mention of the college’s reputation.

4 The correct answer is TRUE: The third paragraph says, ‘Moore visited many of the London museums, particularly the British Museum, which had a wide-ranging collection of ancient sculpture. During these visits, he discovered the power and beauty of ancient Egyptian and African sculpture.’ If you discover something, you become aware of it.

5 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The fourth paragraph says, ‘When he visited the Trocadero Museum in Paris, he was impressed by a cast of a Mayan sculpture of the rain spirit ... Moore became fascinated with this stone sculpture, which he thought had a power and originality that no other stone sculpture possessed.’ This tells us that the sculpture attracted Moore’s interest, but it does not say whether or not it attracted public interest.

6 The correct answer is FALSE: The fourth paragraph says, ‘Moore became fascinated with this stone sculpture, which he thought had a power and originality that no other stone sculpture possessed.’ This means that Moore thought that the Mayan sculpture was different from any other sculpture.

7 The correct answer is TRUE: The fifth paragraph refers to Unit One, then says, ‘The aim of the group was to convince the English public of the merits of the emerging international movement in modern art and architecture.’ They wanted to persuade the public that ‘emerging’ (new) styles of art and architecture had ‘merit’ (value), which means that they wanted these things to be more popular.

8 The correct answer is 'resignation': The sixth paragraph says, 'There were calls for his resignation from the Royal College'. This means that people wanted him to resign from his job (give up his position at the college). **'Contract' is incorrect** because this has the wrong meaning: people are offered a contract when they start a job and they offer their resignation when they want to leave it.

9 The correct answer is 'materials': The eighth paragraph says, 'A shortage of materials forced him to focus on drawing.' This means that it was difficult to get hold of enough materials for making sculptures, so he did drawings instead. **'Ideas' is incorrect** because it does not fit with the word 'available' and also because there is no mention of Moore not having enough ideas.

10 The correct answer is 'miners': The eighth paragraph says, 'he returned to Castleford to make a series of sketches of the miners who worked there'. Castleford is Moore's home town, and sketches are a type of simple drawing. **'Londoners' is incorrect** because the miners who worked in Castleford were not Londoners.

11 The correct answer is 'family': The ninth paragraph says, 'Harlow, a town near London, offered Moore a commission for a sculpture depicting a family'. If someone is offered a commission, it means that that they are paid to do (produce) a particular piece of work, and 'depicting a family' means that this was a sculpture of a family.

12 The correct answer is 'collectors': The ninth paragraph refers to the many bronze casts of Moore's clay figures which were produced and then says, 'In this way, Moore's work became available to collectors all over the world.' This means that collectors of art were now able to buy copies of Moore's work.

13 The correct answer is 'income': The ninth paragraph says, 'The boost to his income enabled him to take on ambitious projects and start working on the scale he felt his sculpture demanded.' The phrase 'boost to his income' refers to the money he received when collectors started buying his work. If something receives a 'boost', this means that it is increased; if something enables you to do something, this means that it makes it possible for you to do this. The phrase 'working on the scale he felt his sculpture demanded' refers to having enough money to make larger and more ambitious works. **'Work' is incorrect** because the text does not say that he had increased work, and also because more 'work' would not help him do more ambitious sculptures.

Questions 14–26

14 The correct answer is iii: Section A describes Janssen's initial inspiration during his travels in Thailand: 'William Janssen was impressed with the basic rooftop solar heating systems that were on many homes'. It then describes how Janssen created a new product: 'Two decades later Janssen developed that basic idea he saw in Southeast Asia into a portable device that uses the power from the sun to purify water.' This section refers to the device, but **iv, v and ix are incorrect** because it does not mention potential customers, any special features of the device or how it was received.

15 The correct answer is vi: Section B says that the Desolenator 'can take water from different places, such as the sea, rivers, boreholes and rain, and purify it for human consumption'. This list of places is a range of sources and purifying is a type of cleaning. This section refers to places which have shortages of drinking water, but **x is incorrect** because there is no mention of the number of people who are affected.

16 The correct answer is v: Section C says, 'Its main selling point is that unlike standard desalination techniques, it doesn't require a generated power supply: just sunlight.' This is a difference between the Desolenator and other devices that have the same function. This section mentions 'a family', but **iv is incorrect** because there is no reference to a range of potential customers. Benefits of the device are mentioned, but **ii is incorrect** because this section does not refer to unexpected benefits.

17 The correct answer is x: Section D says, 'A recent analysis found that at least two-thirds of the world's population lives with severe water scarcity for at least a month every year.' The phrase 'water scarcity' has the same meaning as water shortages. This section also refers to a shortage of money, but **i is incorrect** because it does not say anything about getting finance.

18 The correct answer is iv: Section E says, 'The device is aimed at a wide variety of users – from homeowners in the developing world who do not have a constant supply of water to people living off the grid in rural parts of the US.' The phrase 'a wide variety of users' has the same meaning as a range of potential customers. The section goes on to describe the differences between how it will be used by customers in different parts of the world. This section refers to finance, but **i is incorrect** because the text talks about how customers may get finance to buy the device: it does not say anything about manufacturers getting finance for the production of the device.

19 The correct answer is viii: Section F quotes Janssen saying, 'We are a venture with a social mission. We are aware that the product we have envisioned is mainly finding application in the developing world and humanitarian sector and that this is the way we will proceed. We do realise, though, that to be a viable company there is a bottom line to keep in mind'. According to Janssen, the project's main or primary goal is humanitarian, and although 'the bottom line' (profit) needs to be considered, making a profit is a secondary aim.

20 The correct answer is i: Section G says that the company ‘has raised £340,000 in funding so far’. As the company has not yet started manufacturing the device, we understand that this finance has been raised for production. As no production difficulties are mentioned, **vii is incorrect**. This section mentions business targets and humanitarian aims, but **viii is incorrect** because it does not state which is the primary goal.

21 The correct answer is ‘wheels’: Section C says that the Desolenator ‘is easy to transport, thanks to its two wheels’. This means that it can be moved easily and used in different locations (places). None of the other words in the text would explain why it is easy to move.

22 The correct answer is ‘film’: Section C says, ‘Water enters through a pipe, and flows as a thin film between a sheet of double glazing and the surface of a solar panel’. The ‘thin film’ refers to a film of water and flowing ‘between a sheet of double glazing and the surface of a solar panel’ is similar to flowing over a solar panel. **‘Sheet’ and ‘surface’ are incorrect** as they do not refer to the water.

23 The correct answer is ‘filter’: Section C says, ‘The device has a very simple filter to trap particles’. The words ‘trap’ and ‘catch’ have a similar meaning. None of the other words in the text refer to a section of the device which catches particles.

24 The correct answer is ‘waste’: Section C says, ‘There are two tubes for liquid coming out: one for the waste – salt from seawater, fluoride, etc. – and another for the distilled water.’ ‘Salt from seawater, fluoride, etc.’ are examples of waste, as indicated by the punctuation marks after the word ‘waste’.

25 The correct answer is ‘performance’: Section C says, ‘The performance of the unit is shown on an LCD screen’, which is the same as saying that the screen displays the performance.

26 The correct answer is ‘servicing’: Section C says that the performance is ‘transmitted to the company which provides servicing when necessary’. The idea of ‘servicing when necessary’ means when the Desolenator requires (needs) servicing.

Reading Passage 3

Questions 27–40

27 The correct answer is C: The first paragraph says, ‘People of every culture tell each other fairy tales but the same story often takes a variety of forms in different parts of the world.’

28 The correct answer is B: The second paragraph states, ‘The universal appeal of these tales is frequently attributed to the idea that they contain cautionary messages: in the case of *Little Red Riding Hood*, to listen to your mother, and avoid talking to strangers.’ It then refers to Tehrani and says, ‘But his research suggests otherwise.’ This means that he rejects this idea.

29 The correct answer is F: The second paragraph says, ‘We have this huge gap in our knowledge about the history and prehistory of storytelling’ and then ‘That hasn’t stopped anthropologists, folklorists and other academics devising theories to explain the importance of fairy tales in human society.’ This means that people developed various theories despite not having a factual basis (knowledge) about the history and prehistory of storytelling.

30 The correct answer is A: The third paragraph says, ‘To work out the evolutionary history, development and relationships among groups of organisms, biologists compare the characteristics of living species in a process called “phylogenetic analysis”’. Tehrani has used the same approach (biological research) to compare related versions of fairy tales to discover (gain insights into) how they have evolved and which elements have survived longest.’

31 The correct answer is E: The fourth paragraph refers to Tehrani’s research and then says, ‘he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions’. ‘Oral’ means spoken not written.

32 The correct answer is D: The fourth paragraph refers to ‘Once his phylogenetic analysis had established (found out) that they were indeed related’. If things are ‘related’, there are links between them. **F is incorrect** because Tehrani was looking for relationships and not variations.

33 The correct answer is F: The fifth paragraph says, ‘First he tested some assumptions about which aspects of the story alter least as it evolves, indicating their importance.’ If ‘aspects of the story alter’, this means that there will be variations from one story to the next. **D is incorrect** because the Tehrani did not believe that fewer links indicated importance.

34 The correct answer is B: The fifth paragraph says, ‘Folklorists believe that what happens in a story is more central to the story than the characters in it’. The sixth paragraph states that Tehrani ‘found no significant difference in the rate of evolution of incidents compared with that of characters’. He said, ‘Certain episodes are very stable because they are crucial to the story, but there are lots of other details that can evolve quite freely’. The words ‘what happens in a story’, ‘incidents’ and ‘episodes’ all have the same meaning as ‘events’. Folklorists believe that events in stories do not vary, while Tehrani found that some events do change over time. **H is incorrect** because although Tehrani found that characters in the story (people) changed over time, this finding was not contrary to (against) the beliefs of folklorists.

35 The correct answer is C: The seventh paragraph refers to ‘cautionary elements of the story’ (warnings) and ‘really important information about the environment and the possible dangers that may be faced there’. He then says, ‘Yet in his analysis such elements were just as flexible as seemingly trivial details’. This means that Tehrani found that the warnings in the story were unimportant.

36 The correct answer is G: The eighth paragraph says, ‘blood-thirsty and gruesome aspects of the story, such as the eating of the grandmother by the wolf, turned out to be the best preserved of all’. This means that horror is the most important aspect of the stories.

37 The correct answer is B: The fourth paragraph says, ‘Tehrani’s analysis focused on *Little Red Riding Hood* in its many forms, which include another Western fairy tale known as *The Wolf and the Kids*. Checking for variants of these two tales and similar stories from Africa, East Asia and other regions, he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions.’ **A is incorrect** because all the stories were from oral traditions. **C is incorrect** because he looked at related stories from different countries. **D is incorrect** because he used the same methods to analyse the development of fairy tales as scientists use to analyse the development of living creatures; he did not contrast the two types of development.

38 The correct answer is D: The ninth paragraph quotes Zipes saying, ‘Even if they’re gruesome, they won’t stick unless they matter,’ then says that Zipes ‘believes the perennial theme of women as victims in stories like *Little Red Riding Hood* explains why they continue to feel relevant.’ The phrase ‘They won’t stick unless they matter’ means ‘they will not survive unless (they only survive if) they have a deeper significance (they matter)’. **A is incorrect** because Zipes disagrees with Tehrani about the importance of fear, not about the role of women. **C is incorrect** because he does not mention stories being too horrific or not being taken seriously.

39 The correct answer is A: The ninth paragraph says, ‘But Tehrani points out that although this is often the case in Western versions, it is not always true elsewhere. In Chinese and Japanese versions, often known as *The Tiger Grandmother*, the villain is a woman, and in both Iran and Nigeria, the victim is a boy.’ **B and C are incorrect** because these ideas (crime as a global problem and fairy tales having similar meanings) are not illustrated by the reference to Chinese and Japanese tales. **D is incorrect** because Tehrani refers to the Chinese and Japanese tales to show that ‘it (what Zipes believes) is not always true elsewhere’.

40 The correct answer is A: The final paragraph says, ‘Clasen believes that scary stories teach us what it feels like to be afraid (deal with fear) without having to experience real danger’. **B is incorrect** because Clasen says, ‘we seek out entertainment that’s designed to scare us’. **C is incorrect** because Clasen says, ‘the things that scare us – those are constant (unchanging)’. **D is incorrect** because Clasen believes that they help us deal with real-world problems: ‘scary stories ... build up resistance to negative emotions’.