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Reading Practice Tests

PRACTICE TEST 1

1. C Key words are 'joy' and 'tasks'.
2. E Key word is 'how' and E explains a system.
3. D Key word is 'advance'.
4. F Key words are 'number of tickets, ideal for groups'.
5. B Key words are 'lock concerns'.
6. TRUE 'potentially fatal'.
7. NOT GIVEN 'The text mentions that children should have injections'.
8. FALSE 'have regular tetanus injections, a booster ... every five years'.
9. TRUE 'They are more prone to falling over and getting dirt in wounds than adults.'
10. D 'pick up a copy'.
11. C 'most important feature of the new card system is card reusability'.
12. A 'return the card along with a cash payment for the amount of credits you want added'.
13. i 'study materials, etc'.
14. iii 'asks to do outside of class time'.
15. v 'posting your course ...'.
16. x 'attend 65% or more etc'.
17. viii 'will receive a letter of appreciation'.
18. vii 'become a member of the college library'.
19. residential colleges.
20. gas and electricity.
21. size, condition, location.
22. Section D, third sentence (see paragraph 2 which talks about all types of accommodation).
23. a residential college.
24. receipt.
25. damage property.
26. Rule 4.
27. Rule 1.
28. see first sentence.
29. see first sentence.
30. see last sentence.
31. Misanga Camp see paragraph D.
32. Citarama see paragraph G.
33. UNICEF see paragraph M.
34. Mrs Adlamon see paragraph J.
35. running an orphanage see paragraph K.
36. FALSE see paragraph I and the last sentence of paragraph J.
37. NOT GIVEN.
38. TRUE see paragraph C, last sentence: 'PH supported groups of unaccompanied children'.
39. FALSE see paragraph K—only about 40% are in orphanages.
40. TRUE see paragraph I. Key words are 'originally', 'children separated from their families, Rwandan refugees'.

So, the answer is approval. You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13 which are based on Reading Passage 1 below. Disorders: An Overview Autistic Spectrum Disorder Children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder have difficulty understanding what other people are saying, need help to play with other children, enjoy routines and find unfamiliar situations difficult.

People with Autistic Spectrum Disorder can be good at creative activities like art, music and poetry. They can concentrate on one thing for a long time so they can become very good at something that they like doing. ADHD - Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder People with ADHD have three types of problems. Overactive behaviour (hyperactivity), impulsive behaviour and difficulty paying attention. Children with ADHD are not just very active but have a wide range of problem behaviours which can make them very difficult to care for and control. Those who have ADHD often find it difficult to fit in at school. They may also have problems getting on with other children. Some children have significant problems with concentration and attention but are not necessarily overactive or impulsive. These children are sometimes described as having Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) rather than ADHD. ADD can easily be missed because the child is quiet and dreamy rather than disruptive. ADHD is not related to intelligence. Children with all levels of ability can have ADHD. Stress Stress can be defined as the way you feel when you're under abnormal pressure. All sorts of situations can cause stress. The most common, however, involve work, money matters and relationships with partners, children or other family members. Stress may be caused either by major upheavals and life events such as divorce, unemployment, moving house and bereavement, or by a series of minor irritations such as feeling undervalued at work or dealing with difficult children. Some stress can be positive and research has suggested that a moderate level of stress makes us perform better. It also makes us more alert and can help us in challenging situations

such as job interviews or public speaking. Stressful situations can also be exhilarating and some people actually thrive on the excitement that comes with dangerous sports or other 'high-risk' activities. Schizophrenia Schizophrenia is a diagnosis given to some people who have severely disrupted beliefs and experiences. During an episode of schizophrenia, a person's experience and interpretation of the outside world is disrupted - they may lose touch with reality, see or hear things that are not there and act in unusual ways in response to these 'hallucinations'. An episode of schizophrenia can last for several weeks and can be very frightening. The causes are unknown but episodes of schizophrenia appear to be associated with changes in some brain chemicals. Stressful experiences and some recreational drugs are sometimes thought to trigger an episode.

Depression Depression describes a range of moods, from the low spirits that we all experience, to a severe problem that interferes with everyday life. The latter type sometimes referred to as 'clinical depression', is defined as 'a persistent exaggeration of the everyday feelings that accompany sadness'. If you have severe depression you may experience low mood, loss of interest and pleasure as well as feelings of worthlessness and guilt. You may also experience tearfulness, poor concentration, reduced energy, reduced or increased appetite, changes in weight, sleep problems and anxiety. You may even feel that life is not worth living and plan or attempt suicide. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder in Adults Imagine you are getting up in the morning. You know you will need to go to the bathroom, but the thought of accidentally touching the doorknob is frightening. There may be dangerous bacteria on it. Of course, you cleaned the entire bathroom yesterday, including the usual series of spraying disinfectant, washing and rinsing. As usual, it took a couple of hours to do it the right way. Even then you weren't sure whether you had missed an area, so you had to re-wash the floor. Naturally, the doorknob was sprayed and rubbed three times with a bactericidal spray. Now the thought that you could have missed a spot on the doorknob makes you very nervous. This description might give you some sense of the tormented and anxious world that people with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) live in. It is a world filled with dangers from outside and from within. Often elaborate rituals and thoughts are used to ward off feared events, but no amount of mental or physical activity seems adequate, so doubt and anxiety are often present. People who do not have OCD may perform behaviours in a ritualistic way, repeating, checking, or washing things out of habit or concern. Generally, this is done without much, if any, worry. What distinguishes OCD as a psychiatric disorder is that the experience of obsessions, and the performance of rituals, reaches such an intensity or frequency that it causes significant psychological distress and interferes in a significant way with psychosocial functioning. The guideline of at least one hour spent on symptoms per day is often used as a measure of 'significant interference'. However, among patients who try to avoid situations that bring on anxiety and compulsions, the actual symptoms may not consume an hour. Yet the quantity of time lost from having to avoid objects or situations would clearly constitute interfering with functioning. Consider, for instance, a welfare mother who throws out more than \$100 of groceries a week because of contamination fears. Although this behaviour has a major effect on her functioning, it might not consume one hour per day. Patients with OCD describe their experience as having thoughts (obsessions) that they associate with some danger. The sufferer generally recognises that it is his or her own thoughts, rather than something imposed by someone else (as in some paranoid schizophrenic patients). However, the disturbing thoughts cannot be dismissed, and simply nag at the sufferer. Something must then be done to relieve the danger and mitigate the fear. This leads to actions and thoughts that are intended to neutralize the danger. These are the compulsions. Because these behaviours seem to give the otherwise 'helplessly anxious' person something to combat the danger, they are temporarily reassuring. However, since the 'danger' is typically irrational or imaginary, it simply returns, thereby triggering another cycle of the briefly reassuring compulsions. From the standpoint of classical conditioning, this pattern of painful obsession followed by temporarily reassuring compulsion eventually produces an intensely ingrained habit. It is rare to see obsessions without compulsions. The two most common obsessions are fears of contamination and fear of harming oneself or others, while the two most common compulsions are checking and cleaning. Questions 1-5 Look at the statements (Questions 1-5) and the list of disorders (A-G) below. Match each statement with the correct disorder A-G. Write the correct letter A-G next to question 1-5 below. NB There are small doses but is generally associated with pressure 2 feeling that there is danger constantly present 3 has experiences that may or may not be part of the 'real' world 4 active to the point of losing concentration and becoming disruptive 5 good at art but not at communicating TYPES OF DISORDERS A Stress B Autistic Spectrum Disorder C Attention Deficit Disorder D Schizophrenia E Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder F Depression G Obsessive Compulsive Disorder Questions 6-9 Complete the table below.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer. Disorder Personality Trait Exhibited by Sufferer Autism Spectrum Disorder May excel in activities of a 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Nature. Attention Deficit Disorder May appear 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Schizophrenia May respond to experiencing episodes of the disease by behaving in very 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Depression May experience feelings of futility that lead to thoughts of 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Obsessive Compulsive Disorder May frequently experience feelings of doubt and anxiety Questions 10-13 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. 10 Which disorder could cause visible physical changes? A Autistic Spectrum Disorder B Stress C Schizophrenia D Depression 11 Episodes of which disorder may last for a limited period of time? A ADHD B Autistic Spectrum Disorder C schizophrenia D depression 12 Which disorder can be triggered by the death of a loved one? A Autistic Spectrum Disorder B ADHD C Stress D OCD 13 What characterises sufferers of OCD? A The fear of going outside B The performance of rituals C the desire to hurt others D the feeling that they are helpless to ease their distress Disorders An Overview IELTS Reading Passage Answers 1. A 2. G 3. D 4. E 5. B 6. creative 7. quiet and dreamy 8. unusual ways 9. suicide 10. D 11. C 12. C 13. B Disorders An Overview IELTS Reading Answers Explanation Q 1. can be positive in small doses but is generally associated with pressure Answer: A Supporting Sentence: Some stress can be positive and research has suggested that a moderate level of stress makes us perform better. Keywords: positive, small doses, pressure Keyword Location: 4th Line, 3rd Paragraph Explanation: Some stress can be beneficial, and studies have shown that a modest level of stress improves our performance. So, the correct answer is A. Q 2. feeling that there is danger constantly present Answer: G Supporting Sentence: This description might give you some sense of the tormented and anxious world that people with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) live in. It is a world filled with dangers from outside and from within. Keywords: danger, constantly present Keyword Location: 2nd paragraph Explanation: The explanation may help you understand the troubled and anxious world that persons with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) inhabit. It is a dangerous world, both from the outside and from within. So, the correct answer is G. Q 3. has experiences that may or may not be part of the 'real' world Answer: D Supporting Sentence: During an episode of schizophrenia, a person's experience and interpretation of the outside world is disrupted - they may lose touch with reality, see or hear things that are not there and act in unusual ways in response to these 'hallucinations'. Keywords: 'real' world, experiences Keyword Location: 2nd Line, 4th Paragraph Explanation: During a schizophrenic episode, a person's experience and interpretation of the outside world is altered; they may lose contact with reality, see or hear things that aren't there, and act in odd ways in response to these 'hallucinations'. So, the correct answer is D. Q 4. active to the point of losing concentration and becoming disruptive Answer: E Supporting Sentence: Children with ADHD are not just very active but have a wide range of problem behaviours which can make them very difficult to care for and control. Keywords: losing concentration, becoming disruptive Keyword Location: 2nd Line, 2nd Paragraph Explanation: Children with ADHD are not only hyperactive, but they also exhibit a wide range of behavioural behaviours, making them challenging to care for and control. So, the correct answer is E.

good at art but not at communicating Answer: B Supporting Sentence: People with Autistic Spectrum Disorder can be good at creative activities like art, music and poetry. Keywords: good at art, communicating Keyword Location: 2nd Line, 1st Paragraph Explanation: Autistic Spectrum Disorder patients can excel at creative hobbies such as art, music, and poetry. So, the correct answer is B. Question 6. Answer: creative Supporting Sentence: People with Autistic Spectrum Disorder can be good at creative activities like art, music and poetry. Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder Keyword Location: 2nd Line, 1st Paragraph Explanation: Autistic Spectrum Disorder patients can excel at creative hobbies such as art, music, and poetry. So, CREATIVE is the correct answer. Question 7. Answer: quiet and dreamy Supporting Sentence: ADD can easily be missed because the child is quiet and dreamy rather than disruptive. Keywords: Attention Deficit Disorder Keyword Location: 7th Line, 2nd Paragraph Explanation: Because the child is peaceful and dreamy rather than disruptive, ADD is frequently overlooked. So, QUIET AND DREAMY is the correct answer. Question 8. Answer: unusual ways Supporting Sentence: During an episode of schizophrenia, a person's experience and interpretation of the outside world is disrupted - they may lose touch with reality, see or hear things that are not there and act in unusual ways in response to these 'hallucinations'. Keywords: Schizophrenia Keyword Location: 2nd Line, 4th Paragraph Explanation: During a schizophrenic episode, a person's experience and interpretation of the outside world is altered; they may lose contact with reality, see or hear things that aren't there, and act in odd ways in response to these 'hallucinations'. So, UNUSUAL WAYS is the correct answer. Question 9. Answer: suicide Supporting Sentence: You may even feel that life is not worth living, and plan or attempt suicide. Keywords: Depression Keyword Location: Last Line, 5th Paragraph Explanation: You can even believe that life isn't worth living and consider or try suicide. So, SUICIDE is the correct answer. Q 10 Which disorder could cause visible physical changes? Answer: D Supporting Sentence: You may also experience tearfulness, poor concentration, reduced energy, reduced or increased appetite, changes in weight, sleep problems and anxiety. Keywords: visible physical changes Keyword Location: 4th Line, 5th Paragraph Explanation: Tearfulness, poor focus, decreased energy, decreased or increased hunger, weight changes, sleep issues, and anxiety are all possible symptoms. So, the correct answer is D. Q 11 Episodes of which disorder may last for a limited period of time? Answer: C Supporting Sentence: An episode of schizophrenia can last for several weeks and can be very frightening. Keywords: Episodes, limited period, Time Keyword Location: 3rd Line, 4th Paragraph Explanation: A psychotic episode might endure for several weeks and be extremely terrifying. So, the correct answer is C. Q 12 Which disorder can be triggered by the death of a loved one? Answer: C Supporting Sentence: Stress may be caused either by major upheavals and life events such as divorce, unemployment, moving house and bereavement, or by a series of minor irritations such as feeling undervalued at work or dealing with difficult children. Keywords: Stress Keyword Location: 4th Line, 3rd Paragraph Explanation: Stress can be brought on by significant life events such as divorce, unemployment, relocating, and bereavement, or by a series of minor irritations such as feeling undervalued at work or coping with challenging children. So, the correct answer is C. Q 13 What characterises sufferers of OCD? Answer: B Supporting Sentence: What distinguishes OCD as a psychiatric disorder is that the experience of obsessions, and the performance of rituals, reaches such an intensity or frequency that it causes significant psychological distress and interferes in a significant way with psycho-social functioning. Keywords: OCD, sufferers Keyword Location: 3rd Paragraph, 2nd Line Explanation: What differentiates OCD as a mental condition is when the experience of obsessions and ritual performance reaches such intensity or frequency that it produces severe psychological discomfort and interferes with psycho-social functioning. So, the correct answer is B. Also Check: The Exploration of Mars IELTS Reading Passage