

Academic Reading Test 13

1. **ix** Various information within Paragraph A.
2. **iii** Various information within Paragraph B.
3. **vi** Various information within Paragraph C.
4. **i** Various information within Paragraph D.
5. **viii** Various information within Paragraph E.
6. **x** Various information within Paragraph F.
7. **iv** Various information within Paragraph G.
8. **A*** Although the verified death toll was only six people
9. **C*** London had to be almost totally reconstructed and many people went to the fields outside London. They stayed there for many days, sheltering in tents and shacks and some people were forced to live in this way for months and even years.
10. **E*** this enabled the plague, which was common in London at that time, to spread easily.
11. **G*** As a result of the Great Fire of London, early fire brigades were formed by insurance companies.
12. **brick** Houses now had to be faced in brick instead of wood.
13. **(brightly) (coloured) uniforms** Also, fire fighters wore brightly coloured uniforms to distinguish themselves from rival insurance brigades.
14. **AH** Andrea Haller, explains the state of the Yellowstone supervolcano. "By investigating the patterns of behaviour in two previously completed caldera cycles, we can suggest that the current activity of Yellowstone is on the dying cycle."
15. **AW** Spokesman Alice Wheeler clarifies their position. "The scientist who first identified the three Yellowstone calderas was from the USGS and he told the world about the great eruptions that formed them. He traced out the caldera boundaries through old fashioned field work, walking around with a hammer and hand lens and looking carefully at the rocks and their distributions."
16. **GP** Professor George Peters details the possible results if something were to happen. "A major eruption would obliterate the surroundings within a radius of hundreds of kilometres, and cover the rest of

the United States and Canada with multiple inches of ash. This would shut down agriculture and cause global climate cooling for as long as a decade.”

17. JG Masters student, Julia Grey, explains the results. “By looking closely at data from thousands of earthquakes, we have discovered that there are two magma reservoirs, one shallow and one deep, and that they are much larger than originally believed.

18. TM Tony Masters, explains there is little to fear today. “All VEI 8 eruptions, including the last at Yellowstone, occurred tens of thousands to millions of years ago.

19. AB Yellowstone park scientist, Amy Brent, has calming words. “These findings do not increase the assessment of volcanic hazard for Yellowstone. The inferred magma storage region is no larger than we already knew. The research simply makes a better image of the magmatic system. Simply, we have more key information about how the Yellowstone volcano works.”

20. SF Stan Forsyth, their spokesman, explains. “Several authors have written that these large calderas in Yellowstone were discovered from space, but we suspect that the rumour probably got started because initial field work that identified them was partly funded by NASA.”

21. 50 The deeper magma storage region extends from 20 to 50 kilometres depth

22. 2% The deeper magma storage region extends from 20 to 50 kilometres depth, contains about 2 per cent melt, and is about 4.5 times larger than the shallow magma body.

23. 50% Although this is the crustal magma storage region that has fuelled Yellowstone’s past volcanic activity, magma typically does not erupt unless it has greater than 50 per cent melt.

24. A To create an image of this second magma reservoir beneath Yellowstone, the research teams reviewed data from thousands of earthquakes. Seismic waves travel slower through hot, partially molten rock and faster in cold, solid rock. The researchers made a map of the locations where seismic waves travel more slowly, which provided a sub-surface image of the hot or partially molten bodies in the crust beneath Yellowstone.

25. C It is believed that Yellowstone is currently on a third and dying cycle. This can be concluded by the fact that dying volcanos produce less fresh molten material from the Earth’s crust.

26. A The park has often been closed due to volcanic activity in the past and this is likely to happen again before the volcano becomes harmless.

27. **(unconscious) barriers** There are many people who have unconscious barriers that prevent them from having the wealth and abundance that they deserve.
28. **obsession** Another problem is that, instead of focusing on all the possible ways to get rich, many people have an obsession about what they do not have.
29. **parent** Alternatively, the person might have had a parent tell them over and over again that they will never be successful, and eventually they begin to believe it.
30. **YES** An imprint is basically a memory that is formed at an early age, and can serve as a root for both the limiting and empowering beliefs that people form as children. Some of the beliefs that people may develop at early ages are not always healthy, and are created as a result of a traumatic or confusing experience that they have forgotten. How we unconsciously and consciously view the world in terms of money is often based on such beliefs.
31. **NO** A primary and fundamental psychological difference between those who do well financially and those who do not revolves around beliefs.
32. **NO** They do not have the capability to open themselves up to all of the possibilities that are available for achieving prosperity and they will nearly always get stuck in a monthly routine, so that they are unwilling to take risks or try something different, because they are afraid that they will end up being even worse off than before.
33. **NOT GIVEN** There is nothing in the text relating to this and so the answer is 'not given' in the text.
34. **YES** It is most acute in those who inherit wealth and seem to have no purpose or direction.
35. **Diminishing returns** So, can money make people happy? Research shows that it does up to a point, after which there are diminishing returns, so that the extremely wealthy are no happier than the comfortably well off.
36. **factors** Rich nations are generally happier than poor ones, but the relationship is far from consistent; other factors like political stability, freedom and security also play a part.
37. **career satisfaction** Research likewise shows that the money-happiness connection seems to be stronger for people paid hourly than those on a salary. This is presumably because salaried people can more easily compensate with career satisfaction.
38. **simple things** Money can also impair the ability to enjoy the simple things in life, which rather offsets the happiness that wealth brings.

39. **(Cognitive) (dissonance) experiments** Money can also impair people's satisfaction in their play and humanitarian works. When someone has done something out of the goodness of their heart, they can be insulted by offers of payment. Cognitive dissonance experiments show that paying people derisory amounts of money for their work results in them enjoying it less and doing it less well than if they had no pay at all.

40. **(monetary) reward** The capacity for monetary reward to undermine a person's intrinsic pleasure in work performance has been demonstrated neurologically.