

Vol 1 – Test 1 – Passage 1

No	Answer	Where it is located
1	white	When silk was first discovered in China over 4,500 years ago, it was reserved exclusively for the use of the emperor, his close relations and the very highest of his dignitaries. Within the palace, the emperor is believed to have worn a robe of white silk; outside, he, his principal wife, and the heir to the throne wore yellow, the colour of the earth.
2	paper	Gradually silk came into more general use, and the various classes of Chinese society began wearing tunics of silk. As well as being used for clothing and decoration, silk was quite quickly put to industrial use, and rapidly became one of the principal elements of the Chinese economy. It was used in the production of musical instruments, as string for fishing, and even as the world's first luxury paper . Eventually even the common people were able to wear garments of silk.
3	taxes	During the Han dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), silk ceased to be a mere fabric and became a form of currency. Farmers paid their taxes in grain and silk, and silk was used to pay civil servants and to reward subjects for outstanding services. Values were calculated in lengths of silk as they had previously been calculated in weight of gold.
4	gold	Values were calculated in lengths of silk as they had previously been calculated in weight of gold . Before long, silk became a currency used in trade with foreign countries, which continued into the Tang dynasty (616-907 AD).
5	foreign	Values were calculated in lengths of silk as they had previously been calculated in weight of gold. Before long, silk became a currency used in trade with foreign countries, which continued into the Tang dynasty (616-907 AD).
6	mummy	An Egyptian mummy with a silk thread in her hair, dating from 1070 BC, has been discovered in the village of Deir el Medina near the Valley of the Kings, and is probably the earliest evidence of the silk trade. During the second century BC, the Chinese emperor Han Wu Di's ambassadors travelled as far west as Persia and Mesopotamis, bearing gifts including silks.
7	caves	One of the most dramatic of these finds was some Tang silk discovered in 1900. It is believed that around 1015 AD Buddhist monks, possibly alarmed by the threat of invasion

		by Tibetan people, had sealed more than ten thousand manuscripts and silk paintings, silk banners and textiles in caves near Dunhuang, a trading station on the Silk Road in north-west China.
8	True	Some historians believe the first Europeans to set eyes upon the fabulous fabric were the Roman legions of Marcus Licinius Crassus, Governor of Syria. According to certain accounts of the period, at an important battle near the Euphrates River in 53 BC, the Roman soldiers were so startled by the bright silken banners of the enemy that they fled in panic...
9	Not given	Yet, within decades Chinese silks were widely worn by the rich and noble families of Rome. The Roman legions of Marcus Licinius Crassus (218-222 AD) wore nothing but silk. By 380 AD, the Roman historian Marcellinus Ammianus reported that.
10	False	Around 550 AD silk production reached the Middle East. Records indicate that two monks from Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul), capital of the Byzantine Empire, appeared at their emperor's court with silkworm eggs which they had obtained secretly, and hidden in their hollow bamboo walking sticks. Under their supervision the eggs hatched into worms, and the worms spun silk threads...
11	False	However, high quality silk textiles, woven in China especially for the Middle Eastern market, continued to achieve high prices in the West, and trade along the Silk Road continued as before.
12	True	By the sixth century the Persians , too, had mastered the art of silk weaving, developing their own rich patterns and techniques. But it wasn't until the 13th century that Italy began silk production , with the introduction of 2,000 skilled silk weavers from Constantinople.
13	False	World silk production has approximately doubled during the last 30 years in spite of manmade fibres replacing certain uses of silk.

Vol 1 – Test 1 – Passage 2

No	Answer	Where it is located
14	D	Fisher was particularly excited about one specific part of Lyuba's anatomy: her milk tusks. Through his career, Fisher has taken hundreds of tusk samples . Most of these came from the Great Lakes region of North America , and his research showed that these animals continued to thrive, despite the late Pleistocene* temperature change. On the other hand, to Fisher the tusks often revealed telltale evidence of human hunting. His samples frequently came from animals that had died in the autumn, when they should have been at their peak after summer grazing, and less likely to die of natural causes, but also when humans would have been most eager to stockpile meat for the coming winter. He has done limited work in Siberia , but his analysis of tusks from Wrangel Island, off the coast of Siberia, suggests the same conclusion .
15	B	The extinctions also coincided, however, with the arrival of modern humans. In addition to exploiting mammoths for food , they used their bones and tusks to make weapons, tools, and even dwellings . Some scientists believe humans were as much to blame as the temperature rise for the great die-off. Some say they caused it
16	E	Six months later, in a laboratory in St Petersburg, Suzuki, Tikhonov and other colleagues began a three-day series of tests on Lyuba. During these, Fisher noted a dense mix of clay and sand in her trunk, mouth and throat , which had been indicated earlier by the scan. In fact, the sediment in Lyuba's trunk was packed so tightly that Fisher saw it as a possible explanation for the dent above her trunk. If she was frantically fighting for breath and inhaled convulsively, perhaps a partial vacuum was created in the base of her trunk, which would have flattened surrounding soft tissue . To Fisher, the circumstances of Lyuba's death were clear: she had asphyxiated. Suzuki, however, proposed a different interpretation, seeing more evidence for drowning than asphyxiation.
17	A	On a May morning in 2007, on the Yamal Peninsula in northwestern Siberia, a Nenets reindeer herder named Yuri Khudi stood on a sandbar on the Yuribey River, looking carefully at a diminutive corpse. Although he'd never

		seen such an animal before, Khudi had seen many mammoth tusks, the thick corkscrew shafts that his people found each summer, and this persuaded him the corpse was a baby mammoth. It was eerily well preserved. Apart from its missing hair and toenails, it was perfectly intact...
18	C	According to Tikhonov, Khudi had rescued 'the best preserved mammoth to come down to US from the Ice Age', and he gratefully named her Lyuba , after Khudi's wife. Tikhonov knew that no-one would be more excited by the find than Dan Fisher, an American colleague at the University of Michigan who had spent 30 years researching the lives of mammoths. Tikhonov invited Fisher, along with Bernard Buigues, a French mammoth hunter, to come and view the baby mammoth. Fisher and Buigues had examined other specimens together, including infants , but these had been in a relatively poor state. Lyuba was another story entirely . Other than the missing hair and toenails, the only flaw in her pristine appearance was a curious dent above the trunk.
19	C	'We have strong evidence that the temperature rise played a significant part in their extinction ,' says Adrian Lister , a palaeontologist and mammoth expert at London's Natural History Museum.
20	E	Studies are ongoing, but Lyuba has begun to shed the secrets of her short life and some clues to the fate of her kind. Her good general health was shown in the record of her dental development, a confirmation for Fisher that dental research is useful for evaluating health and thus key to investigating the causes of mammoth extinction .
21	D	The body of the baby mammoth was eventually sent to the St Petersburg Zoological Museum in Russia. Alexei Tikhonov , the museum's director, was one of the first scientists to view the baby, a female. According to Tikhonov, Khudi had rescued ' the best preserved mammoth to come down to US from the Ice Age', and he gratefully named her Lyuba, after Khudi's wife. Tikhonov knew that no-one would be more excited by the find than Dan Fisher, an American colleague at the University of Michigan who had spent 30 years researching the lives of mammoths...
22	A	It was eerily well preserved. Apart from its missing hair and

		toenails, it was perfectly intact. Khudi realised the find might be significant and he knew he couldn't just return home and forget all about it .
23	E	Most of these came from the Great Lakes region of North America, and his research showed that these animals continued to thrive, despite the late Pleistocene* temperature change. On the other hand, to Fisher the tusks often revealed telltale evidence of human hunting. His samples frequently came from animals that had died in the autumn , when they should have been at their peak after summer grazing, and less likely to die of natural causes,
24	vegetation	Mammoths became extinct between 14,000 and 10,000 years ago and since the extinctions coincided with the end of the most recent Ice age, many researchers believe that the primary cause of the great die-off was the sharp rise in temperature , which dramatically altered the vegetation .
25	human hunting	Fisher was particularly excited about one specific part of Lyuba's anatomy: her milk tusks. Through his career, Fisher has taken hundreds of tusk samples . Most of these came from the Great Lakes region of North America, and his research showed that these animals continued to thrive, despite the late Pleistocene* temperature change. On the other hand, to Fisher the tusks often revealed telltale evidence of human hunting...
26	North America	Analysis of her wellpreserved DNA has revealed that she belonged to a distinct population of Mammuthus primigenius and that, soon after her time, another population migrating to Siberia from North America would take their place. Finally, Lyuba's premolars and tusks revealed that she had been born in late spring and was only a month old when she died.

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1	white	When silk was first discovered in China over 4,500 years ago, it was reserved exclusively for the use of the emperor, his close relations and the very highest of his dignitaries. Within the palace, the emperor is believed to have worn a robe of white silk; outside, he, his principal wife, and the heir to the throne wore yellow, the colour of the earth.



Vol 1 – Test 1 – Passage 3

No	Answer	Where it is located
27	C	Talent can be defined as something that originates in genetic structures and that is identifiable by trained people who can recognize its existence before a person has achieved exceptional levels of performance . The emphasis on early identification means that to investigate it, we study the development of skills in children .
28	C	Gottfried Schlaug at Harvard collected brain scans of individuals with absolute pitch* (AP) and showed that a region in the brain called the planum temporale is larger in these people than in others. This suggests that the planum is involved in AP, but it's not clear if it starts out larger in people who eventually acquire AP, or if the acquisition of AP makes the planum increase in size .
29	A	Results of research into the areas of the brain involved in skilled motor movement are more conclusive. Studies of violin players have shown that the region of the brain responsible for controlling the movement of the left hand (the hand that requires greater precision in violin playing) increases in size as a result of practice . We do not know yet if the propensity for increase pre-exists in some people not others.
30	A	Like experts in mathematics, chess, or sports, experts in music require lengthy periods of instruction and practice. In several studies, the very best music students were found to have practiced more than twice as much as the others . In another study, students were secretly divided into two groups based on teachers' perceptions of their talent. Several years later, it was found that the students who achieved the highest performance ratings had practiced the most, irrespective of which talent group they had been assigned to suggesting that practice does not merely correlate with achievement, but causes it.
31	Not given	Anders Ericsson , at Florida State University, approaches the topic of musical expertise as a general problem in cognitive psychology .
32	Yes	that we can learn about musical expertise by studying expert chess players, athletes, artists, mathematicians, as well as the musicians themselves . The emerging picture from such

		studies is that ten thousand hours of practice is required to achieve the level of mastery associated with being a world-class expert - in anything . In study after study, of composers, ice skaters, concert pianists, chess players and master criminals, this number comes up again and again . Someone would do this amount of practice if they practiced, for example, roughly 20 hours a week for ten years...
33	Not given	Someone would do this amount of practice if they practiced , for example, roughly 20 hours a week for ten years . Of course, this does not address why some people do not seem to get anywhere when they practice, and why some people get more out of their practice sessions than others.
34	No	Of course, this does not address why some people do not seem to get anywhere when they practice , and why some people get more out of their practice sessions than others.
35	No	The emerging picture from such studies is that ten thousand hours of practice is required to achieve the level of mastery associated with being a world-class expert - in anything... But no-one has yet found a case in which true world-class expertise was accomplished in less time
36	Yes	is consistent with what we know about how the brain learns . Learning requires the assimilation and consolidation of information in neural tissue. The more experiences we have with something, the stronger the memory/learning trace for that experience becomes. Although people differ in how long it takes them to consolidate information neutrally, it remains true that increased practice leads to a greater number of neural traces, which create stronger memory representation .
37	E	And Mozart had an expert teacher in his father , who was renowned as a teacher of musicians all over Europe. We do not know how much Mozart practiced, but if he started at age two and wo
38	D	The classic rebuttal to this theory goes something like this: What about Mozart? I hear that he composed his first symphony at the age of four! First, there is a factual error here: Mozart did not write it until he was eight . Still, this is unusual, to say the least. However, this early work received little acclaim and was not performed very often ...
39	A	
40	G	We do not know how much Mozart practiced, but if he

		<p>started at age two and worked thirty-two hours a week (quite possible, given that his father was a stern taskmaster) he would have made his ten thousand hours by the time he composed his first symphony. This does not mean that there are no genetic factors involved in Mozart's greatness, but that inborn traits may not be the only cause.</p>
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