

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 READING TEST 1 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: JOHNSON’S DICTIONARY

QUESTIONS 1-3

Key: D E G

Explanation:

A . IT AVOIDED ALL “SCHOLARLY” WORDS

Keywords : avoided, scholarly words

In paragraph 2, „scholarly words“ are mentioned in relation to Cawdray’s dictionary of 1604.

In paragraph 6, we are told that Johnson „had to draw on the best of all previous dictionaries. These obviously included Cawdray’s dictionary, which “tended to concentrate on scholarly words”, so it is unlikely that Johnson’s dictionary would not contain any scholarly words.

=> **ANSWER: FALSE**

B. IT WAS THE ONLY ENGLISH DICTIONARY IN GENERAL USE FOR 200 YEARS

Keywords: only, in general use, 200 years

At the end of paragraph 6, the writer says that “After its publication, the Dictionary was not seriously rivalled for over a century”. This means that Johnson’s dictionary was the only one that most people used for over 100 years [not 200 years]. We do not know if it was the only dictionary that most people used for 200 years.

=> **ANSWER: NOT GIVEN**

C. IT WAS FAMOUS BECAUSE BECAUSE OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE INVOLVED

Keywords: famous, large number , people involved

In the last sentence of paragraph 5, the writer says: “He was also helped by six assistants, two of whom died whilst the Dictionary was still in preparation”. Six is not “a large number” The reasons why the Dictionary was famous are referred to in paragraph 8: it was “the cornerstone of Standard English”.

=> **ANSWER: FALSE**

D. IT FOCUSED MAINLY ON LANGUAGE FROM CONTEMPORARY TEXTS

Key words : mainly, language, contemporary texts

In paragraph 6 , the writer states: “The work was immense..., Johnson wrote the definition of over 40,000 words, and illustrated their many meanings with some 14,000 quotations drawn from English writing on every subject, from the Elizabethans to his own time.” contemporary = belonging to the same period of time/ current = to his own time

=> **ANSWER: TRUE**

E. THERE WAS A TIME LIMIT FOR ITS COMPLETION

Keywords: time limit, completion

In paragraph 6, the writer says that Johnson was ” Working to a deadline.....”

– time limit=deadline

=> **ANSWER: TRUE**

F. IT IGNORED WORK DONE BY PREVIOUS DICTIONARIES WRITERS

Keywords: ignored, work, previous writers

In paragraph 6, the writer explains : “he had to draw on the best of all previous dictionaries, and to make his work one of heroic synthesis”, and ” He adopted his definitions on the principle of English common law – according to precedent” Precedent: something that may serve as an example or justification for subsequent situations.

=> **ANSWER: FALSE**

G. IT TOOK INTO ACCOUNT SUBTLETIES OF MEANING

In paragraph 6, the writer says: ” Johnson treated English very practically, as a living language, with many different shades of meaning.” So it can be inferred that Johnson must have taken into account subtleties of meaning in order to deal with many different shades, or small differences, of meaning. Subtlety (subtleties) : a fine distinction or the ability to make such a distinction

=> **ANSWER: TRUE**

H. ITS DEFINITIONS WERE FAMOUS FOR THEIR ORIGINALITY

In paragraph 6, the writer states: “He did not expect to achieve complete originality”

=> **ANSWER: FALSE**

QUESTIONS 4-7

4. HAVING RENTED THE GARRET, HE TOOK ON A NUMBER OF ..., WHO STOOD AT A LONG CENTRAL DESK.

Keywords: garret, a number of, stood, long central desk

In paragraph 5, the first sentence, the writer says: “James Boswell, his biographer, describes the garret where Johnson worked as fitted up like a counting house” with a long desk running down the middle at which the copy clerks would work standing up.”

- central=running down the middle
- stood=standing up

=> ANSWER: **clerks/copy clerks**

5. JOHNSON DID NOT HAVE A ... AVAILABLE TO HIM, BUT EVENTUALLY PRODUCED DEFINITIONS OF IN EXCESS OF 40,000 WORDS....

Keywords: definitions, 40,000 words

In paragraph 6, the writer states that: (....and without a library to hand), Johnson wrote the definitions of over 40,000 words....

- in excess of=over

=> ANSWER: **library**

6. ACCORDING TO HIS BIOGRAPHER, JAMES BOSWELL, JOHNSON’S PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENT WAS TO BRING... TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Keywords: James Boswell, principal achievement, English language

In paragraph 8, the writer says: ” It is the cornerstone of Standard English, an achievement which, in James Boswell’s words, “conferred stability on the language of his country”

=> ANSWER: **stability**

7. AS A REWARD FOR HIS HARD WORK, HE WAS GRANTED A ... BY THE KING.

Keywords : reward, his hard work, the king

In the last paragraph, the writer says: ” The Dictionary, together with his other writing, made Johnson famous and so well esteemed that his friends were able to prevail upon King George III to offer him a pension”.

- prevail upon= have influence in= persuade

=> ANSWER: **pension**

QUESTIONS 8-13

8. THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES LED TO AN INCREASED DEMAND FOR DICTIONARIES.

Keywords: growing importance, middle classes, increased demand

In paragraph 3, the first sentence, the writer explains : “... the rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class....

Associated with =closely related toð

Rise= growing=increasedð

=> ANSWER: TRUE

9. JOHNSON HAS BECOME MORE WELL KNOWN SINCE HIS DEATH.

Keywords: more ,well known, his death

In the last paragraph, the writer says: ” The Dictionary...made Johnson famous and so well esteemed that his friends were able to prevail upon King George III to offer him a pension. From then on, he was to become the Johnson of folklore.” The last paragraph tells us that Johnson became very famous after he finished the Dictionary and even the King gave Johnson money for the rest of his life [=a pension]. As a result of his fame during his lifetime, Johnson remained famous after his death and people continued to talk about his work [„the Johnson of folklore“].

– well known=famous

=> ANSWER: FALSE

10. JOHNSON HAD BEEN PLANNING TO WRITE A DICTIONARY FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

Keywords: Johnson, planning, a dictionary, several years

In paragraph 4, we are simply told that: “Johnson decided that he did not need an academy to settle arguments about language; he would write a dictionary himself....” There is no mention of how many years Johnson had been planning this task.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

11. JOHNSON SET UP AN ACADEMY TO HELP WITH THE WRITING OF HIS DICTIONARY.

Keywords: academy, help with the writing,, its completion

In paragraph 4, the writer states : ” Johnson decided he did not need an academy to settle arguments about language: he would write a dictionary himself; and he would do it single-handed.”

=> ANSWER: FALSE

12. JOHNSON ONLY RECEIVED PAYMENT FOR HIS DICTIONARY ON ITS COMPLETION.

Keywords: payment, completion

Paragraph 4 continues: ” He was to be paid \$1575 in instalments, and from this he took money to rent 17 Gough Square, in which he set up his dictionary workshop”. So, Johnson received regular payments in order for him to continue working on the dictionary. Instalment: a partial portion of money to be paid over designated period of time, ex: a month, a year.

=> ANSWER: FALSE

13. NOT ALL OF THE ASSISTANTS SURVIVED TO SEE THE PUBLICATION OF THE DICTIONARY.

Key words : Not all, assistants, survived, publication

In the last sentence of paragraph 5, the writer says: ” He was also helped by six assistants, two of whom died whilst the Dictionary was still in preparation”.

=> ANSWER: TRUE

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: NATURE OR NURTURE?

QUESTIONS 14-19:

Which paragraph contains the following information:

14. A BIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION OF THE TEACHER-SUBJECTS” BEHAVIOUR

Keywords: biological, teacher-subjects

In paragraph F, the first sentence, the writer states: ” One”s first inclination might be to argue that there must be some sort of built-in animal aggression instinct that was activated by the experiment, and that Milgram”s teacher-subjects were just following a genetic need.....”

- might be to argue = to explain
- animal instinct, genetic need = biological factors

=> ANSWER: F

15. THE EXPLANATION MILGRAM GAVE THE TEACHER-SUBJECTS FOR THE EXPERIMENT

Keywords: explanation, teacher-subjects, experiment

In paragraph A, the writer says: ” Specifically, Milgram told each volunteer „teacher-subject“ that the experiment was in the noble cause of education, and was designed to test whether or not punishing pupils for their mistakes would have a positive effect on the pupils“ ability to learn.” So, Milgram told the volunteer „teacher-subjects“ what the experiment was designed to test = he explained the purpose of the experiment.

=> ANSWER: A

16. THE IDENTITY OF THE PUPILS

Keywords: identity, pupils

In paragraph B, line 6, the writer says : ” The supposed pupil was in reality an actor hired by Milgram to simulate receiving the shocks....”

identity=information about who the pupils were [actors]ð

=> ANSWER: B

17. THE EXPECTED STATISTICAL OUTCOME

Keywords: expected, outcome

In paragraph D, the writer says : ” Prior to carrying out the experiment, Milgram explained his idea to a group of 39 psychiatrists and asked them to predict the average percentage of people who would be willing to administer the highest shock level.... The overwhelming consensus was that virtually all the teacher-subjects would refuse to obey the experimenter”

- expected=predicted

Thus, the predicted/expected result or outcome was that almost all the teacher-subjects would refuse to obey.

=> ANSWER: D

18. THE GENERAL AIM OF SOCIOBIOLOGICAL STUDY

Keywords : general aim, sociobiological

In paragraph I, the writer explains: ” This, in essence, is the problem of modern sociobiology – to discover the degree to which...genetic programming dictates...the interaction of animals and humans with their environment, that is, their behaviour.”

- in essence = essentially
- aim=problem

Sociobiology, therefore, aims to find the answer to this question.

=> ANSWER: I

19. THE WAY MILGRAM PERSUADED THE TEACHER-SUBJECTS TO CONTINUE

Keywords : way, persuaded, continue

In paragraph C, line 7, the writer says : ” If the subject was reluctant to proceed, Milgram said that it was important for the sake of experiment that the procedure be followed through to the end.”

- to proceed= to continue

=> ANSWER: C

QUESTIONS 20-22

20. THE TEACHER-SUBJECTS WERE TOLD THAT THEY WERE TESTING WHETHER...

Keywords: teacher-subjects, told testing

In paragraph A, the last sentence, the writer says: “Specifically, Milgram told each volunteer ” teacher-subject” that the experiment was in the noble cause of education, and was designed to test whether or not punishing pupils for their mistakes would have a positive effect on the pupils” ability to learn”.

– help =have a positive effect on

=> ANSWER: **B. punishment helps learning**

21. THE TEACHER-SUBJECTS WERE INSTRUCTED TO...

Keywords : teacher-subjects, instructed

In paragraph B, the writer refers to the instructions given to the teacher-subjects in the experiment:

“The teacher-subject was told that whenever the pupil gave the wrong answer to a question, a shock was to be administered, beginning at the lowest level and increasing in severity with each successive wrong answer.” ” Milgram told the teacher subjects to ignore the reaction,... and to administer whatever level of shock was called for, as per the rule governing the experimental situation of the moment.”

– instructed=told

– give=administer

=> ANSWER: **D. give punishment according to a rule**

22. BEFORE THE EXPERIMENT TOOK PLACE THE PSYCHIATRISTS...

Keywords: before, psychiatrists

In paragraph D,the writer says: “Prior to carrying out the experiment, Milgram explained his idea to a group of 39 psychiatrists...” and ” the overwhelming consensus was that virtually all the teacher- subjects would refuse to obey the experimenter”, and that” most subjects would not go beyond 150 volts , and only “about one in 1000 would give the highest shock of 450 volts”

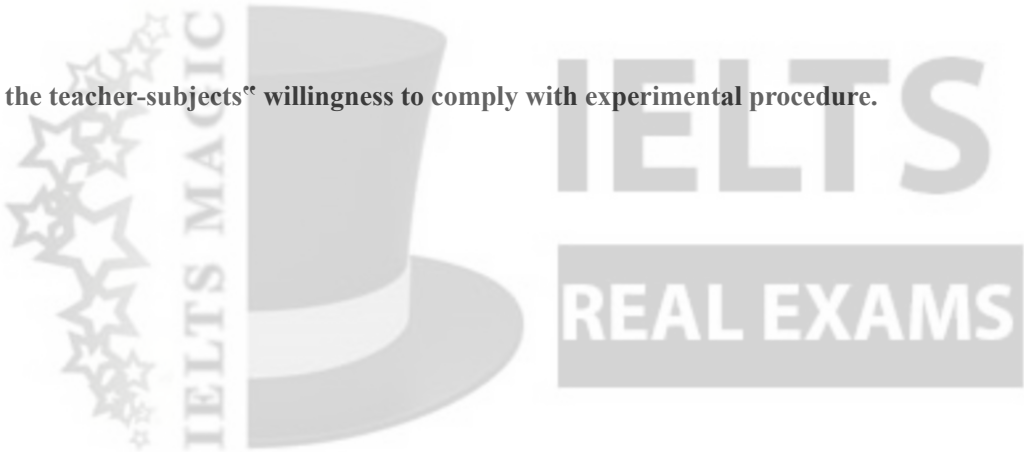
In paragraph E, the actual result is: ” over 60 percent of the teacher-subjects continued to obey Milgram up to the 450 volts limit”.

So, the estimate of the psychiatrists was too low – they underestimated how many teacher-subjects would continue to follow the rules/the procedure.

– before=prior to

– comply with=obey

=> ANSWER: **C. underestimated the teacher-subjects” willingness to comply with experimental procedure.**



QUESTIONS 23-26

23. SEVERAL OF THE SUBJECTS WERE PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

Keywords: subjects, psychology students, Yale University

In paragraph A, the first sentence, the writer says: “A few years ago,..., Stanley Milgram from Yale University tested 40 subjects from all walks of life for ...to perform.” From all walks of life : from different types of jobs and different levels of society. We are not told if any of these were students or -if they were – from what university.

=> ANSWER: **NOT GIVEN**

24. SOME PEOPLE MAY BELIEVE THAT THE TEACHER-SUBJECTS” BEHAVIOUR COULD BE EXPLAINED AS A POSITIVE SURVIVAL MECHANISM.

Keywords: behaviour, positive survival mechanism

In paragraph F, the writer explains that: “A modern hard-core sociobiologist might even go so far as to claim that this aggressive instinct evolved as an advantageous trait, having been of survival value to our ancestors in their struggle against the hardship of life...” This means the teacher-subjects” behaviour evolved as an advantage in helping our ancestors survive. So it is a “positive survival mechanism”

– advantageous trait = positive or useful characteristic that can produce a particular behaviour

– mechanism =a way of doing something planned

=> ANSWER: **TRUE**

25. IN SOCIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION, PERSONAL VALUES ARE MORE POWERFUL THAN AUTHORITY

Keywords: sociological, personal values, authority

In paragraph H, the writer states: ” Thus, in this explanation,the subject merges his unique personality and personal and moral code with that of larger institutional structures, surrendering individual properties like loyalty, self-sacrifice and discipline to the service of malevolent systems of authority” This means that systems of authority are more powerful than individual personal and moral values.

– surrender (to sth) = admit defeat/ stop trying to control something, because you are weaker/less powerful

personal values= individual properties/personal and moral code

=> ANSWER: FALSE

26. MILGRAM’S EXPERIMENT SOLVES AN IMPORTANT QUESTION IN SOCIOBIOLOGY.

Keywords: solves, important, sociobiology

In the last paragraph , the writer indicates that : ” Here we have two radically different explanations for why so many teacher-subjects were willing to forgo their sense of responsibility for the sake of an institutional authority figure”, and ” Put another way, sociobiology is concerned with elucidating the biological basis of all behaviour.” This means that the important question in sociobiology is making clear the biological basis of all behaviour. Milgram’s experiment did not solve it, it just brought out two different explanations for the results he obtained.

=> ANSWER: FALSE

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

QUESTIONS 27-32

27. ENVIRONMENTALISTS TAKE A PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF THE WORLD FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS.

Keywords: environmentalists, pessimistic, world

In the first paragraph , the writer says: ” For many environmentalists, the world seems to be getting worse. They have developed a hit-list of our main fears:”

– pessimistic view =seems to be getting worse

– a hit-list = a list of reasons why we should be worried

=> ANSWER: YES

28. DATA ON THE EARTH’S NATURAL RESOURCES HAS ONLY BEEN COLLECTED SINCE 1972.

Keywords: data, natural resources, only, since 1972

Information about data on the Earth’s natural resources is only found in paragraph 2, where the writer states: ” First, energy and other natural resources have become more abundant, not less so, since the book “The Limits to Growth” was published in 1972 by a group of scientists.” No year is mentioned about when information about the Earth’s natural resources started to be collected. 1972 is simply the date when a book about natural resources was published.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

29. THE NUMBER OF STARVING PEOPLE IN THE WORLD HAS INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS.

Keywords: starving people, increased, recent years

In paragraph 2, line 4, the writer says : ” Fewer people are starving”

=> ANSWER: NO

30. EXTINCT SPECIES ARE BEING REPLACED BY NEW SPECIES.

Keywords: Extinct species, being replaced

“Species” are only mentioned in paragraph 2. In line 5, the writer says : ” Third, although species are indeed becoming extinct, only about 0.7% of them are expected to disappear in the next 50 years, not 20-25%, as has so often been predicted.” Their replacement by new species is not mentioned.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

31. SOME POLLUTION PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN CORRECTLY LINKED TO INDUSTRIALISATION.

Keywords: pollution problems, correctly linked, industrialisation

In paragraph 2, line 7, the writer says: “And finally, most forms of environmental pollution either appear to have been exaggerated, or are transient – associated with the early phases of industrialisation and therefore best cured not by restricting economic growth, but by accelerating it.” So, in the early period of industrialisation, some pollution problems were linked with this new development at the time.

– associated with = linked to

=> ANSWER: YES

32. IT WOULD BE BEST TO ATTEMPT TO SLOW DOWN ECONOMIC GROWTH.

Keywords: best, slow down, economic growth

In the same sentence in paragraph 2, the writer argues that most forms of environmental pollution are: “....therefore best cured not by restricting economic growth, but accelerating it.” So, it is best to attempt to have more rapid economic growth, by accelerating it.

=> ANSWER: NO

QUESTIONS 33-37

33. WHAT ASPECT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH DOES THE WRITER EXPRESS CONCERN ABOUT IN PARAGRAPH 4?

Keywords: scientific research, concern about

In paragraph 4, the writer says ” One is the lopsidedness built into scientific research”. In the next sentence, the writer also states that ” Scientific funding goes mainly to areas with many problems. That may be wise policy, but it will also create an impression that many more potential problems exist than is the case” So, the problem referred to is that research is „lopsided“ – funding goes to some areas of research, but not to other areas.

=> ANSWER: C

34. THE WRITER QUOTES FROM THE WORLDWIDE FUND FOR NATURE TO ILLUSTRATE HOW...

Keywords: quotes, Worldwide Fund for Nature

In paragraph 5, the writer says: “Understandably, perhaps, they sometimes overstate their arguments. A press release by the Worldwide Fund for Nature in 1997 is given as an example to show/illustrate this.

– exaggerate their claims=overstate their arguments

=> ANSWER: D

35. WHAT IS THE WRITER’S MAIN POINT ABOUT LOBBY GROUPS IN PARAGRAPH 6?

Keywords: lobby groups

In paragraph 6, the writer argues that: “That would matter less if people applied the same degree of scepticism to environmental lobbying as they do to lobby groups in other fields” The example of trade lobby groups which then follows is used to show that people tend to believe the claims of environmental lobby groups more than the claims of other lobby groups. As a result, those other lobby groups are criticised more, because people do not believe what they say.

=> ANSWER: C

36. THE WRITER SUGGESTS THAT NEWSPAPERS PRINT ITEMS THAT ARE INTENDED TO

Keywords : newspapers, intended to

In paragraph 7, the writer states: “People are clearly more curious about bad news than good. Newspapers and broadcasters are there to provide what the public wants.” Thus, newspapers print items about the environment that usually contain bad news, because that is what people want to read.

– meet their reader’s expectations = provide what the public wants

=> ANSWER: B

37. WHAT DOES THE WRITER SAY ABOUT AMERICA’S WASTE PROBLEM?

Keywords: America’s waste problem

In paragraph 8, the writer says: ” Yet, even if America’s trash output continues to rise as it has done in the past, and if the American population doubles by 2100, all the rubbish America produces through the entire 21 century will still take up only one-12000 of the area of the entire United States.” This is an example to prove that the worry of insufficient places for waste disposal is not as important as some people believe.

– waste= trash = rubbish

=> ANSWER: B

QUESTIONS 38-40

38-39 THE WRITER ADMITS THAT GLOBAL WARMING IS A ... CHALLENGE, BUT SAYS THAT IT WILL NOT HAVE A CATASTROPHIC IMPACT ON OUR FUTURE, IF WE DEAL WITH IT IN THE ...WAY.

Keywords: global warming, impact, deal with it

In paragraph 2, the last sentence, the writer says : ” One form of pollution – the release of greenhouse gases that cause global warming – does appears to be a phenomenon that is going to extend well into our future, but its total impact is unlikely to pose a devastating problem. A bigger problem may well turn out to be an inappropriate response to it.” The writer indicates that the problem is an inappropriate response to global warming, which means that we need to deal it in the right way.

– long-term = lasting/extending over a long time = extend well into our future

– catastrophic=devastating

– inappropriate =unsuitable, wrong

=> ANSWER: 38. E 39. D

40. HE FEELS IT WOULD BE BETTER TO SPEND MONEY ON THE MORE ... HEALTH PROBLEM OF PROVIDING THE WORLD’S POPULATION WITH CLEAN DRINKING WATER.

Keywords: better, health problem, clean drinking water

In paragraph 11, the writer argues : ” Yet the cost of reducing carbon dioxide emissions...will be higher than the cost of solving the world’s single, most pressing health problem: providing universal access to clean drinking water and sanitation.”

pressing = demanding immediate attention= urgent

=> ANSWER: I.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

27 YES	34 D
28 NOT GIVEN	35 C
29 NO	36 B
30 NOT GIVEN	37 B
31 YES	38 E
32 NO	39 D
33 C	40 I

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 READING TEST 2 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: BAKELITE – THE BIRTH OF MODERN PLASTICS

QUESTIONS 1-3: CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

1. SOME PLASTICS BEHAVE IN A SIMILAR WAY TO....IN THAT THEY MELT UNDER HEAT AND CAN BE MOULDED INTO NEW FORMS.

Keywords: similar, melt, moulded

In paragraph 2, the writer says that: “Some are „thermoplastic“, which means that, like candlewax, they melt when heated and can be reshaped”. This means that some plastics,such as thermoplastics, have similar characteristics to candlewax: they melt under heat (melt when heated) and can be moulded (reshaped).

+ a similar way to = like

+ moulded = reshaped

=>ANSWER: candlewax

2. BAKELITE WAS UNIQUE BECAUSE IT WAS THE FIRST MATERIAL TO BE BOTH ENTIRELYIN ORIGIN, AND THERMOSETTING.

Keywords: unique, first, entirely

At the end of paragraph 2, the writer states that “Bakelite had the distinction of being the first totally synthetic thermosetting plastic”

+ to be unique = to have the distinction of

+ entirely = totally

=>ANSWER: synthetic

3. THERE WERE SEVERAL REASONS FOR THE RESEARCH INTO PLASTICS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AMONG THEM THE GREAT ADVANCES THAT HAD BEEN MADE IN THE FIELD OF... AND THE SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVES TO NATURAL RESOURCES LIKE IVORY.

Keywords: nineteenth century, great advances, field, ivory

In paragraph 3, the writer reports that: “The impetus behind the development of these early plastics was generated by a number of factors- immense technological progress in the domain of chemistry, coupled with wider cultural changes, and the pragmatic need to find acceptable substitutes for dwindling supplies of „luxury“ materials such as tortoise shell and ivory.”

+ several reasons for = generated by a number of factors

+ great advances = immense technological progress

+ field = domain

+ search = find

+ alternatives = substitutes

=>ANSWER: chemistry

QUESTIONS 4-8: COMPLETE THE FLOW CHART. CHOOSE ONE WORD FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER

4. NOVALAK

Keywords: phenol, formaldehyde, combine under vacuum, resin

In paragraph 5, the writer says that ” The original patent outlined a three-stage process, in which phenol and formaldehyde (from wood or coal) were initially combined under vacuum inside a large egg- shaped kettle. The result was a resin known as Novalak”

5. FILLERS

Keywords: e.g, cotton, asbestos

In paragraph 5, the writer says that “Other substances were then introduced: including fillers, such as wood flour, asbestos or cotton, which increase strength and moisture resistance.” e.g (for example) = such as

6. **HEXA**

Keywords: ammonia, formaldehyde

In paragraph 5, the writer refers to: “catalysts (substances to speed up the reaction between two chemicals without joining to either) and hexa, a compound of ammonia and formaldehyde which supplied the additional formaldehyde necessary to form a thermosetting resin.”We understand that hexa is a compound of ammonia and formaldehyde, so two arrows of ammonia and formaldehyde in the chart make up hexa.

7. **RAW**

Keywords: cool, hardened, break up, grind, Bakelite, stage two resin

In paragraph 5, the writer says: “This resin was then left to cool and harden, and ground up a second time. The resulting granular powder was raw Bakelite, ready to be made into a vast range of manufactured objects.”

+ stage two resin = a second time

+ grind = ground (past simple tense)

8. **PRESSURE**

Keywords: pour, mould, intense heat

In paragraph 5, the writer states that: ” In the last stage, the heated Bakelite was poured into a hollow mould of the required shape and subjected to extreme heat and pressure, thereby „setting“ its forms for life”. We realise that in paragraph 5, the writer describes the moulding process by using the passive voice, whereas, questions in the flow chart are inthe active voice. For example:

+ pour =>poured

+ apply intense heat =>subjected to extreme heat

+ intense = extreme



QUESTIONS 9-10: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A-E

Which two of the following factors influencing the design of Bakelite objects are mentioned in the text?

QUESTIONS 9-10. **ANSWER: B, C**

A. the function which the object would serve

Keywords: function, object, serve

In the first sentence of paragraph 6, the writer states that “The design of Bakelite objects, everything from earrings to television sets, was governed to a large extent by the technical requirements of the moulding process”. This is the topic sentence of the paragraph, indicating that the design of Bakelite objects are influenced by the technical requirements of the moulding process, whatever the object’s functions are (earrings or televisions). **So option A is false.**

B. the ease with which the resin could fill the mould

Keywords: ease, fill, mould

In paragraph 6, the writer says that “Moulds had to be carefully designed so that the molten Bakelite would flow evenly and completely into the mould. Sharp corners proved impractical and were thus avoided, giving rise to the smooth, “streamlined” style popular in the 1930s.

+ fill = flow completely into evenly, completely, smooth, streamlined indicate the ease with which the resin can fill the mould.

So the answer is B

C . The facility with which the object could be removed from the mould

Keywords: removed, mould

In paragraph 6, the writer states that ” The object could not be designed so that it was locked into the mould and therefore difficult to extract”, therefore “objects should taper towards the deepest part of the mould, and if necessary the product was moulded in separate pieces” – so that the objects will be easily removed from the mould.

+ taper toward: progressively narrow or reduce in thickness towards one end

+ remove = extract

So the answer is C

D. the limitations of the materials used to manufacture the mould

Keywords: limitations, materials, manufacture

Actually the writer only mentions the limitations of shapes/forms of the mould: “The thickness of the walls of the mould was also crucial: thick walls took longer to cool and harden, a factor which had to be considered by the designer in order to make the most efficient use of machines... Sharp corners proved impractical and were thus avoided”. He does not mention the limitations of the materials used to make the moulds crucial: very important and of great influence on the design of products.

=>D is false

E. the fashionable styles of the period

Keywords: fashionable styles, period

In paragraph 6, the writer says that: “Sharp corners proved impractical and were thus avoided, giving rise to the smooth, „streamlined“ style popular in the 1930s”. This means that the old styles in the 1930s are still in use and practical, not the fashionable styles.

=>E is false

QUESTIONS 11-13: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

11. MODERN-DAY PLASTIC PREPARATION IS BASED ON THE SAME PRINCIPLES AS THAT PATENTED IN 1907

Keywords: modern-day, preparation, patented, 1907

At the end of paragraph 4, the writer states that: “On 13 July 1907, Bakeland took out his famous patent describing this preparation, the essential features of which are still in use today”.So, the statement is true.

+ principles = essential features

=>ANSWER: TRUE

12. BAKELITE WAS IMMEDIATELY WELCOMED AS A PRACTICAL AND VERSATILE MATERIAL.

Keywords: immediately, welcomed

In paragraph 7, the writer indicates that “Bakeland’s invention, although treated with disdain in its early years, went on to enjoy an unparalleled popularity which lasted throughout the first half of the twentieth century. It became...the material of a thousand uses.”So at first, Bakelite was not welcomed by the community.

+ immediately = early years

+ welcomed>< treated with disdain

+ practical and versatile material = material of a thousand uses

=>ANSWER: FALSE

13. BAKELITE WAS ONLY AVAILABLE IN A LIMITED RANGE OF COLOURS.

Keywords: only available, limited, colours

In the last paragraph, the writer says that “consumers everywhere relishedits dazzling array of shades, delighted that they were now, at last, no longer restricted to the wood tones and drab browns of the pre- plastic era.”

+ limited = restricted

=>ANSWER: FALSE

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: WHAT’S SO FUNNY?

QUESTIONS 14-20: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

14. ARTHUR KOESTLER CONSIDERED LAUGHTER BIOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT IN SEVERAL WAYS

Keywords: Arthur Koestler, biologically, important

Paragraph 1 states that “The writer Arthur Koestler dubbed it the luxury reflex: „unique in that it serves no apparent biological purpose”

+ biologically important >< no apparent biological purpose

=>ANSWER: FALSE

15. PLATO BELIEVED HUMOUR TO BE A SIGN OF ABOVE-AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE

Keywords: Plato,above-average, intelligence

In paragraph 2, the writer says that:” Plato expressed the idea that humour is simply a delighted feeling of superiority over others”. Thus, it is only a feeling of superiority, but the passage does not mention superiority in intelligence.

+ above-average = superiority over others

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

16. KANT BELIEVED THAT A SUCCESSFUL JOKE INVOLVES THE CONTROLLED RELEASE OF NERVOUS ENERGY

Keywords: Kant, release, nervous energy

In paragraph 2, we find: “Kant and Freud felt that joke-telling relies on building up apsyhic tension which is safely punctured by the ludicrousness of the punchline”.

+release = punctured

+ nervous energy = psychic tension

=>ANSWER: TRUE

17. CURRENT THINKING ON HUMOUR HAS LARGELY IGNORED ARISTOTLE’S VIEW ON THE SUBJECT

Keywords: current, largely, ignored, Aristotle

At the end of paragraph 2, the writer says that: “But most modern humour theorists have settled on some version of Aristotle’s belief that jokes are based on a reaction to or resolution of incongruity, when the punchline is either a nonsense or, though appearing silly, has a clever second meaning.”

+ current = modern

+ largely = most

+ ignored>< settle on: to consolidate, to follow the idea of Aristotle

+ view = belief

=>ANSWER: FALSE

18. GRAEME RITCHIE’S WORK LINKS JOKES TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Keywords: Graeme Ritchie, artificial, intelligence

In paragraph 3, the writer says that “Graeme Ritchie, a computational linguist in Edinburgh, studies the linguistic structure of jokes in order to understand not only humour but language understanding and reasoning in machines”, and “Viewed from this angle, humour is just a form of creative insight,a sudden leap to a new perspective”.
Artificial intelligence: the intelligence of machines, computers which are created/programmed by humans.

+ Link to artificial intelligence = reasoning in machines

=>ANSWER: TRUE

19. MOST COMEDIANS USE PERSONAL SITUATIONS AS A SOURCE OF HUMOUR.

Keywords: comedians, personal situations, source of humour

In paragraph 3, the writer reports that:” He says that while there is no single format for jokes, many revolve around a sudden and surprising conceptual shift. A comedian will present a situation followed by an unexpected interpretation that is also apt”. This means there are a lot of different ways to tell a joke, for example, using a sudden, surprising/unexpected situation. He does not mention if comedians use personal situations to create humour.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

20. CHIMPANZEES MAKE PARTICULAR NOISES WHEN THEY ARE PLAYING.

Keywords: chimpanzees, noises, playing

Paragraph 5 indicates that: “Chimpanzees have a „play-face” – a gaping expression accompanied by a panting „ah,ah” noise. accompanied by: together with.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

QUESTIONS 21-23: LABEL THE DIAGRAM. CHOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE.

21. RIGHT PREFRONTAL CORTEX LIGHTS UP – AREA OF BRAIN LINKED TO

Keywords: right prefrontal cortex, light up

In paragraph 8, the writer says that “His scans showed that at the beginning of a joke the listener’s prefrontal cortex lit up, particularly the right prefrontal believed to be critical for problem solving”

+ Light up = lit up (past simple tense)

=>ANSWER: problem solving

22.BECOME ACTIVE TOO

Keywords: active, too

In paragraph 8, the writer says that: “But there was also activity in the temporal lobes at the side of the head (consistent with attempts to rouse stored knowledge) and in many other brain areas.”

+ active = activity

+ too = also

=>ANSWER: temporal lobes

23. ORBITAL PREFRONTAL CORTEX IS ACTIVATED – INVOLVED WITH ...

Keywords: orbital prefrontal cortex, activated, involved

Paragraph 8 says that: “Then when the punchline arrived, a new area sprang to life – the orbital prefrontal cortex. This patch of brain tucked behind the orbits of the eyes is associated with evaluating information”

+ activated = sprang to life

+ involved with = associated with

=>ANSWER: evaluating information

QUESTIONS 24-27:

Complete each sentence with the correct ending A-G:

24. ONE OF THE BRAIN’S MOST DIFFICULT TASKS IS TO.....

Keywords; brain, most difficult task

In paragraph 9, the writer states that: “Making a rapid emotional assessment of the events of the moment is an extremely demanding job for the brain, animal or human” C. respond instantly to whatever is happening = making a rapid emotional assessment of the events of the moment.

+ difficult task = demanding job

=>ANSWER: C

25. BECAUSE OF THE LANGUAGE THEY HAVE DEVELOPED, HUMANS...

Keywords: language, developed, humans

In paragraph 10, the writer states that: “All warm-blooded animals make constant tiny adjustments in arousal in response to external events, but humans, who have developed a much more complicated internal life as a result of language respond emotionally not only to their surroundings but to their own thoughts.” A. react to their own thoughts.

+ react = respond

=>ANSWER: A

26. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES TO HUMOUR....

Keywords: individual, responses, humour

The last sentence of paragraph 10 states that: “Whether a joke gives pleasure or pain depends on a person’s outlook”. This means that what a person feels about a joke depends on his personal ideas and beliefs, his own views.

F. relate to a person’s subjective views

+ a person’s subjective views = a person’s outlook

=>ANSWER: F

27. PETER DERKS BELIEVES THAT HUMOUR

Keywords: Peter Derks, believes, humour

The last sentence of paragraph 11 explains that: “If we can figure out how the mind processes humour, then we’ll have a pretty good handle on how it works in general”. Peter Derks believes that if we know how the mind/brain processes humour, we can know how the brain works in general. D. may provide valuable information about the operation of the brain.

+ brain = mind

=>ANSWER: D



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: THE BIRTH OF SCIENTIFIC ENGLISH

QUESTIONS 28-34: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY. CHOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE.

28. IN EUROPE, MODERN SCIENCE EMERGED AT THE SAME TIME AS THE NATION STATE. AT FIRST, THE SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGE OF CHOICE REMAINED...

Keywords: modern science, at the same time, nation, at first, scientific language

At the end of paragraph 1, the writer says that: “Given the prominence of scientific English today, it may seem surprising that no one really knew how to write science in English before the 17th century. Before that, Latin was regarded as the lingua franca for European intellectuals”. Before the 17th century, the scientific language was Latin (lingua franca: a language which is used for communication between groups of people who speak different languages).

=>ANSWER: Latin

29. SOMETIMES THE DESIRE TO PROTECT IDEAS SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN STRONGER THAN THE DESIRE TO COMMUNICATE THEM, PARTICULARLY IN THE CASE OF MATHEMATICIANS AND..

Keywords: protect ideas, mathematicians

At the end of paragraph 6, the writer states that: “And in the mid-17th century it was common practice for mathematicians to keep their discoveries and proofs secret, by writing them in cipher, in obscure languages, or in private messages deposited in a sealed box with the Royal Society. Some scientists might have felt more comfortable with Latin precisely because its audience, though international, was socially restricted. Doctors clung the most keenly to Latin as an „insider language.”

+ protect ideas = keep their discoveries and proofs secret

Scientists were keen on Latin because its audience was socially restricted (i.e. not many people knew Latin). Doctors considered Latin as an “insider language” – the language only used among doctors, so that they could keep their discoveries and proofs secret.

=>ANSWER: doctors

QUESTION 30 AND 31:

30 – 31. IN BRITAIN, MOREOVER, SCIENTISTS WORRIED THAT ENGLISH HAD NEITHER THE ...NOR THETO EXPRESS THEIR IDEAS.

Keywords: English, neither, nor, express the ideas

In paragraph 7, the writer argues that: “A third reason why the writing of original science in English was delayed may have been to do with the linguistic inadequacy of English in the early modern period.”

+ may have been to do with = may have related to

“English was not well equipped to deal with scientific argument. First, it lacked the necessary technical vocabulary. Second, it lacked the grammatical resources required to represent the world in an objective and impersonal way, and to discuss the relations, such as cause and effect, that might hold between complex and hypothetical entities”

+ the ideas = hypothetical entities

Linguistic inadequacy included the lack of necessary technical vocabulary and grammatical resources

=>ANSWER: technical vocabulary; grammatical resources

32. THIS SITUATION ONLY CHANGED AFTER 1660 WHEN SCIENTISTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ... SET ABOUT DEVELOPING ENGLISH. AN EARLY SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL FOSTERED A NEW KIND OF WRITING BASED ON SHORT DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIFIC EXPERIMENTS.

Keywords: after 1660, associated, developing English.

Paragraphs 8 and 9 refer to the years 1664 and 1665 and illustrate the cooperation between scientists and the Royal Society in developing English:”the society”s members did a great deal to foster the publication of science in English and to encourage the development of a suitable writing style... many members of the Royal Society also published monographs in English”

+ associated with: members

=>ANSWER: Royal Society

33. ALTHOUGH ENGLISH WAS THEN OVERTAKEN BY...

Keywords: overtaken

In the last paragraph, the writer says that: “In the following century much of this momentum was lost as German established itself as the leading European language of science.”

+ overtaken: left behind = this momentum was lost

=>ANSWER: German

34. IT DEVELOPED AGAIN IN THE 19TH CENTURY AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE ...

Keywords: developed, 19th century, result

At the end of paragraph 10, the writer says that: “However, in the 19th century scientific English again enjoyed substantial lexical growth as the industrial revolution created the need for new technical vocabulary, and new, specialised, professional societies were instituted to promote and publish in the new disciplines.”

+ developed again = again enjoyedsubstantial lexical growth

+ as a direct result of = as the industrial revolution created

=>ANSWER: industrial revolution

QUESTIONS 35-37: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

35. THERE WAS STRONG COMPETITION BETWEEN SCIENTISTS IN RENAISSANCE EUROPE.

Keywords: competition, scientists, Renaissance Europe

In paragraph 2, the writer says that ” The European Renaissance (c/14 -16 century) is sometimes called the „revival of learning“, a time of renewed interest in the „lost knowledge“ of classical times. At the same time, however, scholars also began to test and extend this knowledge. The emergent nation states of Europe developed competitive interests in world exploration and the development of trade.” We see that in the European Renaissance, scholars tested and developed the

knowledge of classical times, and countries in Europe competed with one another in world exploitation and the development of trade. However, there is no information about competition between scientists in the passage.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

36. THE MOST IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD WAS THE DISCOVERY OF MAGNETISM.

Keywords: most important, Renaissance, discovery of magnetism

At the end of paragraph 2, the writer says that: “Such expansion, which was to take the English language west to America and east to India, was supported by scientific developments such as the discovery of magnetism (and hence the invention of the compass), improvements in cartography and – perhaps the most important scientific revolution of them all – the new theories of astronomy and movement of the Earth in relation to the planets and stars”. The discovery of magnetism is one of many other inventions. And the most important scientific revolution of them all were the new theories of astronomy and movement of the earth in relation to the planet and stars developed by Copernicus.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

37. IN 17TH CENTURY BRITAIN, LEADING THINKERS COMBINED THEIR INTEREST IN SCIENCE WITH AN INTEREST IN HOW TO EXPRESS IDEAS.

Keywords: 17th century, interest, science, how to express ideas

In paragraph 8, the writer states that: “Fortunately, several members of the Royal Society possessed an interest in language and became engaged in various linguistic projects.” Then the writer gives some examples of leading thinkers who were interested in science and could express their ideas in writing style:

“Although a proposal in 1664 to establish a committee for improving the English language came to little, the society’s members did a great deal to foster the publication of science in English and to encourage the development of a suitable writing style. Many members of the Royal Society also published monographs in English. One of the first was by Robert Hooke, the society’s first curator of experiments, who described his experiments with microscopes in Micrographia (1665). This work is largely narrative in style, based on a transcript of oral demonstrations and lectures.”

+ leading thinkers = members of the Royal Society

+ interest in how to express ideas = interest in language, in various linguistic projects

+ express ideas = described his experiments

=>ANSWER: TRUE



QUESTIONS 38-40: COMPLETE THE TABLE. CHOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE.

38.POPULAR

Keywords: type of science, English

Paragraph 5 indicates that: “There were several reasons why original science continued to be written in Latin. The first was simply a matter of audience. Latin was suitable for an international audience of scholars, whereas English reached a socially wider, but more local audience. Hence, popular science was written in English.”

39. PRINCIPIA/MATHEMATICAL TREATISE

Keywords: example, Latin

Paragraph 5 states that: “Original science was not done in English until the second half of the 17th century. For example, Newton published his mathematical treatise, known as the Principia, in Latin, but published his later work on the properties of light – Opticks – in English”.

40. MORE LOCAL/LOCAL AUDIENCE

Keywords: target audience, but socially wider

Paragraph 5 states that: “There were several reasons why original science continued to be written in Latin. The first was simply a matter of audience. Latin was suitable for an international audience of scholars, Whereas English reached a socially wider, but more local audience.”

The Birth of Scientific English

- 28 Latin

29 doctors

30/31 technical vocabulary

/grammatical resources

32 Royal Society

33 German
- 34 industrial revolution

35 NOT GIVEN

36 FALSE

37 TRUE

38 popular

39 Principia

/mathematical treatise

40 more local

/ local audience

cambridge ielts 5 reading test 2 passage 3



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 READING TEST 3 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

QUESTIONS 1-4: WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. Details of the range of family types involved in an education programme

Keywords: details, family types, education programme

In paragraph 6 in Section D, the writer describes in detail some types of families, based on their typical socio-economic status and age characteristics: “The four-year pilot study included 380 families who were about to have their first child and who represented a cross-section of socio-economic status, age and family configurations. They included single-parent and two-parent families, families in which both parents worked, and families with either the mother or father at home.”

+ four-year pilot study: a trial survey or study programme carried out over 4 years.

+ cross-section: typical, notable example

=>**ANSWER: D**

2.Reasons why a child’s early years are so important

Keywords: reasons, child’s early years, important.

In paragraph 2, Section B, the writer reports that: “by the age of three, most children have the potential to understand about 1000 words – most of the language they will use in ordinary conversation for the rest of their lives”. This means that language is developed from the very early years of a child. In paragraph 3, Section B, the writer continues to argue that: “Furthermore, research has shown that while every child is born with a natural curiosity, it can be suppressed dramatically during the second and the third years of life. Researchers claim that the human personality is formed during the first two years of life, and during the first three years children learn the basic skills they will use in all their later learning both at home and at school. Once over the age of three, children continue to expand on existing knowledge of the world”. So, human personality and basic skills are developed in the first two or three years of life. We see that the child’s early years are so important because their language, personality and skills are formed in this period.

=>**ANSWER: B**

3. Reasons why an education programme failed

Keywords: reasons, educational programme, failed

Paragraph 4, Section C says about an educational programme: “In an attempt to overcome that educational under-achievement, a nationwide programme called „Headstart” was launched in the United States in 1965. A lot of money was poured into it. It took children into pre-school institutions at the age of three and was supposed to help the children of poorer families succeed in school” Paragraph 5, Section C explains why the programme failed: “Despite substantial funding, results have been disappointing. It is thought that there are two explanations for this. First, the programme began too late. Many children who entered it at the age of three were already behind their peers in language and measurable intelligence. Second, the parents were not involved. At the end of each day, “Headstart” children returned to the same disadvantaged home environment.”

+ failed = results have been disappointing

+ reasons = two explanations for this

=>**ANSWER: C**

4. A description of the positive outcomes of an education programme

Keywords: description, positive, outcomes, programme

In papragraph 9, Section E, the writer says about the “Missouri” programme and its outcome:

“The results were phenomenal. By the age of three, the children in the programme were significantly more advanced in language development than their peers, had made greater strides in problem solving and other intellectual skills, and were further along in social development. In fact, the average child on the programme was performing at the level of the top 15 to 20 per cent of their peers in such things as auditory comprehension verbal ability and language ability”.

outcomes = results. Positive outcomes included more significantly advanced language development, greater strides in problem solving and intellectual skills, and further social development.

=>**ANSWER: E**

QUESTIONS 5-10: WRITE THE CORRECT LETTER A, B, C, OR D.

- 1. the “Headstart” programme
- 2. the “Missouri” programme
- 3. both the “Headstart” and the “Missouri” programmes

4. neither the “Headstart” nor the “Headstart” programme

5. Was administered to a variety of poor and wealthy families

Keywords: administered, variety, poor, wealthy families

Section D discusses the „Missouri“ programme. In paragraph 6 in Section D, the writer says that: “The four-year pilot study included 380 families who were about to have their first child and who represented a cross-section of socio-economic status, age and family configurations.” a variety of poor and wealthy families = a cross-section of socio-economic status

And in paragraph 9 in Section E, the writer states that “At the age of three, the children who had been involved in the „Missouri“ programme were evaluated alongside a cross-section of children selected from the same range of socio-economic backgrounds and family situations”

=>**ANSWER: B**

6. Continued with follow-up assistance in elementary schools

Keywords: follow-up assistance, elementary schools.

Both the “Headstart” and “Missouri” programmes focused on children’s early education before the age of three. So neither “Headstart” nor “Missouri” continued with further assistance in elementary schools.

=>**ANSWER: D**

7. Did not succeed in its aim

Keywords: not succeed, aim

Paragraph 5 of Section C reports on the „Headstart“ programme and its failure: “Despite substantial funding, results have been disappointing”.

+ not succeed in its aim = results have been disappointing

=>**ANSWER: A**

8. Dupplied many forms of support and training to parents

Keywords: support, training, parents

We can see that “Headstart” did not provide support and training to parents, as stated in paragraph 5, Section C that: “Second, the parents were not involved. At the end of each day, “Headstart” children returned to the same disadvantaged home environment”.

The parents were not involved: parents were not the subject of the programme. „Headstart“ only took children at the age of three to pre-school institutions and taught them in schools. However, the “Missouri” programme offered support and training to parents, as indicated in paragraphs 6 and 7, Section D: “a pilot programme was launched in Missouri in the US that focused on parents as the child’s first teachers... The programme involved trained parent-educators visiting the parent’s home and working with the parent, or parents, and the child. Information on child development, and guidance on things to look for and expect as the child grows were provided, plus guidance in fostering the child’s intellectual, language, social and motor-skill development.”

=>**ANSWER: B**

9. Received insufficient funding

Keywords: insufficient, funding

In paragraphs 4 and 5, the writer says that “Headstart” received substantial funding: “A lot of money was poured into it”. “Missouri” also gained a lot of funding, as described in paragraph 6, Section D: “As a result of the growing research evidence of the importance of the first three years of a child’s life and the disappointing results from that “Headstart” a pilot programme was launched in Missouri in the US that focused on parents as the child’s first teachers”. “Missouri” provided a lot of guidance and support to parents and the children, so it could not have received insufficient funding.

=>**ANSWER: D**

10. Was designed to improve pre-schooler’s educational development

Keywords: improve, pre-schooler’s education development

Paragraph 6, Section D says that “Missouri” “included 380 families who were about to have their first child” and this programme lasted in 4 years. During these 4 years, the programme offered training and support to the parents and medical check-ups for the children. So this programme was designed to improve the pre-schooler’s educational development. Pre-school education : children’s education before 3 – the age of going to school. In paragraph 4, Section C, the writer states that “Headstart” “took children into pre-school institutions at the age of three and was supposed to help the children of poorer families succeed in school.”

=>**ANSWER: C**

QUESTIONS 11-13: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

11. Most “Missouri” programme three-year-olds scored highly in areas such as listening, speaking, reasoning and interacting with others.

Keywords: Missouri, scored highly, listening, speaking, reasoning, interacting

Paragraph 9, Section E reports on the results of the “Missouri” programme. It states that: “By the age of three, the children in the programme were significantly more advanced in language development than their peers, had made greater strides in problem solving and other intellectual skills, and were further along in social development.”

+ scored highly = advanced

=>**ANSWER: TRUE**

12. “Missouri” programme children of young, uneducated, single parents scored less highly on the tests.

Keywords: Missouri, young, uneducated, single, less highly

In paragraph 10, the writer argues that: “Most important of all, the traditional measures of “risk”, such as parent’s age and education, or whether they were a single parent, bore little or no relationship to the measures of achievement and language development. Children in the programme performed equally well regardless of socio-economic disadvantages.” Children of young, uneducated, single parents are examples of children who have socio-economic disadvantages.

+ scored less highly >< performed equally well

=>**ANSWER: FALSE**

13. The richer families in the „Missouri“ programme had higher stress levels.

Keywords: richer, families, Missouri, higher, stress

Paragraph 10, Section E says that ” The one factor that was found to affect the child’s development was family stress leading to a poor quality of parent-child interaction. That interaction was not necessarily bad in poorer families”. This means that both poor and rich families may suffer from stress, which will affect the interaction between parents and the child. However, the writer does not say that richer families had higher stress levels than poor families.

=>**ANSWER: NOT GIVEN**



QUESTIONS 14-17: CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING

14. iv. Interrupting a natural process

Keywords: interrupting, natural process

In paragraph B, the writer describes the loss/changes of the sediment that used to flow down the river when the two dams at Aswan were built. “Before the dams were built, the Nile flowed freely, carrying huge quantities of sediment north from Africa’s interior to be deposited on the Nile delta. This continued for 7,000 years”, ...But when the Aswan dams were constructed in the 20 century to provide electricity and irrigation “. most of the sediment with its natural fertilizer accumulated up above the dam in the southern, upstream half of Lake Nasser, instead of passing down to the delta.” So, paragraph B describes the natural process of sedimentation and this was interrupted by the construction of the two dams, which resulted in serious impacts.

=>**ANSWER: Iv**

15. i. Effects of irrigation on sedimentation

Keywords: effects, irrigation, sedimentation

In paragraph D, the writer says that: “The water in the irrigation canals is still or very slow-moving and thus cannot carry sediment ... The sediment sinks to the bottom of the canals and then is added to fields by farmers or pumped with the water into the four large freshwater lagoons that are located near the outer edges of the delta. So very little of it actually reaches the coastline to replace what is being washed away by the Mediterranean currents.”

+ effects = thus, so

=>**ANSWER: i**

16. v. The threat to food production

Keywords: threat, food, production

In paragraph E, the writer describes the impacts on the food supply: “The farms on the delta plains and fishing and aquaculture in the lagoons account for much of Egypt’s food supply. But by the time the sediment has come to rest in the fields and lagoons it is loaded with municipal, industrial and agricultural waste... These poisons can easily enter the food chain, affecting the productivity of fishing and farming.”

+ food production = food chain, food supply

=>ANSWER: V

17. viii. Looking at the long-term impact

Keywords: long-term, impact

In paragraph F, the writer discusses whether a short-term or long-term solution would be suitable for Egypt. He prefers a long-term solution when looking at the long-term impact: “But there are no easy solutions. In the immediate future, Stanley believes that one solution would be to make artificial floods to flush out the delta waterways, in the same way that natural floods did before the construction of the dams. He says, however, that in the long term an alternative process such as desalination may have to be used to increase the amount of water available”.

=>ANSWER: VIII

EXPLANATION FOR OTHER HEADINGS:

ii. The danger of flooding the Cairo area: Paragraph B mentions that one of the dam construction’s purposes is to protect “the huge population centre of Cairo and its surrounding areas from annual flooding and drought”. However, it does not refer to the danger of flooding in the Cairo area.
=>ii is incorrect

iii. Causing pollution in the Mediterranean: Paragraph E refers to the pollution /impacts on the food supply of Egypt, not about the pollution in the Mediterranean.
=>iii is incorrect

vi. Less valuable sediment than before: At the end of paragraph D, the writer says that “So very little of it actually reaches the coastline to replace what is being washed away by the Mediterranean currents”. The writer only says that the amount of sediment to the coastline has reduced, although it has now accumulated in a different region, according to paragraph B.
=>vi is incorrect.

QUESTIONS 18 -23: YES/ NO/ NOT GIVEN

18. Coastal erosion occurred along Egypt’s Mediterranean coast before the building of the Aswan dams.

Keywords: coastal, erosion, Egypt’s Mediterranean coast, before, Aswan dams

In paragraph A, the writer says that: “The fertile land of the Nile delta is being eroded along Egypt’s Mediterranean coast at an astounding rate, in some parts estimated at 100 metres per year. In the past, land scoured away from the coastline by the currents of the Mediterranean Sea used to be replaced by sediment brought down to the delta by the River Nile, but this is no longer happening”. This indicates that the coastal erosion had happened in the past, before they built the dams.

+ coastal erosion = land scoured away from the coastline

=>ANSWER: YES

19. Some people predicted that the Aswan dams would cause land loss before they were built.

In paragraph B: ” Up to now, people have blamed this loss of delta land on the two large dams at Aswan in the south of Egypt which hold back virtually all of the sediment that used to flow down the river”. The writer says: ” people have blamed”, not predicted. We do not know if land loss was predicted

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

20. The Aswan dams were built to increase the fertility of the Nile delta.

Keywords: dams, built, increase, fertility, delta

In paragraph B: “But when the Aswan dams were constructed in the 20th century to provide electricity and irrigation, and to protect the huge population centre of Cairo and its surrounding areas from annual flooding and drought, most of the sediment with its natural fertilizer accumulated up above the dam in the southern, upstream half of Lake Nasser, instead of passing down to the delta.”. This means that the construction of the dams was intended to prevent flooding and drought in the Cairo area. The fertility of the Nile delta actually decreased as a result. + increase the fertility of the delta>< sediment with natural fertilizer accumulated...,instead of passing down the delta

=>ANSWER: NO

21. Stanley found that levels of sediment in the river water in Cairo were relatively high.

Keywords: Stanley, levels of sediment, river water, Cairo, high.

In paragraph C, the writer states that: “Daniel Jean Stanley of the Smithsonian Institute noticed that water samples taken in Cairo, just before the river enters the delta, indicated that the river sometimes carries more than 850 grams of sediment per cubic metre of water – almost half of what it carried before the dams were built”. And “There is still a lot of sediment coming into the delta, but virtually no sediment comes out into the Mediterranean to replenish the coastline. So this sediment must be trapped on the delta itself.”

+ relatively high = still a lot

=>ANSWER: YES

22. Sediment in the irrigation canals on the Nile delta causes flooding.

Keywords: sediment, irrigation canals, causes, flooding

In paragraph D, the writer says about the sediment in the canal that: “The water in the irrigation canals is still or very slow-moving and thus cannot carry sediment, Stanley explains”. And “so very little of it actually reaches the coastline to replace what is being washed away by the Mediterranean currents”. However, the writer does not say that the sediment causes flooding.

=>**ANSWER: NOT GIVEN**

23. Water is pumped from the irrigation canals into the lagoons.

In paragraph D, the writer says that: “Sediment sinks to the bottom of the canals and then is added to fields by farmers or pumped with the water into the four large fresh-water lagoons that are located near the outer edges of the delta”.

+ water is pumped = pumped with the water

=>**ANSWER: YES**

QUESTIONS 24-26: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY OF PARAGRAPHS E AND F

24. In addition to the problem of coastal erosion, there has been a marked increase in the level of ¼contained in the silt deposited in the Nile delta.

Keywords: marked, increase

In Paragraph E:” Pollutants are building up faster and faster”, says Stanley. Based on his investigations of sediment from the delta lagoons, Frederic Siegel of George Washington University concurs. “In Manzalah Lagoon, for example, the increase in mercury, lead, copper and zinc coincide with the building of the High Dam at Aswan”.

+ a marked increase in pollutants = pollutants are building up faster and faster/The increase in mercury, lead, copper and zinc

=>**ANSWER: [pollutants]**

25. To deal with this, Stanley suggests the use of...in the short term,

Keywords: Stanley, use, short term

In Paragraph F, the writer says that: “In the immediate future, Stanley believes that one solution would be to make artificial floods to flush out the delta waterways, in the same way that natural floods did before the construction of the dams”.

+ in the short term = in the immediate future

=>**ANSWER: [artificial floods]**

26. and increasing the amount of water available through ...in the longer term

Keywords: increasing, amount of water, longer term

In paragraph F, the writer states that: “He says, however, that in the long term an alternative process such as desalination may have to be used to increase the amount of water available”.

=>**ANSWER: [desalination]**

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: THE RETURN OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

QUESTIONS 27-31:

Which paragraph contains the following information:

27. How AI might have a military impact

Keywords: how, AI, military impact

In Paragraph E, it is stated that ” HNC claim that their system, based on a cluster of 30 processors, could be used to spot camouflaged vehicles on a battlefield or extract a voice signal from a noisy background – tasks humans can do well, but computers cannot”. So AI can be used for military purposes in order to detect camouflaged vehicles on a battlefield.

+ military = camouflaged vehicles, battlefield

=>**ANSWER: E**

28. The fact that AI brings together a range of separate research areas

Keywords: AI, together, separate research areas

In Paragraph B, the writer says that: “The expression provided an attractive but informative name for a research programme that encompassed such previously disparate fields as operations research, cybernetics, logic and computer science.”

+ separate = disparate

+ brings together a range of separate research areas = encompassed such previously disparate fields as operation research, cybernetics, logic and computer science

=>**ANSWER: B**

29. The reason why AI has become a common topic of conversation again

Keywords: reason, common topic, conversation, again

In paragraph A, the writer indicates that: “After years in the wilderness, the term „artificial intelligence” (AI) seems poised to make a comeback. AI was big in the 1980s but vanished in the 1990s. It re-entered public consciousness with the release of AI, a movie about a robot boy. This has ignited public debate about AI, but the term is also being used once more within the computer industry”. This explains that AI has become a common topic of conversation again because of the release of AI, a movie about a robot boy.

+ became a topic of conversation again = re-entered public consciousness

=>**ANSWER: A**

30. How AI could help deal with difficulties related to the amount of information available electronically.

Keywords: deal with, difficulties, amount of information, electronically

In paragraph F, the writer says that: “In particular, the problem of information overload, exacerbated by the growth of e-mail and the explosion in the number of web pages, means there are plenty of opportunities for new technologies to help filter and categorise information – classic AI problems.

+ difficulties = problems

+ amount of information available = information overload, i.e. the growth of e-mail and the explosion in the number of web pages

=>**ANSWER: F**

31. Where the expression AI was first used.

Keywords: where, expression, first, used

In paragraph B, the writer says that: “The field was launched, and the term „artificial intelligence” coined, at a conference in 1956 by a group of researchers that included Marvin Minsky, John McCarthy, Herbert Simon and Alan Newell, all of whom went on to become leading figures in the field.

+ first used = coined

+ the expression AI = the term „Artificial intelligence”

=>**ANSWER: B**

QUESTIONS 32-37: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

32. The researchers who launched the field of AI had worked together on other projects in the past.

Keywords: researchers, AI, worked together, other projects, past

Paragraph B says: “That said, different groups of researchers attacked different problems, from speech recognition to chess playing, in different ways; AI unified the field in name only”. It means that a lot of researchers working on different problems and in different ways worked together in the field of AI, but we do not know if they had worked together on other projects before.

=> **NOT GIVEN**

33. In 1985, AI was at its lowest point.

Keywords: 1985, lowest, point

In paragraph C, the writer says that: “Most researchers agree that AI peaked around 1985”.

+ lowest point ><peaked

=>**ANSWER: FALSE**

34. Research into agent technology was more costly than research into neural networks.

Keywords: research, agent, technology, costly, neural, networks

Paragraph C states that: “Then when people realised these were hard problems, there was retrenchment. By the late 1980s, the term AI was being avoided by many researchers, who opted instead to align themselves with specific sub-disciplines such as neural networks, agent technology, case-based reasoning, and so on”.

+ retrenchment: cutting down expenses, cost reduction.

+ The writer gives no information about the cost comparison between research into agent technology and research into neural networks.

=>**ANSWER: NOT GIVEN**

35. Applications of AI have already had a degree of success.

Keywords: AI, degree of success

In paragraph C, we learn that: “Prototypes of medical-diagnosis programs and speech-recognition software appeared to be making progress...” Then, in paragraph D, the writer says that: “Ironically, in some ways AI was a victim of its own success”. a degree of success = making progress

=>**ANSWER: TRUE**

36. The problems waiting to be solved by AI have not changed since 1967

Keywords: problems, solved, not changed, 1967

In paragraph C, the writer states that: “Marvin Minsky said in 1967 that within a generation the problem of creating „artificial intelligence“ would be substantially solved”. However, in fact, it proved to be a failure. Therefore, “By the late 1980, the term AI was being avoided by many researchers, who opted instead to align themselves with specific sub-disciplines such as neural networks, agent technology, case-based reasoning, and so on”. Furthermore, in paragraph D, the writer says that ” Meanwhile, the technologies that made it onto the market, such as speech recognition, language translation and decision-support software, were no longer regarded as AI. Yet all three once fell well within the umbrella of AI research.” three once fell well within the umbrella of AI research: speech recognition, language translation and decision-support software used to be areas of AI research. But later they were no longer regarded as AI.

=>this evidence shows that problems waiting to be solved by AI have changed since 1967

=>**ANSWER: FALSE**

37. The film 2001: A Space Odyssey reflected contemporary ideas about the potential of AI computers

Keywords: 2001: A space Odyssey, reflected, ideas, potential, AI computers

In paragraph G, the writer says that “The 1969 film, 2001: A space Odyssey, featured an intelligent computer called HAL 9000. As well as understanding and speaking English, HAL could play chess and even learned to lipread. HAL thus encapsulated the optimism of the 1960s that intelligent computers would be widespread by 2001”.

+ reflected contemporary ideas = encapsulated the optimism of the 1960s

=>**ANSWER: TRUE**

QUESTIONS 38-40: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER

38. According to researchers, in the late 1980s there was a feeling that...

B: original expectations of AI may not have been justified.

In paragraph C, the writer says that: “There was undue optimism in the early 1980s” says David Leake, a researcher at Indiana University. “Then when people realised there were hard problems, there was retrenchment. By the late 1980s, the term AI was being avoided by many researchers, who opted instead to align themselves with specific sub-disciplines such as neural networks, agent technology, case-based reasoning, and so on”.

+ original expectations of AI = overdue optimism in the early 1980s

+ [not] justified = undue

This means that there was at first optimism about the possibilities of AI. Then, researchers and the public realised in the late 1980s that there were many hard problems to overcome.

=>ANSWER: B

39. In Dr Leake’s opinion, the reputation of AI suffered as a result of....

A. changing perceptions

In paragraph G, the writer says that: “It may be, however, that the comparison with HAL no longer seems quite so important, and AI can now be judged by what it can do, rather than by how well it matches up to a 30-year-old science-fiction film. “People are beginning to realise that there are impressive things that these systems can do”, says Dr Leake hopefully”

+ the reputation of AI = judged by how well it matches up to a 30-year old science-fiction film

+ changing perceptions = comparison with HAL no longer seems quite so important

=>ANSWER: A

40. The prospects for AI may benefit from....

D. New investment priorities.

In paragraph F, the writer says that: “Another factor that may boost prospects for AI in the near future is that investors are looking for firms using clever technology, rather than just a clever business model, to differentiate themselves.

+ benefit from = factor that may boost

=>ANSWER: D

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

THE RETURN OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

27. E

28. B

29. A

30. F

31. B

32. NOT GIVEN

33. FALSE

34. NOT GIVEN

35. TRUE

36. FALSE

37. TRUE

38. B

39. A

40. D

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 READING TEST 4 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: THE IMPACT OF WILDERNESS TOURISM

QUESTIONS 1 – 3: CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING

=>ANSWER:

1. III

2. v

3. II

EXPLANATION:

I) THE EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN RECENT YEARS

Keywords: expansion, international tourism

At the beginning of paragraph 1, Section A, the writer says: “The market for tourism in remote areas is blooming as never before”. The writer only refers to the expansion of tourism in remote areas, not to international tourism.

=> **Incorrect**

II) HOW LOCAL COMMUNITIES CAN BALANCE THEIR OWN NEEDS WITH THE DEMANDS OF WILDERNESS TOURISM.

Keywords: how, balance, needs, demands, wilderness tourism

Section C discusses how to balance the needs of local communities and demands for wilderness tourism. For example: Paragraph 6 states that “Although tourism inevitably affects the region in which it takes place, the cost to these fragile environments and their local cultures can be minimized. Indeed, it can even be a vehicle for reinvigorating local cultures, as has happened with the Sherpas of Nepal’s Khumbu Valley and some Alpine villages.”

+ minimized: reduced, controlled to an appropriate level or standard.

+ reinvigorating: strengthening, boosting

Then, in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9, the writer continues to discuss strategies, solutions and measures which have been taken in the Swiss Alps, Arctic tourist destinations and American Southwest regions.

In paragraph 10, the writer explains: “Merely restricting tourism cannot be the solution to the imbalance, because people’s desire to see new places will not just disappear. Instead, communities in fragile environments must achieve greater control over tourism ventures in their regions, in order to balance their needs and aspirations with the demands of tourism”.

=> **Section C**

III) FRAGILE REGIONS AND THE REASONS FOR THE EXPANSION OF TOURISM THERE.

Keywords: fragile, reasons, expansion of tourism

Paragraph 1 of Section A defines fragile regions as: ” highly vulnerable to abnormal pressure) not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants. The three most significant types of fragile environment in these respects, and also in terms of the proportion of the Earth’s surface they cover, are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas”

In paragraph 2 of Section A, the writer explains that: “Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural landscape beauty and the unique cultures of their indigenous people. And poor governments in these isolated areas have welcomed the new breed of “adventure tourist”, grateful for the hard currency they bring. For several years now, tourism has been the prime source of foreign exchange in Nepal and Bhutan. Tourism is also a key element in the economies of Arctic zones...”

=> **Section A**

IV: TRADITIONAL METHODS OF FOOD-SUPPLY IN FRAGILE REGIONS

Keywords: traditional methods, food-supply

Although in Section B, the writer mentions a little about traditional methods of food-supply as “In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit over a relatively short season”, it is not the main idea of Section B. Section B discusses a lot more about the impacts of tourism on the fragile regions in general and on the traditional methods of food-supply in particular.

For example, in paragraph 3 of Section B, the writer argues the effects of tourism on the local community: “Once a location is established as a main tourist destination, the effects on the local community are profound.” And: ” The result has been that many people in these regions have turned to outside supplies of rice and other foods”

Paragraph 4 continues to argue that tourism also influences the hunting and collecting habits of the inhabitants “However, as some inhabitants become involved in tourism, they no longer have time to collect wild food; this has led to increasing dependence on bought food and stores”.

=> **Incorrect**

V. SOME OF THE DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF WILDERNESS TOURISM

Keywords: disruptive effects, wilderness tourism

disruptive effects = serious decline in farm output, undermine traditional survival systems, erosion. Section B describes the impacts of wilderness tourism in detail:

In paragraph 3 of Section B, the writer says: ” In some hill-regions, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet because there is insufficient labour to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops.”

In paragraph 4 of Section B, the writer says: “All kinds of wage labour or government handouts, tend to undermine traditional survival systems”.

In paragraph 5 of Section B, the writer says: “much attention has focused on erosion along major trails, but perhaps more important are the deforestation and impacts on water supplies”

=> **Section B**

VI: THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF MASS TOURISM

Keywords: benefit, mass tourism

Mass tourism: the act of visiting a destination with large amounts of people at one time. It is not clearly mentioned in Passage 1 that mass tourism can bring about economic benefits to these regions.

In Section B, for example, we learn that: “hill-farmers...can make more money in a few weeks working as porters for foreign trekkers than they can in a year working in the fields...” However, as we have already seen from v) above, Section B is mostly about the “disruptive effects” of wilderness tourism.

=> **Incorrect**

QUESTIONS 4-9: YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

4) THE LOW FINANCIAL COST OF SETTING UP WILDERNESS TOURISM MAKES IT ATTRACTIVE TO MANY COUNTRIES

Keywords: low financial cost, wilderness, tourism, attractive

In paragraph 1 of Section A, the writer says: “The attraction of these areas is obvious: by definition, wilderness tourism requires little or no initial investment”.
low financial cost of setting up = little or no initial investment

=>**ANSWER:** YES

5) DESERTS, MOUNTAINS AND ARCTIC REGIONS ARE EXAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTS THAT ARE BOTH ECOLOGICALLY AND CULTURALLY FRAGILE.

Keywords: deserts, mountains, Arctic, examples, ecologically, culturally, fragile.

In paragraph 1 of Section A, the writer says: “these areas are fragile (i.e. highly vulnerable to abnormal pressures) not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants. The three most significant types of fragile environment in these respects, and also in terms of the proportion of the Earth’s surface they cover, are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas.”

+ both ecologically and culturally fragile = fragile not just in terms of their ecology but also in terms of the culture

=>**ANSWER:** YES

6) WILDERNESS TOURISM OPERATES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN FRAGILE AREAS.

Keywords: operate, throughout the year, fragile

In paragraph 1 of Section A, the writer says: ” Consequently, most human activities, including tourism, are limited to quite clearly defined parts of the year.”

+ are limited to a quite clear defined parts of the year: only take place in certain months or quarters of the year. So, wilderness tourism does not operate throughout the year in fragile areas.

=>**ANSWER:** NO

7) THE SPREAD OF TOURISM IN CERTAIN HILL-REGIONS HAS RESULTED IN A FALL IN THE AMOUNT OF FOOD PRODUCED LOCALLY.

Keywords: spread, hill-regions, fall, food, produced, locally

In paragraph 4, Section B, the writer says: “it is not surprising that they give up their farm-work, which is thus left to others members of the family. In some hill regions, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet, because there is insufficient labour to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops. The result has been that many people in these regions have turned to outside supplies of rice and other foods.”

+ amount of food = farm output

+ has resulted in a fall in the amount of food produced locally = has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet.

=>ANSWER: YES

8) TRADITIONAL FOOD GATHERING IN DESERT SOCIETIES WAS DISTRIBUTED EVENLY OVER THE YEAR.

Keywords: traditional, food gathering, desert, distributed, evenly, year

In paragraph 4, Section B, the writer says: “In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit over a relatively short season”.

+ traditional food gathering = hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit

+ distributed evenly over the year: took place regularly and frequently through the year >< a relatively short season

=>ANSWER: NO

9) GOVERNMENT HANDOUTS DO MORE DAMAGE THAN TOURISM DOES TO TRADITIONAL PATTERNS OF FOOD-GATHERING

Keywords: handouts, dangerous, traditional patterns

In paragraph 2 of Section B, the writer says: “Tourism is not always the culprit behind such changes. All kinds wage labour, or government handouts, tend to undermine traditional survival systems”. This means that besides tourism, government handouts are also dangerous to traditional survival systems, i.e. the patterns of food-gathering. But the writer does not compare what does more damage to the traditional systems, government handouts or tourism.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

QUESTIONS 10 – 13: CHOOSE ONE WORD FROM THE PASSAGE

10) REVIVED PRODUCTION OF ...

Keywords: Swiss Pays d’Enhaut, activity, revived, production.

Positive ways in which some local communities have responded to tourism.

In paragraph 7, Section C, the writer says: “Local concern about the rising number of second home developments in the Swiss Pays “Enhaut resulted in limits being imposed on their growth. There has also been a renaissance in communal cheese production in the area”.

+ revived production = renaissance in communal cheese production

=>ANSWER: cheese

11) OPERATE ...BUSINESSES

Keywords: Arctic communities, operate, businesses

=>ANSWER: tourism/tourist/ tour

12) PRODUCE AND SELL

Keywords: Acoma, San Ildefonso, produce, sell

In paragraph 9, Section C, the writer says: “The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery”

+ produce and sell = businesses

=>ANSWER: pottery

13) PRODUCE AND SELL....

Keywords: Navajo and Hopi, produce, sell

In paragraph 9, Section C, the writer says: “The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery”

=>ANSWER: jewellery/ jewelry

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: FLAWED BEAUTY: THE PROBLEM WITH TOUGHENED GLASS

QUESTIONS 14 -17: MATCH EACH PERSON WITH THE CORRECT STATEMENT

14.G

15.A

16.H

17.C

Explanations:

A. SUGGESTS THAT PUBLICITY ABOUT NICKEL SULPHIDE FAILURE HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED.

Keywords: publicity, nickel sulphide failure

In paragraph 3, the writer states that “What you hear is only the “tip of the iceberg”, says Trevor Ford, a glass expert at Resolve Engineering in Brisbane, Queensland. He believes the reason is simple: “No-one wants bad press””.

+ publicity = press

+ “Tip of the iceberg”: a small part of the big problem. Trevor Ford implied that what the public knew about the nickel sulphide failure was only a small part of the big problem. In other words, Trevor Ford suggests that publicity about nickel sulphide failure has been suppressed or hidden.

=>ANSWER 15: A

B. REGULARLY SEES CASES OF NICKEL SULPHIDE FAILURE

Keywords: regularly, see, failure

In paragraph 3, the writer states that: “Others disagree. „On average I see about one or two buildings a month suffering from nickel sulphide related failures,” says Barrie Josie, a consultant engineer involved in the Bishops Walk investigation. Other experts tell of similar experiences. Tony Wilmott of London-based consulting engineers Sandberg, and Simon Armstrong at CladTech Associates in Hampshire both say they know of hundreds of cases.” Barrie Josie, Tony Wilmott, Simon Armstrong see some cases of nickel sulphide related failures.

=> incorrect

C. CLOSELY EXAMINED ALL THE GLASS IN ONE BUILDING

Keywords: examined, all, one building

In paragraph 10, the writer says that: “John Barry, an expert in nickel sulphide contamination at the University of Queensland, analysed every glass pane in the building.”

+ examine = analyse

+ all = every

=>ANSWER: 17.C

D. WAS INVOLVED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF BISHOP WALK

Keywords: involve, construction, Bishop Walk

In paragraph 3, the writer says that Barrie Josie was a consultant engineer who was involved in the Bishop Walk investigation, not in the construction of Bishop Walk.

=> incorrect

E. RECOMMENDED THE REBUILDING OF WATERFRONT PLACE

Keywords: recommend, rebuilding, Waterfront Place

In paragraph 10, the writer says that John Barry analysed every glass pane in the building of Waterfront Place and “discovered at least another 120 panes with potentially dangerous inclusions which were then replaced”. Barry did not recommend the rebuilding of Waterfront Place.

=> incorrect

F. THINKS THE BENEFITS OF TOUGHENED GLASS ARE EXAGGERATED.

Keywords: benefits, exaggerated

In paragraph 9, the writer states: “if you experience one nickel sulphide failure in your building, that probably means you’ve got a problem in more than one pane. Josie says that in the last decade he has worked on over 15 buildings with the number of failures into double figures”. So, it is Josie who thinks the benefits of toughened glass are exaggerated, not Brian, Trevor, Graham, John Barry.

=> incorrect

G. CLAIMS THAT NICKEL SULPHIDE FAILURE IS VERY UNUSUAL

Keywords: nickel sulphide failure, unusual

In paragraph 2, Brian Waldron “insists that cases are few and far between. “It’s a very rare phenomenon”, he says”.

+ unusual = few and far between/ rare phenonmenon

=>ANSWER: 14.G

H. REFERS TO THE MOST EXTREME CASE OF DELAYED FAILURE

Keywords: extreme case, delayed failure

In paragraph 8, Graham Dodd says, “the oldest pane of toughened glass known to have failed due to nickel sulphide inclusions was in in Pilkington’s glass research building in Lathom, Lancashire. The pane was 27 years old”.

=>ANSWER: 16. H

QUESTIONS 18 -23: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY WITH THE LIST OF WORDS

18) TOUGHENED GLASS IS FAVOURED BY ARCHITECTS BECAUSE IT IS MUCH STRONGER THAN ORDINARY GLASS, AND THE FRAGMENTS ARE NOT AS...WHEN IT BREAKS.

Keywords: toughened, architects, stronger, fragments, breaks.

In paragraph 4, the writer explains: “Toughened glass is found everywhere...This glass has five times the strength of standard glass, and when it does break it shatters into tiny cubes rather than large, razor-sharp shards. Architects love it because large panels can be bolted together to make transparent walls...”

=>ANSWER: F. sharp

19) HOWEVER, IT HAS ONE DISADVANTAGE: IT CAN SHATTER...

Keywords: disadvantage, shatter

In paragraph 7, the writer explains: “This leaves unstable alpha crystals in the glass, primed like a coiled spring, ready to revert to the beta phase without warning.”

In paragraph 8, the writer continues: “When this happens, the crystals expand...the stresses this releases can shatter the whole sheet...The time that elapses before failure occurs is unpredictable.”

+ unexpectedly = without warning, unpredictable

=>ANSWER: I. unexpectedly

20) ORDINARY GLASS IS FIRST HEALED, THEN COOLED VERY...

Keywords: ordinary, healed, cooled,

In paragraph 5, the writer says how toughened glass is manufactured: “It is made by heating a sheet of ordinary glass to about 620 oC to soften it slightly, allowing its structure to expand, and then cooling it rapidly with jets of cold air.”

+ quickly = rapidly

=>ANSWER: C. quickly

21) THE OUTER LAYER ... BEFORE THE INNER LAYER, AND THE TENSION BETWEEN THE TWO LAYERS WHICH IS CREATED BECAUSE OF THIS MAKES THE GLASS STRONGER.

Keywords: outer layer, before, inner layer.

In paragraph 5, the writer says: “This causes the outer layer of the pane to contract and solidify before the interior”.

=>ANSWER: **K. contracts**

22) HOWEVER, IF THE GLASS CONTAINS NICKEL SULPHIDE IMPURITIES, CRYSTALS OF NICKEL SULPHIDE ARE FORMED. THESE ARE UNSTABLE, AND CAN EXPAND SUDDENLY, PARTICULARLY IF THE WEATHER IS...

Keywords: crystals, nickel sulphide, unstable, expand, weather

In paragraph 6, the writer says: “The problem starts when glass contains nickel sulphide impurities. Trace amounts... As the glass is heated, these atoms react to form tiny crystals of nickel sulphide”

=>ANSWER: **E. warm**

23) THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH SUCH PROBLEMS OCCUR IS... BY GLASS EXPERTS.

Keywords: frequency, experts

In paragraph 2, Brian Waldon says: “it’s a very rare phenomenon”.

In paragraph 3, Barrie Josie says: “On average I see about one or two buildings a month suffering from nickel sulphide related failures”; Tony Wilmott and Simon Armstrong say they know of hundreds of cases; Trevor Ford says: “what you hear is only the tip of the iceberg”. These experts, therefore, argue about how common the problem is.

=>ANSWER: **L. disputed**

QUESTIONS 24 -26: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

24) LITTLE DOUBT WAS EXPRESSED ABOUT THE REASON FOR THE BISHOPS WALK ACCIDENT.

Keywords: little, doubt, reason, Bishops Walk

In paragraph 1, the accident at Bishops Walk shopping centre is mentioned. The fragments of the glass roof were examined by experts. “They found that minute crystals of nickel sulphide trapped inside the glass had almost certainly caused the failure”.

+ little doubt = almost certainly

+ reason = caused

=>ANSWER: **TRUE**

25) TOUGHENED GLASS HAS THE SAME APPEARANCE AS ORDINARY GLASS.

Keywords: toughened glass, same, appearance, ordinary glass

In paragraph 5, the writer says: ” It is made by the heating a sheet of ordinary glass to about 620°C to soften it slightly, allowing its structure to expand, and then cooling it rapidly with jets of cold air.”

it = toughened glass

So, the writer only mentions the process of manufacturing toughened glass from ordinary glass. There is no information about the comparison of their appearance.

=>ANSWER: **NOT GIVEN**

26) THERE IS PLENTY OF DOCUMENTED EVIDENCE AVAILABLE ABOUT THE INCIDENCE OF NICKEL SULPHIDE FAILURE.

Keywords: plenty, documented evidence, failure

In paragraph 9, the writer says: “Data showing the scale of the nickel sulphide problem is almost impossible to find. The picture is made more complicated by the fact that these crystals occur in batches.”

+ documented evidence = data

+ incidence = scale

+ plenty of documented evidence available >< almost impossible to find

=>ANSWER: **FALSE**

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: THE EFFECT OF LIGHT ON PLANTS AND ANIMAL SPECIES

QUESTIONS 27-33: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

27. THERE IS PLENTY OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT PHOTOPERIODISM

Keywords: plenty, scientific evidence, photoperiodism

In paragraph 2, the writer says: “The seasonal impact of day length on physiological responses is called photoperiodism, the amount of experimental evidence for this phenomenon is considerable.”

scientific evidence = experimental evidence

plenty = considerable

=>ANSWER: TRUE

28) SOME TYPES OF BIRD CAN BE ENCOURAGED TO BREED OUT OF SEASON

Keywords: bird, encouraged, breed out of season

In paragraph 2, the writer says: “For example, some species of birds” breeding can be induced even in midwinter simply by increasing day length artificially (Wolfson 1964)”.

+ types = species

+ out of season = even in midwinter

=>ANSWER: TRUE

29) PHOTOPERIODISM IS RESTRICTED TO CERTAIN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Keywords: Photoperiodism, restricted, geographic

In paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 the writer refers to temperate zones – those parts of the world with a temperate climate. However, there is no mention of any geographical restriction of photoperiodism.

30) DESERT ANNUALS ARE EXAMPLES OF LONG-DAY PLANTS

Keywords: desert annuals, long-day plants

In paragraph 4, the writer says: “Day-neutral plants have an evolutionary advantage when the connection between the favourable period for reproduction and day length is much less certain. For example, desert annuals germinate, flower and seed whenever suitable rainfall occurs, regardless of the day length” desert annuals are examples of day-neutral plants, not long-day plants.

31) BAMBOOS FLOWER SEVERAL TIMES DURING THEIR LIFE CYCLE

Keywords: bamboo, flower, several, life cycle

In paragraph 5, the writer says: “Bamboos are perennial grasses that remain in a vegetative state for many years and then suddenly flower, fruit and die” Bamboos flower only once in their life, then die.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

32) SCIENTISTS HAVE YET TO DETERMINE THE CUE FOR CHUSQUEA ABIETIFOLIA’S SEASONAL RHYTHM

Keywords: scientists, Chusquea abietifolia, cue, seasonal rhythm

In paragraph 5, the writer says: “Every bamboo of the species Chusquea abietifolia ...set seed and died during 1884. The next generation of bamboo flowered and died between 1916 and 1918, which suggests a vegetative cycle of about 31 years.

The climatic trigger for this flowering cycle is not yet known, but the adaptive significance is clear. The simultaneous production of masses of bamboo seeds.... is more than all the seed-eating animals can cope with at the time, so that some seeds escape being eaten and grow up to form the next generation (Evans 1976)”.

+ yet to determine = not yet known

+ cue = trigger

+ seasonal rhythm = cycle

=>ANSWER: TRUE

33) EASTERN HEMLOCK IS A FAST GROWING PLANT

Keywords: hemlock, fast growing

In paragraph 7, the writer states: “Shade-tolerant plants have lower photosynthetic rates and hence have lower growth rates than those of shade-intolerant species”, and “For example, eastern hemlock seedlings are shade-tolerant.”

+ fast growing plant ><have lower growth rates

=>ANSWER: FALSE

QUESTIONS 34-40: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES. CHOOSE NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE.

34) DAY LENGTH IS A USEFUL CUE FOR BREEDING IN AREAS WHERE ... ARE UNPREDICTABLE

Keywords: day length, cue, breeding

In paragraph 2, the writer states: “Day length is an excellent cue, because it provides a perfectly predictable pattern of change within the year. In the temperate zone in spring, temperatures fluctuate greatly from day to day, but day length increases steadily by a predictable amount”.

+ unpredictable = fluctuate greatly from day to day

=>ANSWER: temperatures

35) PLANTS WHICH DO NOT RESPOND TO LIGHT LEVELS ARE REFERRED TO AS ...

Keywords: plants, not respond, light levels

In paragraph 2, the writer states: “Plants which flower after a period of vegetative growth, regardless of photoperiod, are known as day-neutral plants”

+ not respond to light levels = regardless of photoperiod

=>ANSWER: day-neutral plants/day-neutral

36) BIRDS IN TEMPERATE CLIMATES ASSOCIATE LONGER DAY WITH NESTING AND THE AVAILABILITY OF ...

Keywords: bird, temperate, associate, longer day, nesting, availability

In paragraph 3, the writer states: “Thus many temperate-zone birds use the increasing day lengths in spring as a cue to begin the nesting cycle, because this is a point when adequate food resources will be assured”

birds in temperate climates = temperate-zone birds

=>ANSWER: food/ food resources/ adequate food/ adequate food resources

37) PLANTS THAT FLOWER WHEN DAYS ARE LONG OFTEN DEPEND ON ... TO HELP THEM REPRODUCE.

Keywords: plant, long, depend, reproduce

In paragraph 4, the writer states: “Long-day plants are adapted for situations that require fertilization by insects, or a long period of seed ripening”.

=>ANSWER: insects/ fertilization by insects

38) DESERT ANNUALS RESPOND TO ... AS A SIGNAL FOR REPRODUCTION.

Keywords: desert annual, signal, reproduction

In paragraph 4, the writer states: “Day-neutral plants have an evolutionary advantage when the connection between the favourable period for reproduction and day length is much less certain. For example, desert annuals germinate, flower and seed whenever suitable rainfall occurs, regardless of the day length”

+ a signal for reproduction = germinate, flower and seed

=>ANSWER: rainfall/ suitable rainfall

39) THERE IS NO LIMIT TO THE PHOTOSYNTHETIC RATE IN PLANTS SUCH AS...

Keywords: no limit, photosynthetic rate

In paragraph 6, the writer states: ” Some plants reach maximum photosynthesis at one quarter full sunlight, and others, like sugarcane, never reach maximum, but continue to increase photosynthesis rate as light intensity rises.”

+ no limit = never reach maximum

=>ANSWER: sugarcane

40) TOLERANCE TO SHADE IS ONE CRITERION FOR THE....OF PLANTS IN FORESTRY AND HORTICULTURE.

Keywords: tolerance to shade, criterion, forestry, horticulture.

In paragraph 7, the writer states: “Plants in general can be divided into two groups: shade-tolerant species and shade-intolerant species. This classification is commonly used in forestry and horticulture.”

=>ANSWER: Classification

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

The effect of light on plants and animal species

27. TRUE

28. TRUE

29. NOT GIVEN

30. FALSE

31. FALSE

32. TRUE

33. FALSE
34. temperatures

35. day-neutral / day-neutral plants

36. food / food resources / adequate food resources

37. insects / fertilization by insects

38. rainfall / suitable rainfall

39. sugarcane

40. classification

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 READING TEST 1 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: AUSTRALIA’S SPORTING SUCCESS

QUESTIONS 1-7: WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

1. A REFERENCE TO THE EXCHANGE OF EXPERTISE BETWEEN DIFFERENT SPORTS

Keywords: exchange, expertise, different sports

In paragraph B, the writer says: “AIS scientists work across a number of sports, applying skills learned in one – such as building muscle strength in golfers – to others, such as swimming and squash”.

+ expertise = skills

=> ANSWER: B

2. AN EXPLANATION OF HOW VISUAL IMAGING IS EMPLOYED IN INVESTIGATION

Keywords: how, visual imaging, investigation

In paragraph C, the writer states that: “It (refers to “SWAN system” mentioned in the previous sentence) collects images from digital cameras running at 50 frames a second and breaks down each part of a swimmer’s performance into factors that can be analysed individually – stroke length, stroke frequency, average duration of each stroke, velocity, start, lap and finish times, and so on.”

+ investigate =analyse

=> ANSWER: C

3. A REASON FOR NARROWING THE SCOPE OF RESEARCH ACTIVITY

Keywords: narrowing, scope, research activity

In paragraph B, the writer says: “They (refers to technicians mentioned in the previous sentence) all focus on one aim: winning. “We can’t waste our time looking at ethereal scientific questions that don’t help the coach work with an athlete and improve performance..”

=> ANSWER: B

4. HOW SOME AIS IDEAS HAVE BEEN REPRODUCED

Keywords: AIS ideas, reproduced

The last paragraph F is all about the replication of AIS ideas by other countries: ” Of course, there’s nothing to stop other countries copying – and many have tried. Some years ago, the AIS unveiled coolant-lined jackets for endurance athletes. ...The same has happened to the altitude tent, developed by AIS to replicate the effect of altitude training at sea level..”

+ to copy= to replicate ~to reproduce

=> ANSWER: F



5. HOW OBSTACLES TO OPTIMUM ACHIEVEMENT CAN BE INVESTIGATED

Keywords: obstacles, optimum achievement

In paragraph D, the writer gives an example of analyzing the data on the swimmers: “He points out the data on the swimmers in second and third place, which shows that the one who finished third actually swam faster.....His turn times were 44 hundredths of a second behind the other guy, says Mason. If he can improve on his turn, he can do much better”.

The writer also adds some other examples (about sensors, protein level tests) which are used to optimize athletes’ achievement.

=> ANSWER: D

6. AN OVERVIEW OF THE FUNDED SUPPORT OF ATHLETES

Keywords: funded support,

The writer mentions in paragraph A: “Another body, the Australian Sports Commission (ASC), finances programmes of excellence in a total of 96 sports for thousands of sportsmen and women.”

+ athletes = sportsmen and women

+ funded support = financing

=> ANSWER: A

7. HOW PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS ARE CALCULATED BEFORE AN EVENT

Keywords: performance requirements, calculated, before an event

In paragraph E, the writer says: “Well before a championship, sports scientists and coaches start to prepare the athlete by developing a “competition model”, based on what they expect will be the winning times.”

+ event = championship

=> ANSWER: E

QUESTIONS 8-11:

Classify the following techniques according to whether the writer states they:
A : are currently exclusively used by Australians
B: will be used in the future by Australians
C: are currently used by both Australians and their rivals.

8. *CAMERAS*:

scan this word and find it in paragraph C: “Mason’s contribution to sport also includes the development of the SWAN system **now used in Australian national competitions**. It collects images from digital **cameras** ...”

Answer: A

9. SENSORS:

scan and find it in paragraph D: “With the Cooperative Research Centre for Micro Technology in Melbourne, they are developing unobtrusive sensors that...” In this case, these sensors are still being developed, for use in the future.
=> ANSWER: B

10. PROTEIN TESTS:

scan and find it in paragraph D: “...AIS and the University of Newcastle in New South Wales developed a test that measures how much of the immune-system protein immunoglobulin is present in athletes” saliva....Since the tests were introduced, AIS athletes in all sports have been remarkably successful at staying healthy.”
=> ANSWER: A

11. ALTITUDE TESTS:

scan and find it in paragraph F: “...Now everyone uses them. The same (refers to the copying of AIS ideas by other countries) has happened to the altitude tent.”
=> ANSWER: C

QUESTIONS 12 AND 13:ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

Choose no more than THREE words and/or a number from the passage for each answer.

12. WHAT IS PRODUCED TO HELP AN ATHLETE PLAN THEIR PERFORMANCE IN AN EVENT?

Keywords: What, plan, performance
In paragraph E: “Well before a championship, sports scientists and coaches start to prepare the athlete by developing a “competition model”, based on what they expect will be the winning times.”
=> ANSWER: (a) competition model

13. BY HOW MUCH DID SOME CYCLISTS’ PERFORMANCE IMPROVE AT THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES?

Keywords: how much, cyclists’ performance, improve , 1996 Olympic Games
Scanning the phrase “the 1996 Olympic Games”, find it in paragraph F: “At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, these sliced as much as two per cent off cyclists’ and rowers” times.”
=> ANSWER: (by) 2 per cent/%

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE
PASSAGE 2: DELIVERING THE GOODS

QUESTIONS 14-17: WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

14. A SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVING TRADE IN THE FUTURE

Keywords: suggestion, improving trade
The keyword “a suggestion” give us a clue down to the last paragraph, where the writer usually gives his own opinion, advice or suggestion. Thus, in paragraph I, the writer talks about the barriers in transportation in most countries then concludes: “Bringing these barriers down would help the world’s economies grow even closer.”
=> ANSWER: I

15. THE EFFECTS OF THE INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC DELIVERY

Keywords: electronic delivery
In paragraph F, the writer says: “Computer software can be „exported“ without ever loading it onto a ship, simply by transmitting it over telephone lines from one country to another, so freight rates and cargo-handling schedules become insignificant factors in deciding where to make the product.”
=> ANSWER: F

16. THE SIMILAR COST INVOLVED IN TRANSPORTING A PRODUCT FROM ABROAD OR FROM A LOCAL SUPPLIER

Keywords: cost, abroad, local supplier
In paragraph E, the writer reports that: “Computer manufacturers in Japan or Texas will not face hugely bigger freight bills if they import drives from Singapore rather than purchasing them on the domestic market.”
+ a local supplier = the domestic market
=> ANSWER: E

17. THE WEAKENING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VALUE OF GOODS AND THE COST OF THEIR DELIVERY

Keywords: value of goods, cost of delivery
In paragraph D, it is stated that: “As a result, less transportation is required to every dollar’s worth of imports or exports.”
=> ANSWER: D

QUESTIONS 18-22: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 2 ?

18. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS INCREASING AT A GREATER RATE THAN THE WORLD ECONOMY.

Keywords: International trade ,world economy, rate
In the first paragraph: “While the global economy has been expanding at a bit over 3% a year, the volume of trade has been rising at a compound annual rate of about twice that.” So, the statement is true.
+ the world economy = the global economy
+ to increase = to expand = to rise
=> ANSWER: TRUE

19. CHEAP LABOUR GUARANTEES EFFECTIVE TRADE CONDITIONS.

Keywords: cheap, labour
In paragraph B, the writer says that: “Cheap labour may make Chinese clothing competitive in America, but if delays in shipment tie up working capital and cause winter coats to arrive in spring, trade may lose its advantages.” So, cheap labour does not guarantee effective trade conditions, because other factors such as delays in transport may damage the trade.
=> ANSWER: FALSE

20. JAPAN IMPORTS MORE MEAT AND STEEL THAN FRANCE.

Keywords: Japan, meat and steel, France
Scan these keywords, then find out that all the related information is in paragraph C. However, there is no information about whether Japan imports more meat and steel than France, because the countries are not compared with each other.
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

21. MOST COUNTRIES CONTINUE TO PREFER TO TRADE WITH THEIR NEARBY NATIONS.

Keywords: countries, nearby nations
It is mentioned in paragraph D that: “Countries still trade disproportionately with their geographic neighbours.” This is definitely similar to the given statement.
+ nearby nations = geographic neighbours
=> ANSWER: TRUE

22. SMALL COMPUTER COMPONENTS ARE MANUFACTURED IN GERMANY.

Keywords: computer components, Germany
All information related to computer components is given in paragraph E. The small computer components are disk drives which, we are told “...are small and light”. Also: “Most of the world’s disk-drive manufacturing is concentrated in South-east Asia”. However, Germany is not mentioned throughout the paragraph.
+ computer components = disk drives
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

QUESTIONS 23-26: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS

23. MODERN CARGO-HANDLING METHODS HAVE HAD A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON ... AS THE BUSINESS OF MOVING FREIGHT AROUND THE WORLD BECOMES INCREASINGLY STREAMLINED.

Keywords: Modern cargo-handling methods, business of moving freight
The passage is about the “vast expansion in international trade” and “the explosion in international commerce (paragraph B)” In the beginning of the passage, it is stated that: “The vast expansion in international trade owes much to a revolution in the business of moving freight.” The “revolution in the business of moving freight” refers to “modern cargo-handling methods” (including electronic delivery, containerization specified in paragraphs E and F respectively). Therefore, we can easily choose the word “trade” among the given ones to fill in the space.
=> ANSWER: G

24. MANUFACTURERS OF COMPUTERS, FOR INSTANCE, ARE ABLE TO IMPORT ...FROM OVERSEAS, RATHER THAN HAVING TO RELY ON A LOCAL SUPPLIER.

Keywords: Manufacturers of computers
“...lightweight components” of manufactured goods are mentioned in paragraph D. Computers are then referred to in paragraph E, where the writer says that: “Computer manufacturers in Japan or Texas will not face hugely bigger freight bills if they import drives from Singapore rather than purchasing them on the domestic market.” Among the given list of words, “components”is the best choice.
=> ANSWER: B

25. THE INTRODUCTION OF HAS MEANT THAT BULK CARGO CAN BE SAFELY AND EFFICIENTLY MOVED OVER LONG DISTANCES.

Keywords: bulk cargo, safely and efficiently moved
Bulk cargo means transported goods that are heavy or large. Moving to paragraph G, we find that: “Forty years ago, the process of exporting or importing involved a great many stages of handling, which risked portions of the shipment being damaged or stolen along the way. The invention of the container crane made it possible to load and unload containers without capsizing the ship...” So the answer should be “container ships”.
+ introduction = invention
=> ANSWER: C

26. WHILE INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING IS NOW EFFICIENT, THERE IS STILL A NEED FOR GOVERNMENTS TO REDUCE IN ORDER TO FREE UP THE DOMESTIC CARGO SECTOR.

Keywords: governments, domestic cargo sector
In paragraph H, it is said that: “The shipping container transformed ocean shipping into a highly efficient, intensely competitive business. But getting the cargo to and from the dock was a different story. National governments, by and large, kept a much firmer hand on truck and railroad tariffs than on charges for ocean freight....airlines, then road hauliers and railways were freed from restrictions....Big productivity gains resulted...” Then the writer gives examples and gives his own advice in the rest of the passage. So the most suitable word is “tariffs”
+ The shipping container transformed ocean shipping into a highly efficient = While international shipping is now efficient
+ the domestic cargo sector = getting the cargo to and from the dock
=> ANSWER: A

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE INUIT

QUESTIONS 27-32: MATCHING HEADINGS

27. PARAGRAPH B

The whole paragraph indicates how Inuit people react to climate change: “...they are not content simply to stand back and let outside experts tell them what’s happening ...they believe their best hope of survival in this changing environment lies in combining their ancestral knowledge with the best of modern science.” So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “the reaction of Inuit people to climate change”
=> ANSWER: i

28. PARAGRAPH C

In this paragraph, the writer describes how hard the Arctic environment is, for example: “The Canadian Arctic is a vast, treeless polar desert that’s covered with snow for most of the year.... Farming is out of question and nature offers meagre pickings.... The environment tested them to the limits: sometimes the colonists were successful, sometimes they failed and vanished.”
So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “a difficult landscape”
=> ANSWER: vi

29. PARAGRAPH D

Some alternative sources of essential supplies are mentioned in this paragraph: “Provisions available in local shops have to be flown into Nunavut on one of the most costly air networks in the world, or brought by supply ship during the few ice-free weeks of summer. It would cost a family around £7,000 a year to replace meat they obtained themselves through hunting with imported meat. “
So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “alternatives sources of essential supplies”
=> ANSWER: iii

30. PARAGRAPH E

Negative effects of climate change on the Inuit people’s life is the main idea of this paragraph. In the first sentence (topic sentence), the writer claims that: “While the Inuit may not actually starve if hunting and trapping are curtailed by climate change, there has certainly been an impact on people’s health.” After that, the writer lists a variety of detrimental effects, including obesity, heart disease, diabetes, crisis of identity and a high incidence of depression. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “Negative effects on well-being”

=> ANSWER: vii

31. PARAGRAPH F

The paragraph is about the Inuit’s role in comparison with outside scientists in researching climate change: “With so much at stake, the Inuit are determined to play a key role in teasing out the mysteries of climate change in the Arctic.” To be more specific, the writer then talks about the growth of Inuit opinion represented by John Amagoalik, an Inuit leader and politician: ” In the early days, scientists ignored us.... But in recent years, IQ has had much more credibility and weight.” In fact, the Inuit are “helping to set the research agenda”. So, the correct heading for this paragraph should be ” Respect for Inuit opinion grows”
=> ANSWER: iv

32. PARAGRAPH G

In this paragraph, the writer concludes: “There are still huge gaps in our environmental knowledge, and despite the scientific onslaught, many predictions are no more than best guesses.” This means “understanding of climate change remains limited.”
=> ANSWER: ii



QUESTIONS 33-40: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY OF PARAGRAPH C AND D. CHOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THESE PARAGRAPHS.

33. IT WOULD CLEARLY BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE PEOPLE TO ENGAGE IN.... AS A MEANS OF SUPPORTING THEMSELVES.

Keywords: impossible, a means
Looking at paragraph C, we find that: “Farming is out of the question...” So the missing word is “farming”
+ impossible = out of the question
=> ANSWER: farming

34. & 35. FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS THEY HAVE HAD TO RELY ON CATCHING ... AND ...AS A MEANS OF SUSTENANCE.

Keywords: rely on , catching
The co-ordinator “and” gives us a sign to find two parallel words. Continuing to read paragraph C, we have: “Humans first settled in the Arctic a mere 4,500 years ago, surviving by exploiting sea mammals and fish.” So the missing word is “sea mammals” and “fish”.
+ thousands of years ~ 4,500 years
+ catching = exploiting
+ sea mammals and fish = a means of sustenance

=> ANSWER: sea mammals, fish

36. THE PEOPLE WERE AN EXAMPLE OF THE LATTER AND FOR THEM THE ENVIRONMENT DID NOT PROVE UNMANAGEABLE.

Keywords: the latter, environment, unmanageable
In the end of paragraph C, it is stated that: “But around a thousand years ago, one group emerged that was uniquely well adapted to cope with the Arctic environment. These Thule people moved in from Alaska, They are the ancestors of today’s Inuit people.” Therefore, the Thule people are the latter.
=> ANSWER: Thule

37. THE TERRITORY OF NUVANUT CONSISTS OF LITTLE MORE THAN ICE, ROCK AND A FEW...

Keywords: Nuvanut, ice, rock and..
“Ice, rock” cannot be paraphrased, so we merely have to scan these words. Moving to paragraph D, we find that: “Nuvanut is 1.9 million square kilometres of rock and ice, and a handful of islands around the North Pole.” So the missing word is “islands”.
+ a few = a handful of
=> ANSWER: islands

38 & 39. IN RECENT YEARS, MANY OF THEM HAVE BEEN OBLIGED TO GIVE UP THEIR ...LIFESTYLE, BUT THEY CONTINUE TO DEPEND MAINLY ON ...FOR THEIR FOOD AND CLOTHES.

Keywords: give up, lifestyle, food and clothes.
The fourth sentence in paragraph D is : “Over the past 40 years, most have abandoned their nomadic ways and ..., but they still rely heavily on nature to provide food and clothing. “
+ over the past 40 years = in recent years
+ many of them = most
+ give up = abandon
+ still = continue to
+ depend (mainly) on = rely (heavily) on
+ Life style = ways
So the missing words are “nomadic” and “nature”.
=> ANSWER: nomadic, nature

40. ...PRODUCE IS PARTICULARLY EXPENSIVE.

Keywords: expensive
This keyword directs us to the sentence: “It would cost a family around £7,000 a year to replace meat they obtained themselves through hunting with imported meat. ” The amount of £7,000 means that the produce is particularly expensive, so the missing word is “imported”.
=> ANSWER: imported

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Climate Change and the Inuit

27 i	34 sea mammals
28 vi	35 fish
29 iii	36 Thule
30 vii	37 islands
31 iv	38 nomadic
32 ii	39 nature
33 farming	40 Imported

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 READING TEST 2 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: ADVANTAGES OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

QUESTIONS 1-5: MATCHING HEADINGS

1. PARAGRAPH A

In this paragraph, the writer refers to the role of politics in determining transport strategy: “The more democratic the process, the more public transport is favored.” He cites Portland, Oregon as a successful exercise in public power: “Some years ago, federal money was granted to build a new road.

However, local pressure groups forced a referendum over whether to spend the money on light rail instead. The rail proposal won and the railway worked spectacularly well.” Therefore, the correct heading for this paragraph is “A successful exercise in people power.”

=>ANSWER: ii

2. PARAGRAPH B

The paragraph is about travel time: “In the UK, travel times to work had been stable for at least six centuries,... However, public infrastructure did not keep pace with urban sprawl, causing massive congestion problems which now make commuting times far higher.” So “Increases in travelling time” is the appropriate heading for the paragraph.

=>ANSWER: vii

3. PARAGRAPH C

The relation between wealth and car use is the main topic in this paragraph. In the first sentence, the writer states: “There is a widespread belief that increasing wealth encourages people to live farther out where cars are the only viable transport.”

However, by giving examples of some European and Asian cities, he shows that higher incomes need not mean more cars: “They are often wealthier than their American counterparts but have not generated the same level of car use. In Stockholm, car use has actually fallen in recent years as the city has become larger and wealthier. ...Developing cities in Asia, such as Jakarta and Bangkok, make more use of the car than wealthy Asian cities such as Tokyo and Singapore.”

=>ANSWER: iv

4. PARAGRAPH D

In this paragraph, the writer refers to Newman’s report, which suggests using rail transport to avoid the problem of an overcrowded city centre: “It found that pushing everyone into the city centre was not the best approach. Instead, the proposal advocated the creation of urban villages at hundreds of sites, mostly around railway stations.”

The best choice for the paragraph’s heading is “Avoiding an overcrowded centre.”

=>ANSWER: i

5. PARAGRAPH E

Though the writer mentions “telecommunications” in the first sentence of the paragraph, its main idea is actually the benefits of working together in the city: “...it is valuable to place people working in related fields together. The new world will largely depend on human creativity, and creativity flourishes where people come together face-to-face.”

So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “The benefits of working together in the city”

=>ANSWER: iii

QUESTIONS 6-10: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

6. THE ISTP STUDY EXAMINED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SYSTEMS IN EVERY CITY OF THE WORLD.

Keywords: ISTP study, public and private systems

Scan the word “ISTP” and find it in the first paragraph: “A new study conducted for the World Bank by Murdoch University’s Institute for Science and Technology Policy (ISTP) has demonstrated that public transport is more efficient than cars. The study compared the proportion of wealth poured into transport by thirty-seven cities around the world.”

It is clear that the ISTP study examined only thirty-seven cities around the world, not every city of the world. public system ~ public transport private system ~ cars

=>ANSWER: FALSE

7. EFFICIENT CITIES CAN IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THEIR INHABITANTS.

Keywords: Efficient cities, quality of life

Moving to the second paragraph, it is reported that: “...these more efficient cities were able to put the difference into attracting industry and jobs or creating a better place to live.” improving the quality of life ~ creating a better place to live

=>ANSWER: TRUE

8.AN INNER-CITY TRAM NETWORK IS DANGEROUS FOR CAR DRIVERS.

Keywords: an inner-city tram network, dangerous

The inner-city tram network is mentioned in the third paragraph: “Melbourne”s large tram network has made car use in the inner city much lower, but the outer suburbs have the same car-based structure as most other Australian cities.”

However, there is no information about whether an inner-city tram network is dangerous for car drivers.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

9. IN MELBOURNE, PEOPLE PREFER TO LIVE IN THE OUTER SUBURBS.

Keywords: Melbourne, outer suburbs

In the last sentence of the third paragraph, the writer says that: “The explosion in demand for accommodation in the inner suburbs of Melbourne suggests a recent change in many people”s preferences as to where they live.” This means that more and more people in Melbourne now prefer to live in the inner suburbs.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

10. CITIES WITH HIGH LEVELS OF BICYCLE USAGE CAN BE EFFICIENT EVEN WHEN PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS ONLY AVERAGELY GOOD.

Keywords: bicycle usage, public transport, averagely good

In the fifth paragraph, it is stated that: “Bicycle use was not included in the study but Newman noted that the two most “bicycle friendly” cities considered – Amsterdam and Copenhagen -were very efficient, even though their public transport systems were “reasonable but not special”.”

Thus, the given statement is true.

+ Cities with high levels of bicycle usage = bicycle friendly cities

+ averagely good = reasonable but not special

=>ANSWER: TRUE



QUESTIONS 11-13: MATCHING NAMES: MATCH EACH CITY WITH CORRECT DESCRIPTION

11. PERTH

In the second paragraph, the writer says: “...the Western Australian city of Perth is a good example of a city with minimal public transport. As a result, 17% of its wealth went into transport costs. Some European and Asian cities, on the other hand, spent as little as 5%.”

The proportion of wealth poured into transport of Perth is 17%,while the figure for some other cities is only 5%. So, Perth is inefficient due to a limited public transport system.

+ a limited public transport system = minimal public transport

=>ANSWER: F

12. AUCKLAND

Auckland is mentioned in the seventh paragraph as : “...it would be hard for a city as hilly as Auckland to develop a really good rail network.” This means that Auckland is hilly and inappropriate for a good rail transport system.

+ rail transport system = rail network

Answer: D

13. PORTLAND

In paragraph A, the writer gives an example about Portland: “Some years ago, federal money was granted to build a new road. However, local pressure groups forced a referendum over whether to spend the money on light rail instead. The rail proposal won and the railway worked spectacularly well.”

This means that Portland profitably moved from road to a light rail transport system

=>ANSWER: C

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: GREYING POPULATION STAYS IN THE PINK

QUESTIONS 14-22: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE GIVEN LIST OF WORDS

14 &15. RESEARCH CARRIED OUT BY SCIENTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES HAS SHOWN THAT THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE OVER 65 SUFFERING FROM THE MOST COMMON AGE-RELATED MEDICAL PROBLEMS IS (14)...AND THAT THE SPEED OF THIS CHANGE IS (15)...

Keywords: the United States, 65, most common age-related medical problems, speed, change

In paragraph 2, the writer discusses the health of the over 65 age group. The writer says: “Researchers ... sayarthritis, high blood pressure and circulation problems – the major medical complaints in this age group -are troubling a smaller and smaller proportion every year. ...the rate at which diseases are declining continues to accelerate.”

+ The major medical complaints in this age group = the most common age-related medical problems

+ The rate at which diseases are declining = the speed of this change

+ to accelerate = to increase

So the missing word in number 14 and 15 is “falling” and “increasing”, respectively.

=>ANSWER: 14. B 15. I

16. IT ALSO SEEMS THAT THESE DISEASES ARE AFFECTING PEOPLE ... IN LIFE THAN THEY DID IN THE PAST.

It is stated in the first paragraph that: “...the diseases associated with old age are afflicting fewer and fewer people and when they do strike, it is much later in life.”

This means that these age-related diseases are affecting people later in life than they did in the past.

+ to affect ~to afflict

=>ANSWER: F

17 & 18. THIS IS LARGELY DUE TO DEVELOPMENTS IN (17) ..., BUT OTHER FACTORS SUCH AS IMPROVED (18)...MAY ALSO BE PLAYING A PART.

Keywords: developments, improved, factors

In the fourth paragraph, the writer says: “Clearly, certain diseases are beating a retreat in the face of medical advances. But there may be other contributing factors.Improvements in childhood nutrition ...gave today’s elderly people a better start in life than their predecessors.”

So among the given list of words, “medicine” and “nutrition” are the best choices.

+ due to = in the face of

+ playing a part = contributing (factors)

=>ANSWER: 17. M ; 18. J

19. INCREASES IN SOME OTHER ILLNESSES MAY BE DUE TO CHANGES IN PERSONAL HABITS AND TO
....

Keywords: increase, changes, personal habits

It is clear that “changes in personal habits” and the missing words are parallel, so the former is a clue.

In paragraph 5, the writer says: ” An increase in some cancers and bronchitis may reflect changing smoking habits and poorer air quality....”

“changes in personal habits” refers to “changing smoking habits”. So the most suitable word to refer to “poorer air quality” is pollution.

=>ANSWER: N

20. THE RESEARCH ESTABLISHES A LINK BETWEEN LEVELS OFAND LIFE EXPECTANCY.

Keywords: link, life expectancy

In paragraph 6, it is shown that: “One interesting correlation Manton uncovered is that better-educated people are likely to live longer.” So, the research establishes a link between levels of education and life expectancy.

+ link = correlation

=>ANSWER: K

21 & 22. IT ALSO SHOWS THAT THERE HAS BEEN A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF ELDERLY PEOPLE WHO ARE (21)...., WHICH MEANS THAT THE (22)INVOLVED IN SUPPORTING THIS SECTION OF THE POPULATION MAY BE LESS THAN PREVIOUSLY PREDICTED.

Keywords: elderly, reduction, population

The missing word in number 21 and 22 must be an adjective and a noun, respectively.

In the seventh paragraph, the writer states that: “That represents a significant drop in the number of disabled old people in the population. ...slowing the trend has saved... more than \$200 billion, suggesting that the greying of America’s population may prove less of a financial burden than expected.”

So the missing words are “disabled” and “cost”.

+ a considerable reduction = a significant drop

+ elderly people = old people

+ the number of... old people in the population = the greying of America’s population

+ predicted = expected

=>ANSWER: 21. G; 22. A

QUESTIONS 23-26: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING

23. HOME MEDICAL AIDS

Scan this keyword to find it in paragraph 8: “The increasing self-reliance of many elderly people is probably linked to a massive increase in the use of simple home medical aids.” This means that home medical aids allow old people to be more independent.

+ independence = self-reliance

=>ANSWER: G

24. REGULAR AMOUNTS OF EXERCISE

In paragraph 9, the writer says: “Maintaining a level of daily physical activity may help mental functioning,..., may prevent the brains of active humans from deteriorating”, which means that regular amounts of exercise may help prevent mental decline.

+ regular amount of exercise = level of daily physical activity

=>ANSWER: E

25. FEELINGS OF CONTROL OVER LIFE

The connection between feeling of control and stress is mentioned in paragraph 10: “... found a connection between self-esteem and stress in people over 70. In laboratory simulations of challenging activities such as driving, those who felt in control over their lives pumped out lower levels of stress hormones such as cortisol.”

So feelings of control over life can reduce stress in difficult situations.

+ difficult situations= challenging activities

=>ANSWER: H

26. FEELINGS OF LONELINESS

In paragraph 11, the writer says: ” ...elderly people who felt emotionally isolated maintained higher levels of stress hormones even when asleep.”

This means that feelings of loneliness may cause rises in levels of stress hormones.

+ feelings of loneliness ~ to feel emotionally isolated

=>ANSWER: C

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: NUMERATION

QUESTIONS 27-31: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING.

27. A DEVELOPED SYSTEM OF NUMBERING

In the second paragraph, it is stated that: “As they (refer to “early humans” mentioned in the previous sentence) began to settle, grow plants and herd animals, the need for a sophisticated number system became paramount.”

+ farming = settle, grow plants and herd animals

+ a developed system of numbering = a sophisticated number system

+ necessary = paramount

So, a developed system of numbering was necessary when people began farming.

=>ANSWER: B

28.AN ADDITIONAL HAND SIGNAL

An additional hand signal is mentioned in paragraph 3: “... The word many would mean, Look at my hands and see how many fingers I am showing you. This basic approach is limited in the range of numbers,..., but this range will generally suffice when dealing with the simpler aspects of human existence.”

Thus, an additional hand signal was used when the range of number words was restricted.

+ restricted = limited

=>ANSWER: E

29.IN SEVENTH-CENTURY EUROPE, THE ABILITY TO COUNT TO A CERTAIN NUMBER

Scan the keyword “seventh-century Europe” then find it in paragraph 4. It is also written that: “In fact, to qualify as a witness in a court of law a man had to be able to count to nine!”

“a witness in a court of law” is a civic role and “to be able to count to nine” refers to the ability to count to a certain number. So the ability to count to a certain number was necessary in order to fulfil a civic role.

=>ANSWER: A

30.THINKING ABOUT NUMBERS AS CONCEPTS SEPARATE FROM PHYSICAL OBJECTS

In the fifth paragraph, the writer says: “... a number is really an abstract idea instead of a simple attachment to a group of particular objects.... When the number 4 can be registered in the mind as a specific word, independent of the object being referenced, the individual is ready to take the first step toward the development of a notational system for numbers and, from there, to arithmetic.” So thinking about numbers as concepts separate from physical objects was necessary for the development of arithmetic.

+ separate from = independent of

+ concept = abstract idea

=>ANSWER: C

31.EXPRESSING NUMBER DIFFERENTLY ACCORDING TO CLASS OF ITEM

In paragraph 6, the writer reports: “Traces of the very first stages in the development of numeration can be seen in several living languages today. The numeration system of ...for numbers according to the class of the item...”. In short, this way of expressing number was a characteristic of early numeration systems.

=>ANSWER: G

QUESTIONS 32-40: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

32.FOR THE EARLIEST TRIBES, THE CONCEPT OF SUFFICIENCY WAS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE CONCEPT OF QUANTITY.

Keywords: earliest tribes, sufficiency, quantity

The period of time “earliest tribes” is mentioned in the second paragraph: “Even the earliest of tribes.....their considerations would have been more of the kind Is this enough?rather than How many?.....” “Is this enough?” refers to the concept of sufficiency, while “How many?” refers to the concept of quantity. So, the statement is true.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

33.INDIGENOUS TASMANIANS USED ONLY FOUR TERMS TO INDICATE NUMBERS OF OBJECTS.

Keywords: Indigenous Tasmanians

It is stated in the third paragraph that: “The indigenous peoples of Tasmania were only able to count one, two, many...” So there are only three terms: one, two and many.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

+ The statement is false.

+ Tasmanians = peoples of Tasmania

34.SOME PEOPLED WITH SIMPLE NUMBER SYSTEMS USE BODY LANGUAGE TO PREVENT MISUNDERSTANDING OF EXPRESSIONS OF NUMBERS.

Keywords: body language, misunderstanding

It is stated in the third paragraph that: “But in real situations the number and words are often accompanied by gestures to help resolve any confusion.” The writer then describes a specific example of a situation using body language to express number.

+ body language ~ gestures

+ prevent misunderstanding ~ resolve any confusion

So the statement is true.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

35.ALL CULTURES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO EXPRESS LARGE NUMBERS CLEARLY.

Keywords: cultures, large numbers

In paragraph 4, the writer points out that: “The lack of ability of some cultures to deal with large numbers is not really surprising.”

Therefore, some cultures have not been able to express large numbers clearly.

+ express large numbers = deal with large numbers

=>ANSWER: FALSE

36.THE WORD “THOUSAND” HAS ANGLO-SAXON ORIGINS.

Keywords: thousand, Anglo-Saxon

The writer refers to the Anglo-Saxon language in paragraph 4.He makes a list of words and their origins. Only the numbers 10 and 100 are mentioned, but “thousand” is not referred to.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

37.IN GENERAL, PEOPLE IN SEVENTH-CENTURY EUROPE HAD POOR COUNTING ABILITY.

Keywords: seventh-century Europe, counting ability

Continue to examine paragraph 4, and we find that: “The average person in the seventh century in Europe was not as familiar with numbers as we are today. In fact, to qualify as a witness in a court of law a man had to be able to count to nine.” So, people in seventh-century Europe had poor counting ability.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

38.IN THE TSIMSHIAN LANGUAGE , THE NUMBER FOR LONG OBJECTS AND CANOES IS EXPRESSED WITH THE SAME WORD.

Keywords: Tsimshian, long objects , canoes

In paragraph 6, it is written that: “The numeration system of the Tsimshian language....contains seven distinct sets of words...for long objects and trees, for canoes...” So the words expressing the number for long objects and canoes are different.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

39.THE TSIMSHIAN LANGUAGE CONTAINS BOTH OLDER AND NEWER SYSTEMS OF COUNTING.

Keywords: Tsimshian, older and newer

After listing seven distinct sets of words for numbers according to the class of item inthe Tsimshian language, the writer says: “It seems that the last is a later development while the first six groups show the relics of an older system.” The last set is used “...for counting when no particular object is being numerated”.

+ system of counting = numeration system

So the Tsimshian language contains both older and newer systems of counting.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

40.EARLY PEOPLES FOUND IT EASIER TO COUNT BY USING THEIR FINGERS RATHER THAN A GROUP OF PEBBLES.

Keywords: fingers, pebbles

These are mentioned in the last paragraph: “...it is possible to count by matching the items being counted against a group of pebbles,...or the counter’s fingers.”Although early peoples found this necessary, the passage does not say which of these was easier to use for counting purposes.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

NUMERATION

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 27. B | 34. TRUE |
| 28. E | 35. FALSE |
| 29. A | 36. NOT GIVEN |
| 30. C | 37. TRUE |
| 31. G | 38. FALSE |
| 32. TRUE | 39. TRUE |
| 33. FALSE | 40. NOT GIVEN |

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 READING TEST 3 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: THE POWER OF THE BIG SCREEN

QUESTIONS 1-5: WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

1. THE LOCATION OF THE FIRST CINEMA

Keywords: location, first cinema

In paragraph A, the writer refers to a cinema called “Cinematographe” together with its location: “at 14 Boulevard des Capucines in Paris” as well as its early time of formation which is “on December 8, 1895”

=>ANSWER: A

2.HOW CINEMA CAME TO FOCUS ON STORIES

Keywords: how, stories

In paragraph I, it is stated that “...it (refers to cinema) became, overwhelmingly, a medium for telling stories.”

=>ANSWER: I

3.THE SPEED WITH WHICH CINEMA HAS CHANGED

Keywords: speed, changed

The change taking place in the cinema is clearly the main idea of paragraph J: “And it has all happened so quickly...it is a mere 100 years since.....”

=>ANSWER: J

4.HOW CINEMA TEACHES US ABOUT OTHER CULTURES.

Keywords: teaches, cultures

In paragraph E, the writer says that: “One effect of this realism was to educate the world about itself.....Long before people travelled to America or anywhere else, they knew what other places look like; they knew how other people worked and lived...”

+ to teach = to educate

How other places look like, how other people worked and lived ~ other cultures

=>ANSWER: E

5.THE ATTRACTION OF ACTORS IN FILMS

Keywords: attraction, actors

The actor who holds attraction for audiences, or “star”, is mentioned in paragraph G: ” The „star“ was another natural consequence of cinema....Film personalities have such an immediate presence that, inevitably, they become super-real”.

+ actors~stars~film personalities

=>ANSWER: G

QUESTIONS 6-9: YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

6.IT IS IMPORTANT TO UNDERSTAND HOW THE FIRST AUDIENCE REACTED TO THE CINEMA.

Keywords: first audience, understand, reacted.

In paragraph B, the writer says that “...But it is worth trying, for to understand the initial shock of those images is to understand the extraordinary power and magic of cinema...”

“The initial shock of those images” refers to “how the first audience reacted to the cinema”. So the given statement agrees with the view of the writer.

+ important = worth trying

+first = initial

=>ANSWER: YES

7.THE LUMIERE BROTHERS“ FILM ABOUT THE TRAIN WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST FILMS EVER MADE

Keywords: Lumiere Brothers“ film, train, greatest films

Scan the keyword in capitals “Lumiere Brothers” then find it in paragraph C: “One of the Lumiere Brothers” earliest films was a 30 second piece which showed a section of a railway platform flooded with sunshine.

A train appears Yet the Russian director Andrei Tarkovsky, one of the greatest of all film artists described the film as a „work of genius“.” The writer only says the director Andrei Tarkovsky is one of the greatest of all film artists. Only the opinion of this director is mentioned, so we are not told if this film was one of the greatest films ever made.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

8.CINEMA PRESENTS A BIASED VIEW OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Keywords: a biased view, other countries

All the information about the cinema“s presentation of other countries is in paragraph E. Because of the influence of the American film industry: “American imagery – the cars, the cities, the cowboys – became the primary imagery of film. Film carried American life and values around the globe.” Thus, we are only told that most cinema audiences watched images of American life. We do not know if the cinema presents a biased view of other countries.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

9.STORYLINES WERE IMPORTANT IN VERY EARLY CINEMA

Keywords: storylines, early cinema

In paragraph H, the writer mentions that: “All that mattered at first was the wonder of movement.” So movement, not storyline, was important in very early cinema.

+ in very early cinema = at first

+ important ~ mattered

=>ANSWER: NO



QUESTIONS 10-13: MULTIPLE CHOICES

10.THE WRITER REFERS TO THE FILM OF THE TRAIN IN ORDER TO DEMONSTRATE

Keywords: film of the train

In paragraph C, the film of the train, “one of the Lumiere Brothers” earliest films”, is described: “As the train approached, panic started in the theatre: people jumped and ran away.....they feared that a real train was about to crush them.” So the writer refers to the film of the train in order to demonstrate the impact of early films.

=>ANSWER: B

11.IN TARKOVSKY“S OPINION, THE ATTRACTION OF THE CINEMA IS THAT IT

Keywords: Tarkovsky, attraction of cinema

In paragraph D: “For Tarkovsky, the key to that magic was the way in which cinema created a dynamic image of the real flow of events..... in cinema, the real, objective flow of time was captured.”

+ attraction = magic

It means the attraction of the cinema is that it illustrates the passing of time.

=>ANSWER: Answer: C

12.WHEN CINEMA FIRST BEGAN, PEOPLE THOUGHT THAT

Keywords: cinema first began

In paragraph H, the writer says that: “When the Lumiere Brothers and other pioneers began showing off this new invention, it was by no means obvious how it would be used. Indeed, some said that.....cinema would fade away.” So when cinema first began, people thought that its future was uncertain.

=>ANSWER: D

13.WHAT IS THE BEST TITLE FOR THIS PASSAGE

The whole passage presents the introduction, development and impact of the cinema and only mentions in one or two paragraphs other topics such as stars, the comparison between cinema and novels, or the domination of Hollywood. So the best choice for its title is “The power of the big screen”.

=>ANSWER: D

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: MOTIVATING EMPLOYEES UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS

QUESTIONS 14-18: MATCHING HEADINGS

14.KEY POINT TWO

This key point suggests an effective way of meeting the challenge to management : “The literature on goal-setting theory suggests that managers should ensure that all employees have specific goals and receive comments on how well they are doing in those goals.” So the main idea of this key point is: „establish targets and give feedback”.

+ establish targets= setting goals

+ feedback = comments

=>ANSWER: vii

15.KEY POINT THREE

This key point shows that managers must ensure targets are realistic: “.....goals are achievable...managers must be sure.....that employees feel confident that their efforts can lead to performance goals.”

+ achievable = realistic ~ their efforts can lead to performance goals

+ to be sure ~ to ensure

=>ANSWER: iii

16.KEY POINT FOUR

The main idea of this key point is about matching rewards to individuals: “managers could use their own knowledge of each employee to personalise the rewards over which they have control.”

+ each employee = individuals

+ personalise the rewards = match rewards to individuals

=>ANSWER: ii

17.KEY POINT FIVE

In the topic sentence of this paragraph, the writer points out that: “Managers need to make rewards contingent on performance.” This means that managers must link rewards to achievement.

+ achievement = performance

=>ANSWER: iv

18.KEY POINT SIX

Continuing to talk about rewards, the writer states: “The way rewards are distributed should be transparent” then suggests a method of weighing inputs and outcomes according to employee group to make this key point feasible. So the correct heading of this key point is “ensure the reward system is fair.”

+ transparent ~ fair, so that everyone can understand clearly

=>ANSWER: i



QUESTIONS 19-24: YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

19.A SHRINKING ORGANIZATION TENDS TO LOSE ITS LESS SKILLED EMPLOYEES RATHER THAN ITS MORE SKILLED EMPLOYEES.

Keywords: shrinking organization, skilled employees

In the first paragraph, the writer says that: “When an organization is shrinking, the best and most mobile workers are prone to leave voluntarily. ...they are the ones....with the highest skills and experience.” So the given statement is opposite to the writer’s view. The more skilled employees are the most likely to leave.

=>ANSWER: NO

20.IT IS EASIER TO MANAGE A SMALL BUSINESS THAN A LARGE BUSINESS.

Keywords: small business, large business.

Small and large businesses are mentioned in Key Point One: “For example, if the job is running a small business or an autonomous unit within a larger business....”, but there is no information about whether it is easier to manage a small business rather than a large business. Instead, the paragraph deals only with matching people to jobs.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

21.HIGH ACHIEVERS ARE WELL SUITED TO TEAM WORK.

Keywords: High achievers, team work.

In the paragraph of Key Point One, the writer says: ” ...high achievers will do best ... where there is independence ...” So, high achievers are well suited to work independently, not to team work.

=>ANSWER: NO

22.SOME EMPLOYEES CAN FEEL MANIPULATED WHEN ASKED TO PARTICIPATE IN GOAL-SETTING.

Keywords: manipulated, participate in goal-setting

Look at the paragraph of Key Point Two, in which it is said that: “If participation (in goal-setting) and the culture are incongruous, employees are likely to perceive the participation process as manipulative ...” So, this means that some employees can feel manipulated when asked to participate in goal-setting.

=>ANSWER: YES

23.THE STAFF APPRAISAL PROCESS SHOULD BE DESIGNED BY EMPLOYEES.

Keywords: staff appraisal process

“The staff appraisal process” is only mentioned in the paragraph of Key Point Three: “For managers, this means that employees must have the capability of doing the job and must regard the appraisal process as valid.” However, the writer does not say anything about whether this process should be designed by employees or not.

+ staff = employees

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

24.EMPLOYEES“ EARNINGS SHOULD BE DISCLOSED TO EVERYONE WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION.

Keywords: earnings, disclosed

In the paragraph of Key Point Five, the writer suggests that: “Eliminating the secrecy surrounding pay by openly communicating everyone’s remuneration, publicising performance bonuseswill make rewards more visible” So, the statement agrees with the view of the writer.

+ earnings = pay, remuneration

+ disclose = eliminate the secrecy, openly communicate, publicise

=>ANSWER: YES

QUESTIONS 25-27: MATCH EACH GROUP WITH THE CORRECT DESCRIPTION.

25.HIGH ACHIEVERS

In Key Point Two, the writer states that: “For those with high achievement needs... the existence of goals is less important because high achievers are already internally motivated.” So high achievers have less need of external goals, because they have high internal motivation.

=>ANSWER: B

26.CLERICAL WORKERS

In Key Point Six, the writer points out: “The clerical workers considered factors such as quality of work performed and job knowledge near the top of their list” (the list of inputs and outcomes placed in degree of importance). So they think that the quality of their work is important.

=>ANSWER: C

27.PRODUCTION WORKERS

In Key Point Six, the writer also states that: “...production workers rated advancement very highly...” It means that they judge promotion to be important.

+ promotion = advancement

=>ANSWER: A



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: THE SEARCH FOR THE ANTI-AGING PILL

QUESTIONS 28-32: YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

28.STUDIES SHOW DRUGS AVAILABLE TODAY CAN DELAY THE PROCESS OF GROWING OLD.

Keywords: drugs available today

In the first sentence of the passage, the writer states: “As researchers on aging noted recently, no treatment on the market today has been proved to slow human aging...”. It is similar to the given statement.

+drugs available ~ treatment on the market

+ delay = slow

+ the process of growing old= human aging

=>ANSWER: NO

29.THERE IS SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE THAT EATING FEWER CALORIES MAY EXTEND HUMAN LIFE.

Keywords: scientific evidence, eating fewer calories

In the first paragraph, it is reported that: “But one intervention, consumption of a low-calorie yet nutritionally balanced diet, works incredibly well in a broad range of animals, increasing longevity and prolonging good health.” Furthermore, in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, the writer describes scientists’ experiments studying the benefits of a caloric-restricted diet for rats and monkeys. So, there is scientific evidence that eating fewer calories may extend human life.

+ extend human life = increasing longevity

=>ANSWER: YES

30.NOT MANY PEOPLE ARE LIKELY TO FIND A CALORIC-RESTRICTED DIET ATTRACTIVE.

Keywords: a caloric-restricted diet, attractive

It is stated in the second paragraph: “Few mortals could stick to that harsh a regimen....”, which means few people would like such a harsh caloric-restricted diet. So, the given statement is similar to the writer’s view.

+ people = mortals

+ diet = regimen

=>ANSWER: YES

31.DIET-RELATED DISEASES ARE COMMON IN OLDER PEOPLE.

Keywords: Diet-related diseases , older people.

Age-related diseases are mentioned in the second paragraph: ” Could such a caloric-restriction mimetic....enable people to stay healthy longer, postponing age-related disorders (such as diabetes, arteriosclerosis)” However, the writer does not say anything about diet-related diseases in old age.

+ disease =disorder

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

32.IN EXPERIMENTS, RATS WHO ATE WHAT THEY WANTED LED SHORTER LIVES THAN RATS ON A LOW-CALORIE DIET.

Keywords: experiments, rats, low-calorie diet

The experiment on rats is reported in the third and fourth paragraphs: “...they found that rats fed a low-calorie diet lived longer on average than free-feeding rats...” So, rats who ate what they wanted led shorter lives than rats on a low-calorie diet. rats who ate what they wanted = free-feeding rats

=>ANSWER: YES



QUESTIONS 33-37: CLASSIFY THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS AS RELATING TO:

- 1. Caloric-restricted monkeys
- 2. Control monkeys
- 3. Neither caloric-restricted monkeys nor control monkeys

The comparison between caloric-restricted monkeys and control ones (ones that eat normally) is reported in paragraphs 5 and 6. The caloric-restricted monkeys: “have lower body temperature and levels of the pancreatic hormone insulin”; “have lower blood pressure and triglyceride levels (signifying a decreased likelihood of heart disease)....;”have more normal blood glucose levels (pointing to a reduced risk for diabetes)” and “have less chronic disease”.

33.MONKEYS WERE LESS LIKELY TO BECOME DIABETIC

=>ANSWER: A

34.MONKEYS EXPERIENCED MORE CHRONIC DISEASE.

=>ANSWER: B

35.MONKEYS HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO EXPERIENCE A LONGER THAN AVERAGE LIFE SPAN

In the sixth paragraph, the writer says: “They (refers to caloric-restricted monkeys) and the other monkeys must be followed still longer, however, to know whether low-calorie intake can increase both average and maximum lifespan in monkeys.” It means that we do not yet know whether caloric-restricted monkeys experience a longer than average life span than the control monkeys.

=>ANSWER: C

36.MONKEYS ENJOYED A REDUCED CHANCE OF HEART DISEASE.

=>ANSWER: A

37.MONKEYS PRODUCED GREATER QUANTITIES OF INSULIN.

=>ANSWER: B

QUESTIONS 38-40: CHOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE TO COMPLETE THE FLOW-CHART:

How a caloric- restriction mimetic works

CR mimetic

Less 38.....is produced

Productions of ATP is decreased

Theory 1: Theory 2:

Cells less damaged by disease because fewer Cel ls focus on 40.....because food is in short supply 39.....are emitted

38.IN THE LAST PARAGRAPH, THE WRITER SAYS THAT: “.CALORIC RESTRICTION MINIMIZES THE AMOUNT OF GLUCOSE ENTERING CELLS.....” THIS MEANS THAT LESS GLUCOSE IS PRODUCED THAN NORMAL.

=>ANSWER: glucose

39.ACCORDING TO THE LAST PARAGRAPH, THERE ARE TWO “EXPLANATIONS FOR WHY INTERRUPTION OF GLUCOSE PROCESSING AND ATP PRODUCTION MIGHT RETARD AGING.”

In which, “one possibility relates to the ATP-making machinery’s emission of free radicalsReduced operation of the machinery should limit their production and thereby constrain the damage.”The words “their production” refers to “the ATP-making machinery’s emission of free radicals”. So, the damage is constrained because of limited emission of free radicals, or fewer free radicals are emitted.

+ emission~production

=>ANSWER: free radicals

40.IT IS ALSO STATED IN THE LAST PARAGRAPH THAT: “ANOTHER HYPOTHESIS SUGGESTS THAT DECREASE PROCESSING OF GLUCOSE COULD INDICATE TO CELLS THAT FOOD IS SCARCE AND INDUCE THEM TO SHIFT INTO AN ANTI-AGING MODE THAT EMPHASIZES PRESERVATION OF THE ORGANISM...”

+ in short supply = scarce

+ focus on = emphasize

=>ANSWER: preservation

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

The Search for the Anti-aging Pill

- 28 NO

29 YES

30 YES

31 NOT GIVEN

32 YES

33 A
- 34 B

35 C

36 A

37 B

38 glucose

39 free radicals

40 preservation

cambridge ielts 6 reading test 3 passage 3



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 READING TEST 4 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: DOCTORING SALES

QUESTIONS 1-7: CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING FOR EACH PARAGRAPH FROM THE LIST OF HEADINGS BELOW.

1.PARAGRAPH A

The paragraph gives an example of a specific situation when a sales rep, Kim Schaefer, went to a medical center and a physician said to her: “The last rep offered me a trip to Florida. What do you have? “. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “An example of what doctors expect from drug companies”

=> ANSWER: v

2.PARAGRAPH B

This paragraph gives examples of some kinds of gifts that a pharmaceutical company can offer to doctors. For example, “a pair of tickets for a NY musical”, “a car trunk full of promotional gifts and gadgets”, “a budget that could buy lunches and dinners for a small county”, “\$200”, a few \$1000 honoraria to offer. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “Gifts include financial incentives”

=> ANSWER: vi

3.PARAGRAPH C

In this paragraph, the writer points out some bodies that are to blame for the “escalating extravagance of pharmaceutical marketing”: “sales people”, “doctors” and the “industry”. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “Who is responsible for the increase in promotions?”

=> ANSWER: iii

4.PARAGRAPH D

This paragraph reports on the advantages of drug promotion, including “provide much-needed information and education to physicians”, “primary sources of drug education for healthcare givers”, “sales people become specialists in one drug or group of drugs”. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “The positive side of drugs promotion”

=> ANSWER: ix



5.PARAGRAPH E

The main idea of this paragraph is that although a huge amount of money is spent on drug promotion, it’s hard to tell if the money is well spent or not. To be more specific, the writer also gives an example of a doctor who has received gifts from those companies, but this fact does not influence his decision in prescribing medicine. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “Not all doctors are persuaded”

=> ANSWER: i

6.PARAGRAPH F

This paragraph states that a study conducted by the University of Washington has shown the effectiveness of using free drug samples to influence doctors’ prescription habits. “The conclusion was that the availability of samples led them to dispense and prescribe drugs that differed from their preferred drug choice.” So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “Research shows that promotion works”

+ research = a study

=> ANSWER: vii

7.PARAGRAPH G

The main idea of this paragraph is that “patients are the ones who pay – in the form of sky-rocketing prescription prices” and that pharmaceutical companies will continue to find ways to increase sales and make profits. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “Who really pays for doctors’ free gifts?”

=> ANSWER: x

QUESTIONS 8-13: YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

8.SALES REPS LIKE KIM SCHAEFER WORK TO A VERY LIMITED BUDGET

Keywords: sales rep, Kim Schaefer, budget

In paragraphs A and B, in which Kim Schaefer is mentioned, the writer gives some examples of gifts that sales reps can offer to doctors. These gifts might include: “a trip to Florida”, “a pair of tickets for a NY musical”, “a budget that could buy lunches and dinners for a small country”, “\$1000 honoraria”, etc. So the budget for sales reps is actually huge, not limited.

=> ANSWER: NO

9.KIM SCHAEFER’S MARKETING TECHNIQUE MAY BE OPEN TO CRITICISM ON MORAL GROUNDS

Keywords: marketing technique, criticism, moral grounds

It is mentioned in paragraph C that “selling pharmaceuticals is a daily exercise in ethical judgement” and sales reps “work in an industry highly criticized for its sales and marketing practices”.

+ moral grounds = ethical judgement

+ marketing technique = marketing practices

=> ANSWER: YES

10.THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY DRUG COMPANIES IS OF LITTLE USE TO DOCTORS

Keywords: information, drug companies, little use

In paragraph D, it is written that “Sales people provide much-needed information and education for physicians. In much cases the glossy brochures, article reprints and prescriptions they deliver are primary sources of drug education for healthcare givers”. So, in fact, the information provided by drug companies is useful for doctors.

=> ANSWER: NO

11.EVIDENCE OF DRUG PROMOTION IS CLEARLY VISIBLE IN THE HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT

Keywords: evidence, clearly visible, healthcare environment

In paragraph E, the writer states that: “Rarely do patients watch a doctor write with a pen that isn’t emblazoned with a drug’s name, or see a nurse use a tablet not bearing a pharmaceutical company’s logo.” So it is clear that promotional products can be easily seen in the healthcare environment.

=> ANSWER: YES

12.THE DRUG COMPANIES MAY GIVE FREE DRUG SAMPLES TO PATIENTS WITHOUT DOCTORS’ PRESCRIPTIONS

Keywords: drug companies, free drug samples, without doctor’s prescriptions

In paragraph F, the writer’s idea is that free samples of drugs is “the most effective way of getting doctors and patients to become loyal to a product” and can affect “what physicians prescribe”, but there is no information about drug companies giving drug samples directly to patients.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

13.IT IS LEGITIMATE FOR DRUG COMPANIES TO MAKE MONEY

Keywords: legitimate, drug companies, make money

In the last paragraph, it is written that “In the end the fact remains that pharmaceutical companies have every right to make a profit”.

+ drug companies = pharmaceutical companies

+ make money = make a profit

=> ANSWER: YES

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: DO LITERATE WOMEN MAKE BETTER MOTHERS?

QUESTIONS 14-18: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS

14.THE NICARAGUAN NATIONAL LITERACY CRUSADE AIMED TO TEACH LARGE NUMBERS OF ILLITERATE... TO READ AND WRITE.

Keywords: Nicaraguan National Literacy Crusade, large numbers, illiterate

Paragraph 3 refers to a National Literacy Crusade (which can be referred to as the Nicaraguan National Literacy Crusade) and “about 300,000 illiterate adults... had learnt how to read, write and use numbers.” The word “adults” here means both “men and women”.

+ illiterate = not able to read or write

=> ANSWER: B

15.PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERTS HAVE KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS THAT THERE IS A CONNECTION BETWEEN CHILD HEALTH AND...

Keywords: Public health experts, many years, connection, child health

In the first paragraph, it is written that “Children in developing countries are healthier and more likely to survive past the age of 5 when their mothers can read and write. Experts in public health accepted this idea decades ago...”. “Mothers can read and write” can be referred to as “literate mothers” => generally speaking, “maternal literacy”.

=> ANSWER: F

16.HOWEVER, IT HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN KNOWN WHETHER THESE TWO FACTORS WERE DIRECTLY LINKED OR NOT. THIS QUESTION HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED BY... IN NICARAGUA.

Keywords: investigate, in Nicaragua

In paragraph 4, the writer mentions that “researchers from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the Central American Institute of Health in Nicaragua, the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua and the Costa Rican Institute of Health interviewed...”. Therefore, the research was conducted by “an international research team”.

=> ANSWER: C

17.A RESULT, FACTORS SUCH AS... AND ATTITUDES TO CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED

Keywords: factors, attitudes to children, eliminated

In paragraph 2, it is stated that in a “long-term study carried out in Nicaragua”, factors such as “the fact that a woman has had an education may simply indicate her family’s wealth or that it values its children more highly” were eliminated. “Value children more highly” can be referred to as “attitudes to children”, so the other factor is “family wealth”.

=> ANSWER: J

18.AND IT HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT..... CAN IN ITSELF IMPROVE INFANT HEALTH AND SURVIVAL.

Keywords: infant health, survival, improve

In paragraph 2, we are told the factor which can improve children’s health and survival: “...teaching reading to poor adult women, who would otherwise have remained illiterate, has a direct effect on their children’s health and survival.” So, the infants of mothers who are literate, have better chances of having good health and surviving. The answer is: maternal literacy.

=> ANSWER: F

QUESTIONS 19-24: YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

19.ABOUT A THOUSAND OF THE WOMEN INTERVIEWED BY THE RESEARCHERS HAD LEARNT TO READ WHEN THEY WERE CHILDREN

Keywords: a thousand women, interviewed, learnt to read, children

In paragraph 4, it is stated that the researchers “interviewed 3,000 women, some of whom had learnt to read as children...”, but the actual number of these women is not given.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

20.BEFORE THE NATIONAL LITERACY CRUSADE , ILLITERATE WOMEN HAD APPROXIMATELY THE SAME LEVELS OF INFANT MORTALITY AS THOSE WHO HAD LEARNT TO READ IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Keywords: before, illiterate women, same levels, infant mortality, primary school

In paragraph 5: “In the late 1970s, the infant mortality rate for the children of illiterate mothers was around 110 deaths per 1000 live births... For women educated in primary school, however, the infant mortality rate was significantly lower, at 80 per 1000.” So the levels of infant mortality are different.

+ infants = very young children

=> ANSWER: NO

21.BEFORE AND AFTER THE NATIONAL LITERACY CRUSADE, THE CHILD MORTALITY RATE FOR THE ILLITERATE WOMEN STAYED AT ABOUT 110 DEATHS FOR EACH THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS.

Keywords: before and after, child mortality rate, illiterate, 110

In paragraph 5, it is written that “the infant mortality rate for the children of illiterate mothers was around 110 deaths per 1000 live births”, and in paragraph 6, it is written that “after the...Crusade had ended, the infant mortality figures for those who remained illiterate... remained more or less unchanged”. So the rate remained at 110 per thousand.

=> ANSWER: YES

22.THE WOMEN WHO HAD LEARNT TO READ THROUGH THE NATIONAL LITERACY CRUSADE SHOWED THE GREATEST CHANGE IN INFANT MORTALITY LEVELS

Keywords: learnt to read, National Literacy Crusade, greatest change

In the 6th paragraph, it is written that “For those women who learnt to read through the campaign, the infant mortality rate was 84 per thousand, an impressive 21 points lower than those women who were still illiterate”, whereas the rates for “those who remained illiterate and for those educated in primary school remained more or less unchanged”. So it is clear that women who had learnt through the campaign showed the greatest change.

=> ANSWER: YES

23.THE WOMEN WHO HAD LEARNT TO READ THROUGH THE NATIONAL LITERACY CRUSADE HAD THE LOWEST RATES OF CHILD MORTALITY

Keywords: learnt to read through the National Literacy Crusade, lowest rate

“For those women who learnt to read through the campaign, the infant mortality rate was 84 per thousand” (6th paragraph). For women educated in primary school, the rate before the Crusade was “80 per thousand” (5 paragraph) and it “remained more or less unchanged” (6th paragraph). So the women educated in primary school had the lowest rates of child mortality, not

women who had learnt to read through the National Literacy Crusade.

=> ANSWER: NO

24.AFTER THE NATIONAL LITERACY CRUSADE, THE CHILDREN OF THE WOMEN WHO REMAINED ILLITERATE WERE FOUND TO BE SEVERELY MALNOURISHED.

Keywords: after, children, women who remained illiterate, severely malnourished

In the 6th paragraph, the writer says that “The children of the newly-literate mothers were also better nourished than those of women who could not read”, but there is no information indicating that those children were severely malnourished.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

QUESTIONS 25 AND 26:

QUESTION 25-26. WHICH TWO IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS DRAWN FROM THE NICARAGUAN STUDY ARE MENTIONED BY THE WRITER OF THE PASSAGE?

- 1. It is better to educate mature women than young girls
- 2. Similar campaigns in other countries would be equally successful
- 3. The effects of maternal literacy programmes can be seen very quickly
- 4. Improving child health can quickly affect a country’s economy
- 5. Money spent on female education will improve child health

Look at the last 3 paragraphs because paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 start with “The Nicaraguan study may have important implications...”. “...there is increasing evidence that female education, at any age, is „an important health intervention in its own right”” => so A is wrong. “..education budgets in developing countries should be increased, not just to help their economies but also to improve child health” => no relationship between child health and country’s economy => D is wrong and E is right. “...we thought that even if we started educating girls today, we’d have to wait a generation for the pay-off. The Nicaraguan study suggests we may be able to bypass that.” => it means we don’t need to wait for that long, the effects can be seen quickly => so C is right. “Pay-off” means an advantage or a reward from something you have done, here the writer refers to the beneficial effects of maternal literacy programmes. “Bypass” here means to reduce the necessary time to get something done quickly, or to be more specific, to see the effects. “similar campaigns elsewhere might not work as well” => B is wrong

=> ANSWER: C & E



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3

QUESTIONS 27-30: CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING FOR SECTIONS A-D

27.SECTION A

In the first section, the writer mentions the result of the survey he conducted into bullying in British schools: “... in British primary schools up to a quarter of pupils reported experience of bullying, which in about one in ten cases was persistent. There was less bullying in secondary schools..” So the correct heading for this section is “Research into how common bullying is in British schools”.

=> ANSWER: iv

28.SECTION B

This section mainly indicates the negative effects of bullying on children. To be more specific, it can make children “feel unworthy and depressed”, “even lead to suicide”, “experience difficulties with interpersonal relationships as adults”, “grow up to be physically violent and convicted of anti-social offences” So the correct heading for this section is: “The effect of bullying on the children involved”

=> ANSWER: vi

29.SECTION C

This section describes how schools react when being asked about bullying. Some often “deny the problem”. “Fortunately more schools are now saying: There is not much bullying here, but when it occurs we have a clear policy for dealing with it”. So the correct heading for this section is: “The reaction from schools to enquiries about bullying”

=> ANSWER: v

30.SECTION D

This paragraph is about “3 factors involved in this change”. “This change” here is the fact that more schools admit that bullying is happening at their schools. The three factors include “an awareness of the severity of the problem”, the availability of “a number of resources to help tackle bullying” and “evidence that these materials work

and that schools can achieve something”. So the correct heading for this section is “Developments that have led to a new approach by schools”.

+ a new approach = a change

=> **ANSWER: vii**

QUESTIONS 31 -34: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER

31.A RECENT SURVEY FOUND THAT IN BRITISH SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Keywords: survey, secondary schools

In Section A, it is written that “There was less bullying in secondary schools”, and we can understand that this means less bullying than in primary schools, because previously the writer mentions the situation in primary schools. So the right answer is: “there was less bullying than in primary schools”.

=> **ANSWER: B**

32.CHILDREN WHO ARE BULLIED

Keyword: bullied

In Section B, it is written that: “Victimised pupils are more likely to experience difficulties with interpersonal relationship as adults” (not “with adults”) and “more likely to grow up to be physically violent” => so D is right, B and C are wrong. There is no suicide rate mentioned, so A is wrong. D: “..may have difficulty forming relationships in later life.”

+ bullied = victimized

=> **ANSWER: D**

33.THE WRITER THINKS THAT THE DECLARATION “THERE IS NO BULLYING AT THIS SCHOOL”

Keywords: “there is no bullying at this school”

In Section C, it is written that “Until recently, not much was known about the topic” (topic here is bullying) and little help was available to teachers to deal with bullying.” In Section D, the writer tells us that now there is “an awareness of the severity of the problem” and “a number of resources to help tackle bullying” to help schools to change their approach to bullying. So it is clear that the declaration, “there is no bullying at this school”, reflected a lack of knowledge and resources.

+ a lack of knowledge = not much was known

+ a lack of resources = little help was available

=> **ANSWER: D**

34.WHAT WERE THE FINDINGS OF RESEARCH CARRIED OUT IN NORWAY?

Keywords: findings, Norway

In Section D, it is written that “In Norway, after an intervention campaign was introduced, an evaluation of 42 schools suggested that, over a 2-year period, bullying was halved”. So the right answer is A: “Bullying declined by 50% after an anti-bullying campaign”. B, C and D are not mentioned.

+ declined by 50% = halved

=> **ANSWER: A**

QUESTIONS 35-39: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY (NO MORE THAN 2 WORDS)

35.THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP IS FOR THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES TO PRODUCE A... WHICH MAKES THE SCHOOL’S ATTITUDE TOWARDS BULLYING QUITE CLEAR.

Keywords: most important step, school authorities, attitude, clear

In Section E, it is written that “a key step is to develop a policy on bullying, saying clearly what is meant by bullying”.

+ the most important step = key step

+ produce = develop

=> **ANSWER: policy**

36.IT SHOULD INCLUDE DETAILED.... AS TO HOW THE SCHOOL AND ITS STAFF WILL REACT IF BULLYING OCCURS.

Keywords: detailed, school and its staff, react

In Section E, the writer then continues: “...and giving explicit guidelines on what will be done if it occurs...”

=> **ANSWER: (explicit) guidelines**

37.IN ADDITION, ACTION CAN BE TAKEN THROUGH THE... THIS IS PARTICULARLY USEFUL IN THE EARLY PART OF THE PROCESS, AS A WAY OF RAISING AWARENESS AND ENCOURAGING DISCUSSION. ON ITS OWN, HOWEVER, IT IS INSUFFICIENT TO BRING ABOUT A PERMANENT SOLUTION.

Keywords: action, useful, early part

“There are ways of dealing with the topic through the curriculum, ...These are useful for raising awareness, and can best be tied in to early phases of development, while the school is starting to discuss the issue..” (Section E) early part of the process = early phases of development

=> **ANSWER: (school) curriculum**

38.EFFECTIVE WORK CAN ALSO BE DONE WITH INDIVIDUAL PUPILS AND SMALL GROUPS. FOR EXAMPLE, POTENTIAL... OF BULLYING CAN BE TRAINED TO BE MORE SELF-CONFIDENT. OR AGAIN, IN DEALING WITH GROUP BULLYING, A „NO BLAME“ APPROACH, WHICH AVOIDS CONFRONTING THE OFFENDER TOO DIRECTLY, IS OFTEN EFFECTIVE.

Keywords: individual pupils, potential, self-confident

In Section E: “There are also ways of working with individual pupils, or in small groups. Assertiveness training for pupils who are liable to be victims is worthwhile...”.
trained to be more self-confident = assertiveness training

+ potential = liable to...

=> **ANSWER: victims**

39.PLAYGROUND SUPERVISION WILL BE MORE EFFECTIVE IF MEMBERS OF STAFF ARE TRAINED TO RECOGNISE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BULLYING AND MERE...

Keywords: playground supervision, members of staff, recognise, difference

In section E: “One helpful step is to train lunchtime supervisors to distinguish bullying from playful fighting...”

+ members of staff = lunchtime supervisors

+ recognise the difference = distinguish

=> **ANSWER: playful fighting**

QUESTION 40: WHICH IS THE MOST SUITABLE TITLE FOR READING PASSAGE 3?

- 1. Bullying: what parents can do?
- 2. Bullying: are the media to blame?
- 3. Bullying: the link with academic failure
- 4. Bullying: from crisis management to prevention

The main idea of this passage is mentioned in the preface: “How can it be prevented?” (“It” means persistent bullying). Throughout the passage, the writer reports on the problem of persistent bullying in British schools and he then discusses some ways to prevent bullying that schools are now able to implement. Therefore, the most appropriate title is “Bullying: from crisis management to prevention”. The media and the link with academic failure are not mentioned, so B and C are wrong; measures mentioned in the passage are mainly for schools and their staff, not parents, so A is wrong.

=> **ANSWER: D**

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Cambridge ielts 6 test 4 passage 3

- 27

iv
- 28

vi
- 29

v
- 30

vii
- 31

B
- 32

D
- 33

D
- 34

A
- 35

policy
- 36

(explicit) guidelines
- 37

(school) curriculum
- 38

victims
- 39

playful fighting
- 40

D

cambridge ielts 6 reading test 4 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: LET’S GO BATS

QUESTIONS 1-5 WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

1. EXAMPLES OF WILDLIFE OTHER THAN BATS WHICH DO NOT RELY ON VISION TO NAVIGATE BY

Keywords: examples, other than bats, not rely on vision
In paragraph B, the writer states : ” ...How to find their way and find their prey in the absence of light. Bats are not the only creatures to face this difficulty today. Obviously....” Then the writer lists some names of insects and fishes in the following sentences.
– navigate = find their way ,find their prey : to make or find a course or way/ find position/ direction you need to go
– in the absence of light = do not rely on vision
– other than bats = bats are not the only
– other than = except/ different from
=> ANSWER: B

2. HOW EARLY MAMMALS AVOIDED DYING OUT

Keywords : how, mammals, avoided dying
In paragraph A, the writer says : “It is probable that the nocturnal trades go way back in the ancestry of all mammals. In the time when ..., our mammalian ancestors probably only managed to survive at all because they found ways of scraping a living at night” It can be inferred that finding ways of scraping a living at night is how early mammals avoided dying out – early mammals = our mammalian ancestors
– avoided dying out= managed to survive
– scraping a living=just finding enough food to eat and survive
=> ANSWER: A

3. WHY BATS HUNT IN THE DARK

Keywords: Why, hunt, dark
In paragraph A, the writer argues : ” They hunt at night, and cannot use light to help them... You might say that this is a problem of their own making, one that they could avoid.... But the daytime economy is already heavily exploited by other creatures such as birds” This explains that bats hunt in the dark due to the “heavily exploited economy” during the daytime when, for example, birds catch insects.
– in the dark=at night
=> ANSWER: A

4. HOW A PARTICULAR DISCOVERY HAS HELPED OUR UNDERSTANDING OF BATS

Keywords : how, discovery, understanding of bats
In paragraph E, the writer explains : ” But the underlying mathematical theories of radar and sonar are very similar, and much of our scientific understanding of the details of what bats are doing has come from applying radar theory to them. The American zoologist, Donald Griffin, who was largely responsible for the discovery of sonar in bats, coined the term „echolocation“ to cover both sonar and radar...” This means that radar theory helped our understanding of bats.
=> ANSWER: E

5. EARLY MILITARY USES OF ECHOLOCATION

Key words: military uses, echolocation
In paragraph D, the writer says : ” After this technique had been invented, it was only a matter of time before weapons designers adapted it for the detection of submarines. Both sides in the Second World War relied heavily on these devices, under such codenames as Asdic (British) and Sonar..., which uses radio echoes rather than sound echoes.” This means that devices using radio echoes were used for military purposes, as they served in a war. The term „echolocation“ was not known to the early pioneers, and was invented later, as the final paragraph explains.
=> ANSWER: D

QUESTIONS 6-9 COMPLETE THE SUMMARY

(Notice that from the title ” Facial Vision we can infer that information should be found in paragraph D.”)

6. IN FACT, THE SENSATION IS MORE SIMILAR TO THE WAY IN WHICH PAIN FROM A ...ARM OR LEG MIGHT BE FELT.

Keywords: sensation, similar, pain , arm or leg
In line 6 (paragraph D), the writer states : ” Experiments showed that, infact, facial vision is nothing to do with touch or the front of the face, although the sensation maybe referred to the sensation to the front of the face, like the referred pain in a phantom limb.”
– similar to=like
– leg/arm=limb
We need an adjective/ noun to modify “arm or leg “. In addition.” pain from a...arm or leg ” is corresponding to ” pain in a phantom limb” in the text, adding that we see no ” arm” or “leg ” in the text. So it can be inferred that “arm or leg” = limb, and we need ” phantom” to fill the gap.
=> ANSWER: Phantom

7. THE ABILITY ACTUALLY COMES FROM PERCEIVING ... THROUGH EARS.

Keywords : ability, actually, perceiving, through ears
In the next sentence, the writer says : ” The sensation of facial vision, it turns out , really goes in through the ears.Blind people, without even being aware of the fact, are actually using echoes of their own footsteps...” This means that the sensation of facial vision, in fact, comes from using echoes through one’s ears. ” The ability” refers to ” the sensation of facial vision” .
=> ANSWER: echoes

8. HOWEVER, EVEN BEFORE THIS WAS UNDERSTOOD, THE PRINCIPLE HAS BEEN APPLIED IN THE DESIGN OF INSTRUMENTS WHICH CALCULATED THE... OF THE SEABED.

Keywords : principle,instruments, calculated, seabed
In the next sentence, the writer explains : ” Before this was discovered, engineers had already built instruments to exploit the principle, for example, to measure the depth of the sea under a ship.”
+ understood = discovered
+ calculate = measure
+ seabed = sea under a ship : the floor of the sea/ocean
=> ANSWER: depth

9. THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY A WARTIME APPLICATION IN DEVICES FOR FINDING ...

Keywords: wartime application, devices, finding
In the next sentence, the writer says : ” After this technique had been invented, it was only a matter of time before weapons designers adapted it for the detection of submarines.”
+ this was followed = after
+ wartime application= weapons designers adapted it
+ finding = detection
=> ANSWER: submarines



QUESTIONS 10-13

10. LONG BEFORE THE INVENTION OF RADAR,... HAD RESULTED IN A SOPHISTICATED RADAR-LIKE SYSTEM IN BATS.

Keywords: Long before,invention, resulted in, in bats
In paragraph E, the first sentence, the writer says : ” The Sonar and Radar pioneers didn’t know it then, but all the world now knows that bats, or rather natural selection working on bats, had perfected the system tens of millions of years earlier, and their ” radar ” achieves feats of detection and navigation that would strike an engineer dumb with admiration. ” This means bats have a radar-like system due to natural selection.
+ the Sonar and Radar pioneers refer to the inventors of radar, corresponding to ” the invention of radar”
+ tens of millions of years earlier = long before
+ sophisticated= clever and complicated in the way that it works or is presented
+ “natural selection perfected the system” ,so we can infer that the system was “sophisticated”
+ the writer puts “radar ” in quotation marks, indicating that the system is “radar-like”
=> ANSWER: natural selection

11. RADAR IS AN INACCURATE TERM WHEN REFERRING TO BATS BECAUSE ... ARE NOT USED IN THEIR NAVIGATION SYSTEM.

Keywords: inaccurate, referring to bats, navigation system
In paragraph E, the writer argues : ” It is technically incorrect to talk about bat ” radar”, since they do not use radio waves. This means that bats actually don’t have radar, because they do not use radio waves, while radar does.
+ inaccurate= incorrect
+ referring to = talk about
+ because =since
=> ANSWER: radio waves

12. RADAR AND SONAR ARE BASED ON SIMILAR....

Keywords: radar and sonar, based, similar
In paragraph E, the writersays : ” But the underlying mathematical theories of radar and sonar are very similar,...”
This means that radar and sonar are based on mathematical theories which are almost the same. So it can be inferred that radar and sonar are based on similar mathematical

theories
+ underlying = basic, fundamental
=> ANSWER: mathematical theories

13.THE WORD ” ECHOLOCATION ” WAS FIRST USED BY SOMEONE WORKING AS A ...

Keywords: echolocation, first, someone
In paragraph E, the writer says: ” The American zoologistDonald Griffin, who was largely responsible for the ..., coined the term ” echolocation” to cover both sonar and radar,...”
+ first used=coined
=> ANSWER: zoologist

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

cambridge ielts 7- reading test 1
passage 1- answers

1. B

2. A

3. A

4. E

5. D

6. phantom

7. echoes/obstacles
8. depth

9. submarines

10. natural selection

11. radio waves/echoes

12. mathematical theories

13. zoologist

cambridge ielts 7 reading – test 1- answers key

PASSAGE 2: MAKING EVERY DROP COUNT

QUESTIONS 14-20 CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING

14. PARAGRAPH A

Reading the first sentence, ” The history of human civilisation is entwined with the history of the ways we have learned to manipulate water resources”, we could anticipate that the writer is going to talk about how water is supplied. Skimming through the next sentences, we see words like ” water was brought...”, “the Roman Empire”, “supplied occupants of Rome”. Therefore, the most suitable heading for this paragraph should be xi: a description of ancient water supplies.
+ ancient: belonging to a period of history that is thousands of years in the past corresponding to the Roman Empire, occupants of Rome, history
+ description: corresponds to ” the way”
+ water supplies corresponds to ” manipulate water resources “, supplied occupants” manipulate : to control or use something in a skilful way
=> ANSWER: xi a description of ancient water supplies.
Example: Paragraph B
In the first sentence the writer says : ” During the industrial revolution and population explosion of the 19th and 20th centuries, the demand for water rose dramatically.” Then he continues: “Unprecedented construction of tens of ...brought great benefits to hundreds of millions of people”. Here we should focus on the bold words to realise that the main content of the text is that the increasing demand of water has been met. Looking back at the heading list, the most suitable heading should be iii, How a global challenge was met. It can be inferred that “global challenge” here corresponds to “the demand for water rose dramatically”
=> ANSWER: iii how a global challenge was met.

15. PARAGRAPH C

The main points in this paragraph relate to dangers to health as the result of a lack of clean water. The writer says : “...more than one billion people lack access to clean drinking water; some two and a half billion do not have adequate sanitation services. Preventable water-related diseases kill an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 children every day...” Therefore, the most suitable heading should be vii:The relevance to health
=> ANSWER: vii the relevance to health

16. PARAGRAPH D

In the first sentence, the writer states: ” The consequences of our water policies extend beyond jeopardising human health.”From the bold words, we can infer that the writer is going to talk about negative results/effects of water policies, not simply in terms of the effects of these policies on human health. Looking back at the list, the possible heading should be either v, „Environmental effects”or i, „Scientists”call for a revision of policy“. Looking more closely at the text, we see ” ...more than 20% of all freshwater fish species are now threatened or endangered because dams and water withdrawals have destroyed the free-flowing river ecosystems where they thrive.

Certain irrigation practices degrade soil quality...” So the heading is v, Enviromental effects
+ effects=consequences
=> ANSWER: v Environmental effects

17. PARAGRAPH E

In the first sentence, the writer says: ” At the outset of the new millennium, however, the way resource planners think about water is beginning to change” . In the text we see that in the following sentences, the writer indicates ” some water experts are now demanding that...”, “This shift in philosophy...” From the bold words we can calculate that the text mainly discusses the demand by water experts to change something related to water policy. Therefore, the most suitable heading should be i, Scientists” call for a revision of policy
+ call=demanding
Scientists corresponds to resource planners, water experts
Revision corresponds to this shift in philosophy, change
=> ANSWER: i Scientists” call for a revision of policy

18. PARAGRAPH F

In the first sentence, the writer says : ” Fortunately- and unexpectedly- the demand for water is not rising as rapidly as some predicted”. So we can infer that the text is possibly going to talk about a downward trend in water demand. In the text, we see words like “slowed” , “demand has actually fallen.” Therefore, the most suitable heading should be ix, A surprising downward trend in demand for water
+ surprising=unexpectedly
=> ANSWER: ix A surprising downward trend in demand for water

19. PARAGRAPH G

In the first sentence, the writer poses a question in response to the final sentence in paragraph F [demand for water has fallen in some parts of the world]. ” What explains this remarkable turn of events ?” , indicating that he is going to talk about the cause for the downward trend in water demand. He then discusses two factors: people now use water more efficiently and “...communities are now re-thinking their priorities for water use. Therefore the most suitable heading should be ii, An explanation for reduced water use
=> ANSWER: ii An explanation for reduced water use

20. PARAGRAPH H

In the first sentence, the writer says :” On the other hand, aqueducts and other kinds of infrastructure will still have to be built, particularly in developing countries where basic human needs have not been met. But such projects must be built to higher specifications and with more accountability to local people and their environment than in the past”. In these ways, the new projects should have higher standards in order to protect local people and their environment. Therefore the most suitable heading should be x, The need to raise standards. Must be corresponds to the need Built to higher specifications corresponds to raise standards
=> ANSWER: x The need to raise standards

QUESTIONS 21-26 YES, NO, NOT GIVEN

21. WATER USE PER PERSON IS HIGHER IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD THAN IT WAS IN ANCIENT ROME

Keywords : Water use per person, higher, industrial world, Ancient Rome
In paragraph A, the last sentence, the writer says: ” At the height of the Roman Empire,..., supplied the occupants of Rome with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.” Thus, people in ancient Rome used as much water as people in the industrial world now.
=> ANSWER: NO

22. FEEDING INCREASING POPULATIONS IS POSSIBLE DUE PRIMARILY TO IMPROVED IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

Keywords: Feeding, populations, irrigation systems
In paragraph B, the writer explains: ” Food production has kept pace with soaring populations mainly because of the expansion of artificial irrigation systems that make possible the growth of 40% of the world’s food.” This means that food production still manages to supply the increasing population because irrigation systems help in the production of more food.
+ increasing = soaring
+ due primarily to= mainly because of
+improved irrigation systems = expansion of artificial irrigation systems
=> ANSWER: YES

23. MODERN WATER SYSTEMS IMITATE THOSE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS AND ROMANS

Keywords: Modern, imitate, ancient Greeks and Romans
From these key words, it can be inferred that description of water systems could only be found in paragraph C. However, we are only told that “...half of the world’s population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans”. Whether these modern water systems copy those of ancient Greece and Rome is not stated.
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

24. INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IS INCREASING THE OVERALL DEMAND FOR WATER

Keywords: Industrial, increasing, demand for water
In paragraph F , the writer argues: ” Although population, industrial output and economic productivity have continued to soar in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes has slowed.” This means that that industrial growth is not increasing the demand for water. In fact, the demand has slowed. “And in a few parts of the world, demand has fallen”.
+ increasing corresponds to continued to soar
+ demand for water corresponds to the rate at which people withdraw water from...
=> ANSWER: NO

25. MODERN TECHNOLOGIES HAVE LED TO A REDUCTION IN DOMESTIC WATER CONSUMPTION

Keywords: modern technologies, reduction, domestic water consumption
In paragraph G, the writer says : ” But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of new technologies that help to conserve water in homes and industry.”
+ water consumption = the amount of water consumed
+ reduction corresponds to decrease
+ new technologies = modern technologies
+ domestic=in homes
=> ANSWER: YES

26. IN THE FUTURE, GOVERNMENTS SHOULD MAINTAIN OWNERSHIP OF WATER INFRASTRUCTURES.

Keywords: future, government, ownership, water infrastructures
Information relating to government and water infrastructures can only be found in paragraphs H and E.
In paragraph E, the writer just states: “Some water experts are now demanding that existing infrastructure be used in smarter ways rather than building new facilities.” There is nothing about ownership. In paragraph H: “...dams, aqueducts and other kinds of infrastructure will still have to be built...”, but again there is nothing related to ownership. Therefore, there is no information indicating whether governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures or not.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

Making Every Drop Count

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| 14. xi | 21. NO |
| 15. vii | 22. YES |
| 16. v | 23. NOT GIVEN |
| 17. i | 24. NO |
| 18. ix | 25. YES |
| 19. ii | 26. NOT GIVEN |
| 20. x | |

PASSAGE 3: EDUCATING PSYCHE

QUESTIONS 27 -30 CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER

27. THE BOOK EDUCATING PSYCHE IS MAINLY CONCERNED WITH
IELTS Magic- Mohammad J. Ali Beigi

Keywords: Educating Psyche, mainly
In the first paragraph,the writer says: ” Educating Psyche by Bernie Neville is a book which looks at radical new approaches to learning, describing the effect of emotion, imagination and the unconscious on learning.” So in can be inferred that the main content of the book is about new approaches to learning. The possible answers that contain keywords relating to “approaches” is B. A particular technique for learning based on emotions and D. Ways of learning which are not traditional. However, answer B focuses only one technique – based on emotions – while according to the above text, the book deals not only with emotions but also the effect of imagination and the unconscious on learning.
Therefore the answer is D: ways of learning which are not traditional.
+ ways of learning= approaches to learning =techniques for learning
+ not traditional = new
=> ANSWER: D

28. LOZANOV’S THEORY CLAIMS THAT, WHEN WE TRY TO REMEMBER THINGS,

Keywords: Lozanov’s theory, remember
In paragraph 2, the writer explains : ” Lozanov’s instructional technique is based on the evidence that the connections made in the brain through unconscious processing are more durable than those made through conscious processing”. Then he continues to explain more about the theory ” ...we know from our experience that we often remember what we have perceived peripherally, long after we have forgotten what we set out to learn.” This means that when we try to remember things, our brains find it difficult to remember connections between the things which we want to learn, but find it easier to recall connections between the unimportant things that we do not try to learn. Therefore the answer is A: unimportant details are easiest to recall
+ unimportant details can be understood as what we have perceived peripherally
+ unimportant= peripheral
+ remember = recall
+ unimportant details stay longer in our memory than important ones, even when we perceive them peripherally, so they are easiest to recall.
=> ANSWER: A

29. IN THIS PASSAGE, THE AUTHOR USES THE EXAMPLES OF A BOOK AND A LECTURE TO ILLUSTRATE THAT

Keywords: examples, book, lecture
In paragraph 2 the writer says : ” If we think of a book we studied months or years ago, we find it easier to recall peripheral details...than the content on which we were concentrating. If we think of a lecture we listened to with great concentration,we will recall the lecturer’s appearance and mannerism...much more easily than the ideas we went to learn.” Both examples indicate that we recall unimportant things more easily than we recall things we intend to learn. This supports Lozanov’s theory. Therefore, these examples support the idea that his theory is valid.
So the answer is B: His theory about methods of learning is valid
=> ANSWER: B

30. LOZANOV CLAIMS THAT TEACHERS SHOULD TRAIN STUDENTS TO

Keywords: Lozanov, teacher, train,students
In paragraph 3, the writer states: “Lozanovtherefore made indirect instruction (suggestion) central to his teaching system. In suggestopedia, as he called his method, consciousness is shifted away from the curriculum to focus on something peripheral. The curriculum then become peripheral and is dealt with by the reserve capacity of the brain.”
This means that he suggests making the curriculum peripheral by focusing on something else, in order to remember the curriculum better.
Therefore the most suitable answer is C: Think about something other than the curriculum content.
+ think about=focus on
=> ANSWER: C

QUESTIONS 31-36 TRUE/ FALSE / NOT GIVEN

31. IN THE EXAMPLES OF SUGGESTOPEDIC TEACHING IN THE FOURTH PARAGRAPH, THE ONLY VARIABLE THAT CHANGES IS THE MUSIC.

Keywords: suggestopedic teaching, variable, changes, music
In the paragraph 4, the writer says: “... In the first part, the music is classical and the teacher reads the text slowly and solemnly, with attention to the dynamic of the music”. ” In the second part, they listen to baroque music while the teacher reads the text in a normal speaking voice.” In addition, the paragraph also tells us that in the first part, students “follow the text in their books..” but in the second part “they have their books closed”.
So, the music is only one difference, there are two other variables.
=> ANSWER: FALSE

32. PRIOR TO THE SUGGESTOPEDIA CLASS, STUDENTS ARE MADE AWARE THAT THE LANGUAGE EXPERIENCE WILL BE DEMANDING

Keywords: Prior to, suggestopedia, language experience, demanding
In paragraph 5, the writer says: ” Before hand, the students have been carefully prepared for the language learning experience. Through meeting with the staff and satisfied students they develop the expectation that learning will be easy and pleasant...”
This means that the students think that the language experience will not require much effort.
+ Prior to=Before hand
=> ANSWER: FALSE

33. IN THE FOLLOW-UP CLASS, THE TEACHING ACTIVITIES ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE USED IN CONVENTIONAL CLASSES.

Keywords: follow-up class, activities, similar, conventional class
In paragraph 6, the writer states: “There is a follow-upclass at which the students are stimulated to recall the material presented. The students... focus on using the language to communicate (e.g. through games or improvised dramatisations). Such methods are not unusual in language teaching.”
+ teaching activities = methods
+ similar to = not unusual
=> ANSWER: TRUE

34. AS AN INDIRECT BENEFIT, STUDENTS NOTICE IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR MEMORY

Key words : benefit, students, improvement, memory
Information relating to the “benefit” of the method for students can only be found in paragraph 6.

However, the writer just mentions that the students can learn more words: “...students can regularly learn 1000 new words of a foreign language during a suggestopedic session. There is no mention of any benefit to the memory of students. => ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

35. TEACHERS SAY THEY PREFER SUGGESTOPEDIA TO TRADITIONAL APPROACHES TO LANGUAGE TEACHING.

Keywords: Teachers, prefer, suggestopedia, traditional
Information relating to suggestopedia and traditional approaches can only be found in paragraph 6 and in the final paragraph. However, in paragraph 6 we learn only the task of the teacher in the suggestopedia approach. In the last paragraph, we learn that “...few teachers are able to emulate the spectacular results of Lozanov..” There is no reference to which approach teachers prefer.
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

36. STUDENTS IN A SUGGESTOPEDIA CLASS RETAIN MORE NEW VOCABULARY THAN THOSE IN ORDINARY CLASSES.

Keywords: suggestopedia, retain, more new vocabulary, ordinary
In paragraph 6, the last sentence, the writer says: ” Another difference from conventional teaching is the evidence that students can regularly learn 1000 new words of a foreign language during a suggestopedic session, as well as grammar and idiom.” Therefore, the suggestion is that this total of 1000 words is more than they would learn in an ordinary class.
+ ordinary = conventional
+ retain = learn
=> ANSWER: TRUE



QUESTIONS 37-40 COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS BELOW

37-38. HOWEVER, LOZANOV ADMITS THAT A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF... IS NECCESSARY IN ORDER TO CONVINCE STUDENTS, EVEN IF THIS IS JUST A...

Keywords: Lozanove admits, amount, necessary,
In paragraph 7, the writer says: “Lozanovac knowledges that the ritual surrounding suggestion in his own system is also a placebo, but maintains that without such a placebo people are unable or afraid to tap the reserve capacity of their brain. Like any placebo, it must be dispensed with authority to be effective.” This means that ritual is necessary for making students believe that the method is effective. On the other hand, ritual is also a placebo. If students are not convinced, the writer explains in the last paragraph that: “We can, perhaps, attribute mediocre results to an inadequate placebo effect. The students...are often not motivated to learn through this method. They do not have enough „faith“. They do not see it as „real teaching“..”
+ admit = acknowledge
=> ANSWER: 37. F: (ritual) 38.H:(placebo)

39-40. ALTHOUGH LOZANOV’S METHOD HAS BECOME QUITE....., THE RESULTS OF MOST OTHER TEACHERS USING THIS METHOD HAVE BEEN...

Keywords: Lozanov’s method, results, other teachers
In the last paragraph, the writerstates: ” Whilesuggestopedia has gained some notoriety through success in the teaching of modern languages, few teachers are able to emulate the spectacular results of Lozanov and his associates.” This means that, although Lozanov’s method is successful,the results obtained by most of the teachers using his method have not been very good/spectacular. Here we need 2 adjectives, one to describe Lozanov’s “method”, and the other for “the results.”
+ become well known=gain notoriety
=> ANSWER: 39. K: (well known)
40.G:(unspectacular)

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Educating Psyche

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 27. D | 34. NOT GIVEN |
| 28. A | 35. NOT GIVEN |
| 29. B | 36. TRUE |
| 30. C | 37. F |
| 31. FALSE | 38. H |
| 32. FALSE | 39. K |
| 33. TRUE | 40. G |

cambridge ielts 7 reading- test 1-passage 3



PASSAGE 1: WHY PAGODAS DON'T FALL DOWN

QUESTIONS 1-4 YES, NO, NOT GIVEN

1. ONLY TWO JAPANESE PAGODAS HAVE COLLAPSED IN 1400 YEARS.

Keywords: only , two, collapsed, 1400 years
In the first paragraph, the writer says: ” Records show that only two have collapsed during the past 1400 years.”
=> ANSWER: YES

2. THE HANSHIN EARTHQUAKE OF 1995 DESTROYED THE PAGODA AT THE TOJI TEMPLE

Keywords: Hanshin earthquake, 1995, destroyed, Toji temple
In the first paragraph, the writer states: ” The disastrous Hanshin earthquake in 1995 killed 6400 people.... Yet it left the magnificent five-storey pagoda at the Toji temple in nearby Kyoto unscathed....” This means the Hanshin earthquake did not destroy the pagoda at the Toji temple as it left the pagoda unscathed.
+ unscathed = not damaged
=> ANSWER: NO

3. THE OTHER BUILDINGS NEAR THE TOJI PAGODA HAD BEEN BUILT IN THE LAST 30 YEARS.

Keywords: other buildings, near, Toji pagoda, 30 years
Information about buildings near the Toji pagoda can only be found in paragraph 1, in which the writer reports: “Yet it left the magnificent five-storey pagoda at the Toji temple in nearby Kyoto unscathed, though it levelled a number of buildings in the neighbourhood.” The writer only indicates that the buildings near the Toji temple were levelled – they fell to the ground -as a result of the earthquake. No information relating to the date of these buildings is mentioned.
+ near=in the neighbourhood
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

4 .THE BUILDERS OF PAGODAS KNEW HOWTO ABSORB SOME OF THE POWER PRODUCED BY SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Keywords: builders of pagodas, knew, absorb, power, weather conditions
In paragraph 4, the writer says: “When the pagoda reached Japan, however, its architecture was freely adapted to local conditions – they were built less high...made mainly of wood...Because of the typhoons that batter Japan in the summer, Japanese builders learned to extend the eaves of buildings further beyond the walls. This prevents rain water gushing down the walls.
+ severe weather conditions=typhoons [storms with powerful rain and winds]
+ batter=hit powerfully
=> ANSWER: YES

QUESTIONS 5-10 CLASSIFY THE FOLLOWING AS TYPICAL OF

- A. Both Chinese and Japanese pagodas
 - B. Only Chinese pagodas
 - C. Only Japanese pagodas
- Information about Japanese pagodas is mainly found in paragraph 4.

5. EASY INTERIOR ACCESS TO TOP

In paragraph 4, the writer says: ” The Chinese built their pagodas in brick or stone, with inner staircases... When the pagoda reached Japan...(it was) made mainly of wood and the staircase was dispensed with because the Japanese pagoda did not have any particular use but became more of an art object.” This indicates that only Chinese pagodas have staircases, which allow easy interior access to the top, so that it was easy to reach the top and use the pagoda as a watchtower. In Japanese pagodas, no staircases were built.
+ Dispense with (st) = stop using something because it’s no longer needed = do away with it It should be noticed here that we don’t necessarily need to know the meaning of “dispense ” to learn that Japanese pagodas don’t have stairs. The writer states that the main use of Japanese pagodas is as an art object, so we can guess that they don’t need staircases.
+ interior access=inner staircases
=> ANSWER: B

6. TILES ON EAVES

In the last sentence of paragraph 5, the writer says: ” For the same reason, the builders of Japanese pagodas seem to have further increased their weight by choosing to cover these extended eaves not with the porcelain tiles of many Chinese pagodas but with much heavier earthenware tiles” So, although they have different types of tiles, both Chinese and Japanese pagodas have tiles on eaves.
=> ANSWER: A

7. USE AS OBSERVATION POST

In paragraph 4, the writer says: ” The Chinese built their pagodas... and used them in later centuries as watch towers.” On the other hand, as mentioned above, we see that Japanese pagodas served only as an art object.
+ observation post = watchtower
+ observe = watch
=> ANSWER: B

8. SIZE OF EAVES UP TO HALF THE WIDTH OF THE BUILDING

In paragraph 5, the writer says: “The roof of a Japanese temple building can be made to overhang the sides of the structure by fifty percent or more of the building’s overall width”, and doesn’t mention Chinese pagodas.
+ pagoda=temple building
+ eaves = roof
+ up to half = by fifty per cent
=> ANSWER: C

9. ORIGINAL RELIGIOUS PURPOSE

In paragraph 4, the writer states: ” The multi-storey pagoda came to Japan from China in the sixth century. As in China, they were first introduced with Buddhism and were attached to important temples.” This means that multi-storey pagodas accompanied the spread of Buddhism from China to Japan, and were attached to existing important temples . Thus, the pagodas in Japan and China were built with a religious purpose, associated with Buddhism.
+ original=first introduced
=> ANSWER: A

10. FLOORS FITTING LOOSELY OVER EACH OTHER.

In paragraph 7, the writer says about Japanese pagodas: “What those early craftsmen had found by trial and error was that under pressure a pagoda’s loose stack of floors could be made to slither to and fro....”This means that only in Japanese pagodas, can we find floors not actually connected, but placed on top of each other/stacked.
=> ANSWER: C



11. IN A JAPANESE PAGODA, THE SHINBASHIRA

Keywords: Japanese, shinbashira
In paragraph 6, the writer says: ” Is the answer that , like a tall pine tree, the Japanese pagoda – with its massive trunk-like central pillar known as shinbashira -simply flexes and sways during a typhoon or earthquake? ...But the answer is not so simple because the startling thing is that the shinbashira actually carries no load at all.” So it can be concluded that A and B are not correct.
+ bend corresponds to flex and sway
+ bear =carry
+ weight = load
The writer continues : ” In fact, in some pagoda designs, it does not even rest on the ground, but is suspended from the top of the pagoda.....” This means that it will not connect the floor with the foundations, as it does not even rest on the ground.
+ foundation: a construction below the ground distributing the load of a building. So C is not correct.
In paragraph 7, the writer says : ” The shinbashira, running up through a hole in the centre of the building, constrained individual storeys from moving too far....”
+ stop = constrain = hold back, restrict
+ floor = storey
So the answer is D: stops the floors moving too far.
=> ANSWER: D

12. SHUZO ISHIDA PERFORMS EXPERIMENTS IN ORDER TO

Keywords: Shuzo Ishida, experiments
In paragraph 7, the writer indicates: ” Mr Ishida, known to his students as “Professor Pagoda” because of his passion to understand the pagoda, has built a series of models and tested them on a “shaketable” in his laboratory.” So the purpose of the experiment is to understand the pagoda. The possible answers are C.Learn about the dynamics of pagodas D. understand ancient mathematics.
However, in the following sentences, the writer says: “The ancient craftsmen, apparently without the assistance of very advanced mathematics...” This means that there were no “ancient mathematics” to understand here. So D is not correct. The correct answer is C: learn about the dynamics of pagodas.
=> ANSWER: C

13. THE STOREYS OF A JAPANESE PAGODA ARE

Keywords: storeys, Japanese
From Question 10, we can easily find that answer C is correct: fitted loosely on top of each other. Now we look at other answers to check for sure
In paragraph 6, the last sentence, the writer states: “The shinbashira, running up through a hole in the central of the building,constrained individual storeys from moving too far because, after moving a certain distance, they banged into it, transmitting energy away along the column.” This means the floors could move away from the shinbashira, known as the central pillar, then banged into it. So it can be inferred that the storeys couldn’t be fastened to the central pillar as otherwise, they wouldn’t have moved away a certain distance then banged into it. So B is not correct. In paragraph 8, the writer says: ” Another strange feature of the Japanese pagoda is that, because of the building tapers,with each successive floor plan being smaller than the one below, none of the vertical pillars that carry the weight of the building is connected to its

corresponding pillar above.”
This means floors are not connected to each other through weight, because none of the pillars carrying the weight is connected to its corresponding pillar. So D is not correct . No information relating to A can be found. However, in paragraph 8 we learn that: “...the individual storeys of a Japanese pagoda...are not actually connected to each other. They are simply stacked one on top of another like a pile of hats”.
=> ANSWER: C

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: THE TRUE COST OF FOOD

QUESTIONS 14-17 WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ?

14. A COST INVOLVED IN PURIFYING DOMESTIC WATER

Keywords: cost, purifying, water
Skimming through the passage, it can be seen that information relating to “the cost ” is mainly in paragraph E. We don’t need to know the meaning of “bug”. When the writer says ” removal of (something) from drinking water”, we can rely on ” drinking water” to guess that we need to remove something “unhealthy”, so that the water can be “drink-able.”And this process of removal is called “purifying.” In paragraph E, the writer says: ” The costs included: ...£23m for the removal of the bug cryptosporidium from drinking water by water companies; ...”
+ bug :a common name used to refer to bacteria, parasites or viruses
+ purify = removal of the parasite in order to make drinking water clean
=> ANSWER: E

15. THE STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FARMING INDUSTRY

Keywords: stages, farming
The words ” stages” can be related to the process of the development of the farming industry. Skimming through the whole passage, it can be noticed that in paragraph B lie a number of words indicating a “process” : first, then, then, and now. Particularly, the writer says : ” First mechanisation, then mass use of chemical fertiliser and pesticides, then....and now genetic engineering – the onward march of intensive farming has seemed unstoppable in the last...”
+ development = onward march
+ march = steady forward movement or progression
=> ANSWER: B

16. THE TERM USED TO DESCRIBE HIDDEN COSTS

Keywords: term, hidden costs
In paragraph C, the writer explains: ” That is mainly because the costs of all this damage are what economists refer to as externalities: they are outside the main transaction...To many, the costs may not even appear to be financial at all, but merely aesthetic...” The costs that are outside the main transaction can be understood as hidden costs So the term here is “externalities”
=> ANSWER: C

17. ONE EFFECT OF CHEMICALS ON WATER SOURCES

Keywords: effect, chemicals, water
Information relating to “effect” is mainly found in paragraph B.
In paragraph B, the writer says: ” Natural soil fertility is dropping ... while the growth of algae is increasing in lakes because of the fertiliser run-off”
+ effect corresponds to ” the growth of algae is increasing”
+ water corresponds to lakes
+ chemicals corresponds to fertiliser
+ fertiliser: a kind of chemical added to soil or water to increase its productivity
=> ANSWER: B

QUESTIONS 18-21 YES, NO, NOT GIVEN

18. SEVERAL SPECIES OF WILDLIFE IN THE BRITISH COUNTRYSIDE ARE DECLINING

Keywords: species of wildlife, British countryside, declining
In paragraph B, the writer says: “In Britain, for example, many of our best-loved farmland birds, such as the skylark, the grey partridge, the lapwing and the corn bunting, have vanished from huge stretches countryside, as have even...insects” In the text, the writer says many birds have vanished so it can be inferred that their numbers are

declining
+ several species of wildlife corresponds to many farmland birds
+ vanish= disappear in a sudden/mysterious way.
+ decline = decrease in number
=> ANSWER: YES

19.THE TASTE OF FOOD HAS DETERIORATED IN RECENT YEARS.

Keywords: taste, deteriorated, recent
A reference to the cost of food in recent years can be found in paragraph A. But no sentences indicate the quality of food, especially the taste.
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

20.THE FINANCIAL COSTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE ARE WIDELY RECOGNIZED.

Keywords: financial costs, enviromental, widely
In paragraph C, the writer says: ” To many, the costs may not even appear to be financial at all, but merely aesthetic- a terrible shame, but nothing to do with money.” The cost here is the cost of environmental damage as listed in paragraph B.
In paragraph C, the writer explains: “That is mainly because the costs of all this damage are...” So it can be inferred that many people fail to make a connection between environmental damage, in turning the British countryside into a battlefield, with the price that they pay for food as consumers. Therefore the financial costs are not widely recognized.
=> ANSWER: NO

21. ONE OF THE COSTS CALCULATED BY PROFESSOR PRETTY WAS ILLNESS CAUSED BY FOOD.

Keywords: costs, Professor Pretty, illness caused by food
In paragraph E, on listing the costs according to Professor Pretty, the writer mentions : “... £169 m from food poisoning” Thus, because the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides and the introduction of monocultures has resulted in the production of food which is harmful to human health, the costs of medical treatment for food poisoning have to be considered as part of the ‘true cost’ of food.
=> ANSWER: YES

QUESTIONS 22-26 COMPLETE THE SUMMARY

22. PROFESSOR PRETTY CONCLUDES THAT OUR... ARE HIGHER THAN MOST PEOPLE REALISE, BECAUSE WE MAKE THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PAYMENT.

Keywords: our, Professor Pretty, higher, three different types of payment
From keywords, especially the words ” three types of payment”, we can skim through and infer that the content of the sentence is from paragraph E, where the writer says: ” Professor Pretty draws a simple but memorable conclusion from all this: our foodbills are actually threefold. We are paying for our supposedly cheaper food in three separate ways: once over the counter, secondly through our taxes... and thirdly to clean up the mess that modern farming leaves behind.”
+ higher corresponds to threefold = three times as much/ triple
+ conclude = draw a conclusion
+ three different types= three seperate ways
+ make payment = pay for
+ over the counter: in the shops
We need a noun here, something “ours” that is higher, so the word needed is ” foodbills”
=> ANSWER: Foodbills

23. HE FEELS IT IS REALISTIC TO SUGGEST THAT BRITAIN SHOULD REDUCE ITS RELIANCE ON....

Keywords: realistic, Britain, reduce, reliance on
In paragraph F, the writer argues: ” Breaking away from industrial agriculture as the solution to hunger maybe very hard for some countries, but in Britain, where the immediate need to supply food is less urgent, and the costs and the damage of intensive farming have been clearly seen, it may be more feasible.” This means that Pretty feels that breaking away from industrial agriculture is realistic, as the need for food in Britain is less urgent, while the damage of intensive farming is more obvious.
+ reduce its reliance corresponds to break away from
+realistic corresponds to feasible = possible, likely
We need a noun here, for something which Britain should rely less on, or in other words, break away from. So the possible answer is industrial agriculture or intensive farming
=> ANSWER: industrial agriculture/ intensive farming

24-25. ALTHOUGH MOST FARMERS WOULD BE UNABLE TO ADAPT TO..., PROFESSOR PRETTY WANTS THE GOVERNMENT TO INITIATE CHANGE BY ESTABLISHING WHAT HE REFERS TO AS A...

Keywords: farmers, unable to adapt to, government, change, he refers to as a
This is a suggestion of Professor Pretty, so we can guess that information we need to find is from the next paragraph. Specifically, in paragraph G, the writer states: ” Professor Pretty feels that organic farming would be too big a jump in thinking and in practices for many farmers.” This means that it will be difficult for many farmers to change to organic farming. Here we need a noun-something that many farmers would find difficult to adapt to. So the answer is “organic farming”
=> ANSWER: 24. organic farming
Then in the next sentence, we find a “suggestion” of Professor Pretty: ” He is recommending the immediate introduction of a “Greener Food Standard”, which would push the market towards more sustainable environmental practices...”
+ introduction can be understood as “initiate change”
+ initiate = bring about, or cause to occur, some new change or policy.
We need a noun- something new that Professor Pretty suggests. So the answer is a “Greener Food Standard.”
=> ANSWER: 25. Greener Food Standard

26. HE FEEL THIS WOULD HELP TO CHANGE THE ATTITUDES OF BOTH ...AND...

Keywords: change, attitudes , both
In the next sentences in paragraph G, the writer says: ” It could go a long way, he says, to shifting consumers as well as farmers towards a more sustainable system of agriculture.” “It” here is the Greener Food Standard.
+ change = shift
+ the attitude can be understood as a more sustainable system of agriculture.
We need 2 nouns, 2 things/people whose attitudes should be changed as a result of the introduction of the new standard. So the answer is consumers and farmers.
=> ANSWER: 26. consumers/ farmers

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: MAKETE INTEGRATED RURAL TRANSPORT PROJECT

QUESTIONS 27-30 CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING

27. SECTION B

This section consists of 2 small paragraphs.In the first sentence of paragraph 1, the writer states: ” When the project began, Makete District was virtually totally isolated during the rainy season” then he lists several problems. In the first sentence of paragraph 2, he says: ” Before solutions could be proposed, the problems had to be understood.” So we can infer that in this section, the writer is going to deal with finding what is the problem with transport. Therefore, the most suitable heading should be ii, identifying the main transport problems
+ identify the problem = understand the problem
=> ANSWER: ii:identifying the main transport problems

28. SECTION C

In the first sentence of this section, the writer says: “Having determined the main transport need, possible solutions were identified which might reduce the time and burden.” So we could guess that this section is about solutions. Then, in the following sentences, he goes into more detail about the “solutions”. During Phase II, from January to February 1991, a number of approaches were implemented in an effort to improve mobility and access to transport.” In paragraph 4 of Section C, the writer refers to various “means of transport” and the plan to use more donkeys and locally-made wheelbarrows. Looking back at the heading list, it can be seen that heading v contains keywords like: „improvement, mobility, transport“, and its content matches the section’s as well: “Initial improvements in mobility and transport modes”
transport mode = means of transport
=> ANSWER: v: initial improvements in mobility and transport modes

29. SECTION E

In the first sentence of the section the writer argues : “It would have been easy to criticise the MIRTP for using in the early phases a top-down approach... but it was necessary to start the process from the level of the governmental authorities of the district.”
Here we have quite a long sentence and it is better to focus on the main clause. The author indicates that the process needs governmental authorities of the district to be involved from the beginning. Looking back at the heading list, the possible answers that contain keywords are
iv. Government authorities’s instructions
x. Cooperation of district officials
However, heading iv deals with “instructions”, while in the text the author mentions nothing relating to instructions. On the other hand, heading x deals with “the cooperation” of district officials, which matches the content of the text: “It would have been difficult to respond to the requests of villagers and other rural inhabitants without the support and understanding of district authorities.”
+ cooperation = support and understanding
+ officials = authorities
+ district officials = governmental authorities of the district
=> ANSWER: x: cooperation of district officials

30. SECTION F

This section consists of 2 small paragraphs. In the first paragraph,we can infer that it deals with the success of MIRTP through the keywords : ” result of dedicated work”. Then, in the second paragraph, the writer says: “The experiences from Makete will help this initiative, and Makete District will act as a reference for future work.” So it can be concluded that the writer implies that, due to its success, MIRTP could be a model for future work. The most suitable heading should be i. MIRTP as a future model
+ model =reference = something to look for information/ advice or to follow
+ a future model = a reference for future work
=> ANSWER: i: MIRTP as a future model

QUESTIONS 31-35 YES, NO, NOT GIVEN

31. MIRTP WAS DIVIDED INTO FIVE PHASES.

Keywords: MIRTP, five phases
Skimming through the passages, it can be seen that there are only 3 phases mentioned when talking about the MIRTP. Phase I is mentioned in Section B; Phase II in Sections C and D; Phase III is referred to in Section D. The answer is, therefore, NO.
=> ANSWER: NO

32. PRIOR TO THE START OF MIRTP THE MAKETE DISTRICT WAS ALMOST IN ACCESIBLE DURING THE RAINY SEASON

Keywords: prior to, Makete, inaccessible, rainy season
In the first sentence of Section B, the writer says: “When the project began, Makete district was virtually totally isolated during the rainy season. The regional road was in such bad shape that access to the main towns was almost impossible for about three months of the year.”
+ almost = virtually
+isolated = inaccessible = without much contact with other places/people; difficult to reach
=> ANSWER: YES

33.PHASE I OF MIRTP CONSISTED OF A SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON TRANSPORT.

Keywords: Phase I, survey, household expenditure, transport
From the keyword ” phase I”, we can easily identify that the information needs to be found in paragraph 2 of Section B, where the writer says: “The socio-economic survey of more than 400 households in the district indicated that a household in Makete spent on average, seven hours a day on transporting themselves and their goods, a figure which seemed...Africa.” So this means that the survey is on the daily hours spent on transport by each household.The survey, therefore, was a survey of time expended – 7 hours per day – and not of money spent by each household.
+ expenditure on = spent on
=> ANSWER: NO

34. THE SURVEY CONCLUDED THAT ONE-FIFTH OR 20% OF THE HOUSEHOLD TRANSPORT REQUIREMENT AS OUTSIDE THE LOCAL AREA.

Keywords: 20%, transport requirement, outside, local
In paragraph 2 of Section B, the writer says : “Interesting facts regarding transport were found: 95% was on foot; 80% was within the locality...” 80% was within the locality, which means that the other 20 % was out of the local area, in other words: 20% of transport was outside the local area.
+ local area = locality
=> ANSWER: YES

35. MIRTP HOPED TO IMPROVE THE MOVEMENT OF GOODS FROM MAKETE DISTRICT TO THE COUNTRY’S CAPITAL.

Keywords: MIRTP, improve, movement of goods, capital
In section C,the writer argues: “However, the difference from the conventional approach was that this time consideration was given to local transport needs outside the road network. This means that the aim of MIRTP is to make the transport of goods safer and less arduous by improving the paths, or in other words improve the movement of goods – their import and export – from Makete district. But the author does not mention where the goods will be transported to, and the capital of the country is nowhere referred to in the text .
+ movement =transport
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

QUESTIONS 36-39 COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING

36. CONSTRUCTION OF FOOTBRIDGES, STEPS AND HANDRAILS

Keywords: footbridges, steps, handrails
In Section C, the writer says : “Most goods were transported along the paths that provide short-cuts up and down the hillsides, but the paths were a real safety risk and made the journey on foot even more arduous. It made sense to improve the paths by building steps, handrails and footbridges.” On the other hand, skimming through the list given, it can be seen that D. “Improved paths used for transport up and down hillsides” consists of words in the above text :paths, handrails and footbridges, improve, up and down hillsides. In addition, its content matches the content of the text, in particular: construction = building
=> ANSWER: D: improved paths used for transport up and down hillsides

37. FREQUENT BREAKDOWN OF BUSES AND TRUCKS IN MAKETE

Keywords: breakdown, buses, trucks
In section D, the writer argues: ” The efforts to improve the efficiency of the existing transport services were not very successful because most of the motorised vehicles in the district broke down and there were no resources to repair them.” So it can be inferred that the clause after because corresponds to the given content . We need to find the content which matches one in the other clause of this text.Skimming through the list, it can be seen that I. Hindered attempts to make the existing transport services more efficient matches.
+ motorised vehicles = buses and trucks
+ attempt = effort
+ make the existing transport services more efficient=improve the efficiency of the existing transport services
=> ANSWER: I: hindered attempts to make the existing transport services more efficient

38. THE IMPROVEMENT OF SECONDARY ROADS AND PATHS

Keywords: improvement, secondary roads, paths
In section D, the writer says: ” Paths and secondary roads were improvedonly at the request of communities who were willing to participate in construction and maintenance.”
So we need to find the answer that matches the content of this sentence. The most suitable answer is G. „Was done only at the request of local people who were willing to lend a hand“
+ local people = communities
+ participate in = lend a hand
=> ANSWER: G: was done only at the request of local people who were willing to lend a hand

39. THE ISOLATION OF MAKETE FOR PART OF THE YEAR

Keywords: isolation, part of the year
The word “isolation” leads us to look at section B, where the writer explains:”When the project began, Makete district was virtually totally isolated during the rainy season. The regional road was in such bad shape that access to the main towns was impossible for about three months of the year” This means that the road was in such a bad condition (=shape) that Makete district was isolated for part of the year, specifically during the rainy season which lasts about 3 months. The results of improvements are referred to in Section D. “The road improvements and accompanying maintenance system had helped make the district centre accessible throughout the year.”
+ part of the year = rainy season/ three months of the year
So the best answer to complete the sentence that matches the content of this text is E.
=> ANSWER: E: was no longer a problem once the roads had been improved

QUESTION 40.WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING PHRASES BEST DESCRIBES THE MAIN AIM OF READING PASSAGE 3?

Reading though the passage and from the above answers, we can see that the passage deals with the whole process of MIRTP, from how it was implement and executed (from section A-D) to the final positive result of it (Section E, F). So the best answer is B. To describe how MIRTP was implemented and how successful it was. A is not correct because although in section F, the writer considers MIRTP “as a reference for future work”, it doesn’t mean MIRTP is needed in other countries. In fact, “future work” here refers to a transport program about to start in Tanzania: “The concept of intergrated rural transport is now well established in Tanzania, where a major program of rural transport is just about to start. This experiences from Makete will help this initiative,and Makete District will act as a reference for future work.” C is not correct because this the use of donkeys is just a small part of the content of the passage, not the main aim of the author D is not correct because clearly the author argues in Section F that MIRTP “will act as a reference for future work”, so it cannot have serious problems.
=> ANSWER: B: To describe how MIRTP was implemented and how successful it was.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Makete Integrated Rural Transport Project

- 27 ii

28 v

29 x

30 i

31 NO

32 YES

33 NO

34 YES

35 NOT GIVEN

36 D

37 I

38 G

39 E

40 B

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 READING TEST 3 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: ANT INTELLIGENCE

QUESTIONS 1-6 TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN

1. ANTS USE THE SAME CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION AS HUMANS DO

Keywords: same channels of communication, humans

In the second paragraph, the writer says: “Ants store food, repel attackers and use chemical signals to contact one another in case of attack. Such chemical communication can be compared to the human use of visual and auditory channels (as in religious chants, advertising images and jingles, political slogans and martial music)” This means that ants use chemical signals to communicate and humans use visual and auditory channels. These two channels of communication can be compared to each other, but they are not the same.

=> ANSWER: FALSE

2. CITY LIFE IS ONE FACTOR THAT ENCOURAGES THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLIGENCE.

Keywords: city life, encourages, intelligence

In paragraph 7, the writer states: “Whereas prehistoric man had no exposure to urban lifestyles- the forcing house of intelligence- the evidence suggests that ants have lived in urban settings for close on a hundred million years...” This means that city life is what encourages the growth of intelligence, so it is one factor encouraging the development of intelligence.

+ city life = urban lifestyles

+ the forcing house= factor that encourages the development of intelligence

=> ANSWER: TRUE

3. ANTS CAN BUILD LARGE CITIES MORE QUICKLY THAN HUMANS DO.

Keywords: large cities, more quickly

Information relating to the building of ants and humans can be found in paragraphs 7 and 8, where the writer says: ” Yet Hoelldobler and Wilson’s magnificent work for ant lovers, The Ants, describes a super colony of the ant Formica yessens is on the Ishikari Coast of Hokkaido. This “megalopolis” was reported to be composed of 360 million workers and a million queens living in 4,500 interconnected nests across a territory of 2.7 square kilometres. Such enduring and intricately meshed levels of technical achievement outstrip by far anything achieved by our distant ancestors.” This means that ants are compared to humans in terms of technical achievement (specifically “large cities” in this case) , but there is no mention of the speed of building.

+ large city = megalopolis

+ humans = ancestors

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

4. SOME ANTS CAN FIND THEIR WAY BY MAKING CALCULATIONS BASED ON DISTANCE AND POSITION

Keywords: find their way, distance, position

In paragraph 10, the writer reports:”Research conducted at Oxford, Sussex and Zurich Universities has shown that when desert ants return from a foraging trip, they navigate by integrating bearings and distances.....”

+ find their way = navigate

+ position = bearing = direction

+ integrate = combine two or more things so that they work together. In this context, integrating can be understood as making calculations as ants combine “bearings and distances”.

=> ANSWER: TRUE

5. IN ONE EXPERIMENT, FORAGING TEAMS WERE ABLE TO USE THEIR SENSE OF SMELL TO FIND FOOD.

Keywords: experiment, foraging, smell

In paragraph 11, where the experiment is described, the writer says: “Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the foraging team using odour clues.”.

This means that foraging teams in the experiment cannot rely on smell to find food.

+ odour = smell

=> ANSWER: FALSE

6. THE ESSAY, ” IN THE COMPANY OF ANTS”, EXPLORES ANT COMMUNICATION.

Keywords: In the company of ants, communication

In the last paragraph, the writer says: “It’s no surprise that Edward Wilson, in his essay, “In the company of ants”, advises readers who ask what to do with the ants in their kitchen to “Watch where you step. Be careful of little lives”. The writer just states that the essay advises people to take notice of ants. There is no information about whether the essay does or does not explore ant communication.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

QUESTIONS 7-13 COMPLETE THE SUMMARY

7. THE ANTS CULTIVATE A LARGE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF EDIBLE FUNGI WHICH CONVERT... INTO A FORM WHICH THEY CAN DIGEST.

Keywords: fungi, convert, digest
In paragraph 5, the writer says: ” Ants can’tdigest the cellulose in leaves- but some fungi can. The ants therefore cultivate these fungi in their nests, bringing them leaves to feed on, and then use them as a source of food.” So it can be inferred that ants cultivate fungi because these fungi can digest cellulose, which ants cannot digest. After the fungi have eaten the leaves, the cellulose in the leaves is converted by the fungi into a form of food that ants can then digest. Here we need a noun- something that fungi can digest,and something that they convert into a different form for ants to eat.=> ANSWER: C.cellulose

8-9. THEY USE THEIR OWN NATURAL... AS WEED-KILLERS AND ALSO USE UNWANTED MATERIAL AS...

Keywords: own natural, weed-killers, unwanted
In the next sentence, the writer continues : ” Farmer ants secrete antibiotics to control other fungi that might act as “weeds”, and spread waste to fertilise the crop.” This means that ants secrete (produce from their own bodies) antibiotics to kill weeds. Therefore the most suitable words to be filled here should be:
=> ANSWER: M. secretions
Also, it can be seen that ants use waste to fertilise their crop. So unwanted material is used as fertilizers.
+ unwanted material = waste
The answer is:
=> ANSWER: F. fertilizers

10. GENETIC ANALYSIS SHOWS THEY CONSTANTLY UPGRADE THESE FUNGI BY DEVELOPING NEW SPECIES AND BY... SPECIES WITH THEIR NEIGHBOURING ANT COLONIES.

Keywords: upgrade, species, neighbouring ant colonies
In paragraph 6, the writer states: “These turned out to be highly diverse: it seems that ants are continually domesticating new species. Even more impressively, DNA analysis of the fungi suggests that the ants improve or modify the fungi by regularly swapping and sharing strains with neighbouring ant colonies”
+ upgrade = improve or modify
+ exchange= swap and share
Here we need a verb-ing which has the same meaning as swapping and sharing. The most suitable answer is:
=> ANSWER: D. Exchanging

11-13. IN FACT,THE FARMING METHODS OF ANTS COULD BE SAID TO BE MORE ADVANCED THAN HUMAN AGRIBUSINESS, SINCE THEY USE ...METHODS, THEY DO NOT AFFECT THE... AND DO NOT WASTE...

Keywords: farming methods, affect, waste
Here we have a comparison in farming methods between ants and humans, in which ants is more advanced. Human agribusiness is referred to at the end of paragraph 3. The information therefore could be navigated to be in paragraph 4, where the author notes the contrast between human agribusiness at the end of the previous paragraph and ants: ” The farming methods of ants are at least sustainable. They do not ruin environments or use enormous amounts of energy.” Number 11, we need an adjective to describe the farming methods of ants. The answer is:
=> ANSWER: N.sustainable
Number 12, we need a noun-something that they do not affect
=> ANSWER: the environment
Number 13, we need a noun-something they do not waste
=> ANSWER: energy
+ affect the enviroment= ruin the environment
+ waste energy = use enormous amounts of energy
=> ANSWER: 11. N. sustainable
=> ANSWER: 12. O. environment
=> ANSWER: 13 E. Energy

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1KEYWORDS TABLE
PASSAGE 2: POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND GENETICS

QUESTIONS 14-19 CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING

14. SECTION A

This is a short paragraph. Skimming through the whole paragraph, it can be seen that the writer talks about the development in techniques of studying population movements by using words indicating development: used to be based on – developed-the best -now being obtained... The writer also refers to early population movements in this section: “Study of the origins and distribution of human population used to be based on.... A number of new techniques developed.... the best information on early population movements is now being...” Looking back at the heading list, it can be seen that heading – iv. Developments in the methods used to study early population movements – deals with early population movements and its content matches the main content of the section
+ methods = techniques
=> ANSWER: iv Developments in the methods used to study early population movements

15. SECTION B

From the first sentence, we can infer that the paragraph is going to deal with migration to America: “Recent work on the problem of when people first entered the Americas is an example of the value of these new techniques.” Then the author continues with 2 questions “But was there one major wave of migration?...And when did this event, or events, take place?” Looking back at the heading lists, the most suitable heading should be vii. Long-standing questions about prehistoric migration to America
+ prehistoric migration to America corresponds to the problem of when people first entered the Americas
=> ANSWER: vii Long-standing questions about prehistoric migration to America

16. SECTION C

In the first sentence, the writer says : ” An important project, led by the biological anthropologist Robert Williams, focused on the variants (called Gmallotypes) of one particular protein ... found in the fluid portion of human blood.” Then in the last sentence he concludes: “Thus, by comparing the Gmallotypes ... one can establish their genetic “distance”, which can be calibrated to give an indication of the length of time since these populations last interbred.” So it can be inferred that the paragraph deals with how variants of protein in our blood are used to explore relationships among different populations.
The most suitable heading is x. How analysis of blood-variants measures the closeness of the relationship between different populations
+ blood-variants = the variants found in human blood
+ measure corresponds to „give an indication of the length of...”
+ closeness of the relationship corresponds to genetic distance, interbred
=> ANSWER: x How analysis of blood-variants measures the closeness of the relationship between different populations

17. SECTION D

In the first sentences, the writer reports: ” Williams and his colleagues sampled the blood of over 5000 American Indians....They found that their Gmallotypes could be divided into two groups... Other tests showed that. ...From this evidence, it was deduced that...” So we know that the paragraph refers to the result of Williams’s project – the tests carried out and the evidence found from the results. The best suitable heading is:
=> ANSWER: i The result of the research into blood-variants

18. SECTION E

In the first sentence, the writer poses a question : ” How far does other research support these conclusions?” followed by the next sentence: ” Geneticist Douglas...” So, it is clear that the other research is carried out by this geneticist – it is genetic research. The conclusions which this genetic research supports is the conclusion mentioned in Section D – that there were three waves of migration. So the most suitable heading is:
=> ANSWER: vi:Further genetic evidence relating to the three-wave theory.

19. SECTION F

In the first sentence, the writer says : ” There are two other kinds of research... they involve the study of teeth and languages.” Then he continues: “The biological anthropologist Christy Turner is an expert in...human teeth.” After that,by skimming, it can be seen that the other part of the paragraph consists of words relating to “teeth” : crown, root, incisor. Therefore, we know that the paragraph is about evidence in terms of teeth. The most suitable heading is ii. Dental evidence
+ dental = relating to teeth
=> ANSWER: ii Dental evidence

QUESTIONS 20-21

20. INFORMATION ABOUT WILLIAMS’S RESEARCH IS IN SECTION D.

The writer states: ” From this evidence it was deduced that there had been three major waves of migration across the Bering Strait. The first, Paleo-Indian, wave more than 1500 years ago was ancestral to all Central and South American Indians.”
Only route E goes from somewhere in Asia, across the Bering Strait and then continues to Central and South America
=> ANSWER: E

21. IN THE NEXT SENTENCE, THE WRITER SAYS: ” THE SECOND WAVE...(WHO ONLY MIGRATED SOUTH FROM CANADA ABOUT 600 OR 700 YEARS AGO.”

The map shows this second wave took place over two periods, indicated by the dotted line (C) – the first period 14,000 to 12,000 years ago. After a long time in Canada, in the second period 600 or 700 years ago, these people migrated south from Canada to the USA, shown on the map by the arrows, D. So, this route is from Canada to the USA, 600 or 700 years ago.
=> ANSWER: D

QUESTIONS 22-25

22. AGAIN, IT IS SECTION D WHICH FIRST REFERS TO THE , THREE WAVE THEORY.

The writer states :”The third wave, perhaps 10,000 or 9,000 years ago, saw the migration from North East Asia of groups ancestral to the modern Eskimo (Inuit) and Aleut”.

=> ANSWER: C

23. IN THE SAME PARAGRAPH, THE WRITER ALSO SAYS :

” The second wave...brought Na-Dene hunters, ancestors of the Navajo and Apache ...”

=> ANSWER: B

24. PIMA-PAPAGO

In Section E, the writer states: ” Geneticist Douglas Wallace has studied....Pima-Papago Indians...Maya Indians and Ticuna Indians.....all three groups appear to be descended from the same ancestral (Paleo -Indian) population. ” We know from Section D, that this population was the first wave: ” The first, Paleo-Indian, wave...”

=> ANSWER: A

25. TICUNA

=> ANSWER: A

QUESTION 26. CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER A, B, C, D CHIRSTY TURNER’S RESEARCH INVOLVED THE EXAMINATION OF

Keywords : Christy Turner’s research, examination

Christy Turner’s research is described in Section F:We know that: “Christy Turner is an expert in the analysis of changing physical characteristics in human teeth.”Studies carried out by Turner of many thousands of New and Old World specimens, both ancient and modern, suggest that the majority of prehistoric Americans are linked to Northern Asian populations by crown and root traits and ...” So, Turner’s research examined thousands of New and Old World teeth, both ancient and modern.

=> ANSWER: A. teeth from both prehistoric and modern Americans and Asians

+ teeth is specimens

+ prehistoric = ancient

+ New World = American

+ Old World = Europe, Asia and Africa

B, D are not correct because the object of the study is specimens of teeth, not humans or eating habits. C is not correct because specimens were studied not only from prehistoric Americans, but also modern Americans, as well as ancient and modern Asians.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: PLANS TO PROTECT THE FORESTS OF EUROPE

QUESTIONS 27-33 TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN

27. FOREST PROBLEMS OF MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES ARE TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE NEXT MEETING OF EXPERTS.

Keywords: Mediterranean, next meeting, experts

Information on Mediterranean countries can only be found at the end of paragraph 1, where the writer states: ” Those confined to particular geographical areas, such as countries bordering the Mediterranean or the Nordic countries therefore had to be discarded. However this does not mean that in the future they will be ignored.” This means that the first two meeting of experts did not deal with problems of Mediterranean countries, and that they will be noticed in the future. The writer doesn’t indicate a particular time when the problem will be discussed.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

28. PROBLEMS IN NORDIC COUNTRIES WERE EXCLUDED BECAUSE THEY ARE OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY.

Keywords: Nordic, outside the European Economic Community.
In paragraph 1 the writer says: “Their initial task was to decide which of the many forest problems of concern to Europe involved the largest number of countries and might be the subject of joint action. Those confined to particular geographical areas, such as countries bordering the Mediterranean or the Nordic countries therefore had to be discarded.” Therefore, the reason for excluding Nordic countries here is that their problems are particular/special to that geographical area, not to all of Europe.
+ exclude = discard
=> ANSWER: FALSE

29. FORESTS ARE A RENEWABLE SOURCE OF RAW MATERIAL

Keywords: renewable, raw material
In paragraph 2, the writer states: “At the same time, forests provide raw materials for human activities through their constantly renewed production of wood.”
=> ANSWER: TRUE

30. THE BIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS WERE RECOGNISED ONLY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Keywords : biological, twentieth century
In paragraph 2, the writer argues: “The economic importance of forests has been understood since the dawn of man.....The other aspects have been recognised only for a few centuries but they are becoming more and more important.” “The other aspects” here are ones mentioned in the first sentence of the paragraph in which the writer refers to the „triple function“ of forests in Europe:biological and recreational, as well as economic. This means that biological functions have been recognised for a few centuries, not only in the twentieth century.
=> ANSWER: FALSE

31. NATURAL FORESTS STILL EXIST IN PARTS OF EUROPE

Keywords: natural, parts
In paragraph 3, the writer says: ” The myth of the “natural forest” has survived , yet there are effectively no remaining “primary” forests in Europe.All European forests are artificial...”
+ natural forests = primary forests
+ not natural = artificial
=> ANSWER: FALSE

32. FOREST POLICY SHOULD BE LIMITED BY NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

Keywords: forest policy, limited, national boundaries
In the next sentence of paragraph 3, the writer argues : “This means that a forest policy is vital, that it must transcend national frontiers and generations of people...” This means forest policy should not be limited by national boundaries.
+ boundaries = frontiers
+ not limit = transcend (go beyond the limits of countries)
=> ANSWER: FALSE

33. THE STRASBOURG CONFERENCE DECIDED THAT A FOREST POLICY MUST ALLOW FOR THE POSSIBILITY OF CHANGE.

Keywords: Strasbourg, forest policy, allow for, change
In paragraph 3, the writer argues : “This means that a forest policy is vital, that it must transcend national frontiers and generations of people, that it must allow for the inevitable changes that take place in the forests, in needs,and hence in policy. The Strasbourg conference was one of the first events on such a scale to reach this conclusion.” ” ...this conclusion” here is that: “it must transcend national frontiersallow for the inevitable changes...” Thus, the Strasbourg conference was the first event to reach this conclusion means that it allows for the changes which are certain to take place.
=> ANSWER: TRUE

QUESTIONS 34-39

34. RESOLUTION 1

Paragraph 4 discusses the resolutions made at the conference. “The first proposes the extension and systematisation of surveillance sites to monitor forest decline.” Thus, there will be more forest sites surveyed and systematically monitored, to gather information regularly about the condition of forests. Therefore,the most suitable statement, relating to forest decline, is J. 35. Resolution 2. In paragraph 4, the writer says: “The second resolution concentrates on the need to preserve the genetic diversity of European forests. The aim is to reverse the decline in the number of tree species or at least to preserve the ‘genetic material’ of all of them.” So this resolution deals with preservation of the diversity of tree species.Therefore the most suitable statement is A.
=> ANSWER: A All kinds of species of trees should be preserved.

36. RESOLUTION 3

In paragraph 4, the writer states: “Although forest fires do not affect all of Europe to the same extent, the amount of damage caused the experts to propose as the third resolution that the Strasbourg conference consider the establishment of a European databank on the subject.” So we know that this resolution deals with the need to establish a databank on forest fires, with the information made available to all of Europe. The most suitable answer, therefore, should be E.
+ collect information = establish a databank
=> ANSWER: E Information on forest fires should be collected and shared.

37. RESOLUTION 4

In paragraph 4, the writer states: “The subject of the fourth resolution discussed by the ministers was mountain forests....Proposed developments include a preferential research program on mountain forests.” The answer therefore is B.
+ be given priority = preferential
=> ANSWER: B Fragile mountain forests should be given priority in research programs

38. RESOLUTION 5

In paragraph 4, the writer says: “The fifth resolution relaunched the European research network on the physiology of trees, called Eurosilva. Eurosilva should support joint European research on tree diseases and their physiological and biochemical aspects.” So, this resolution deals with developing a research network on tree diseases and their physiological and biochemical aspects.
The answer, then, should be a statement concerning tree diseases: G.
=> ANSWER: G Resources should be allocated to research into tree diseases.

39. RESOLUTION 6

At the end of paragraph 4, the writer states: “Finally, the conference established the framework for a European research network on forest ecosystems. This would also involve harmonising activities in individual countries as well as identifying a number of priority research topics...” So the conference established a research framework for Europe, in which individual countries would pursue the same activities and have the same priority for research topics. The most suitable statement left, therefore should be D.
+ co-ordinate throughout Europe corresponds to establishing a European research network.
=> ANSWER: D Research is to be better co-ordinated throughout Europe.

QUESTION 40 THE BEST TITLE FOR PASSAGE 3

The structure of the passage: goes from [1] posing a need for new policies by European countries to protect Europe’s forests, then continues to talk about [2] the functions of forests [3]to stress the importance of coordinated policies and [4]finally goes into detail about 6 resolutions proposed by a conference. It should be noticed that the resolution part – paragraph 4 – accounts for half of the passage’s length. Therefore, its main content is about ways to improve the decline of forests throughout Europe. So the best title should be B.
A is not correct because it just refers to paragraph 2.
C is not correct because it refers to ecosystems in general, but the passage refers only to forest ecosystems.
D is not correct because the proposal is just on a European scale, not world-wide.
=> ANSWER: B Plans to protect the forests of Europe.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Plans to protect the forests of Europe

- 27 NOT GIVEN

28 FALSE

29 TRUE

30 FALSE

31 FALSE

32 FALSE

33 TRUE
- 34 J

35 A

36 E

37 B

38 G

39 D

40 B

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 READING TEST 4 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: PULLING STRINGS TO BUILD PYRAMIDS

QUESTIONS 1-7 TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN

1. IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WERE NEEDED TO BUILD THE PYRAMIDS

Keywords: generally, large numbers, build

In the opening of paragraph 1, the writer says: "The pyramids of Egypt were built more than three thousand years ago, and no one knows how. The conventional picture is that tens of thousands of slaves dragged stones on sledges." This means that a huge number of people are generally believed to have been involved in building the pyramids.

+ Conventional picture here can be understood as the general belief/thought of many people, indicating that the fact is generally believed.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

2. CLEMMONS FOUND A STRANGE HIEROGLYPH ON THE WALL OF AN EGYPTIAN MONUMENT.

Keywords: Clemmons, hieroglyph, wall, monument

In the first paragraph, the writer states: "While perusing a book on monuments of Egypt, she noticed a hieroglyph that showed a row of men standing in odd postures" This means that Clemmons found a picture of the hieroglyph in a book on Egyptian monuments, but she did not find the hieroglyph actually on the wall of a monument.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

3. GHARIB HAD PREVIOUSLY DONE EXPERIMENTS ON BIRD FLIGHT.

Keywords: Gharibs, previously, bird flight

Information on Gharib before he did the experiment on Clemmon's theory can only be found in paragraph 2, but there is no mention that he had done experiments on bird flight.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

4. GHARIB AND GRAFF TESTED THEIR THEORY BEFORE APPLYING IT.

Keywords: Gharib, Graff, tested, before applying

Paragraph 3 is about the preparations of Gharib and Graff for testing their theory, and in paragraph 4 we learn what happened when the theory was applied. In paragraph 3, the writer reports that: "Their initial calculations and scale-model wind-tunnel experiments convinced them they wouldn't need a strong wind to lift the 33.5tonne column". So this means that their theory had been tested before being applied.

+ test = experiment

=>ANSWER: TRUE



5. THE SUCCESS OF THE ACTUAL EXPERIMENT WAS DUE TO THE HIGH SPEED OF THE WIND

Keywords: actual experiment, high speed, wind

In paragraph 5, where information on the the actual result of the experiment is found, the writer says : "The wind was blowing at a gentle 16 to 20 kilometers an hour, little more than half what they thought would be needed". This means that the wind speed needed in reality is lower than the speed they calculated before. So the success of the actual experiment is not due to the high speed of the wind.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

6. THEY FOUND THAT, AS THE KITE FLEW HIGHER, THE WIND FORCE GOT STRONGER

Keywords: kite, higher, wind, stronger

Information of the actual experiment can only be found in paragraph 5. We only know that when the kite was opened, there was a huge initial force. There is no reference to the height of the kite, nor the relation of the height to the force of the wind.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

7. THE TEAM DECIDED THAT IT WAS POSSIBLE TO USE KITES TO RAISE VERY HEAVY STONES

Keywords : decided, possible, stones

In paragraph 5, the writer explains: "So Clemmons was right: the pyramids builders could have used kites to lift massive stones into place."

+ raise = lift = move something to a higher position

+ very heavy = massive

=>ANSWER: TRUE

QUESTIONS 8-13: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW (NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS)

8-10

From the title of the summary, [Additional evidence for theory of kite-lifting] it can be inferred that the information should be found in paragraph 7: “Others feel there is more of a case for the theory. ...”
+ additional evidence = more of a case = other evidence to support the theory 8-9-10.The Egyptians had..., which could lift larges pieces of ...and they knew how to use the energy of the wind from their skill as ...
Keywords: had, lift large pieces of, skill, as
In paragraph 7, the writer states: ” Harnessing the wind would not have been a problem for accomplished sailors like the Egyptians. And they are known to have used wooden pulleys, which could have been made strong enough to bear the weight of massive blocks of stone”. In gap 8 and gap 9, we need 2 nouns – something that the Egyptians could use to lift larges pieces of something. The answer therefore should be wooden pulleys and stone. In gap 10, we need a noun – which possibly indicates a job , as the question mentions “skill as...” , which requires the ability to use the energy of the wind. The word that refers to a job here can only be (accomplished) sailors
+ lift = bear the weight
+ large pieces of = massive blocks of
=>ANSWER: 8. wooden pulleys; 9. stone; 10.accomplished sailors

11-12. THE DISCOVERY ON ONE PYRAMID OF AN OBJECT WHICH RESEMBLED A...SUGGESTS THEY MAY HAVE EXPERIMENTED WITH ...

Keywords : an object, resembled, suggest,experimented with
In paragraph 7, the writer says: “A wooden artefact found on the step pyramid at Saqqara looks uncannily like a modern glider. Although it dates from several hundred years after the building of the pyramids, its sophistication suggests that the Egyptians might have been developing ideas of flight for a long time.” Here we need 2 nouns - an object that on one pyramid resembled something. That object suggests that the Egyptians experimented with some idea or theory. The answer, then, is a modern glider, and flight
+ resemble= look uncannily like
+ experiment with= develop ideas of
=>ANSWER: 11. modern glider; 12. flight

13. IN ADDITION, OVER TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO KITES WERE USED IN CHINA AS WEAPONS, AS WELL AS FOR SENDING ...

Keywords: weapons, kites, China, sending
In paragraph 7, the writer states: “And other ancient civilisations certainly knew about kites;as early as 1250 BC, the Chinese were using them to deliver messages and dump flaming debris on their foes.” Here we need a noun – something that was sent by kites in China. The answer, therefore, is messages.
+ send = deliver
=>ANSWER: 13. Messages

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: ENDLESS HARVEST

QUESTIONS 14-20 TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN

14. THE INHABITANTS OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS RENAMED THEIR ISLANDS “ALEYSKA”

Keywords: inhabitants, renamed, Aleutian islands, Aleyska
In the first paragraph, the writer says: ” ...Russian explorers and fur hunters landed on the Aleutian Islands...and learned of a land mass that lay farther to the north. The islands” native inhabitants called this land mass Aleyska...” This means that the inhabitants of the Aleutian islands only named the land to the north of the islands Aleyska. This was not a new name for their own islands.
=>ANSWER: FALSE

15. ALASKA’S FISHERIES ARE OWNED BY SOME OF THE WORLD’S LARGEST COMPANIES.

Keywords: Alaska’s fisheries, owned, world’s largest companies
At the end of paragraph 2, the writer just states: “Taking advantage of this rich bounty, Alaska’s commercial fisheries have developed into some of the largest in the world.” No information indicating their owners can be found.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

16. LIFE IN ALASKA IS DEPENDENT ON SALMON

Keywords: dependent, salmon
In paragraph 3, the writer states: “Salmon....pump through Alaska like blood through a heart, bringing rhythmic, circulating nourishment to land, animals and people.” Therefore, the land, animals and people all depend on salmon.
=>ANSWER: TRUE

17. NINETY PER CENT OF ALL PACIFIC SALMON CAUGHT ARE SOCKEYE OR PINK SALMON

Keywords: ninety per cent,Pacific, caught, sockeye, pink
In paragraph 3, where information on sockeye and pink salmon can be found, the writer explains: “All five species of Pacific salmon -chinook, or king; chum or dog; coho, or silver; sockeye, or red; and pink, or humpback- spawn in Alaskan waters, and 90% of all Pacific salmon commercially caught in North America are produced there.” The author only indicates that sockeye and pink salmon spawn in Alaskan waters, but there are 5 species of Pacific salmon. We do not know what percentage of sockeye or pink salmon are part of the 90% of Pacific salmon caught in general. So, there is no information indicating the percentage of pink and sockeye salmon caught.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

18. MORE THAN 320,000 TONNES OF SALMON WERE CAUGHT IN ALASKA IN 2000

Keywords: more, 320,000 tonnes, Alaska, in 2000
At the end of paragraph 3, the writer says: “During 2000, commercial catches of Pacific salmon in Alaska exceeded 320,000 tonnes...”
+ more than = exceed = be greater than a particular amount
=>ANSWER: TRUE

19. BETWEEN 1940 AND 1959, THERE WAS A SHARP DECREASE IN ALASKA’S SALMON POPULATION

Keywords: Between 1940 and 1959, sharp decrease, population
In the opening of paragraph 4, the writer says: “Between 1940 and 1959, overfishing led to crashes in salmon populations so severe that in 1953 Alaska was declared a federal disaster area”
+ a sharp decrease = a crash = a sudden serious fall in the price or value of something In case you have no idea what “crash” means, we can still guess that its meaning is “decrease”, because as stated, it is caused by overfishing, which means fishing too much, exceeding the allowed amount.
=>ANSWER: TRUE

20. DURING THE 1990S, THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF SALMON CAUGHT EACH YEAR WAS 100 MILLION.

Keywords: during the 1990s, average, each year, 100 million
At the end of paragraph 4, the writer states : ” ...until, during the 1990s, annual harvests were well in excess of 100 million, and on several occasions over 200 million fish”. This means that the annual number of salmon caught was over 100 million during the 1990s. Therefore, because the number of salmon caught each year in the 1990s was a lot more than 100 million (and sometimes was over 200 million), it is impossible that the average for each year could be 100 million.
+ each year = annual
+ in excess of = over
=>ANSWER: FALSE

QUESTIONS 21-26: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A-K, BELOW.

21. IN ALASKA, BIOLOGISTS KEEP A CHECK ON ADULT FISH

Keywords: biologists, check, adult
In paragraph 5, the writer reports: “There are biologists throughout the state constantly monitoring adult fish as they show up to spawn. The biologists sit in streamside counting towers, study sonar, watch from aeroplanes and talk to fishermen.” In any area, the biologists “...can put a halt to fishing....It is this management mechanism that has allowed Alaska salmon stocks – to prosper...” Therefore, the most suitable answer is G.
+ keep a check on = monitor = to watch and check something over a period of time in order to see how it develops, so that you can make any necessary changes
+ permit = allow
=>ANSWER: G To ensure that fish numbers are sufficient to permit fishing.

22. BIOLOGISTS HAVE THE AUTHORITY

Keywords: biologists, authority
As mentioned above, the writer says : “one or more field biologists in a particular area can put a halt to fishing. Even sport fishing can be brought to a halt.” This means that biologists have the authority to stop fishing, and particularly sport fishing. The answer, therefore, is E. Stop people fishing for sport. We do not choose K. Biologists in one area can stop fishing in that area, but they cannot close down all the companies engaged in fishing = fisheries.
+ stop = close down =put a halt to = bring a halt to
=>ANSWER: E. Stop people fishing for sport

23. IN-SEASON ABUNDANCE-BASED MANAGEMENT HAS ALLOWED THE ALASKA SALMON FISHERIES

Keywords : In-Season Abundance -Based Management, allowed,fisheries
In paragraph 5 again, the author also says: “It is this management mechanism that has allowed Alaska salmon stocks – and, accordingly, Alaska salmon fisheries- to prosper,...” This management mechanism here refers to In-Season Abundance-Based Management
The answer is B.
+ be successful =to prosper = be fortunate or successful
=>ANSWER: B to be successful

24. THE MARINE STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (MSC) WAS ESTABLISHED

Keywords : MSC
In the opening of paragraph 6, the writer states: “In 1999, the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) commissioned a review of the Alaska salmon fisheries.The Council, which was founded in 1996, certifies fisheries that meet high environmental standards, enabling them to use a label that recognises their environmental responsibility...” This means that MSC was founded to recognise fisheries that meet their environmental standards The answer, then, should be A.
+ established = founded = started or created an organization, a system, etc. that is meant to last for a long time
+ recognise=certify = admit officially (usually in writing) that something is true/exists.
=>ANSWER: A to recognise fisheries that care for the environment

25. AS A RESULT OF THE COLLAPSE OF THE SALMON RUNS IN 1999, THE STATE DECIDED

Keywords : result,collapse, salmon runs, the state, 1999
In paragraph 7, the author mentions the collapse: “... in the months leading up to the MSC’s final decision [1999], salmon runs throughout western Alaska completely collapsed.” Then, in the next paragraph, he continues to deal with its result: “However, the state reacted quickly, closing down all fisheries, even those necessary for subsistence purposes ” Therefore, the answer is K.
=>ANSWER: K to close down all fisheries

26. IN SEPTEMBER 2000, THE MSC ALLOWED SEVEN ALASKA SALMON COMPANIES

Keywords : MSC, September 2000, allowed, seven, companies
In the last paragraph, the writer states: ” In September 2000, MSC announced that the Alaska salmon fisheries qualified for certification. Seven companies producing Alaska salmon were immediately granted permission to display the MSC logo on their products.” This means that the MSC allowed seven companies to have the MSC logo on their products. The answer, therefore, is F.
+ allow = grant permission
=>ANSWER: F label their product using the MSC logo

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: EFFECTS OF NOISE

QUESTIONS 27-29 CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

27. THE WRITER SUGGESTS THAT PEOPLE MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY SLEEPING IN THE MOUNTAINS BECAUSE

Keywords : sleeping, mountains, because
In paragraph 1, the writer states: “And yet most of us have had the experience of having to adjust to sleeping in the mountains or the countryside because it was initially „too quiet”, an experience that suggests that humans are capable of adapting to a wide range of noise levels.” This means that most people have to adjust to sleeping in the mountains because they are not used to the quiet here. They have adapted to noise in the city. Therefore the answer is D. They may have adapted to a higher noise level in the city. A is not correct because the writer states: “In general, it is plausible to suppose that we should prefer peace and quiet to noise” B is not correct because the situation in which people may be exposed to short bursts of sounds is a condition in an experiment by Glass and Singer (1972).No information is given about the exposure of people in mountains to strange sounds. C is not correct because in paragraph 1, there is no information indicating that people prefer noise to sleep.
=>ANSWER: D they may have adapted to a higher noise level in the city

28. IN NOISE EXPERIMENTS, GLASS AND SINGER FOUND THAT

Keywords: experiments, Glass and Singer
In paragraph 1, the writer says: “The noise was quite disruptive at first, but after about four minutes the subjects were doing just as well on their tasks as control subjects

who were not exposed to noise.” This means that bursts of noise only affect the subjects at first, then they have no further effects. The answer, therefore, is C. Bursts of noise do not seriously disrupt problem-solving in the long term. A is not correct because the result of the research shows that ” ...after about four minutes the subjects were doing just as well on their tasks as control subjects who were not exposed to noise” B is not correct because we learn about their physiological reactions to noise and: “Their physiological arousal also declined quickly to the same levels as those of the control subjects.” So, from the above sentence, we know that D is not correct, because the writer refers to the physiological arousal only of the people exposed to noise: “Their physiological arousal also declined quickly to the same level as those of the control subjects.” The control group subjects were not exposed to noise.
=>ANSWER: C bursts of noise do not seriously disrupt problem-solving in the long term

29. RESEARCHERS DISCOVERD THAT HIGH NOISE LEVELS ARE NOT LIKELY TO INTERFERE WITH THE

Keywords: high noise levels, not likely, interfere
In the opening of paragraph 2, the writer argues: “But there are limits to adaptation and loud noise becomes more troublesome if the person is required to concentrate on more than one task.” This means that if the person is required to do only one task, loud noise will not become a problem to him. Therefore, the answer is A. successful performance of a single task. B and D are not correct because the writer says: “For example, high noise levels interfered with the performance of the subjects who were required to monitor three dials at a time, a task not unlike that of an aeroplane pilot or an air-traffic controller (Broadbent, 1957)”. This means that tasks of pilots or traffic controllers are similar to the task of monitoring three dials at a time, with which high noise levels could interfere. C is not correct because the writer states: “Similarly, noise....did interfere with the subject’s abilitly to repeat numbers while tracking (Finkelman and Glass, 1970).
+ become troublesome = interfere with
+ high noise level = loud noise
=>ANSWER: A successful performance of a single task

QUESTIONS 30-34 COMPLETE THE SUMMARY

Skimming through the summary, it can be seen that it deals with the experiments of Glass and Singer.
Therefore we should find the information in paragraphs 3 to 5.

30. GLASS AND SINGER SHOWED THAT SITUATIONS IN WHICH THERE IS INTENSE NOISE HAVE LESS EFFECT ON PERFORMANCE THAN CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH ... NOISE OCCURS.

Keywords: intense noise, less effect, noise occurs
In paragraph 3, the writer says: “We are much more able to “tune out” chronic background noise, even if it is quite loud, than to work under circumstances with unexpected intrusions of noise.” This means that we are able to work better with intense noise than unexpected noise. Here we need an adjective to describe a kind of noise that is compared to intense noise, and which has more effect on performance.
+ intense = loud
The answer, therefore, is B.
=>ANSWER: B unexpected noise

31. ALL GROUPS WERE EXPOSED TO ... NOISE

Keywords: All groups, exposed
In paragraph 3, the writer says: “For some subjects, the bursts were spaced exactly one minute apart (predictable noise); others heard the same amount of noise overall, but the bursts occurred at random intervals (unpredictable noise).” This means that all subjects hear the same amount of noise.
The answer is D.
=>ANSWER: D the same amount of

32. THE PREDICTABLE NOISE GROUP ... THE UNPREDICTABLE NOISE GROUP ON THIS TASK

Keywords: predictable, unpredictable
In the same paragraph, the writer continues: “Subjects reported finding the predictable and unpredictable noise equally annoying, and all subjects performed at about the same level during the noise portion of the experiment.” The answer, then, is F.
=>ANSWER: F perform at about the same level as

33. THE GROUP WHICH HAD BEEN EXPOSED TO UNPREDICTABLE NOISE

Keywords: unpredictable
In paragraph 3, the writer says: “As shown in Table 1 the unpredictable noise produced more errors in the later proofreading task than predictable noise;” Therefore the answer is I [made more mistakes than the group which had been exposed to predictable noise]
+ make mistakes =produce errors
=>ANSWER: I made more mistakes than

34. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT ... NOISE PRODUCES FATIGUE BUT THAT THIS MANIFESTS ITSELF LATER.

Keywords: noise, fatigue, manifests itself later
In paragraph 4, the writer concludes: “Apparently, unpredictable noise produces more fatigue than predictable noise, but it takes a while for this fatigue to take its toll on the performance” .This means that unpredictable noise produces more fatigue, but its effect comes later. The answer, then, should be B.
=>ANSWER: B unpredictable

QUESTIONS 35-40 MATCH EACH STATEMENT WITH THE CORRECT RESEARCHERS

- A. Glass and Singer
- B. Broadbent
- C. Finkelman and Glass
- D. Cohen at al.

35. SUBJECTS EXPOSED TO NOISE FIND IT DIFFICULT AT FIRST TO CONCENTRATE ON PROBLEM-SOLVING TASKS

Keywords : problems-solving tasks
In paragraph 1, the writer says: “For example, Glass and Singer (1972) exposed people to shorts bursts of very loud noise and then measured their ability to work out problems The noise was quite disruptive at first...” So the conclusion is from Glass and Singer’s research
+ problem-solving = work out problems
=>ANSWER: A

36. LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO NOISE CAN PRODUCE CHANGES IN BEHAVIOUR WHICH CAN STILL BE OBSERVED OVER A YEAR LATER.

Keywords: long-term exposure, changes in behaviour, a year later
In the last paragraph the writer states: “A follow-up study showed that children who were moved to less noisy classrooms still showed greater distractibility one year later than students who had always been in the quiet schools (Cohen et al, 1981) “
The changes in behaviour which can be observed a year later here is greater distractibility. So it can be inferred that this statement is from Cohen et al’s study
=>ANSWER: D

37. THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH EXPOSURE TO NOISE DO NOT ARISE IF THE SUBJECT KNOWS THEY CAN MAKE IT STOP.

Keywords: the subject knows they can make it stop
In paragraph 5, the writer argues: “If the individual knows that he or she can control the noise, this seems to eliminate both its negative effect at the time and its after-effects. This is true even if the individual never actually excercises his or her option to turn the noise off (Glass and Singer, 1972)” This means that if the individual knows that he can control the noise, particularly turn the noise off, he will not suffer its negative effects.
Therefore this statement is from Glass and Singer’s research.
+ make the noise stop = turn the noise off
=>ANSWER: A

38. EXPOSURE TO HIGH-PITCHED NOISE RESULTS IN MORE ERRORS THAN EXPOSURE TO LOW-PITCHED NOISE

Keywords: high-pitched, low-pitched, more errors
Although, in paragraph 2, we are told that Broadbent discovered that loud noise becomes a problem, and we make more mistakes, when a person has to concentrate on more than one task, this is simply a limit on how well we can adapt to exposure to loud noise. So, no researcher found that high-pitched noise produces more errors in all situations.
=>ANSWER: E

39. SUBJECTS FIND IT DIFFICULT TO PERFORM THREE TASKS AT THE SAME TIME WHEN EXPOSED TO NOISE

Keywords: three tasks at the same time
In paragraph 2, the writer explains: “For example, high noise levels interfered with the performance of the subjects who were required to monitor three dials at a time...” (Broadbent, 1957)
+ difficult to perform = interfered with the performance of
+ at the same time = at a time
The answer is B.
=>ANSWER: B

40. NOISE AFFECTS A SUBJECT’S CAPACITY TO REPEAT NUMBERS WHILE CARRYING OUT ANOTHER TASK.

Keywords: repeat numbers, carrying out another task
In the same paragraph, the writer also states: “Similarly, noise did not affect a subject’s ability to track a moving line..., but it did interfere with the subject’s ability to repeat numbers while tracking (Finkelman and Glass, 1970) So it is clear that the statement is from Finkelman and Glass’s study.
+ another task here refers to tracking
=>ANSWER: C

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

EFFECTS OF NOISE

27. D

28. C

29. A

30. B

31. D

32. F

33. I
34. B

35. A

36. D

37. A

38. E

39. B

40. C

cambridge ielts 7 reading test 4 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: A CHRONICLE OF TIMEKEEPING

QUESTIONS 1-4: READING PASSAGE HAS EIGHT PARAGRAPHS, A-H.

1. A DESCRIPTION OF AN EARLY TIMEKEEPING INVENTION AFFECTED BY COLD TEMPERATURES.

Keywords: early, timekeeping, cold temperatures
In paragraph D, the writer indicates that “In order to track temporal hours during the day, inventors created sundials, which indicate time by the length or direction of the sun’s shadow. The sundial’s counterpart, the water clock, was designed to measure temporal hours at night. One of the first water clocks was a basin [...]. Although these devices performed satisfactorily around the Mediterranean; they could not always be depended on in the cloudy and freezing weather of northern Europe.”
– early~one of the first
– cold=freezing
=>ANSWER: D

2. AN EXPLANATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CALENDAR IN FARMING COMMUNITIES.

Keywords: geography, calendar, farming communities
In paragraph B, the writer states that “Before the invention of artificial light, the moon had greater social impact. And, for those living near the equator in particular, its waxing and waning was more conspicuous than the passing of the seasons. Hence, the calendars that were developed at the lower latitudes were influenced more by the lunar cycle than by the solar year. In more northern climes, however, where seasonal agriculture was practised, the solar year became more crucial.”
– farming=agriculture
=>ANSWER: B

3. A DESCRIPTION OF THE ORIGINS OF THE PENDULUM CLOCK

Keywords: origins, pendulum clock
In paragraph F, the writer says that “By the 16th century, a pendulum clock had been devised, but the pendulum swung in a large arc and thus was not very efficient.”
=>ANSWER: F

4. DETAILS OF THE SIMULTANEOUS EFFORTS OF DIFFERENT SOCIETIES TO CALCULATE TIME USING UNIFORM HOURS.

Keywords: calculate time, uniform hours
paragraph E, the writer says that “...in the early 14 century, a number of systems evolved. The schemes that divided the day into 24 equal parts varied according to the start of the count: Italian hours began at sunset, Babylonian hours at sunrise, astronomical hours at midday and „great clock“ hours, used for some large public clocks in Germany, at midnight. Eventually these were superseded by „small clock“, or French, hours, which split the day into two 12-hour periods commencing at midnight.” So, these efforts all occurred at around the same time (= simultaneously) in the early 14th century, based on 24 equal parts (= uniform hours) in different countries (= different societies).
=>ANSWER: E

QUESTIONS 5-8: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING EVENTS (QUESTIONS 5-8) AND THE LIST OF NATIONALITIES BELOW.

5. THEY DEvised A CIVIL CALENDAR IN WHICH THE MONTHS WERE EQUAL IN LENGTH.

Keywords: a civil calendar, months, equal in length
In paragraph C, the writer explains that “Centuries before the Roman Empire, the Egyptians had formulated a municipal calendar having 12 months of 30 days, with five days added to approximate the solar year.” Therefore, the Egyptians devised this calendar.
– devised=formulated
– civil=municipal

– he months were equal in length ~ 12 months of 30 days
=>ANSWER: B

6. THEY DIVIDED THE DAY INTO TWO EQUAL HALVES

Keywords: divided, two equal halves
In paragraph E, the writer indicates that “Eventually, these were superseded by „small clock“, or French, hours, which split the day into two 12-hour periods commencing at midnight.”
– divided=split
– two equal halves ~ two 12-hour periods
=>ANSWER: F

7. THEY DEVELOPED A NEW CABINET SHAPE FOR A TYPE OF TIMEKEEPER.

Keywords: new, cabinet shape, timekeeper.
In paragraph G, the writer says that in England in 1670, the invention of the anchor escapement enabled the pendulum to travel in a very small arc, which means that it moved only a short distance. So a long pendulum which beat once every second could be used “...and thus led to the development of a new floor-standing case design, which became known as the grandfather clock.” So, this grandfather clock, a type of timekeeper, stood on the floor, and the pendulum moved inside the tall case, shaped lack a cabinet.
=>ANSWER: D

8. THEY CREATED A CALENDAR TO ORGANIZE PUBLIC EVENTS AND WORK SCHEDULES.

Keywords: calendar, organize public events, work schedules
In the first paragraph, the writer says that “the Babylonians began to measure time, introducing calendars to co-ordinate communal activities, to plan the shipment of goods and, in particular, to regulate planting and harvesting.”
– organize public events = co-ordinate communal activities
=>ANSWER: A

QUESTIONS 9-13: LABEL THE DIAGRAM BELOW.

9-13. HOW THE 1670 LEVER-BASED DEVICE WORKED

Keywords: 1670, lever-based device. Thus, all the answers will be found in paragraph G.

9. ESCAPEMENT (RESEMBLING.....)

In paragraph G, the writer says that “It was called the anchor escapement, which was a lever-based device shaped like a ship’s anchor”
– resembling=be shaped like
=>ANSWER: (ship’s) anchor

10. THE.....

11.THE.....

In paragraph G, the writer explains that “The motion of a pendulum rocks this device (escapement) so that it catches and releases each tooth of the escape wheel.”
=>ANSWER: 10.(escape) wheel 11. tooth

12-13. A 12.....WHICH BEATS EACH 13.....

In paragraph G, the writer says that “Moreover, this invention allowed the use of a long pendulum which could beat once a second and thus led to the development of a new floor-standing case design.”
=>ANSWER: 12. (long) pendulum 13. second

QUESTION 14- 19: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G.

14. PARAGRAPH A

In this paragraph, the writer indicates that “An accident that occurred in the skies over the Grand Canyon in 1956 resulted in the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to regulate and oversee the operation of aircraft in the skies over the United States” So, this paragraph’s main idea is aviation disaster prompts action.
– disaster=accident
=>ANSWER: ii

15. PARAGRAPH C

In this paragraph, the writer argues that “It was only after the creation of the FAA that full-scale regulation of America’s airspace took place, and this was fortuitous, for the advent of the jet engine suddenly resulted in a large number of very fast planes...” So, this paragraph is about two coincidental developments.
– coincidental= fortuitous
=>ANSWER: iii

16. PARAGRAPH D

In this paragraph, the writer argues that “Many people think that ATC consists of a row of controllers sitting in front of their radar screens at the nation’s airports, telling arriving and departing traffic what to do. This is a very incomplete part of the picture.” So, this paragraph is about a view about ATC which is oversimplified.
=>ANSWER: v

17. PARAGRAPH E

In this paragraph, the writer writes about airspace; especially altitude zones: “In general, from 365m above the ground and higher, the entire country is blanketed by controlled airspace. In certain areas, mainly near airports, controlled airspace extends down to 215m above the ground [...] In this way, the recreational pilot who simply wishes to go flying for a while without all the restrictions composed by the FAA has only to stay in uncontrolled airspace, below 365m.” So, the correct heading for this paragraph is setting altitude zones.
=>ANSWER: iv

18. PARAGRAPH F

In this paragraph, the writer writes about weather condition rules for safety: “In good meteorological conditions, flying would be permitted under Visual Flight Rules (VFR), which suggests a strong reliance on visual cues to maintain an acceptable level of safety. Poor visibility necessitated a set of Instrumental Flight Rules (IFR)...” So, the correct heading for this paragraph is setting rules to weather conditions.
– weather conditions=meteorological conditions
=>ANSWER: viii

19. PARAGRAPH G

The main idea of this paragraph lies in the first sentence “Controlled airspace is divided into several types, designated by letters of the alphabet.” Then, the writer details how controlled airspace is divided into categories and defines them. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is defining airspace categories.
– categories=types
=>ANSWER: vii

QUESTION 20-26: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREES WITH THE GIVEN INFORMATION OF THE READING PASSAGE?

20. THE FAA WAS CREATED AS A RESULT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE JET ENGINE.

Keywords: FAA, created, jet engine
In paragraph C, the writer argues that “It was only after the creation of the FAA that full-scale regulation of America’s airspace took place, and this was fortuitous, for the advent of the jet engine suddenly resulted in a large number of very fast planes...” This means that the jet engine was created after the formation of the FAA.
=>ANSWER: FALSE

21. AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL STARTED AFTER THE GRAND CANYON CRASH IN 1956

Keywords: after Grand Canyon crash, 1956
In the second paragraph, the writer states that “Rudimentary air traffic control (ATC) existed well before the Grand Canyon disaster.”
=>ANSWER: FALSE

22. BEACONS AND FLASHING LIGHTS ARE STILL USED BY ATC TODAY.

Keywords: beacons, flashing lights, used, today
In this passage, the writer does not mention whether beacons and flashing lights are still used by ATC today. Beacons and flashing lights are referred to in paragraph B, but we are not told if this system has been abandoned completely or is still used. So, the statement is not given.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

23. SOME IMPROVEMENTS WERE MADE IN RADIO COMMUNICATION DURING WORLD WAR II

Key words: improvements, radio communication, World War II
In paragraph C, the writer explains that “In the 1940s, ATC centres could and did take advantage of the newly developed radar and improved radio communication brought about by the Second World War.” =>ANSWER: TRUE

24. CLASS F AIRSPACE IS AIRSPACE WHICH IS BELOW 365M AND NOT NEAR AIRPORTS.

Keywords: Class F, below 365m, not near airports
In the last paragraph, the writer says that “Uncontrolled airspace is designated Class F.”In paragraph E, the writer argues that “Elsewhere, in uncontrolled airspace, pilots are bound by fewer regulations. In this way, the recreational pilot who simply wishes to go flying for a while without all the restrictions composed by the FAA has only to stay in uncontrolled airspace, below 365m.
=>ANSWER: TRUE

25. ALL AIRCRAFT IN CLASS E AIRSPACE MUST USE IFR

Keywords: All, Class E, must use IFR
In the last paragraph, the writer says that “The difference between Class E and A airspace is that in Class A, all operations are IFR...” This means that not all aircraft in Class E airspace must use IFR.
=>ANSWER: FALSE

26. A PILOT ENTERING CLASS C AIRSPACE IS FLYING OVER AN AVERAGE-SIZED CITY.

Keywords: Class C, an average-sized city
In the last paragraph, the writer states that “Three other types of airspace, Classes D, C and B, govern the vicinity of airports. These correspond roughly to small municipal, medium-sized metropolitan and major metropolitan airports respectively.” This means that Class C corresponds to medium-sized metropolitan airports. So, the statement is true.
– city=metropolitan
– average-sized=medium-sized
=>ANSWER: TRUE



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: TELEPATHY

QUESTIONS 27-30: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A-G, BELOW.

27. RESEARCHERS WITH DIFFERING ATTITUDES TOWARDS TELEPATHY AGREE ON

Keywords: differing attitudes, telepathy, agree
In paragraph 2, the writer states that “Some researchers say the results constitute compelling evidence that telepathy is genuine. Other parapsychologists believe the field is on the brink of collapse, having tried to produce definitive scientific proof and failed. Sceptics and advocates alike do concur on one issue, however: that the most impressive evidence so far has come from the so-called “ganzfeld experiments”, a German term that means “whole field””.
– Researchers with differing attitudes= Sceptics and advocates
– agree on=concur on
=>ANSWER: E (the significance of the ganzfeld experiments)

28. REPORTS OF EXPERIENCES DURING MEDITATION INDICATED

Keywords: reports, meditation, indicated
In paragraph 2, the writer argues that “Reports of telepathic experiences had by people during meditation led parapsychologists to suspect that telepathy might involve „signals“ passing between people that were so faint that they were usually swamped by normal brain activity. In this case, such signals might be more easily detected by those experiencing meditation-like tranquility in a relaxing „whole- field“ of light, sound and warmth.” This means that a suitable environment (a relaxing „whole-field“ of light, sound and warmth) should be created so that such signals could be easily detected.
=>ANSWER: B (the need to create a suitable environment for telepathy)

29. ATTITUDES TO PARAPSYCHOLOGY WOULD ALTER DRASTICALLY WITH

Keywords: attitudes, alter, with
In paragraph 7, the writer says that “What they are certainly not finding, however, is any change in attitude of mainstream scientists: most still today reject the very idea of telepathy. The problem stems at least in part from the lack of any plausible mechanism for telepathy.” This means that if there is a plausible mechanism

for telepathy, attitudes to parapsychology would alter drastically.
– alter=change
=>ANSWER: A (the discovery of a mechanism for telepathy)

30. RECENT AUTOGANZFELD TRIALS SUGGEST THAT SUCCESS RATES WILL IMPROVE WITH

Keywords: autoganzfeld, success rate, improve
In the last paragraph, the writer indicates that “Some work has begun already, with researchers trying to identify people who are particularly successful in autoganzfeld trials. Early results show that creative and artistic people do much better than average: in one study at the University of Edinburgh, musicians achieved a hit-rate of 56 per cent.” This means that success rates will improve with a more careful selection of subjects.
– success rate=hit-rate
=>ANSWER: F (a more careful selection of subjects)

QUESTIONS 31-40: COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.

31-32-33. INVOLVED A PERSON ACTING AS A 31....., WHO PICKED OUT ONE 32.....FROM A RANDOM SELECTION OF FOUR, AND A 33....., WHO THEN TRIED TO IDENTIFY IT.

Keywords: Ganzfeld studies 1982
In paragraph 3, the writer explains that “In early ganzfeld experiments, the telepathy test involved identification of a picture chosen from a random selection of four taken from a large image bank. The idea was that a person acting as a “sender” would attempt to beam the image over to the “receiver”relaxing in the sealed room.”
– picked out=chose
=>ANSWER: 31. sender 32. picture 33. receiver

34-35. POSITIVE RESULTS COULD BE PRODUCED BY FACTORS SUCH AS 34..... OR 35.....

Keywords: positive results, factors
In paragraph 4, the writer says that “there were many other ways of getting positive results. These ranged from „sensory leakage” – where clues about the pictures accidentally reach the receiver – to outright fraud.”
=>ANSWER: 34. sensory leakage 35. outright fraud

36-37. 36.....WERE USED FOR KEY TASKS TO LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF 37.....IN CARRYING OUT THE TESTS

Keywords: Autoganzfeld studies 1987, key tasks
In paragraph 5, the writer indicates that “After this, many researchers switched to autoganzfeld tests – an automated variant of the technique which used computers to perform many of the key tasks such as random selection of images. By minimising human involvement, the idea was to minimise the risk of flawed results.”
– limit=minimise
=>ANSWER: 36. computers 37. human involvement

38. THE RESULTS WERE THEN SUBJECTED TO A.....

Keywords: results, subjected to
In paragraph 5, the writer says that “In 1987, results from hundreds of autoganzfeld tests were studied by Honorton in a „meta-analysis”, a statistical technique for finding the overall results from a set of studies.”
=>ANSWER: meta-analysis

39-40. 39.....BETWEEN DIFFERENT TEST RESULTS WAS PUT DOWN TO THE FACT THAT SAMPLE GROUPS WERE NOT 40..... (AS WITH MOST GANZFELD STUDIES)

Keywords: flaw, test results, sample groups
In paragraph 6, the writer explains that “Yet some parapsychologists remain disturbed by the lack of consistency between individual ganzfeld tests. Defenders of telepathy point out that demanding impressive evidence from every study ignores one basic statistical fact: it takes large samples to detect small effects. If, as current results suggest, telepathy produces hit-rates only marginally above the 25 per cent expected by chance, it’s unlikely to be detected by a typical ganzfeld study involving around 40 people: the group is just not big enough.”
=>ANSWER: 39. lack of consistency 40. big enough

Telepathy

27 E	34 & 35 sensory leakage (or)
28 B	(outright) fraud
29 A	(IN EITHER ORDER)
30 F	36 computers
31 sender	37 human involvement
32 picture/image	38 meta-analysis
33 receiver	39 lack of consistency
	40 big/ large enough

cambridge ielts 8 reading test 1 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: SHEET GLASS MANUFACTURE: THE FLOAT PROCESS

QUESTIONS 1-8: COMPLETE THE TABLE AND DIAGRAM BELOW.

1. SPINNING

The question requires a method of producing flat glass. There are two methods of making flat glass. In the first paragraph, “the first successful method for making clear, flat glass involved spinning”. In the second paragraph, “the first continuous ribbon process involved squeezing molten glass through two hot rollers, similar to an old mangle”. So the first method is spinning and the second method is the ribbon process, which is already mentioned in the table.

2. (PERFECTLY) UNBLEMISHED

In paragraph 1, “This method [spinning] was very effective as the glass had not touched any surfaces between being soft and becoming hard, so it stayed perfectly unblemished”. The writer mentions the advantage of spinning as it makes the glass remain perfectly unblemished.

- advantage=be effective
- stayed = remained

3. LABOUR/LABOR – INTENSIVE

The two disadvantages of spinning methods were mentioned in the last sentence of paragraph 1: “However, the process took a long time and was labor intensive”. “However” means something which is negative. As the sentences above indicate the advantage of the spinning process, the transition word “however” implies the disadvantage of this method.

- took a long time = slow

4. THICKNESS

The advantages of the ribbon process were mentioned in paragraph 2, “This allowed glass of virtually any thickness to be made non-stop” => two advantages were: it could produce glass sheets of varying thickness and it was a non-stop process.

- virtually any = almost any = varying

5. MARKED

In paragraph 2, all the information about the drawbacks/ disadvantages of the ribbon method was that “but the rollers would leave both sides of the glass marked, and these would then need to be ground and polished. This part of the process rubbed away around 20 per cent of the glass, and the machines were very expensive”. The rollers left both sides of glass marked so that it was not unblemished any more and therefore it needed to be polished => this was the disadvantage of the ribbon method.

- rubbed away: the action of the machine, in particular the rollers, removed about 20% of the surface of the glass

6. (MOLTEN) GLASS & 7. (MOLTEN) TIN/METAL

In paragraph 3, “in 1952, he [Pilkington] had the idea of using a bed of molten metal to form the flat glass, eliminating altogether the need for rollers within the float bath...but could not boil at a temperature below the temperature of the molten glass (about 1500 degree)”. Pilkington used molten metal as material to form flat glass. Because the metal must be melted at a temperature less than the hardening point of glass and could not boil at a temperature below the temperature of the molten glass => tin was the most suitable metal. Therefore, in the answer number 7 you can write tin or metal.

8. ROLLERS

In paragraph 3, “...eliminating altogether the need for rollers within the float bath”. This means that the float process did not need the rollers within the float bath. In the picture you can

- see two small wheels are outside the float bath => these are rollers.
- eliminate: to remove or get rid of something/somebody

QUESTIONS 9-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

9. THE METAL USED IN THE FLOAT PROCESS HAD TO HAVE SPECIFIC PROPERTIES

Key words: metal, float process, specific properties
In paragraph 3, the requirement for the metal is that “The metal had to melt at a temperature less than the hardening point of glass (about 600 degrees), but could not boil at a temperature below the temperature of the molten glass (about 1500 degrees). The best metal for the job was tin”. There were specific requirements/properties for the metal used in the floating process: melting at the temperature less than the hardening point of glass, not boiling below the temperature of the molten glass.
=> ANSWER: TRUE

10. PILKINGTON INVESTED SOME OF HIS OWN MONEY IN HIS FLOAT PLANT

Key words: Pilkington, invested, own money, float plant
In paragraph 5, the writer only indicates that “Pilkington built a pilot plant in 1953 and by 1955 he had convinced his company to build a full-scale plant”. The writer does not mention whether Pilkington used/invested his own money to build this float plant or not => The information is not given.
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

11. PILKINGTON’S FIRST FULL-SCALE PLANT WAS AN INSTANT COMMERCIAL SUCCESS.

Key words: Pilkington’s first full-scale plant, commercial success
Paragraph 5, “However, it took 14 months of non-stop production, costing the company £100,000 a month, before the plant produced any usable glass. Furthermore, once they succeeded in making marketable flat glass, the machine was turned off for a service to prepare it for years of continuous production. When it started up again it took another four months get the process right again”.
– That means the process of making flat glass was not immediately successful (it took 14 months [a long time] of production before the plant produced usable glass).
– It also stopped working to prepare for continuous production = it did not work instantly
– instant: happening immediately
– commercial success = succeed in making marketable flat glass
=> ANSWER: FALSE

12. THE PROCESS INVENTED BY PILKINGTON HAS NOW BEEN IMPROVED

Key words: process, invented by Pilkington, been improved.
In paragraph 6, “Float plants today make glass of near optical quality...It adds up to a continuous melting process...” Several processes – melting, refining, homogenizing were used in this process of delivering glass smoothly and continuously to the float bath => these were the recent improvements in the process invented by Pilkington.
– today = now
=> ANSWER: TRUE

13. COMPUTERS ARE BETTER THAN HUMANS AT DETECTING FAULTS IN GLASS

Key words: computers, better than humans, detecting faults
The last sentences in paragraph 7 explain that “Inspection technology allows more than 100 million measurements a second to be made across the ribbon, locating flaws the unaided eye would be unable to see”. inspection technology ~ a computer can make more than 100 million measurements a second as well as locating flaws which a normal person is unable to do => computers are better than humans
– detecting = locating
– faults = flaws
-humans ~ unaided eye

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: THE LITTLE ICE AGE

QUESTIONS 14 – 17 CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING FOR PARAGRAPHS

14. PARAGRAPH B

In paragraph B, “The climate events of the Little Ice Age did more than help shape the modern world. They are the deeply important context for the current unprecedented global warming”. This means that the Little Ice Age is the background to/ relates to the current unprecedented global warming. The Little Ice Age has had an effect on today’s world.

- today = current

=> ANSWER: ii – the relevance of the Little Ice Age today

15. PARAGRAPH D

The first sentence in paragraph D is: “This book is a narrative history of climate shifts during the past ten centuries. This paragraph refers to information about a book ~ a study which considers evidence during the last ten centuries = a thousand years.

- a century = 100 years

=> ANSWER: vii – A study covering a thousand years

16. PARAGRAPH E

The last sentence in paragraph E states: “The increased productivity from farmland made some countries self-sufficient in grain and livestock and offered effective protection against famine”. This means that thanks to the productivity from farmland, some countries have enough food against famine

- self-sufficient = enough to survive from their own resources
- grain and livestock = food
- livestock: the animals kept on a farm, for example cows or sheep

– ANSWER: ix – Enough food at last

17. PARAGRAPH F

In paragraph F, a vast migration from Europe by land-hungry farmers and others resulted in the spread of European intensive farming methods to other countries. This caused an unprecedented land clearance, releasing vast quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere “triggering for the first time humanly caused global warming”. => This means that humans had an impact on the climate.

=> ANSWER: ix – Human impact on the climate

QUESTIONS 18-22: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS, A-I, BELOW.

18. & 19. ICE CORES AND TREE RINGS [IN ANY ORDER]

In paragraph C, the writer explains that systematic weather observations only began a few centuries ago (even more recently in India and Tropical Africa). So, before records began, we have only “proxy records” reconstructed largely from tree rings and ice cores, supplemented by a few incomplete written accounts”. This means that before records began, there was only the „proxy record“ reconstructed largely from tree rings and ice cores, and also from the written accounts which are limited.

- documentation = written accounts
- limited = incomplete

=> ANSWER: ice cores & tree rings

20. CLIMATE SHIFTS

In paragraph B, “The Little Ice Age was far from a deep freeze, however; rather an irregular seesaw of rapid climate shifts”. This means that the Little Ice Age was not a time of only freezing temperatures but shifts/rapid changes in climate.

- deep freeze = consistent freezing
- consistent: always behaving in the same way, or having the same opinions, standards, etc
- shifts = changes = seesaw

=> ANSWER: climate shifts

21. STORMS

In paragraph B, “The seesaw brought cycles of intensely cold winters and easterly winds, then switched abruptly to years of heavy spring and early summer rains, mild winters, and frequent Atlantic storms” => This means that the „seesaw“ or movements of climate between two extremes, brought some periods of very cold winters, storms and heavy rain.

- intensely = very

=> ANSWER: storms

22. HEAT WAVES

In paragraph B the writer refers to: “periods of droughts, light northeasterly winds, and summer heat waves” This „seesaw“ of changes in climate also brought heat waves=periods of very high temperatures, and drought [long periods with no rain].

QUESTIONS 23 – 26 CLASSIFY EVENTS

23. MANY EUROPEANS STARTED FARMING ABROAD.

Key words: Europeans, farming abroad.
In paragraph F, the writer explains that in the beginning of the Modern Warm Period, there were many European land-hungry farmers and others migrating to other countries like North America, Australia or New Zealand to farm => This means that they moved to other countries to start farming = they started farming abroad.
=> ANSWER: C – Modern Warm Period

24. THE CUTTING DOWN OF TREES BEGAN TO AFFECT THE CLIMATE.

Key words: cutting down of trees, affect, climate
In paragraph F, also in the Modern Warm Period: “Millions of hectares of forest and woodland fell before the newcomers axes...triggering for the first time humanly caused global warming”.
=> ANSWER: C – Modern Warm Period

25. EUROPEANS DISCOVERED OTHER LANDS

Key words: Europeans, discovered, lands
In paragraph D, in the Medieval Warm Period, “During these three centuries, Norse voyagers from Northern Europe explored seas, settled Greenland and visited North America”. This means that, during the time of the Medieval Warm Period, Europeans discovered other lands like Greenland and North America.
– discovered = explored
=> ANSWER: A – Medieval Warm Period

26. CHANGES TOOK PLACE IN FISHING PATTERNS

Key words: Changes, fishing patterns
In paragraph E, during the Little Ice Age, “Dried cod and herring were already staples of the European fish trade, but changes in water temperature forced fishing fleets to work further offshore. The Basques, Dutch and English developed the first offshore fishing boats...” Dried cod and herring are two kinds of fish; the changes in water temperature made people have to go further offshore to catch fish, so that is a change in fishing patterns.
– fishing fleets: a group of ships fishing together
=> ANSWER: B – Little Ice Age

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: THE MEANING AND POWER OF SMELL

QUESTIONS 27 – 32 CHOOSING THE CORRECT HEADING FOR EACH PARAGRAPH

27. PARAGRAPH A

In paragraph A, “It became apparent that smell can evoke strong emotional responses”. For example, “a scent associated with a good experience can bring a rush of joy, while a foul odour or one associated with a bad memory may make us grimace with disgust”. In the last sentence, the writer confirms that “The perception of smell, therefore, consists not only of the sensation of the odours themselves, but of the experiences and emotions associated with them”. This means that there is a relationship between smell and feelings. The experience relating to a smell can affect the feeling of one person towards it.
– associated with = relationship
– feelings = emotional responses
=. ANSWER: viii – the relationship between smell and feelings

28. PARAGRAPH B

The first sentence in Paragraph B, “Odours are also essential cues in social bonding. One respondent to the survey believed that there is no true emotional bonding without touching and smelling a loved one”. That means it is necessary to touch and smell to have true emotional bonding => smell is very important in personal relationships.
– bonding = the process of forming a special relationship with somebody or with a group of people = relationship
=> ANSWER: ii – The role of smell in personal relationships

29. PARAGRAPH C

In paragraph C, “In spite of its importance to our emotional and sensory lives, smell is probably the most undervalued sense in many cultures....the human sense is feeble and undeveloped”. This means that the importance of the human sense of smell is underestimated and not appreciated, especially in comparison with its importance among animals.
– not appreciated = undervalued
=> ANSWER: vi – Why our sense of smell is not appreciated

30. PARAGRAPH D

In paragraph D, “Odours, unlike colors, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply does not exist. „It smells like...” we have to say when describing an odour, struggling to express our olfactory experience”. That means it is difficult for people to talk about smells because of the lack of specific vocabulary in their languages.
– difficulties of talking about= struggling to express
– smells = olfactory=connected with the sense of smell
=> ANSWER: i – The difficulties of talking about smells

31. PARAGRAPH E

In paragraph E, the writer states that “Significant advances have been made in the understanding of the biological and chemical nature of olfaction, but many fundamental questions have yet to be answered”. This means that though there have been many developments in research about olfaction, there are still questions to answer => more research is needed in order to provide answers. In the last sentence, the writer again confirms that: “Questions like these mean that interest in the psychology of smell is inevitably set to play an increasingly important role for researchers”. Therefore, it is necessary in the future to have further studies into smell.
=> ANSWER: iii – Future studies into smell

32. PARAGRAPH F

In paragraph F the writer makes connections between smells and cultures: “Importantly, our commonly held feelings about smells can help distinguish us from other cultures”. This means that smell can be used to define one people/culture from others.
– define=distinguish
– groups=other cultures
=> ANSWER: v – The interpretation of smells as a factor in defining groups



QUESTIONS 33 – 36: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

33. ACCORDING TO THE INTRODUCTION, WE BECOME AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF SMELL WHEN

In the introduction paragraph the writer argues that most of the time, we are surrounded by smells, but we are not “...consciously aware of their importance to us. It is only when the faculty is impaired for some reason that we begin to realize the essential role the sense of smell plays in our sense of well-being”. This means that people are only aware of/ pay attention to the important/essential role of smell when their ability to smell is damaged.
– become aware of = realize
– impaired = damaged
=> ANSWER: C – our ability to smell is damaged

34. THE EXPERIMENT DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH B

The experiment conducted in paragraph B is described by the writer in these words: “In one well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners ...as the experiment revealed, even when not consciously considered, smells
– register=> we make use of smell without realizing it.
– experiment=test
– without realizing it=even when not consciously considered
=> ANSWER: A – shows how we make use of smell without realizing it.

35. WHAT IS THE WRITER DOING IN PARAGRAPH C?

In paragraph C, the writer explains that though the human sense of smell is considered to be feeble and undeveloped, our noses are able to recognize thousands of smells, and to perceive odours which are present only in extremely small quantities.
=>ANSWER: C – rejecting a common belief

36. WHAT DOES THE WRITER SUGGEST ABOUT THE STUDY OF SMELL IN THE ATMOSPHERE IN PARAGRAPH E?

In paragraph E, the writer says that “Researchers have still to decide whether smell is one sense or two – one responding to odours proper and the other registering odourless chemicals in the air”. in the atmosphere=in the air
=> ANSWER: D – Smell is yet to be defined

QUESTIONS 37-40: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW.

37. TESTS HAVE SHOWN THAT ODOURS CAN HELP PEOPLE RECOGNIZE THE.....BELONGING TO THEIR HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Key words: tests, odours, recognize, husbands and wives.
In paragraph B, “In one well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people”.This means that the special smell in clothing worn by husbands or wives can be used to recognize their marriage partners.
– odours = smell
– recognize = distinguish
– their husbands and wives = their marriage partners
=> ANSWER: Clothing

38. CERTAIN LINGUISTIC GROUPS MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY DESCRIBING SMELL BECAUSE THEY LACK THE APPROPRIATE....

Key words: linguistic groups, difficulty, describing smell, lack
In paragraph D, “Odours, unlike colors, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply does not exist. „It smells like...” we have to say when describing an odour , struggling to express our olfactory experience”. This means that it is difficult for people to talk about smells because of the lack of specific vocabulary in their languages.
– linguistic groups = languages
– lack = does not exist
=> ANSWER: Vocabulary

39. THE SENSE OF SMELL MAY INVOLVE RESPONSE TO... WHICH DO NOT SMELL, IN ADDITION TO OBVIOUS ODOURS.

Key words: sense of smell, involve, and do not smell
In paragraph E, “Researchers have still to decide whether smell is one sense or two – one responding to odours proper and the other registering odourless chemicals in the air”, so chemicals are things which sometimes do not smell in the air.
– do not smell=odourless
=> ANSWER: Chemicals

40. ODOURS REGARDED AS UNPLEASANT IN CERTAIN.... ARE NOT REGARDED AS UNPLEASANT IN OTHERS.

Key words: unpleasant, regarded as, not unpleasant in others
In paragraph F, “Odours are invested with cultural values: smells that are considered to be offensive in some cultures may be perfectly acceptable in others”. This means that in some cultures, certain smells may be acceptable but in others they are unacceptable.
– unpleasant = offensive
– regarded as=considered
– not unpleasant = acceptable

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

The meaning and power of smell

27 viii	34 A
28 ii	35 C
29 vi	36 D
30 i	37 clothing
31 iii	38 vocabulary
32 v	39 chemicals
33 C	40 cultures

PASSAGE 1: STRIKING BACK AT LIGHTNING WITH LASERS

QUESTIONS 1 – 3

1. THE MAIN TOPIC DISCUSSED IN THE TEXT IS ANSWER: D

- A. The damage caused to US golf courses and golf players by lightning strikes.
The write only gives a little information about the effect of lightning on golfers [in paragraph 1] and no information about the damage caused to US golf courses => not the main topic. => FALSE
- B. The effect of lightning on power supplies in the US and in Japan.
There is only information about the damage to US power companies [100 million dollars] in paragraph 1 and no information relating to damage in Japan => FALSE
- C. A variety of methods used in trying to control lightning strikes
There are only two techniques to control lightning mentioned in the passage: rockets and lasers => not variety => FALSE
- D. A laser technique used in trying to control lightning strikes.
Only paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 are not about the use of lasers. The other 7 paragraphs all give information about the laser technique. Note also the title of the passage=> TRUE

2. ACCORDING TO THE TEXT, EVERY YEAR LIGHTING

ANSWER: A

- A. Does considerable damage to buildings during thunderstorms.
The first paragraph refers to the problem when thunderstorms strike. The final 2 sentences in paragraph 1 state: “And there is damage to property too. Lightning damage costs American power companies more than 100 million dollars a year” => damage to companies is more than 100 million dollars [a huge amount of money] => It is considerable damage. => TRUE.
- B. Kills or injures mainly golfers in the United States.
In paragraph 1, the writer only mentions “a lone golfer may be a lightning bolt’s most inviting target”. There is no information whether golfers or other people in the US are the main victims of lightning strikes => NOT GIVEN.
- C. Kills or injures around 500 people throughout the world.
In paragraph 1: “Their electrical fury inflicts death or serious injury on around 500 people each year in the United States alone”. => „In the United States alone“, not in the world => FALSE
- D. Damages more than 100 American power companies.
Lightning caused damage costing American power companies more than 100 million dollars a year, but there was no information relating to how many companies were damaged. => NOT GIVEN

3. RESEARCHERS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA AND AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

ANSWER: A

- A. Receive funds form the same source
In paragraph 3: “The technique survives to this day at a test site in Florida run by the University of Florida, with support from the Electrical Power Research Institute (EPRI)”
– Support from = receive fund from
In paragraph 5: Jean – Claude Diels of the University of New Mexico leads a project, “which is backed by EPRI”
– Backed by = receives funds from
– Backed by~to be supported by
Two researchers at the University of Florida and the University of New Mexico receive funds from the same source (EPRI) => TRUE
- B. Are using the same techniques
The technique used in research at the University of Florida is firing rockets into thunder clouds, and the technique of the University of New Mexico is to use lasers to discharge lightning.
=> They use different techniques => FALSE
- C. Are employed by commercial companies.
There is no information in either paragraph 3 or paragraph 5 about who employs them to do this
– research => NOT GIVEN
- D. Are in opposition to each other.
– Neither paragraph 3 nor paragraph 5 say whether these two scientists are in opposition
=> NOT GIVEN

QUESTIONS 4-6: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW.

4. EPRI RECEIVES FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM.....

In paragraph 3, “EPRI, which is funded by power companies”
– Funded by = receives financial support
=> ANSWER: Power companies

5. THE ADVANTAGE OF THE TECHNIQUE BEING DEVELOPED BY DIELS IS THAT IT CAN BE USED....

In paragraph 5, “Diels is leading a project, which is backed by EPRI, to try to use lasers to discharge lightning safely – and safety is a basic requirement since no one wants to put themselves or their expensive equipment at risk”. => This means that the advantage of the technique Diels developed is that it can discharge lightning safely. Moreover, as mentioned in paragraph 4, the technique using rockets: while “they are fine for research; they cannot provide the protection from lightning strikes that everyone is looking for”. “Cannot provide the protection” means they are not safe. => Safety is the advantage of the technique using lasers.
=>ANSWER: Safely

6. THE MAIN DIFFICULTY ASSOCIATED WITH USING THE LASER EQUIPMENT IS RELATED TO ITS....

In paragraph 7: “However, there is still a big stumbling block. The laser is no nifty portable.... Diels is trying to cut down the size....”. This means that the main difficulty of using the laser is that it is not easy to carry or to move. Diels is trying to cut down the laser to the size of a small table.
– Stumbling block = difficulty
– No nifty portable~ not easy to carry or to move
ANSWER: Size

QUESTIONS 7 – 10

7. B – ATOMS

In paragraph 6: “The idea began some 20 years ago; when high – powered lasers were revealing their ability to extract electrons out of atoms...generate a line of ionization...” “Extract electrons out of atoms” means the laser is able to remove electrons from atoms
– Generate a line of ionization = create a line of ionization
This means that a laser was used to create a line of ionization by removing electrons from atoms

8. C – STORM CLOUDS

In paragraph 6: “If a laser could generate a line of ionization in the air all the way up to a storm cloud...in an uncontrollable surge”. This means that once the laser is able to create a line of ionization, it could then be directed at storm clouds in order to control electrical charges.
– Up to = directed at
– Guide = control

9. G – ROCKETS

In paragraph 4, the writer states: “But while rockets are fine for research, they cannot provide the protection from lightning” => They are dangerous.
In paragraph 5, the technique using lasers is mentioned as the way to discharge lighting safely. Therefore, in comparison to rockets, using laser techniques is less dangerous than using rockets in order to control electrical charges.

10. D – MIRRORS

In paragraph 6, the writer writes that “To stop the laser itself being struck, it would not be pointed straight at the clouds. Instead it would be directed at a mirror and from there into the sky”. That means in order to protect the laser, it is firstly directed at a mirror, not pointed straight at the clouds.
– To stop the laser being struck = to protect the laser
=>ANSWER: D

QUESTIONS 11 – 13

11. POWER COMPANIES HAVE GIVEN DIELS ENOUGH MONEY TO DEVELOP HIS LASER.

Key words: power companies, Diels, enough money, develop laser.
In paragraph 8, “Bernstein says that Diels’s system is attracting lots of interest from the power companies. But they have not yet come up with the 5 million dollars that EPRI says will be needed to develop a commercial system...”. This means that though power companies are interested in Diels’s system, they have not yet given him the money that he needs to develop it.
=>ANSWER: NO

12. OBTAINING MONEY TO IMPROVE THE LASERS WILL DEPEND ON TESTS IN REAL STORMS.

Key words: Money, improve the lasers, depend on, real storms.
In paragraph 8, “He reckons that the forthcoming field test will be the turning point – and he’s hoping for good news. Bernstein predicts „an avalanche of interest and support” if all goes well. He expects to see cloud – zappers eventually costing 50,000 dollars to 100,000 dollars each”. This means that if the upcoming [forthcoming] real tests go well (= depend on the tests), Bernstein can obtain a lot of interest and support costing 50,000 to 100,000 million dollars. – Field test = test done by practical work rather than working in library or laboratory ~ tests in real storms.
– Reckon: to think, have opinion on something
– Forthcoming: going to happen, very soon

– An avalanche of interest and support: a lot of interest and finance/money
=> ANSWER: YES

13. WEATHER FORECASTERS ARE INTENSELY INTERESTED IN DIELS’S SYSTEM.

Key words: weather forecasters, interested in, Diels’s system
Meteorology [weather forecasting] is referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10: “Diels also hopes to see the birth of „interactive meteorology” – not just forecasting the weather but controlling it”. That means Diels hopes his system can interact and affect weather, but there is no information about the interest of weather forecasters in his system.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE
PASSAGE 2: THE NATURE OF GENIUS

QUESTIONS 14 – 18, CHOOSE FIVE LETTERS, A – K

ANSWER: B, C, F, H, J

Most of the popular beliefs about genius and giftedness are mentioned in paragraph 2
A. Truly gifted people are talented in all areas.
In paragraph 2: “it is popularly believed that if people are talented in one area, they must be defective in another”. That means they are unable to be talented in all areas. => FALSE
– defective: having a fault or faults; not perfect or complete
B. The talents of geniuses are soon exhausted.
In paragraph 2, “... that intellectuals are impractical, that prodigies burn too brightly too soon and burn out”.
– burn out = exhausted
– prodigies = [young] talents
This means that the talents of geniuses soon burn out/are exhausted => TRUE
C. Gifted people should use their gifts
“that people with gifts have a responsibility to use them [their gifts]” => TRUE
D. A genius appears once in every generation => NOT GIVEN
E. Genius can be easily destroyed by discouragement => NOT GIVEN
F. Genius is inherited
In paragraph 2: “...that genius runs in families”. That means genius is inherited from people in their families. => TRUE
G. Gifted people are very hard to live with => NOT GIVEN
H. People never appreciate true genius. “...that genius goes unrecognized and unrewarded” => that means they [geniuses] are not appreciated by other people.=> TRUE
I. Geniuses are natural leaders => NOT GIVEN
J. Gifted people develop their greatness through difficulties. “....that adversity makes men wise” =>that means people [men] become wiser through difficulties. => TRUE
K. Genius will always reveal itself.
In paragraph 3, the writer refers to: “...the frequency with which abilities went unrecognised by teachers and schools”. Therefore, it is not always true that genius is recognized or reveals itself. => FALSE

QUESTIONS 19 – 26

19. NINETEENTH CENTURY STUDIES OF THE NATURE OF GENIUS FAILED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE UNIQUENESS OF THE PERSON’S UPBRINGING

Key words: nineteenth century studies, nature of genius, failed, take into account uniqueness of person’s upbringing.
In paragraph 3: “However, the difficulty with the evidence produced by these studies, fascinating as they are in collecting together anecdotes and apparent similarities and exceptions, is that they are not what we would today call norm-referenced”.
– failed to take into account = they are not norm-referenced... we must also take into account
– the uniqueness of the person’s upbringing = information about how common or exceptional these circumstances were at the time. For example, most studies were conducted among “members of the privileged classes”, but “home tutoring was common in the families of the nobility and wealthy”. So, studies failed to take into account the education and health of the circumstances of children from a range of social classes – the social norms.
=> ANSWER: TRUE

20. NINETEENTH – CENTURY STUDIES OF GENIUS LACKED BOTH OBJECTIVITY AND PROPER SCIENTIFIC APPROACH.

Key words: nineteenth – century, studies of genius, lacked, objectivity, proper scientific approach
The last sentence in paragraph 3: “It was only with the growth of paediatrics and psychology in the twentieth century that studies could be carried out on a more objective, if still not always very scientific, basis”. This means that in the 19th century studies could not be conducted using an objective and scientific approach. Studies only became more objective and scientific in the 20th century.
=> ANSWER: TRUE

21. A TRUE GENIUS HAS GENERAL POWERS CAPABLE OF EXCELLENCE IN ANY AREA.

Key words: true genius, general powers, excellence in any area.
In paragraph 4, the writer notes the idea of Dr Johnson that: “The true genius is a mind of large general powers, accidentally determined to particular direction. We may disagree with the „general“, for we doubt if all musicians of genius could have become scientists of genius or vice versa...”
=> ANSWER: FALSE

22. THE SKILLS OF ORDINARY INDIVIDUALS ARE IN ESSENCE THE SAME AS THE SKILLS OF PRODIGIES.

Key words: skills of ordinary individual, the same as, the skills of prodigies.
In paragraph 5: “...the achievements of prodigies are the manifestations of skills or abilities which are similar to, but also much superior to, our own”. This means that the skills of prodigies are similar to those of ordinary people, but their achievements are much greater. However, “....their minds are not different from our own...”
– the same as = similar to
=>ANSWER: TRUE

23. THE EASE WITH WHICH TRULY GREAT IDEAS ARE ACCEPTED AND TAKEN FOR GRANTED FAILS TO LESSEN THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

Key words: truly great ideas, accepted, taken for granted, fails, lessen their significance.
In paragraph 5, the writer explains that “the hard-won discoveries of scientists like Kepler or Einstein become the commonplace knowledge of schoolchildren and the colours of an artist like Paul Klee so soon appear on the fabrics we wear. This does not minimise the supremacy of their achievements....”
– So, great ideas/hard-won discoveries are accepted and taken for granted~ even schoolchildren learn them. However, the importance of these ideas is not lessened/reduced.
– lessen = minimize
=> ANSWER: TRUE

24. GIFTEDNESS AND GENIUS DESERVE PROPER SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO THEIR TRUE NATURE SO THAT ALL TALENT MAY BE RETAINED FOR THE HUMAN RACE.

Key words: giftedness and genius, deserve, scientific research, true nature, talent, retained for the human race
In the passage, there is no reference to scientific research relating to what genius really is, in order for all talent to be retained. In fact, in the last paragraph the writer tells us that: “Genius and giftedness are relative descriptive terms of no real substance”.
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

25. GENIUSES OFTEN PAY A HIGH PRICE TO ACHIEVE GREATNESS

Key words: geniuses, pay high price, achieve greatness
In paragraph 6: “We may envy their achievements and fame, but we should also recognize the price they may have paid in terms of perseverance, single-mindednessto make their way to the top”. This means that we may feel jealous because some geniuses become famous. However, they did not achieve this fame without a lot of hard work and determination to succeed.
=> ANSWER: TRUE

26. TO BE A GENIUS IS WORTH THE HIGH PERSONAL COST

Key worth: be a genius, worth, high personal cost
In paragraph 6, the writer only mentions the high price that geniuses may have paid to gain success/ achieve greatness. There is no reference to whether all the personal costs – restrictions on their personal lives, demands on their time and energy, for example – are worth the reward of becoming a genius.
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: HOW DOES THE BIOLOGICAL CLOCK TICK?

QUESTIONS 27 – 32

27. PARAGRAPH B

In paragraph B, the writer explains that ageing of objects “must occur according to the laws of physical chemistry and of thermodynamics. Although the same law holds for a living organism, the result of this law is not in the same way... biological system has ability to renew itself it could actually become older without ageing”. The difference in aging of objects and living organisms is that ageing of objects must occur according to the laws of physical chemistry and of thermodynamics and living organisms actually become older without ageing. The reason is that “The material of which the organism is formed changes continuously”, unlike an object – the material of which it is made does not change. not in the same way = differences
=> ANSWER: ix – Fundamental differences in ageing of objects and organisms

28. PARAGRAPH C

In paragraph C, the writer writes that “a restricted life span, ageing, and then death are basic characteristics of life”. The reason is that “in nature, the existent organisms either adapt or are regularly replaced by new types... it needs room for new and better life”. That means when an organism dies/ is replaced by new types, because of changes in the genetic material, they have new characteristics, and in the course of their individual lives they are tested for optimal or better adaptation to the environmental conditions. => This is the benefit of dying.
=> ANSWER: ii – Why dying is beneficial

29. PARAGRAPH D

In paragraph D, the writer states that “Although more and more people attain an advanced age as a result of developments in medical care and better nutrition, the characteristic upper limit for most remains 80 years”.
This means that though there are developments/improvements in life [better nutrition, medical care], the lifespan is still stable/ remains [80 years]
– developments = improvements
– stable = remain
=>ANSWER: vii – A stable lifespan despite improvement

30. PARAGRAPH E

In paragraph E: “If a life span is a genetically determined biological characteristic, it is logically necessary to propose the existence of an internal clock, which in some way measures and controls the ageing process and which finally determines death as the last step in a fixed program”. This means that we should think of the ageing process in the same way as an internal, biological clock functioning until death.
– an internal clock = biological clock
=> ANSWER: i – The biological clock

31. PARAGRAPH F

The main idea of paragraph F is the effect of energy consumption on life span. “Animals which save energy....live much longer than those which are always active”. For example, animals like crocodiles and tortoises which behave „frugally“ with energy/ do not use up a lot of energy, and live for a long time. Compared with men, women also behave more frugally with energy – they use less of it~they have a lower metabolic rate. Therefore, people or animals consuming a lot of energy have an intensive life, but not a long life.
– frugally: in a way that uses only as much food or energy as is necessary
=> ANSWER: viii – Energy consumption

32. PARAGRAPH G

In paragraph G, “It follows from the above that sparing use of energy reserves should tend to extend life”. This means that using less energy can extend/prolong life. “Each of us can develop his or her own „energy-saving programme“.....Experience shows that to live in this way not only increases the life span but is also very healthy”.
– extend = prolonging
=> ANSWER: iv – Prolonging your life

QUESTIONS 33 – 36

33.& 34. OBJECTS AGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRINCIPLES OF.... AND OF.....

Key words: objects, principles of
In paragraph B, “Ageing in this case [ageing of objects] must occur according to the laws of physical chemistry and of thermodynamics”
– in accordance with = according to
– principles = laws
=> ANSWER: Physical chemistry, thermodynamics

35. THROUGH MUTATIONS, ORGANISMS CAN... BETTER TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Key words: mutations, organisms, environment
In paragraph C: “Because of changes in the genetic material (mutations) these [organisms] have new characteristics and in the course of their individual lives they are tested for optimal or better adaptation to the environmental conditions”. This means that, thanks to mutations, organisms have new characteristics which may allow them to adapt better to the environment.
Though from the text ‘adaptation’ is in noun form, in the question, after „can” we need a verb, so we must change “:adaptation” => adapt
– environment = environmental conditions
=>ANSWER: adapt

36. ... WOULD POSE A SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

Key words: pose, serious problem, theory of evolution.
In paragraph C: “Immortality would disturb this system – it needs room for new and better life. This is the basic problem of evolution”. Immortality poses a problem for evolution – there would be no new life with a possibility of better characteristics.
– immortality: that lives or lasts for ever
=> ANSWER: Immortality

QUESTIONS 37 – 40

37. THE WEAR AND TEAR THEORY APPLIES TO BOTH ARTIFICIAL OBJECTS AND BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS.

Key words: wear and tear theory, artificial objects and biological systems.
In paragraph A: “in this statement we think of artificially produced, technical objects [artificial objects], products which are subjected to natural wear and tear during use” =>when they are used, objects suffer from wear and tear~they become less effective/damaged.
In the last sentence, the writer raises a question “But is the wear and tear and loss of function of technical objects and the death of living organisms really similar or comparable?” The wear and tear and loss of function of technical objects are questioned whether they are comparable to the death of living organisms.
In paragraph B, the writer answers this question. Organisms are different because the “material of which the organism is formed changes continuously”.
– biological system = living organisms
=> ANSWER: NO

38. IN PRINCIPLE, IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A BIOLOGICAL SYSTEM TO BECOME OLDER WITHOUT AGEING

Key words: principle, possible, biological system, become older without ageing
In paragraph B: “At least as long as a biological system has the ability to renew itself it could actually become older without ageing” => A biological system can become older without ageing.
=>ANSWER: YES

39. WITHIN SEVEN YEARS, ABOUT 90 PER CENT OF A HUMAN BODY IS REPLACED AS NEW.

Key words: seven years, 90 per cent of human body, replaced as new
There is no information in the passage relating to „seven years“, or 90 per cent
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

40. CONSERVING ENERGY MAY HELP TO EXTEND A HUMAN’S LIFE.

Key words: conserving energy, extend, life
In paragraph G, “It follows from the above that sparing use of energy reserves should tend to extend life”. => That means saving energy can help people live longer.
– conserving energy = sparing use of energy reserves
=>ANSWER: YES

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

HOW DOES THE BIOLOGICAL
CLOCK TICK?

- 27 ix

28 ii

29 vii

30 i

31 viii

32 iv

33 & 34 physical chemistry
(and) thermodynamics
(In either Order)
- 35 adapt

36 immortality

37 NO

38 YES

39 NOT GIVEN

40 YES

cambridge ielts 8 reading test 3 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: LAND OF THE RISING SUN

QUESTIONS 1 – 5, CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING FOR SECTIONS B – F

1. SECTION B

In paragraph B, the writer gives us an overview about lower secondary schools in Japan such as the number of years [lower secondary schools in Japan cover three school years...private sector], the facilities [School are usually modern in design...in rows], the time of lessons [a standardized 50 minutes], break time [a 10 – minute break], classes are large and unstreamed. => This provides the background of secondary education in Japan.
– lower secondary schools = middle – years education
=> ANSWER: vii – Background to middle – years education in Japan

2. SECTION C

In paragraph C: “Everyone has their own copy of the textbook supplied by the central education authority, Monbusho, as a part of the concept of free compulsory education up to the age of 15” => Monbusho, central education authority supplies textbooks. The last sentence in paragraph C: “Besides approving textbooks, Monbusho also decides the highly centralized national curriculum and how it is to be delivered”. This means that Monbusho has great effects/influence not only on textbooks but also the national curriculum. Moreover, the writer only refers to Monbusho in paragraph C.
=>ANSWER: i – The influence of Monbusho

3. SECTION D

In paragraph D, the writer indicates the pattern for a math lessons: “Lessons all follow the same pattern. At the beginning, the pupils put solutions to the homework on the board, then the teachers comment, collect or elaborate as necessary”. => That means there is a typical format/pattern of a math lesson.
format = pattern
=> ANSWER: v – The typical format of a math lesson

4. SECTION E

In paragraph E: “Teachers say that they give individual help at the end of a lesson or after school, setting extra work if necessary”. Moreover, “in observed lessons, any strugglers would be assisted by the teacher or quietly seek help from their neighbor”. That means teachers are willing to help students who have difficulties in learning.
– less successful students = strugglers
– help [to be helped] ~ be assisted by
=>ANSWER: ii – Helping less successful students

5. SECTION F

In paragraph F, the writer raises a question in order to find out what factors contribute to the success of math education in Japan. “So what are the major contributing factors in the success of maths teaching? Clearly, attitudes are important”. Some other “relevant points relate to the supportive attitude of a class towards slower pupils, the lack of competition within a class, and the positive emphasis on learning....”
– key = major contributing factors
=> ANSWER: viii – The key to Japanese successes in maths education

QUESTIONS 6-9

6. THERE IS A WIDER RANGE OF ACHIEVEMENT AMONGST ENGLISH PUPILS STUDYING MATHS THAN AMONGST THEIR JAPANESE COUNTERPARTS

Key words: wider range of achievement, English pupils, studying maths, Japanese counterparts
In paragraph A: “but there was also a larger proportion of ‘low’ attainers in England, where, incidentally, the variation in attainment scores was much greater”. This means that though Japan has a significantly better record in terms of average mathematical attainment than England and Wales, England has a wider range of attainment scores than Japan. So, in England and Wales it is common for some pupils to achieve very high scores, while others only have low scores.
– wider = greater
– achievement = attainment

counterpart: a person or thing that has the same position or function as somebody/something else in a different place or situation.
=> ANSWER: YES

7. THE PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT SPENT ON EDUCATION GENERALLY REFLECTS THE LEVEL OF ATTAINMENT

Key words: percentage, Gross National Product, spent, reflects, level of attainment
The last sentence in paragraph A: “the percentage of Gross National Product spent on education is reasonably similar in the two countries, so how is this higher and more consistent attainment in maths achieved?”
This means that though both countries [Japan & England] receive the same percentage of Gross National Product, the level of achievement in studying maths is higher in Japan. Moreover, in the first sentence, the writer indicates that Japan has a better record in mathematical attainment than England and Wales; therefore, it is false to say that the percentage of GNP spent on education reflects the level of attainment.
=> ANSWER: NO

8. PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN JAPAN ARE MORE MODERN AND SPACIOUS THAN STATE – RUN LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Key words: private schools in Japan, modern, spacious, state – run lower secondary schools
In paragraph B, the writer indicates that : “all pupils attend state schools; only 3 per cent are in the private sector. Schools [state schools] are usually modern in design, set well back from the road and spacious inside”. This means that the writer states only that state schools are modern and spacious. We do not know whether private schools are more modern than state schools or not.
– state – run lower secondary schools = state schools
ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

9. TEACHERS MARK HOMEWORK IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS

Key words: teachers, mark, homework, Japanese schools
In paragraph D: “Pupils mark their own homework: this is an important principle in Japanese schooling as it enables pupils to see where and why they made a mistake so that these can be avoided in future”. => This means that teachers do not mark homework. It is the students who mark their own homework.
=>ANSWER: NO

QUESTIONS 10-13 CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A,B,C OR D.

10. MATHS TEXTBOOKS IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS ARE

In paragraph C: “These textbooks are, on the whole, small, presumably inexpensive to produce, but well set out and logically developed”. Textbooks are referred to again in paragraph D: “...the logical nature of the textbooks and their comprehensive coverage of different types of examples, combined with the relative homogeneity of the class, renders work sheets unnecessary”. Therefore, teachers do not need to use work sheets, the maths textbooks contain everything that the pupils need.
– well organised = well set out
– comprehensive coverage ~ containing all the examples that the pupils need
=>ANSWER: B – Well organised and adapted to the needs of the pupils

11. WHEN A NEW MATHS TOPIC IS INTRODUCED,

In paragraph D: “... the teacher explains the topic of the lesson, slowly and with a lot of repetition and elaboration. Examples are demonstrated on the board; questions from the textbook are worked through first with the class...”. This means that when a new maths topic is introduced, the teacher patiently gives a clearly explanation of the topic to students.
– patiently = slowly
– carefully = with a lot of repetition and elaboration
=>ANSWER: C- It is carefully and patiently explained to the students

12. HOW DO SCHOOLS DEAL WITH STUDENTS WHO EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTIES?

In paragraph E: “Teachers say that they give individual help at the end of a lesson or after school, setting extra work if necessary. In observed lessons, any strugglers would be assisted by the teacher or quietly seek help from their neighbour”.
Schools also encourage parents to help: “Parents are kept closely informed of their children’s progress and will play a part in helping their children to keep up with class, sending them to ‘Juku’ (private evening tuition) if extra help is needed and encouraging them to work harder”.
– supplementary = extra tuition: the act of teaching something, especially to one person or to people in small groups
=>ANSWER: A – They are given appropriate supplementary tuition

13. WHY DO JAPANESE STUDENTS TEND TO ACHIEVE RELATIVELY HIGH RATES OF SUCCESS IN MATHS?

In paragraph F: “maths is recognised as an important compulsory subject throughout schooling; and the emphasis is on hard work coupled with a focus on accuracy”.
Maths is an important subject in Japanese schooling, Japanese students tend to learn hard/make a lot of effort and focus on the accuracy of answers => they tend to achieve high rates of success in maths
– correct answers = accuracy
– hard work = effort
=>ANSWER: C – Much effort is made and correct answers are emphasised

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF PESTS

QUESTIONS 14 – 17 CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A,B,C OR D

14. THE USE OF PESTICIDES HAS CONTRIBUTED TO

In paragraph 1: “Apart from engendering widespread ecological disorders, pesticides have contributed to the emergence of a new breed of chemical-resistant, highly lethal superbugs”.

This means that the use of pesticides is partly responsible for widespread ecological disorders and the development of highly lethal superbugs ~ types of insects that are very difficult to destroy and which cause a lot of damage. This results in an imbalance in many ecologies around the world.

- around the world = widespread
- imbalance = disorders

=> ANSWER: B – an imbalance in many ecologies around the world.

15. THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION HAS COUNTED MORE THAN 300 AGRICULTURAL PESTS WHICH

In paragraph 2: “more than 300 species of agricultural pests have developed resistance to a wide range of potent chemicals”. That means pesticides no longer affect/ have any effect on these agricultural pests.

- no longer responding to = have developed resistance to
- pesticides = potent chemicals

=>ANSWER: A – are no longer responding to most pesticides in use.

16. COTTON FARMERS IN CENTRAL AMERICA BEGAN TO USE PESTICIDES

Paragraph 4 refers to cotton farmers in Central America: “farmers avidly took to pesticides as a sure measure to boost crop yield”. That means farmers used pesticides to increase the amount of cotton harvested from each crop ~ the crop yield.

- began to use = took to
- boost: to make something increase

=>ANSWER: D – to ensure more cotton was harvested from each crop

17. BY THE MID-1960S, COTTON FARMERS IN CENTRAL AMERICA FOUND THAT PESTICIDES

In paragraph 5: “By the mid-1960s, the situation took an alarming turn with the outbreak of four more new pests, necessitating pesticides spraying to such an extent that 50% of the financial outlay on cotton production was accounted for by pesticides”.

This means that pesticides accounted for 50% of the amount of money spent on cotton production.

- financial outlay: the money that you have to spend in order to produce cotton

=>ANSWER: D – were costing 50% of the total amount they spent on their crops

QUESTIONS 18 – 21

18. DISEASE -SPREADING PESTS RESPOND MORE QUICKLY TO PESTICIDES THAN AGRICULTURAL PESTS DO.

Key words: disease-spreading pests, respond, more quickly, pesticides, agricultural pests.

In paragraph 2, the FAO states that “more than 300 species of agricultural pests have developed resistance to a wide range of potent chemicals. Not to be left behind are the disease-spreading pests, about 100 species of which have become immune to a variety of insecticides now in use”. In this paragraph, the writer only refers to the number of species of both agricultural and disease – spreading pests which respond to pesticides. There is no mention of which type of pests develop resistance to pesticides more quickly. The information is not given.

- respond to = develop resistance to
- respond to = become immune to

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

19. A NUMBER OF PESTS ARE NOW BORN WITH AN INNATE IMMUNITY TO SOME PESTICIDES

Key words: pests, born, innate immunity, pesticides
In paragraph 3: “Because of their tremendous breeding potential and genetic diversity, many pests are known to withstand synthetic chemicals and bear offspring with a built-in resistance to pesticides”. That means these species are born with an innate immunity/ to insecticides.
– born with ~ some pests give birth to young/offspring which are not killed by chemical pesticides
– withstand ~ resist/be immune to/not be killed by
– insecticides ~ chemicals/pesticides which kill insects innate: that you have when you were born
=>ANSWER: YES

20. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL ENTAILS USING SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS TO TRY AND CHANGE THE GENETIC MAKE-UP OF THE PESTS” OFFSPRING.

Key words: biological control, synthetic chemicals, change, genetic make-up, pests” offspring.
In paragraph 7, “In the face of the escalating perils from indiscriminate applications of pesticides, a more effective and ecologically sound strategy of biological control, involving the selective use of natural enemies of the pest population, is fast gaining popularity – though, as yet, it is a new field with limited potential”.
The writer states that „biological control“ is a more effective and ecologically sound strategy, used in an effort to tackle the serious danger caused by the application of pesticides. This means that „biological control“ does not use pesticides but uses natural enemies of pests. => It is false to say that “Biological control entails using synthetic chemicals to try and change the genetic make-up of the pests” offspring”.
– peril: serious danger
– indiscriminate: action that is taken without thought about what the result may be, especially when it causes people to be harmed
=>ANSWER: NO

21. BIO-CONTROL IS FREE FROM DANGER UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES

Key words: bio – control, free from, danger, circumstances
In paragraph 7, the writer mentions “the advantage of biological control in contrast to other methods is that it provides a relatively low – cost, perpetual control system with a minimum of detrimental side – effects. When handled by experts, bio – control is safe, non – polluting and self – dispersing”.
– Under certain circumstances [when handled by experts], bio-control is safe, non-polluting and self-dispersing = free from danger.
=>ANSWER: YES

QUESTIONS 22 – 26

22. DISAPENE SCALE INSECTS FEED ON

The last sentence in paragraph 9 explains that “CIBC is also perfecting the technique for breeding parasites that prey on ‘disapene scale’ insects – notorious defoliants of fruit trees in the US and India” => This means that disapene scale insects feed on fruit trees.
– notorious: well known for being bad
– defoliant: these insects eat the leaves from plants, in particular the leaves of fruit trees
=>ANSWER: D – Fruit trees

23. NEODUMETIA SANGAWANI ATE

In paragraph 10: “Neodumetia sangawani, was found useful in controlling the Rhodes grass-scale insect that was devouring forage grass in many parts of the US”. This means Neodumetia sangawani ate Rhodes grass-scale insect to control it from devouring [eating] forage grass. To be clear, Neodumetia sangawani eats grass-scale insects, and grass-scale insects eat forage grass.
– ate = was devouring
=>ANSWER: H – Grass-scale insects

24. LEAF-MINING HISPIDES BLIGHTED

In paragraph 10: “In the late 1960s, when Sri Lanka”s flourishing coconut groves were plagued by leaf-mining hispides, a larval parasite imported from Singapore brought the pest under control”. This means that Sri Lanka”s coconut groves were damaged by leaf-mining hispides.
– blight = plague
– flourishing: developing quickly and being very successful/productive
grove: a small group of trees
=> ANSWER: C – Coconut trees

25. AN ARGENTINIAN WEEVIL MAY BE SUCCESSFUL IN WIPING OUT

In paragraph 9, “Similarly the Hyderabad – based Regional Laboratory (RRL), supported by CIBC, is now trying out an Argentina weevil for the eradication of water hyacinth”. That means an Argentinian weevil may be successful in destroying all of the water hyacinth plants [by eating them]
– hyacinth: a plant with a mass of small blue, white or pink flowers with a sweet smell that grow closely together around a thick stem
– wiping out = eradication

26. SALVINIA MOLESTA PLAGUES

In paragraph 10: “By using Neochetina bruci, a beetle native to Brazil, scientists at Kerala Agricultural University freed a 12-kilometer-long canal from the clutches of the weed Salvinia molesta...About 30,000 hectares of rice fields in Kerala are infested by this weed [Salvinia molesta]”.
That means weed Salvinia molesta plagues about 30,000 hectares of rice fields in Kerala.
– plague = infest
=>ANSWER: B – Rice fields

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: COLLECTING ANT SPECIMENS

QUESTIONS 27-30: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 3?

27. TAXONOMIC RESEARCH INVOLVES COMPARING MEMBERS OF ONE GROUP OF ANTS

Key words: taxonomic, comparing members of group of ants
In paragraph 1: “For taxonomy, or classification, long series, from a single nest, which contain all castes (workers, including majors and minors, and, if present, queens and males) are desirable, to allow the determination of variation within species”.
This means that taxonomic research involves classifying ants from a single nest, which contain all castes, or different members of a group.
– comparing = determination of variation
– one group = species
=>ANSWER: TRUE

28. NEW SPECIES OF ANT ARE FREQUENTLY IDENTIFIED BY TAXONOMISTS.

Key words: new species of ant, identified, taxonomists
All the information relating to taxonomic research is in paragraph 1. Taxonomic research involves comparing members of one group of ants and “the taxonomist sometimes overlooks whole species in favour of those currently under study”.
There is no information about how often new species of ant are identified by taxonomists.
=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

29. RANGE IS THE KEY CRITERION FOR ECOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Key words: range, key criterion, ecological collections
In paragraph 1, “For ecological studies, the most important factor is collecting identifiable samples of as many of the different species present as possible”. This means that it is important for ecological collections to collect a variety of present species [collect different species]
– range: a variety of things of a particular type
– key criterion = the most important factor
=> ANSWER: TRUE

30. A SINGLE COLLECTION OF ANTS CAN GENERALLY BE USED FOR BOTH TAXONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL PURPOSES.

Key words: single collection of ants, taxonomic and ecological purposes
In paragraph 1: “For ecological studies, the most important factor is collecting identifiable samples of as many of the different species present as possible”. Taxonomists prefer to collect a lot of ants from a single nest. “Unfortunately, these methods are not always compatible”. Therefore, one collection of ants cannot always be used for both purposes.
Therefore, it is false to say that a single collection of ants can generally be used for both taxonomic and ecological purposes.
=> ANSWER: FALSE

QUESTIONS 31 – 36

31. IT IS PREFERABLE TO TAKE SPECIMENS FROM GROUPS OF ANTS

In paragraph 2, in the hand collecting method, “when possible, collections should be made from nests or foraging columns and at least 20 to 25 individuals collected. This will ensure that all individuals are from the same species and so increase their value for detailed studies”. “Take specimens from groups of ants” means all individuals [ants] are the same species, from the same nest or column of ants searching for food.
=>ANSWER: A – Hand-collecting

32. IT IS PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE FOR WET HABITATS.

In paragraph 4, in the ground litter sampling method, “this method works especially well in rain forests and marshy areas”. Rain forests and marshy areas are wet habitats.
– effective = works well

– marshy area: land which is always soft and wet.
=> ANSWER: C – Sampling ground litter

33. IT IS A GOOD METHOD FOR SPECIES WHICH ARE HARD TO FIND

In paragraph 3, in the method using baits, “Baits can be used to attract and concentrate foragers. This often increases the number of individuals collected and attracts species that are otherwise elusive”. That means baits can be used to collect species which are hard to find [elusive].
– hard to find = elusive
=>ANSWER: B – Using bait

34. LITTLE TIME AND EFFORT IS REQUIRED

In paragraph 5, the pitfall trap method, “One advantage of pitfall traps is that they can be used to collect over a period of time with minimal maintenance and intervention”. That means when using pitfall traps, little time and effort is required to look after and check the traps [this is the advantage of this method].
– little = minimal: very small in size or amount; as small as possible
=>ANSWER: D – Using a pitfall trap

35. SEPARATE CONTAINERS ARE USED FOR INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS

In paragraph 2, in the hand collecting method, “Individual insects are placed in plastic or glass tubes (1.5 – 3.0 ml capacity for small ants, 5-8 ml for larger ants) containing 75% to 95% ethanol”.
Insects [including small ants and larger ants] are placed in plastic or glass tubes [containers] with different sizes. Each insect is placed in a separate tube.
– containers = tubes
=>ANSWER: A – Hand collecting

36. NON-ALCOHOLIC PRESERVATIVE SHOULD BE USED

In paragraph 5, in the method using pitfall traps, “the preservative used is usually ethylene glycol or propylene glycol, as alcohol will evaporate quickly and the traps will dry out”.
If alcohol is used to preserve ant specimens, the traps dry too quickly because alcohol evaporates. So other preservatives, which do not contain alcohol should be used.
– evaporate: to disappear, especially by gradually becoming less and less
=> ANSWER: D – Using a pitfall trap



QUESTIONS 37 – 40

IN PARAGRAPH 4: “THIS IS MOST COMMONLY DONE BY PLACING LEAF LITTER [38] ON A SCREEN [39] OVER A LARGE FUNNEL, OFTEN UNDER SOME HEAT [37]. AS THE LEAF LITTER DRIES FROM ABOVE, ANTS (AND OTHER ANIMALS) MOVE DOWNWARD AND EVENTUALLY FALL OUT THE BOTTOM AND ARE COLLECTED IN ALCOHOL [40] PLACED BELOW THE FUNNEL”

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Collecting Ant Specimens

27 TRUE	34 D
28 NOT GIVEN	35 A
29 TRUE	36 D
30 FALSE	37 heat
31 A	38 leaf litter
32 C	39 screen
33 B	40 alcohol

PASSAGE 1: WILLIAM HENRY PERKIN

QUESTIONS 1-7: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1 ?

1. MICHAEL FARADAY WAS THE FIRST PERSON TO RECOGNISE PERKIN’S ABILITY AS A STUDENT OF CHEMISTRY.

Keywords: first, Michael Faraday, Perkin’s ability, chemistry

In paragraph 2, the writer indicates that “His talent and devotion to the subject were perceived by his teacher [at the City of London school] Thomas Hall...” So Thomas Hall was the first person to recognise Perkin’s ability in chemistry, and this teacher encouraged Perkin to attend lectures by Faraday. “Those speeches (by Michael Faraday) fired the young chemist’s enthusiasm further”,

=>ANSWER: FALSE.

2.MICHAEL FARADAY SUGGESTED PERKIN SHOULD ENROLL IN THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

Keywords: should enroll

At the end of paragraph 2, the writer argues that “he later went on to attend the Royal College of Chemistry, which he succeeded in entering in 1853, at the age of 15.” So, who advised Perkin to enroll in the Royal College of Chemistry is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

3. PERKIN EMPLOYED AUGUST WILHELM HOFMANN AS HIS ASSISTANT

Keywords: August Wilhelm Hofmann, employed, assistant

In paragraph 3, the writer says that “At the time of Perkin’s enrolment, the Royal College of Chemistry was headed by the noted German chemist August Wilhelm Hofmann. Perkin’s scientific gifts soon caught Hofmann’s attention and, within two years, he became Hofmann’s youngest assistant.” This means Hofmann employed Perkin as his assistant. So, the statement is FALSE.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

4. PERKIN WAS STILL YOUNG WHEN HE MADE THE DISCOVERY THAT MADE HIM RICH AND FAMOUS

Keywords: young, discovery, rich and famous.

At the end of paragraph 3, the writer says that “Perkin’s scientific gifts soon caught Hofmann’s attention and, within two years, he became Hofmann’s youngest assistant. Not long after that, Perkin made the scientific breakthrough that would bring him both fame and fortune.” This means that when making the scientific discovery, Perkin was still young.

- famous (a) – fame (n)
- rich(a) – fortune (n)
- discovery – scientific breakthrough

=>ANSWER: TRUE

5. THE TREES FROM WHICH QUININE IS DERIVED GROW ONLY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Keywords: quinine, derived, only in South America

In paragraph 4, “At the time, quinine was the only viable medical treatment for malaria. The drug is derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, native to South America.” This means that the cinchona trees originate in South America; therefore, whether they grow only in South America is not mentioned.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

6. PERKIN HOPED TO MANUFACTURE A DRUG FROM A COAL TAR WASTE PRODUCT.

Keywords: drug, coal tar waste product.

In paragraph 5, the writer argues that “He (Perkin) was attempting to manufacture quinine from aniline, an inexpensive and readily available coal tar waste product.”So, the statement is TRUE.

– a drug ~ quinine (the only viable medical treatment for malaria)

=>ANSWER: TRUE

7. PERKIN WAS INSPIRED BY THE DISCOVERIES OF THE FAMOUS SCIENTIST LOUIS PASTEUR.

Keywords: inspired, Louis Pasteur

At the end of paragraph 5, the writer indicates that “And, proving the truth of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur’s words ‘chances favours only the prepared mind’, Perkin saw the potential of his unexpected find.” So, whether Perkin was inspired by Louis Pasteur’s discoveries or not is not mentioned.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

QUESTIONS 8-13: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW.

8. BEFORE PERKIN’S DISCOVERY,WITH WHAT GROUP IN SOCIETY WAS THE COLOUR PURPLE ASSOCIATED?

Keywords: what group, purple associated?

In paragraph 6, the writer argues that “Indeed, the purple colour extracted from a snail was once so costly that in society at the time, only the rich could afford it.” So, before Perkin’s discovery, the colour purple was associated with the rich.

=>ANSWER: the rich

9. WHAT POTENTIAL DID PERKIN IMMEDIATELY UNDERSTAND THAT HIS NEW DYE HAD?

Keywords: potential, new dye

At the end of paragraph 7, the writer says that “But perhaps the most fascinating of all Perkin’s reactions to his find was his nearly instant recognition that the new dye had commercial possibilities.” This means that Perkin immediately understood that his new dye had the potential of being sold commercially.

- potential=possibilities
- immediately= nearly instant
- understand = recognise (recognition(n))

=>ANSWER: commercial (possibilities)

10.WHAT WAS THE NAME FINALLY USED TO REFER TO THE FIRST COLOUR PERKIN INVENTED?

Keywords: finally, name, first colour

In paragraph 7, it is stated that his purple colour became “the world’s first synthetic dye”. In paragraph 8, the writer argues that “Perkin originally named his dye Tyrian Purple, but it later became commonly known as mauve.” This means that “mauve” was finally used to refer to the first colour Perkin invented.

=>ANSWER: mauve

11. WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE PERSON PERKIN CONSULTED BEFORE SETTING UP HIS OWN DYE WORKS?

Keywords: name, person

In paragraph 8, “He (Perkin) asked advice of Scottish dye works owner Robert Pullar, who assured him that manufacturing the dye would be well worth it if the colour remained fast and the cost was relatively low.” This means that Perkin consulted Robert Pullar before setting up his own dye works.

– consulted=asked advice

=>ANSWER: Robert Pullar

12. IN WHAT COUNTRY DID PERKIN’S NEWLY INVENTED COLOUR FIRST BECOME FASHIONABLE?

Keywords: country, fashionable

In paragraph 9, “Utilising the cheap and plentiful coal tar that was an almost unlimited byproduct of London’s gas street lighting, the dye works began producing the world’s first synthetically dyed material in 1857. The company received a commercial boost from the Empress Eugénie of France, when she decided the new colour flattered her. Very soon, mauve was the necessary shade for all the fashionable ladies in that country (France).” This means that Perkin’s newly invented colour first became fashionable in France.

=>ANSWER: France

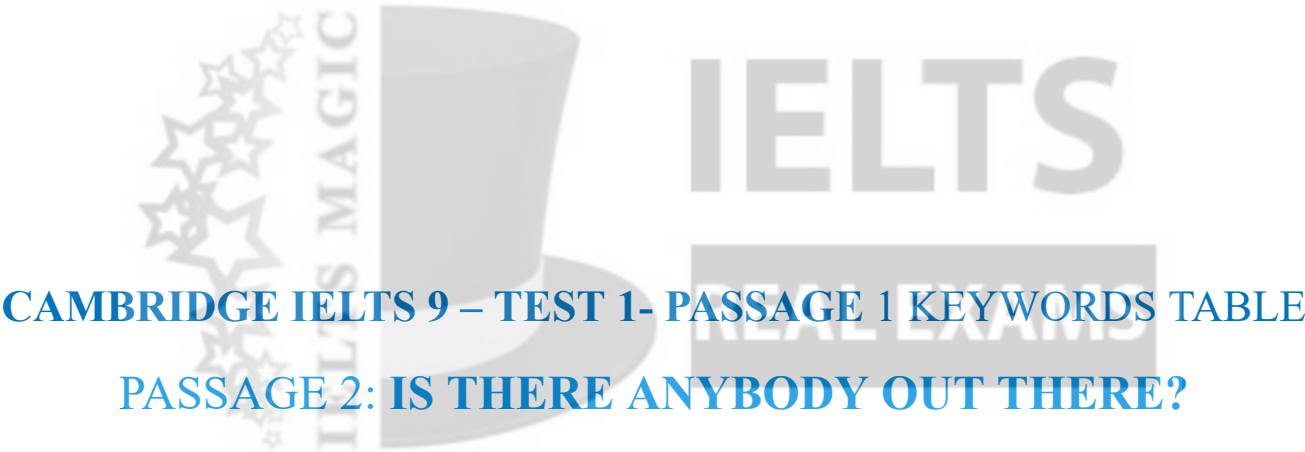
13.ACCORDING TO THE PASSAGE, WHICH DISEASE IS NOW BEING TARGETED BY RESEARCHERS USING SYNTHETIC DYES?

Keywords: disease, researchers, using synthetic dyes

At the end of paragraph 10, the writer argues that “And, in what would have been particularly pleasing to Perkin, their current use is in the research for a vaccine against malaria.” This means that malaria is now being targeted by researchers using synthetic dyes.

– now=current

=>ANSWER: Malaria



QUESTIONS 14—17: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS FIVE PARAGRAPHS,A-E.

14.PARAGRAPH B.

The main idea of paragraph B is “In discussing whether we are alone, most SETI scientists adopt two rules.” Then, the writer details these two rules. The second rule is “a very conservative assumption that we are looking for a life form that is pretty well like us”.

- ground rules = assumptions
- SETI = the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence

=>ANSWER: iv

15.PARAGRAPH C

In paragraph C, the writer emphasizes that “our understanding of other life forms is still severely limited”, and “we do not know how likely it is that life will arise naturally”. This is followed by some guesses about life on other planets: “it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make,..., leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it.” In other words, this paragraph is about likelihood of life on other planets.

– likelihood=best educated guess

=>ANSWER: vii

16.PARAGRAPH D

In this paragraph, the writer says that “An alien civilisation could choose many different ways of sending information across the galaxy. It turns out that, for a given amount of transmitted power, radio waves in the frequency range 1000 to 3000 MHz travel the greatest distance, and so all searches to date have concentrated on looking for radio waves around the world... “. Then, the writer gives more details about the project of searching for extra-terrestrial life. So, paragraph D is about seeking the transmission of radio signals from planets.

- signals=radio waves
- seeking=looking for

=>ANSWER:i

17.PARAGRAPH E:

This paragraph details how we should react to a signal from an alien civilisation: “Everybody agrees that we should not reply immediately.” Then he explains why we should not reply at once. Therefore, this paragraph is about appropriate responses to signals from other civilisations.

- response (n)=reply (v)

=>ANSWER: ii

QUESTION 18-20: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW

18.WHAT IS THE LIFE EXPECTANCY OF EARTH?

Keywords: life expectancy

In paragraph A, the writer says that “Since the lifetime of a planet like ours is several billion years, we can expect that, if other civilisations do survive in our galaxy, their ages will range from zero to several billion years.”

- Earth=a planet like ours
- life expectancy=lifetime

=>ANSWER: several billion years

19.WHAT KIND OF SIGNALS FROM OTHER INTELLIGENT CIVILISATIONS ARE SETI SCIENTISTS SEARCHING FOR?

Keywords: signals, scientists looking for

In paragraph D, “An alien civilisation could choose many different ways of sending information across the galaxy. It turns out that, for a given amount of transmitted power, radio waves in the frequency range 1000 to 3000 MHz travel the greatest distance, and so all searches to date have concentrated on looking for radio waves around the world...”

- searching for=looking for

=>ANSWER: radio waves/signals

20.HOW MANY STARS ARE THE WORLD’S MOST POWERFUL RADIO TELESCOPES SEARCHING?

Keywords: how many, stars, searching, radio telescopes

At the end of paragraph D, the writer says that “One part is a targeted search using the world’s largest radio telescopes...This part of the project is searching the nearest 1000 likely stars with high sensitivity for signals in the frequencies range 1000 to 3000 MHz”

- most powerful ~ largest

=>ANSWER: 1000

QUESTIONS 21-26: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE VIEWS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 2?

21.ALIEN CIVILISATIONS MAY BE ABLE TO HELP THE HUMAN RACE TO OVERCOME SERIOUS PROBLEMS.

Keywords: alien, help overcome problems

At the end of paragraph A, the writer indicates that “It is even possible that the older civilisation may pass on the benefits of their experience in dealing with threats to survival such as nuclear war and global pollution, and other threats that we haven’t yet discovered,”

- help ~ pass on the benefits of experience
- overcome=deal with
- serious problems ~ nuclear war and global pollution, and other threats that we haven’t yet discovered

=>ANSWER: YES

22.SETI SCIENTISTS ARE TRYING TO FIND A LIFE FORM THAT RESEMBLES HUMANS IN MANY WAYS.

Keywords: a life form, resemble humans

In paragraph B, the writer argues that “Second, we make a very conservative assumption that we are looking for a life form that is pretty well like us, since if it differs radically from us we may well not recognise it as a form.”

- try to find=look for
- resembles=is like
- in many ways=pretty well

=>ANSWER: YES

23.THE AMERICANS AND AUSTRALIANS HAVE CO-OPERATED ON JOINT RESEARCH PROJECTS.

Keywords: Americans and Australians, co-operated

Paragraph D mentions “The Americans and Australians” However, whether they have co-operated on joint research projects or not is not mentioned. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

24.SO FAR SETI SCIENTISTS HAVE PICKED UP RADIO SIGNALS FROM SEVERAL STARS

Keywords: picked up signals, several stars

In paragraph D, the writer indicates that “Until now, there have not been any detections from the few hundred stars which have been searched.” This means that so far, SETI scientists have not picked up any radio signals from other stars.

=>ANSWER: NO

25.THE NASA PROJECT ATTRACTED CRITICISM FROM SOME MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Keywords: NASA projects, criticism, Congress.

In paragraph D, which mentions “members of Congress”, there is no information about the NASA project’s attracting criticism from members of Congress. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

26.IF A SIGNAL FROM OUTER SPACE IS RECEIVED, IT WILL BE IMPORTANT TO RESPOND PROMPTLY.”

Keywords: signal, outer space, respond promptly

In the last paragraph, the writer argues that “There is considerable debate over how we should react if we detect a signal from an alien civilisation. Everybody agrees that we should not reply immediately” This means that if a signal from outer space is received, we should not reply promptly.

- respond=reply
- promptly=immediately

=>ANSWER: NO

PASSAGE 3: HISTORY OF THE TORTOISE

QUESTIONS 27-30: CHOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER

27.WHAT HAD TO TRANSFER FROM SEA TO LAND BEFORE ANY ANIMALS COULD MIGRATE?

Keywords: transfer, animals migrate

In the first paragraph, the writer indicates that “If you go far back enough, everything lived in the sea. At various points in evolutionary history, enterprising individuals within many different animal groups moved out onto the land...And we mustn’t forget the plants, without whose prior invasion of the land none of the other migrations could happen.

- Transfer (from sea to land)=move out onto (the land)
- before=prior

=>ANSWER: plants

28.WHICH TWO PROCESSES ARE MENTIONED AS THOSE IN WHICH ANIMALS HAD TO MAKE BIG CHANGES AS THEY MOVED ONTO LAND?

Keywords: two processes, big changes, moved onto land

In paragraph 2, the writer indicates that “Moving from water to land involved a major redesign of every aspect of life, including breathing and reproduction”

- Big changes=a major redesign of every aspect of life.

=>ANSWER: breathing-reproduction

29.WHICH PHYSICAL FEATURE, POSSESSED BY THEIR ANCESTORS, DO WHALES LACK?

Keywords: physical feature, whales lack?

In paragraph 2, the write argues that “Whales (including the small whales we call dolphins) and dugongs, with their close cousins the manatees, ceased to be land creatures altogether and reverted to the full marine habits of their remote ancestors. They don’t even come ashore to breed. They do, however, still breathe air, having never developed anything equivalent to the gills of their earlier marine incarnation.”

- ancestors=earlier marine incarnation
- lack=never developed

=>ANSWER: gills

30.WHICH ANIMALS MIGHT ICHTHYOSAURS HAVE RESEMBLED?

Keywords: ichthyosaurs, resembled

In paragraph 3, “Ichthyosaurs were reptilian contemporaries of the dinosaurs, with fins and streamlined bodies. The fossils look like dolphins and they surely lived like dolphins, in the water.”

- resemble=look like

=>ANSWER: dolphins

QUESTIONS 31-33: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE?

31.TURTLES WERE AMONG THE FIRST GROUP OF ANIMALS TO MIGRATE BACK TO THE SEA.

Keywords: turtles, first animals, back, sea

In paragraph 2, “Nevertheless, a good number of thorough going land animals later turned around, abandoned their hard-earned terrestrial re-tooling, and returned to the water again.”

Whether turtles were among the first group of animals to migrate back to the sea or not is NOT mentioned. We only know, from this paragraph, that “Turtles went back to the sea a very long time ago...” So, the statement is NOT GIVEN

- migrate back=return

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

32.IT IS ALWAYS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE WHERE AN ANIMAL LIVED WHEN ITS FOSSILISED REMAINS ARE INCOMPLETE.

Keywords: always difficult, animal lived, remains, incomplete

In paragraph 3, the writer argues that “You might wonder how we can tell whether fossil animals lived on land or in water, especially if only fragments are found. Sometimes it’s obvious. Ichthyosaurs were reptilian contemporaries of the dinosaurs, with fins and streamlined bodies. The fossils look like dolphins and they surely lived like dolphins, in the water. With turtles, it is a little less obvious. One way to tell is by measuring the bones of their forelimbs.” This means that although some fossilised remains of animals are incomplete, sometimes it is still obvious to determine where an animal lived; the case of dolphin fossils is an example. So, the statement is FALSE.

- incomplete fossilised remains=fragments

=>ANSWER: FALSE

33.THE HABITAT OF ICHTHYOSAURS CAN BE DETERMINED BY THE APPEARANCE OF THEIR FOSSILISED REMAINS.

Keywords: ichthyosaurs, habitat, appearance, fossilised remains

In paragraph 3, the writer says that “Ichthyosaurs were reptilian contemporaries of the dinosaurs, with fins and streamlined bodies. The fossils look like dolphins and they surely lived like dolphins, in the water.”So, it is true that the habitat of ichthyosaurs can be determined by the appearance of their fossilised remains.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

QUESTIONS 34-39: COMPLETE THE FLOW-CHART BELOW.

34-39. METHOD OF DETERMINING WHERE THE ANCESTORS OF TURTLES AND TORTOISES COME FROM

34. 71 SPECIES OF LIVING TURTLES AND TORTOISES WERE EXAMINED AND A TOTAL OF... WERE TAKEN FROM THE BONES OF THEIR FORELIMBS.

Keywords: 71,taken, total of, bones, forelimbs

At the beginning of paragraph 4, the writer argues that “Walter Joyce and Jacques Gauthier, at Yale University, obtained three measurements in these particular bones of 71 species of living turtles and tortoises.”

=>ANSWER: 3 measurements/three measurements

35. THE DATA WAS RECORDED ON A... (NECESSARY FOR COMPARING THE INFORMATION)

Keywords: recorded on a

In paragraph 4, the writer indicates that “They used a kind of triangular graph paper to plot the three measurements against one another.”

- comparing the information ~ plot the three measurements against one another
- recorded=plot

=>ANSWER: (triangular) graph

36. OUTCOME: LAND TORTOISES WERE REPRESENTED BY A DENSE...OF POINTS TOWARDS THE TOP.

Keywords: land tortoises, represented, dense, points

Also, in paragraph 4, the write indicates that “All the land tortoise species formed a tight cluster of points in the upper part of the triangle.”

- dense=tight
- towards the top=in the upper part of the triangle

=>ANSWER: cluster

37. THE SAME DATA WAS COLLECTED FROM SOME LIVING....SPECIES AND ADDED TO THE OTHER RESULTS.

Keywords: same data, living species, the other results

In paragraph 4, The results from the land tortoises were all in the upper part of the graph, and in the lower part of the graph were the results from the water turtles. “There was no overlap, except when they added some species that spend time both in water and on land. Sure enough, these amphibious species show up on the triangular graph approximately half way between the „wet cluster“ of sea turtles and the „dry cluster“ of land tortoises.”

38. OUTCOME: THE POINTS FOR THESE SPECIES TURNED OUT TO BE POSITIONED ABOUT....UP THE TRIANGLE BETWEEN THE LAND TORTOISES AND THE SEA TURTLES.

Keywords: points, positioned about, up the triangle

In paragraph 4, “Sure enough, these amphibious species show up on the triangular graph approximately half way between the ‘wet cluster’ of sea turtles and the „dry cluster“ of land tortoises.”

– added to the other results=half way between the „wet cluster“ of sea turtles and the „dry cluster“ of land tortoises

=>ANSWER: halfway

39. BONESOF P.QUENSTEDTI AND P.TALAMPAYENSIS WERE EXAMINED IN A SIMILAR WAY AND THE RESULTS ADDED.

Outcome: The position of the points indicated that both these ancient creatures were....

Keywords: position, points,creatures

At the end of paragraph 4, the writer says that “The bones of P.quenstedti and P.talampayensis leave us in no doubt. Their points on the graph are right in the thick of the dry cluster. Both these fossils were dry-land tortoises.”

– Ancient creatures=fossils

=>ANSWER: dry-land tortoises

40. ACCORDING TO THE WRITER, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT THING ABOUT TORTOISES IS THAT

- A. They are able to adapt to extremely dry environments.
- B. Their original life form was a kind of primeval bacteria.
- C. They have so much in common with sea turtles.
- D. They have made the transition from sea to land more than once.

In the last paragraph, the writer indicates that “Tortoises therefore represent a remarkable double return. In common with all mammals...their remote ancestors were marine fish and before that various more or less worm-like creatures stretching back, still in the sea, to the primeval bacteria.

Later ancestors lived on land and stayed there for a very large number of generations. Later ancestors still evolved back into the water and become sea turtles. And finally they returned yet again to the land as tortoises, some of which now live in the driest of deserts.” So this means that tortoises have made the transition from sea to land more than once.

=>ANSWER: D

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 1- PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

History of the tortoise

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 27. plant | 34. 3 measurements |
| 28. breathing reproduction | 35. (triangular) graph |
| (In Either Order) | 36. cluster |
| 29. gills | 37. amphibious |
| 30. dolphin | 38. half way |
| 31. NOT GIVEN | 39. dry-land tortoises |
| 32. FALSE | 40. D |
| 33. TRUE | |

PASSAGE 1: CHILDREN WITH AUDITORY PROBLEMS

1-6. WHICH SECTION CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

1. AN ACCOUNT OF A NATIONAL POLICY INITIATIVE.

Keywords: national policy initiative

In paragraph H, the writer states that “Objective 3 of the New Zealand Disability Strategy is to” Provide the Best Education for Disabled People“ by improving education so that all children, youth learners and adult learners will have equal opportunities to learn and develop within their already existing school.” So, this is a national policy initiative for New Zealand.

- policy initiative=strategy

=>ANSWER: H

2. A DESCRIPTION OF A GLOBAL TEAM EFFORT

Keywords: global team effort

In paragraph C, the writer says that “The International Institute of Noise Control Engineering (I-INCE), on the advice of the World Health Organization, has established an international working party, which includes New Zealand, to evaluate noise and reverberation control for school rooms.”

- a global team= an international working party

=>ANSWER: C

3. A HYPOTHESIS AS TO ONE REASON BEHIND THE GROWTH IN CLASSROOM NOISE.

Keywords: reason, the growth, classroom noise

In paragraph B, the writer indicates that “Education researchers Nelson and Soli have also suggested that recent trends in learning often involve collaborative interaction of multiple minds and tools as much as individual possession of information. This all amounts to heightened activity and noise levels, which have the potential to be particularly serious for children experiencing auditory function deficit.”

- growth in classroom noise=heightened noise levels

=>ANSWER: B

4. A DEMAND FOR SUITABLE WORLD-WIDE REGULATIONS.

Keywords: worldwide regulations

In paragraph I, the writer argues that “It is imperative that the needs of these children are taken into account in the setting of appropriate international standards to be promulgated in future.”

- suitable = appropriate
- worldwide = international
- regulations=standards

=>ANSWER: I

5. A LIST OF MEDICAL CONDITIONS WHICH PLACE SOME CHILDREN MORE AT RISK FROM NOISE THAN OTHERS.

Keywords: medical conditions, more at risk

In paragraph D, the writer says that “While the detrimental effects of noise in classroom situations are not limited to children experiencing disability, those with a disability that affects their processing of speech and verbal communication could be extremely vulnerable. The auditory function deficits in question include hearing impairment, autistic spectrum disorders (ASD), and attention deficit

disorders (ADD/ADHD).

- at risk=vulnerable

=>ANSWER: D

6. THE ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF CHILDREN IN NEW ZEALAND WITH AUDITORY PROBLEMS.

Keywords: proportion, auditory problems

In paragraph A, the writer indicates that “The New Zealand Ministry of Health has found from research carried out over two decades that 6-10% of children in that country are affected by hearing loss.”

- Auditory problems = hearing loss

=>ANSWER: A

QUESTIONS 7-10: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW.

7. FOR WHAT PERIOD OF TIME HAS HEARING LOSS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN BEEN STUDIED IN NEW ZEALAND?

Keywords: period of time

In paragraph A, “The New Zealand Ministry of Health has found from research carried out over two decades that 6-10% of children in that country are affected by hearing loss.”

=>ANSWER: two decades

8. IN ADDITION TO MACHINERY NOISE, WHAT OTHER TYPE OF NOISE CAN UPSET CHILDREN WITH AUTISM?

Keywords: machinery, type of noise, autism

In paragraph E, the writer argues that “Autistic spectrum disorders often result in major difficulties in comprehending verbal information and speech processing. Those experiencing these disorders often find sounds such as crowd noise and the noise generated by machinery painful and distressing.”

- upset=find painful, distressing

=>ANSWER: crowd noise

9. WHAT TERM IS USED TO DESCRIBE THE HEARING PROBLEMS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DIAGNOSED?

Keywords: term, hearing problems, not been diagnosed

At the end of paragraph G, “It is probable that many undiagnosed children exist in the education system with „invisible“ disabilities.”

- have not been diagnosed = undiagnosed

=>ANSWER: invisible

10. WHAT PART OF THE NEW ZEALAND DISABILITY STRATEGY AIMS TO GIVE SCHOOLCHILDREN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES?

Keywords: New Zealand Disability Strategy, part, equal opportunities

In paragraph H, the writer says that “Objective 3 of the New Zealand Disability Strategy is to” Provide the Best Education for Disabled People“ by improving education so that all children, youth learners and adult learners will have equal opportunities to learn and develop within their already existing school.”

=>ANSWER: Objective 3

QUESTIONS 11-12: CHOOSE **TWO** LETTERS, **A-F**.

11-12. WHICH TWO ARE MENTIONED BY THE WRITER OF THE PASSAGE?

- A. current teaching methods
- B. echoing corridors
- C. cooling system
- D. large class sizes
- E loud-voiced teachers
- F. playground games

In paragraph B, the writer argues that “Modern teaching practices, the organisation of desks in the classroom, poor classroom acoustics, and mechanical means of ventilation such as air- conditioning units all contribute to the number of children unable to comprehend the teacher’s voice.”

- current teaching methods = modern teaching practices
- cooling system = mechanical means of ventilation (such as air-conditioning)

Obviously, options B, D, E, and F are not given in the text.

=>ANSWER: A-C

QUESTIONS 13: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, **A, B, C OR D**.

13.WHAT IS THE WRITER’S OVERALL PURPOSE IN WRITING THIS ARTICLE?

- A. to compare different methods of dealing with auditory problems
- B. to provide solutions for overly noisy learning environments
- C. to increase awareness of the situation of children with auditory problems
- D. to promote New Zealand as a model for other countries to follow

At the beginning of the text, the writer argues that “Hearing impairment or other auditory function deficit in young children can have a major impact on their development of speech and communication, resulting in a detrimental effect on their ability to learn at school. This is likely to have major consequences for the individual and the population as a whole.” Then the writer details the situation of auditory function deficit in young children in New Zealand by discussing the reasons, consequences and solutions to this problem. Therefore, overall, the writer’s purpose is to “increase awareness of the situation of children with auditory problems”.

Options A, B, D do not represent the GENERAL purpose of the writer.

=>ANSWER: C

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: VENUS IN TRANSIT

14-17 WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

14. EXAMPLES OF DIFFERENT WAYS IN WHICH THE PARALLAX PRINCIPLE HAS BEEN APPLIED

IELTS Magic- Mohammad J. Ali Beigi

Keywords: examples, parallax principle

In paragraph F, the writer indicates that “Johann Franz Encke, Director of the Berlin Observatory, finally determined a value for the AU based on all these parallax measurements: 153,340,000 km....The AU is a cosmic measuring rod, and the basis of how we scale the Universe today. The parallax principle can be extended to measure the distances to the stars.” So, the parallax principle has been applied to determine a value for the AU and to measure the distances to the stars.

=>ANSWER: F

15. A DESCRIPTION OF AN EVENT WHICH PREVENTED A TRANSIT OBSERVATION.

Keywords: event, prevented transit observation

In paragraph D, the writer says that “He was thwarted by the fact that the British were besieging his observation site at Pondicherry in India. Fleeing on a French warship crossing the Indian Ocean, Le Gentil saw a wonderful transit – but the ship’s pitching and rolling ruled out any attempt at making accurate observations.”

– prevented=ruled out any attempt at

=>ANSWER: D

16. A STATEMENT ABOUT POTENTIAL FUTURE DISCOVERIES LEADING ON FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS.

Keywords: future discoveries, transit observations.

In paragraph G, the writer indicates that “such transits have paved the way for what might prove to be one of the most vital breakthroughs in the cosmos – detecting Earth-sized planets orbiting other stars.”

– discoveries=breakthroughs

– leading on from=paved the way for

=>ANSWER: G

17. A DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL STATES CONNECTED WITH VENUS WHICH EARLY ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS FAILED TO OVERCOME.

Keywords: instruments, physical states, Venus, failed

In paragraph E, the writer argues that “While the early transit timings were as precise as instruments would allow, the measurements were dogged by the „black drop” effect. When Venus begins to cross the Sun’s disc, it looks smeared not circular – which makes it difficult to establish timings. The second problem is that Venus exhibits a halo of light when it is seen just outside the Sun’s disc. While this showed astronomers that Venus was surrounded by a thick layer of gases refracting sunlight around it, both effects made it impossible to obtain accurate timings.”

– physical states= the ‘black drop’ effect, a halo of light

– failed to overcome=made it impossible

=>ANSWER: E

18-21: MATCH EACH STATEMENT WITH THE CORRECT PERSON.

18. HE CALCULATED THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE EARTH BASED ON OBSERVATIONS OF VENUS WITH A FAIR DEGREE OF ACCURACY.

Keywords: distance, observations of Venus, accuracy

In paragraph F, the writer indicates that “Johann Franz Encke, Director of the Berlin Observatory, finally determined a value for the AU based on all these parallax measurements: 153,340,000 km. Reasonably accurate for the time, that is quite close to today’s value of 149,597,870 km.”

– the distance of the Sun from the Earth=the AU

– with a fair degree of accuracy=reasonably accurate

=>ANSWER: D

19. HE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE EARTH COULD BE WORKED OUT BY COMPARING OBSERVATIONS OF A TRANSIT.

Keywords: distance, worked out by comparing observations

In paragraph B, “He (Edmond Halley) realised that from different latitudes, the passage of the planet across the Sun’s disc would appear to differ. By timing the transit from two widely-separated locations, teams of astronomers could calculate the parallax angle – the apparent difference in position of an astronomical body due to a difference in the observer’s position. Calculating this angle would allow astronomers to measure what was then the ultimate goal: the distance of the Earth from the Sun.”

- work out=calculate, measure

=>ANSWER: A

20. HE REALISED THAT THE TIME TAKEN BY A PLANET TO GO AROUND THE SUN DEPENDS ON ITS DISTANCE FROM THE SUN.

Keywords: time, around the Sun, distance from the Sun

In paragraph C, the writer argues that “Johannes Kepler, in the early 17th century, had shown that the distances of the planets from the Sun governed their orbital speeds, which were easily measurable.”

- go around = orbit (orbital)

=>ANSWER: B

21. HE WITNESSED A VENUS TRANSIT BUT WAS UNABLE TO MAKE ANY CALCULATIONS.

Keywords: Venus transit, unable, calculations

In paragraph D, “Fleeing on a French warship crossing the Indian Ocean, Le Gentil saw a wonderful transit – but the ship’s pitching and rolling ruled out any attempt at making accurate observations”.

- unable=ruled out
- make any calculations=making accurate observations

=>ANSWER: C



QUESTIONS 22-26: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 2 ?

22. HALLEY OBSERVED ONE TRANSIT OF THE PLANET VENUS.

Keywords: Halley, transit, Venus

In paragraph B, the writer indicates that “In November 1677, Halley observed a transit of the innermost planet, Mercury, from the desolate island of St Helena in the South Pacific.....Nevertheless, he accurately predicted that Venus would cross the face of the Sun in both 1761 and 1769 – though he didn’t survive to see either”.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

23. LE GENTIL MANAGED TO OBSERVE A SECOND VENUS TRANSIT.

Keywords: managed, second Venus transit.

In paragraph D, the writer states that “Undaunted, he remained south of the equatorbefore setting off to observe the next transit in the Philippines. Ironically, after traveling nearly 50,000 kilometers, his view was clouded out at the last moment, a very dispiriting experience. ” This means that Le Gentil did not succeed in observing a second Venus transit in the Philippines.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

24. THE SHAPE OF VENUS APPEARS DISTORTED WHEN IT STARTS TO PASS IN FRONT OF THE SUN.

Keywords: shape, distorted, pass in front of the sun

In paragraph E, the writer says that “While the early transit timings were as precise as instruments would allow, the measurements were dogged by the ‘black drop’ effect. When Venus begins to cross the Sun’s disc, it looks smeared not circular.”

- pass in front of the Sun=cross the Sun’s disc
- distorted=smeared not circular

=>ANSWER: TRUE

25. EARLY ASTRONOMERS SUSPECTED THAT THE ATMOSPHERE ON VENUS WAS TOXIC.

Keywords: atmosphere on Venus, toxic

In this passage, Venus’s atmosphere is not mentioned by the writer, so it is not known whether it is toxic or not. Therefore, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

26. THE PARALLAX PRINCIPLE ALLOWS ASTRONOMERS TO WORK OUT HOW FAR AWAY DISTANT STARS ARE FROM THE EARTH.

Keywords: parallax principle, how far, stars, Earth

In paragraph F, “The parallax principle can be extended to measure the distances to the stars. If we look at a star in January – when Earth is at one point in its orbit – it will seem to be in a different position from where it appears six month later. Knowing the width of Earth’s orbit, the parallax shift lets astronomers calculate the distance.”

=>ANSWER: TRUE

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: A NEUROSCIENTIST REVEALS HOW TO THINK DIFFERENTLY

QUESTIONS 27-31: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

27. NEUROECONOMICS IS A FIELD OF STUDY WHICH SEEKS TO

Keywords: Neuroeconomics, seeks to

In the first paragraph, the writer argues that “These discoveries have led to the field known as neuroeconomics which studies the brain’s secrets to success in an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do things differently from competitors.” In other words, neuro economics is a field of study which seeks to understand how the brain is linked to achievement in competitive fields.

- achievement=success

=>ANSWER: C

28. ACCORDING TO THE WRITER, ICONOCLASTS ARE DISTINCTIVE BECAUSE

Keywords: iconoclasts, distinctive

In paragraph 2, the writer says that “This definition implies that iconoclasts are different from other people, but more precisely, it is their brains that are different in three distinct ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence.” So, iconoclasts are distinctive because their brains are different, in other words, their brains function differently.

- distinctive=different

=>ANSWER: B

29. ACCORDING TO THE WRITER, THE BRAIN WORKS EFFICIENTLY BECAUSE

Keywords: brain, efficiently

In paragraph 3, the writer indicates that “For example, when confronted with information streaming from the eyes, the brain will interpret this information in the quickest way possible. Thus it will draw on both past experience and any other source of information” So, the brain works efficiently because it relies on previous events.

- efficiently = in the quickest way
- relies on = draw on
- previous events=past experience

=>ANSWER: D

30. THE WRITER SAYS THAT PERCEPTION IS

Keyword: perception

At the end of paragraph 3, the writer says that “More than the physical reality of photons and sound waves, perception is a product of the brain.”

=>ANSWER: C

31. ACCORDING TO THE WRITER, AN ICONOCLASTIC THINKER

Keywords: iconoclastic thinker

In paragraph 4, the writer says that “Iconoclasts, either because they were born that way or through learning, have found ways to work around the perceptual shortcuts that plague most people.” In other words, an iconoclast thinker can avoid cognitive traps.

- cognitive=perceptual

=>ANSWER: B

QUESTIONS 32-37: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3 ?

32. EXPOSURE TO DIFFERENT EVENTS FORCES THE BRAIN TO THINK DIFFERENTLY.

Keywords: different events, think differently

In paragraph 5, the writer says that “The best way to see things differently to other people is to bombard the brain with things it has never encountered before. Novelty releases the perceptual process from the chains of past experience and forces the brain to make new judgments.”

- different events = things it (the brain) has never encountered before = novelty
- think differently=make new judgments

=>ANSWER: YES

33. ICONOCLASTS ARE UNUSUALLY RECEPTIVE TO NEW EXPERIENCES.

Keywords: receptive, new experiences

In paragraph 5, the writer says that “Successful iconoclasts have an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to what is fresh and different. Observation of iconoclasts shows that they embrace novelty while most people avoid things that are different.”

- are unusually receptive to = have an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to
- new experiences=what is fresh and different

=>ANSWER: YES

34. MOST PEOPLE ARE TOO SHY TO TRY DIFFERENT THINGS.

Keywords: too shy, different things

In this passage, the writer does not mention whether most people are too shy to try different things. He just says that “most people avoid things that are different” So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

35. IF YOU THINK IN AN ICONOCLASTIC WAY, YOU CAN EASILY OVERCOME FEAR.

Keywords: think, iconoclastic, overcome fear.

In paragraph 6, the writer argues that “Fear is a major impediment to thinking like an iconoclast and stops the average person in his tracks.” This means that fear prevents people from thinking in an iconoclast way. So, the statement’s meaning is opposite to that in the text.

=>ANSWER: NO

36. WHEN CONCERN ABOUT EMBARRASSMENT MATTERS LESS, OTHER FEARS BECOME IRRELEVANT.

Keywords: embarrassment, less, fears, irrelevant

In paragraph 6, “fear of public ridicule” is mentioned. It we interpret this as “embarrassment”, still we are not told if other fears then become irrelevant. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

37. FEAR OF PUBLIC SPEAKING IS A PSYCHOLOGICAL ILLNESS.

Keywords: fear, public speaking, a psychological illness

In paragraph 6, the writer indicates that “But fear of public speaking, which everyone must do from time to time, afflicts one-third of the population. This makes it too common to be considered a mental disorder. It is simply a common variant of human nature, one which iconoclasts do not let inhibit their reactions.” So, fear of public speaking is not a psychological illness, it is just a common variant of human nature.

– a psychological illness= a mental disorder

=>ANSWER: NO

QUESTIONS 38-40: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A-E, BELOW.

38. THINKING LIKE A SUCCESSFUL ICONOCLAST IS DEMANDING BECAUSE IT

Keyword: successful, demanding

In paragraph 7, the writer argues that “to be successful iconoclasts, individuals must sell their ideas to other people. This is where social intelligence comes in... Perception is important in social cognition too...Understanding how perception becomes intertwined with social decision making shows why successful iconoclasts are so rare.” This means that thinking like a successful iconoclast is demanding because it requires both perceptual and social intelligence skills.

=>ANSWER: A

39. THE CONCEPT OF THE SOCIAL BRAIN IS USEFUL TO ICONOCLASTS BECAUSE IT

Keywords: social brain, useful,

In paragraph 7, the writer indicates that “In the last decade there has been an explosion of knowledge about the social brain and how the brain works when groups coordinate decision making. Neuroscience has revealed which brain circuits are responsible for functions like understanding what other people think, empathy, fairness, and social identity. These brain regions play key roles in whether people convince others of their ideas.” So, the concept of the social brain is useful to iconoclasts because it focuses on how groups decide on an action.

– groups = circuits

– groups decide on an action=groups coordinate decision making

=>ANSWER: B

40. ICONOCLASTS ARE GENERALLY AN ASSET BECAUSE THEIR WAY OF THINKING

Keywords: an asset, way of thinking

In the last paragraph, “Iconoclasts create new opportunities in every area from artistic expression to technology to business. They supply creativity and innovation not easily accomplished by committees. Iconoclasts face alienation and failure, but can also be an asset to any organisation.” So, iconoclasts are generally an asset because their way of thinking works in many fields, both artistic and scientific.

=>ANSWER: C

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

A neuroscientist reveals how to think differently

27. C

28. B

29. D

30. C

31. B

32. YES

33. YES

34. NOT GIVEN

35. NO

36. NOT GIVEN

37. NO

38. A

39. B

40. C



PASSAGE 1: ATTITUDES TO LANGUAGE

QUESTIONS 1-8: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 1 ?

1. THERE ARE UNDERSTANDABLE REASONS WHY ARGUMENTS OCCUR ABOUT LANGUAGE.

Keywords: understandable reasons, arguments, language
In the first paragraph, the writer argues that “It is not easy to be systematic and objective about language study. Popular linguistic debate regularly deteriorates into invective and polemic. Language belongs to everyone, so most people feel they have a right to hold an opinion about it. And when opinions differ, emotions can run high.” The writer lists some understandable reasons for why arguments occur about language.
– understandable ~ not easy to be systematic and objective about language.
=>ANSWER: YES

2. PEOPLE FEEL MORE STRONGLY ABOUT LANGUAGE EDUCATION THAN ABOUT SMALL DIFFERENCE IN LANGUAGE USAGE.

Keywords: more strongly, language education, small difference
At the end of paragraph 1, the writer indicates that “Arguments can start as easily over minor points of usage as over major policies of linguistic education.” This means that people feel strongly in both minor points of usage and major policies of linguistic education.
– language (n)=linguistic (a)
– small=minor
=>ANSWER: NO

3. OUR ASSESSMENT OF A PERSON’S INTELLIGENCE IS AFFECTED BY THE WAY HE OR SHE USES LANGUAGE.

Keywords: assessment, affected, uses language
In paragraph 2, the writer says that “linguistic factors influence how we judge personality, intelligence, social status, educational standards, job aptitude, and many other areas of identity and social survival.” Therefore, how a person uses language is one of the ways which affects the way we judge that person in terms of intelligence and other factors.
– our assessment of a person’s intelligence= how we judge intelligence
– affect=influence
=>ANSWER: YES

4. PRESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR BOOKS COST A LOT OF MONEY TO BUY IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

Keywords: grammar books, cost a lot, 18th century
The 18th century is mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5. However, in this passage, the writer does not mention whether prescriptive grammar books cost a lot of money to buy in the 18th century. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

5. PRESCRIPTIVISM STILL EXISTS TODAY.

Keyword: Prescriptivism
In paragraph 4, the writer says that “All the main languages have been studied prescriptively, especially in the 18 century approach to the writing of grammars and dictionaries...Some usages are “prescribed”, to be learnt and followed accurately; others are „proscribed“, to be avoided. In this early period, there were no half-measures: usage was either right or wrong, and it was the task of the grammarian not simply to record alternatives, but to pronounce judgment upon them. Then, in paragraph 5, the writer says that “These attitudes are still with us...” This means that prescriptivism still exists today
– still exists=are still with us
=>ANSWER: YES

6. ACCORDING TO DESCRIPTIVISTS, IT IS POINTLESS TO TRY TO STOP LANGUAGE CHANGE.

Keywords: stop language change
In paragraph 5, the writer indicates that “This approach is summarised in the statement that it is the task of the grammarian to describe, not prescribe – to record the facts of linguistic diversity, and not to attempt the impossible tasks of evaluating language variation or halting language change.”
– it is pointless to try = attempt the impossible tasks
– stop=halt
=>ANSWER: YES

7. DESCRIPTIVISM ONLY APPEARED AFTER THE 18TH CENTURY.

Keyword: Descriptivism
In paragraph 5, the writer says that “This approach is summarised in the statement that it is the task of the grammarian to describe, not prescribe – to record the facts of linguistic diversity, and not to attempt the impossible tasks of evaluating language variation or halting language change. In the second half of the 18th century, we already find advocates of this view, such as Joseph Priestley, whose Rudiments of English Grammar (1761) insists that „the custom of speaking is the original and only just standard of any language”
=>ANSWER: NO

8. BOTH DESCRIPTIVISTS AND PRESCRIPTIVISTS HAVE BEEN MISREPRESENTED.

Keywords: misrepresented
In the last paragraph, the writer argues that “In our own time, the opposition between descriptivists and prescriptivists has often become extreme, with both sides painting unreal pictures of the other.”
– misrepresented= painting unreal pictures of the other
=>ANSWER: YES

QUESTIONS 9-12: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS, A-I, BELOW.

9-12. THE LANGUAGE DEBATE

According to 9....., there is only one correct form of language. Linguists who take this approach to language place great importance on grammatical 10.....Conversely, the view of 11....., such as Joseph Priestly, is that grammar should be based on 12.....

9. ACCORDING TO....., THERE IS ONLY ONE CORRECT FORM OF LANGUAGE.

Keywords: one correct form of language
In paragraph 3, “prescriptivism is the view that one variety of language has an inherently higher value than others, and that this ought to be imposed on the whole of the speech community.”
=>ANSWER: H (prescriptivists)

10. LINGUISTS WHO TAKE THIS APPROACH TO LANGUAGE PLACE GREAT IMPORTANCE ON GRAMMATICAL.....

Keywords: great importance in grammatical
In paragraph 4, the writer says that “All the main languages have been studied prescriptively, especially in the 18th century approach to the writings of grammars and dictionaries....The authoritarian nature of the approach is best characterised by its reliance on „rules“ of grammar.”
=>ANSWER: F (rules)

11-12. CONVERSELY, THE VIEW OF 11....., SUCH AS JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, IS THAT GRAMMAR SHOULD BE BASED ON 12.....

Keywords: view of, grammar, based on
In paragraph 5, the writer says that “Nevertheless, there is an alternative point of view that is concernedless with standards than the facts of linguistic usage. This approach is summarised in the statement that it is the task of the grammarian to describe, not prescribe – to record the facts of linguistic diversity, and not to attempt the impossible tasks of evaluating language variation or halting language change. In the second half of the 18th century, we already find advocates of this view, such as Joseph Priestley, whose Rudiments of English Grammar (1761) insists that „the custom of speaking is the original and only just standard of any language.”
– conversely=nevertheless
– popular speech= the custom of speaking
=>ANSWER: 11. A (descriptivists)
12. C (popular speech)

QUESTIONS 13: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

13. WHAT IS THE WRITER’S PURPOSE IN READING PASSAGE 1?

- A. to argue in favour of a particular approach to writing dictionaries and grammar books
- B. to present a historical account of differing views of language.
- C. to describe the differences between spoken and written language.
- D. to show how a certain view of language has been discredited

In this passage, the writer provides some views of language. The very first one is prescriptivism which is the view that one variety of language has an inherently higher value than others, and that this ought to be imposed on the whole of the speech community. Next is descriptivism which is summarised in the statement that it is the task of the grammarian to describe, not prescribe – to record the facts of linguistic diversity, and not to attempt the impossible tasks of

evaluating language variation or halting language change. So, the writer’s purpose in this passage is to present a historical account of differing views of language.
=>ANSWER: B

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: TIDAL POWER

QUESTIONS 14-17: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-F. WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

14. THE LOCATION OF THE FIRST TEST SITE

Keywords: first test site
In paragraph C, the writer says that “The first station is expected to be installed off Lynmouth in Devon shortly to test the technology in a venture jointly funded by the department of Trade and Industry and the European Union.”
– site=station
=>ANSWER: C

15. THE WAY OF BRINGING THE POWER PRODUCED ON ONE SITE BACK INTO BRITAIN.

Keywords: bringing power, back, Britain
In paragraph E, the writer argues that “Dr Bahaj has done most work on the Alderney site, where there are powerful currents. The single undersea turbine farm would produce far more power than needed for the Channel Islands and most would be fed into the French Grid and be re-imported into Britain via the cable under the Channel.”
– bring back=re-import
=>ANSWER: E

16. A REFERENCE TO A PREVIOUS ATTEMPT BY BRITAIN TO FIND AN ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF ENERGY

Keywords: attempt, Britain, an alternative source of energy
In paragraph A, the writer indicates that “Unlike wind power, which Britain originally developed and then abandoned for 20 years allowing the Dutch to make it a major industry, undersea turbines could become a big export earner to island nations such as Japan and New Zealand”. So, the British made an earlier attempt to use wind power as an alternative source of energy, and then abandoned this attempt for 20 years.
=>ANSWER: A

17. MENTION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF APPLYING TECHNOLOGY FROM ANOTHER INDUSTRY.

Keywords: applying technology, another industry.
In paragraph C, the writer argues that “The technology for dealing with the hostile saline environment under the sea has been developed in the North Sea oil industry....”
=>ANSWER: C

18-22. WHICH FIVE OF THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS ABOUT TIDAL POWER ARE MADE BY THE WRITER?

In paragraph A, the writer says that “...unlike wind, the tides are predictable and the power input is constant.[Option A] This technology raises the prospect of Britain becoming self-sufficient in renewable energy and drastically reducing its carbon dioxide emissions[Option D]. If tides, wind and wave power are all developed, Britain would be able to close gas, coal and nuclear power plants [Option E] and export renewable power to other parts of Europe.”[Option F] This means that tidal power is a more reliable source of energy than wind power (Option A) and it would cut down on air pollution [Option D]. Besides, tidal power could contribute to the closure of many existing power stations in Britain[Option E] and could be a means of increasing national income because “undersea turbines could become a big export earner” (Option F).
– reliable=predictable
– cut down on=reduce
– plants=stations
– a means of increasing national income=export earner
Options B, C, G, H, I are either not mentioned or false.

At the end of paragraph C, the writer indicates that “The best sites are between islands or around heavily indented coasts where there are strong tidal currents.” This means that tidal power is best produced in the vicinity of coastlines with particular features – they are heavily indented and have strong tidal currents (Option

J)
=>ANSWER: A-D-E-F-J

QUESTIONS 23-26: LABEL THE DIAGRAM BELOW.

23. WHOLE TOWER CAN BE RAISED FOR.....AND THE EXTRACTION OF SEAWEED FROM THE BLADES.

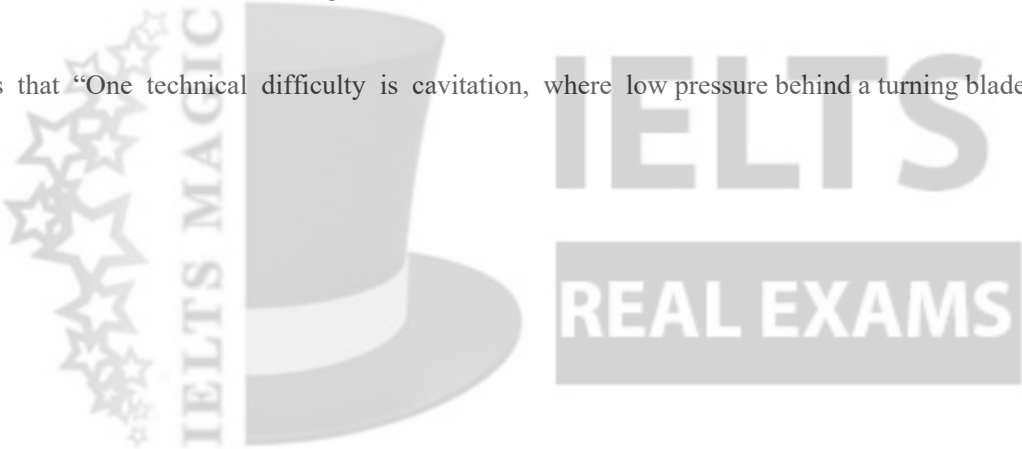
Keywords: tower, raised, seaweed
At the end of paragraph D, the writer argues that “The towers will stick out of the water and be lit, to warn shipping, and also be designed to be lifted out of the water for maintenance and to clean seaweed from the blades.”
– be raised=be lifted
– the extraction of seaweed ~ to clean seaweed from the blades
=>ANSWER: maintenance

24. SEA LIFE NOT IN DANGER DUE TO THE FACT THAT BLADES ARE COMPARATIVELY...

Keywords: sea life, not danger, blades, comparatively
In paragraph D, the writer indicates that “Fish and other creatures are thought unlikely to be at risk from the relatively slow-turning blades.”
– sea life ~ fish and other creatures
– comparatively=relatively
=>ANSWER: slow-turning

25-26. AIR BUBBLES RESULT FROM THE 25...BEHIND BLADES. THIS IS KNOWN AS 26...

Keywords: air bubbles, known as
In the last paragraph, the writer says that “One technical difficulty is cavitation, where low pressure behind a turning blade causes air bubbles.”
=>ANSWER: 25. low pressure
26. cavitation



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: INFORMATION THEORY- THE BIG DATA

27-32. WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

27. AN EXPLANATION OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION.

Keywords: factors, transmission of information
In paragraph D, the writer indicates that “Noise usually means unwanted sounds which interfere with genuine information. Information theory generalises this idea via theorems that capture the effects of noise with mathematical precision. In particular, Shannon showed that noise sets a limit on the rate at which information can pass along communication channels while remaining error-free...”
– transmission=pass along communication channels
=>ANSWER: D

28. AN EXAMPLE OF HOW UNNECESSARY INFORMATION CAN BE OMITTED.

Keywords: unnecessary information, omitted
In paragraph F, the writer says that “Shannon also laid the foundations of more efficient ways of storing information, by stripping out superfluous (redundant) bits from data which contributed little real information. As mobile phone text messages like „I CN C U“ show, it is often possible to leave out a lot of data without losing much meaning.”
– unnecessary=superfluous=redundant
– information=data
– omit=strip out=leave out
=>ANSWER: F

29. A REFERENCE TO SHANNON’S ATTITUDE TO FAME

Keywords: attitude to fame
In paragraph B, the writer argues that “While at Bell Laboratories, Shannon developed information theory, but shunned the resulting acclaim.”
=>ANSWER: B

30. DETAILS OF A MACHINE CAPABLE OF INTERPRETING INCOMPLETE INFORMATION.

Keywords: machine, interpreting
In paragraph E, the writer says that “Other codes have become part of everyday life – such as the Universal Product Code, or bar code, which uses a simple error-detecting system that ensures supermarket check-out lasers can read the price even on, say, a crumpled bag of crisps.”
=>ANSWER: E

31. A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF AN INCIDENT INVOLVING INFORMATION THEORY.

Keywords: incident, information theory
In the first paragraph, “In April 2002 an event took place which demonstrated one of the many applications of information theory. The space probe, Voyager I, launched in 1977, had sent back spectacular images of Jupiter and Saturn and then soared out of the Solar system on a one-way mission to the stars.”
– incident=event

=>ANSWER: A

32. A REFERENCE TO WHAT SHANNON INITIALLY INTENDED TO ACHIEVE IN HIS RESEARCH.

Keywords: initially intended to achieve
In paragraph C, the writer indicates that “He set out with an apparently simple aim: to pin down the precise meaning of the concept of ‘information’
– initially intended to = set out with
– achieve=aim
=>ANSWER: C

33-37. THE VOYAGER I SPACE PROBE

33-34. THE PROBE TRANSMITTED PICTURES OF BOTH 33.....AND....., THEN LEFT THE 34.....

Keywords: pictures, left
In paragraph A, the writer says that “The space probe, Voyager I, launched in 1977, had sent back spectacular images of Jupiter and Saturn and then soared out of the Solar System on a one-way mission to the stars.”
– transmitted=sent back
– pictures=images
– left=soared out of
=>ANSWER: 33. Jupiter-Saturn 34. Solar System

35. SCIENTISTS FEARED THAT BOTH THE 35.....AND.....WERE ABOUT TO STOP WORKING.

Keywords: stop working
In paragraph A, the writer argues that “Sensors and circuits were on the brink of failing and NASA experts realised that they had to do something or lose contact with their probe forever.”
– were about to=were on the brink of
– stop working=failing
=>ANSWER: sensors – circuits

36. THE ONLY HOPE WAS TO TELL THE PROBE TO REPLACE THEM WITH 36.....-BUT DISTANCE MADE COMMUNICATION WITH THE PROBE DIFFICULT.

Keywords: the probe, replace
Also, in the first paragraph, the writer says that “The solution was to get a message to Voyager I to instruct it to use spares to change the failing parts.”
– tell=instruct
– replace=change the failing parts
=>ANSWER: spares

37. A.....WAS USED TO TRANSMIT THE MESSAGE AT THE SPEED OF LIGHT.

Keywords: transmit, speed of light
At the end of paragraph A, the writer argues that “By means of a radio dish belonging to NASA’s Deep Space Network, the message was sent out into the depths of space. Even traveling at the speed of light, it took over 11 hours to reach its target, far beyond the speed of Pluto.”
– transmit=sent out
=>ANSWER: radio dish

QUESTIONS 38-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 3

38. THE CONCEPT OF DESCRIBING SOMETHING AS TRUE OR FALSE WAS THE STARTING POINT FOR SHANNON IN HIS ATTEMPT TO SEND MESSAGES OVER DISTANCE.

Keywords: describing, starting point, true or false
In paragraph C, the writer says that “He set out with an apparently simple aim: to pin down the precise meaning of the concept of „information“. The most basic form of information, Shannon argued, is whether something is true or false – which can be captured in the binary unit, or „bit“, of the form 1 or 0.”
– starting point=he set out with
=>ANSWER: TRUE

39. THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION THAT CAN BE SENT IN A GIVEN TIME PERIOD IS DETERMINED WITH REFERENCE TO THE SIGNAL STRENGTH AND NOISE LEVEL.

Keywords: the amount of information, sent, the signal strength and noise level
In paragraph D, “Shannon showed that noise sets a limit on the rate at which information can pass along communication channels while remaining error-free. This rate depends on the relative strengths of the signal and noise traveling down the communication channel, on its capacity (its “bandwidth”).” This is true, because the rate tells us how much information passes in a period of time.
=>ANSWER: TRUE

40. PRODUCTS HAVE NOW BEEN DEVELOPED WHICH CAN CONVEY MORE INFORMATION THAN SHANNON HAD ANTICIPATED AS POSSIBLE.

Keywords: convey more information, Shannon anticipated.
At the end of paragraph E, the writer says that “As recently as 1993, engineers made a major breakthrough by discovering so-called turbo codes – which come very close to Shannon’s ultimate limit for the maximum rate that data can be transmitted reliably, and now play a key role in the mobile video phone revolution.” So, the products are „turbo codes“. These do NOT exceed the limit that Shannon suggested for the rate of reliable transmission of data, although they almost reach this limit.
=>ANSWER: FALSE

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Information Theory- the Big Data

27.D	34.Solar System
28.F	35. sensors circuits
29.B	36. spares
30.E	37. radio dish
31.A	38. TRUE
32.C	39. TRUE
33.Jupiter Saturn	40. FALSE

PASSAGE 1: THE LIFE AND WORK OF MARIE CURIE

QUESTIONS 1-6: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1 ?

1. MARIE CURIE’S HUSBAND WAS A JOINT WINNER OF BOTH MARIE’S NOBEL PRIZES

Keywords: husband, joint winner, both Nobel Prizes.
In the first paragraph, the writer says that “With her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henri Becquerel, she (Marie) was awarded the 1903 Nobel Prize for Physics, and was then sole winner of the 1911 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.” So, the statement is false.
=>ANSWER: FALSE

2. MARIE BECAME INTERESTED IN SCIENCE WHEN SHE WAS A CHILD.

Keywords: interested, science, child
All the information related to her childhood is given in paragraph 2: “From childhood, Marie was remarkable for her prodigious memory, and at the age of 16 won a gold medal on completion of her secondary school.” So, there is no information about whether Marie became interested in science when she was a child, therefore the answer is not given.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

3. MARIE WAS ABLE TO ATTEND THE SORBONNE BECAUSE OF HER SISTER’S FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

Keywords: attend the Sorbonne, sister’s financial contribution
At the end of paragraph 2, the writer states that “From her earnings she was able to finance her sister Bronia’s medical studies in Paris, on the understanding that Bronia would, in turn, later help her to get an education.” Then, in the next paragraph, “In 1891, this promise was fulfilled and Marie went to Paris and began to study at the Sorbonne (the University of Paris).” So, it is true that Marie was able to attend the Sorbonne because of her sister’s financial contribution.
=>ANSWER: TRUE

4. MARIE STOPPED DOING RESEARCH FOR SEVERAL YEARS WHEN HER CHILDREN WERE BORN.

Keywords: stop doing research, children, born
In paragraph 6, the writer indicates that “the births of Marie’s two daughters, Irene and Eve, in 1897 and 1904 failed to interrupt her scientific work.” So, it is false that Marie stopped doing research for several years when her children were born.
=>ANSWER: FALSE

5. MARIE TOOK OVER THE TEACHING POSITION HER HUSBAND HAD HELD.

Keywords: took over, teaching position, husband, held
In paragraph 7, the writer states that “On May 13, 1906, she was appointed to the professorship that had been left vacant on her husband’s death, becoming the first woman to teach at the Sorbonne.” So, the statement is true.
– teaching position=professorship
=>ANSWER: TRUE

6. MARIE’S SISTER BRONIA STUDIED THE MEDICAL USES OF RADIOACTIVITY.

Keywords: Bronia, studied, medical uses of radioactivity
In paragraph 2, the writer says that “From her earnings she was able to finance her sister Bronia’s medical studies in Paris.” However, whether Bronia studied the medical uses of radioactivity or not is not given.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

QUESTIONS 7-13: *COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.* CHOOSE **ONE WORD** FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

7. WHEN URANIUM WAS DISCOVERED TO BE RADIOACTIVE, MARIE CURIE FOUND THAT THE ELEMENT CALLED.....HAD THE SAME PROPERTY.

Keywords: uranium, radioactive, element, same property
In paragraph 4, the writer states that “Marie decided to find out if the radioactivity discovered in uranium was to be found in other elements. She discovered that this was true for thorium.”
=>ANSWER: thorium

8. MARIE AND PIERRE CURIE’S RESEARCH INTO THE RADIOACTIVITY OF THE MINERAL KNOWN AS.....LED TO THE DISCOVERY OF TWO NEW ELEMENTS.

Keywords: radioactivity, mineral, known, the discovery of two new elements
In paragraph 5, “Turning her attention to minerals, she found her interest drawn to pitchblende, a mineral whose radioactivity, superior to that of pure uranium, could be explained by the presence in the ore of small quantities of an unknown substance of very high activity. Pierre Curie joined her in the work that she had undertaken to resolve the problem, and that led to the discovery of the new elements, polonium and radium.”
=>ANSWER: pitchblende

9. IN 1911, MARIE CURIE RECEIVED RECOGNITION FOR HER WORK ON THE ELEMENT.....

Keywords: In 1911, recognition, element
In paragraph 7, “In 1911, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for the isolation of a pure form of radium.”
– received recognition for=was awarded the Nobel Prize for
=>ANSWER: radium

10. MARIE AND IRENE CURIE DEVELOPED X-RADIOGRAPHY WHICH WAS USED AS A MEDICAL TECHNIQUE FOR.....

Keywords: Irene, X-radiography, medical technique for
In paragraph 8, the writer says that “During World War I, Marie Curie, with the help of her daughter Irene, devoted herself to the development of the use of X-radiography, including the mobile units which came to be known as ‘Litter Curies’, used for the treatment of wounded soldiers.”
– medical technique=treatment
=>ANSWER: soldiers

11. MARIE CURIE SAW THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLECTING RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL BOTH FOR RESEARCH AND FOR CASES OF.....

Keywords: importance, collecting radioactive material, research
In paragraph 10, the writer indicates that “One of Marie Curie’s outstanding achievements was to have understood the need to accumulate intense radioactive sources, not only to treat illness but also to maintain an abundant supply for research.”
– saw the importance=understood the need
– collect=accumulate
=>ANSWER: illness

12. THE RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL STOCKED IN PARIS CONTRIBUTED TO THE DISCOVERIES IN THE 1930S OF THE.....AND OF WHAT WAS KNOWN AS ARTIFICIAL RADIOACTIVITY.

Keywords: radioactive material, Paris, discoveries in the 1930s, artificial radioactivity
In paragraph 10, the writer says that “The existence in Paris at the Radium Institute of a stock of 1.5 grams of radium made a decisive contribution to the success of the experiments undertaken in the years around 1930. This work prepared the way for the discovery of the neutron by Sir James Chadwick and, above all, for the discovery in 1934...of artificial radioactivity.”
– contributed to = made a decisive contribution to
=>ANSWER: neutron

13. DURING HER RESEARCH, MARIE CURIE WAS EXPOSED TO RADIATION AND AS A RESULT, SHE SUFFERED FROM.....

Keywords: exposed, radiation, suffered from
At the end of paragraph 10, “A few months after this discovery, Marie Curie died as a result of leukaemia caused by exposure to radiation.”
=>ANSWER: leukaemia

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: YOUNG CHILDREN’S SENSE OF IDENTITY

14-19 WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

14. AN ACCOUNT OF THE METHOD USED BY RESEARCHERS IN A PARTICULAR STUDY.

Keywords: method, a particular study
In paragraph G, the writer says that “In one experiment, Lewis and Brooks-Gunn (1979) dabbed some red power on the noses of children who were playing in front of a mirror, and then observed how often they touched their noses. The psychologists reasoned that if the children knew what they usually looked like, they would be surprised by the unusual red mark and would start touching it.”
– a particular study=one experiment
=>ANSWER: G

15. THE ROLE OF IMITATION IN DEVELOPING A SENSE OF IDENTITY.

Keywords: imitation, developing, identity
In paragraph C, the writer says that “Another powerful source of information for infants about the effects they can have on the world around them is provided when others mimic them...However, Lewis and Brooks-Gunn (1979) suggest that infants’ developing understanding that the movements they see in the mirror are contingent on their own, leads to a growing awareness that they are distinct from other people.”
– imitate (imitation)=mimic
– developing a sense of identity=are distinct from other people
=>ANSWER: C

16. THE AGE AT WHICH CHILDREN CAN USUALLY IDENTIFY A STATIC IMAGE OF THEMSELVES.

Keywords: age, identify, static image of themselves
In paragraph G, the writer indicates that “Lewis and Brooks-Gunn argued that an important developmental milestone is reached when children become able to recognise themselves visually without the support of seeing contingent movement. This recognition occurs around their second birthday.”
– identify a static image of themselves= recognise themselves visually without the support of seeing contingent movement
=>ANSWER: G

17. A REASON FOR THE LIMITATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INTO “SELF-AS-SUBJECT”

Keywords: reason, limitations, “self-as-subject”
In paragraph D, the writer states that “Empirical investigations of the self-as-subject in young children are, however, rather scarce because of difficulties of communication: even if young infants can reflect on their experience, they certainly cannot express this aspect of the self directly.”
=>ANSWER: D

18. REFERENCE TO A POSSIBLE LINK BETWEEN CULTURE AND A PARTICULAR FORM OF BEHAVIOUR.

Keywords: link, culture and behaviour.
In paragraph H, the writer says that “Although it may be less marked in other societies, the link between the sense of “self” and of “ownership” is a notable feature of childhood in Western societies.”
=>ANSWER: H

19. EXAMPLES OF THE WIDE RANGE OF FEATURES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE SENSE OF “SELF-AS-OBJECT”

Keywords: examples, features, “self-as-object”
In paragraph E, the writer indicates that “This second step in the development of a full sense of self is what James called the „self-as-object“. This has been seen by many to be the aspect of the self which is most influenced by social elements, since it is made up of social roles (such as student, brother, colleague) and characteristics which derive their meaning from comparison or interaction with other people (such as trustworthiness, shyness, sporting ability).
=>ANSWER: E

QUESTIONS 20-23: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS (QUESTIONS **20-23**) AND THE LIST OF RESEARCHERS BELOW.

20. A SENSE OF IDENTITY CAN NEVER BE FORMED WITHOUT RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER PEOPLE.

Keywords: identity, never formed, relationships
In paragraph F, the writer explains that “Mead (1934) went even further: the self is essentially a social structure, and it arises in social experience...it is impossible to conceive of a self arising outside of social experience”
– relationships with other people=social experience
=>ANSWER: D

21. A CHILD’S AWARENESS OF SELF IS RELATED TO A SENSE OF MASTERY OVER THINGS AND PEOPLE.

Keywords: awareness of self, mastery, things, people
In paragraph B, the writer says that “He (Cooley) proposed that the earliest examples of this are in infant’s attempts to control physical objects, such as toys and his or her own limbs. This is followed by attempts to affect the behaviour of other people.”
– mastery=control
=>ANSWER: B

22. AT A CERTAIN AGE, CHILDREN’S SENSE OF IDENTITY LEADS TO AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOUR.

Keywords: age, aggressive behaviour
In paragraph H, the writer explains that “In the longitudinal study of groups of three or four children, Bronson (1975) found that the intensity of the frustration and anger in their disagreements increased sharply between the ages of 1 and 2 years.”
– aggressive behaviour=frustration and anger
=>ANSWER: E

23. OBSERVING THEIR OWN REFLECTION CONTRIBUTES TO CHILDREN’S SELF AWARENESS.

Keywords: observing, reflection, self awareness
In paragraph C, the writer states that “However, Lewis and Brooks-Gunn suggest that infants’ developing understanding that the movements they see in the mirror are contingent on their own, leads to a growing awareness that they are distinct from other people.”
– reflection=movements in the mirror
– observe=see
– contribute to=lead to
=>ANSWER: C



24-26. HOW CHILDREN ACQUIRE A SENSE OF IDENTITY.

24. FIRST, CHILDREN COME TO REALISE THAT THEY CAN HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE WORLD AROUND THEM, FOR EXAMPLE BY HANDLING OBJECTS, OR CAUSING THE IMAGE TO MOVE WHEN THEY FACE A.....

Keywords: effect on the world, image, move, face
In paragraph C, the writer says that “young children enjoy looking in mirrors, where the movements they can see are dependent upon their own movements.” This means that when looking in mirrors, they can cause the image to move.
=>ANSWER: mirror

25. THIS ASPECT OF SELF AWARENESS IS DIFFICULT TO RESEARCH DIRECTLY, BECAUSE OF.....PROBLEMS.

Keywords: difficult to research, problems
In paragraph D, “Empirical investigations of the self-as-subject in young children are, however, rather scarce because of difficulties of communication: even if young infants can reflect on their experience, they certainly cannot express this aspect of the self directly.”
– problems=difficulties
=>ANSWER: communication

26. IN WESTERN SOCIETIES AT LEAST, THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF AWARENESS IS OFTEN LINKED TO A SENSE OF....., AND CAN LEAD TO DISPUTES.

Keywords: Western, self awareness, linked
At the end of paragraph H, “Although it may be less marked in other societies, the link between the sense of „self“ and of „ownership“ is a notable feature of childhood in Western societies.”
– disputes=disagreement
=>ANSWER: ownership

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEUMS

QUESTIONS 27-30: READING PASSAGE HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-F.

27. PARAGRAPH B

In paragraph B, the writer indicates that “Recently, attitudes towards history and the way it should be presented have altered.” Then, he provides some good examples of changes to museums in the UK and US. Despite the success of many historical theme parks and similar locations, such developments have been criticised as an intolerable vulgarisation, while the public does not share this opinion. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is “Mixed views on current changes to museums.”
– views=attitudes
=>ANSWER: ii

28. PARAGRAPH C

In this paragraph, the writer emphasizes that “In a related development, the sharp distinction between museum and heritage sites, on the one hand, and theme parks on the other, is gradually evaporating. They already borrow ideas and concepts from one another.” Then, he gives some examples to support this idea. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is fewer differences between public attractions.
– fewer differences=the sharp distinction.. is gradually evaporating
=>ANSWER: vi

29. PARAGRAPH D

In this paragraph, the writer indicates that museums and heritages are operating in a very competitive environment. As a result, experts on museums and heritages are under pressure because “Museum and heritage experts do not have to invent stories and recreate historical environments to attract their visitors... However, exhibits must be both based on artefacts and facts as we know them.” So, those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history must steer a narrow course between the demands of „evidence“ and „attractiveness“, especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry for income-generating activities.” The correct heading for this paragraph is commercial pressures on people in charge.
– people in charge= those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history
=>ANSWER: i

30. PARAGRAPH E.

In this paragraph, the writer indicates that “in order to make everything in heritage more real, historical accuracy must be increasingly altered”. Then, at the end of this paragraph, he emphasizes that “If they did not provide the interpretation, visitors would do it for themselves, based on their own ideas, misconceptions and prejudices. And no matter how exciting the result, it would contain a lot more bias than the presentations provided by experts”. This means that interpretation must be provided to avoid visitor’s bias.
=>ANSWER: iii

QUESTIONS 31-36: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

31. COMPARED WITH TODAY’S MUSEUMS, THOSE OF THE PAST

Keywords: museums, past
In the first paragraph, the writer indicates that “Museums used to look – and some still do – much like storage rooms of objects packed together in showcases: good for scholars who wanted to study the subtle differences in design, but not for the ordinary visitor, to whom it all looked alike.” This means that in the past, museums were not primarily intended for the public.
– the public=the ordinary visitor
=>ANSWER: B

32. ACCORDING TO THE WRITER, CURRENT TRENDS IN THE HERITAGE INDUSTRY

Keywords: current trends, heritage industry
In paragraph B, the writer states that “On so-called heritage sites the re-enactment of historical events is increasingly popular, and computers will soon provide virtual reality experiences, which will present visitors with a vivid image of the period of their choice, in which they can themselves act as if part of the historical environment.” So, this means that current trends in the heritage industry emphasise personal involvement.
=>ANSWER: A

33. THE WRITER SAYS THAT MUSEUMS, HERITAGE SITES AND THEME PARKS

Keywords: museums, heritage sites, theme parks
In paragraph C, the writer says that “In a related development, the sharp distinction between museum and heritage sites on the one hand, and theme parks on the other, is gradually evaporating.” This means that museums, heritage sites and theme parks are less easy to distinguish than before.
=>ANSWER: D

34. THE WRITER SAYS THAT IN PREPARING EXHIBITS FOR MUSEUMS, EXPERTS

Keywords: preparing exhibits, experts
In paragraph D, the writer explains that “Museum and heritage experts do not have to invent stories and recreate historical environments to attract their visitors: their assets are already in place. However, exhibits must be both based on artefacts and facts as we know them. Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history must steer a narrow course between the demands of “evidence” and “attractiveness”... So, in preparing exhibits for museums, experts have to balance conflicting priorities.
– balance=steer a narrow course between
– conflicting priorities ~ evidence and attractiveness

=>ANSWER: D

35. IN PARAGRAPH E, THE WRITER SUGGESTS THAT SOME MUSEUM EXHIBITS

Keywords: museum exhibits
In paragraph E, the writer suggests that “Such presentations tell us more about contemporary perceptions of the world than about our ancestors.” This means that museum exhibits reveal more about present beliefs than about the past.
– reveal=tell
– present beliefs=contemporary perceptions
– the past ~ our ancestors
=>ANSWER: C

36. THE PASSAGE ENDS BY NOTING THAT OUR VIEW OF HISTORY IS BIASED BECAUSE

Keywords: view of history, biased
In the last paragraph, the writer says that “human bias is inevitable, but another source of bias in the representation of history has to do with the transitory nature of the materials themselves. The simple fact is that not everything from history survives the historical process. Castles, palaces and cathedrals have a longer lifespan than the dwellings of ordinary people.” This means that we believe that only very durable objects remain from the past.
=>ANSWER: B



QUESTIONS 37-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 3 ?

37. CONSUMERS PREFER THEME PARKS WHICH AVOID SERIOUS ISSUES.

Keywords: prefer theme parks, avoid serious issues
In paragraph D, the writer says that “Theme parks are undergoing other changes, too, as they try to present more serious social and cultural issues, and move away from fantasy. This development is in response to market forces...” So, the statement is FALSE.
=>ANSWER: FALSE

38. MORE PEOPLE VISIT MUSEUMS THAN THEME PARKS

Keywords: museums, theme parks
In this passage, the writer does not mention this information. In paragraph D, we are simply told that theme parks, museums and heritage sites “are operating in a very competitive environment, where visitors make choices on how and where to spend their free time”. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

39. THE BOUNDARIES OF LEYDEN HAVE CHANGED LITTLE SINCE THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Keywords: boundaries, Leyden, changed little
In the last paragraph, the writer states that “In a town like Leyden in Holland, which in the seventeenth century was occupied by approximately the same number of inhabitants as today, people lived within the walled town, an area more than five times smaller than modern Leyden.” So, the statement is FALSE.
=>ANSWER: FALSE

40. MUSEUMS CAN GIVE A FALSE IMPRESSION OF HOW LIFE USED TO BE.

Keywords: museums, false impression
In the last paragraph, the writer says that “the evidence in museums indicates that life was so much better in the past. This notion is induced by the bias in its representation in museums and heritage centres.” So, the statement is TRUE.
=>ANSWER: TRUE

The Development of Museums

27. ii

28. vi

29. i

30. iii

31. B

32. A

33. D
34. D

35. C

36. B

37. FALSE

38. NOT GIVEN

39. FALSE

40. TRUE

cambridge ielts 9 reading test 4 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: STEPWELLS

Paragraph 1: During the sixth and seventh...

Paragraph 2: Unique to this region...

Paragraph 3: As their name suggests...

Paragraph 4: Some wells....

Paragraph 5: Down the centuries...

Paragraph 6: However, some important sites...

Paragraph 7: In Patan....

Paragraph 8: Another example is....

Paragraph 9: Rajasthan....

Paragraph 10: In the old ruined town...

Paragraph 11: Still in public use...

Paragraph 12: Today....

QUESTIONS 1–5: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE?

1. EXAMPLES OF AN ANCIENT STEPWELLS CAN BE FOUND ALL OVER THE WORLD.

=> ANSWER: FALSE

Keywords: ancient stepwells, all over the world

At the beginning of paragraph 2, the author says “Unique to this region, stepwells are...”, then he continues “Most stepwells are found dotted round the desert areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan, while a few also survive in Delhi”. This means that stepwells are typical of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Delhi, they can only be found at such places, not all over the world. So, the statement is FALSE.

2.STEPWELLS HAD A RANGE OF FUNCTIONS, IN ADDITION TO THOSE RELATED TO WATER COLLECTION.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

Keywords: a range of functions

In paragraph 2, the author indicates that “During their heyday, they (stepwells) were places of gathering of leisure and relaxation and of worship for villagers of all but the lowest classes.” Then, he continues “Some were located in or near villages as public spaces for the community; others were positioned beside roads as resting places for travelers.” So, besides the function of collecting water which is mentioned in paragraph 1, stepwells had many other functions. As a result, the statement is TRUE.

3. THE FEW EXISTING STEPWELLS IN DELHI ARE MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN THOSE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

= > ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Keywords: stepwells in Delhi, more attractive.

In paragraph 2, the author lists some places where stepwells can be found, and he mentions that “a few also survive in Delhi”. However, he does not compare the attractiveness of stepwells in Delhi and in other places. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

4. IT TOOK WORKERS MANY YEARS TO BUILD THE STONE STEPS CHARACTERISTIC OF STEPWELLS.

=> ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Keywords: many years, stone steps

Only paragraphs 3 and 4 refer to stone steps, so we should focus on them. However, paragraph indicates whether it took workers many years to build stone steps or not. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

5. THE NUMBER OF STEPS ABOVE THE WATER LEVEL IN A STEPWELL ALTERED DURING THE COURSE OF A YEAR.

=> ANSWER: TRUE

Keywords: steps, water level, altered

In paragraph 3, the author writes “When the water level was high, the user needed only to descend a few steps to reach it; when it was low, several levels would have to be negotiated.” This means that the water level changed during the year, which means that the number of steps above the water level changed, too. So, the statement is TRUE.

QUESTIONS 6–8: ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW. *CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.*

6.WHICH PART OF SOME STEPWELLS PROVIDED SHADE FOR PEOPLE?

Keyword: shade

The author describes stepwells in paragraph 4, so we should focus on this paragraph first. He says “Built from stone and supported by pillars, they (stepwells) also included pavilions that sheltered visitors from the relentless heat.”

- shade=shelter from the heat

=> ANSWER: pavilions

7. WHAT TYPE OF SERIOUS CLIMATIC EVENT, WHICH TOOK PLACE IN SOUTHERN RAJASTHAN, IS MENTIONED IN THE ARTICLE?

Keywords: climatic event, southern Rajasthan

“Southern Rajasthan” is mentioned for the first time in paragraph 5, so we will focus on this paragraph first. At the end of paragraph 5, the author indicates that “southern Rajasthan suffered an eight-year drought between 1996 and 2004”

=> ANSWER: drought

8.WHO ARE FREQUENT VISITORS TO STEPWELLS NOWADAYS?

Keywords: frequent visitors, nowadays

We should find out the paragraph that contains the information about stepwells today. In the last paragraph, the author argues that “Tourists flock to wells in far-flung corners of north-western India to gaze in wonder at these architectural marvels from hundreds of years ago...” This means that nowadays, a huge number of tourists visit India to gaze at these wells.

=> ANSWER: tourists

QUESTIONS 9-13: COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW. CHOOSE ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

9-13.WE WILL FOCUS ON PARAGRAPHS 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, EACH OF WHICH DESCRIBES A WELL-KNOWN WELL. LOCATE THE PARAGRAPHS WHICH GIVE THE DIFFERENT PLACE NAMES AND PAY ATTENTION TO DATES AND NUMBERS IN THE TEXT, TOO.

9.EXCELLENT CONDITION, DESPITE THE....OF 2001.

Keywords: 2001, excellent.

At the end of paragraph 7 , “Incredibly, in January 2001, this ancient structure survived an earthquake that measured 7.6 on the Richter scale”. This means that despite the earthquake in 2001,the stepwell of Rani Ki Vav was still in excellent condition.

=> **ANSWER: earthquake**

10. STEPS ON THE....PRODUCE A GEOMETRICAL PATTERN.

11. LOOKS MORE LIKE A... THAN A WELL.

Keywords: steps, geometrical pattern/ more like/

In paragraph 8, “It actually resembles a tank rather than a well, but displays the hallmarks of stepwell architecture, including four sides of steps (that descend to the bottom) in a stunning geometrical formation.” This means that the stepwell of Surya Kund looks more like a tank. Besides, it is the steps on the four sides that create a geometrical formation (pattern)

look like=resemble

=>ANSWERS:

10. 4 sides (As only ONE word AND/OR A number is accepted, so “four sides” is the wrong answer) ; **11. tank**

12. HAS...WHICH PROVIDE A VIEW OF THE STEPS.

At the end of paragraph 10 , “On the fourth side, verandas (which are supported by ornate pillars) overlook the steps”

provide a view of = overlook

=> **ANSWER: verandas**

13. HAS TWO....LEVELS

Keywords: Two, levels

In paragraph 11 , the author argues that “Constructed in around 1700, it is nine storeys deep, with the last two being underwater.”

levels=storeys

=> **ANSWER: underwater**



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: EUROPEAN TRANSPORT SYSTEMS 1990 – 2010

QUESTIONS 14-21: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS NINE PARAGRAPHS, A-I.

14. PARAGRAPH A

In paragraph A, the author says “Although modern information technologies can reduce the demand for physical transport by facilitating teleworking and teleservices, the requirement for transport continues to rise.” The main idea is “the requirement for transport continues to rise”. To support this main idea, the author gives two factors, one of which is “the spectacular growth in car use”. So, the correct heading for paragraph A is viii.

=> **ANSWER: viii: The rapid growth of private transport**

the rapid growth=the spectacular growth

private transport = car

15. PARAGRAPH B

In paragraph B, the first sentence is also the main idea “As far as goods transport is concerned, growth is due to a large extent to changes in the European economy and its system of production.” Then, the author indicates that these changes cause some production sites to be relocated far away from the final assembly plant or away from users – perhaps even „hundreds or even thousands of kilometres away“. This means that these changes affect the transport distances. So, the correct heading for paragraph B is iii.

=> **ANSWER: iii: Changes affecting the distances goods may be transported**

16. PARAGRAPH C

In paragraph C, the author provides many transport statistics, or transport trends, in some countries which are “candidates for entry to the EU”. The trends include an increase in road haulage and a decrease in rail haulage. These countries are awaiting admission to become members of the EU. So, the correct heading for paragraph C is xi

=> **ANSWER: xi: Transport trends in the countries awaiting EU admission.**

17. PARAGRAPH D

In paragraph D, “A new imperative – sustainable development- offers an opportunity for adapting the EU’s common transport policy.” So, this paragraph is about a long-term objective which is new and important for adapting the EU’s common transport policy. The correct heading for paragraph D is i.

fresh=new

goal=imperative

(Note: Dictionaries generally define an ‘imperative’ [NOUN] as an essential duty that should be done. In this sense, and in this context, we can say that ‘promoting sustainable development’ is a duty which the EU hope to fulfil. This is very similar to a ‘goal’ or ‘objective’, although it is not an exact synonym.)

So, goal=imperative. Meaning: a duty which the EU aims to fulfil as a future objective – changing transport policy to make it more sustainable.)

long-term = sustainable

=>**ANSWER: i: A fresh and important long-term goal**

18. PARAGRAPH E

In paragraph E, the effect of energy consumption in the transport sector on the environment is mentioned. Specifically, CO2 emissions are estimated to increase by 50% by 2020 due to the traffic growth trend, and road transport is also the main cause of CO2 emissions attributable to transport.

Finding some solutions is an “ecological necessity”. So, The correct heading for paragraph E is v.

environmental = ecological

=> **ANSWER: v: The environmental costs of road transport.**



19. PARAGRAPH G

In paragraph E, the author emphasizes the importance of achieving transport rebalance; therefore, paragraph G details the first solution which focuses on road transport solely through pricing. In the short term, this approach might “curb the growth in road transport”. So, the correct heading for paragraph G is x.

charging = pricing

alone = solely

restrict = curb

=> **ANSWER: x: Restricting road use through charging policies alone**

20. PARAGRAPH H

Paragraph H is about the second solution to achieve transport balance. This approach “concentrates on road transport pricing but is accompanied by measures to increase the efficiency of the other modes (better quality of services, logistics, technology.)”. So, the correct heading for paragraph H is ii.

charging=pricing

improve=increase the efficiency of

transport methods=transport modes

=> **ANSWER: ii: Charging for roads and improving other transport methods**

21. PARAGRAPH I

In paragraph I, “the third approach comprises a series of measures ranging from pricing to revitalising alternative modes of transport and targeting investment in the trans-European network”. This means that the third approach may change transport patterns. So, the correct heading for paragraph I is iv.

steps=measures

=>**ANSWER: iv: Taking all the necessary steps to change transport patterns.**

QUESTIONS 22-26: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 2?

22. THE NEED FOR TRANSPORT IS GROWING, DESPITE TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Keywords: growing, technological developments.

In paragraph A, “Although modern information technologies can reduce the demand for physical transport by facilitating teleworking and teleservices, the requirement for transport continues to rise.” The main idea is “the requirement for transport continues to rise”. So, the statement is TRUE.

need=requirement

grow=rise

technological developments=information technologies

=>**ANSWER: TRUE**

23. TO REDUCE PRODUCTION COSTS, SOME INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN MOVED CLOSER TO THEIR RELEVANT CUSTOMERS.

Keywords: reduce costs, closer to customers

In paragraph B, “This phenomenon has been emphasized by the relocation of some industries, particularly those which are labour intensive, to reduce production costs, even though the production site is hundreds or even thousands of kilometres away from the final assembly or away from customers.” This means that some industries are moved much far away from their relevant customers.

So, the statement is FALSE.

moved=relocation

=> **ANSWER: FALSE**

24. CARS ARE PROHIBITIVELY EXPENSIVE IN SOME EU CANDIDATE COUNTRIES.

Keywords: prohibitively expensive, candidate countries.

“EU candidate countries” are only mentioned in paragraph C. But the author does not provide any information about the price of these countries” cars or indicate whether they are expensive or not. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=> **ANSWER: NOT GIVEN**

25. THE GOTHENBURG EUROPEAN COUNCIL WAS SET UP 30 YEARS AGO.

Keywords: 30 years ago

“The Gothenburg European Council” only appears in paragraph D, but the author does not mention when it was established or how long it has been in existence. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>**ANSWER: NOT GIVEN**

26. BY THE END OF THIS DECADE, CO2 EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT ARE PREDICTED TO REACH 739 BILLION TONNES.

Keywords: the end of this decade, 739 billion tonnes.

In paragraph E, the author argues that “..., CO2 emissions from transport can be expected to increase by 50% to 1,113 billion tonnes, compared with the 739 billion tonnes recorded in 1990.”So, 739 billion tonnes is the figure for CO2 emissions in 1990, not “by the end of this decade”. The statement is FALSE.

are predicted to=can be expected to

=>**ANSWER: FALSE**

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

European Transport Systems 1990 - 2010

14. viii

15. iii

16. xi

17. i

18. v

19. x

20. ii
21. iv

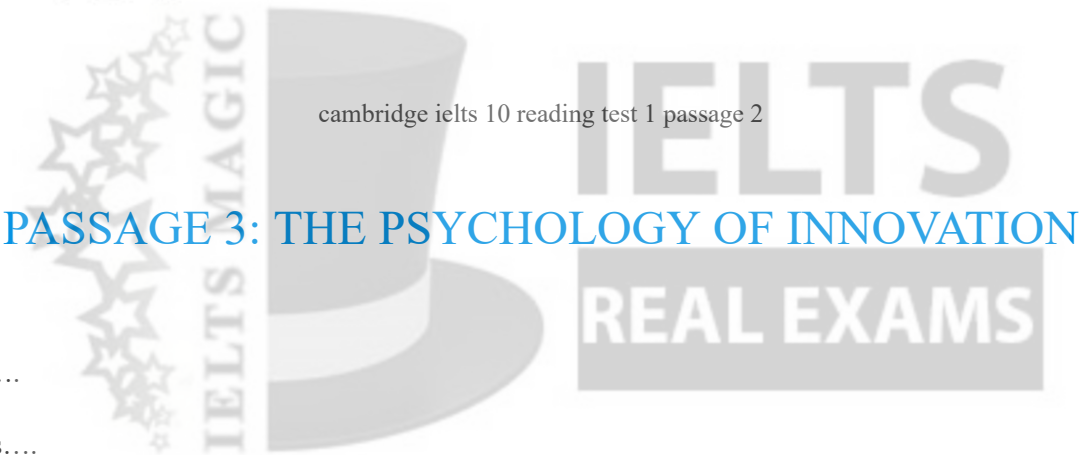
22. TRUE

23. FALSE

24. NOT GIVEN

25. NOT GIVEN

26. FALSE



PASSAGE 3: THE PSYCHOLOGY OF INNOVATION

- Paragraph 1: Innovation is key to....
- Paragraph 2: For Robert B. Cialdini....
- Paragraph 3: One of the most famous....
- Paragraph 4: The value fit matters....
- Paragraph 5: Managing innovation....
- Paragraph 6: Cialdini believes that....
- Paragraph 7: Teamwork taps into....
- Paragraph 8: Writing, visualising....
- Paragraph 9: Authority doesn’t have....
- Paragraph 10: At the other end....
- Paragraph 11: Many theorists believe....

QUESTIONS 27-30: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

27. THE EXAMPLE OF THE “MILLION-DOLLAR QUARTET” UNDERLINES THE WRITER’S POINT ABOUT

- A.recognising talent
- B.working as a team
- C.having a shared objective
- D.being an effective leader

=>ANSWER: C

Keywords: the “million-dollar quartet”

In paragraph 3, the author indicates that while four people in the picture “million-dollar quartet” who are Presley, Cash, Perkins and Lewis understood and believed in Phillips’s ambition of revolutionising popular music, Roy Orbison who was not in the picture wasn’t inspired by this goal. Therefore, the example of the picture emphasizes the author’s point about “having a shared objective”

28. JAMES WATSON SUGGESTS THAT HE AND FRANCIS CRICK WON THE RACE TO DISCOVER THE DNA CODE BECAUSE THEY

- A.were conscious of their own limitations
- B.brought complementary skills to their partnership
- C.were determined to outperform their brighter rivals
- D.encouraged each other to realise their joint ambition

=> ANSWER: A

Keywords: discover the DNA code

At the end of paragraph 6, “he (James Watson) and Crick had succeeded because they were aware that they weren’t the most intelligent of the scientists pursuing the answer. The smartest scientist was called Rosalind Franklin who was so intelligent she rarely sought advice.” This means that unlike Franklin who was too intelligent to need the help of others , James Watson and Crick knew they had limitations; therefore, they cooperated with each other and successfully discovered the DNA code.

29. THE WRITER MENTIONS COMPETITIONS ON BREAKFAST CEREAL PACKETS AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO

- A.inspire creative thinking
- B.generate concise writing
- C.promote loyalty to a group
- D.strengthen commitment to an idea

=>ANSWER: D

Keywords: competitions, cereal packets

In paragraph 8,”...even something as simple as writing deepens every individual’s engagement in the project”. Then, the writer mentions “competitions on breakfast cereal packets” as an example to support this finding. So, the example is mentioned to deepen every individual’s commitment to an idea.

strengthen=deepen

commitment to=engagement in

30. IN THE LAST PARAGRAPH, THE WRITER SUGGESTS THAT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR EMPLOYEES TO

- A.be aware of their company’s goals
- B.feel that their contributions are valued
- C.have respect for their co-workers’ achievements
- D.understand why certain management decisions are made

=>ANSWER: B

Keywords: important, employees

In the last paragraph, “Leaders should encourage everyone to contribute and simultaneously assure all concerned that every recommendation is important to making the right decision and will be given full attention.”

QUESTIONS 31-35: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A-G, BELOW.

31. EMPLOYEES WHOSE VALUES MATCH THOSE OF THEIR EMPLOYERS ARE MORE LIKELY TO

Keywords: values, match.

In paragraph 2, the writer argues that “Research shows that the fit between an employee’s values and a company’s values makes difference to what contribution they make and whether they’re still at the company”. This means that the value fit has an influence on whether employees remain in their jobs or not.

=> ANSWER: G

32. AT TIMES OF CHANGE, PEOPLE TEND TO

In paragraph 4, the author mentions that “when things change, we are hard-wired to play it safe.” This means that when there are changes, people will, of course, avoid risks.

play it safe=avoid risk

=>ANSWER: E

33. IF PEOPLE ARE AWARE OF WHAT THEY MIGHT LOSE, THEY WILL OFTEN

Keywords: aware, lose

At the end of paragraph 4, “studies show that we invariably take more gambles when threatened with a loss than when offered a reward”. This means that when threatened with a loss, people will take chances.

take gambles=take chances

=> ANSWER: A

34. PEOPLE WORKING UNDER A DOMINANT BOSS ARE LIABLE TO

Keywords: dominant boss, liable to

In paragraph 9, Cialdini says “crew members of multi pilot aircraft exhibit a sometimes deadly passivity when the flight captain makes a clearly wrong-headed decision. This behaviour is not unique to air travel, but can happen in any workplace where the leader is overbearing.” This means that people working under an overbearing boss tend to be more passive. In other words, they are liable to ignore their duties.

dominant=overbearing

liable to=can happen

=>ANSWER: F

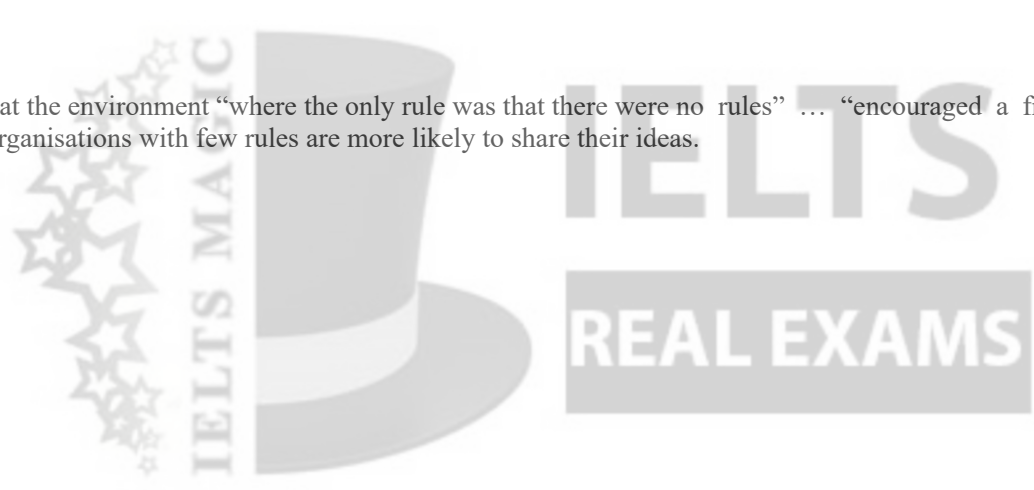
35. EMPLOYEES WORKING IN ORGANISATIONS WITH FEW RULES ARE MORE LIKELY TO

Keywords: few rules

In paragraph 10, the writer indicates that the environment “where the only rule was that there were no rules” ... “encouraged a free interchange of ideas...” This means that employees working in organisations with few rules are more likely to share their ideas.

share=interchange

=>ANSWER: B



QUESTIONS 36-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE?

36. THE PHYSICAL SURROUNDINGS IN WHICH A PERSON WORKS PLAY A KEY ROLE IN DETERMINING THEIR CREATIVITY.

Keywords: surroundings, determining creativity

In the first paragraph, “There are, nevertheless, people working in luxurious, state-of-the-art centres designed to stimulate innovation who find that their environment doesn’t make them feel at all creative. And there are those who don’t have a budget, or much space, but who innovate successfully.” This means that the physical surroundings where a person works does not influence their creativity.

=>ANSWER: NO

37. MOST PEOPLE HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE CREATIVE

Keywords: potential, creative

At the end of paragraph 2, “although some individuals may be more creative than others, almost every individual can be creative in the right circumstances.”

most people=almost every individual

have the potential=can

=> ANSWER: YES

38. TEAMS WORK BEST WHEN THEIR MEMBERS ARE OF EQUALLY MATCHED INTELLIGENCE.

Keywords: best, equally matched intelligence

Paragraph 7 deals with teamwork. Obviously, the writer does not mention the productiveness of teamwork when team members are equally intelligent. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

39. IT IS EASIER FOR SMALLER COMPANIES TO BE INNOVATIVE

Keywords: easier, smaller companies, innovative

In paragraph 5, the author just argues that “It’s easy for a company to be pulled in conflicting directions as the marketing, product development, and finance departments each get different feedback from different sets of people” and “it’s also easy for small “pockets of innovation” to disappear”. As a result, whether it is easier for smaller companies to be innovative or not is NOT GIVEN

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

40. A MANAGER’S APPROVAL OF AN IDEA IS MORE PERSUASIVE THAN THAT OF A COLLEAGUE.

Keywords: manager’s approval, more persuasive

At the end of paragraph 6, research shows that “peer power, used horizontally not vertically, is much more powerful than any boss’s speech.”

manager=boss

persuasive ~ powerful

colleague=peer

=>ANSWER: NO



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 READING TEST 2 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: TEA AND THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

QUESTIONS 1-7: READING PASSAGE HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G.

1. PARAGRAPH A.

In paragraph A, the Industrial Revolution is first mentioned. Besides, two questions are raised: “Why did this particular Big Bang-the world-changing birth of industry – happen in Britain? And why did it strike at the end of the 18 century?” Thanks to these questions, we know that the Industrial Revolution happened in Britain at the end of the 18 century.
=>ANSWER: iv: The time and place of the Industrial Revolution.

2. PARAGRAPH B

In paragraph B, the writer mentions factors needed for industry to take off, namely the technology and power to drive factories, large urban populations to provide cheap labour, easy transport to move goods around, an affluent middle-class willing to buy mass-produced objects, a market-driven economy and a political system that allows this to happen. In other words, all of these factors are conditions required for industrialization.
– conditions = factors
=>ANSWER: viii: Conditions required for industrialization.

3. PARAGRAPH C

The main idea of paragraph C is “Tea and beer, two of the nation’s favorite drinks, fuelled the revolution.” They are important to Britain’s industrial revolution because the antiseptic properties of tannin, the active ingredient in tea, and hops in beer – plus the fact that both are made with boiled water – allowed urban communities to flourish at close quarters...”
=>ANSWER: vii: Two keys to Britain’s industrial Revolution.

4. PARAGRAPH D

In paragraph D, the author argues that “there was a burst in population growth”, then he lists four questions which were suggested as causes of this burst.
– increase in population =population growth
=>ANSWER: i: The search for the reasons for an increase in population.

5. PARAGRAPH E

In paragraph E, Macfarlane says “For a long time, the English were protected by the strong antibacterial agent in hops, which were added to help preserve the beer. But in the late 17th century a tax was introduced on malt, the basic ingredient of beer. The poor turned to water and gin and in the 1720 s, the mortality rate began to rise again. Then it suddenly dropped again.” This means that the English changed their drinking habits, which changed the mortality rate, as well.
=>ANSWER: vi: Changes in drinking habits in Britain

6. PARAGRAPH F

In paragraph F, Macfarlane compares Britain with Japan. While both countries were developing cities about the same time and also had no sanitation, water-borne diseases had a much looser grip on the Japanese population than those in Britain. Thanks to this comparison, Macfarlane found out that “the history of tea in Britain provided an extraordinary coincidence of dates”.
=>ANSWER: ix: Comparisons with Japan lead to the answer.

7. PARAGRAPH G

In paragraph G, Macfarlane notes that although 17 -century Japan had some of the conditions for an industrial revolution (“Japan had large cities, high literacy rates, even a futures market”), it gave up labour-saving devices such as animals, because they were afraid that they would put people out of work.
– industrial revolution=industrialisation
– fear=be afraid
– unemployment=out of work
=>ANSWER: ii: Industrialisation and the fear of unemployment

QUESTIONS 8-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 2 ?

8. CHINA’S TRANSPORT SYSTEM WAS NOT SUITABLE FOR INDUSTRY IN THE 18 CENTURY

Keywords: China, transport, not suitable, 18 century
“China” is mentioned in paragraphs B and F. China and the 18 century are referred to in paragraph F. However, in these paragraphs, the writer does not say anything about China’s transport system. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

9. TEA AND BEER BOTH HELPED TO PREVENT DYSENTERY IN BRITAIN

Keywords: tea, beer, prevent dysentery
In paragraph C, the author argues that “The antiseptic properties of tannin, the active ingredient in tea, and hops in beer – plus the fact that both are made with boiled water – allowed urban communities to flourish at close quarters without succumbing to water-borne diseases such as dysentery.” The active ingredients in tea and beer prevent the British from succumbing to dysentery. So, the statement is TRUE.
– prevent dysentery = without succumbing to... dysentery
=>ANSWER: TRUE

10. ROY PORTER DISAGREES WITH PROFESSOR MACFARLANE’S FINDINGS

Keywords: disagree, Roy Porter
At the end of paragraph C, “Macfarlane’s case has been strengthened by support from notable quarters- Roy Porter...recently wrote a favourable appraisal of his research”. This means that Roy Porter agrees with Macfarlane’s findings. So, the statement is FALSE
=>ANSWER: FALSE

11. AFTER 1740, THERE WAS A REDUCTION IN POPULATION IN BRITAIN

Keywords: after 1740, reduction, population.
In paragraph D, “Between 1650 and 1740, the population in Britain was static. But then there was a burst in population growth.” This means that after 1740, there was an increase in population in Britain. So, the statement is FALSE
=>ANSWER: FALSE

12. PEOPLE IN BRITAIN USED TO MAKE BEER AT HOME.

Keywords: make beer, home
Beer is mentioned in paragraphs C and E. In the text, the author just mentions that “the antiseptic properties of tannin, the active ingredient in tea, and hops in beer – plus the fact that both are made with boiled water – allowed urban communities to flourish at close quarters...” and that “We drank beer. For a long time, the English were protected by the strong antibacterial agent in hops, which were added to help preserve the beer.” There is no information about whether the British used to make beer at home. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

13. THE TAX ON MALT INDIRECTLY CAUSED A RISE IN THE DEATH RATE.

Keywords: tax on malt, indirectly, rise, death rate
At the end of paragraph E, “But in the late 17 century, a tax was introduced on malt, the basic ingredient of beer. The poor turned to water and gin and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again.” This means that the introduction of tax on malt led people to turning to water and gin, which caused a rise in the mortality rate. So, the statement is TRUE.
– death rate=mortality rate
=>ANSWER: TRUE

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1KEYWORDS TABLE
PASSAGE 2: GIFTED CHILDREN AND LEARNING

QUESTIONS 14-17: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-F.

14. A REFERENCE TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE DOMESTIC BACKGROUND ON THE GIFTED CHILD.

Key words: influence, domestic background, gifted child
We need to find out some information about “domestic background” in the text. In paragraph A, the author refers to the importance of “home educational provision” and “reported verbal interactions with parents, number of books and activities in their home etc”. “Giftedness” is related to “educational backup” at home.
– domestic=home
=>ANSWER:A

15. REFERENCE TO WHAT CAN BE LOST IF LEARNERS ARE GIVEN TOO MUCH GUIDANCE

Keywords: what lost, too much guidance
We need to find out some information about “too much guidance” provided. In paragraph D, the author indicates that “Conversely, teachers who have a tendency to “overdirect” can diminish their gifted pupils’ learning autonomy...Too much dependence on the teacher risks loss of autonomy and motivation to discover.” This means that too much help from teachers causes students’ autonomy and motivation to be lost.
– overdirect=too much guidance
ANSWER: D

16. A REFERENCE TO THE DAMAGING EFFECTS OF ANXIETY.

Keywords: effects, anxiety
We need to find out some information about anxiety. In paragraph F, the author argues that “Fear, for example, can limit the development of curiosity, which is a strong force in scientific advance, because it motivates problem-solving behaviour. So, fear, or anxiety, has negative effects on the development of curiosity.
– anxiety=fear
=>ANSWER: F

17. EXAMPLES OF CLASSROOM TECHNIQUES WHICH FAVOUR SOCIALLY-DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN.

Keywords: techniques, socially-disadvantaged children.
We need to find out some information about disadvantaged children. At the end of paragraph D, “There are quite a number of new methods which can help, such as child-initiated learning, ability-peer tutoring, etc. Such practices have been found to be particularly useful for, or in other words “favour”, right children from deprived areas.” So, some classroom techniques such as child-initiated learning, ability-peer tutoring, etc are very useful for socially-disadvantaged children.
– techniques=methods=practices
– socially-disadvantaged=deprived
=>ANSWER:D



QUESTIONS 18-22: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS (QUESTIONS 18-22) AND THE LIST OF PEOPLE BELOW.

18. LESS TIME CAN BE SPENT ON EXERCISES WITH GIFTED PUPILS WHO PRODUCE ACCURATE WORK.

Keywords: Less time, exercises
In paragraph C, Shore and Kanevsky say “If the gifted merely think more quickly, then we need only teach more quickly. If they merely make fewer errors, then we can shorten the practice.”
– produce accurate work=make fewer errors
– less time spent on exercises=shorten the practice
=>ANSWER: B

19. SELF-RELIANCE IS A VALUABLE TOOL THAT HELPS GIFTED STUDENTS REACHTHEIR GOALS.

Keywords: self-reliance, reach goals
In paragraph E, Simonton concludes that “above a certain high level, characteristics such as independence seemed to contribute more to reaching the highest levels of expertise than intellectual skills, due to the great demands of effort and time needed for learning and practice.”
– self-reliance=independence
– goals=the highest levels of expertise
=>ANSWER: D

20. GIFTED CHILDREN KNOW HOW TO CHANNEL THEIR FEELINGS TO ASSIST THEIR LEARNING.

Keywords: channel feelings, assist learning
In the last paragraph, “In Boekaerts” (1991) review of emotion in the learning of very high IQ and highly achieving children, she found emotional forces in harness. They (gifted children) were not only curious, but often had a strong desire to control their environment, improve their learning efficiency, and increase their own learning resources.”
– channel their feelings=emotional forces in harness
– assist their learning=improve their learning efficiency
=>ANSWER: E

21. THE VERY GIFTED CHILD BENEFITS FROM APPROPRIATE SUPPORT FROM CLOSE RELATIVES.

Keywords: benefits, support from relatives.
In paragraph A, “A very close relationship was found when children’s IQ scores were compared with their home educational provision. The higher the children’s IQ scores, especially over IQ 130, the better the quality of their educational backup, measured in terms of reported verbal interactions with parents, number of books and activities in their home, etc” The researcher mentioned in this paragraph is Freeman.

- support from close relatives=educational backup/ home educational provision
- =>ANSWER: A

22. REALLY SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS HAVE LEARNT A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT ABOUT THEIR SUBJECT.

Keywords: learnt a considerable amount.
In paragraph E, “individuals who know a great deal about a specific domain will achieve at a higher level than those who do not.”

- Really successful=achieve at a higher level
- learnt a considerable amount=know a great deal
- subject =specific domain

=>ANSWER: C

QUESTIONS 23-26: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW.

23. ONE STUDY FOUND A STRONG CONNECTION BETWEEN CHILDREN’S IQ AND THE AVAILABILITY OF.....AND.....AT HOME.

Keywords: connection, children’s IQ, at home.
In paragraph A, the writer argues that “A very close... relationship was found when children’s IQ scores were compared with their home educational provision. The higher the children’s IQ scores, especially over IQ 130, the better the quality of their educational backup, measured in terms of reported verbal interactions with parents, number of books and activities in their home, etc”

- a strong connection=a very close relationship

=>ANSWER: books-activities

24. CHILDREN OF AVERAGE ABILITY SEEM TO NEED MORE DIRECTION FROM TEACHERS BECAUSE THEY DO NOT HAVE.....

Keywords: average, more direction, they do not have
We need to find out some information about average-ability children. In paragraph B, the author indicates that “There appears to be a qualitative difference in the way the intellectually highly able think, compared with more average-ability or older pupils, for whom external regulation by the teachers often compensates for lack of internal regulation.”

- direction=regulation
- do not have=lack(v)

=>ANSWER: internal regulation

25. METACOGNITION INVOLVES CHILDREN UNDERSTANDING THEIR OWN LEARNING STRATEGIES, AS WELL AS DEVELOPING.....

Keywords: metacognition, developing
We need to find out the information about metacognition. In paragraph B, “To be at their most effective in their self-regulation, all children can be helped to identify their own ways of learning- metacognition-which include strategies of planning, monitoring, evaluation, and choice of what to learn. Emotional awareness is also part of metacognition, so children should be helped to be aware of their feelings around the area to be learned.”

- understand=identify

=>ANSWER: emotional awareness

26. TEACHERS WHO RELY ON WHAT IS KNOWN AS.....OFTEN PRODUCE SETS OF IMPRESSIVE GRADES IN CLASS TESTS.

Keywords: rely on, produce impressive grades, tests.
In paragraph D, “Although ‘spoon-feeding’ can produce extremely high examination results, these are not always followed by equally impressive life successes.”

- extremely high=impressive
- grades=results
- test=examination

=>ANSWER: spoon-feeding

PASSAGE 3: MUSEUMS OF FINE ART AND THEIR PUBLIC

QUESTIONS 27-31: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS, A-L, BELOW.

27-28. PEOPLE GO TO ART MUSEUMS BECAUSE THEY ACCEPT THE VALUE OF SEEING AN ORIGINAL WORK OF ART. BUT THEY DO NOT GO TO MUSEUMS TO READ ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS OF NOVELS, PERHAPS BECAUSE THE AVAILABILITY OF NOVELS HAS DEPENDED ON 27... FOR SO LONG, AND ALSO BECAUSE WITH NOVELS, THE 28.....ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT THING.

27. KEYWORDS: MUSEUMS, NOVELS

We need to find out why people do not go to museums to read original manuscripts of novels. At the beginning of paragraph 2, the writer argues that “This might be explained by the fact that the novel has evolved precisely because of technological developments that made it possible to print out huge numbers of texts, whereas oil paintings have always been produced as unique objects.” This means that, unlike original paintings which are unique, novels are available in such huge number that people do not want to go to museums to read original manuscripts.

- mass production=print out huge numbers

=>ANSWER: B

28. KEYWORDS: NOVELS, MOST IMPORTANT

In paragraph 2, “With novels, the reader attends mainly to the meaning of words rather than the way they are printed on the page.” So, the reader finds the meaning of words most important.

- mainly=most important
- underlying ideas=the meaning of words

=>ANSWER: H

29-30. HOWEVER, IN HISTORICAL TIMES, ARTISTS SUCH AS LEONARDO WERE HAPPY TO INSTRUCT 29.....TO PRODUCE COPIES OF THEIR WORK AND THESE DAYS NEW METHODS OF REPRODUCTION ALLOW EXCELLENT REPLICATION OF SURFACE RELIEF FEATURES AS WELL AS COLOUR AND 30.....

29. KEYWORDS: ARTISTS, INSTRUCT, COPIES.

In paragraph 3, the author indicates that “...in the 16 century, artists seemed perfectly content to assign the reproduction of their creations to their workshop apprentices as regular „bread and butter “work”

- happy=content
- assistant=apprentice
- copy=reproduction

=>ANSWER: L

30. KEYWORDS: EXCELLENT REPLICATION, COLOUR, SURFACE RELIEF

In paragraph 3, “And today the task of reproducing pictures is incomparably more simple and reliable, with reprographic techniques that allow the production of high-quality prints made exactly to the original scale, with faithful colour values, and even with duplication of the surface relief of the painting.”So, besides surface relief features and faithful colour values, new methods allow the copies made exactly to the original scale. This means that the copies have the same size as the original novel.

- replication=reproducing

=> ANSWER: G

31. IT IS REGRETTABLE THAT MUSEUMS STILL PROMOTE THE SUPERIORITY OF ORIGINAL WORKS OF ART, SINCE THIS MAY NOT BE IN THE INTERESTS OF THE...

Keywords: promote, original works, not in the interests of In paragraph 5, “Unfortunately, this seems to place severe limitations on the kind of experience offered to visitors.” Because “museums still promote the special status of original work” [paragraph 4], this may not be in the interests of visitors, or the public.

- the public=visitors

=>ANSWER: D

QUESTIONS 32-35: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

32.THE WRITER MENTIONS LONDON“S NATIONAL GALLERY TO ILLUSTRATE...

Keywords: London’s National Gallery In paragraph 6, the author argues that “In addition, a major collection like that of London’s National Gallery is housed in numerous rooms, each with dozens of works, any one of which is likely to be worth more than all the average visitor possesses. In a society that judges the personal status of the individual so much by their material worth, it is therefore difficult not to be impressed by one’s own relative ‘worthlessness’ in such an environment.” This means that London’s

National Gallery is mentioned to illustrate the negative effect a museum can have on visitors’ opinions of themselves.
=>ANSWER:C

33. THE WRITER SAYS THAT TODAY, VIEWERS MAY BE UNWILLING TO CRITICISE A WORK BECAUSE

Keywords: unwilling, criticise a work
In paragraph 7, “...since these works were originally produced, they have been assigned a huge monetary value by some person or institution more powerful than themselves”, therefore, they are not willing to criticise a work because they feel that their reaction is useless.
=>ANSWER: D

34. ACCORDING TO THE WRITER, THE ‘DISPLACEMENT EFFECT’ ON THE VISITOR IS CAUSED BY

Keywords: displacement effect, caused by
In paragraph 8, “The visitor may be struck by the strangeness of seeing such diverse paintings, drawings and sculptures brought together in an environment for which they were not originally created.” This means that the ‘displacement effect’ is caused by the variety of works on display and the way they are arranged. Such paintings were never intended to be displayed in that way.
=>ANSWER: A

35.THE WRITER SAYS THAT UNLIKE OTHER FORMS OF ART, A PAINTING DOES NOT

In paragraph 9, the author says that “a fundamental difference between paintings and other forms is that there is no prescribed time over which a painting is viewed.” A “picture has no clear place at which to start viewing, or at which to finish”. This means that a painting does not have a specific beginning or end.
– unlike=a fundamental difference
=>ANSWER: D

QUESTIONS 36-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE VIEWS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

36. ART HISTORY SHOULD FOCUS ON DISCOVERING THE MEANING OF ART USING A RANGE OF MEDIA.

Keywords: art history, meaning of art, media.
Art history is mentioned in paragraph 10 where the writer argues that “Consequently, the dominant critical approach becomes that of the art historian, a specialised academic approach devoted to ‘discovering the meaning’ of art within the cultural context of its time”. So, whether art history should focus on discovering the meaning of art using a range of media is not mentioned. The statement is NOT GIVEN
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

37. THE APPROACH OF ART HISTORIANS CONFLICTS WITH THAT OF ART MUSEUMS.

Keywords: art historians, conflicts, art museums.
In paragraph 10, “This (the approach of art historians) is in perfect harmony with the museum’s function” This means that there are absolutely no conflicts between the approach of art historians and that of art museums.
=>ANSWER: NO

38. PEOPLE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO GIVE THEIR OPINIONS OPENLY ON WORKS OF ART

Keywords: give opinions openly
In the last paragraph, the author indicates that “The museum public, like any other audience, experience art more rewardingly when given the confidence to express their views.
– give their opinions=express their views
=>ANSWER: YES

39. REPRODUCTIONS OF FINE ART SHOULD ONLY BE SOLD TO THE PUBLIC IF THEY ARE OF HIGH QUALITY.

Keywords: reproductions, sold, high quality.
In the last paragraph, the writer mentions high-quality reproductions of fine art and states that the public should have access to them, but no reference is made to the sale of such reproductions. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.
=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

40. IN THE FUTURE, THOSE WITH POWER ARE LIKELY TO ENCOURAGE MORE PEOPLE TO ENJOY ART.

Keywords: those with power, encourage, enjoy art.
In the last paragraph, “Unfortunately, that may be too much to ask from those who seek to maintain and control the art establishment.”
– those with power=those who seek to maintain and control
=>ANSWER: NO

Museums of fine art and their public

27. B

28. H

29. L

30. G

31. D

32. C

33. D

34. A
35. D

36. NOT GIVEN

37. NO

38. YES

39. NOT GIVEN

40. No

cambridge ielts 10 reading test 2 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: THE CONTEXT, MEANING AND SCOPE OF TOURISM

QUESTIONS 1-4: READING PASSAGE HAS FIVE PARAGRAPHS, A-E.

1.PARAGRAPH B:

In this paragraph, the history of the development of the industry began during the industrial revolution with “the advent of mass tourism... in England”. The author then indicates that the creation of the commercial airline industry and the development of the jet aircraft signalled the rapid growth of international travel, which led to “the development of a major new industry: tourism”. So, the main idea of paragraph B is how mass tourism developed.

=>ANSWER: ii (The development of mass tourism)

2.PARAGRAPH C:

The first sentence of paragraph C is also the main idea of this paragraph: “Tourism today has grown significantly in both economic and social importance”. The writer provides many examples and facts to demonstrate that tourism is the world’s leading industrial contributor, followed by a conclusion: “tourism has a profound impact both on the world economy and, because of the educative effect of travel and the effects on employment, on society itself.” So, this paragraph emphasizes the importance of tourism in terms of economy and society.

– significance=importance

=>ANSWER: i (Economic and social significance of tourism)

3.PARAGRAPH D:

The first sentence of paragraph D is also its main idea. “The major problems of the travel and tourism industry that have hidden, or obscured, its economic impact are the diversity and fragmentation of the industry itself“. This means that there is a difficulty in recognising the effects of tourism on economy, because it is diverse and fragmented, unlike industrial factories for example.

– difficulty in recognising=hidden or obscured

– effect=impact

=>ANSWER: v: Difficulty in recognising the economic effects of tourism

4.PARAGRAPH E:

In paragraph E, the author argues that “travel and tourism have become an institutionalised way of life for most of the population...Tourism has become the largest commodity in international trade for many nations...”This means that travel and tourism have a profound impact on many countries around the world.

– world=international

=>ANSWER: vii: The world impact of tourism

QUESTIONS 5-10: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1 ?

5.THE LARGEST EMPLOYMENT FIGURES IN THE WORLD ARE FOUND IN THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY.

Keywords: largest figures, employment, tourism.

In paragraph C, the author indicates that: “The travel and tourism industry is the world’s largest employer with almost 130 million jobs, or almost 7 per cent of all employees.” So, the statement is TRUE.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

6.TOURISM CONTRIBUTES OVER SIX PER CENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT.

Keywords: tourism, 6 per cent, Australian gross national product.

The information about Australian tourism or the Australian gross national product is NOT mentioned in the passage. Even the word ‘Australia’ does not appear in the passage. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

7.TOURISM HAS A SOCIAL IMPACT BECAUSE IT PROMOTES RECREATION.

Keywords: social impact, recreation

The social impact of tourism is mentioned in paragraph C. However, in this paragraph, whether tourism has a social impact because it promotes recreation or not is not specified. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

8.TWO MAIN FEATURES OF THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY MAKE ITS ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE DIFFICULT TO ASCERTAIN.

Keywords: two features, economic significance, difficult.

At the beginning of paragraph D, the author argues that “The major problems of the travel and tourism industry that have hidden, or obscured, its economic impact are the diversity and fragmentation of the industry itself”. So, two features of the travel and tourism industry which are the diversity and fragmentation have hidden its economic impact. The statement is TRUE.

– economic significance=economic impact

– hide/obscure=make...difficult to ascertain

=>ANSWER: TRUE

9. VISITOR SPENDING IS ALWAYS GREATER THAN THE SPENDING OF RESIDENTS IN TOURIST AREAS.

Keywords: visitor spending, greater, resident spending.

There is no specific information about either visitor spending or resident spending in the text. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

10. IT IS EASY TO SHOW STATISTICALLY HOW TOURISM AFFECTS INDIVIDUAL ECONOMIES.

Keywords: easy, statistically, affect economies.

At the end of paragraph E, “However, because of problems of definition, which directly affect statistical measurement, it is not possible with any degree of certainty to provide precise, valid or reliable data about the extent of world-wide tourism participation or its economic impact.” This means that it is not easy to show statistically how tourism affects individual economies because of problems of definition. So, the statement is FALSE.

– show statistically=provide precise, valid or reliable data

=>ANSWER: FALSE

QUESTIONS 11-13: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW.

11. IN GREECE, TOURISM IS THE MOST IMPORTANT...

Keywords: Greece, most important

Greece is mentioned in the last paragraph: “For example, tourism is the major source of income in Bermuda, Greece...”

– the most important=major

=>ANSWER: source of income

12. THE TRAVEL AND TOURISM INDUSTRY IN JAMAICA IS THE MAJOR...

Keywords: Jamaica, the major

In the last paragraph, “the travel and tourism industry is the number one ranked employer in the Bahamas, Brazil...Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Singapore...”

– major=number one ranked

=>ANSWER: employer

13. THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH MEASURING INTERNATIONAL TOURISM ARE OFTEN REFLECTED IN THE MEASUREMENT OF...

Keywords: problems, measurement of

In the last paragraph, “However, because of problems of definition, which directly affect statistical measurement, it is not possible with any degree of certainty to provide precise, valid or reliable data about the extent of world-wide tourism participation or its economic impact. In many cases, similar difficulties arise when attempts are made to measure domestic tourism.”

– problem=difficulty

=>ANSWER: domestic tourism

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE
PASSAGE 2: AUTUMN LEAVES

QUESTIONS 14-18: READING PASSAGE HAS NINE PARAGRAPHS, A-L.

14. A DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBSTANCE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RED COLOURATION OF LEAVES.

Keywords: substance, red colouration, leaves

We need find the paragraph which features a substance making leaves red. In paragraph C, the author argues that “The source of the red is widely known: it is created by anthocyanins, water- soluble plant pigments reflecting the red to blue range of the visible spectrum”. Then, he described how this substance is created: “anthocyanins are actually newly minted, made in the leaves at the same time as the tree is preparing to drop them.”

=>ANSWER: C

15. THE REASON WHY TREES DROP THEIR LEAVES IN THE AUTUMN.

Keywords: trees drop leaves, autumn

In paragraph B, the writer indicates that “As fall approaches in the northern hemisphere, the amount of solar energy available declines considerably. For many trees-evergreen conifers being an exception-the best strategy is to abandon photosynthesis until the spring. So rather than maintaining the now redundant leaves throughout the winter, the tree saves its precious resources and discards them.”

– autumn (British English)=fall (American English)

– drop=discard

=>ANSWER: B

16. SOME EVIDENCE TO CONFIRM A THEORY ABOUT THE PURPOSE OF THE RED LEAVES.

Keywords: a theory, purpose, red leaves.

In paragraph H: “Even if you had never suspected that this is what was going on when leaves turn red, there are clues out there.” Then, the writer provides 3 different clues explaining why leaves turn red.

– evidence=clue

=>ANSWER: H

17. AN EXPLANATION OF THE FUNCTION OF CHLOROPHYLL.

Keywords: function, chlorophyll.

In paragraph B, the writer argues that “summer leaves are green because they are full of chlorophyll, the molecule that captures sunlight and converts that energy into new building materials for the tree.”

=>ANSWER: B

18. A SUGGESTION THAT THE RED COLOURATION IN LEAVES COULD SERVE AS A WARNING SIGNAL.

Keywords: red colouration, warning signal.

In paragraph E, “It has also been proposed that trees may produce vivid red colours to convince herbivorous insects that they are healthy and robust and would be easily able to mount chemical defences against infestation.”

=>ANSWER: E

QUESTIONS 19-22: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

19. THE MOST VIVIDLY COLOURED RED LEAVES ARE FOUND ON THE SIDE OF THE TREE FACING THE...

Keywords: most vividly coloured red, side, facing

In paragraph H, the writer says that “On many trees, the leaves that are the reddest are those on the side of the tree which gets most sun.”

– the most vividly coloured red=the reddest

=>ANSWER: sun(light)

20. THESURFACES OF LEAVES CONTAIN THE MOST RED PIGMENT.

Keywords: surfaces, most red pigment.

In paragraph H, the writer indicates that “Not only that, but the red is brighter on the upper side of the leaf”.

– surface=side

=>ANSWER: upper

21. RED LEAVES ARE MOST ABUNDANT WHEN DAYTIME WEATHER CONDITIONS ARE.....AND SUNNY.

Keywords: abundant, daytime weather, sunny.

Also, in paragraph H, the writer argues that “It has been recognised for decades that the best conditions for intense red colours are dry, sunny days and cool nights...”

– most abundant=the best conditions for intense red colours

=>ANSWER: dry

22. THE INTENSITY OF THE RED COLOUR OF LEAVES INCREASES AS YOU GO FURTHER.....

Keywords: red colour, increases, go further

In paragraph H, the writer says that “And finally, trees such as maples usually get much redder the more north you travel in the northern hemisphere.”

– go further=the more (north) you travel

=>ANSWER: north

QUESTIONS 23-25: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 2 ?

23. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE RED PIGMENTS HELP TO PROTECT THE LEAF FROM FREEZING TEMPERATURES.

Keywords: red pigments, protect, freezing temperatures.

In paragraph F, the writer indicates that “It sounds paradoxical; because the idea behind this hypothesis is that the red pigment is made in autumn leaves to protect chlorophyll, the light- absorbing chemical, from too much light.” So, the statement is FALSE.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

24. THE ‘LIGHT SCREEN’ HYPOTHESIS WOULD INITIALLY SEEM TO CONTRADICT WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT CHLOROPHYLL.

Keywords: the light screen hypothesis, contradict, chlorophyll.

The ‘light screen’ hypothesis is mentioned in paragraph F. “It (The hypothesis) sounds paradoxical, because the idea behind this hypothesis is that the red pigment is made in autumn leaves to protect chlorophyll, the light-absorbing chemical, from too much light.” Then, the writer raises a question: “Why does chlorophyll need protection when it is the natural world’s supreme light absorber?” So, this is a contradiction between the ‘light screen’ hypothesis which supposes that chlorophyll is protected from too much light by the red pigment and what is known about chlorophyll (the natural world’s supreme light absorber). The statement is TRUE.

– seem to contradict=sound paradoxical

=>ANSWER: TRUE

25. LEAVES WHICH TURN COLOURS OTHER THAN RED ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE DAMAGED BY SUNLIGHT.

Keywords: other than red, more likely, damaged by sunlight.

In this passage, the author does not mention whether leaves which turn colours other than red are more likely to be damaged by sunlight. In paragraph I, we read that some trees do not waste energy to produce red leaves, they simply show their natural orange or yellow colours, but no more information is given. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

– colours=hues

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

26. FOR WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTION DOES THE WRITER OFFER AN EXPLANATION?

- A. why conifers remain green in winter
- B. how leaves turn orange and yellow in autumn
- C. how herbivorous insects choose which trees to lay there eggs in
- D. why anthocyanins are restricted to certain trees

A. In paragraph B, the writer indicates that “For many trees-evergreen conifers being an exception- the best strategy is to abandon photosynthesis until the spring”. However, he does not explain why conifers remain green throughout the winter

B. In paragraph C, the writer argues that “As chlorophyll is depleted, other colours that have been dominated by it throughout the summer begin to be revealed. This unmasking explains the autumn colours of yellow and orange...”

C. At the end of paragraph E “No one has as yet ascertained whether more robust trees sport the brightest leaves, or whether insects make choices according to colour intensity.

D. There are some theories about anthocyanins but they do not explain why anthocyanins are restricted to certain trees

=> ANSWER: B

QUESTIONS 27-31: **COMPLETING SUMMARY** ; COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS AND PHRASES, **A-J**, BELOW.

27. A 3,000-YEAR-OLD BURIAL GROUND OF A SEAFARING PEOPLE CALLED THE LAPITA HAS BEEN FOUND ON AN ABANDONED....ON THE PACIFIC ISLAND OF EFATE

Keywords: 3,000-year-old burial ground, found on an abandoned, Efate

In the first paragraph, the writer says that “An agricultural worker, digging in the grounds of a derelict plantation, scraped open a grave – the first of dozens in a burial ground some 3,000 years old.”

- abandoned=derelict

=>ANSWER: B (PLANTATION)

28. THE CEMETERY, WHICH IS A SIGNIFICANT... WAS UNCOVERED ACCIDENTALLY BY AN AGRICULTURAL WORKER.

Keywords: cemetery, significant, agricultural worker

In the first paragraph, “The site came to light only by chance. An important archaeological discovery on the island of Efate in the Pacific archipelago of Vanuatu has revealed traces of an ancient seafaring people, the distant ancestors of today’s Polynesians...An agricultural worker, digging in the grounds of a derelict plantation, scraped open a grave – the first of dozens in a burial ground some 3,000 years old. It is the oldest cemetery ever found in the Pacific islands...”

- cemetery=burial ground
- significant=important
- accidentally=only by chance

=> ANSWER: F (ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY)

29. THE LAPITA EXPLORED AND COLONISED MANY PACIFIC ISLANDS OVER SEVERAL CENTURIES. THEY TOOK MANY THINGS WITH THEM ON THEIR VOYAGES INCLUDING...AND TOOLS.

Keywords: The Lapita, took, voyages, including

In paragraph 2, “They were also pioneers who carried with them everything they would need to build new lives – their livestock, taro seedlings and stone tools.”

- took=carried
- animals=livestock

=>ANSWER: I (ANIMALS)

30-31. THE BURIAL GROUND INCREASES THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAPITA AVAILABLE TO SCIENTISTS. A TEAM OF RESEARCHERS, LED BY MATTHEW SPRIGGS FROM THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, ARE HELPING WITH THE EXCAVATION OF THE SITE. SPRIGGS BELIEVES THE....WHICH WAS FOUND AT THE SITE IS VERY IMPORTANT SINCE IT CONFIRMS THAT THE....FOUND INSIDE ARE LAPITA.

Keywords: Matthew Spriggs, important, inside

In paragraph 3, the writer says that “Other items included a Lapita burial urn with modeled birds arranged on the rim as though peering down at the human remains sealed inside. “It’s an important discovery, says Matthew Spriggs, ...” for it conclusively identifies the remains as Lapita.

- bones=remains

=>ANSWER: 30. G (BURIAL URN) 31. D (BONES)

QUESTIONS 32-35: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER A, B, C OR D.

32. ACCORDING TO THE WRITER, THERE ARE DIFFICULTIES EXPLAINING HOW THE LAPITA ACCOMPLISHED THEIR JOURNEYS BECAUSE

Keywords: difficulties, the Lapita, journeys, because

In paragraph 5, the writer indicates that “There is one stubborn question for which archaeology has yet to provide any answers: how did the Lapita accomplish the ancient equivalent of a moon landing, many times over? No-one has found one of their canoes or any rigging, which could reveal how the canoes were sailed. Nor do the oral histories and traditions of later Polynesians offer any insights, for they turn into myths long before they reach as far back in time as the Lapita.” This means that in this period, all the information relating to their accomplishments could not be verified.

=> ANSWER: C (Little information relating to this period can be relied upon for accuracy)

33. ACCORDING TO THE SIXTH PARAGRAPH, WHAT WAS EXTRAORDINARY ABOUT THE LAPITA?

Keywords: extraordinary, the Lapita

In paragraph 6, the writer says that “The real adventure didn’t begin, however, until their Lapita descendants sailed out of sight of land, with empty horizons on every side. This must have been as difficult for them as landing on the moon for us today.” This means that sailing out of sight of land is extraordinary for the Lapita.

- Beyond the point where land is visible=out of sight of land.

=>ANSWER: A (They sailed beyond the point where land is visible)

34.WHAT DOES “THIS” REFER TO IN THE SEVENTH PARAGRAPH?

In paragraph 7, “They could sail out for days into the unknown and assess the area, secure in the knowledge that if they didn’t find anything, they could turn about and catch a swift ride back on the trade winds. This is what would have made the whole thing work.” So, “this” means the Lapita believed that if they turned back, the winds would then be behind them and carry them home quickly.

=>ANSWER: D (the Lapita’s belief they would return home)

35. ACCORDING TO THE EIGHTH PARAGRAPH HOW WAS THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE REGION SIGNIFICANT?

At the beginning of paragraph 8, the author indicates that “For returning explorers, successful or not, the geography of their own archipelagoes would have provided a safety net. Without this to go by, over shooting their home ports, getting lost and sailing off into eternity would have been all too easy” So, this means that the geography of the region provided a navigational aid for the Lapita.

=>ANSWER: C (It provided a navigational aid for the Lapita)



QUESTIONS 36-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE VIEWS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3 ?

36. IT IS NOW CLEAR THAT THE LAPITA COULD SAIL INTO A PREVAILING WIND.

Keywords: clear, sail into a prevailing wind

In paragraph 9, Professor Atholl Anderson says that “All this presupposesthe Lapita had mastered the advanced art of sailing against the wind. And there’s no proof they could do such thing”. This means that whether the Lapita could sail into a prevailing wind has not been verified yet. So, the statement is false.

- a prevailing wind=against the wind

=>ANSWER: NO

37. EXTREME CLIMATE CONDITIONS MAY HAVE PLAYED A ROLE IN LAPITA MIGRATION.

Keywords: extreme climate conditions, Lapita migration.

In paragraph 10, the writer indicates that “El Nino, the same climate disruption that affects the Pacific today, may have helped scatter the Lapita...climate data obtained from slow-growing corals around the Pacific indicate a series of unusually frequent El Nino around the time of the Lapita.” This means that during the time of the Lapita, a series of El Nino may have helped scatter the Lapita. So, the statement is true.

=>ANSWER: YES

38. THE LAPITA LEARNT TO PREDICT THE DURATION OF EL NINO

Keywords: predict, duration, El Nino

El Nino is only mentioned in paragraph 10; however, in this paragraph, the writer does not say anything about the Lapita learning to predict the duration of El Nino. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

39. IT REMAINS UNCLEAR WHY THE LAPITA HALTED THEIR EXPANSION ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

Keywords: unclear, halted expansion, the Pacific.

In paragraph 11, the writer indicates that “the Lapita spread themselves a third of the way across the Pacific, then called it quits for reasons known only to them.” This means that it remains unclear why they halted their expansion across the Pacific. So, the statement is true.

– halt = call it quits

=>ANSWER: YES

40. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE MAJORITY OF LAPITA SETTLED ON FIJI.

Keywords: the majority, Fiji.

Fiji is only mentioned in paragraph 11. At the end of paragraph 11, the writer argues that “They probably never numbered more than a few thousand in total, and in their rapid migration eastward they encountered hundreds of islands – more than 300 in Fiji alone.” The writer does not mention whether the majority of Lapita settled on Fiji. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Beyond the blue horizon

27. B

28. F

29. I

30. G

31. D

32. C

33. A
34. D

35. C

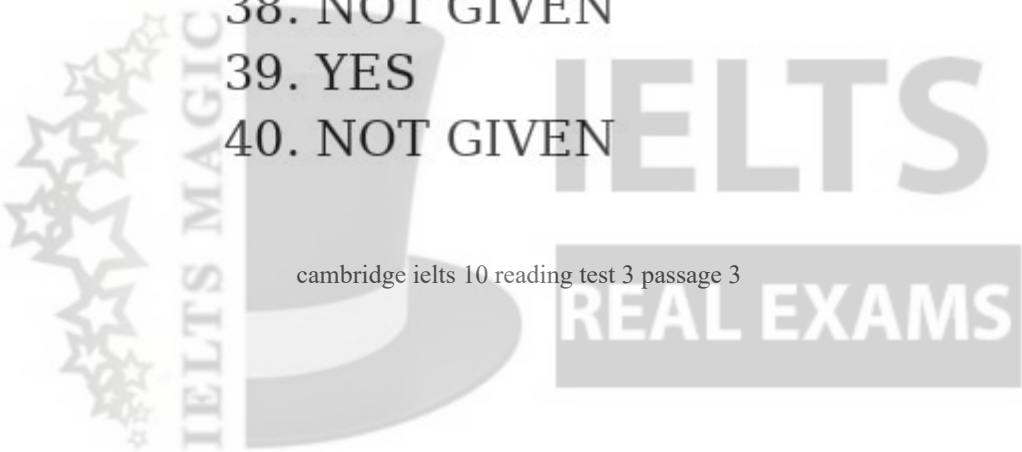
36. NO

37. YES

38. NOT GIVEN

39. YES

40. NOT GIVEN



cambridge ielts 10 reading test 3 passage 3

PASSAGE 1: THE MEGAFIRES OF CALIFORNIA

QUESTIONS 1-6: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

1-2. CHARACTERISTICS OF WILDFIRES AND WILDFIRE CONDITIONS TODAY COMPARED TO THE PAST:

- Occurrence: more frequent
- Temperature: hotter
- Speed: faster
- Movement: 1.....more unpredictably
- Size of fires: 2.....greater on average than two decades ago.

1. AT THE END OF PARAGRAPH 1, THE WRITER INDICATES THAT “THE WILDFIRES THEMSELVES, EXPERTS SAY, ARE GENERALLY HOTTER, FASTER, AND SPREAD MORE ERRATICALLY THAN IN THE PAST.”

- unpredictably=erratically

=>ANSWER: spread

2. AT THE BEGINNING OF PARAGRAPH 2, THE WRITER SAYS THAT “MEGAFIRES, ALSO CALLED “SIEGE FIRES” ARE THE INCREASINGLY FREQUENT BLAZES THAT BURN 50,000 ACRES OR MORE – 10 TIMES THE SIZE OF THE AVERAGE FOREST FIRE OF 20 YEARS AGO.

- 20years = 2 decades

=>ANSWER: 10 times

3-6. REASONS WILDFIRES CAUSE MORE DAMAGE TODAY COMPARED TO THE PAST:

- Rainfall: 3.....average
- More brush to act as 4.....
- Increase in yearly temperature
- Extended fire 5.....
- More building of 6.....in vulnerable places

3. IN PARAGRAPH 3, THE WRITER SAYS THAT “ONE EXPLANATION FOR THE TREND TO MORE SUPER HOT FIRES IS THAT THE REGION, WHICH USUALLY HAS DRY SUMMERS, HAS HAD SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW NORMAL PRECIPITATION IN MANY RECENT YEARS.”

- rainfall=precipitation
- average=normal

=>ANSWER: below

4. IN PARAGRAPH 3, “THE UNINTENTIONAL CONSEQUENCE HAS BEEN TO HALT THE NATURAL ERADICATION OF UNDERBRUSH, NOW THE PRIMARY FUEL FOR MEGA FIRES.” IN THE PAST, THE US FOREST SERVICE HAD A POLICY OF CUTTING THIS ‘BRUSH’ – THE PLANTS THAT GROW BENEATH THE TREES. HOWEVER, THE SERVICE DID NOT REALIZE THEN THAT IF THIS BRUSH WAS ERADICATED NATURALLY BY FIRES, THEN THIS NATURAL PROCESS WOULD BE MORE EFFECTIVE.

WITHOUT REALISING THIS, AS A RESULT OF THEIR POLICY, THE BRUSH GREW MORE QUICKLY AND STRONGLY, PROVIDING MORE FUEL TO START FIRES.

=>ANSWER: fuel

5. IN PARAGRAPH 4, THE WRITER INDICATES THAT “THREE OTHER FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO THE TREND, THEY ADD...SECOND IS FIRE SEASONS THAT ON AVERAGE ARE 78 DAYS LONGER THAN THEY WERE 20 YEARS AGO.” THIS MEANS THAT FIRE SEASONS ARE EXTENDED.

– extended=longer

=>ANSWER: seasons

6. AT THE END OF PARAGRAPH 4, THE WRITER SAYS THAT “THIRD IS INCREASED CONSTRUCTION OF HOMES IN WOODED AREAS.”

– more=increased

– building=construction

=>ANSWER: homes

QUESTIONS 7-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1 ?

7. THE AMOUNT OF OPEN SPACE IN CALIFORNIA HAS DIMINISHED OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Keywords: space, California, diminished, 10 years.

In paragraph 6, “In California, where population growth has averaged more than 600,000 a year for at least a decade, more residential housing is being built. What once was open space is now residential homes...” This means that the open space in California has diminished over the last ten years because there have been more residential homes. So, the statement is TRUE.

=>ANSWER: TRUE

8. MANY EXPERTS BELIEVE CALIFORNIA HAS MADE LITTLE PROGRESS IN READYING ITSELF TO FIGHT FIRES.

Keywords: experts, California, little progress, fight fires.

In paragraph 7, the writer argues that “That said, many experts give California high marks for making progress on preparedness in recent years, after some of the largest fires in state history scorched thousands of acres, burned thousands of homes, and killed numerous people.” This that many experts appreciate California’s making progress on preparedness in recent years. The people involved are now fighting fires “better than previously”. So, the statement is FALSE.

– readying itself=preparedness

=>ANSWER: FALSE

9. PERSONNEL IN THE PAST HAVE BEEN CRITICISED FOR MISHANDLING FIRE CONTAINMENT.

Keywords: personnel, criticised, mishandling, containment

In paragraph 7, the writer argues that “Stung in the past by criticism of bungling that allowed fires to spread when they might have been contained, personnel are meeting the peculiar challenges of neighborhood – and canyon – hoping fires better than previously, observers say.” So, it is true that personnel in the past have been criticised for mishandling fire containment.

– mishandling=bungling

=>ANSWER: TRUE

10. CALIFORNIA HAS REPLACED A RANGE OF FIREFIGHTING TOOLS.

Keywords: replace, firefighting tools, California

In paragraph 9, “Besides providing money to upgrade the fire engines that must traverse the mammoth state and wind along serpentine canyon roads, the state has invested in better command- and-control facilities as well as in the strategies to run them.” This means that California has replaced a range of firefighting tools. So, the statement is TRUE.

- replaced=upgrade
- tools=facilities

=>ANSWER: TRUE

11. MORE FIREFIGHTERS HAVE BEEN HIRED TO IMPROVE FIRE-FIGHTING CAPACITY.

Keywords: more firefighters, hired, improve

In this passage, the writer mentions the improvement in firefighting tools, but does not mention whether more firefighters have been hired to improve fire-fighting capacity. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

12. CITIZENS AND GOVERNMENT GROUPS DISAPPROVE OF THE EFFORTS OF DIFFERENT STATES AND AGENCIES WORKING TOGETHER.

Keywords: government, disapprove, working together.

At the end of paragraph 9, the writer argues that “There is a sense among both government and residents that the speed, dedication, and coordination of firefighters from several states and jurisdictions are resulting in greater efficiency than in past „siege fire“ situations.” So, this means that both citizens and government groups appreciate the efforts of different states and agencies working together. The statement is FALSE.

- agencies=jurisdictions
- citizens=residents
- working together=coordination

=>ANSWER: FALSE

13. RANDY JACOBS BELIEVES THAT LOSS OF LIFE FROM FIRES WILL CONTINUE AT THE SAME LEVELS, DESPITE CHANGES MADE.

Keywords: Randy Jacobs, loss of life, same levels

At the end of the passage, Randy Jacobs says that “Notwithstanding all the damage that will continue to be caused by wildfires, we will no longer suffer the loss of life endured in the past because of the fire prevention and firefighting measures that have been put in place”. This means that, thank’s to the fire prevention and firefighting measures, we will no longer suffer the loss of life from fires like we did in the past. So, the statement is FALSE.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

QUESTIONS 14-18: CHOOSE **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

14-15. PSYCHOLOGISTS HAVE TRADITIONALLY BELIEVED THAT A PERSONALITY 14.....WAS IMPOSSIBLE AND THAT BY A 15....., A PERSON’S CHARACTER TENDS TO BE FIXED.

Keywords: personality, impossible, character, fixed

In the first paragraph, the author says that “Psychologists have long held that a person’s character cannot undergo a transformation in any meaningful way and that the key traits of personality are determined at a very young age.”

- personality=character
- be impossible=cannot
- fixed=determined

=>ANSWER: 14. transformation

15. young age

16. ONE OF THE EASIEST QUALITIES TO ACQUIRE IS....

Keywords: easiest quality, acquire

In paragraph A, “Some qualities are less challenging to develop than others, optimism being one of them.”

- less challenging to develop=easiest to acquire

=>ANSWER: optimism

17-18. HOWEVER, REGARDLESS OF THE QUALITY, IT IS NECESSARY TO LEARN A WIDE VARIETY OF DIFFERENT 17..... IN ORDER FOR A NEW QUALITY TO DEVELOP; FOR EXAMPLE, A PERSON MUST UNDERSTAND AND FEEL SOME 18..... IN ORDER TO INCREASE THEIR HAPPINESS.

Keywords: learn different, new quality, understand and feel.

At the end of paragraph A, “However, developing qualities requires mastering a range of skills which are diverse and sometimes surprising. For example, to bring more joy and passion into your life, you must be open to experiencing negative emotions.”

- a (wide) variety of=a range of
- feel=experience
- happiness=joy

=>ANSWER: 17. skills

18. negative emotions

QUESTIONS 19-22: MATCH EACH STATEMENT WITH THE CORRECT PERSON, **A-G**.

19. PEOPLE MUST ACCEPT THAT THEY DO NOT KNOW MUCH WHEN FIRST TRYING SOMETHING NEW.

Keywords: not know much, new

At the end of paragraph F, Todd Kashdan says “As a newcomer, you also have to tolerate and laugh at your own ignorance. You must be willing to accept the negative feelings that come your way.”

- When first trying something new ~ As a newcomer
- accept=tolerate
- accept that they do not know much ~ tolerate your own ignorance

=>ANSWER: E

20. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR PEOPLE TO ACTIVELY NOTICE WHEN GOOD THINGS HAPPEN.

Keywords: important, notice, good things.

In paragraph D, “She (Suzanne Segerstrom) recommends you train yourself to pay attention to good fortune by writing down three positive things that come about each day.”

- actively notice=pay attention to
- good things=positive things
- happen=come about

=>ANSWER: C

21. COURAGE CAN BE LEARNED ONCE ITS ORIGINS IN A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY ARE UNDERSTOOD.

Keywords: courage, be learned, origins, understood

In paragraph H, “According to Cynthia Pury, a psychologist at Clemson University, Pedeleose’s story proves the point that courage is not motivated by fearlessness, but by moral obligation. Pury also believes that people can acquire courage.”

- learn=acquire
- responsibility=moral obligation

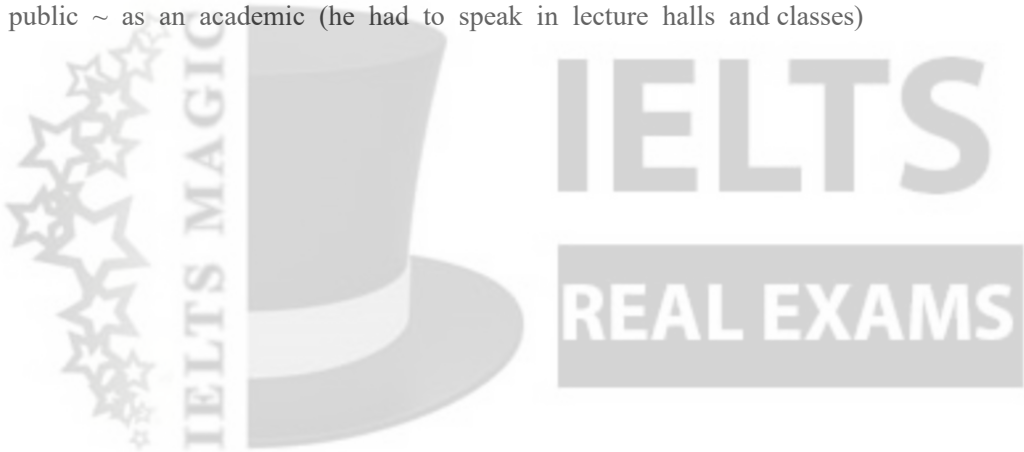
=>ANSWER: G

22. IT IS POSSIBLE TO OVERCOME SHYNESS WHEN FACED WITH THE NEED TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC.

In paragraph B, “Inherently introverted, he (Christopher Peterson) realised early on that as an academic, his reticence would prove disastrous in the lecture hall. So he learned to be more outgoing and entertain his classes. ‘Now my extroverted behaviour is spontaneous,’ he says”

- reticence=shyness
- overcome shyness ~ learn to be more outgoing
- faced with the need to speak in public ~ as an academic (he had to speak in lecture halls and classes)

=>ANSWER: A



QUESTIONS 23-26: READING PASSAGE HAS EIGHT SECTIONS, A-H.

23. A MENTION OF HOW RATIONAL THINKING ENABLED SOMEONE TO ACHIEVE PHYSICAL GOALS.

Keywords: rational thinking, achieve goals

In paragraph E, “The physical stamina required for this sport is intense but the psychological demands are even more overwhelming. Streeter learned to untangle her fears from her judgment of what her body and mind could do.” By judging what her body and mind could do, Streeter could achieve goals about freediving.

- rational thinking=judgment

=>ANSWER: E

24. AN ACCOUNT OF HOW SOMEONE OVERCAME A SAD EXPERIENCE.

Keyword: overcame, sad.

In paragraph C, “He (David Fajgenbaum) was preparing for university, when he had an accident that put an end to his sports career...He launched a support group to help others in similar situations. He took action despite his own pain – a typical response of an optimist.”

=>ANSWER: C

25. A DESCRIPTION OF HOW SOMEONE DECIDED TO RETHINK THEIR ACADEMIC CAREER PATH.

Keywords: rethink, academic career path

In paragraph G, “He (Mauro Zappaterra) was miserable as his research wasn’t compatible with his curiosity about healing. He finally took a break and during eight months in Santa Fe, Zappaterra learned about alternative healing techniques not taught at Harvard. When he got back, he switched labs to study how cerebrospinal fluid nourishes the developing nervous system.”

=>ANSWER: G

26. AN EXAMPLE OF HOW SOMEONE RISKED HIS CAREER OUT OF A SENSE OF DUTY.

Keywords: risked his career, duty.

In paragraph H, “The new manager was intimidating staff so Pedeleose carefully recorded each instance of bullying and eventually took the evidence to a senior director, knowing his own job security would be threatened....Pedeleose’s story proves the point that courage is not motivated by fearlessness, but by moral obligation.”

- a sense of duty=moral obligation

=>ANSWER: H

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: WHEN EVOLUTION RUNS BACKWARDS

QUESTIONS 27-31: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

27. WHEN DISCUSSING THE THEORY DEVELOPED BY LOUIS DOLLO, THE WRITER SAYS THAT

Keywords: theory; Louis Dollo

In paragraph 3, the writer says that “a Belgian palaeontologist called Louis Dollo was studying fossil records and coming to the opposite conclusion. In 1890, he proposed that evolution was irreversible: that “an organism is unable to return, even partially, to a previous stage already realised in the ranks of its ancestors.” Early 20th -century biologists came to a similar conclusion, though they qualified it in terms of probability, stating that there is no reason why evolution cannot run backwards – it is just very unlikely. And so the idea of irreversibility in evolution stuck and came to be known as Dollo’s law.”

- modified=qualified

=> ANSWER: C (it was modified by biologists in the early twentieth century)

28. THE HUMPBAC WHALE CAUGHT OFF VANCOUVER ISLAND IS MENTIONED BECAUSE OF

Keywords: humpback whale; Vancouver Island

In paragraph 4, “If Dollo’s law is right, atavisms should occur only very rarely, if at all. Yet almost since the idea took root, exceptions have been cropping up. In 1919, for example, a humpback whale with a pair of leg-like appendages over a metre long, complete with a set of limb bones, was caught off Vancouver Island in Canada.” Its strange features made Roy Chapman Andrew argue that it “must be a throwback to a land-living ancestor”, which is opposite to Dollo’s law. So, the humpback whale is mentioned because of the reason given for its unusual features.

=>ANSWER: D

29. WHAT IS SAID ABOUT ‘SILENT GENES’?

Keywords: silent genes

In paragraph 5, “while some evolutionary changes involve the loss of genes and are therefore irreversible, others may be the result of genes being switched off. If these silent genes are somehow switched back on, they argued, long-lost traits could reappear.” So, this means that ‘silent genes’ could lead to the re-emergence of certain characteristics.

- characteristics= traits
- re-emerge=reappear

=>ANSWER: C

30. THE WRITER MENTIONS THE MOLE SALAMANDER BECAUSE

Keywords: mole salamander

In paragraph 6, Raff’s team went on to calculate the likelihood of silent genes happening. The team calculated that there is a good chance of silent genes surviving up to 6 million years, and that some might survive as long as 10 million years. Then, in paragraph 7, the mole salamander is mentioned. At the end of this paragraph, the writer concludes that “The salamander example fits with Raff’s 10-million-year time frame.” So, this means that the mole salamander is mentioned to suggest that Raff’s theory is correct.

- suggests that .. correct=fits with

=>ANSWER: B

31. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DOES WAGNER CLAIM?

Keywords: Wagner, claim

In paragraph 8, “According to his (Wagner’s) analysis of the Bachia family tree, the toed species re-evolved toes from toeless ancestors and, what is more, digit loss and gain has occurred on more than one occasion over tens of millions of years” So, this means Wagner claims that members of the Bachia lizard family have lost and regained certain features several times.

- several times=on more than one occasion

=>ANSWER: A

QUESTIONS 32-36: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, **A-G**, BELOW.

32. FOR A LONG TIME BIOLOGISTS REJECTED

Keywords: long time; biologists, rejected

In the first paragraph, “For the better part of a century, most biologists have been reluctant to use those words (evolutionary throwback), mindful of a principle of evolution that says “evolution cannot run backwards”. In other words, for a long time, most biologists rejected the possibility of evolution being reversible.

- reversible=run backwards

=>ANSWER: F

33. OPPOSING VIEWS ON EVOLUTIONARY THROWBACKS ARE REPRESENTED BY

Keywords: opposing; evolutionary throwbacks

In paragraph 3, the writer argues that “whileLombroso was measuring criminals, a Belgian palaeontologist called Louis Dollo was studying fossil records and coming to the opposite conclusion.” This conclusion was that: “there is no reason why evolution cannot run backwards”. This means that opposing views on evolutionary throwbacks are represented by Dollo’s findings and the convictions held by Lombroso.

- views=convictions

=>ANSWER: G.

34. EXAMPLES OF EVOLUTIONARY THROWBACKS HAVE LED TO

Keywords: examples, evolutionary

In paragraph 5, “Since then, so many other examples have been discovered that it no longer makes sense to say that evolution is as good as irreversible. And this poses a puzzle: how can characteristics that disappeared millions of years ago suddenly reappear?” This means that examples of evolutionary throwbacks have led to the question of how certain long-lost traits could reappear.

- the question=the puzzle

=>ANSWER: A

35. THE SHARK AND KILLER WHALE ARE MENTIONED TO EXEMPLIFY

Keywords: shark, killer whale

In paragraph 9, “One possibility is that these traits are lost and then simply reappear, in much the same way that similar structures can independently arise in unrelated species, such as the dorsal fins of sharks and killer whales.” This means that the shark and killer whale are mentioned to exemplify the occurrence of a particular feature in different species.

- different=unrelated

=>ANSWER: B

36. ONE EXPLANATION FOR THE FINDINGS OF WAGNER’S RESEARCH IS

Keywords: Wagner, research

In paragraph 9, the writer argues that “Another more intriguing possibility is that the genetic information needed to make toes somehow survived for tens or perhaps hundreds of millions of years in the lizards and was reactivated.” This means that one explanation for the findings of Wagner’s research is the continued existence of certain genetic information.

- one explanation=another possibility

=>ANSWER: D

QUESTIONS 37-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE?

37. WAGNER WAS THE FIRST PERSON TO DO RESEARCH ON SOUTH AMERICAN LIZARDS.

Keywords: Wagner, first, South American lizards

In this passage, the writer just specifies Wagner’s research on the evolutionary history of a group of South American lizards, but does not mention whether he was the first person to do research on South American lizards or not. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

38. WAGNER BELIEVES THAT BACHIA LIZARDS WITH TOES HAD TOELESS ANCESTORS.

Keywords: Bachia lizards, toeless ancestors.

In paragraph 8, “According to his analysis of the Bachia family tree, the toed speciesre-evolved toes from toeless ancestors...” So, the statement is true.

=>ANSWER: YES

39. THE TEMPORARY OCCURRENCE OF LONG-LOST TRAITS IN EMBRYOS IS RARE.

In the last paragraph, the writer argues that “Early embryos of many species develop ancestral features.” This means that the temporary occurrence of long-lost traits in embryos is NOT rare. So, the statement is false.

– long-lost traits=ancestral features

=>ANSWER: NO

40. EVOLUTIONARY THROWBACKS MIGHT BE CAUSED BY DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE WOMB.

Keywords: evolutionary throwbacks, developmental problems, womb

In the last paragraph, the writer indicates that “But if silent genes degrade within 6 to 10 million years, how can long-lost traits be reactivated over longer time scales? The answer may lie in the womb.” So, the statement is true

=>ANSWER: YES

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

When evolution runs backwards

27. C	34. A
28. D	35. B
29. C	36. D
30. B	37. NOT GIVEN
31. A	38. YES
32. F	39. NO
33. G	40. YES

PASSAGE 1: CROP-GROWING SKYSCRAPERS

QUESTIONS 1-7: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW.

1. SOME FOOD PLANTS, INCLUDING...., ARE ALREADY GROWN INDOORS

=> **Answer: tomatoes**

Key words: already grown indoors

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about a particular plant that has been already grown indoors. In the first sentence of paragraph 2, the author mentions “The concept of indoor farming is not new, since hothouse production of tomatoes and other produce has been in vogue for some time”. This means that tomatoes, along with other produce, have been produced in heated houses (indoors) for a long period of time.

=> already = not new = in vogue for some time

grown indoors = hothouse production

2. VERTICAL FARMS WOULD BE LOCATED IN...., MEANING THAT THERE WOULD BE LESS NEED TO TAKE THEM LONG DISTANCES TO CUSTOMERS

=>**Answer: urban centers/centres**

Key words: vertical farm, located, distances

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we know that we need to find the information about vertical farms in terms of location and transportation in the passage. Paragraph 2 says “Situating in the heart of urban centres, they (vertical farms) would drastically reduce the amount of transportation required to bring food to customers”.

– located=situating

– distance=transportation

3. VERTICAL FARMS COULD USE METHANE FROM PLANTS AND ANIMALS TO PRODUCE....

=> **Answer: energy**

Key words: methane, produce

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about how methane is used. “Methane” is mentioned in paragraph 4. . So we focus on this paragraph. The paragraph says “Although the system would consume energy, it would return energy to the grid via methane generation from composting non-edible parts of plants”

=> produce = return

4. THE CONSUMPTION OF....WOULD BE CUT BECAUSE AGRICULTURAL VEHICLES WOULD BE UNNECESSARY.

=> **Answer: fossil fuels**

Key words: consumption, cut, vehicles

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about the reduced consumption of something. At the end of paragraph 4, the author indicates “It would also dramatically reduce fossil fuel use, by cutting out the need for tractors, ploughs and shipping”

consumption = use

Cut = reduce

Vehicles = tractors

5. THE FACT THAT VERTICAL FARMS WOULD NEED...LIGHT IS A DISADVANTAGE

=> **Answer: artificial**

Key words: need, light, disadvantage

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about a type of light that vertical farms need. At the beginning of paragraph 5, the author says “A major drawback of vertical farming, however, is that the plants would require artificial light”

=> need = require

Disadvantage = drawback

6. ONE FORM OF VERTICAL FARMING INVOLVES PLANTING IN...WHICH ARE NOT FIXED.

=> **Answer: (stacked) trays**

Key words: One form, planting, not fixed.

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about a type of vertical farming and where it is planted. At the beginning of paragraph 6, the author says “One variation on vertical farming that has been developed is to grow plants in stacked trays that move on rails”

One form = One variation

Plant = grow

not fixed = move on rails

7. THE MOST PROBABLE DEVELOPMENT IS THAT FOOD WILL BE GROWN ON... IN TOWNS AND CITIES

=> **Answer: (urban) rooftops**

Key words: most probable, grown on, towns and cities

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about place(s) where food can be best grown on. At the end of the passage, the author mentions “Most experts currently believe it is far more likely that we will simply use the space available on urban rooftops”

=> most probable = far more likely

towns and cities = urban

QUESTIONS 8-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE?

8. METHODS FOR PREDICTING THE EARTH’S POPULATION HAVE RECENTLY CHANGED

=> **Answer: NOT GIVEN**

Key words: have recently changed

In the first paragraph, the author just mentions that “applying the most conservative estimates to current demographic trends” to predict the future population. No information about recent changes in population predicting methods is given . So the answer is NOT GIVEN.

=> estimate = predict

=> population change = demographic trends

9. HUMAN BEINGS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SOME OF THE DESTRUCTION TO FOOD-PRODUCING LAND.

=> **Answer: True**

Key words: responsible, destruction.

In paragraph 3, “We despoiled most of the land we work, often turning verdant, natural ecozones into semi-arid deserts”. It means that human action is the cause of the damage to agricultural land. We destroyed most of the land we work, causing natural ecozones to be turned into semi-arid deserts. So the statement given is TRUE.

=> ecozones = areas where there is a natural community of plants and animals

=> semi-arid = with little water

10. THE CROPS PRODUCED IN VERTICAL FARMS WILL DEPEND ON THE SEASON.

=> **Answer: False**

Key words: depend, seasons, produced

At the beginning of paragraph 2, the author refers to an advantage of vertical farming which is ” sustainable production of a safe and varied food supply (through year-round production of all crops) Briefly, crops are produced in environmentally- controlled conditions and not influenced by natural conditions. The statement is FALSE.

11. SOME DAMAGE TO FOOD CROPS IS CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE.

=> Answer: True

Key words: climate change

Paragraph 3 says “However, more often than not now, due to a rapidly changing climate, this is not what happens. Massive floods, long droughts, hurricanes and severe monsoons take their toll each year, destroying millions of tons of valuable crops”. So, due to climate change, adverse natural disasters result in destruction to numerous valuable crops. The statement is TRUE.

=> crops = plants which are grown for food

12. FERTILISERS WILL BE NEEDED FOR CERTAIN CROPS IN VERTICAL FARMS.

=> Answer: False

Key words: fertilisers needed

In the middle of paragraph 4, “All the food could be grown organically, eliminating the need for herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers”. So, there is no need for fertilisers to grow crops in vertical farms. The statement contradicts the information in the passage, so the statement is FALSE.

=> fertilisers = artificial chemicals added to the land to make crops grow bigger or more quickly

13. VERTICAL FARMING WILL MAKE PLANTS LESS LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

=> Answer: True

Key words: less, infectious diseases

In paragraph 4, “The system would greatly reduce the incidence of many infectious diseases that are acquired at the agricultural interface”. The system (vertical farming) would reduce infectious diseases, which makes plants less likely to be affected. So, the statement is TRUE.

=> infectious diseases = diseases that can pass from one plant to another by the wind or by insects



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

Crop-growing skyscrapers

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. tomatoes | 8. NOT GIVEN |
| 2. urban centres/centers | 9. TRUE |
| 3. energy | 10. FALSE |
| 4. fossil fuel | 11. TRUE |
| 5. artificial | 12. FALSE |
| 6. stacked) trays | 13. TRUE |
| 7. (urban) rooftops | |

cambridge ielts 11 reading test 1 passage 1

PASSAGE 2: THE FALKIRK WHEEL

QUESTIONS 14-19: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 2 ?

14. THE FALKIRK WHEEL HAS LINKED THE FORTH AND CLYDE CANAL WITH THE UNION CANAL FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY.

=> **Answer: FALSE**

Key words: has linked, first time

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about whether the wheel has linked two canals for the first time. According to paragraph 1, “Opened in 2002, it(The Falkirk Wheel) is central to the ambitious £84.5 Millennium Link project to restore the navigability across Scotland by reconnecting the historic waterways of the Forth and Clyde and the Union Canals”. This means that the connection between the two canals does not exist at the moment and the Falkirk wheel is expected to (“is central to”) reconnect them. In paragraph 2, it is confirmed that “Historically, the two canals had been joined near the town of Falkirk.....”, but this connection “...had been dismantled in 1933, thereby breaking the link”. So, that “the F wheel has linked the Forth and Clyde Canal with the Union Canal for the first time” is FALSE.

15. THERE WAS SOME OPPOSITION TO THE DESIGN OF THE FALKIRK WHEEL AT FIRST.

=> **Answer: NOT GIVEN**

Keywords: opposition, design

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about the opposition to the design. Obviously, this information is not mentioned in the text. According to paragraph 3, numerous ideas were submitted for the project but the author does not point out whether anyone opposed the plan that was adopted. So, this statement is NOT GIVEN

16. THE FALKIRK WHEEL WAS INITIALLY PUT TOGETHER AT THE LOCATION WHERE ITS COMPONENTS WERE MANUFACTURED.

=> **Answer: TRUE**

Key words: put together, location, components, manufactured

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about the Wheel’s location. According to paragraph 5, “The various parts of the Falkirk Wheel were all constructed and assembled at Butterley Engineering’s Steel works in Derbyshire...”. So the statement and the information in the text have the same meaning.

put together = assembled

components = parts

manufactured = constructed

=> The statement is TRUE

17. THE FALKIRK WHEEL IS THE ONLY BOAT LIFT IN THE WORLD WHICH HAS STEEL SECTIONS BOLTED TOGETHER BY HAND.

=> **Answer: NOT GIVEN**

Key words: only, by hand

Actually, the author did mention how steel sections of the Falkirk Wheel were bolted (at the end of paragraph 4 : “...to make the structure more robust, the steel sections were bolted rather than welded together. Over 45,000 bolt holes were matched with their bolts and each bolt was hand-tightened”). However, he did not indicate whether this is unique or not. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

18. THE WEIGHT OF THE GONDOLAS VARIES ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF BOAT BEING CARRIED

=> **Answer: FALSE**

Key words: weight, varies.

Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to identify whether the gondolas’ weight is influenced by the size of boat being carried. According to paragraph 5, “These gondolas always weigh the same, whether or not they are carrying boats”. So the statement is FALSE.

19. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FALKIRK WHEEL SITE TOOK INTO ACCOUNT THE PRESENCE OF A NEARBY ANCIENT MONUMENT

=> **Answer: TRUE**

Key words: construction, monument

According to the last paragraph, “the Wheel could not be constructed to elevate boats over the full 35-metre difference between the two canals, owing to the presence of historically important Antonine Wall” So the construction of the Wheel is influenced by the presence of an ancient monument. So the statement is TRUE.

ancient= historically important

QUESTIONS 20-26: LABEL THE DIAGRAM BELOW.

20. A PAIR OF... ARE LIFTED IN ORDER TO SHUT OUT WATER FROM CANAL BASIN.

=> **Answer: gates**

Key words: a pair, lifted, shut out water

According to the second sentence of paragraph 6, “Two hydraulic steel gates are raised, so as to seal the gondola off from the water in the canal basin”

a pair of=two

lifted=raised

shut out water=seal off from water

21. A... IS TAKEN OUT, ENABLING WHEEL TO ROTATE

=> **Answer: clamp**

Key words: taken out, rotate

According to the fourth sentence of paragraph 6 , “A hydraulic clamp..., is removed, allowing the Wheel to turn”

taken out = removed

rotate = turn

22. HYDRAULIC MOTORS DRIVE...

=> **Answer: axle**

Key words: drive

According to paragraph 6, “In the central machine room an array of ten hydraulic motors then begins to rotate the central axle”. So, the hydraulic motors drive, or control the axle by rotating it.



23. A RANGE OF DIFFERENT-SIZED...ENSURES BOAT KEEPS UPRIGHT.

=> **Answer: cogs**

Key words: different-sized, upright

According to paragraph 6, “As the wheel rotates, the gondolas are kept in the upright position by a simple gearing system.” Then, the author describes the gearing system which includes many cogs of different sizes. So, the word in the blank is cogs.

24. BOAT REACHES TOP WHEEL, THEN MOVES DIRECTLY ONTO...

=> **Answer: aqueduct**

Key words: moves directly onto

At the end of paragraph 6, the author indicates “when the gondola reaches the top, the boat passes straight onto the aqueduct situated 24 metres above the canal basin”. So “aqueduct” is the answer (” the aqueduct” is WRONG because only ONE word is needed)

move onto=pass onto

directly=straight

25. BOAT TRAVELS THROUGH TUNNEL BENEATH ROMAN...

=> **Answer: wall**

Key words: beneath, Roman

At the end of the text, “Boats travel under this wall via a tunnel...”. “This wall” means the wall built by the Romans in the second century AD. So, the word needed is “wall”

beneath=under

26.RAISE BOAT 11M TO LEVEL OF UNION CANAL

=> Answer: locks

Key words: raise, reach

The final paragraph begins: “The remaining 11 metres of lift needed to reach the Union Canal is achieved by a pair of locks”. So, the answer is “locks”.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

The Falkirk Wheel

14. FALSE

15. NOT GIVEN

16. TRUE

17. NOT GIVEN

18. FALSE

19. TRUE

20. gates
21. clamp

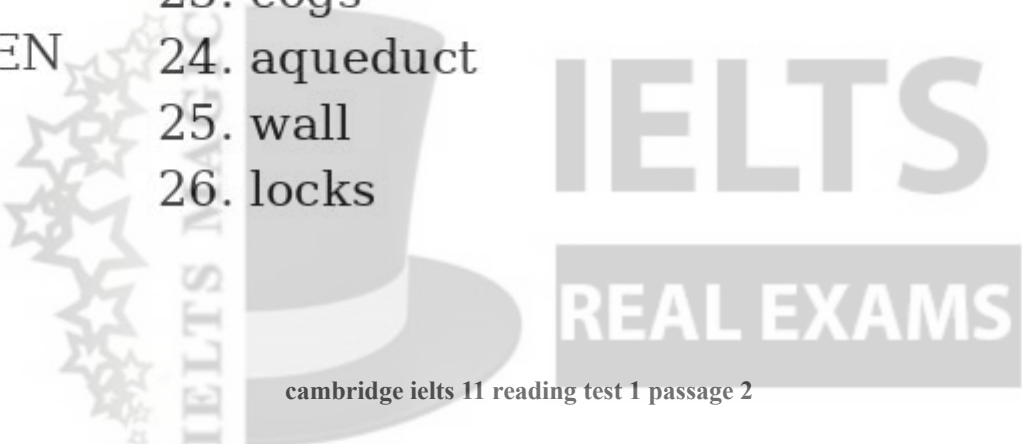
22. axle

23. cogs

24. aqueduct

25. wall

26. locks



PASSAGE 3: REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

27-29. WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

27. MENTION OF A GEO-ENGINEERING PROJECT BASED ON AN EARLIER NATURAL PHENOMENON.

=> Answer: D

We have to find out the information about a nature-based project. Obviously, at the beginning of paragraph D, the author describes a project which results in global dimming. Then, he explains “The idea is modelled on historic volcanic explosions, such as that of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines in o 1992, which led to a short-term cooling of global temperatures by 0.5 C. So, the “earlier natural phenomenon” is “historic volcanic explosions”.

based on=modelled on

earlier=historic

28. AN EXAMPLE OF A SUCCESSFUL USE OF GEO-ENGINEERING.

=> Answer: B

At the beginning of paragraph B, the author emphasizes that “Geo-engineering has been shown to work, at least on a small localised scale”. This means geo-engineering has been somewhat effective so far. Then, he provides a successful project as an example. It is “For Decades, May Day parades in Moscow have taken place under clear blue skies, aircraft having deposited dry ice, silver iodide and cement powder to disperse clouds”

be successful = work

29. A COMMON DEFINITION OF GEO-ENGINEERING

=>Answer: A

In paragraph A, “Consequently, an increasing number of scientists are beginning to explore the alternative of geo-engineering – a term which generally refers to the international large-scale manipulation of the environment. “Refer to” is usually used to define a term, so we need to pay attention to the passage containing it.

common=generally

refer to (v)=define (definition)

QUESTIONS 30-36: COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.

30. TO CREATE A THAT WOULD REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF LIGHT REACHING EARTH.

At the end of paragraph B, “His scheme would employ up to 16 trillion minute spacecraft, each weighing about one gram, to form a transparent, sunlight-refracting sunshade in an orbit 1.5 million km above the Earth. This could, argues Angel, reduce the amount of light reaching the Earth by two per cent.

tiny=minute

create=form

far above Earth=1.5 million km above the Earth

=> Answer: sunshade

31. PLACE.....IN THE SEA

32. TO ENCOURAGETO FORM

We need to find out a project which relates to “the sea”. In paragraph C, the author says “The majority of geo-engineering project so far carried out-which include planting forests in deserts and depositing iron in the ocean to stimulate the growth of algae – have focused on achieving a general cooling of the Earth.”

- place=deposit

sea=ocean

encourage=stimulate

=> Answers: 31. iron ; 32. algae

33. TO CREATETHAT WOULD REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF LIGHT REACHING EARTH.

First, we need to find out the paragraph which contains the information about aerosol sprays (paragraph D). In this paragraph, the author indicates that “The concept of releasing aerosol sprays into the stratosphere above the Arctic has been proposed by several scientists. This would involve using sulphur or hydrogen sulphide aerosols so that sulphur dioxide would form clouds, which would, in turn, lead to a global dimming.”

create=form

reduce the amount of light reaching Earth= a global dimming

=> Answer: clouds

34. FIXSTRONG.....TO GREENLAND ICE SHEETS

The key word in this sentence is “Greenland”, so we should focus on paragraph D. In this paragraph, the author argues “Scientists have also scrutinised whether it’s possible to preserve the ice sheets of Greenland with reinforced high-tension cables, preventing icebergs from moving into the sea”.

strong= reinforced

=> Answer: cables

35. TO ALLOW THE.....TO REFLECT RADIATION

According to the table, we need to find out the information about planting trees in Russian Arctic. At the end of paragraph D, the author argues “Meanwhile in the Russian Arctic, geo-engineering plans include the planting of millions of birch trees. Whereas the region’s native evergreen pines shade the snow and absorb radiation, birches would shed their leaves in winter, thus enabling radiation to be reflected by the snow.”

lose=shed

allow=enable

=> Answer: snow

36. CHANGE THE DIRECTION OF TO BRING MORE COLD WATER INTO ICE-FORMING AREAS.

The key word is ice-forming areas, so we need to find out the information about ice-forming areas. At the end of paragraph D, the author indicates that “Re-routing Russian rivers to increase cold water flow to ice-forming areas could also be used to slow down warming, say some climate scientists.”

change the direction of =re-route

bring more=increase

=> Answer: rivers

37-40. WE FOCUS ON THE LAST FOUR PARAGRAPHS WHICH CONTAIN THE SCIENTISTS’ STATEMENTS

37. THE EFFECTS OF GEO-ENGINEERING MAY NOT BE LONG-LASTING.

Key words: effects, not long-lasting.

In the paragraph E, “I think all of us agree that if we were to end geo-engineering on a given day, then the planet would return to its pre-engineered condition very rapidly...” This means that once we end geo-engineering, the effects of it on the planet may end, too. In other words, “the effects of geo- engineering may not be long-lasting”

=> Answer: B

38. GEO-ENGINEERING IS A TOPIC WORTH EXPLORING

Key words: worth exploring

In the last paragraph, Dr Martin Sommerkorn emphasizes that “Human-induced climate change has brought humanity to a position where we shouldn’t exclude thinking thoroughly about this topic and its possibilities.”

worth exploring=shouldn’t exclude thinking thoroughly

=> Answer: D

39. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO LIMIT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GEO-ENGINEERING PROJECTS.

Key words: limit

In the paragraph G, “To avoid such a scenario, Lunt says Angel’s project would have to operate at half strength; all of which reinforces his view that the best option is to avoid the need for geo- engineering altogether.”

limit the effectiveness=operate at half strength

=> Answer: C

40. RESEARCH INTO NON-FOSSIL-BASED FUELS CANNOT BE REPLACED BY GEO-ENGINEERING.

In the paragraph E, Angel says that his plan is “no substitute for developing renewable energy”, renewable enegry is the only “permanent solution”.

non-fossil-based fuels=renewable energy

cannot be replaced=no substitute for

=> Answer: A

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Reducing the Effects of Climate Change

27. D

28. B

29. A

30. sunshade

31. iron

32. algae

33. clouds
34. cables

35. snow

36. rivers

37. B

38. D

39. C

40. A

cambridge ielts 11 reading test 1 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: RAISING THE MARY ROSE

QUESTIONS 1-4: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

Paragraph 1: On 19 July, 1545.....

Paragraph 2: The Mary Rose came to rest....

Paragraph 3: Then, on 16 June 1836....

Paragraph 4: The Mary Rose then faded....

Paragraph 5: Further excavations revealed....

Paragraph 6: An important factor....

1. THERE IS SOME DOUBT ABOUT WHAT CAUSED THE MARY ROSE TO SINK

Keywords: doubt, sink

In the first paragraph, the writer says that “Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was not hit by the French, some maintain that she was outdated, overladen and sailing too low in the water, others that she was by undisciplined crew.”

what caused the Mary Rose to sink=accounts of what happened to the ship

=>ANSWER: TRUE

2. THE MARY ROSE WAS THE ONLY SHIP TO SINK IN THE BATTLE OF 19 JULY 1545

Keywords: the only ship, sink, 19 July 1545

In the first paragraph, the writer states that “Among the English vessels was a warship by the name of Mary Rose” but he does not mention whether the Mary Rose was the only ship to sink in the battle. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

3. MOST OF ONE SIDE OF THE MARY ROSE LAY UNDAMAGED UNDER THE SEA.

Keywords: one side, undamaged, under the sea

In the second paragraph, the writer indicates that “Because of the way the ship sank, nearly all of the starboard half survived intact.”

most of=nearly all of

one side of the Mary Rose=the starboard half

undamaged=intact

=> ANSWER: TRUE

4. ALEXANDER MCKEE KNEW THAT THE WRECK WOULD CONTAIN MANY VALUABLE HISTORICAL OBJECTS.

Keywords: valuable historical objects, Alexander McKee

In paragraph 5, the writer argues that “McKee and his team now knew for certain that they had found the wreck, but were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artefacts.”This means that Alexander McKee did not know that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects.

contain=house

many valuable historical objects ~ a treasure trove of beautifully preseved artefacts

=> ANSWER: FALSE

QUESTIONS 5-8 : MATCH EACH STATEMENT WITH THE CORRECT DATE, A-G

5. A SEARCH FOR THE MARY ROSE WAS LAUNCHED

In paragraph 4, the writer says that “But in 1965, military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, initiated a project called „Solent Ships“. While on paper this was a plan to examine a number of known wrecks in the Solent, what McKee really hoped for was to find the Mary Rose.”

launched=initiated

=>ANSWER: C

6. ONE PERSON’S EXPLORATION OF THE MARY ROSE SITE STOPPED.

In paragraph 3 and 4, the writer argues that “Exploring further, he uncovered several other timbers and a bronze gun. Deane continued diving on the site intermittently until 1840, recovering several more guns, two bows, various timbers, part of a pump and various other small finds. The Mary Rose then faded into obscurity for another hundred years.” This means that in 1840, Deane’s exploration of the Mary Rose site stopped.

=>ANSWER: B

7. IT WAS AGREED THAT THE HULL OF THE MARY ROSE SHOULD BE RAISED.

In paragraph 5, the writer indicates that “While the original aim was to raise the hull if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go-ahead until January 1982, when all the necessary information was available.”

agreed=given the go-ahead

=>ANSWER: G

8. THE SITE OF THE MARY ROSE WAS FOUND BY CHANCE

In paragraph 3, “Then, on 16 June 1836, some fishermen in the Solent found that their equipment was caught on an underwater obstruction, which turned out to be the Mary Rose.”

=>ANSWER: A

9-13. RAISING THE HULL OF THE MARY ROSE: STAGES ONE AND TWO.

9.ATTACHED TO HULL BY WIRES

In the last paragraph, the writer says that “The hull was attached to a lifting frame via a network of bolts and lifting wires.”

by=via

=>ANSWER: lifting frame

10..... TO PREVENT HULL BEING SUCKED INTO MUD

In the last paragraph, the writer says that “The problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks.”

=>ANWER: hydraulic jacks

11. LEGS ARE PLACED INTO.....

In the last paragraph, the writer says that “This required precise positioning to locate the legs into the „stabbing guides“ of the lifting cradle.”

place=locate

=> ANSWER: stabbing guides

12. HULL IS LOWERED INTO.....

Also, in the last paragraph, the writer says that “In this stage, the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting cradle.”

lowered into ~ transferred underwater into

=>ANSWER: lifting cradle

13..... USED AS EXTRA PROTECTION FOR THE HULL.

Also, in the last paragraph, the writer says that “The lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with airbags to provide additional cushioning for the hull’s delicate timber framework.”

extra protection=additional cushioning

=>ANSWER: air bags

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

Raising the Mary Rose

1. TRUE

2. NOT GIVEN

3. TRUE

4. FALSE

5. C

6. B

7. G
8. A

9. (lifting) frame

10. hydraulic jacks

11. stabbing guides

12. (lifting) cradle

13. air bags

PASSAGE 2: WHAT DESTROYED THE CIVILISATION OF EASTER ISLAND?

QUESTIONS 14-20: READING PASSAGE HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G

14. PARAGRAPH A

In this paragraph, the author writes about Easter Island and the moai. He says that “The identity of the moai builders was in doubt until well into the twentieth century.” Then, he explains some people’s assumptions of how the Moai were built. The paragraph ends by noting that modern science has definitively proved the moai builders were Polynesians”. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is an undisputed answer to a question about the moai.

an undisputed answer to a question=definitively proved

=>ANSWER: ii

15. PARAGRAPH B

In this paragraph, the writer indicates that “When the islanders (the Rapanui people) cleared the forests for firewood and farming, the forests didn’t grow back. As trees became scarce and they could no longer construct wooden canoes for fishing, they ate birds. Soil erosion decreased their crop yields.” This led to the collapse of their isolated civilisation. So, the correct heading of this paragraph is diminishing food resources.

=>ANSWER: ix

16. PARAGRAPH C

In this paragraph, the writer emphasizes that “The moai accelerated the self-destruction.” To support this idea, the writer lists what the moai did, such as competing by building ever bigger figures, laying the moai on wooden sledges, hauling over log rails, clearing land. So, the correct idea of this paragraph is how the statues made a situation worse

- the statues=the moai

made a situation worse=accelerated the self-destruction

=>ANSWER: viii

17. PARAGRAPH D

In this paragraph, “archaeological excavations indicate that the Rapanui went to heroic efforts to protect the resources of their wind-lashed, infertile fields. They built thousands of circular stone windbreaks and gardened inside them, and used broken volcanic rocks to keep the soil moist.” Then, the writer concludes that “In short, the prehistoric Rapanui were pioneers of sustainable farming.”So, The correct heading of this paragraph is evidence of innovation environment management practices.

=>ANSWER: i

18.PARAGRAPH E.

This paragraph is about some archaeological evidence of how the moai were moved, which “backs up Rapanui folklore”: “Recent experiments indicate that as few as 18 people could, with three strong ropes and a bit of practice, easily manoeuvre a 1,000 kg moai replica a few hundred metres.”So, the correct heading for this paragraph is a theory which supports the local belief.

support=back up

the folklore=the local belief

=>ANSWER: iv

19. PARAGRAPH F

In this paragraph, the writer mentions some damage to the island that was not caused by the Rapanui, such as the rats (the rats arrived along with the settlers, and in a few years, hunt and Lipo calculate, they would have overrun the island) and “the arrival of the Europeans who introduced deadly diseases to which islanders had no immunity”. Hunt and Lippo claim that the Rapanui “were not wholly responsible for the loss of the island’s trees”. So, the correct heading for this paragraph is destruction outside the inhabitants’ control.

=>ANSWER: vii

20. PARAGRAPH G

In this paragraph, the writer mentions two points of view of the Rapanui. While Hunt and Lipo shared the vision that the moai builders were peaceful and ingenious, another assumption was that the Rapanui “were reckless destroyers ruining their own environment and society.” So, the correct heading for this paragraph is two opposing views about the Rapanui people.

view=vision

=>ANSWER: vi

21-24. JARED DIAMOND’S VIEW

21. DIAMOND BELIEVES THAT THE POLYNESIAN SETTLERS ON RAPA NUI DESTROYED ITS FORESTS, CUTTING DOWN ITS TREES FOR FUEL AND CLEARING LAND FOR.....

Keywords: the Polynesian settlers, clearing land for, Jared Diamond

In paragraph B, the writer argues that “US scientist Jared Diamond believes that the Rapanui people – descendants of Polynesian settlers – wrecked their own environment. They had unfortunately settled on an extremely fragile island – dry, cool, and too remote to be properly fertilised by wind blown volcanic ash. When islanders cleared the forests for firewood and farming, the forests didn’t grow back.” In the next paragraph, he says “To feed the people, even more land had to be cleared.”

=> ANSWER: 21: farming

22-23. WHEN THE ISLANDERS WERE NO LONGER ABLE TO BUILD THE 22..... THEY NEEDED TO GO FISHING, THEY BEGAN USING THE ISLAND’S 23.....

Keywords: no longer, build, fishing

In paragraph B, the writer says that “As trees became scarce and they could no longer construct wooden canoes for fishing, they ate birds.

build=construct

=>ANSWER: 22.canoes; 23.birds

24. DIAMOND ALSO CLAIMS THAT THE MOAI WERE BUILT TO SHOW THE POWER OF THE ISLAND’S CHIEFTAINS, AND THAT THE METHODS OF TRANSPORTING THE STATUES NEEDED NOT ONLY A GREAT NUMBER OF PEOPLE, BUT ALSO A GREAT DEAL OF.....

Keywords: transporting the statues, a great deal of

In paragraph C, the writer indicates that “Diamond thinks they laid the moai on wooden sledges, hauled over log rails, but that required both a lot of wood and a lot of people.”

needed=required

a great deal of=a lot of

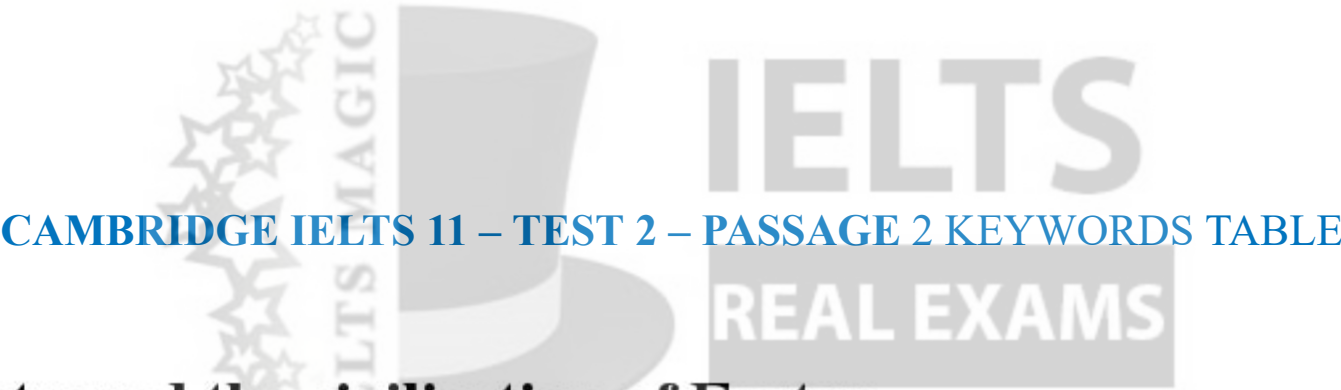
=>ANSWER: 24: wood

QUESTIONS 25-26: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A-E

25 – 26. ON WHAT POINTS DO HUNT AND LIPO DISAGREE WITH DIAMOND?

Firstly, in paragraph C, Diamond assumes that “they (the Rapanui people) laid the moai on wooden sledges; hauled over log rails, but that required both a lot of wood and a lot of people.” But in paragraph E,Hunt and Lipo contend believe that “moving the moai required few people and no wood.” So, Hunt and Lipo disagree with Diamond about how the moai were transported. Secondly, in paragraph C, Diamond thinks that the moai accelerated the destruction of the island. Meanwhile, in paragraph F, “Hunt and Lipo are convinced that the settlers were not wholly responsible for the loss of the island’s trees.” So, Hunt and Lipo disagree with Diamond about the impact of the moai on Rapanui society.

=>ANSWER: B-C



What destroyed the civilisation of Easter Island?

- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| 14. ii | 21. farming |
| 15. ix | 22. canoes |
| 16. viii | 23. birds |
| 17. i | 24. wood |
| 18. iv | 25. B |
| 19. vii | 26. C |
| 20. vi | (25 & 26 in any order) |

cambridge ielts 11 reading test 2 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: NEUROAESTHETICS

Paragraph 1: An emerging discipline....

Paragraph 2: Could the same approach....

Paragraph 3: Angelina Hawley-Dolan....

Paragraph 4: Robert Pepperell....

Paragraph 5: And what about artists....

Paragraph 6: In a similar study....

Paragraph 7: In another experiment....

Paragraph 8: It is also intriguing....

Paragraph 9: It’s still early days....

QUESTIONS 27-30: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, **A, B, C OR D.**

27.IN THE SECOND PARAGRAPH, THE WRITER REFERS TO A SHAPE-MATCHING TEST IN ORDER TO ILLUSTRATE

Keywords: shape-matching test, illustrate

In paragraph 2, the writer says that “We certainly do have an inclination to follow the crowd. When asked to make simple perceptual decisions such as matching a shape to its rotated image, for example, people often choose a definitively wrong answer if they see others doing the same.” This means that the writer refers to a shape-matching test in order to illustrate our tendency to be influenced by the opinions of others.

=>ANSWER: C

28. ANGELINA HAWLEY-DOLAN’S FINDINGS INDICATE THAT PEOPLE

Keywords: Angelina Hawley-Dolan’s findings

In paragraph 3, Angelina Hawley-Dolan’s experiment shows that “volunteers generally preferred the work of renowned artists, even when they believed it was by an animal or a child. It seems that the viewers can sense the artists’ vision in paintings, even if they can’t explain why.” So, Angelina Hawley-Dolan’s findings indicate that people have the ability to perceive the intention behind works of art.

perceive the intention behind works of art=sense the artists’ vision in paintings

=>ANSWER: D

29. RESULTS OF STUDIES INVOLVING ROBERT PEPPERELL’S PIECES SUGGEST THAT PEOPLE

Keywords: results of studies, Pepperell’s pieces

At the end of paragraph 4, the writer argues that “It would seem that the brain sees these images as puzzles, and the harder it is to decipher the meaning, the more rewarding is the moment of recognition.” This means that results of studies involving Robert Pepperell’s pieces suggest that people find it satisfying to work out what a painting represents.

satisfying=rewarding

work out=decipher

what a painting means=the meaning

=>ANSWER: B

30. WHAT DO THE EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED IN THE FIFTH PARAGRAPH SUGGEST ABOUT THE PAINTINGS OF MONDRIAN?

Keywords: experiments, suggest, paintings of Mondrian

In the fifth paragraph, the writer indicates that “eye-tracking studies confirm that they (Mondrian’s) works are meticulously composed, and that simply rotating a piece radically changes the way we view it.” This means that the paintings of Mondrian are more carefully put together than they appear.

experiments=studies

paintings=works

carefully=meticulously

be put together=be composed

=>ANSWER: A

31-33. ART AND THE BRAIN

31. THE DISCIPLINE OF NEUROAESTHETICS AIMS TO BRING SCIENTIFIC OBJECTIVITY TO THE STUDY OF ART. NEUROLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE BRAIN, FOR EXAMPLE, DEMONSTRATE THE IMPACT WHICH IMPRESSIONIST PAINTINGS HAVE ON OUR.....

Keywords: the impact, Impressionist paintings have on our

In the first paragraph, the writer says that “The blurred imagery of Impressionist paintings seems to stimulate the brain’s amygdala, for instance. Since the amygdala plays a crucial role in our feelings, that finding might explain why many people find these pieces so moving.” This means that Impressionist paintings have impact on our feelings.

emotions=feelings

=>ANSWER: C (emotions)

32. ALEX FORSYTHE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL BELIEVES MANY ARTISTS GIVE THEIR WORKS THE PRECISE DEGREE OF.....WHICH MOST APPEALS TO THE VIEWER’S BRAIN.

Keywords: precise degree, appeals to the viewer’s brain

In paragraph 7, the writer indicates that “In another experiment, Alex Forsythe of the University of Liverpool analysed the visual intricacy of different pieces of art, and her results suggest that many artist suse a key level of detail to please the brain. This means that Alex Forsythe believes many artists give their works the precise degree of

visual intricacy which most appeals to the viewer’s brain.

complexity=intricacy

=>ANSWER: B (complexity)

33. SHE ALSO OBSERVES THAT PLEASING WORKS OF ART OFTEN CONTAIN CERTAIN REPEATED.....WHICH OCCUR FREQUENTLY IN THE NATURAL WORLD.

Keywords: pleasing works of art, repeated

In paragraph 7, the writer argues that “What’s more, appealing pieces both abstract and representational, show signs of „fractals“-repeated motifs recurring in different scales. Fractals are common throughout nature, for example in the shapes of mountain peaks of branches of trees. It is possible that our visual system, which evolved in the great outdoors, finds it easier to process such patterns.” So, pleasing works of art often contain certain repeated motifs/ patterns which occur frequently in the natural world.

motifs=patterns=images

pleasing=appealing

works of art=pieces

occur frequently=are common

in the natural world=throughout nature

=>ANSWER: H (images)

QUESTIONS 34-39: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE VIEWS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

34. FORSYTHE’S FINDINGS CONTRADICTED PREVIOUS BELIEFS ON THE FUNCTION OF ‘FRACTALS’ IN ART

Keywords: contradicted, previous beliefs

In paragraph 7 which details Forsythe’s findings, the writer does not mentions whether her findings contradicted previous beliefs on the function of ‘fractals’ in art. Although fractals are mentioned, this is only to explain what they are. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

35. CERTAIN IDEAS REGARDING THE LINK BETWEEN ‘MIRROR NEURONS’ AND ART APPRECIATION REQUIRE FURTHER VERIFICATION.

Keywords: link, mirror neurons, art appreciation, further verification

In paragraph 8, the writer says that “It is also intriguing that the brain appears to process movement when we see a handwritten letter, as if we are replaying the writer’s moment of creation. This has led some to wonder whether Pollock’s works feel so dynamic because the brain reconstructs the energetic actions the artist used as he painted. This may be down to our brain’s ‘mirror neurons’, which are known to mimic others” actions. The hypothesis will need to be thoroughly tested...”

require further verification= The hypothesis will need to be thoroughly tested

=>ANSWER: YES

36. PEOPLE’S TASTE IN PAINTINGS DEPENDS ENTIRELY ON THE CURRENT ARTISTIC TRENDS OF THE PERIOD.

Keywords: taste, current artistic trends

At the end of paragraph 8, the writer indicates that “While the fashion of the time might shape what is currently popular, works that are best adapted to our visual system may be the most likely to linger once the trends of previous generations have been forgotten.”So, it is not true that people’s taste in paintings depends entirely on the current artistic trends of the period.

trend of the period=fashion of the time

=>ANSWER: NO

37. SCIENTISTS SHOULD SEEK TO DEFINE THE PRECISE RULES WHICH GOVERN PEOPLE’S REACTIONS TO WORKS OF ART.

Keywords: define precise rules, govern, reactions

In the last paragraph, the writer argues that “It would, however, be foolish to reduce art appreciation to set a set of scientific laws.” So, it is not true that scientists should seek to define the precise rules which govern people’s reactions to works of art.

rules=laws

people’s reactions to works of art ~ art appreciation

=>ANSWER: NO

38. ART APPRECIATION SHOULD ALWAYS INVOLVE TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE CULTURAL CONTEXT IN WHICH AN ARTIST WORKED.”

Keywords: always, cultural context

In the last paragraph, the writer says that “We shouldn’t underestimate the importance of the style of a particular artist, their place in history and the artistic environment of their time.”

=>ANSWER: YES

39. IT IS EASIER TO FIND MEANING IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE THAN IN THAT OF ART.

Keywords: easier, meaning in science, art

In this passage, the writer does not mention this information. In the last paragraph, art and science are only compared in terms of “looking for systems and decoding meaning so that we can view and appreciate the world in a new way”. So, the statement is NOT GIVEN.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

QUESTIONS 40: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER; A, B, C OR D.

40. WHAT WOULD BE THE MOST APPROPRIATE SUBTITLE FOR THE ARTICLE?

- A. Some scientific insights into how the brain responds to abstract art.
- B. Recent studies focusing on the neural activity of abstract artists.
- C. A comparison of the neurological bases of abstract and representational art
- D. How brain research has altered public opinion about abstract art.

In this passage, the writer refers to some scientific experiments, theories and knowledge of the way the brain reacts to abstract art. Neuroaesthetics are mentioned in paragraph 1 in the study of past masterpieces and then, in paragraph 2, the writer asks: “Could the same approach also shed light on abstract twentieth-century pieces...? The rest of the article tries to answer this question. So, the most appropriate subtitles for this article is some scientific insights into how the brain responds to abstract art.

insights=shed light on

=>ANSWER: A

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Neuroaesthetics

27. C

28. D

29. B

30. A

31. C

32. B

33. H
34. NOT GIVEN

35. YES

36. NO

37. NO

38. YES

39. NOT GIVEN

40. A

cambridge ielts 11 reading test 2 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: THE STORY OF SILK

QUESTIONS 1-9: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

Paragraph 1: Silk is a fine....

Paragraph 2: Originally, silkworm farming....

Paragraph 3: Demand for this exotic fabric....

Paragraph 4: With the mulberry silkworm....

Paragraph 5: The nineteenth century....

1-2. AROUND 3000 BC, ACCORDING TO LEGEND:

– silkworm cocoon fell into emperor’s wife’s 1.....

– emperor’s wife invented a 2.....to pull out silk fibres

Keywords: 3000 BC, fell into, invented, emperor’s wife

In the first paragraph, the writer says that “Legend has it that it was Lei Tzu, wife of the Yellow Emperor, ruler of China in about 3000 BC, who discovered silkworms. [...] It just so happened that while she was sipping some tea, one of the cocoons that she had collected landed in the hot tea and started to unravel into a fine thread. [...] She also devised a special reel to draw the fibres from the cocoon into a single thread so that they would be strong enough to be woven into fabric.”

fell into=landed in

invented=devised

pull out=draw...from

=>ANSWER: 1. tea

2. reel

3. ONLY.....WERE ALLOWED TO PRODUCE SILK

Keywords: only, produce silk

In the second paragraph, the writer states that “Originally, silkworm farming was solely restricted to women, and it was they who were responsible for the growing, harvesting and weaving.”

only=solely

produce silk ~ the growing, harvesting and weaving

=>ANSWER: women

4. ONLY.....WERE ALLOWED TO WEAR SILK

Keywords: only, wear silk

In the second paragraph, the writer indicates that “Silk quickly grew into a symbol of status, and originally, only royalty were entitled to have clothes made of silk.”

were allowed=were entitled

wear ~ have clothes made of silk

=>ANSWER: royalty

5. SILK USED AS A FORM OF.....

– e.g. farmers’ taxes consisted partly of silk

Keywords: a form of, farmers, taxes

In the second paragraph, the writer says that “Sometime during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), silk was so prized that it was also used as unit of currency. Government officials were paid their salary in silk, and farmers paid their taxes in grain and silk.

=>ANSWER: currency

6. SILK USED FOR MANY PURPOSES

-e.g. evidence found of....made from silk around 168 AD

Keywords: 168 AD, many purposes, evidence

At the end of paragraph 2, the writer says that “The earliest indication of silk paper being used was discovered in the tomb of a noble who is estimated to have died around 168 AD”

evidence = indication

=>ANSWER: paper

7. MERCHANTS USE SILK ROAD TO TAKE SILK WESTWARD AND BRING BACK.....AND PRECIOUS METALS.

Keywords: Silk Road, bring back

In paragraph 3, the writer explains that “Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and wool to the East.”

precious metals ~ gold, silver

=>ANSWER: wool

8. 550 AD:HIDE SILKWORM EGGS IN CANES AND TAKE THEM TO CONSTANTINOPLE

Keywords: 550 AD, hide, eggs, canes, Constantinople

In paragraph 4, the writer indicates that “According to another legend, monks working for the Byzantine emperor Justinian smuggled silkworm eggs to Constantinople in 550 AD, concealed inside hollow bamboo walking canes.”

hide=conceal

=>ANSWER: monks



9. 20 CENTURY:AND OTHER MAN MADE FIBRES CAUSE DECLINE IN SILK PRODUCTION

Keywords: 20 century, manmade fibres, decline, silk production

In the last paragraph, the writer says that “The nineteenth century and industrialisation saw the downfall of the European silk industry[...] Then in the twentieth century, new man made fibres, such as nylon, started to be used in what had traditionally been silk products, such as stockings and parachutes.”

decline=downfall

=>ANSWER: nylon

QUESTIONS 10-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION IN READING PASSAGE 1?

10. GOLD WAS THE MOST VALUABLE MATERIAL TRANSPORTED ALONG THE SILK ROAD

Keywords: gold, most valuable material

In paragraph 3, the writer says that “Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and wool to the East. It was named the Silk Road after its most precious commodity, which was considered to be worth more than gold.” So, gold is not the most valuable material, it’s silk.

valuable=precious

material=commodity

=>ANSWER: FALSE

11. MOST TRADESMEN ONLY WENT ALONG CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE SILK ROAD.

Keywords: tradesmen, certain sections

At the end of paragraph 3, the writer indicates that “The Silk Road stretched over 6,000 kilometers from Eastern China to the Mediterranean Sea. Few merchants traveled the entire route; goods were handled mostly by a series of middlemen.” This means that the Silk Road was too long for merchants to travel along; therefore, they only went along certain sections.

tradesmen=merchants

=>ANSWER: TRUE

12. THE BYZANTINES SPREAD THE PRACTICE OF SILK PRODUCTION ACROSS THE WEST.

Keywords: The Byzantines spread

In paragraph 4, the writer says that “The Byzantines were as secretive as the Chinese, however, and for many centuries the weaving and trading of silk fabric was a strict imperial monopoly. Then in the seventh century, the Arabs conquered Persia, capturing their magnificent silks in the process. Silk production thus spread through Africa, Sicily and Spain as the Arabs swept through these lands.” This means that the Arabs, not the Byzantines, spread the practice of silk production across the West.

the West~Africa, Sicily and Spain

=>ANSWER: FALSE

13. SILK YARN MAKES UP THE MAJORITY OF SILK CURRENTLY EXPORTED FROM CHINA.

Keywords: silk yarn, the majority, exported, China

In the last paragraph, the writer says that “in more recent decades, China has gradually recaptured its position as the world’s biggest producer and exporter of silk and silk yarn.” So, whether silk yarn makes up the majority of silk currently exported from China is not mentioned, we only know that both silk and silk yarn are exported.

currently=in more recent decades

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN



The story of silk

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. tea | 8. monks |
| 2. reel | 9. nylon |
| 3. women | 10. FALSE |
| 4. royalty | 11. TRUE |
| 5. currency | 12. FALSE |
| 6. paper | 13. NOT GIVEN |
| 7. wool | |

cambridge ielts 11 reading test 3 passage 1

PASSAGE 2: GREAT MIGRATIONS

Paragraph 1: Animal migration, however....

Paragraph 2: An Arctic tern....

Paragraph 3: But migration is a complex issue....

Paragraph 4: But daily vertical movements....

Paragraph 5: Dingle is an evolutionary....

Paragraph 6: Human behaviour, however....

QUESTIONS 14-18: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 2 ?

14. LOCAL GULLS AND MIGRATING ARCTIC TERNS BEHAVE IN THE SAME WAY WHEN OFFERED FOOD.

Keywords: Local gulls, migrating arctic terns, same way

In the second paragraph, the writer says that “An arctic tern, on its 20,000 km flight from the extreme south of South America to the Arctic circle will take no notice of a nice smelly herring offered from a bird- watcher’s boat along the way. While local gulls will dive voraciously for such handouts, the tern flies on.”

This means that local gulls and migrating arctic terns behave in different ways when offered food.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

15. EXPERTS’ DEFINITIONS OF MIGRATION TEND TO VARY ACCORDING TO THEIR AREA OF STUDY.

Keywords: definitions of migration, vary, study

In paragraph 3, the writer indicates that “But migration is a complex issue, and biologists define it differently, depending on what sorts of animals they study.”

experts=biologists

according to=depending on

=>ANSWER: TRUE

16. VERY FEW EXPERTS AGREE THAT THE MOVEMENT OF APHIDS CAN BE CONSIDERED MIGRATION.

Keywords: few experts, agree, movement of aphids, migration

Aphids are referred to in paragraph 5. Among the experts, we only know that Dingle and Berger have different definitions of migration. In this passage, the writer does not mention whether very few experts agree that the movement of aphids can be considered migration. So, the statement is not given

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

17. APHIDS’ JOURNEYS ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN THE LIGHT THAT THEY PERCEIVE.

Keywords: Aphids’ journeys, changes, light

In paragraph 5, the writer says that “They allow for the fact that, for example, aphids will become sensitive to blue light (from the sky) when it’s time for takeoff on their big journey, and sensitive to yellow light (reflected from tender young leaves) when it’s appropriate to land.” So, the statement is true

=>ANSWER: TRUE

18. DINGLE’S AIM IS TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE MIGRATORY BEHAVIORS OF DIFFERENT SPECIES.

Keywords: Dingle, distinguish, migratory behaviours

In paragraph 5, the writer says that “His definition is more intricate than Berger’s, citing those five features that distinguish migration from other forms of movement.” Dingle does not aim to study the migration of different species, he aims to study what makes migration different from other forms of animal movement. So, the statement is false.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

QUESTIONS 19-22: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A-G, BELOW.

19. ACCORDING TO DINGLE, MIGRATORY ROUTES ARE LIKELY TO

Keywords: Dingle, migratory routes

In the first paragraph, the writer says that “The biologist Hugh Dingle has identified five characteristics that apply, in varying degrees and combinations, to all migrations. They are prolonged movements that carry animals outside familiar habitats; they tend to be linear, not zigzaggy.” This means that according to Dingle, migratory routes are likely to follow a straight line.

straight=linear

=>ANSWER: G

20. TO PREPARE FOR MIGRATION, ANIMALS ARE LIKELY TO

Keywords: prepare

In the first paragraph, the writer states that “they (migrations) involve special behaviour concerning preparation (such as overfeeding) and arrival.” This means that to prepare for migration, animals eat more than they need for immediate purposes.

eat more than they need=overfeed

=>ANSWER: C

21. DURING MIGRATION, ANIMALS ARE UNLIKELY TO

Keywords: during migration, unlikely

At the end of the first paragraph, the writer explains that “And one more: migrating animals maintain an intense attractiveness to the greater mission, which keeps them undistracted by temptations and undeterred by challenges that would turn animals aside.” This means that during migration, animals are unlikely to be discouraged by difficulties.

difficulties=challenges

=>ANSWER: A

22. ARCTIC TERNS ILLUSTRATE MIGRATING ANIMALS’ ABILITY TO

Keywords: Arctic terns, ability

In paragraph 2, the writer says that “An arctic tern, on its 20,000 km flight from the extreme south of South America to the Arctic circle will take no notice of a nice smelly herring offered from a bird-watcher’s boat along the way. While local gulls will dive voraciously for such handouts, the tern flies on.

The arctic tern resists distraction because it is driven at the moment by an instinctive sense of something we humans find admirable: larger purpose.” This means that arctic terns illustrate migrating animals’ ability to ignore distractions.

ignore=resist

=>ANSWER: E



QUESTIONS 23-26: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

23. PRONGHORNS RELY ON THEIR EYESIGHT AND.....TO AVOID PREDATORS.

Keywords: pronghorns, eyesight, avoid predators

In paragraph 6, the writer says that “Pronghorn, dependent on distance vision and speed to keep safe from predators.”

rely on=be dependent on

eyesight=vision

avoid=keep safe from

=>ANSWER: speed

24. ONE PARTICULAR POPULATION’S SUMMER HABITAT IS A NATIONAL PARK, AND THEIR WINTER HOME IS ON THE....., WHERE THEY GO TO AVOID THE DANGER PRESENTED BY THE SNOW AT THAT TIME OF YEAR.

Keywords: winter home, danger, snow

In paragraph 6, the writer indicates that “If they (pronghorns) can’t pass through again in autumn, escaping south onto those windblown plains, they are likely to die trying to overwinter in the deep snow.”

danger~likely to die

=>ANSWER: plains

25. HOWEVER, THEIR ROUTE BETWEEN THESE TWO AREAS CONTAINS THREE 25.....

Keywords: route, contains three

In paragraph 6, the writer explains that “These pronghorns are notable for the invariance of their migration route and the severity of its constriction at three bottlenecks.”

=>ANSWER: bottlenecks

26. ONE PROBLEM IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HOMES IN A NARROW 26.....OF LAND ON THE PRONGHORNS’ ROUTE.

Keywords: construction, homes, narrow

At the end of paragraph 6, the writer indicates that “At one of the bottlenecks, forested hills rise to form a V, leaving a corridor of open ground only about 150 metres wide, filled with private homes.”

narrow~only about 150 metres wide

=>ANSWER: corridor

Great Migrations

14. FALSE

15. TRUE

16. NOT GIVEN

17. TRUE

18. FALSE

19. G

20. C
21. A

22. E

23. speed

24. plains

25. bottlenecks

26. corridor/passageway

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 3: PREFACE TO ‘HOW THE OTHER HALF THINKS: ADVENTURES IN MATHEMATICAL REASONING’

27-34 WHICH SECTION CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

27. A REFERENCE TO BOOKS THAT ASSUME A LACK OF MATHEMATICAL KNOWLEDGE

Keywords: books, lack of mathematical knowledge

In paragraph D, the writer indicates that “Other scientists have written books to explain their fields to non-scientists, but have necessarily had to omit the mathematics, although it provides the foundation of their theories.”

assume a lack of mathematical knowledge~omit the mathematics

=>ANSWER: D

28. THE WAY IN WHICH THIS IS NOT A TYPICAL BOOK ABOUT MATHEMATICS.

Keywords: the way, not a typical book, mathematics

In paragraph B, the writer states that “I want to reveal not only some of the fascinating discoveries, but, more importantly, the reasoning behind them. In that respect, this book differs from most books on mathematics written for the general public.”

not a typical book~differs from most books

=>ANSWER: B

29. PERSONAL EXAMPLES OF BEING HELPED BY MATHEMATICS

Keywords: personal examples, helped

In paragraph G, the writer mentions two personal examples: the example of a physician and the example of a lawyer. Both of them were helped by mathematics.

=>ANSWER: G

30. EXAMPLES OF PEOPLE WHO EACH HAD ABILITIES THAT SEEMED INCOMPATIBLE

Keywords: examples, abilities, incompatible

In paragraph C, the writer says that “To illustrate our human potential, I cite a structural engineer who is an artist, an electrical engineer who is an opera singer, an opera singer who published mathematical research, and a mathematician who publishes short stories.”

=>ANSWER: C

31. MENTION OF DIFFERENT FOCUSES OF BOOKS ABOUT MATHEMATICS

Keywords: different focuses, books

In paragraph B, the writer states that “Some [books] present the lives of colourful mathematicians. Others describe important applications of mathematics. Yet others go into mathematical procedures, but assume that the reader is adept in using algebra.”

=>ANSWER: B

32. A CONTRAST BETWEEN READING THIS BOOK AND READING OTHER KINDS OF PUBLICATION.

Keyword: contrast

In paragraph E, the writer says that “This book presents details that illustrate the mathematical style of thinking, which involves sustained, step-by-step analysis, experiments, and insights. You will turn these pages much more slowly than when reading a novel or a newspaper.”

other kinds of publication ~ a novel, a newspaper

=>ANSWER: E

33. A CLAIM THAT THE WHOLE OF THE BOOK IS ACCESSIBLE TO EVERYBODY

Keywords: accessible to everybody

In paragraph A, the writer says that “There are some discoveries in advanced mathematics that do not depend on specialized knowledge, not even on algebra, geometry, or trigonometry. Instead, they may involve, at most, a little arithmetic, such as ‘them sum of two odd numbers is even’, common sense. Each of the eight chapters in this book illustrates this phenomenon. Anyone can understand every step in the reasoning.”

the whole of the book~each of the eight chapters

=>ANSWER: A

34. A REFERENCE TO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF INTENDED READERS OF THIS BOOK.

Keywords: intended readers

In paragraph F, the writer explains that “As I wrote, I kept in mind two types of readers: those who enjoyed mathematics until they were turned off by an unpleasant episode, usually around fifth grade, and mathematics aficionados, who will find much that is new throughout the book. This book also serves readers who simply want to sharpen their analytical skills.”

categories=types

=>ANSWER: F

QUESTIONS 35-40: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW.

35. SOME AREAS OF BOTH MUSIC AND MATHEMATICS ARE SUITABLE FOR SOMEONE WHO IS A.....

Keywords: areas, music and mathematics, suitable

In the first paragraph, the writer argues that “Occasionally, in some difficult musical compositions, there are beautiful, but easy parts – parts so simple a beginner could play them. So it is with mathematics as well.”

areas=parts

=>**ANSWER: beginner**

36. IT IS SOMETIMES POSSIBLE TO UNDERSTAND ADVANCED MATHEMATICS USING NO MORE THAN A LIMITED KNOWLEDGE OF.....

Keywords: understand, advanced mathematics, limited knowledge

In paragraph A, the writer claims that “There are some discoveries in advanced mathematics that do not depend on specialized knowledge, not even on algebra, geometry, or trigonometry. Instead, they may involve, at most, a little arithmetic, such as „the sum of two odd numbers is even“, and common sense.”

no more than a limited knowledge of arithmetic~a little arithmetic

=>**ANSWER: arithmetic**

37. THE WRITER INTENDS TO SHOW THAT MATHEMATICS REQUIRES.....THINKING, AS WELL AS ANALYTICAL SKILLS.

Keywords: mathematics requires, analytical

In paragraph C, the writer says that “As the chapters will illustrate, mathematics is not restricted to the analytical and numerical; intuition plays a significant role.” So, besides analytical skills, mathematics requires intuition, or intuitive thinking.

intuitive thinking=intuition

=>**ANSWER: intuitive**

38. SOME BOOKS WRITTEN BY.....HAVE HAD TO LEAVE OUT THE MATHEMATICS THAT IS CENTRAL TO THEIR THEORIES.

Keywords: written by, leave out, theories

In paragraph D, the writer says that “Other scientists have written books to explain their fields to non-scientists, but have necessarily had to omit the mathematics, although it provides the foundation of their theories.

leave out=omit

is central to= provides the foundation of

=>**ANSWER: scientists**

39. THE WRITER ADVISES NON-MATHEMATICAL READERS TO PERFORM.....WHILE READING THE BOOK

Keywords: non-mathematical readers, perform

In paragraph E, the writer argues that “Still, non-mathematical readers can go far in understanding mathematical reasoning [...] It may help to have a pencil and a paper ready to check claims and carry out experiments.”

perform=carry out

=>**ANSWER: experiments**

40. A LAWYER FOUND THAT STUDYING.....HELPED EVEN MORE THAN OTHER AREAS OF MATHEMATICS IN THE STUDY OF LAW.

Keywords: lawyer, studying, helped, law

In paragraph G, a lawyer indicates that “Although I had no background in law – not even one political science course – I did well at one of the best law schools. I attribute much of my success there to having learned, through the study of mathematics, and, in particular, theorems, how to analyze complicated principles.”

=>ANSWER: theorems

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

Preface to ‘How the other half thinks:
Adventures in mathematical reasoning’

- | | |
|-------|-----------------|
| 27. D | 34. F |
| 28. B | 35. beginner |
| 29. G | 36. arithmetic |
| 30. C | 37. intuitive |
| 31. B | 38. scientists |
| 32. E | 39. experiments |
| 33. A | 40. theorems |

cambridge ielts 11 reading test 3 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: RESEARCH USING TWINS

QUESTIONS 1-4: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE?

Please note that the answer given at the end of the book for Question 9 is INCORRECT. The correct answer is B – Thomas Bouchard.

Paragraph 1: To biomedical researchers....

Paragraph 2: Alternatively, by comparing....

Paragraph 3: These two lines....

Paragraph 4: The idea of using....

Paragraph 5: Bouchard and his colleagues....

Paragraph 6: Lately, however....

Paragraph 7: Epigenetic processes....

Paragraph 8: If you think of our DNA....

Paragraph 9: One way the study....

Paragraph 10: Geneticist Danielle Reed....

Paragraph 11: Reed credits....

Paragraph 12: Having said that....



1. THERE MAY BE GENETIC CAUSES FOR THE DIFFERENCES IN HOW YOUNG THE SKIN OF IDENTICAL TWINS LOOKS.

Keywords: genetic causes, differences, young skin, identical twins

In the first paragraph, the writer argues that “Any differences between them (identical twins) – one twin having younger looking skin, for example – must be due to environmental factors such as less time spent in the sun.” So, there are no genetic causes for the differences in how young the skin of identical twins looks, only environmental factors.

=>ANSWER: FALSE

2. TWINS ARE AT GREATER RISK OF DEVELOPING CERTAIN ILLNESSES THAN NON-TWINS.

Keywords: greater risk, illnesses

In terms of the risk of developing certain illnesses, the writer only compares identical twins with fraternal twins (at the end of paragraph 2), he does not make a comparison between twins and non-twins. So, the statement is not given.

illnesses=ailments

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

3. BOUCHARD ADVERTISED IN NEWSPAPERS FOR TWINS WHO HAD BEEN SEPARATED AT BIRTH.

Keywords: Bouchard, advertised, newspapers, separated

In this passage, the writer does not mention whether Bouchard advertised in newspapers for twins who had been separated at birth or not. In paragraph 4, we are only told that 137 sets of twins visited his laboratory. Therefore, the statement is not given.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

4. EPIGENETIC PROCESSES ARE DIFFERENT FROM BOTH GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESSES

Keywords: Epigenetic processes, genetic, environmental

In paragraph 6, the writer states that “...nature and nurture are not the only elemental forces at work. According to a recent field called epigenetics, there is a third factor also in play, one that in some cases serves as a bridge between the environment and our genes.”

genetic and environmental processes~nature and nurture

=>ANSWER: TRUE

QUESTIONS 5-9: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS (QUESTIONS 5-9) AND THE LIST OF RESEARCHERS BELOW.

5. INVENTED A TERM USED TO DISTINGUISH TWO FACTORS AFFECTING HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Keywords: term, distinguish, characteristics

In paragraph 4, the writer explains that “The idea of using twins to measure the influence of heredity dates back to 1875, when the English scientist Francis Galton first suggested the approach (and coined the phrase “nature and nurture”)”

invented=coined

=>ANSWER: A

6. EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE STUDY OF EPIGENETICS WILL INCREASE OUR KNOWLEDGE

Keywords: study of epigenetics, increase our knowledge

In paragraph 12, the geneticist “Reed adds, the latest work in epigenetics promises to take our understanding even further”.

study of epigenetics=work in epigenetics

increase our knowledge~take our understanding even further

=>ANSWER: C

7. DEVELOPED A MATHEMATICAL METHOD OF MEASURING GENETIC INFLUENCES.

Keywords: mathematical method, measuring

In paragraph 5, the writer says that “Bouchard and his colleagues used this mountain of data to identify how far twins were affected by their genetic makeup. The key to their approach was a statistical concept called heritability. In broad terms, the heritability of a trait measures the extent to which differences among members of a population can be explained by differences in their genetics”.

mathematical method=statistical concept

=>ANSWER: B

8. PIONEERED RESEARCH INTO GENETICS USING TWINS

Keywords: pioneered, twins

In paragraph 4, the writer indicates that “The idea of using twins to measure the influence of heredity dates back to 1875, when the English scientist Francis Galton first suggested the approach (and coined the phrase “nature and nurture”).”

pioneered=first suggested

=>ANSWER: A

9. CARRIED OUT RESEARCH INTO TWINS WHO HAD LIVED APART.

Keywords: research, lived apart

In paragraph 4, the writer says that “... twin studies took a surprising twist in the 1980s, with the arrival of studies into identical twins who had been separated at birth and reunited as adults. Over two decades 137 sets of twins eventually visited Thomas Bouchard’s lab....”

lived apart= been separated at birth

=>ANSWER: B

QUESTIONS 10-13: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS, A-F, BELOW.

10-11. IN EPIGENETIC PROCESSES, 10.....INFLUENCE THE ACTIVITY OF OUR GENES, FOR EXAMPLE IN CREATING OUR INTERNAL 11..... THE STUDY OF EPIGENETIC PROCESSES IS UNCOVERING A WAY IN WHICH OUR GENES CAN BE AFFECTED BY OUR 12.....ONE EXAMPLE IS THAT IF A PREGNANT RAT SUFFERS STRESS, THE NEW-BORN RAT MAY SHOW PROBLEMS IN ITS 13.....

Keywords: influence, genes, creating internal

In paragraph 7, the writer says that “Epigenetic processes are chemical reactions tied to neither nature nor nurture but representing what researchers have called a “third component”. These reactions influence how our genetic code is expressed: how each gene is strengthened or weakened, even turned on or off, to build our bones, brains and all other parts of our bodies”

the activity of our genes ~ how our genetic code is expressed

organs ~ brains and all other parts of our bodies

create=build

=>ANSWER: 10. D (chemicals) 11. B (organs)

12. THE STUDY OF EPIGENETIC PROCESSES IS UNCOVERING A WAY IN WHICH OUR GENES CAN BE AFFECTED BY OUR.....

Keywords: uncovering a way, genes affected by

In paragraph 9, the writer says that “One way the study of epigenetics is revolutionizing our understanding of biology is by revealing a mechanism by which the environment directly impacts our genes.”

uncover=reveal

affect=impact

=>ANSWER: E (environment)

13. ONE EXAMPLE IS THAT IF A PREGNANT RAT SUFFERS STRESS, THE NEW-BORN RAT MAY SHOW PROBLEMS IN ITS.....

Keywords: pregnant, new-born rat, problems

In paragraph 9, the writer says that “Studies of animals, for example, have shown that when a rat experiences stress during pregnancy, it can cause epigenetic changes in a fetus that lead to behavioral problems as the rodent grows up.”

suffers=experiences

=>ANSWER: F (behaviour)

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: AN INTRODUCTION TO FILM SOUND

QUESTIONS 14-18: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D

Paragraph 1: Though we might think....

Paragraph 2: Let us start....

Paragraph 3: When voice textures fit....

Paragraph 4: The comedy Bringing up Baby....

Paragraph 5: Synchronous sound effects....

Paragraph 6: Asynchronous sound effects....

Paragraph 7: We are probably all....

Paragraph 8: Background music....

Paragraph 9: Film sound....

14. IN THE FIRST PARAGRAPH, THE WRITER MAKES A POINT THAT

In this paragraph, the writer explains that “Though we might think of film as an essentially visual experience, we really cannot afford to underestimate the importance of film sound.” Then, the writer details how important film sound is. So, he makes a point that it would be wrong to overlook the contribution of sound to the artistry of films.

underestimate=overlook

=>ANSWER: B

15. ONE REASON THAT THE WRITER REFERS TO HUMPHREY BOGART IS TO EXEMPLIFY

Keywords: Humphrey Bogart, exemplify

In the second paragraph, the writer argues that “As is the case with stage drama, dialogue serves to tell the story and expresses feelings and motivations of characters as well. Often with film characterization the audience perceives little or no difference between the character and the actor. Thus, for example, the actor Humphrey Bogart is the character Sam Spade; film personality and life personality seem to merge.” This means that Humphrey Bogart is mentioned to exemplify the importance of the actor and the character appearing to have similar personalities.

appearing to have similar personalities~film personality and life personality seem to merge

=>ANSWER: A

16. IN THE THIRD PARAGRAPH, THE WRITER SUGGESTS THAT

In this paragraph, the writer says that “It is interesting to note that how dialogue is used... varies widely among films. For example, in the highly successful science-fiction film 2001, little dialogue was evident, and most of it was banal and of little intrinsic interest. In this way the film-maker was able to portray what Thomas Sobochack and Vivian Sobochack call, in An Introduction to Film, the „inadequacy human responses when compared with the magnificent technology created by man and the visual beauties of the universe.” This means that the banal

dull=banal

=>ANSWER: B

17. WHAT DOES THE WRITER SUGGEST ABOUT BRINGING UP BABY?

In paragraph 4, the writer argues that “The comedy Bringing Up Baby, on the other hand, presents practically non-stop dialogue delivered at breakneck speed. This use of dialogue underscores not only the dizzy quality of the character Katherine Hepburn, but also the absurdity of the film itself and thus its humor.” This means that the dialogue in this film emphasises key elements of the film.

key elements ~ the absurdity of the humor of the film

=>ANSWER: D

18. THE WRITER REFERS TO THE “CLICK” OF A DOOR TO MAKE THE POINT THAT REALISTIC SOUNDS

Keywords: click, door, realistic sounds

In paragraph 5, the writer argues that “Synchronous sounds contribute to the realism of film and also help to create a particular atmosphere. For example, the ‘click’ of a door being opened may simply serve to convince the audience that the image portrayed is real, and the audience may only subconsciously note the expected sound. However, if the ‘click’ of an opening door is part of an ominous action such as a burglary, the sound mixer may call attention to the ‘click’ with an increase in volume; this helps to engage the audience in a moment of suspense.” This means that realistic sounds may be modified to engage the audience in a particular atmosphere or to convince them that something is really happening.

=>ANSWER: C

QUESTIONS 19-23: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE?

19. AUDIENCES ARE LIKELY TO BE SURPRISED IF A FILM LACKS BACKGROUND MUSIC.

Keywords: surprised, lacks background music

In paragraph 7, the writer says that “We are probably all familiar with background music in films, which has become so ubiquitous as to be noticeable in its absence.”

=>ANSWER: TRUE

20. BACKGROUND MUSIC MAY ANTICIPATE A DEVELOPMENT IN A FILM.

Keywords: background, anticipate, development

In paragraph 7, the writer argues that “In addition, background music often foreshadows a change in mood. For example, dissonant music may be used in film to indicate an approaching (but not yet visible) menace or disaster.”

anticipate=foreshadow

=>ANSWER: TRUE

21. BACKGROUND MUSIC HAS MORE EFFECT ON SOME PEOPLE THAN ON OTHERS.

Keywords: background, more effect

Background music is referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8, and its effects are discussed, but not in terms of comparing some people with others. So, the statement is not given.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

22. BACKGROUND MUSIC MAY HELP THE AUDIENCE TO MAKE CERTAIN CONNECTIONS WITHIN THE FILM

Keywords: connections, within, film

In paragraph 8, the writer indicates that “Background music may aid viewer understanding by linking scenes.”

help=aid

audience=viewer

make connections within a film ~ linking scenes

=>ANSWER: TRUE



23. AUDIENCES TEND TO BE AWARE OF HOW THE BACKGROUND MUSIC IS AFFECTING THEM

Keywords: audiences, aware, background, affecting

In the last paragraph, the writer says that “The effects of sound are often largely subtle and often are noted by only our subconscious minds. We need to foster an awareness of film sound as well as film space so as to truly appreciate an art form that sprang to life during the twentieth century – the modern film.” This means that audiences have not been aware/have not been conscious of how background music is affecting them. Therefore, the writer adds, audiences should be made aware of the effect of background music.

=> FALSE

QUESTIONS 24-26: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT LETTER BELOW.

24. THE AUDIENCE’S RESPONSE TO DIFFERENT PARTS OF A FILM CAN BE CONTROLLED

Keywords: response, different parts, controlled

In paragraph 1, the writer states that “The entire sound track consists of three essential ingredients: the human voice, sound effects and music. These three tracks must be mixed and balanced so as to produce the necessary emphases which in turn create desired effects”. So, the reaction of the audience can be influenced if voice, sound and music are combined appropriately.

combined appropriately~mixed and balanced.

=>ANSWER: C

25. THE FEELINGS AND MOTIVATIONS OF CHARACTERS BECOME CLEAR

Keywords: feelings, motivations, clear

In paragraph 2, the writer says that: “...dialogue serves to tell the story and expresses feelings and motivations of characters as well. Often with film characterization the audience perceives little or no difference between the character and the actor. Thus, the dialogue makes the character and the actor seem to be the same person, and so the audience have no difficulty in understanding the feelings and motivations of the characters in films.

=>ANSWER: A

26. A CHARACTER SEEMS TO BE A REAL PERSON RATHER THAN AN ACTOR

Keywords: real person, actor

In paragraph 3, the writer says that “When voice textures fit the performer’s physiognomy and gestures, a whole and very realistic person emerges.” This means that a character seems to be a real person rather than an actor when the audience listens to the voice, looks at the appearance of the character and watches how he/she moves.

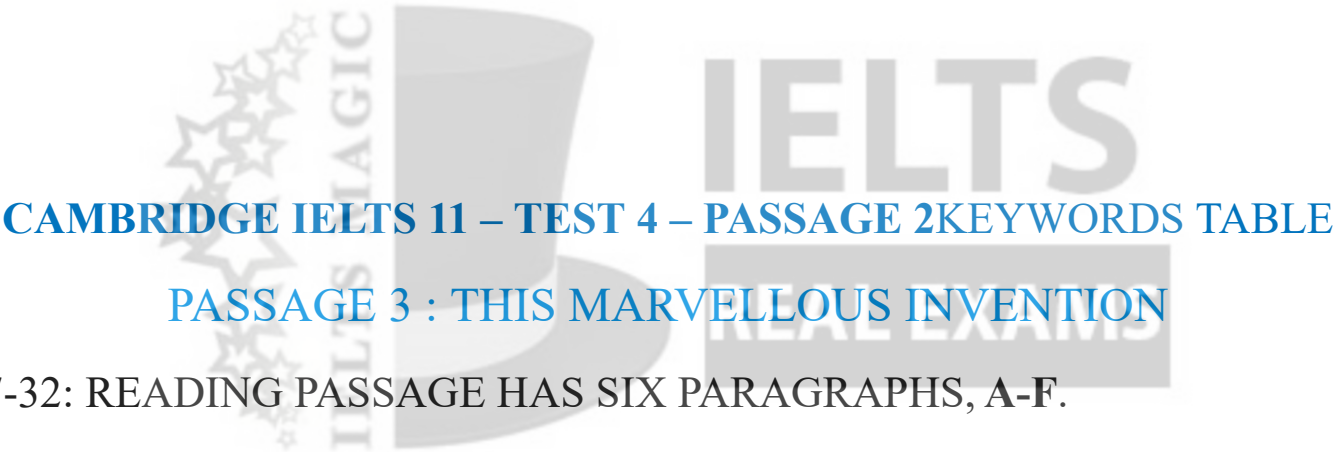
actor=performer

appearance=physiognomy

moves=gestures

consistent with=fit

=>ANSWER: E



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2KEYWORDS TABLE
PASSAGE 3 : THIS MARVELLOUS INVENTION

QUESTIONS 27-32: READING PASSAGE HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-F.

27. PARAGRAPH A

In paragraph A, the writer emphasizes the importance of the invention of language compared to other inventions. “Of all mankind’s manifold creations, language must take pride of place...Compared to language, all other inventions pale in significance, since everything we have ever achieved depends on language and originates from it.” So, the correct heading for this paragraph is why language is the most important invention of all.

language is the most important invention~language must take pride of place

=>ANSWER: vi

28. PARAGRAPH B

In this paragraph, the writer says that “In its own right it is a tool of extraordinary sophistication, yet based on an idea of ingenious simplicity.” Then, at the end of this passage, the writer concludes that “Language is mankind’s greatest invention – except, of course, that it was never invented. This apparent paradox is at the core of our fascination with language, and it holds many of its secrets.” So, this paragraph is all about incompatible characteristics of language.

incompatible characteristics=paradox

=>ANSWER: iv

29. PARAGRAPH C

In this paragraph, the writer refers to “...barely three dozen measly morsels of sound”. “In themselves, these configurations of mouth – p, f, b, v, t, d, k, sh, a, e and so on – amount to nothing [...] But run them through the cogs and wheels of the language machine, let it arrange them in some very special orders, and there is nothing that these meaningless streams of air cannot do: from sighing the interminable boredom of existence to unravelling the fundamental order of the universe.” This means that if these sounds are organised, they can convey a huge range of meaning.

organised ~let it arrange them in some very special orders

=>ANSWER: ii

30. PARAGRAPH D

In this paragraph, the writer states that “The language machine allows just about everybody [...] to tie these meaningless sounds together into an infinite variety of subtle senses, and all apparently without the slightest exertion.” So, the correct heading of this paragraph is the universal ability to use language.

universal=just about everybody

=>ANSWER: vii

31. PARAGRAPH E

In this paragraph, the writer says that “Often, it is the only estrangement of foreign tongues, with their many exotic and outlandish features, that brings home the wonder of language’s design.” Then the writer takes an example of a Turkish word of breath-breaking length which English takes a whole sentence to say. So, the correct heading of this paragraph is differences between languages highlight their impressiveness.

=>ANSWER: i

32. PARAGRAPH F

In this paragraph, the writer discusses Sumerian, which was the language spoken on the banks of the Euphrates some 5,000 years ago. But the most important point he makes in this paragraph is “even the absence of a sound has been enlisted to express something specific.”... “The technology is so fine-tuned then that even a non-sound, when carefully placed in a particular position, has been invested with a specific function.” So, the correct heading of this paragraph is even silence can be meaningful.

silence=absence of a sound

=>ANSWER: v

QUESTIONS 33-36: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS, A-G, BELOW.

33-36 THE IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE

The wheel is one invention that has had a major impact on 33.....aspects of life, but no impact has been as 34.....as that of language. Language is very 35....., yet composed of just a small number of sounds. Language appears to be 36.....to use. However, its sophistication is often overlooked.

33-34. THE WHEEL IS ONE INVENTION THAT HAS HAD A MAJOR IMPACT ON 33.....ASPECTS OF LIFE, BUT NO IMPACT HAS BEEN AS 34.....AS THAT OF LANGUAGE.

Keywords: wheel, invention, impact, aspects

In the first paragraph, the writer states that “Other inventions – the wheel, agriculture, sliced bread – may have transformed our material existence, but the advent of language is what made us human. Compared to language, all other inventions pale in significance, since everything we have ever achieved depends on language and originates from it.” This means that the wheel has had a major impact on material aspects of life, but no impact has been as important (fundamental) as that of language, because every other invention owes its origin to language – language is fundamental.

had a major impact on=transformed

aspects of life=existence

=>ANSWER: 33. E (material) 34. G (fundamental)

35. LANGUAGE IS VERY 35....., YET COMPOSED OF JUST A SMALL NUMBER OF SOUNDS.

In paragraph B, the writer argues that “In its own right it is a tool of extraordinary sophistication, yet based on an idea of ingenious simplicity.” He refers to it as: “this marvellous invention of composing out of twenty-five or thirty sounds that infinite variety of expressions....” This means that language is very sophisticated, or complex.

a small number~twenty-five or thirty

complex~an infinite variety of expressions

=>ANSWER: B (complex)

36. LANGUAGE APPEARS TO BE 36.....TO USE. HOWEVER, ITS SOPHISTICATION IS OFTEN OVERLOOKED.

Keywords: appears, sophistication, overlooked

In paragraph D, the writer claims that “The most extraordinary thing about language is that one doesn’t have to be a genius to set its wheels in motion. The language machine allows just about everybody [...] to tie these meaningless sounds together into an infinite variety of subtle senses, and all apparently without the slightest exertion.” This means that language appears to be easy to use.

=>ANSWER: F (easy)

QUESTIONS 37-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE VIEWS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE?

37. HUMAN BEINGS MIGHT HAVE ACHIEVED THEIR PRESENT POSITION WITHOUT LANGUAGE.

Keywords: present position, without language

In the first paragraph, the writer argues that “Without language, we could never have embarked on our ascent to unparalleled power over all other animals, and even over nature itself.” So, the statement is false.

=>ANSWER: NO

38. THE PORT-ROYAL GRAMMARIANS DID JUSTICE TO THE NATURE OF LANGUAGE.

Keywords: Port-Royal grammarians, justice

In paragraph B, the writer says that “This was how, in 1660, the renowned French grammarians of the Port-Royal abbey near Versailles distilled the essence of language, and no one since has celebrated more eloquently the magnitude of its achievement.” By summarising in beautiful words what language has enabled us to achieve, these grammarians did justice to its importance. So, the statement is true.

nature=essence

=>ANSWER: YES

39. A COMPLEX IDEA CAN BE EXPLAINED MORE CLEARLY IN A SENTENCE THAN IN A SINGLE WORD.

Keywords: complex idea, clearly, sentence

In this passage, the writer does not mention whether a complex idea can be explained more clearly in a sentence than in a single word. Sentences are mentioned in paragraph E, but only to note that one word in Turkish requires a whole sentence in English to explain it. So, the statement is not given.

=>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

40. THE SUMERIANS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR STARTING THE RECORDING OF EVENTS.

Keywords: Sumerians, recording events

In paragraph F, the writer says that “And if that sounds like some one-off freak, then consider Sumerian, the language spoken on the banks of the Euphrates some 5,000 years ago by the people who invented writing and thus enabled the documentation of history.” So, the statement is true.

recording of events=documentation of history

=>ANSWER: YES

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

This Marvellous Invention

27. vi	34. G
28. iv	35. B
29. ii	36. F
30. vii	37. NO
31. i	38. YES
32. v	39. NOT GIVEN
33. E	40. YES



PASSAGE 1: CORK

QUESTIONS 1-5: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

1. THE CORK OAK HAS THE THICKEST BARK OF ANY LIVING TREE.

Key words: thickest bark

In paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, the author mentioned the thick bark of the cork oak tree as “a remarkable material” and “its bark grows up to 20 cm in thickness”. This information does not mean that it is “the thickest bark of any living tree”. In addition, in True/ False/ Not given tasks, the questions follow the order of the text, so if you are not sure about your answer, you can find the answer to question 2. It is in the second sentence of paragraph 2. Therefore, you just need to pay attention to the previous parts. There is no statement showing any comparison between the cork oak’s bark with that of other living trees. We have no information about this statement.
Answer: NOT GIVEN

2. SCIENTISTS HAVE DEVELOPED A SYNTHETIC CORK WITH THE SAME CELLULAR STRUCTURE AS NATURAL CORK.

Key words: a synthetic cork, the same cellular structure, natural cork

In paragraph 2, the writer mentioned the cellular structure of the bark of the cork oak “the bark of the cork oak has a particular cellular structure – with about 40 million cells per cubic centimetre – that technology has never succeeded in replicating”. The technology can refer to the scientists here. The fact that they “never succeeded in replicating” means that they have not been able to make a copy of the natural cork, with all of the same qualities. So the answer is False.
• Develop with the same structure = replicate
Answer: FALSE

3. INDIVIDUAL CORK OAK TREES MUST BE LEFT FOR 25 YEARS BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND HARVEST.

Key words: individual, 25 years, the first and second harvest

In paragraph 4, the author mentioned the harvesting of an individual cork oak tree. He/she wrote “From the planting of a cork sapling to the first harvest takes 25 years, and a gap of approximately a decade must separate harvests from an individual tree”. Therefore, the period of 25 years is the period from the planting to the first harvest, while the gap between the first and the second harvest is about 10 years (approximately a decade).
• Between = gap
• The first and second harvest = separate harvests
Answer: FALSE

4. CORK BARK SHOULD BE STRIPPED IN DRY ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

Key words: stripped, dry atmospheric conditions

We need to find information about the cork bark being stripped. Following the order of the text, we can see in the paragraph 4, the author mentioned “If the bark is stripped on a day when it’s too cold – or when the air is damp – the tree will be damaged”. Therefore, the bark should not be stripped in damp atmospheric conditions; however, in contrast, it should be stripped in dry atmospheric conditions. The answer is True.
• The air = atmospheric conditions
Answer: TRUE

5. THE ONLY WAY TO REMOVE THE BARK FROM CORK OAK TREES IS BY HAND.

Key words: only way, remove, by hand

In paragraph 5, the author claimed “No mechanical means of stripping cork bark has been invented, so the job is done by teams of highly skilled workers.” In this sentence, “stripping cork bark” means “remove the bark”. Since the author stated that “no mechanical means has been invented”, we can understand that they do not use any machines in removing the bark, so it has to be done by hand (the hands of highly skilled workers). The answer is True.

Remove = strip

By hand = done by workers, no mechanical means
Answer: TRUE.

QUESTIONS 6-13: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW. CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

6. DO NOT AFFECT THE ...OF THE BOTTLE CONTENTS

Key words: affect, bottle contents

The author mentioned “Recent years have seen the end of the virtual monopoly of cork as the material for bottle stoppers, due to concerns about the effect it may have on the contents of the bottle.....The tiniest concentrations – as little as three or four parts to a trillion – can spoil the taste of the product contained in the bottle. The result has been a gradual yet steady move first towards plastic stoppers and, more recently, to aluminium screw caps.” It means that aluminium screw caps overcame one disadvantage of cork bottle stoppers, which is that they “spoil the taste of the product contained in the bottle”. Therefore, aluminium screw caps do not affect the taste of the product inside the bottle.
The answer is “taste”.
• Affect = spoil
• Bottle contents = the product contained in the bottle
Answer: taste

7. ARE _____ TO PRODUCE; KEYWORD: PRODUCE

8. ARE _____ TO USE; KEY WORD: USE

In the last sentence of paragraph 6, “These substitutes are cheaper to manufacture and, in the case of screw caps, more convenient for the user”. “These substitutes” refer to “aluminium screw caps” and “Manufacture” refers to “produce”, while “for the user” means “to use”. So they are cheaper to produce and more convenient for the user. But the question requires “one word only”, so the answer for question 8 has to be “convenient”.

- Produce = manufacture
- To use = for the user

Answer: 7. Cheaper – 8. Convenient.

9. SUIT THE _____ OF QUALITY PRODUCTS

Key words: suit, quality products
We find information about quality products in this sentence: “Firstly, its (the cork bottle stopper) traditional image is more in keeping with that of the type of high quality goods with which it has long been associated”. “in keeping with” means “suit”. So the blank has to be “traditional image”, but the answer allows one word only, so it has to be “image”.
• Products = goods
• In keeping with = suit
Answer: image

10. MADE FROM A ... MATERIAL

KEY WORDS: MADE FROM, MATERIAL

11. EASILY ...

In the next sentence, the writer mentioned “Secondly – and very importantly – cork is a sustainable product that can be recycled without difficulty”. Recycling often is associated with the material. So the author is referring to its material here. The answer is “sustainable” and “recycled”.
• Easily = without difficulty
Answer: 10. Sustainable – 11. Recycled

12. CORK FORESTS AID ...; KEY WORDS: CORK FORESTS, AID

13. CORK FORESTS STOP ... HAPPENING; KEY WORDS: CORK FORESTS, STOP

The last sentence mentioned the cork forests – “Moreover, cork forests are a resource which support local biodiversity, and prevent desertification in the regions where they are planted. So, given the current concerns about environmental issues, the future of this ancient material once again looks promising”. “Support” means “aid” and “prevent” is equal to “stop”. So the answers have to be “biodiversity” and “desertification”.
aid = support

stop = prevent
Answer: 12. Biodiversity – 13. Desertification.

Cork

1. NOT GIVEN

2. FALSE

3. FALSE

4. TRUE

5. TRUE

6. taste

7. cheaper
8. convenient

9. image

10. sustainable

11. recycled

12. biodiversity

13. desertification

cambridge ielts 12 reading – test 5- passage 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 5 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

PASSAGE 2: COLLECTING AS A HOBBY

QUESTIONS 14-21: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW. CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

14. THE WRITER MENTIONS COLLECTING ...AS AN EXAMPLE OF COLLECTING IN ORDER TO MAKE MONEY.

Key words: collecting, make money
In the first sentence of paragraph 2, the author mentioned “There are the people who collect because they want to make money – this could be called an instrumental reason for collecting; that is, collecting as a means to an end.” With this statement, he/she referred to one purpose of collecting, that is making money. We will look for the next sentence to find out its example – “They’ll look for, say, antiques that they can buy cheaply and expect to be able to sell at a profit.” He/she used antiques as an example of one object that is able to be collected to make money. Therefore, the answer is “antiques”.

Because = in order to
Answer: antiques.

15. COLLECTORS MAY GET A FEELING OF ... FROM BUYING AND SELLING ITEMS.

Key words: collectors, feeling, buying and selling
In paragraph 2, there is a sentence mentioning buying and selling items, that is: “But there may well be a psychological element, too – buying cheap and selling dear can give the collector a sense of triumph”. “A sense of” means “a feeling of”. So the answer is triumph.
• A sense of = a feeling of
Answer: triumph

16. COLLECTORS’ CLUBS PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES TO SHARE...

Key words: collectors’ clubs, share
In the first sentence of paragraph 3, the author mentioned “a group of collectors” – “attending meetings of a group of collectors and exchanging information on items.” We can consider these groups as “collectors’ clubs”. While attending those clubs, they can exchange information on items. But the question requires one word only, so we choose the most important word – “information”.
• A group of = a club
• Exchange = share
Answer: information

17. COLLECTORS’ CLUBS OFFER...WITH PEOPLE WHO HAVE SIMILAR INTERESTS.

Key words: Collectors’ clubs, similar interests.
This question still mentions “collectors’ clubs” as in the question above, so we still pay attention to paragraph 3. In the second sentence, we see the phrase “like – minded people”. This phrase has the same meaning as “people who have similar interests”. And those clubs bring them into “contact” with other collectors, so the answer is “contact”. “Attending meetings” in clubs is one way in which collectors come into contact socially. (Note: you can make an adjective by a combination which is Adj + N + Ed, such as Grey-haired, one-eyed, strong-minded and kind-hearted).
• Bring = offer
• People who have similar interests = like – minded people.
Answer: contact/meetings.

18. COLLECTING SOMETIMES INVOLVES A LIFE-LONG ... FOR A SPECIAL ITEM.

Key words: collecting, life – long, special item.

Since the questions in IELTS Reading often follow the text’s order, we just need to look at the following sentences and find the similar words to the question we are doing. In the last sentence of paragraph 3, we can see another purpose of collecting – it is “the desire to find something special” (= special item). But the author does not mention something like “life-long”, so we have to continue reading to find the accurate answer. Fortunately, in the next sentence, the author writes “Some may spend their whole lives in a hunt for this” (“the whole lives = life – long”). We can understand that the writer wants to say “Collectors sometimes have a life-long desire/ spend their whole lives in a hunt for a special item.” The answer can be “desire” or “hunt”.
• Whole lives = life- long
Answer: hunt/desire

19. SEARCHING FOR SOMETHING PARTICULAR MAY PREVENT PEOPLE FROM FEELING THEIR LIFE IS COMPLETELY ...

Key words: searching, prevent, their life.

In paragraph 4, the author writes “Some may spend their whole lives in a hunt for this (=the special item referred to in paragraph 3). Psychologically, this can give a purpose to a life that otherwise feels aimless .” “This” means “spend their whole lives in a hunt for a special item”. We can understand “a hunt” = “searching for”. The author claims if they are not searching for a special item, they will feel “aimless”. Therefore, the answer is “aimless”. Then, we are told, if the collector finds that special item, they may then “feel empty”, because the search has ended.

- A hunt for = searching for

Answer: aimless/empty

20. STAMP COLLECTING MAY BE...BECAUSE IT PROVIDES FACTS ABOUT DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Key words: stamp collecting, facts, different countries.

This question mentions “stamp collecting” as the main subject, so we have to find part of the passage which contains information about this type of collecting – paragraph 5. In this paragraph, the author writes “If you think about collecting postage stamps another potential reason for it – or, perhaps, a result of collecting – is its educational value. Stamp collecting opens a window to other countries, and to the plants, animals, or famous people shown on their stamps.” He/ she mentions the educational value of stamp collecting as it “opens a window to other countries” with things shown on their stamps. The answer is “educational”.

Answer: educational

21...TENDS TO BE MOSTLY A MALE HOBBY.

Key words: male hobby.

We have to find the paragraph mentioning something related to “male”. In paragraph 7, the author mentions “trainspotting” as “a popular form of collecting, particularly among boys and men” (“In the past – and nowadays, too, though to a lesser extent – a popular form of collecting, particularly among boys and men, was trainspotting.”). The answer is “trainspotting”.

– Boys and men = male

Answer: trainspotting

QUESTIONS 22-26: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE READING PASSAGE?

22.THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE BUYING DOLLS HAS GROWN OVER THE CENTURIES.

Keywords: the number of, buying dolls, grown.

We have to find every part of the text about “dolls”. The whole of paragraph 8 is about this topic. But it is about the things which interest doll collectors, but there is no information about the number of people buying dolls. Therefore, the answer is Not given. (Note: If you are not sure enough, you can try doing the next question. Since the questions are in order, if you find out the sentence for the answer of next question, then the following sentences will not have the answer for this question)

Answer: Not given.

23. SIXTEENTH CENTURY EUROPEAN DOLLS WERE NORMALLY MADE OF WAX AND PORCELAIN.

Keywords: 16th century, made of, wax and porcelain.

In the same paragraph about dolls: “Similarly, people who collect dolls may go beyond simply enlarging their collection, and develop an interest in the way that dolls are made, or the materials that are used. These have changed over the centuries from the wood that was standard in 16th century Europe, through the wax and porcelain of later centuries, to the plastics of today’s dolls.” Therefore, in 16th century, European dolls were often made of wood. And the wax and porcelain dolls were popular in later centuries, which means the 17th century and the ones after. The answer is False.

Materials that are used = made of

Answer: False.

24. ARRANGING A STAMP COLLECTION BY THE SIZE OF THE STAMPS IS LESS COMMON THAN OTHER METHODS.

Keywords: arranging, by the size, less common.

We have to pay attention to paragraph 9, which contains information about arranging a stamp collection. In this paragraph, the author only mentions the reason why some collectors like to arrange their collection and the types of arrangement. There is no reference to what kind of arrangement is more or less popular. Therefore, the answer is Not Given.

Answer: Not given.

25. SOMEONE WHO COLLECTS UNUSUAL OBJECTS MAY WANT OTHERS TO THINK HE OR SHE IS ALSO UNUSUAL.

Keywords: unusual objects, think.

In paragraph 10, the author claims “One reason, conscious or not, for what someone chooses to collect is to show the collector’s individualism”, and gives an example when someone collects something unexpected (which means unsual objects), they may be conveying their belief (which means they want others to think) that they are interesting as well. The answer is True.

Unusual = unexpected

Answer: True.

26. COLLECTING GIVES A FEELING THAT OTHER HOBBIES ARE UNLIKELY TO INSPIRE.

Keywords: other hobbies, inspire

In the last paragraph, there is a sentence that is “More than most other hobbies, collecting can be totally engrossing, and can give a strong sense of personal fulfillment.” This means collecting needs all your attention and makes you completely satisfied,while most other hobbies could not do the same (more than most other hobbies). The answer is True.

- Give a sense = give a feeling
- Inspire = fulfil

Answer: True.



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 5 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

Collecting as a hobby

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 14. antiques | 21. trainspotting |
| 15. triumph | 22. NOT GIVEN |
| 16. information | 23. FALSE |
| 17. contact | 24. NOT GIVEN |
| 18. hunt/desire | 25. TRUE |
| 19. aimless/empty | 26. TRUE |
| 20. educational | |

QUESTIONS 27-32: READING PASSAGE 3 HAS SIX SECTIONS, A-F. CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING FOR EACH SECTION FROM THE LIST OF HEADINGS BELOW.

27. SECTION A

In section A, the author mentions the idea of the founding of a special institution, its possible majors and possible titles for a wide variety of courses. Therefore, we should pay attention to headings related to those contents – they are ii, vi and vii (headings about the title, there is no heading about the other contents). In section A, the author writes “But what would the founders of these two institutions have thought of a course called Arson for Profit’?”. The author adds: “I kid you not...” to explain that this course title is not a joke. We might not expect this course to exist, but it does exist. This is only one unexpected title, so it cannot be “vii” (different names) and the author does not mention anything related to its meanings, so it cannot be ii (with two meanings). The answer is vi.

Answer: vi

28. SECTION B

Section B is about targeting students of the course because of the opening: “the course is intended for prospective arson investigators”. Then the author asks a question: “But wouldn’t this also be the perfect course for prospective arsonists to sign up for?” in order to point out the possibility of attracting the wrong kind of student. The course might attract students interested in starting fires, not fighting fires. Therefore, the answer is viii.

Answer: viii.

29. SECTION C

Section C tells us about the author and his story about the title of the course. There are 2 remaining headings that could be related to a title – ii and vii. Since, in this section, the author only mentions one confusing title that could be understood by his students in two different ways, because of the the two meanings of ‘principles’, therefore the answer has to be “a course title with two meanings”. The answer is ii.

Answer: ii

30. SECTION D

Section D is a very short paragraph. You can look at all the headings and cross out the ones you know are wrong for sure. For example, in section D the author does not mention any course or commitment, so the heading cannot be i – “Courses that require a high level of commitment”. Do the same with other headings, you can find out that only heading iv – “Applying a theory in an unexpected context” still remains. The theory referred to is the idea of the philospher Kant that any body of knowledge is principled. The author writes that this sounds “downright crazy in the light of the evidence”, which has the same meaning as “an unexpected context” when applied to an unethical practice like marketing. The answer is iv.

Answer: iv.



31. SECTION E

èIn this section, the author mentions two terms in marketing, means and end, in conclusion, he supposes that “A field of knowledge or a professional endeavor is defined by both the means and the end; hence both deserve scrutiny”, which means that both terms are equally important. Therefore, the answer is “the equal importance of two key issues” (iii) “how to achieve X and what X is”.

Answer: iii

32. SECTION F

In this section, the author gives the example of a doctor and a murderer. Both may learn the same body of knowledge, but they apply that knowledge for different purposes/ends. We give different names: we say that the doctor is practicing medicine and we say that the other is practicing murder. The author does not mention anything related to “a high level of commitment” (heading i) and “financial benefits” (heading v). Therefore, the most accurate heading for this section is “Different names for different outcomes” (vii). The doctor and the murderer use “identical knowledge to achieve their divergent ends”.

Different = divergent

Outcomes = ends

Answer: vii.

QUESTION 33-36:COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.CHOOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

33. [...] WHO ARE STUDYING ...

In the last sentence of the first section, the author writes: “Any undergraduates who have met the academic requirements can sign up for the course in our program in ‘ fire science ’.” Therefore, students who can sign up for the course are undergraduates and ones who are studying “fire science”. The answer is “fire science” (the question requires no more than two words so this is acceptable).

Answer: fire science.

34. [...] WILL BECOME

The first sentence of the second section states: “Naturally, the course is intended for prospective arson investigators”. We can see expectation = prospective, which means they are studying to be arson investigators in the future (arson as an adjective = specialising in arson – who specialize in arson). The answer is investigators.

Expectation = prospective

Answer: investigators.

35. [...] FIND ...OF CRIMINAL INTENT

“The course will help them” means students can learn from the course, so we pay attention to this reference in section B: “who can learn all the tricks of the trade for detecting whether a fire was deliberately set, discovering who did it, and establishing a chain of evidence for effective prosecution in a court of law.” “A fire was deliberately set” can be considered as an example of criminal intent – the arsonist deliberately intended to start a fire. Then the course can help them to detect whether it is deliberate or not, who did it and find a chain of evidence. Therefore, the answer is “evidence”. Find = detect

Answer: evidence.

36. [...] LEADING TO SUCCESSFUL ... IN THE COURTS.

The word required is right after an adjective and in front of an adverb of place, so it has to a noun. In section B, the author mentions the court in this phrase: “establishing a chain of evidence for effective prosecution in a court of law”. We can consider “effective” as “successful”, and “in a court of law” as “in the courts”. Therefore, the answer is “prosecution”.

- Effective = successful

Answer: prosecution.

QUESTION 37 – 40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE VIEWS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

37. IT IS DIFFICULT TO ATTRACT STUDENTS ONTO COURSES THAT DO NOT FOCUS ON A CAREER.

If this statement is true, you have to find a sentence in the text expressing the same idea. If this statement is false, you have to point out what is wrong with it and find a sentence in the passage given to correct it. However, we cannot find any reference like that. In the passage, there is no sentence telling us about difficulties in attracting students onto such courses. Therefore, the answer is Not given.

Answer: Not given.

38. THE ‘ARSON FOR PROFIT’ COURSE WOULD BE USEFUL FOR PEOPLE INTENDING TO SET FIRE TO BUILDINGS.

Hence, “use the very same knowledge” means they can use what they have learned from this course (= this course would be useful for them). And “destructive, dangerous, reckless activity” can include “set fire to buildings.” Therefore, the answer is Yes. In section F, the author once again mentions the “Arson for Profit” course and writes: “As we have seen, someone could use the very same knowledge of means to achieve a much less noble end, such as personal profit via destructive, dangerous, reckless activity”. So

Answer: Yes.

39. FIRE SCIENCE COURSES ARE TOO ACADEMIC TO HELP PEOPLE TO BE GOOD AT THE JOB OF FIREFIGHTING.

In section B, the author relates the knowledge learned on the course to its usefulness for students who want to become firefighters. They will be qualified to do the job in a professional and expert way: “programs in fire science: they are highly welcome as part of the increasing professionalization of this and many other occupations”. The courses will help students. To be good at the job of = professionalization Therefore, the answer is No.

Answer: No.

40. THE WRITER’S FIRE SCIENCE STUDENTS PROVIDED A DETAILED DEFINITION OF THE PURPOSE OF THEIR STUDIES.

In section F, the author asks the students about purpose of the course, “When I ask fire science students to articulate the end, or purpose, of their field, they eventually generalize to something like, ‘The safety and welfare of society,’ which seems right.” They only “generalize”, which means “to make a general statement or form a general opinion”. Their opinion is only general, not detailed or particularly clear. Therefore, the answer is No. Provide a detailed definition of = to articulate

Answer: No.

What’s the purpose of gaining knowledge?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 27. vi | 34. investigators |
| 28. viii | 35. evidence |
| 29. ii | 36. prosecution |
| 30. iv | 37. NOT GIVEN |
| 31. iii | 38. YES |
| 32. vii | 39. NO |
| 33. fire science | 40. NO |

cambridge ielts 12 reading test 5 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: THE RISKS AGRICULTURE FACES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

QUESTIONS 1-3: READING PASSAGE 1 HAS NINE PARAGRAPHS, A-L. WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

1. A REFERENCE TO CHARACTERISTICS THAT ONLY APPLY TO FOOD PRODUCTION

Keywords: characteristics, only, food production

We have to find paragraphs which contain information about “food production”. We can see this phrase (food production) in paragraph A and paragraph E. In paragraph E, “food production” is just mentioned as an example of the benefits of public welfare programmes, while in paragraph A, we can see the first sentence: “Two things distinguish food production from all other productive activities: first, every single person needs food each day and has a right to it; and second, it is hugely dependent on nature.” The verb “distinguish” means “to make one thing seem different from another”. Therefore, we can understand that these two things mentioned above only belong to food production. All of this information lies in paragraph A. The answer is A.

Answer: A.

2. A REFERENCE TO CHALLENGES FACED ONLY BY FARMERS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE WORLD

Keywords: challenges, only, farmers in certain parts

Paragraph B mentions difficulties farmers have to face. The first sentence is about problems met in everywhere in the world. The second sentence is about challenges that only farmers in developing countries have to deal with: “However, small holder farmers in developing countries must in addition deal with adverse environments, both natural, in terms of soil quality, rainfall, etc. and human, in terms of infrastructure, financial systems, markets, knowledge and technology”. The term “developing countries” refers to “certain parts of the world”. Therefore, the answer is B.

Answer: B.

3. A REFERENCE TO DIFFICULTIES IN BRINGING ABOUT CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FARMERS

Keywords: difficulties, co-operation between farmers.

In terms of co-operation, the author mentions some kinds of co-operative groups of farmers such as collective action groups, co-operatives or producers’ groups in the second sentence of paragraph H. Collective actions mean actions shared by every member of a group of people, which refers to co-operation between people in a group. He/she not only names the groups but also claims that those actions do “not come as a free good. It takes time, effort and money to organise, build trust and to experiment.” Those are considered as difficulties in taking collective actions. Therefore, the answer is H.

Answer: H.

QUESTIONS 4-9: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS (QUESTIONS 4-9) AND THE LIST OF PEOPLE BELOW. MATCH EACH STATEMENT WITH THE CORRECT PERSON, A-G.

4. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT ALWAYS GO TO THE FARMERS WHO MOST NEED IT.

Keywords: financial assistance from the government

This is a difficult question since you have to know that “state subsidies” refers to “financial assistance from the government”. And this phrase lies in paragraph E. In this paragraph, the author mentions Rokeya Kabir as she claims that these state subsidies ‘have not compensated for the stranglehold exercised by private traders’. To make it more clear, the author writes: “sixty percent of beneficiaries of subsidies are not poor, but rich land owners and non-farmer traders.” (when the subsidies go to some people, those people are called beneficiaries. And the writer claims some are non-farmers). Therefore, this information is matched with Rokeya Kabir. The answer is D.

- State subsidies = financial assistance from the government.

Answer: D

5. FARMERS CAN BENEFIT FROM COLLABORATING AS A GROUP.

Keywords: benefit, collaborate, as a group.

“Collaborate” means “to work with someone else for a special purpose”, which refers to collective actions of farmers. Therefore, we have to pay attention to paragraph H, which contains that information (as we already know when doing question 3). In the first sentence of this paragraph, the writer says that “According to Murphy, ‘collective action offers an important way for farmers to strengthen their political and economic bargaining power.’” “Strengthen their political and economic bargaining power” is a way of benefiting. Therefore, the answer is Murphy – B.

Collective actions = collaborate as a group

Answer: B

6. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT CAN IMPROVE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF FARMERS.

Keywords: financial assistance from the government, standard of living, farmers.

This question is about the same issue as question 4, so we turn back to paragraph E. The first sentence of this paragraph mentions Shennge Fan, who considers “safety nets and public welfare programmes” as “valuable ways to address poverty among farming families and reduce their vulnerability to agriculture shocks”. “Public welfare programmes” are programmes that provide financial assistance. “Adress poverty” means to “improve the standard of living”. Therefore, the answer is C – Shenggen Fan.
Answer: C

7. FARMERS MAY BE HELPED IF THERE IS FINANCIAL INPUT BY THE SAME INDIVIDUALS WHO BUY FROM THEM

Keywords: financial input, same individuals, buy

In paragraph I, we find a reference to “One commentator suggested farmers can gain greater control over prices and minimise price volatility by selling directly to consumers”. This commentator is named as Sonali Bisht. Her experience is of India, where “consumers invest in local farmers by subscription and guarantee producers a fair price..” Selling directly to consumers means that the same individuals who buy from the farmers also pay the farmers. Therefore, the answer is G, Sonali Bisht.

Answer: G

8. GOVERNMENTS CAN HELP TO REDUCE VARIATION IN PRICES.

Keywords: governments, reduce, variation in prices.

In paragraph D, the author mentions the role of governments. While Kanayo F. Nwanze suggests governments can provide basic services, Sophia Murphy thinks that governments can “help mitigate wild swings in food prices”. “Mitigate” is the same meaning as “reduce the effect of something”, and “wild swings in prices” refers to “variation in prices”. Therefore,the answer is Sophia Murphy – B. (Note: You may use any letter more than once.)

- Mitigate = reduce
 - Wild swings = variation
- Answer: B**

9. IMPROVEMENTS TO INFRASTRUCTURE CAN HAVE A MAJOR IMPACT ON RISK FOR FARMERS.

Keywords: improvements to infrastructure, major impact, risk for farmers.

Regarding infrastructure and risks, we saw these issues in paragraph D when doing question 8. “Basic services like roads” refers to infrastructure. Kanayo F. Nwanze argues that by improving those services, they can “significantly reduce risks for farmers”, which means this way has “a major impact on risk for farmers”. The answer is A.

- Basic services = infrastructure
- Significantly = major

Answer: A.

QUESTIONS 10-11: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A-E.WRITE THE CORRECT LETTERS IN BOXES 10-11 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

10 – 11 .

Keywords: problems, affect, farmers with small farms, developing countries.

In the first sentence of paragraph G, the author mentions “climate change and its consequences for small-scale agriculture”. “Small-scale agriculture” refers to “farmers with small farms”. We can detect the first problem – climate change and its consequences, which are “the effects of changing weather patterns” – D. Next, “lack of demand for locally produced food” and “lack of irrigation programmes” are not mentioned in the whole passage.“Insurance” is mentioned once in paragraph F, but in terms of “private insurance” as a way to“help small-scale producers mitigate risk”. There is no information relating to “being unable to get insurance”. In paragraph I, the author mentions “the presence of intermediary purchasers”. “Purchasers” refers to “buyers”. Those people,“taking advantage of farmers’ vulnerability, dictate prices.” Because farmers have to sell their goods to these intermediary buyers, these buyers dictate prices. Therefore, the answer is D and E.

small – scale agriculture = farmers with small farms

purchasers = buyers

Answer: D, E.

12 – 13 .

Keywords: recommened, improving, conditions for farmers

Answer A mentions “the size of food stocks”, but in the passage, the author only mentions the availability of “adequate stocks” (the fourth sentence of paragraph F). “reducing the size of food stocks” is not mentioned.

In terms of price control, the author suggests some solutions such as “by alleviating uncertainties about market supply” (paragraph D), “greater transparency in markets”(paragraph F), “selling directly to consumers” (paragraph I) and “synchronise buying and selling with seasonal price conditions.” (paragraph H). This method is to

synchronise prices in certain times (seasonal), not to raise prices. Therefore, B is not the answer.

Additionally,“making customers aware of the reasons for changing food prices” is not mentioned either.Hence, E is not the answer.In paragraph H, the author suggests “all stakeholders, including business, government, scientists and civil society, must work together, starting at the beginning of the value chain.”“Work together” means “co-operation” and “all stakeholders, including business,government, scientists and civil society” refers to “a wide range of interested parties”. Hence,the first action which is recommended is C – C. organising co-operation between a wide range of interested parties. One of the answers is C.

The only remaining answer is D. We can use exclusive method to know that this is the answer. When answering question 7, we found a reference to community-based agriculture:‘where consumers invest in local farmers by subscription and guarantee producers a fairprice, is a risk-sharing model worth more attention’. In this model, consumers and farmers share the risks. This confirms that the correct answers is D.

- Work together = co-operation
- Stakeholders = interested parties

Answer: C, D.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 6 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

The risks agriculture faces in developing countries

1. A

2. B

3. H

4. D

5. B

6. C

7. G
8. B

9. A

10. D

11. E

12. C

13. D

cambridge ielts 12 reading test 6 passage 1

PASSAGE 2: THE LOST CITY

QUESTIONS 14-20: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G. CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING FOR EACH PARAGRAPH FROM THE LIST OF HEADINGS BELOW.

14. PARAGRAPH A

The first paragraph is used to introduce Bingham’s trip (his goal and his plan when making the trip). The second sentence is: “His goal was to locate the remains of a city called Vitcos, the last capital of the Inca civilization.” “Goal” is the same as “aim”. We can see the heading iv “the aim of the course” is the most relevant to this paragraph’s content. The answer is iv. If you are not sure enough, take note and do following questions before deciding what is the answer.

Goal = aim

Answer: iv

15. PARAGRAPH B

Paragraph B Paragraph B is quite short, so you should read it thoroughly to find the correct answer. This paragraph is about the advantage of Bingham and his team over other travellers – “a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by mules from the jungle.” “A track” means “a path, route or rough road” and “recently” means “not long ago, during the period of time that has just passed”. Therefore, we can consider this advantage as a new route. The answer is vi – “A new route”.

Track = route

Recently = new

Answer: vi.

16. PARAGRAPH C

This paragraph describes some negative things during the trek. Bingham’s team “showed no interest” in continuing this trek and Bingham himself claimed in his book “he made the ascent without having the least expectation that he would find anything at the top.” We can see that Bingham and his companions were lacking expectation and were “less than keen on” going up the hill to look at the ruins mentioned by the local farmer. Therefore, the answer is viii – “Bingham’s lack of enthusiasm”. (Other headings do not mention something negative).

Less than keen on = lack of enthusiasm

Answer: viii

17. PARAGRAPH D

In this paragraph, the author mentioned what Bingham described in his book, from “the ever-present possibility of deadly snakes” to “the grand ceremonial buildings of Machu Picchu”. This paragraph does not mention anything related to “different accounts” (heading i),support (heading ii), belief (heading iii) or Bingham’s theory (heading vii). What remains is heading v – a dramatic description and this heading is really relevant to this paragraph’s content. The answer is v.

Vivid = dramatic

Answer: v.

18. PARAGRAPH E

This paragraph shows that Bingham’s journal reveals “a much more gradual appreciation of his achievement compared with his book. He spent the afternoon at the ruins noting down the dimensions of some of the buildings, then descended and rejoined his companions, to whom he seems to have said little about his discovery. At this stage, didn’t realise the extent or the importance of the site, nor did he realise what use he could make of the discovery”. However, in his book, Bingham makes the discovery of ‘The Lost City of the Incas’ appear much more dramatic than it seemed at the time. The most appropriate heading for this paragraph is “Different accounts of the same journey” (i).

Answer: i.



19. PARAGRAPH F

There are only 3 headings which remain: Bingham gains support, A common belief and Bingham publishes his theory. We just need to pay attention to these keywords “support”, “belief” and “theory” to find the correct answer to the remaining 2 questions. In paragraph F, the author mentions the belief of Bingham. However, it is Bingham’s own belief and is inaccurate. It is not a common belief. Heading iii is not the answer. This paragraph is about Bingham’s big idea, “he knew he had to produce a big idea”. In this context, we can consider “his idea” as “his theory”, which he explained in an article which he wrote for publication in a magazine. The answer is vii – Bingham publishes his theory.

A big idea = theory

Answer: vii.

20. PARAGRAPH G

The third sentence of this paragraph mentions “An idea which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years”. The expression “it gained wide acceptance” means “it is accepted/ believed by many people”. We can consider it as “a common belief”. It is also can be considered in terms of “gain support”. However, this idea does not belong to Bingham. Therefore, the heading “Bingham gains support” is inaccurate. The answer has to be iii – a common belief.

Wide acceptance = common belief

Answer: iii.

QUESTIONS 21-24: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 2?

21. BINGHAM WENT TO SOUTH AMERICA IN SEARCH OF AN INCA CITY.

Keywords: South America, search, Inca city.

We have to find the names “South America” and “Inca city”. It is quite a simple task for which you can use skim or scan skills to find them. Fortunately, they lie in the first paragraph. “Hiram Bingham arrived in South America in 1911” and “His goal was to locate the remains of a city called Vitcos, the last capital of the Inca civilization”. “locate” means “to find or discover the exact position of something”, which is the same as “search”. Therefore, the answer is True.

Locate = search

Answer: True.

22. BINGHAM CHOSE A PARTICULAR ROUTE DOWN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY BECAUSE IT WAS THE MOST COMMON ROUTE USED BY TRAVELLERS.

Keywords: a particular route, down the Urubamba valley, most common.

When doing question 15, we already know Bingham used a new route which other travellers had not used. In case you do True – False questions first, you can find the answer’s location according to the keywords. In the second part of paragraph A, the author mentions the route down the Urubamba valley. However, from paragraph B, we know Bingham did not follow that route, he found a new route – “they had an advantage over travellers who had preceded them : a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by mules”. Therefore, the answer is False.

Answer: False.

23. BINGHAM UNDERSTOOD THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MACHU PICCHU AS SOON AS HE SAW IT.

Keywords: significance of Machu Picchu, as soon as he saw it.

In paragraph E, the author claimed “At this stage, didn’t realise the extent or the importance of the site, nor did he realise what use he could make of the discovery.” “The site” referred to is the Lost City – Machu Picchu – and “the importance” means “significance”. According to this sentence, at that time Bing didn’t realize those things. Therefore, the answer is False.

Significance = importance

Answer: False.

24. BINGHAM RETURNED TO MACHU PICCHU IN ORDER TO FIND EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT HIS THEORY

Keywords: return, evidence, support his theory.

The paragraph about Bingham’s theory is paragraph F: (the second sentence – “he knew he had to produce a big idea”). In the second part of this paragraph, the author claims his theory is wrong, but he/ she does not mention what Bingham did after that. Therefore, the answer is Not given.

Answer: Not given

QUESTIONS 25-26: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW.

25. THE TRACK THAT TOOK BINGHAM DOWN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY HAD BEEN CREATED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF ...

Keywords: track, Bingham, Urubamba valley, created, transportation

This route is mentioned in many other questions so we easily find its location, which is in paragraphs A and B. In paragraph B, the author writes “a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by mules from the jungle”. This can be understood as “for the transportation of rubber”. The answer is “rubber”.

Answer: rubber.

26. BINGHAM FOUND OUT ABOUT THE RUINS OF MACHU PICCHU FROM A...IN THE URUBAMBA VALLEY.

Keywords: ruins of Machu Picchu, from, Urubamba valley.

“The ruins of Machu Picchu” is mentioned in paragraph C – “His companions showed no interest in accompanying him up the nearby hill to see some ruins that a local farmer, Melchor Arteaga, had told them about the night before.” It is when they reached the valley. Therefore, it is a local farmer in the Urubamba valley who told them about some ruins of Machu Picchu. The answer is “farmer”.

Answer: farmer.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 6 – PASSAGE 2KEYWORDS TABLE

The Lost City

14. iv

15. vi

16. viii

17. v

18. i

19. vii

20. iii
21. TRUE

22. FALSE

23. FALSE

24. NOT GIVEN

25. rubber

26. farmer

cambridge ielts 12 reading test 6 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: THE BENEFITS OF BEING BILINGUAL

QUESTIONS 27-31: COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.

27. OBSERVING THE ... OF RUSSIAN- ENGLISH BILINGUAL PEOPLE WHEN ASKED TO SELECT CERTAIN OBJECTS

Keywords: Observe, Russian – English bilingual people, select, objects

In IELTS Reading, it’s easier to find names of people and places than most other information. Therefore, we should start by finding location of information about “Russian – English bilingual people”. This information lies in paragraph B, in an example of “studying of eye movements” – “A Russian-English bilingual was asked to ‘pick up a marker’ from a set of objects”. “Studying” refers to “observing”, and “pick up” means “select”. Therefore, the words to fill in the blank are “eye movements”.

Study = observe

Pick up = select

Answer: eye movements.

28. BILINGUAL PEOPLE ENGAGE BOTH LANGUAGES SIMULTANEOUSLY: A MECHANISM KNOWN AS

Keywords: Bilingual people, simultaneously, mechanism

In paragraph B, the key sentence is: “Research shows that when a bilingual person uses one language, the other is active at the same time”. There is also a word which can be considered the same meaning as “a mechanism” – it is “activation”.:“For bilingual people, this activation is not limited to a single language; auditory input activates corresponding words regardless of the language to which they belong. Some of the most compelling evidence for this phenomenon, called ‘ language co-activation ’, comes from studying eye movements.” “not limited to a single language” means “engage both languages”, and “called” is the same as “known as”. Therefore, this activation – mechanism is known as “language co-activation”.

At the same time = simultaneously

Activation = mechanism

Answer: language co-activation

29. A TEST CALLED THE ..., FOCUSING ON NAMING COLOURS

Keywords: a test, naming colours In paragraph C, the author mentioned “tasks” and took an example of a classic task in which “people see a word and are asked to name the colour of the word’s font”. It is called “Stroop Task.” Therefore, Stroop Task is the answer.

Task = test

Answer: Stroop Task.

30. BILINGUAL PEOPLE ARE MORE ABLE TO HANDLE TASKS INVOLVING A SKILL CALLED

Keywords: bilingual people, more able to, handle, skill

Since the questions are in the table with two columns “Test” and “Findings”, so questions in the same row will be closely related to each other. Therefore, their answers are definitely somewhere near the other and we still pay attention to paragraph C. In this case, the author mentioned the “findings” in the previous sentence – “bilingual people often perform better on tasks that require conflict management”. “Perform better on tasks” has the same meaning with “are more able to handle tasks” and “require” is the same as “involving”. The skill mentioned here is “conflict management”.

Perform better = more able to handle

Answer: conflict management.

31. WHEN CHANGING STRATEGIES, BILINGUAL PEOPLE HAVE SUPERIOR

Since this is the “finding” of “a test involving switching between tasks”, therefore we can find the answer by locating part of the text mentioning this test.

Keywords: switching, changing strategies, superior

Paragraph C is about tests and tasks. In the last sentence of this paragraph, the author mentioned “switching between two tasks”. We have to pay attention to this sentence – “Bilinguals are also better at switching between two tasks; for example, when bilinguals have to switch from categorizing objects by colour (red or green) to categorizing them by shape (circle or triangle), they do so more quickly than monolingual people, reflecting better cognitive control when having to make rapid changes of strategy.” The expression: “make changes of strategy” is the same as “changing strategies”, and “better” refers to “superior”. In the above sentence, the writer claims bilingual people have “better cognitive control” when changing strategies. Therefore, the answer is “cognitive control”.

Better = superior

Answer: cognitive control

QUESTIONS 32-36: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

32. ATTITUDES TOWARDS BILINGUALISM HAVE CHANGED IN RECENT YEARS.

Keywords: attitudes, bilingualism, changed, recent years.

In paragraph A, the author mentioned something in the past in the second sentence, and the difference “over the past few decades” in the third sentence (using “however” as the conjunction). This means there were changes in recent years. Therefore, we can try finding our answer here. The author claimed “technological advances have allowed researchers to look more deeply at how bilingualism interacts with and changes the cognitive and neurological systems, thereby identifying several clear benefits of being bilingual”. It means they find being bilingual has its own advantages instead of only disadvantages, as people thought in the past. Therefore, attitudes towards bilingualism have changed. The answer is Yes.

Answer: Yes.

33. BILINGUAL PEOPLE ARE BETTER THAN MONOLINGUAL PEOPLE AT GUESSING CORRECTLY WHAT WORDS ARE BEFORE THEY ARE FINISHED.

Keywords: bilingual, monolingual, guess correctly, words, before they are finished.

When it comes to guessing words before they are finished, we have to pay attention to paragraph B. “Long before the word is finished, the brain’s language system begins to guess what that word might be.[...]. For bilingual people, this activation is not limited to a single language”. This is the explanation for the activation called “language co-activation”. There is no comparison between bilingual and monolingual people in guessing words before they are finished. The answer is Not given.

Answer: Not given.

34. BILINGUAL PEOPLE CONSISTENTLY NAME IMAGES FASTER THAN MONOLINGUAL PEOPLE.

Keywords: bilingual, monolingual, name, images, faster

In the second sentence of paragraph C, the author gave an example of the disadvantages of being bilingual – “For instance, knowing more than one language can cause speakers to name pictures more slowly.” “Knowing more than one language” means “bilingual” and “pictures” is the same as “images”. Therefore, bilingual people name images more slowly than monolingual people. The answer is No.

Answer: No.

35. BILINGUAL PEOPLE’S BRAINS PROCESS SINGLE SOUNDS MORE EFFICIENTLY THAN MONOLINGUAL PEOPLE IN ALL SITUATIONS.

Keywords: bilingual people’s brains, process, single sounds, more efficiently, all situations.

In paragraph D, the writer mentioned “When monolingual and bilingual adolescents listen to simple speech sounds without any intervening background noise, they show highly similar brain stem responses”. Hence, there is at least one situation,when there is no intervening background noise, in which the brain processing of these 2 kinds of people is “highly similar”. The above statement is only right “in the presence of background noise”, not “all situations”. Therefore, the answer is No.

Answer: No.

36. FEWER BILINGUAL PEOPLE THAN MONOLINGUAL PEOPLE SUFFER FROM BRAIN DISEASE IN OLD AGE.

Keywords: fewer bilingual people, suffer, brain disease, old age. In terms of issues related to age,

in paragraph F, the author mentioned brain disease in old age. However, he/she only mentioned “bilingual experience may help to keep the cognitive mechanisms sharp”: “Older bilinguals enjoy improved memory relative to monolingual people”, “bilingual patients reported showing initial symptoms of the disease an average of five years later than monolingual patients”, “the bilinguals’ brains had more physical signs of disease than their monolingual”. There is no line which contains information about the number of bilingual people and their monolingual counterparts. We only know that the physical signs of disease in bilinguals are greater than monolinguals, but it is clear that both groups suffer from brain disease. Therefore, the answer is Not given.

Answer: Not given.

QUESTIONS 37-40: READING PASSAGE 3 HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G.

37. AN EXAMPLE OF HOW BILINGUAL AND MONOLINGUAL PEOPLE’S BRAINS RESPOND DIFFERENTLY TO A CERTAIN TYPE OF NON-VERBAL AUDITORY INPUT

Keywords: example, brains, respond, differently, type of non-verbal auditory input.

When doing question 35, we already know that information about brain responses is in paragraph D, so we have to pay attention to this paragraph. “Simple sound” can be considered as “a certain type of non-verbal auditory input” – “When researchers play the same sound to both groups in the presence of background noise, however, the bilingual listeners’ neural response is considerably larger, reflecting better encoding of the sound’s fundamental frequency, a feature of sound closely related to pitch perception.” Therefore, the answer is D.

Answer: D

38. A DEMONSTRATION OF HOW A BILINGUAL UPBRINGING HAS BENEFITS EVEN BEFORE WE LEARN TO SPEAK

Keywords: demonstration, a bilingual upbringing, benefit, before we learn to speak.

In paragraph G, the author gave an example of one study in which “researchers taught seven month-old babies growing up in monolingual or bilingual homes”, then drew the conclusion that “for very young children, as well as for older people, navigating a multilingual environment imparts advantages that transfer far beyond language.” “advantages” is the same as “benefits” and “seven-month- old” is before we learn to speak. Therefore, the answer is G.

Answer: G.

39. A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS BY WHICH PEOPLE IDENTIFY WORDS THAT THEY HEAR

Keywords: description, process, identify words that they hear

In paragraph B, the author explained how we hear words and recognize them “When we hear a word, we don’t hear the entire word all at once: the sounds arrive in sequential order.” Therefore, the answer is B.

Word recognition = identify words

Answer: B.

40. REFERENCE TO SOME NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF BEING BILINGUAL.

Keywords: negative consequences, being bilingual

In the first sentence of paragraph C, the writer claimed “Having to deal with this persistent linguistic competition can result in difficulties, however.” “Deal with this persistent linguistic competition” refers to “knowing more than one language” – or “being bilingual”, and “difficulties” is the same as “negative consequences”. Therefore, the answer is C.

Difficulties = negative consequences

Answer: C.

The Benefits of Being Bilingual

27. eye movements

28. language co-activation

29. Stroop Task

30. conflict management

31. cognitive control

32. YES

33. NOT GIVEN
34. NO

35. NO

36. NOT GIVEN

37. D

38. G

39. B

40. C

cambridge ielts 12 reading test 6 passage 3



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 READING TEST 7 ANSWERS

FLYING TORTOISES

QUESTIONS 1-7: READING PASSAGE 1 HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G. CHOOSE THE CORRECT HEADING FOR EACH PARAGRAPH FROM THE LIST OF HEADINGS BELOW.

1. PARAGRAPH A

The first paragraph is about the inhospitable environment of the Galapagos Islands and explains that “the islands were colonised by one or more tortoises from mainland South America”. There is no heading about the environment. “Colonise” can be considered the same as “populate”. Moreover, the author claims “This inhospitable environment is home to the giant Galapagos tortoise.” Hence, “one or more tortoises from mainland South America” populated the islands. Heading v is most appropriate for this paragraph. The answer is v.

- Colonise = populate

Answer: v

2. PARAGRAPH B

In paragraph B, the author mentioned what happened to the tortoises after human arrival, and those are negative impacts for the tortoises such as “taken on board these ships to act as food supplies”, “they (humans) hunted the tortoises and destroyed their habitat to clear land for agriculture”, and so on. All of these can be considered as “the disadvantage of tortoise populations”, while “human arrival” and “settlers came to the islands” can be seen as “developments”. Therefore, the heading for this paragraph has to be heading iii – “Developments to the disadvantage of tortoise populations”. The answer is iii.

Answer: iii.

3. PARAGRAPH C

Paragraph C is about a tortoise-breeding centre with its captive-breeding programme. “Work began” on this programme in 1989 and is “dedicated to protecting the island’s tortoise populations”. Hence, this programme was the starting-point for tortoise conservation. Heading viii – “The start of the conservation project” is the most appropriate.

- Start = begin
- Programme = project
- Protect tortoise population = conservation

Answer: viii

4. PARAGRAPH D

Paragraph D told us about an exact point – about 5 years of age – at which “their size and weight – and their hardened shells – are sufficient to protect them from predators”. And the author claims: “But if people wait too long after that point, the tortoises eventually become too large to transport.”. That means we need to find the perfect timing for captive-bred tortoises to be reintroduced into the wild. Hence, heading i – “The importance of getting the timing right” is the answer.

Answer: i.

5. PARAGRAPH E

In this paragraph, the writer mentioned “repatriation efforts”, which refers to every endeavor to bring tortoises back to the islands. The author also tells us that at first, this work was done in small numbers, but then it was decided to “work out more ambitious reintroduction” – they brought 300 of the breeding centre’s tortoises back to their islands by helicopter. It was a much bigger number, based on a bigger idea. Therefore, heading iv – “Planning a bigger idea” is the heading of this paragraph.

Note: You may be confused between heading iv and heading vii – Looking for a home for the islands’ tortoises. However, this is “repatriation”, which means taking back to the place where they used to be, they are not “looking for” any other home. Hence, heading vii is inappropriate.

- More ambitious = bigger

Answer: iv.

6. PARAGRAPH F

The 3 remaining headings are: “Carrying out a carefully prepared operation” (keywords: carefully prepared, operation), “Looking for a home for the islands’ tortoises” (look for, home), and “Young meets old” (young, old, meet). Paragraph F is about the preparation to use a helicopter to bring tortoises back to their islands. The author mentioned: “During a period of three days, a group of volunteers from the breeding centre worked around the clock to prepare the young tortoises for transport.” In addition, we are told that groups of volunteers spent some time on the islands before the tortoises arrived, clearing sites for the helicopter to land. There is no line

about “looking for a home” or “young meets old”. Therefore, heading vi – “Carrying out a carefully prepared operation” is the most suitable one for this paragraph.
Answer: vi.

7. PARAGRAPH G

In the second sentence of this paragraph, the author mentioned “Eventually, one tiny tortoise came across a fully grown giant who had been lumbering around the island for around a hundred years.” “One tiny tortoise” refers to “young” while “a fully grown giant” means “old”– about 100 years old, in fact. And “came across” means “to meet by accident”. Hence, “Young meets old” is the heading for this paragraph.

- Come across = meet

Answer: ii

QUESTIONS 8-13: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW. CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

8. 17TH CENTURY: SMALL NUMBERS TAKEN ONTO SHIPS USED BY ...

Keywords: 17th century, small numbers, taken, ships
“17th century” is mentioned in the second sentence of paragraph B, so we have to pay attention to this part – “From the 17th century onwards , pirates took a few on board for food”. “A few” refers to “small numbers” and “on board” refers to “on ships”. We can paraphrase this sentence like this “From the 17th century onwards, small numbers were taken onto ships for food by pirates”. Therefore, the answer is “pirates”.

- A few = small numbers

Answer: pirates

Q9 + 10: 1790S: VERY LARGE NUMBERS TAKEN ONTO WHALING SHIPS, KEPT FOR ...AND ALSO USED TO PRODUCE ...

Keywords: 1790s, large numbers, whaling ships, kept, to produce
The next part of paragraph B is about what happened after “the arrival of whaling ships in the 1790s”. That is “Relatively immobile and capable of surviving for months without food or water, the tortoises were taken on board these ships to act as food supplies during long ocean passages.”The tortoises were taken onto ships “to act as food supplies”. That means they were kept for food. The answer for question 9 is “food”. The author also mentioned “Sometimes, their bodies were processed into high-grade oil.”
“processed into high-grade oil” means “used to produce high-grade oil”. However, they allow one word only, so we have to choose the most important word – “oil” – as the answer for question 10.

Answer: 9. Food 10. oil

11. HUNTED BY ...ON ISLANDS

Keywords: hunt, on islands
The author mentioned the word “hunt” later in paragraph B- “They hunted the tortoises and destroyed their habitat to clear land for agriculture”. We have to look at the previous sentences to find out who “they” refers to. “In total, an estimated 200,000 animals were taken from the archipelago before the 20th century. This historical exploitation was then exacerbated when settlers came to the islands.” Obviously, “they”are “settlers”who came to the islands”. Therefore, “settlers” is the answer.

Answer: settlers

Q 12 + 13. HABITAT DESTRUCTION: FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND BY VARIOUS ... NOT NATIVE TO THE ISLANDS, WHICH ALSO FED ON BABY TORTOISES AND TORTOISES’ ...

Keywords: Habitat destruction, not native, fed on, tortoises
They not only hunted tortoises and destroyed their habitat to clear land for agriculture, but settlers also “introduced alien species – ranging from cattle, pigs, goats, rats and dogs to plants and ants – that either prey on the eggs and young tortoises or damage or destroy their habitat.” (the last sentence of paragraph C). The word“alien” means “coming from a different country, race, or group”, which is the same as “not native to the islands.” The author referred to those alien species that “damage or destroy their habitat”, which means the same as “habitat destruction”. The answer for question 12 is “species”. Those species also “prey on eggs and young tortoises.” “Prey on” means “feed on”, and “young tortoises” refers to “baby tortoises.”. Hence, what remains is “tortoises’ eggs.” The answer is eggs.

- Alien = not native
- Destruction = damage or destroy

Answer: 12. Species 13. eggs

Flying tortoises

1. v

2. iii

3. viii

4. i

5. iv

6. vi

7. ii
8. pirates

9. food

10. oil

11. settlers

12. species

13. eggs

cambridge ielts 12 reading test 7 passage 1.

PASSAGE 2: THE INTERSECTION OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND GEOGRAPHY

QUESTIONS 14-19: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS EIGHT SECTIONS, A-H. WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

14. AN ACCEPTANCE THAT NOT ALL DISEASES CAN BE TOTALLY ELIMINATED

Keywords: acceptance, not all diseases, totally eliminated.

In paragraph D, the author mentioned some information about health geography and diseases: “It is an increasingly important area of study in a world where diseases like polio are re-emerging, respiratory diseases continue to spread, and malaria-prone areas are still fighting to find a better cure.” The words “continue to spread” and “still fighting to find a better cure” mean that humans cannot control the above-mentioned diseases and still need “a better cure” for them, which is the same as they are not “totally eliminated”. Later in the paragraph, we find a key statement : “...people will always be prone to illness...” Therefore, the answer is D. • Illness = diseases

Answer: D.

15. EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS CAUSED BY HUMAN BEHAVIOR.

Keywords: examples, physical conditions, human behavior.

In paragraph C, the author gives some examples. The human behavior referred to includes: “the massive number of cars being driven”, and “the cutting down of forests”. The physical conditions which have resulted in large cities are “smog and pollution that cause asthma, lung problems, eyesight issues and more”.

Answer: C.

16. A REFERENCE TO CLASSIFYING DISEASES ON THE BASIS OF HOW FAR THEY EXTEND GEOGRAPHICALLY

Keywords: reference, classify diseases, basis, extend, geographically

In paragraph F, the author mentioned a way of categorising illnesses and diseases. “Categorise” is the same as “classify”, which means “to divide diseases into groups according to their type”. Therefore, we have to pay attention to this part of the text: “...work to create a clear way of categorising illnesses, diseases and epidemics into local and global scales. Health geographers can map the spread of illnesses and attempt to identify the reasons behind an increase or decrease in illnesses”. “Categorising... into local and global scales” can be understood as “how far the extend geographically”. Hence, the information in paragraph F matches the statement.

Classify = categorise

Spread = extend

Answer: F.

17. REASONS WHY THE LEVEL OF ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE CAN VARY WITHIN A COUNTRY

Keywords: reasons, level of access to healthcare, vary, within a country

In paragraph G, the writer mentioned “a very large discrepancy between the options available to people”. “A very large discrepancy” is the same as “vary” and “options available to people” can be seen as “level of access”. In the previous sentence, the author was talking about the availability or the lack of healthcare provision, so we can understand they are “level of access to healthcare”. And the author named some reasons for this large discrepancy – “different social classes, income brackets, and levels of education”. Therefore, paragraph G contains information in the statement. The answer is G.

Vary = a very lagre discrepancy

Options available to people = level of access

Answer: G.

18. A DESCRIPTION OF HEALTH GEOGRAPHY AS A MIXTURE OF DIFFERENT ACADEMIC FIELDS

Keywords: health geography, mixture, academic fields

In the second sentence of paragraph D, the author claimed “Health geography is the combination of, on the one hand, knowledge regarding geography and methods used to analyse and interpret geographical information, and on the other, the study of health, diseases and healthcare practices around the world.” “Combination” is the same as “a mixture”. It is a mixture of “knowledge regarding geography”, “methods used to analyse and interpret geographical information”, and “the study of health, diseases and healthcare practices”. Those can be considered as “different academic fields” which, when combined, make a “hybrid science” (= a science which is the product of mixing different disciplines) Therefore, the answer is D.

Mixture = combination

Answer: D.

19. A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF AREA WHERE A PARTICULAR ILLNESS IS RARE

Keywords: type of area, a particular illness, rare

In paragraph B, the author claimed “depending on where you live, you will not have the same health concerns as someone who lives in a different geographical region” and gave an example of a particular illness (malaria) in different regions. In tropical regions, malaria is widespread. However, in high-altitude deserts, this disease “is much less of a problem”. High-altitude deserts is a type of area, and “much less of a problem” means it is very unusual, or we can consider it as “rare”. The answer is B.

Answer: B.

QUESTIONS 20-26: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW. CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

20. CERTAIN DISEASES HAVE DISAPPEARED, THANKS TO BETTER ... AND HEALTHCARE

Keywords: certain disease, disappeared, thanks to, better, healthcare

In the first sentence of the first paragraph, the author wrote: “many diseases that affect humans have been eradicated due to improvements in vaccinations and the availability of healthcare”. “diseases have been eradicated” means people are able to “get rid of those diseases completely”, or we can say that those diseases have disappeared completely. “Due to” is the same as “thanks to”, and “improvements” refers to “something better”. In this sentence, the author mentioned 2 things – “vaccinations” and “the availability of healthcare”. “Healthcare” is mentioned in the statement already, therefore, what we are looking for is “vaccinations”. The answer is “vaccinations”.

Eradicate = disappear

Improvements = better

Answer: vaccinations

21. BECAUSE THERE IS MORE CONTACT BETWEEN PEOPLE, ... ARE LOSING THEIR USEFULNESS.

Keywords: contact between people, lose, usefulness

In the next sentences of the first paragraph, the author mentioned “contact between people” – “In a world that is far more globalised than ever before, people come into contact with one another through travel and living closer and closer to each other. As a result, super-viruses and other infections resistant to antibiotics are becoming more and more common.” The first sentence let us know that “there is more contact between people” (more globalized, come into contact with one another, closer and closer), and the second one showed its consequence (as a result) that is “super-viruses and other infections resistant to antibiotics are becoming more and more common”. “Resistant to antibiotics” means antibiotics are not useful to combat those superviruses and other infections. They are losing their usefulness since those super-viruses are becoming more common. Therefore, the answer is antibiotics.

Answer: antibiotics

22. DISEASE-CAUSING ... ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE FOUND IN HOT, DAMP REGIONS.

Keywords: disease – causing, most likely, found, hot, damp regions.

This gap needs a noun, something or someone that can cause diseases. In the paragraph about the disease called malaria (paragraph B), the author mentioned “tropical regions that foster a warm and damp environment in which the mosquitos that can give people this disease can grow”. So, the writer tell us that mosquitos that can cause malaria to spread in a warm and damp environment. Therefore, what we have to find out here is “mosquitos”. The answer is mosquitos.

Answer: mosquitos

23. ONE CAUSE OF POLLUTION IS ... THAT BURN A PARTICULAR FUEL.

Keywords: cause of pollution, burn, particular fuel

In paragraph C, the author named some causes of pollution. They are the massive number of cars being driven , factories that run on coal power, and the rapid industrialisation of some countries. Among them causes, factories is the word that relates to “run on coal power”, which means burns a particular fuel (coal – to be more specific). Therefore, the answer is factories.

Answer: factories.

24. THE GROWTH OF CITIES OFTEN HAS AN IMPACT ON NEARBY ...

Keywords: the growth of cities, impact, nearby

In the last sentence of paragraph C, the author explained why the rapid industrialization of some countries can cause pollution. “The rapid industrialisation of some countries in recent years has also led to the cutting down of forests to allow for the expansion of big cities, which makes it even harder to fight the pollution with the fresh air that is produced by plants.” “The expansion of big cities” can be seen as “the growth of cities”. To make way for the growth of cities, they have to “cut down forests”. We can say it has an impact on nearby forests. The answer is forests.

Growth = expansion

Answer: forests.

25....IS ONE DISEASE THAT IS GROWING AFTER HAVING BEEN ERADICATED.

Keywords: one disease, grow, after eradicated.

We need to find out the most appropriate disease, one which is ‘growing’. In paragraph D, the author mentioned some diseases that need a better cure. One of them is polio which is reemerging. “Emerge” means to to appear, and “re” is a prefix used with the meaning “again”. We can understand that polio is a disease that can appear again (after being treated or eradicated). Therefore, the answer is polio.

Answer: polio.

26. A PHYSICAL BARRIER SUCH AS A ... CAN PREVENT PEOPLE FROM REACHING A HOSPITAL.

Keywords: physical barrier, prevent, reach a hospital

The word needed is after an article and stands in front of a verb. Therefore, it has to be a noun. “Hospital” is mentioned once in the passage in paragraph G,in which the author took an example of people’s attempt to assess the levels of healthcare. The writer states: “it may be very difficult for people to get medical attention because there is a mountain between their village and the nearest hospital”. What prevents people from getting to their nearest hospital is a mountain (a physical barrier). Therefore, the noun we’re looking for is “mountain”.

Answer: mountain.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 7 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS

The Intersection of Health Sciences and Geography

14. D

15. C

16. F

17. G

18. D

19. B

20. vaccinations
21. antibiotics

22. mosquitos

23. factories

24. forests

25. polio

26. mountain

cambridge ielts 12 reading test 7 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: MUSIC AND THE EMOTIONS

QUESTIONS 27-31: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW. CHOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

Q 27 + 28. IT WAS NOTED THAT THE MUSIC STIMULATED THE BRAIN’S NEURONS TO RELEASE A SUBSTANCE CALLED IN TWO OF THE PARTS OF THE BRAIN WHICH ARE ASSOCIATED WITH FEELING

Keywords: music, stimulate, brain’s neurons, release, substance, two of the parts of the brain, associated, feeling

In the last sentences of the second paragraph, the author wrote “The first thing they discovered is that music triggers the production of dopamine – a chemical with a key role in setting people’s moods – by the neurons (nerve cells) in both the dorsal and ventral regions of the brain. As these two regions have long been linked with the experience of pleasure, this finding isn’t particularly surprising.” “Trigger” means “to cause something to start” and can be considered as “stimulate”. It is said that music stimulates the production of a chemical called dopamine. “A chemical” is the same as “a substance” and “production” is the same as “release”. Therefore, “dopamine” is what we’re looking for in question 27. After that, the author mentioned two regions of the brain and claimed they “have long been linked with the experience of pleasure.” “Linked” refers to “associated” (to be connected), and “feeling” means “experience”. Hence, the answer for question 28 is “pleasure”.

stimulate = trigger

substance = chemical

associated = linked

parts = regions

Answer: 27. dopamine 28. pleasure

Q29 + 30. RESEARCHERS ALSO OBSERVED THAT THE NEURONS IN THE AREA OF THE BRAIN CALLED THE ... WERE PARTICULARLY ACTIVE JUST BEFORE THE PARTICIPANTS’ FAVOURITE MOMENTS IN THE MUSIC – THE PERIOD KNOWN AS THE ...

Keywords: observe, neurons, area of the brain, active, before, favourite moments

In the first sentence of the third paragraph, the author claimed that “the dopamine neurons in the caudate – a region of the brain involved in learning stimulus-response associations, and in anticipating food and other ‘reward’ stimuli – were at their most active around 15 seconds before the participants’ favourite moments in the music”. The phrase: “at their most active” is the same as “particularly active” and “region” means “area” of the brain, so it is clear that such a “region” refers to “the caudate”. Therefore, the answer for question 29 is “caudate”. In the following sentence, it is said that “The researchers call this the ‘anticipatory phase’”. Here, “this” refers to the observation made by researchers concerning the participants’ favourite music. The period at which something happens is a stage or a ‘phase’. Hence, the answer for question 30 should be “anticipatory phase”.

particularly active = at their most active

area = region

Answer: 29. caudate 30. anticipatory phase

31. ACTIVITY IN THIS PART OF THE BRAIN IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXPECTATION OF ‘REWARD’ STIMULI SUCH AS ...

Keywords: activity, this part of the brain, associated with, expectation, reward stimuli

Also in the first sentence of the third paragraph, the author described the caudate as “a region of the brain involved in learning stimulus-response associations, and in anticipating food and other ‘reward’ stimuli”. Thus, “involved in” means “associated with” and “anticipate” means “to look forward to”, which is the same as “expect”. Therefore, it can be understood that the “reward stimuli” expected by the caudate should include “food” as the example given in the passage. The word to fill in the blank is “food”. • to be involved in = to be associated with

anticipate = expect

Answer: 31. Food

QUESTIONS 32-36: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

32. WHAT POINT DOES THE WRITER EMPHASISE IN THE FIRST PARAGRAPH?

A how dramatically our reactions to music can vary

B how intense our physical responses to music can be

C how little we know about the way that music affects us

D how much music can tell us about how our brains operate

Keywords: point, emphasise, first paragraph

Looking at the first paragraph, it is claimed that “sound stirs us at our biological roots”, meaning that music can affect the listeners in a biological way. To demonstrate this, the author gave examples of some physical reactions that we may have when listening to our favourite music: “The pupils in our eyes dilate, our pulse and blood pressure rise, the electrical conductance of our skin is lowered, and the cerebellum, a brain region associated with bodily movement, becomes strangely active. Blood is even re-directed to the muscles in our legs”. These are all big or ‘intense’ physical changes that occur in our bodies when we listen to music. Therefore, the answer is B – how intense our physical responses to music can be.

Answer: B

33. WHAT VIEW OF THE MONTREAL STUDY DOES THE WRITER EXPRESS IN THE SECOND PARAGRAPH?

A Its aims were innovative.

B The approach was too simplistic.

C It produced some remarkably precise data.

D The technology used was unnecessarily complex.

Keywords: view, Montreal study, second paragraph

In the second paragraph, the author mentioned “Although the study involves plenty of fancy technology, including functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and ligand-based positron emission tomography (PET) scanning, the experiment itself was rather straightforward”. The term: “fancy technology” may mean the same as “complex technology”, but there is no information about whether it was “unnecessary” or not, so D cannot be the correct answer. Neither is B, because the author mentioned that “the experiment itself was rather straightforward”, not “too simplistic”. Further in the paragraph, it is stated that scientists “were able to obtain an impressively exact and detailed portrait of music in the brain”. So, “exact” means “precise” and “impressively” means “remarkably”, so this information suggests that the Montreal study produced “remarkably precise data”. Hence, the answer is C.

exact = precise

impressively = remarkably

Answer: C

34. WHAT DOES THE WRITER FIND INTERESTING ABOUT THE RESULTS OF THE MONTREAL STUDY?

A the timing of participants’ neural responses to the music

B the impact of the music on participants’ emotional state

C the section of participants’ brains which was activated by the music

D the type of music which had the strongest effect on participants’ brains

Keywords: interesting, results, Montreal study

Because the questions follow the order of the text, and we already know the position of the answer to question 33 (in the second paragraph), just pay attention to the following sections. In the beginning of the third paragraph, it is said that “What is rather more significant is the finding that the dopamine neurons in the caudate ... were at their most active around 15 seconds before the participants’ favourite moments in the music”. The fact that the caudate was particularly active before the musical climax can be considered “the timing of participants’ neural responses”. This observation was followed by the author’s question: “The question, of course, is what all these dopamine neurons are up to. Why are they so active in the period preceding the acoustic climax?” So, it can be inferred that the timing of this response of the neurons in the brain really caught his attention. In other words, he found it interesting. Hence, the correct answer is A.

Answer: A

35. WHY DOES THE WRITER REFER TO MEYER’S WORK ON MUSIC AND EMOTION?

A to propose an original theory about the subject

B to offer support for the findings of the Montreal study

C to recommend the need for further research into the subject

D to present a view which opposes that of the Montreal researchers

Keywords: Meyer’s work, music and emotion

By using the skim and scan skill, we can easily locate the word “Meyer” in the fifth paragraph. The first sentence mentioned “To demonstrate this psychological principle, the musicologist Leonard Meyer, in his classic book Emotion and Meaning in Music (1956), analysed the 5th movement of Beethoven’s String Quartet in C-sharp minor, Op. 131”. Hence, to understand what “this psychological principle” refers to, we need to read the previous paragraph. The fourth paragraph explains the findings of the Montreal study, in which the participants’ caudate neurons were at their most active a few moments before the climax of the music: “it turns out that the most important part of every song or symphony is when the patterns break down, when the sound becomes unpredictable. If the music is too obvious, it is annoyingly boring, like an alarm clock. Numerous studies, after all, have demonstrated that dopamine neurons quickly adapt to predictable rewards. If we know what’s going to happen next, then we don’t get excited”. Meyer is a musicologist and his analysis of the music offers an explanation of why the brain is responding in this ‘reward principle, way. Therefore, it can be inferred that the author mentioned Meyer’s book to support the Montreal study. The answer is B.

Answer: B

36. ACCORDING TO LEONARD MEYER, WHAT CAUSES THE LISTENER’S EMOTIONAL RESPONSE TO MUSIC?

A the way that the music evokes poignant memories in the listener

B the association of certain musical chords with certain feelings

C the listener’s sympathy with the composer’s intentions

D the internal structure of the musical composition

Keywords: according, Leonard Meyer, causes, emotional response

In the last paragraph, it is stated that “According to Meyer, it is the suspenseful tension of music, arising out of our unfulfilled expectations, that is the source of the music’s feeling”. The author then explained in more detail: “Meyer argued that the emotions we find in music come from the unfolding events of the music itself”. So, emotional response is not connected to A or C – the listener’s memories or sympathies. “This ‘embodied meaning’ arises from the patterns the symphony invokes and then ignores”. The “unfolding events” and “the patterns the symphony invokes and then ignores” both imply the unpredictable part of any musical piece which is considered to be the most appealing. It is this part that makes the listeners want more and wait for more, therefore fully enjoy and be in sync with the music. Hence, when Meyer refers to “the music itself” and “the patterns” of the music, it can be understood that the internal structure is responsible for the listener’s feelings attached to a musical composition.

Answer: D

QUESTIONS 37-40: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A-F, BELOW.

37. THE MONTREAL RESEARCHERS DISCOVERED THAT ...

Keywords: Montreal researchers, discover

From question 34, we already know that in the Montreal study, scientists found that the caudate neurons “were at their most active around 15 seconds before the participants’ favourite moments in the music”. The word: “before” is the same as “prior”, and “the participants’ favourite moments” can be considered as “key points” in the music. In addition, the fact that neurons “were at their most active” means that the level of neural activity had increased before those “key points”. Therefore, the answer should be F – neuron activity increases prior to key points in a musical piece.

prior = before

Answer: F

38. MANY STUDIES HAVE DEMONSTRATED THAT ...

Keywords: studies, demonstrate

The author mentioned in the fourth paragraph that “Numerous studies, after all, have demonstrated that dopamine neurons quickly adapt to predictable rewards. If we know what’s going to happen next, then we don’t get excited”. The word: “numerous” means “many”. The two sentences suggests that if we can predict what’s going to happen next, which means that “the outcomes become predictable”, then our brains do not get excited because dopamine neurons have already become familiar with, or adapted to, those outcomes, leading to decreasing neuron activity. Hence, the answer is B – neuron activity decreases if outcomes become predictable.

numerous = many

Answer: B

39. MEYER’S ANALYSIS OF BEETHOVEN’S MUSIC SHOWS THAT ...

Keywords: Meyer, analysis,

Beethoven’s music It is mentioned in the fifth paragraph that “Meyer dissected 50 measures (bars) of the masterpiece, showing how Beethoven begins with the clear statement of a rhythmic and harmonic pattern and then, in an ingenious tonal dance, carefully holds off repeating it”. To “dissect” means “to analyze and interpret minutely”, so Meyer’s work can be considered an analysis of Beethoven’s composition. This analysis shows that the musician held off, or “delayed”, the patterns that he had previously put in the beginning of the musical piece. Such delay “keeps us listening, waiting expectantly for our reward, for the pattern to be completed”. This has the same meaning as “emotive music delays giving listeners what they expect to hear”. Thus, the answer has to be E.

Answer: E

40. EARLIER THEORIES OF MUSIC SUGGESTED THAT ...

Keywords: earlier, theories

It is mentioned in the last paragraph that “earlier theories of music focused on the way a sound can refer to the real world of images and experiences”. Therefore, “real” is the same as “actual”, “images” means “pictures” and “experiences” can be understood as “events”, so this information can be paraphrased into “earlier theories of music suggested that a sound can refer to actual pictures and events”. Hence, the appropriate answer is C – emotive music can bring to mind actual pictures and events.

real = actual

images = pictures

experiences = events

Answer: C

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 7 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS

Music and the emotions

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 27. dopamine | 34. A |
| 28. pleasure | 35. B |
| 29. caudate | 36. D |
| 30. anticipatory phase | 37. F |
| 31. food | 38. B |
| 32. B | 39. E |
| 33. C | 40. C |

PASSAGE 1: THE HISTORY OF GLASS

QUESTIONS 1-8: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

Q1 – 2. EARLY HUMANS USED A MATERIAL CALLED 1..... TO MAKE THE SHARP POINTS OF THEIR 2...

Key words: early humans, sharp points

In the first paragraph, the author mentioned that “From our earliest origins, man has been making use of glass. Historians have discovered that a type of natural glass – obsidian – ... was first used as tips for spears”. “From our earliest origins” can be understood as “early humans”, “make use of” is the same as “use”, and “tips” means “sharp points”, so it can be inferred from the two sentences that our ancestors used obsidian to make the sharp points of their spears. Therefore, the answer for question 1 is “obsidian” and for question 2 is “spears”.

Man from our ealiest origins = early human

Tip = sharp point • Make use of = use

Answer: 1. obsidian – 2. spears

3. 4000 BC: 3..... MADE OF STONE WERE COVERED IN A COATING OF MAN-MADE GLASS.

Key words: 4000 BC, made of stone, covered, coating, man-made glass

By using the skim and scan skill, we can locate the word “4000 BC” in the first paragraph: “Archaeologists have even found evidence of man-made glass which dates back to 4000 BC; this took the form of glazes used for coating stone beads”. Here, “this” refers to “man-made glass”, and “coat” means “cover”, so the sentence can be paraphrased into “man-made glass was used to cover the stone beads”. The answer is “beads” (note that only one word is allowed)

Coat = cover

Answer: Beads

4. FIRST CENTURY BC: GLASS WAS COLOURED BECAUSE OF THE 4... IN THE MATERIAL.

Key words: first century BC, coloured, because of, material We can find the phrase

“First century BC” in the second paragraph: “The glass made during this time was highly coloured due to the impurities of the raw material”. “due to” means “because of”, so the impurities in the material were responsible for the colour of glass. Hence, the answer is “impurities”.

Due to = because of

Answer: impurities



5. UNTIL 476 AD: ONLY THE 5... KNEW HOW TO MAKE GLASS.

Key words: until 476 AD, only, knew

It is mentioned in the second paragraph that the Romans “guarded the skills and technology required to make glass very closely” and it was not until 476 AD “that glass-making knowledge became widespread”. “glass-making knowledge” means “how to make glass” and “widespread” means “distributed over a wide region, or occurring in many places or among many persons or individuals”, which is the opposite of the term “only”. It can be inferred from this that prior to 476 AD, such knowledge had been exclusive to the Romans and only they knew how to make glass. The answer is “Romans”.

Glass-making knowledge = how to make glass

Answer: Romans

Q6 – 7. 17TH CENTURY: GEORGE RAVENSCROFT DEVELOPED A PROCESS USING 6... TO AVOID THE OCCURRENCE OF 7... IN BLOWN GLASS.

Key words: 17th century, George Ravenscroft, avoid, blown glass

Information about George Ravenscroft can be found in the third paragraph where the author mentioned an attempt to “counter the effect of clouding that sometimes occurred in blown glass by introducing lead to the raw materials used in the process”. The words “counter the effect of” mean “reduce the effect of”, which means it is the same as “avoid”. The idea is to use a material called lead in the production of blown glass to avoid “clouding” which may otherwise occur. Hence, the answer for question 6 is “lead” and for question 7 is “clouding”.

Counter the effect of = avoid

Answer: 6.lead – 7.clouding

8.MID-19TH CENTURY: BRITISH GLASS PRODUCTION DEVELOPED AFTER CHANGES TO LAWS CONCERNING 8...

Key words: mid-19th century, British glass production, after, changes, laws

Because the questions follow the order of the text, and we already know the position of the answer to question 7 (in third paragraph), just pay attention to the following parts. We find the word “Britain” and the date 1845, which refers to “mid-19th century”, at the beginning of the fourth paragraph. It is mentioned that the Excise Act had put “heavy taxes on the amount of glass melted in a glasshouse, and were levied continuously from 1745 to 1845”. But since its repeal, meaning that the laws were cancelled, “the modern glass industry”, which is the same as “British glass production”, started to develop. “The repeal of the Excise Act in 1845” can be considered as “changes to laws” and obviously it was concerned with “heavy taxes”. With the note that only one word is allowed, the answer should be “taxes”.

Answer: taxes

QUESTIONS 9-13: IN BOXES 9-13 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET

9. IN 1887, HM ASHLEY HAD THE FASTEST BOTTLE-PRODUCING MACHINE THAT EXISTED AT THE TIME.

Key words: fastest, bottle-producing, at the time

In terms of HM Ashley’s machine, the fifth paragraph stated that it was “more than three times quicker than any previous production method”. A “bottle-producing machine” is a form of “production method”, so this statement obviously means that it was the fastest machine at that time. Therefore the answer is TRUE.

Answer: True

10. MICHAEL OWENS WAS HIRED BY A LARGE US COMPANY TO DESIGN A FULLY-AUTOMATED BOTTLE MANUFACTURING MACHINE FOR THEM.

Key words: hired, large US company, design,

fully-automated Information about Michael Owens can be found in the fifth paragraph. It is mentioned that he wasthe “founder of the Owens Bottle Machine Company”. He started the company and he was the owner. Hence, the statement that he was hired by the company, meaning that he was an employee, must be FALSE.

Answer: False

11. NOWADAYS, MOST GLASS IS PRODUCED BY LARGE INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURERS.

Key words: nowadays, most, large international manufacturers

It is mentioned in the sixth paragraph that “Today, glass making is a big business. It has become a modern, hi-tech industry operating in a fiercely competitive global market where quality, design and service levels are critical to maintaining market share”. However, there is no information about glass being produced by international companies. The answer is NOT GIVEN.

Answer: Not given

12. CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT IS LEADING TO AN INCREASED DEMAND FOR GLASS CONTAINERS.

Key words: concern, environment, lead to, increased demand, glass containers

In the last paragraph, the author said “with growing consumer concern for green issues, glass bottles and jars are becoming ever more popular”. Thus, “concern for green issues” means “concern for the environment” and “glass bottles and jars” are types of “glass containers”. It can be inferred from the sentence that environmental concerns led to the increasing popularity of, therefore “increased demand for”, the above-mentioned glass containers. The correct answer is TRUE.

Answer: True

13. IT IS MORE EXPENSIVE TO PRODUCE RECYCLED GLASS THAN TO MANUFACTURE NEW GLASS.

Key words: more expensive, recycled glass, new glass

In the last paragraph, the author made a comparison between recycled and new glass : “As less energy is needed to melt recycled glass than to melt down raw materials, this also saves fuel and production costs”, implying that the production of recycled glass is not as expensive as that of new glass, because it does not require as much “energy”, “fuel” and “production costs”. Thus, the answer is FALSE.

Answer: False.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 8 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE

The History of Glass

1. obsidian

2. spears

3. beads

4. impurities

5. Romans

6. lead

7. clouding
8. taxes

9. TRUE

10. FALSE

11. NOT GIVEN

12. TRUE

13. FALSE

cambridge ielts 12 reading test 8 passage 1

PASSAGE 2: BRING BACK THE BIG CATS

QUESTIONS 14-18: WRITE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D, IN BOXES 14-18 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET

14. WHAT DID THE 2006 DISCOVERY OF THE ANIMAL BONE REVEAL ABOUT THE LYNX?

- A Its physical appearance was very distinctive.
- B Its extinction was linked to the spread of farming.
- C It vanished from Britain several thousand years ago.
- D It survived in Britain longer than was previously thought.

Key words: 2006 discovery, animal bone, lynx The date 2006 can be found in the first paragraph using the skim and scan skill. Here, the author claimed that “the 2006 find, together with three others in Yorkshire and Scotland, is compelling evidence that the lynx and the mysterious llewyn were in fact one and the same animal. If this is so, it would bring forward the tassel-eared cat’s estimated extinction date by roughly 5,000 years”. The word “find” is the same as “discovery” and “bring forward” means “to move to an earlier time or date”. It can be understood that after this discovery, scientists had enough proof to say that the extinction of the lynx had happened much later than previously thought. Hence, the answer is D.

Discovery = find

Answer: D

15. WHAT POINT DOES THE WRITER MAKE ABOUT LARGE PREDATORS IN THE THIRD PARAGRAPH?

- A Their presence can increase biodiversity.
- B They may cause damage to local ecosystems.
- C Their behavior can alter according to the environment.
- D They should be reintroduced only to areas where they were native.

Key words: large predators, third paragraph

We can find information about “large predators” in the third paragraph: “Some of them drive dynamic processes that resonate through the whole food chain, creating niches for hundreds of species that might otherwise struggled to survive”. “The whole food chain” refers to ecosystems and “resonate” means “to broadly affect something”. The first half of the sentence means that the presence of large predators can extensively affect the ecosystems in which they live. In addition, it helps to create “niches”, meaning appropriate environments, for other animals including those considered to be the prey. Hence, more species are more likely to survive, which means biodiversity is increased. The author summarises this in the final sentence: “The killers turn out to be bringers of life”. The answer is A.

Killers = predators

Answer: A.

16. WHAT DOES THE WRITER SUGGEST ABOUT BRITISH CONSERVATION IN THE FOURTH PARAGRAPH?

- A It has failed to achieve its aims.
- B It is beginning to change direction.
- C It has taken a misguided approach.
- D It has focused on the most widespread species.

Key words: British conservation, fourth paragraph

In the fourth paragraph, the author mentioned that British conservation “tried to preserve the living world as if it were a jar of pickles, letting nothing in and nothing out, keeping nature in a state of arrested development”. It can be understood that they wanted to keep everything in a static state, without developing, failing to understand that “ecosystems are not merely collections of species; they are also the dynamic and ever-shifting relationships between them”. “Ever- shifting” means “continuously changing and developing”, so the idea of always keeping everything the same is not plausible or possible. In other words, British conservation “has taken a misguided approach”. The answer is C.

Answer: C

17. PROTECTING LARGE AREAS OF THE SEA FROM COMMERCIAL FISHING WOULD RESULT IN

- A practical benefits for the fishing industry.
- B some short-term losses to the fishing industry.
- C widespread opposition from the fishing industry.
- D certain changes to techniques within the fishing industry.

Key words: protect, large areas of the sea, commercial fishing,

result in In the fifth paragraph, the author mentioned “At sea the potential is even greater: by protecting large areas from commercial fishing, we could once more see what 18th-century literature describes: vast shoals of fish being chased by fin and sperm whales, within sight of the English shore”, anticipating the return of once-flourished marine life if sea protection is done right, by creating breeding reserves. However, protecting large areas of the sea not only benefits the ecosystem, it also benefits the fishing industry whose over-exploitation of the seabed “could not be more damaging to its own interests”. Commercial fishing leaves no fish offspring in the sea, meaning no fish to catch in the near future. An alternative would be to protect marine life and turn to “catches in the surrounding seas”, which could be more profitable in the long run. Therefore, the answer is A.

Answer: A

18. ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, WHAT DISTINGUISHES REWILDING FROM OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CAMPAIGNS?

- A Its objective is more achievable.
- B Its supporters are more articulate.
- C Its positive message is more appealing.
- D It is based on sounder scientific principles.

Key words: distinguishes, rewilding, other campaigns

It is claimed in the sixth paragraph that “rewilding is a rare example of an environmental movement”, meaning it is different from other campaigns, because “it helps to create a more inspiring vision”. “inspiring” means “appealing” and “vision” can be understood as “positive message”. By arguing in favour of rewilding, “campaigners articulate what they are for, rather than only what they are against”. Their message is, therefore, positive so the answer has to be C.

Appealing = inspiring

Positive message = vision

Answer: C

QUESTIONS 19-22: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS AND PHRASES A-F BELOW

19. KEY WORDS: NO EVIDENCE, LYNX, DANGER

In the seventh paragraph, it is stated that “The lynx presents no threat to human beings: there is no known instance of one preying on people”. “no known instance” is the same as “no evidence” and “prey on” means to feed on, which is similar to “put something in danger”, so the sentence could be paraphrased into “there is no evidence that the lynx has put people in danger”. Hence, the blank must be filled with E – “humans”

No evidence = no known instance

Prey on = put something in danger

Answer: E

20. KEY WORDS: REDUCE THE NUMBER, POPULATIONS INCREASED ENORMOUSLY, RECENT DECADES

Also in the seventh paragraph, the lynx is described as “a specialist predator of roe deer, a species that has exploded in Britain in recent decades”. The term “to explode” means “to increase enormously in population”. A predator is an organism that exists by preying upon other organisms. The fact that the lynx is a predator of the roe deer means that it feeds on, therefore reduces the number of, the latter. And roe deer are a type of wild animal, so the answer should be D – “wild animals”.

Explode = increase enormously in population

Answer: D

21. KEY WORDS: MINIMAL THREAT, PROVIDED, LYNX HABITATS

The next part of the seventh paragraph stated that “The lynx requires deep cover, and as such presents little risk to sheep and other livestock, which are supposed, as a condition of farm subsidies, to be kept out of the woods”. The term “little risk” means “minimal threat”, “as a condition” means “provided”, “kept out of” is the same as “kept away from” and “the woods” refers to “lynx habitats”. We can paraphrase this sentence like this: “the lynx only poses a minimal threat to livestock, provided that they are kept away from lynx habitats”. Since farm animals also mean livestock, the answer is F – “farm animals”.

Minimal threat = little risk

Provided = as a condition

Kept away from = kept out of

Answer: F

22. KEY WORDS: LINK EFFICIENTLY, INITIATIVES, RETURN

In the seventh paragraph, it is mentioned that the reintroduction of the lynx “marries well”, meaning “links efficiently”, with the aim of “bringing forests back to parts of our bare and barren uplands” which imply “certain areas of the country”. Since “bring something back” means “return” and “initiative” can be understood as “aim”, the answer would relate to forests. Hence, it should be A – “trees” • Link efficiently = marries well

Return = bring back

Answer: A

QUESTIONS 23-26: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 2?

23. BRITAIN COULD BECOME THE FIRST EUROPEAN COUNTRY TO REINTRODUCE THE LYNX.

Key words: first European country, reintroduce

In the eighth paragraph, the author told us that he “heard several conservationists suggest that the lynx could be reintroduced there within 20 years”, meaning that the reintroduction of the lynx in Britain has not happened yet. In addition, it is also stated that “The lynx has now been reintroduced to the Jura Mountains, the Alps, the Vosges in eastern France and the Harz mountains in Germany”. Therefore, Britain cannot be the first European country to reintroduce the lynx. The answer is NO.

Answer: No

24. THE LARGE GROWTH IN THE EUROPEAN LYNX POPULATION SINCE 1970 HAS EXCEEDED CONSERVATIONISTS’ EXPECTATIONS.

Key words: large growth, exceed, conservationists’ expectations

It is mentioned in the eighth paragraph that “the European population has tripled since 1970”, indicating “the large growth in the European lynx population since 1970”. However, there is no information about conservationists’ expectations. So the answer is NOT GIVEN.

Answer: Not given

25. CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES HAVE EXTENDED THE HABITAT OF THE LYNX IN EUROPE.

Key words: changes, agricultural practices, extend, habitat

The next part of the eighth paragraph gave information about lynx habitats:“the lynx has been able to spread as farming has left the hills”. The word“farming” means “agricultural practices”, so “farming has left the hills” can be considered as a “change in agricultural practices”. This suggests that the land previously used for farming is now available for the lynx to inhabit, spreading their territory. The word “spread” has the same meaning as “extend the habitat”, therefore it can be deduced that the changes in agriculture have allowed the lynx to extend their habitat. The answer is YES.

Farming = agricultural practices

Spread = extend the habitat

Answer: Yes

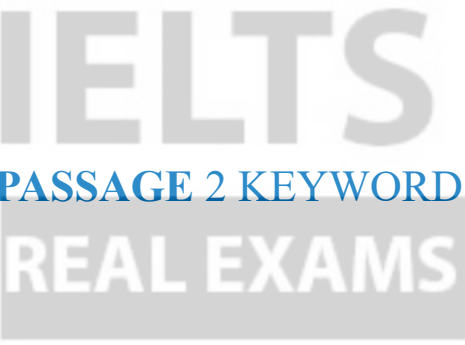

26. IT HAS BECOME APPARENT THAT SPECIES REINTRODUCTION HAS COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

Key words: species reintroduction, commercial advantages

Following information about the increasing size of lynx habitats, the eighth paragraph mentioned that “people discover that it is more lucrative to protect charismatic wildlife than to hunt it, as tourists will pay for the chance to see it”.Both “lucrative” and “commercial advantages” means money-making. The sentence suggests that the lynx could become a tourist attraction, bringing in money to the areas where they live. In other words, they bring about commercial benefits, so the correct answer isYES.

Lucrative = commercial advantages

Answer: Yes



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 8 – PASSAGE 2 KEYWORDS TABLE

Bring back the big cats

- | | |
|-------|---------------|
| 14. D | 21. F |
| 15. A | 22. A |
| 16. C | 23. NO |
| 17. A | 24. NOT GIVEN |
| 18. C | 25. YES |
| 19. E | 26. YES |
| 20. D | |

cambridge ielts 12 reading test 8 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: UK COMPANIES NEED MORE EFFECTIVE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS

QUESTIONS 27-33: READING PASSAGE 3 HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G.

27. PARAGRAPH A

This paragraph mentions the 2008 financial meltdown, the aftermath of which is the search for responsible businesses:“Governments, regulators, central banks and auditors have all been in the frame.The role of bank directors and management and their widely publicised failures have been extensively picked over and examined in reports, inquiries and commentaries”. In this sentence, “failures” is the same as “problems”;“Governments, regulators, central banks and auditors” are examples of “external bodies” related to the 2008 crisis. Therefore the correct heading is iv Many external bodies being held responsible for problems.

Problems = failures

External bodies = governments, regulators, central banks and auditors

Answer: iv

28. PARAGRAPH B

The first sentence shows the main content of this paragraph: “The knock-on effect of this scrutiny has been to make the governance of companies in general an issue of intense public debate and has significantly increased the pressure on, and the responsibilities of, directors”. “Scrutiny” means “close examination” and “effect” means “impact”, so this paragraph is about the impacts of close examination on companies. The correct heading is ii – The impact on companies of being subjected to close examination.

Impact = effect

Close examination = scrutiny

Answer: ii

29. PARAGRAPH C

Paragraph C is quite short, so you should read it thoroughly to find the correct answer. The author mentioned that “board business is devolved to committees in order to cope with the workload, which may be more efficient but can mean that the board as a whole is less involved in fully addressing some of the most important issues”. This suggests that the disadvantage of board business is the potential risk of board members not being able to work collectively to get through the issues. The term “the board” refers to “directors”, “to be involved in” means “take part in” and “address important issues” means “solve major problems”. Therefore, we can paraphrase as follows: directors may not fully take part in solving major problems. The correct heading is vi – A risk that not all directors take part in solving major problems.

Take part in = to be involved in

Solve major problems = address important issues

Answer: vi

30. PARAGRAPH D

Paragraph D discusses “a radical solution” called “the professional board”. Although there are certain drawbacks to this solution and it may not be suitable for all businesses, the author claimed that “more professional and better-informed boards would have been particularly appropriate for banks where the executives had access to information that part-time non executive directors lacked, leaving the latter unable to comprehend or anticipate the 2008 crash”. Therefore, such a solution is a proposal about necessary changes to deal with the problems in board operation previously mentioned in paragraph C. The correct heading is viii – A proposal to change the way the board operates.

Answer: viii



31. PARAGRAPH E

We can find information about the heading of this paragraph in the first sentence: “One of the main criticisms of boards and their directors is that they do not focus sufficiently on longer-term matters of strategy, sustainability and governance, but instead concentrate too much on short term financial metrics”. This means that boards do not see the bigger picture, nor do they understand the importance of long-term and sustainable development. Therefore, the most appropriate heading would be vii – Boards not looking far enough ahead.

Look far ahead = focus on longer-term

Answer: vii

32. PARAGRAPH F

By reading the first sentence of paragraph F:“Compensation for chief executives has become a combat zone where pitched battles between investors, management and board members are fought”, we know that there are often disagreements concerning “compensation” between the investors and board directors of a company. The term “compensation” means payment or remuneration, so it has to do with money. Hence, heading i – Disputes over financial arrangements regarding senior managers is the most suitable (“dispute” means disagreement and “financial arrangements” refers to “compensation”). However, to be sure, we need to look further. In this paragraph, there is no information regarding changes made to the company, so heading iii – The possible need for fundamental change in every area of business is not relevant. Heading v – The falling number of board members with broad enough experience is not the answer either, despite the mention of “chief executives” in the paragraph,because there is no reference to a reduction in the number of board members.

Financial arrangements = compensation = payment

Senior managers = chief executives

Answer: i

33. PARAGRAPH G

The correct heading for this paragraph can be inferred from the sentence: “Boards of companies in all sectors will need to widen their perspective to encompass these issues and this may involve a realignment of corporate goals”. The term“in all sectors” means “in every area”,and it is clear that there are fundamental questions asked about “the morality of capitalism and the market economy”.Thus, the answer is definitely iii – The possible need for fundamental change in every area of business.

In every area = in all sectors

Answer: iii

QUESTIONS 34-37 : DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

34. CLOSE SCRUTINY OF THE BEHAVIOR OF BOARDS HAS INCREASED SINCE THE ECONOMIC DOWNTURN.

Key word: scrutiny, behavior, increased, economic downturn

We can find information about the economic downturn in paragraph A: “Following the 2008 financial meltdown, which resulted in a deeper and more prolonged period of economic downturn than anyone expected, the search for explanations in the many post-mortems of the crisis has meant blame has been spread far and wide” and “The role of bank directors and management and their widely publicised failures have been extensively picked over and examined in reports, inquiries and commentaries” . “The search for explanations” here can be understood as the fact that after the crisis, the responsibility of boards involved had been brought to the fore and examined in a thorough and careful manner (“extensively picked over and examined”). This has the same meaning as “being scrutinized”. In addition, the term “spread far and wide” means that such scrutiny has “increased” among the community. Therefore, the answer should be YES.

Scrutiny = extensively picked over and examined

Increase = spread far and wide

Answer: Yes

35. BANKS HAVE BEEN MISMANAGED TO A GREATER EXTENT THAN OTHER BUSINESSES.

Key words: mismanaged, greater extent, banks, other businesses Mismanagement refers to the failures of “governments, regulators, central banks and auditors”. These businesses are said to “have all been in the frame”, meaning that each and all of them are partly responsible for the 2008 crisis. However, we cannot find any information about whether “banks” contributed the most towards this crisis, nor are they more “mismanaged” than the remaining businesses, so the statement “Banks have been mismanaged to a greater extent than other businesses” must be NOT GIVEN.

Answer: Not given

36. BOARD MEETINGS NORMALLY CONTINUE FOR AS LONG AS NECESSARY TO DEBATE MATTERS IN FULL.

Key words: board meeting, normally, as long as necessary,

in full The last sentence of paragraph B: “Agendas can become overloaded and this can mean the time for constructive debate must necessarily be restricted in favour of getting through the business”. The fact that companies have a lot of other work to do means that they cannot afford long and thorough discussion. As a result, the time is restricted. Here, “the time for constructive debate” can refer to a board meeting, “in full” means “thorough” or “in detail”, so it can be inferred that board meetings are usually rushed and not fully discussed, which is the opposite meaning of “continue for as long as necessary to debate matters in full”. Therefore the answer is NO.

Answer: No

37. USING A COMMITTEE STRUCTURE WOULD ENSURE THAT BOARD MEMBERS ARE FULLY INFORMED ABOUT SIGNIFICANT ISSUES.

Key words: committee structure, ensure, members, fully informed, significant issues

In paragraph C, the author mentioned that “board business is devolved to committees in order to cope with the workload, which may be more efficient but can mean that the board as a whole is less involved in fully addressing some of the most important issues”. The word “important” is the same as “significant”. The fact that members of the committee are “less involved in fully addressing some of the most important issues” can be seen as their inability to understand the problems in detail. In addition, the sentence “It is not uncommon for the audit committee meeting to last longer than the main board meeting itself” can imply that committee members are not “fully informed” and therefore take much more time than needed to get on with the business. Hence, the answer is NO.

Significant = important

Answer: No

QUESTIONS 38-40 : COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW. CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN BOXES 38-40 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

38. BEFORE 2008, NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS WERE AT A DISADVANTAGE BECAUSE OF THEIR LACK OF ...

Key words: before 2008, non-executive directors, disadvantage, lack of

In the last sentence of paragraph D, the author mentioned “executives had access to information that part-time non-executive directors lacked, leaving the latter unable to comprehend or anticipate the 2008 crash”. Here, “the latter” refers to non-executive directors, while“disadvantage” can imply the fact that they were not ready or prepared for the financial meltdown in 2008. The reason for this is that non-executive directors lacked “information”. Therefore the answer has to be “information”.

Answer: information

39. BOARDS TEND TO PLACE TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON ... CONSIDERATIONS THAT ARE ONLY OF SHORT-TERM RELEVANCE.

Key words: tend to, too much, emphasis, short-term

We can use the skim and scan skill to find the word “short-term” in paragraph E: “they do not focus sufficiently on longer-term matters of strategy, sustainability and governance, but instead concentrate too much on short-term financial metrics”. The term “concentrate too much on” is the same as “place too much emphasis on”. So the word to fill in the blank must be about “financial metrics”. With the note that only one word is allowed and that the blank is followed by the word “considerations” , the answer should be “financial”.

place too much emphasis on = concentrate too much on

Answer: financial

40. ON CERTAIN MATTERS, SUCH AS PAY, THE BOARD MAY HAVE TO ACCEPT THE VIEWS OF ...

Key words: pay, accept

We already know from question 32 that there are often conflicts between investors and boards concerning the matter of “compensation”, or “pay”. It is also stated in paragraph F that “shareholders use their muscle in the area of pay to pressure boards to remove under performing chief executives”. The passage continues: “Their powers to vote down executive remuneration policies increased when binding votes came into force”. If a decision is “binding”, this means that it must be accepted. Therefore, the word to fill in the blank should be “investors” or “shareholders”.

Pay = remuneration

Answer: investors/ shareholders

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 8 – PASSAGE 3 KEYWORDS TABLE

UK companies need more effective boards of directors

27. iv

28. ii

29. vi

30. viii

31. vii

32. i

33. iii
34. YES

35. NOT GIVEN

36. NO

37. NO

38. information

39. financial

40.shareholders/investors

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 READING TEST 1 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: CASE STUDY: TOURISM ZEALAND WEBSITE

QUESTIONS 1-7: COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.
CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

1. allowed businesses to.....information regularly

Key words: businesses, information, regularly
Based on the question and particularly the key words, we need to find the information about an activity that businesses usually conduct in the database section of the website. In paragraph 2, when referring to the database of tourism services, the author mentions: “because participating businesses were able to update the details they gave on a regular basis, the information provided remained accurate.” From this, it can be safely concluded that the activity we are looking for is updating information.

- information = details
- regularly = on a regular basis

The answer is **update**.

2. provided a country-wide evaluation of businesses, including their impact on the.....

Key words: country-wide, evaluation, impact
Looking for the key words in the passage, we find them at the end of paragraph 2: “Tourism New Zealand organised a scheme whereby organisations appearing on the website underwent an independent evaluation against a set of agreed national standards of quality. As part of this, the effect of each business on the environment was considered”. This paragraph is all about the website, as we can see from the first sentence. All the organisations/businesses on the site were evaluated, including their impact on the environment.

- impact = effect
- The answer is **environment**.

3. e.g. an interview with a former sports.....

Key words: interview, former, sports

The answer is in paragraph 3, when the author speaks of features relating to famous people and places: “One of the most popular was an interview with the former New Zealand All Blacks rugby captain Tana Umaga”.

- sports = rugby
- So, the answer is **captain**.

4. an interactive tour of various locations used in

Key words: interactive, tour, locations
Remember that paragraph 3 refers to famous people and places/locations. We find the answer in the middle of paragraph 3: “Another feature that attracted a lot of attention was an interactive journey through a number of the locations chosen for blockbuster films which had made use of New Zealand’s stunning scenery as a backdrop”.

- tour = journey
- various = a number of

The answer is **films**.

5. Information on driving routes varied depending on the

Key words: driving routes, varied, depending on
The answer is given at the end of paragraph 3: “To make it easier to plan motoring holidays, the site catalogued the most popular driving routes in the country, highlighting different routes according to the season and indicating distances and times”.

- driving = motoring
- depending on = according to

The answer is **season**.

6. Travel Planner: included a map showing selected places, details of public transport and local

Key words: Travel Planner, map, public transport, local.
Travel Planner is discussed in paragraph 4: “Later, a Travel Planner feature was added, which allowed visitors to click and ‘bookmark’ places or attractions they were interested in, and then view the results on a map. The Travel Planner offered suggested routes and public transport options between the chosen locations. There were also links to accommodation in the area”.

- local = in the area
- The answer is **accommodation**.

7. ‘Your Words’: travellers could send a link to their.....

Key words: Your Words, travellers, send
‘Your Words’ is also referred to in paragraph 4: “The website also had a ‘Your Words’ section where anyone could submit a blog of their New Zealand travels for possible inclusion on the website”.
So, anyone travelling in New Zealand could go to the website ‘Your Words’ and use the link to send a blog of their travels, to be included on the website.

- send = submit

The answer is **blog**.

Questions 8-13.

8. The website www.newzealand.com aimed to provide ready-made itineraries and packages for travel companies and individual tourists.

Key words: ready-made, itineraries, packages, travel companies, individual tourists
At the beginning of paragraph 6, the author refers to the aim of the website, which: “...was set up to allow both individuals and travel organisations to create itineraries and travel packages to suit their own needs and interests”.

The website therefore was designed NOT to provide ready-made packages for travellers or for travel companies. It was designed, on the contrary, for everyone to create their own holidays, according to their own interests.
Also, in paragraph 3 it is stated that: “As the site developed, additional features were added to help independent travellers devise their own customised itineraries”.

- travel companies = travel organisations
- individual tourists = individuals/independent travellers □ ready-made # to suit their own needs and interests

Therefore, the statement is **FALSE**.

9. It was found that most visitors started searching on the website by geographical location.

Key words: visitors, started searching, geographical location
As many paragraphs discuss the website, finding the correct place in the passage is not easy. However, in paragraph 6, we find: “On the website, visitors can search for activities not solely by geographical location, but also by the particular nature of the activity”. Two pieces of information are not given – we don’t know if visitors started searching on the website by geographical location. We only know that visitors can use the website to search by geographical location if they wish. Secondly, we don’t know what most visitors did when they entered the website.
So, the answer is **NOT GIVEN**.



10. According to research, 26% of visitor satisfaction is related to their accommodation

Key words: research, 26%, satisfaction, accommodation
Percentages are only given in paragraphs 5 and 6, so it is not difficult to find the information in paragraph 6: “...research shows that activities are the key driver of visitor satisfaction, contributing 74% to visitor satisfaction, while transport and accommodation account for the remaining 26%”.
The figure of 26% refers to those visitors who say they are satisfied with the transport or with their accommodation. This percentage does NOT refer to accommodation alone, so we cannot say that 26% of visitor satisfaction is related only to their accommodation – some of this proportion will relate to transport.
For this reason, the statement is **FALSE**.

11. Visitors to New Zealand like to become involved in the local culture

Key words: visitors, involved, local culture
We find the answer in paragraph 6 again: “It has also been found that visitors enjoy cultural activities most when they are interactive, such as visiting a marae (meeting ground) to learn about traditional Maori life”.

- like = enjoy
- become involved in = interactive

The statement is **TRUE**.

12. Visitors like staying in small hotels in New Zealand rather than in larger ones

Key words: visitors like, small hotels, larger
Looking for one of the key words – ‘hotels’ – this is not mentioned in any of the paragraphs. Accommodation is referred to in paragraph 6 and ‘the smallest bed and breakfast’ is mentioned in paragraph 2, but there is nothing to refer to the statement in the question.
The answer is **NOT GIVEN**.

13. Many visitors feel it is unlikely that they will return to New Zealand after their visit

Key words: visitors, unlikely, return

In the final paragraph, we find: “Because of the long-haul flight, most visitors stay for longer (average 20 days) and want to see as much of the country as possible on what is often seen as a once-in-a-lifetime visit”.
To reach New Zealand, a long flight is usually necessary, so people often visit only once. They stay for an average of 20 days, and they try to see as much as they can, because they may not visit again.

– unlikely that they will return = a once-in-a-lifetime visit.

So, the statement is **TRUE**.

PASSAGE 2: WHY BEING BORED IS STIMULATING AND USEFUL, TOO

QUESTIONS 14-19: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-F.

14. Paragraph A.

In this paragraph the author introduces the subject of boredom, indicating that: “...defining boredom so that it can be studied in the lab has proved difficult”. Defining an object to be studied, and then studying it in the laboratory/lab are both elements of a scientific approach, but there are problems. It is difficult. So, the correct heading is: ‘problems with a scientific approach to boredom’.

– problems ~ difficult

ANSWER: iv

15. Paragraph B.

In the first sentence of Paragraph B, the author states: “By asking people about their experiences of boredom, Thomas Goetz and his team at the University of Konstanz in Germany have recently identified five distinct types: indifferent, calibrating, searching, reactant and apathetic”. The system used by the researchers to measure these types is then described. A two-axes chart is used to arrange the types, with one axis recording level of arousal and the other axis recording positive or negative feelings. So, the main idea of Paragraph B is ‘creating a system of classification for feelings of boredom’.

ANSWER: vi

16. Paragraph C.

This paragraph is about the positive aspects of boredom. The findings of the psychologist Sandi Mann are discussed: “Mann has found that being bored makes us more creative. ‘We’re all afraid of being bored but in actual fact it can lead to all kinds of amazing things’, she says. So, the correct heading is: ‘The productive outcomes that may result from boredom’.

ANSWER: i

17. Paragraph D.

In contrast, psychologist John Eastwood considers that boredom is negative: “In my view, by definition boredom is an undesirable state’. The paragraph continues: “For Eastwood, the central feature of boredom is a failure to put our ‘attention system’ into gear.....Perhaps most

worryingly, says Eastwood, repeatedly failing to engage attention can lead to a state where we don’t know what to do any more, and no longer care”.
So, when we are bored, the biggest worry is that we may no longer pay attention or care about the things we do. The most appropriate heading is: “A potential danger arising from boredom”.

– potential = can lead to

ANSWER: v

18. Paragraph E.

This paragraph is about certain characteristics of personality, and how these tend to be associated with boredom. Eastwood’s team think that: “Boredom proneness has been linked with a variety of traits. People who are motivated by pleasure seem to suffer particularly badly. Other personality traits, such as curiosity, are associated with a high boredom threshold. More evidence that boredom has detrimental effects comes from studies of people who are more or less prone to boredom”.

A link has been made, therefore, between boredom and people with certain characteristics. The correct heading is: “Identifying those most affected by boredom”.

– affected by = prone to

ANSWER: viii

19. Paragraph F.

The author discusses psychologist Francoise Wemelsfelder’s view that: “...our over-connected lifestyles might even be a new source of boredom”. So, we need less mental stimulation, not more, and: “...perhaps we should leave our phones alone, and useboredom to motivate us to engage with the world in a more meaningful way”.

So, this is a new explanation of one reason why we become bored, and a new cure – less stimulation – is proposed. The correct heading is: “A new explanation and a new cure for boredom”.

ANSWER: iii

QUESTIONS 20-23: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE (QUESTIONS 20-23) AND THE LIST OF IDEAS BELOW. MATCH EACH PERSON WITH THE CORRECT IDEA, A-E.

20. Peter Toohey

We can quickly find this name in Paragraph A: Toohey compares boredom with disgust, which is: “...an emotion that motivates us to stay away from certain situations. ‘If disgust protects humans from infection, boredom may protect them from infectioussocial situations’, he suggests”.

Toohey’s idea is that boredom may actually protect us from bad situations or experiences.

– avoid = stay away from
– an unpleasant experience = infectious social situations

The answer is E.

21. Thomas Goetz

Goetz is mentioned in both Paragraph B and Paragraph E. We already know (from Q15) that Paragraph B is about the classification of types of boredom by Goetz and his team. This matches B in the list of ideas: “Of the five types, the most damaging is ‘reactant’ boredom with its explosive combination of high arousal and negative emotion”.

So, ‘reactant’ boredom is the worst of all five types of boredom, because it is ‘the most damaging’.

– sort = type

The answer is B.

22. John Eastwood

Eastwood is mentioned in Paragraph D and Paragraph E. Starting to look for the answer in Paragraph D, we find a discussion of boredom as a failure to put our attention system into action: “This causes an inability to focus on anything, which makes time seem to go painfully slowly. What’s more, your efforts to improve the situation can endup making you feel worse”.

– trying to cope with boredom = your efforts to improve the situation

– increase its negative effects = making you feel worse

The answer is D.

23. Francoise Wemelsfelder

Her name is mentioned in the last paragraph. She believes that: “In modern human society there is a lot of overstimulation but still a lot of problems finding meaning”. Our modern lifestyles, therefore, tend to stimulate us too much, without enabling us to find any meaning for what we do.

– today = modern

The answer is A.

QUESTIONS 24-26: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY.
WRITE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

24 For John Eastwood, the central feature of boredom is that people cannot , due to a failure in what he calls ‘the attention system’, and as a result they become frustrated and irritable.
Key words: Eastwood, central, failure, attention system

Using the key words, we find the answer in Paragraph D: “For Eastwood, the central feature of boredom is a failure to put our ‘attention system’ into gear. This causes an inability to focus on anything....”

Thus, when people are bored, they are not able to focus on anything.

– as a result = causes

– cannot = inability to

The answer is **focus**.

25. His team suggests that those for whom is an important aim in life may have problems in coping with boredom.

Key words: aim, problems, coping

The answer is found in Paragraph E, again using the key words. Here, it is stated that: “Boredom proneness has been linked with a variety of traits. People who are motivatedby pleasure seem to suffer particularly badly”.

So, people who are motivated by pleasure try to achieve pleasure as an important aim in life. They soon seem to get bored and have problems, suffering badly.

The answer is **pleasure**.

26. ... whereas those who have the characteristic ofcan generally cope with it. Key words: characteristic, cope with

In the next sentence, we learn about the people who cope well with boredom: “Other personality traits, such as curiosity, are associated with a high boredom threshold”. If people have a ‘high boredom threshold’, that means that they are not easily bored. These are people who have the characteristic of curiosity.

– characteristic = personality trait

The answer is **curiosity**.

PASSAGE 3: ARTIFICIAL ARTISTS

QUESTIONS 27-31: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

27. What is the writer suggesting about computer-produced works in the first paragraph?

Key words: suggest, computer-produced, works

In paragraph 1, the writer tells us about how successful works of art have been which have been produced using the computer: “Classical music by an artificial composer has had audiences enraptured....Artworks painted by a robohave sold for thousands of dollars and been hung in prestigious galleries. And software has been built which creates art that could not have been imagined by the programmer”.

All of this indicates answer B: A great deal of progress has already been attained in this field.

The answer is **B**.

28. According to Geraint Wiggins, why are many people worried by computer art?

Key words: Geraint Wiggins, worried

Looking for the key words, we find the name ‘Geraint Wiggins’ in paragraph 2. If creative acts can be translated into computer code, this means that human creativity is no longer a special quality of being human. Computers can do the same thing. “It scares a lot of people. They are worried that it is taking something special away from what it means to be human”. In other words, when computer art performs the same creative acts as humans, then people are worried that: ‘It undermines a fundamental human quality’ – by taking away (=undermining) the unique (=special) human ability to be creative.

– worried = scared

The answer is **C**.

29. What is a key difference between Aaron and the Painting Fool?

Key words: difference, Aaron, Painting Fool

Aaron is mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4. In paragraph 3, the writer explains what Aaron is and what it can do: “It is still little more than a tool to realise the programmer’s own creative ideas”. In paragraph 4, Aaron is compared with the Painting Fool: “Unlike earlier ‘artists’, such as Aaron, the Painting Fool only needs minimal directionand can come up with its own conceptsby going online for material”.

As a result, we are told, the Painting Fool is beginning to develop its own imagination. So, the difference is that Aaron only follows the programmer’s ideas, while the Painting Fool can create its own ideas independently, going online for material (= subject matter). The difference is ‘the source of its subject matter’

– key difference = unlike

The answer is **C**.

30. What point does Simon Colton make in the fourth paragraph?

In paragraph 4, Colton’s ideas on computer-produced art are presented. “The software runs its own web searches and trawls through social media sites. It is now beginning to display a kind of imagination too, creating pictures from scratch....While some people might say they have a mechanical look, Colton argues that such reactions arise frompeople’s double standards towards software-produced and human-produced art”.

If people have ‘double standards’ they have moral principles which are unfair, because they judge human art in one way and computer-produced art in a different way. The answer is that: ‘People tend to judge computer art and human art according to different criteria (= ‘double standards’).

The answer is **D**.

31. The writer refers to the paintings of a chair as an example of computer art which....

Key words: paintings, chair, computer art
This is a tricky question, so be careful or you will end up with the wrong answer. The Painting Fools paintings of a chair are discussed at the end of paragraph 4. Here, the writer refers to ‘software bugs’ and ‘a technical glitch’. However, these problems do not necessarily have bad results. In the case of the chair paintings: “Some of the Painting Fool’s paintings of a chair came out in black and white, thanks to a technical glitch. This gives the work an eerie, ghostlike quality”. So, these technical problems resulted in paintings of a chair which had an unexpected and ‘eerie and ghostlike quality’ – in other words they had a ‘striking’ effect on people who saw them. The paintings produced by computer art thus: “achieved a particularly striking effect”.
The answer is **A**.

QUESTIONS 32-37: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A-G.

32. Simon Colton says it is important to consider the long-term view when...

Key words: Simon Colton, long-term view
At the beginning of paragraph 5, we find the statement that: “Researchers like Colton don’t believe it is right to measure machine creativity directly to that of humans ‘whohave had millennia to develop our skills’ ”. This refers to the creativity (=artistic achievements) of computers and humans and how important it is to consider the element of time.

– long-term = millennia

The answer is **D**.

33. David Cope’s EMI software surprised people by...

Key words: Cope, EMI, surprised
In paragraph 5, David Cope and his EMI program are mentioned. His software created (= generated) music in the style of various classical composers. Then, people’s reactions are described: “Audiences were moved to tears, and EMI even fooled classical music experts into thinking they were hearing genuine Bach”. Thus, people were not able to distinguish between the work of a famous human classical composer and the work of the EMI program. The EMI program generated: “work that was virtually indistinguishable from that of humans”.

– surprised = moved to tears

The answer is **A**.

34. Geraint Wiggins criticised Cope for not...

Key words: Wiggins, criticised Cope
We find why Wiggins criticised Cope in paragraph 5. “Some, such as Wiggins, have blasted Cope’s work as pseudoscience, and condemned him for his deliberately vague explanation of how the software worked”. So, Wiggins claimed that Cope did not explain clearly (= reveal) how the software (= program) worked (= the technical details).

– criticised = blasted, condemned

The answer is **E**.

35. Douglas Hofstadter claimed that EMI was...

Key words: Douglas Hofstadter, EMI
The answer can be found in paragraph 5. “Douglas Hofstadter of Indiana University said EMI created replicas which still rely completely on the original artist’s creative impulses”. Thus, EMI just made copies, “producing work entirely dependent on (= rely on) the imagination (= creative impulses) of its creator (= original artist)”. The answer is **C**.

36. Audiences who had listened to EMI’s music became angry after...

Key words: audiences, EMI’s music, angry
At the end of paragraph 5, the author states that: “When audiences found out the truth they were often outraged with Cope, and one music lover even tried to punch him”. When they first listened to EMI’s music, people did not know that it had been produced by a computer program. When they found out (= ‘discovered’) the truth, they became angry.

– angry = outraged

The answer is **G**.

37. The participants in David Moffat’s study had to assess music without...

Key words: participants, David Moffat, assess
The name David Moffat is in paragraph 6. His study is described: “The participants weren’t told beforehand whether the tunes were composed by humans or computers, but were asked to guess, and then rate how much they liked each one”. So, listening to pieces of music, the participants in the study did not know if they were “the work of humans or software”.

– music = tunes

The answer is **B**.

QUESTIONS 38-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

38. Moffat’s research may help explain people’s reactions to EMI

Key words: Moffat, explain, reactions, EMI
At the beginning of paragraph 6, the writer asks: “...why did so many people love the music, yet recoil when they discovered how it was composed? We then learn that Moffat’s study helps to provide an answer to this question: “A study by computer scientist David Moffat of Glasgow Caledonian University provides a clue”. Thus, people’s reactions to music composed by a computer required some explanation. Their reaction was either to love the music or to recoil. The study provided a clue. research = study

– help explain = provide a clue.

The answer is **YES**.

39. The non-experts in Moffat’s study all responded in a predictable way

Key words: non-experts, Moffat, predictable
Moffat asked both experts and non-experts to take part in his study by listening to six pieces of music (paragraph 6). The writer tells us that: “People who thought the composer was a computer tended to dislike the piece more than those who believed it was human. This was true even among the experts, who might have been expected to be more objective in their analysis”. We learn that everyone in the study (experts and non-experts) generally disliked a piece of music more when they thought the composer was a computer. The writer was surprised that even the music experts reacted in the same way as the non-experts. Non-experts are not mentioned again, so we don’t know if they all responded in a predictable way.
The answer is **NOT GIVEN**.

40. Justin Kruger’s findings cast doubt on Paul Bloom’s theory about people’s prejudice towards computer art

Key words: Kruger, doubt, Bloom, prejudice
Paul Bloom and Justin Kruger are mentioned in the final paragraph. “Where does this prejudice come from? Paul Bloom of Yale University has a suggestion: he reckons part of the pleasure we get from art stems from the creative process behind the work....Meanwhile, experiments by Justin Kruger of New York University have shown that people’s enjoyment of an artwork increases if they think more time and effort wasneeded to create it”.

They both have theories about why people might be prejudiced against computer art. Bloom believes that people get pleasure partly from appreciating the creative process of making art.

Kruger thinks that people enjoy an artwork more if they think that a lot of time and effort went into creating it. So, Kruger’s findings do not contradict Bloom’s theory – the creative process can be appreciated because humans have spent time and effort to create a work of art.

The answer is **NO**.

PASSAGE 1: BRINGING CINNAMON TO EUROPE

QUESTIONS 1-9: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.
CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

1. BIBLICAL TIMES: ADDED TO.....

Key words: biblical, added
Looking for the key words, we find a reference to biblical times in paragraph 1. “It was known in biblical times, and is mentioned in several books of the Bible, both as an ingredient that was mixed with oils for anointing people’s bodies and.....” So, cinnamon was used with oils.

– added to = mixed with

The answer is **oils**.

2. BIBLICAL TIMES: USED TO SHOW..... BETWEEN PEOPLE

Key words: biblical, show
In the same sentence in paragraph 1, we find another use for cinnamon in biblical times. The passage continues: “...and also as a token indicating friendship among lovers and friends”.

– show = indicate
– people = lovers and friends

The answer is **friendship**.

3. ANCIENT ROME: USED FOR ITS SWEET SMELL AT.....

Key words: Rome, sweet smell
The use of cinnamon in Ancient Rome is also described in paragraph 1. “In ancient Rome, mourners attending funerals burnt cinnamon to create a pleasant scent”.

– sweet smell = pleasant scent

The answer is **funerals**.

4. MIDDLE AGES: WAS AN INDICATION OF A PERSON’S.....

Key words: Middle Ages, indication
The Middle Ages are first mentioned in paragraph 1. Here, we find: “In the Middle Ages, Europeans who could afford the spice used it to flavour food, particularly meat, and to impress those around them with their ability to purchase an expensive condiment from the ‘exotic’ East. At a banquet, a host would offer guests a plate with various spices piled upon it as a sign of the wealth at his or her disposal”.
Thus, at this time few people could afford spices such as cinnamon. If you could offer it to guests, this indicated that you were wealthy.

– indication = sign

The answer is **wealth**.

5. KNOWN AS A TREATMENT FOR AND OTHER HEALTH PROBLEMS

Key words: treatment, health problems
The medical use of cinnamon is referred to at the end of paragraph 1: “Cinnamon was also reported to have health benefits, and was thought to cure various ailments, such as indigestion”. Indigestion is mentioned as a specific health problem, for which cinnamon was a treatment.

- treatment = cure
- health problems = ailments

The answer is **indigestion**.

6. GROWN IN.....

In paragraph 2, the writer describes how Arab traders/merchants transported cinnamon. “They took it from India, where it was grown....”
The answer is **India**.

7. MERCHANTS USED..... TO BRING IT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

Key words: merchants, Mediterranean
The same sentence in paragraph 2 continues: “where it was grown, on camels via anoverland route to the Mediterranean”.
Thus, cinnamon was brought to the Mediterranean using camels.
The answer is **camels**.

8. ARRIVED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AT.....

Key words: arrived, Mediterranean
In the next sentence, we find the answer to Q8: “Their journey ended when they reached Alexandria”.
When the journey ended, this means that they had arrived – they had reached their destination – Alexandria, which we are told is a port in the Mediterranean.

- arrived = reached

The answer is **Alexandria**.

9. TRADERS TOOK IT TO AND SOLD IT TO DESTINATIONS AROUND EUROPE

Key words: traders, sold, destinations, Europe
The next sentences in paragraph 2 then provide the answer to Q9. When cinnamon arrived in Alexandria: “European traders sailed there to purchase their supply ofcinnamon, then brought it back to Venice. The spice then travelled from that great trading city to markets all around Europe”.
Thus, the traders took/brought the cinnamon to Venice.

- destinations = markets

The answer is **Venice**.

QUESTIONS 10-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1 ?

10. THE PORTUGUESE HAD CONTROL OVER THE CINNAMON TRADE IN CEYLON THROUGHOUT THE 16TH CENTURY.

Key words: Portuguese, Ceylon, throughout, 16th century
Looking for the key words, we find ‘Portuguese’ and ‘Ceylon’ at the beginning of paragraph 3. All of paragraph 3 is about how the Portuguese controlled and increased the production of cinnamon, building a fort in 1518 to maintain their control of Ceylon during all of the 16th century. “In 1518, the Portuguese built a fort on Ceylon, which enabled them to protect the island, so helping them to develop a monopoly in the cinnamon trade and generate very high profits”.

- control over ~ a monopoly in

The statement is **TRUE**.

11. THE DUTCH TOOK OVER THE CINNAMON TRADE FROM THE PORTUGUESE AS SOON AS THEY ARRIVED IN CEYLON.

Key words: Dutch, took over, arrived, Ceylon
The arrival of the Dutch is described at the beginning of paragraph 4. “When the Dutcharrived off the coast of southern Asia at the very beginning of the 17th century, they set their sights on displacing the Portuguese as kings of cinnamon.... By 1640, the Dutch broke the 150-year Portuguese monopoly when they overran and occupied their factories. By 1658, they had permanently expelled the Portuguese from the island, thereby gaining control of the lucrative cinnamon trade”.

From this history, we learn that the Dutch arrived early in the 17th century, but they did not gain complete control of the cinnamon trade until after they had expelled the Portuguese in 1658. So, they did not take control of the cinnamon trade as soon as they arrived.

- take over = displace

The statement is **FALSE**.

12. THE TREES PLANTED BY THE DUTCH PRODUCED LARGER QUANTITIES OF CINNAMON THAN THE WILD TREES.

Key words: trees, Dutch, larger quantities, wild
In paragraph 5, the planting of cinnamon trees by the Dutch is mentioned. “Eventually the Dutch began cultivating their own cinnamon trees to supplement the diminishing number of wild trees available for use”.
We are given no information here about whether these trees planted by the Dutch produced more cinnamon than the wild trees.

– plant = cultivate
The statement is NOT GIVEN.

13. THE SPICE TRADE MAINTAINED ITS ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE DURING THE 19TH CENTURY.

Key words: spice trade, importance, 19th century
In the last paragraph, the author refers to the 19th century and the ‘diminishing economic potential’ of the cinnamon trade: “the spice trade overall was diminishing in economicpotential, and was eventually superseded by the rise of trade in coffee, tea, chocolate, and sugar”. The trade, therefore, had become less important by the middle of the 19th century.
The statement is FALSE.

BRINGING CINNAMON TO EUROPE

1. oils

2. friendship

3. funerals

4. wealth

5. indigestion

6. India

7. camels
8. Alexandria

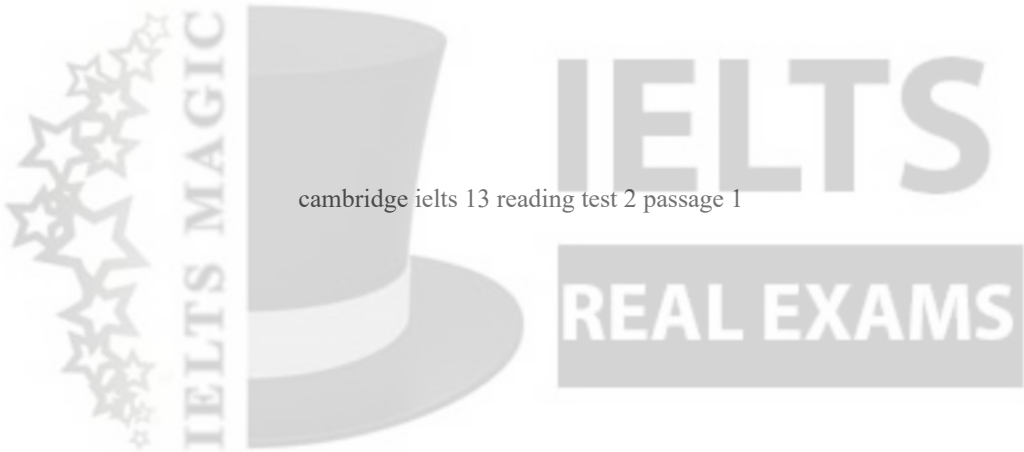
9. Venice

10. TRUE

11. FALSE

12. NOT GIVEN

13. FALSE



PASSAGE 2: OXYTOCIN

QUESTIONS 14-17: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-F.

14. REFERENCE TO RESEARCH SHOWING THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF OXYTOCIN ON PEOPLE

Key words: research, beneficial effects
One of the key words to note is ‘beneficial’. The first reference to research is in paragraph B. This was in 2005: “The study was the start of research into the effects of oxytocin on human interactions”. This was followed by other studies: “These follow-up studies have shown that after a sniff of the hormone, people become more charitable, better at reading emotions on others’ faces and at communicating constructively in arguments”. All of these, we can say, are beneficial effects.
The paragraph concludes: “Together, the results fuelled the view that oxytocinuniversally enhanced the positive aspects of our social nature”.

– beneficial effects = positive aspects

The answer is paragraph B.

15. REASONS WHY THE EFFECTS OF OXYTOCIN ARE COMPLEX

Key words: reasons, effects, complex
We are looking for information about the effects of oxytocin, and the reasons why these effects are complex. The first sentence of paragraph F suggests that we might find the information in this paragraph: “Perhaps we should not be surprised that the oxytocin story has become more perplexing”. If something is ‘perplexing’, we have difficulties in understanding it, because it is complicated/complex.
Then, we find the answer in the statement by Sue Carter, who summarises the reasons: “It (oxytocin) affects primitive parts of the brain like the amygdala, so it’s going to have many effects on just abouteverything”.

Something which has many effects on almost everything is obviously complex. The answer is paragraph F.

16. MENTION OF A PERIOD IN WHICH OXYTOCIN ATTRACTED LITTLE SCIENTIFIC ATTENTION

Key words: period, little, scientific attention
In paragraph B, Heinrichs describes the experiment which he and his team conducted. “The study was the start of research into the effects of oxytocin on human interactions. ‘For eight years, it was quite a lonesome field’, Heinrichs recalls. Now, everyone is interested’.” Scientists, therefore, did not pay much attention to oxytocin during this period of 8 years, but then they did become interested.
The answer is paragraph **B**.

17. REFERENCE TO PEOPLE IGNORING CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THEIR RESEARCH DATA

Key words: ignoring, aspects, research data
In paragraph E, we are told that Bartz looked again at some previous studies: “Bartz has recently shown that in almost half of the existing research results, oxytocin only influenced certain individuals or in certain circumstances. Where once researchers took no notice of such findings, now a more nuanced understanding of oxytocin’s effects is propelling investigations down new lines”.

– ignoring = taking no notice

– research data = findings

The answer is paragraph **E**.

QUESTIONS 18-20: MATCH EACH RESEARCH FINDING WITH THE CORRECT RESEARCHER, A-F.

18. PEOPLE ARE MORE TRUSTING WHEN AFFECTED BY OXYTOCIN

Key words: trusting, affected
We find the answer when we read about the experiment in paragraph B. Markus Heinrichs “asked volunteers to do an activity in which they could invest money with an anonymous person who was not guaranteed to be honest. The team found that participants who had sniffed oxytocin via a nasal spray beforehand invested more money than those who received a placebo instead”. So, those people who took oxytocin invested more money than those who did not. This means that they trusted the anonymous (and possibly dishonest) person more than the participants who took no oxytocin.
The answer is **A (Markus Heinrichs)**.

19. OXYTOCIN INCREASES PEOPLE’S FEELINGS OF JEALOUSY

Key words: increases, jealousy
The experiment described in paragraph C shows that “ when volunteers played a competitive game, those who inhaled the hormone showed more pleasure when they beat other players, and felt more envy when others won”.
The volunteers who took oxytocin felt more jealousy when others won the game. This research was carried out by Simone Shamay-Tsoory.

– jealousy = envy
The answer is **B (Simone Shamay-Tsoory)**.

20. THE EFFECT OF OXYTOCIN VARIES FROM ONE TYPE OF PERSON TO ANOTHER

Key words: effect, varies
We are looking for an experiment in which oxytocin has different effects on different people. We find this in paragraph C. Bartz found this in her research: “What’s more, administering oxytocin also has sharply contrasting outcomes depending on a person’s disposition. Jennifer Bartz from Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, found that it improves people’s ability to read emotions, but only if they are not very socially adept to begin with. Her research also shows that oxytocin in fact reduces cooperation in subjects who are particularly anxious or sensitive to rejection”.
In other words, the effects are different for different people.

– effect = outcome
– varies ~ contrasting

The answer is **C (Jennifer Bartz)**.

QUESTIONS 21-26: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

21. THE EARLIEST FINDINGS ABOUT OXYTOCIN AND BONDING CAME FROM RESEARCH INVOLVING.....

Key words: earliest, findings, bonding
The first research is mentioned in paragraph A, and it is clear that the studies linked oxytocin and bonding behaviour in animals: “It was through various studies focusing on animals that scientists first became aware of the influence of oxytocin. They discovered that it helps reinforce the bonds between prairie voles....”
The link between oxytocin and bonding behaviour came, therefore, from the first studies into oxytocin, which were carried out on animals – prairie voles and sheep.

– bonding = reinforce the bonds

– research = studies

The answer is **animals**.

22. IT WAS ALSO DISCOVERED THAT HUMANS PRODUCE OXYTOCIN DURING

Key words: humans, produce
The answer is also given in paragraph A. After discussing the effects of oxytocin on animals, the author continues: “It is also released by women in childbirth, strengthening the attachment between mother and baby”.
Thus, we are told that humans (mothers) produce oxytocin when they have babies, helping in the bonding process.

– produce = release

The answer is **childbirth**.

23. AN EXPERIMENT IN 2005, IN WHICH PARTICIPANTS WERE GIVEN EITHER OXYTOCIN OR A, REINFORCED THE BELIEF THAT THE HORMONE HAD A POSITIVE EFFECT.

Key words: experiment, 2005, participants, positive effect
We find these key words in paragraph B: “Oxytocin’s role in human behaviour first emerged in 2005. In a groundbreaking experiment, Markus Heinrichs....asked volunteers to do an activity in which they could invest money with an anonymous person who was not guaranteed to be honest. The team found that participants who hadsniffed oxytocin...invested more money than those who received a placebo instead” More experiments were then done: “Together the results fuelled the view that oxytocin universally enhanced the positive aspects of our social nature”.

So, participants were given either oxytocin or a placebo (= a harmless substance, which they believed was oxytocin).

– reinforced the belief = fuelled the view

The answer is **placebo**.

24. A STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA WHERE PARTICIPANTS TOOK PART IN A, REVEALED THE NEGATIVE EMOTIONS WHICH OXYTOCIN CAN TRIGGER.

Key words: Haifa, negative emotions
We find these key words in paragraph C. “Simone Shamay-Tsoory at the University ofHaifa, Israel, found that when volunteers played a competitive game, those who inhaled the hormone showed more pleasure when they beat other players, and felt more envy when others won”.

In this study, participants had to play a game, and their emotions were recorded when they won or lost. If they lost, they felt more envy (a negative emotion) after they had taken oxytocin.

– participants = volunteers

– took part in = played

The answer is **game**.

25. A STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ANTWERP SHOWED PEOPLE’S LACK OF WILLINGNESS TO HELP WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF OXYTOCIN.

Key words: Antwerp, lack of willingness, help
The University of Antwerp is mentioned in paragraph D. “Studies conducted byCarolyn DeClerck of the University of Antwerp, Belgium, revealed that people who had received a dose of oxytocin actually became less cooperative when dealing with complete strangers”.

Thus, after taking (a dose of) oxytocin, people were less willing to help (= became less cooperative to) strangers.

– showed = revealed

The answer is **strangers**.

26. MEANWHILE, RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM REVEALED THAT PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN OXYTOCIN CONSIDER..... THAT ARE FAMILIAR TO THEM IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY TO HAVE MORE POSITIVE ASSOCIATIONS THAN THOSE FROM OTHER CULTURES”.

Key words: Amsterdam, familiar, positive associations

The University of Amsterdam is also mentioned in paragraph D. “Carsten De Dreu at the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands discovered that volunteers given oxytocin showed favouritism: Dutch men became quicker to associate positive words with Dutch names than with foreign ones...”
Therefore, in the study, Dutch names were considered to have more positive associations, in preference to foreign names (= names from other cultures).
The answer is **names**.

OXYTOCIN

14. B

15. F

16. B

17. E

18. A

19. B

20. C
21. animals

22. childbirth

23. placebo

24. game

25. strangers

26. names

cambridge ielts 13 reading test 2 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: MAKING THE MOST OF TRENDS

QUESTIONS 27-31: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER,A, B, C OR D.

27. IN THE FIRST PARAGRAPH, THE WRITER SAYS THAT MOST MANAGERS

Key words: managers
In the first paragraph, the writer states that: “...managers often fail to recognize the lessobvious but profound ways these trends are influencing consumers’ aspirations, attitudes, and behaviors”. We learn that “managers can identify the major trends of the day”, so Answer A is incorrect. However, managers are not good at understanding how these trends influence the lives of consumers. So, they are unaware of the significant impact that trends have on consumers’ lives.

- profound = significant
- influencing ~ impact on

The answer is D.

28. ACCORDING TO THE THIRD PARAGRAPH, COACH WAS ANXIOUS TO

Key words: Coach, anxious

n paragraph 3, we learn how the company ‘Coach’ responded to the bad economic situation in 2008. “The Coach brand had been a symbol of opulence and luxury for nearly 70 years, and the most obvious reaction to the downturn would have been to lower prices. However, that would have risked cheapening the brand’s image”.

By producing a cheaper sub-brand, Poppy handbags, Coach was able to avoid price cuts on all its products, and maintain its image as a manufacturer of luxury goods. Most of its competitors, however, simply lowered their prices. Therefore, Coach was anxious to ‘safeguard its reputation as a manufacturer of luxury goods’.

- reputation = image
- The answer is C.

29. WHAT POINT IS MADE ABOUT TESCO’S GREENER LIVING PROGRAMME?

Key words: Tesco, Greener Living
In paragraph 4, the writer describes Tesco’s Greener Living programme. At the end of the paragraph, we learn that Tesco did not change the range of products which it sold, it simply added these ‘greener products’ to its range. In other words, Tesco’s Greener Living programme ‘did not require Tesco to modify its core business activities’. The writer states: “Tesco has not abandoned its traditionalretail offerings, but augmented its business with these innovations, thereby infusing its value proposition with a green streak”.

- core business activities ~ traditional retail offerings
- The answer is A.

30. WHAT DOES THE WRITER SUGGEST ABOUT NIKE’S STRATEGY?

Key words: Nike, strategy
Nike’s strategy is described in paragraph 5. The writer explains: “At first glance, spending resources to incorporate elements of a seemingly irrelevant trend into one’s core offerings sounds like it’s hardly worthwhile”.
If something is ‘seemingly irrelevant to a business’, then this means that it will bring ‘few benefits’, and the strategy will be ‘hardly worthwhile’.

- might appear = at first glance
- few benefits ~ hardly worthwhile

In the case of Nike, therefore, the ‘strategy...might appear to have few obvious benefits’.

The answer is **D**.

31. WHAT WAS ORIGINAL ABOUT THE ME2?

Key words: ME2, original

A video game, the ME2, is mentioned in paragraph 6. At the end of the paragraph, we learn what was original about this game: “What set it apart was that it incorporated the traditional physical component of children’s play...The ME2, introduced in 2008, catered to kids’ huge desire to play video games while countering the negatives, such as associations with lack of exercise and obesity”.

Therefore, the feature of the ME2 which was different, was that children did physical exercise at the same time as using the handheld game. So, ‘it was a handheld game that addressed people’s concerns about unhealthy lifestyles’.

- unhealthy lifestyles ~ lack of exercise and obesity

The answer is **D**.

QUESTIONS 32-37: MATCH EACH STATEMENT WITH THE CORRECT COMPANY, A, B, C OR D.

32. IT TURNED THE NOTION THAT ITS PRODUCTS COULD HAVE HARMFUL EFFECTS TO ITS OWN ADVANTAGE

Key words: products, harmful effects, advantage

We found similar information in the previous question. In paragraph 6, the strategy of ‘counteract and reaffirm’ used by iToys is described. This “...involves developing products or services that stress the values traditionally associated with the category in ways that allow consumers to oppose – or at least temporarily escape from – the aspects of trends they view as undesirable”. Later in the paragraph: “By reaffirming the toy category’s association with physical play, the ME2 counteracted some of the widely perceived negative impacts of digital gaming devices”.
Thus, the iToys handheld video games were products that aimed to provide children with physical exercise – counteracting (= turning to its own advantage) the image of video games as associated with lack of exercise.

- turned to its own advantage = counteracted
- harmful effects = negative impacts

The answer is **D**.

33. IT EXTENDED ITS OFFERING BY COLLABORATING WITH ANOTHER MANUFACTURER

Key words: extended, offering, collaborating
In paragraph 5, we find a description of the collaboration (= business cooperation) between Nike and Apple to launch a new product (= extend its offering): “In 2006 they teamed up with technology company Apple to launch Nike+...”
This new product, developed between Nike and Apple, extended the range of products offered by Nike.

- collaborate = team up with

The answer is **C**.

34. IT IMPLEMENTED AN INCENTIVE SCHEME TO DEMONSTRATE ITS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Key words: incentive scheme, social responsibility
In paragraph 4, Tesco’s Greener Living programme is described. This programme has an incentive scheme to encourage customers to care for the environment. “For example, Tesco customers can accumulate points for such activities as re-using bags, recycling cans and printer cartridges, and buying home-insulation materials. Like points earned on regular purchases, these green points can be redeemed for cash”.
This “...demonstrates the company’s commitment to protecting the environment by involving consumers...”
The scheme, therefore, is a scheme in which Tesco demonstrates that it is a socially-responsible company (= corporate social responsibility).
The answer is **B**.

35. IT DISCOVERED THAT CUSTOMERS HAD A POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS DEALING WITH DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

Key words: customers, positive attitude, difficult
These difficult circumstances are the economic crisis (‘downturn’) of 2008, referred to in paragraph 3. The strategy adopted by the company ‘Coach’ was designed to cope with this situation: “...they initiated a consumer-research project which revealed that customers were eager to lift themselves and the country out of tough times”.

- discovered = revealed
- positive ~ eager
- difficult circumstances = tough times

The answer is **A**.

36. IT RESPONDED TO A GROWING LIFESTYLE TREND IN AN UNRELATED PRODUCT SECTOR

Key words: responded, growing, lifestyle, unrelated
In paragraph 5, the writer asks us to “...consider Nike’s move to integrate the digital revolution into its reputation for high-performance athletic footwear”. This is part of Nike’s radical strategy to ‘combine and transcend’: “This entails combining aspects of the product’s existing value proposition with attributes addressing changes arising from a trend...”
Nike thus took advantage to move their product into a new space in the market to appeal to ‘amateur athletes and digital consumers’. This was a combination of two unrelated product sectors.
The answer is **C**.

37. IT SUCCESSFULLY AVOIDED HAVING TO CHARGE ITS CUSTOMERS LESS FOR ITS CORE PRODUCTS

Key words: avoided, charge less, core products
In paragraph 3, the writer refers to the luxury-goods company, Coach. It created a new brand range of lower-priced Poppy handbags, but continued to produce the expensive handbags which were the “conventional Coach products”.
“Creating the sub-brand allowed Coach to avert an across-the-board price cut”.

- avoid = avert
- charge less ~ price cut
- core = conventional

The answer is **A**.

QUESTIONS 38-40: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A, B, C OR D.

38. IF THERE ARE ANY TREND-RELATED CHANGES IMPACTING ON YOUR CATEGORY, YOU SHOULD

Key words: trend-related, changes, impacting, category
At the beginning of paragraph 7, we find the key words: “Once you have gained perspective on how trend-related changes in consumer opinions and behaviors impact on your category, you can determine which of our three innovation strategies to pursue”.

- identify = determine
- use ~ pursue

The answer is **B**.

39. IF A CURRENT TREND HIGHLIGHTS A NEGATIVE ASPECT OF YOUR CATEGORY, YOU SHOULD

Key words: current trend, negative aspect
In paragraph 7, the writer states that: “...if aspects of the category clash with undesired outcomes of a trend, such as associations with unhealthy lifestyles, there is an opportunity to counteract those changes by reaffirming the core values of your category”.

- emphasise = reaffirm
- traditional values ~ core values

The answer is **C**.

40. IF THE CONSUMERS’ NEW FOCUS HAS AN INCREASING LACK OF CONNECTION WITH YOUR OFFERING, YOU SHOULD

Key words: new focus, lack, connection
In the middle of paragraph 7 we find the key words ‘consumers’ new focus’. The writer states: “If analysis reveals an increasing disparity between your category and consumers’ new focus, your innovations need to transcend the category to integrate the two worlds”.

- lack of connection = disparity

The answer is **D**.

MAKING THE MOST OF TRENDS

27. D

28. C

29. A

30. D

31. D

32. D

33. C
34. B

35. A

36. C

37. A

38. B

39. C

40. D

cambridge ielts 13 reading test 2 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: THE COCONUT PALM

QUESTIONS 1-8: COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW.

1. TRUNK – TIMBER FOR HOUSES AND THE MAKING OF

Key words: trunk, timber, houses, making
Looking for the key words, we find the reference to the trunk and its uses in paragraph 2. The writer says that: “This is an important source of timber for building houses, and is increasingly being used as a replacement for endangered hardwoods in the furnitureconstruction industry”. Thus, the trunk is used to build houses and also to make furniture.

– making = construction

The answer is furniture.

2. FLOWERS – STEMS PROVIDE SAP, USED AS A DRINK OR A SOURCE OF

Key words: flowers, sap, drink, source
Coconut flowers are also mentioned in paragraph 2: “The flower stems may be tapped for their sap to produce a drink, and the sap can also be reduced by boiling to produce atype of sugar used for cooking”.
Thus, the sap from the flower stems can be used as a drink or to boil and make a kind of sugar.

The answer is **sugar**.

3. FRUITS – MIDDLE LAYER (COIR FIBRES) USED FOR, ETC

Key words: fruits, middle, coir fibres
Look for the information relating to fruits, and we find this in paragraph 3: “The thick fibrous middle layer produces coconut fibre, coir, which has numerous uses and isparticularly important in manufacturing ropes”.
So, the fibre from the middle layer, coir, is used to make ropes.
The answer is **ropes**.

4. FRUITS – INNER LAYER (SHELL): A SOURCE OF

Key words: inner, shell, source
At the end of paragraph 3, the uses of the ‘woody inner layer’ of coconut shells are described: “An importantproduct obtained from the shell is charcoal, which is widely used in various industries...”
The inner layer of the shell, therefore, provides charcoal for industries and also for cooking. The answer is **charcoal**.

5. FRUITS – INNER LAYER (SHELL): WHEN HALVED USED FOR

Key words: inner, shell, halved
As we continue reading paragraph 3, the other use of the inner layer – the shell – is mentioned: “When broken in half, the shells are also used as bowls in many parts of Asia”.
Halves of shells are used as bowls.

– halved = broken in half

The answer is **bowls**.

6. FRUITS – COCONUT WATER: A SOURCE OF FOR OTHER PLANTS

Key words: coconut water, source, other plants
In paragraph 4, we find the uses of coconut water: “...coconut water, which is enjoyed as a drink but also provides the hormones which encourage other plants to grow more rapidly and produced higher yields”.

The coconut water provides hormones for other plants, therefore it is a source of hormones for those plants.
The answer is **hormones**.

7. FRUITS – COCONUT FLESH: OIL AND MILK FOR COOKING AND

Key words: coconut flesh, oil, milk, cooking
The author continues in paragraph 4: “Dried coconut flesh, copra, is made into coconut oil and coconut milk, which are widely used in cooking in different parts of the world, as well as in cosmetics”.
Thus, coconut oil and milk are used for cooking and for making cosmetics.
The answer is **cosmetics**.

8. FRUITS –COCONUT FLESH: GLYCERINE (AN INGREDIENT IN)

Key words: coconut flesh, glycerine, ingredient
It is also stated in paragraph 4 that: “A derivative of coconut fat, glycerine, acquired strategic importance in a quite different sphere, as Alfred Nobel introduced the world to his nitroglycerine-based invention: dynamite”.
‘Nitroglycerine-based means that glycerine was one of the basic ingredients. Nobel’s invention was dynamite.
The answer is **dynamite**.

QUESTIONS 9-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

9. COCONUT SEEDS NEED SHADE IN ORDER TO GERMINATE

Key words: seeds, shade, germinate
These key words can be found in paragraph 5. There, the writer tells us how coconut seeds germinate: “Literally cast onto desert island shores, with little more than sand to grow in and exposed to the full glare of the tropical sun, coconut seeds are able togerminate and root”. ‘Glare’ means to shine with a very bright and unpleasant light – we often wear sunglasses to protect against the glare of the sun. It is the opposite of the shade. So, coconut seeds do not need shade in order to germinate, they can germinate in the sun.
The statement is **FALSE**.

10. COCONUTS WERE PROBABLY TRANSPORTED TO ASIA FROM AMERICA IN THE 16TH CENTURY

Key words: transported, Asia, America, 16th century
In the last paragraph, the writer tells us about the origins of coconuts. “16th century trade and human migration patterns reveal that Arab traders and European sailors are likely to have moved coconuts from South and Southeast Asia to Africa and then across the Atlantic to the east coast of America”.
This sentence tells us that coconuts were probably moved from Asia to America – via Africa. This route is the opposite of the statement.

- probably = likely
- transported = moved

The statement is **FALSE**.

11. COCONUTS FOUND ON THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA WERE A DIFFERENT TYPE FROM THOSE FOUND ON THE EAST COAST

Key words: west coast, America, different, east coast
In the last paragraph, the writer simply tells us that: “In America, there are close coconut relatives, but no evidence that coconuts are indigenous”.
Thus, we do not know if the coconuts on the west and east coasts of America are different. The statement is **NOT GIVEN**.

12. ALL THE COCONUTS FOUND IN ASIA ARE CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

Key words: all, Asia, cultivated
This information is also given in the last paragraph: “In Asia there is a large degree of coconut diversity and evidence of millennia of human use – but there are no relativesgrowing in the wild”.
As there are no wild coconuts growing in Asia, all the varieties must be cultivated.

- varieties = relatives

The statement is **TRUE**.

13. COCONUTS ARE CULTIVATED IN DIFFERENT WAYS IN AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC.

Key words: cultivated, different, America, Pacific

The key words are also found in the last paragraph. Here, it is stated that: “In America there are close coconut relatives, but no evidence that coconuts are indigenous. These problems have led to the intriguing suggestion that coconuts originated on coral islands in the Pacific and were dispersed from there”.

Thus, the only information given here is that the origins of coconuts are not known for certain, but nothing is stated about the methods of cultivation, either in America or the Pacific.

THE COCONUT PALM

1. furniture

2. sugar

3. ropes

4. charcoal

5. bowls

6. hormones

7. cosmetics
8. dynamite

9. FALSE

10. FALSE

11. NOT GIVEN

12. TRUE

13. NOT GIVEN

cambridge ielts 13 reading test 3 passage 1

PASSAGE 2: HOW BABY TALK GIVES INFANT BRAINS A BOOST

QUESTIONS 14-17: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING IDEAS (QUESTIONS 14-17) AND THE LIST OF RESEARCHERS BELOW.

14. THE IMPORTANCE OF ADULTS GIVING BABIES INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION WHEN TALKING TO THEM

Key words: adults, babies, individual attention, talking
In paragraph D, the author writes about the study of Nairan Ramirez-Esparza. She says: “We also found that it really matters whether you use baby talk in a one-on-one context...The more parents use baby talk one-on-one, the more babies babble, and the more they babble, the more words they produce later in life”.
A ‘one-on-one context’ means a situation in which the parent is alone with the baby, talking to the baby and giving it individual attention.

- importance ~ it really matters
- individual = one-on-one

The answer is **B**.

15. THE CONNECTION BETWEEN WHAT BABIES HEAR AND THEIR OWN EFFORTS TO CREATE SPEECH

Key words: connection, hear, efforts, speech

In paragraph F, the author refers to a study in which Patricia Kuhl took part: “The results suggest that listening to baby talk prompts infant brains to start practicing their language skills”. Thus, when babies listen to (= hear) baby talk, this stimulates their brains to try to practice their own language skills.
The passage continues: “Finding activation in the motor areas of the brain when infants are simply listening is significant, because it means the baby brain is engaged in trying to talk back right from the start, and suggests that seven-month-olds’ brains are already trying to figure out how to make the right movements that will produce words”.

- create speech = produce words
- The answer is **C**.

16. THE ADVANTAGE FOR THE BABY OF HAVING TWO PARENTS EACH SPEAKING IN A DIFFERENT WAY

Key words: advantage, two parents, different way
In paragraph C, the author tells us about the study of Mark VanDam. He found that mothers and fathers (the two parents) each spoke to children in a different way: “The idea is that a kid gets to practice a certain kind of speech with mom and another kind of speech with dad, so the kid then has a wider repertoire of kinds of speech to practice”.
The advantage for the baby when parent speak in these different ways, is that it grows up having a wider range (= repertoire) of kinds of speech, which it can then practice.

– a different way ~ another kind

The answer is **A**.

17. THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE AMOUNT OF BABY TALK BABIES HEAR AND HOW MUCH VOCALISING THEY DO THEMSELVES

Key words: connection, amount of baby talk, vocalising
In the middle of paragraph D, the author writes about a study which found that “...the more baby talk parents used, the more their youngsters began to babble”. Nairan Ramirez-Esparza adds: “Those children who listened to a lot of baby talk were talking more than the babies that listened to more adult talk or standard speech”.

She found, therefore, that there is a connection between the amount of baby talk which babies listened to, and how much talking the babies did.

– vocalising = babble/ talking

The answer is **B**.

QUESTIONS 18-23: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY.

18. RESEARCHERS AT WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY USED , TOGETHER WITH SPECIALISED COMPUTER PROGRAMS, TO ANALYSE HOW PARENTS INTERACTED WITH THEIR BABIES DURING A NORMAL DAY.

Key words: Washington State University, computer programs, interacted, normal day
We find a reference to Washington State University in paragraph C. “Mark VanDam of Washington State University at Spokane and colleagues equipped parents with recording devices and speech-recognition software to study the way they interacted with their youngsters during a normal day”.

– specialised computer programs ~ speech-recognition software

– analyse = study

The answer is **recording devices**.



19. THE STUDY REVEALED THAT TENDED NOT TO MODIFY THEIR ORDINARY SPEECH PATTERNS WHEN INTERACTING WITH THEIR BABIES.

Key words: not modify, speech patterns, interacting
Also in paragraph C, VanDam explains: “Dads didn’t raise their pitch or fundamental frequency when they talked to kids”.

In other words, fathers spoke to their babies in a similar way that they would speak normally. Their ‘pitch and fundamental frequency’ refers to the ‘ordinary speech patterns’ which fathers use to talk to their babies.

– interacting with ~ talked to

– babies ~ kids

The answer is **dads/fathers**.

20. ACCORDING TO AN IDEA KNOWN AS THE , THEY MAY USE A MORE ADULT TYPE OF SPEECH TO PREPARE INFANTS FOR THE LANGUAGE THEY WILL HEAR OUTSIDE THE FAMILY HOME.

Key words: idea, adult, speech, prepare, language, outside
Continuing with the findings of the study in paragraph C, the author says of fathers: “Their role may be rooted in what is called the bridge hypothesis, which dates back to 1975. It suggests that fathers use less familiar language to provide their children with a bridge to the kind of speech they’ll hear in public”.

So, the author suggests that fathers may use ‘less familiar’ (= more adult) language to talk to their babies, which helps to prepare these infants for what they will hear when they are not in the family home.

– idea = hypothesis
– language = speech
– outside the family home ~ in public

The answer is **bridge hypothesis**.

21. ACCORDING TO THE RESEARCHERS, HEARING BABY TALK FROM ONE PARENT AND ‘NORMAL’ LANGUAGE FROM THE OTHER EXPANDS THE BABY’S OF TYPES OF

SPEECH WHICH THEY CAN PRACTICE.

Key words: normal language, expands, types of speech
We find the answer at the end of paragraph C. We know from the previous question that fathers speak to babies using less ‘baby talk’ and more normal speech, using adult language. “The idea is that a kid gets to practice a certain kind of speech with mom and another kind of speech with dad, so the kid then has a wider repertoire of kinds of speech to practice’, says VanDam”.
A repertoire refers to all the things that a person – in this case, a baby – is able to do. So, the baby is able to practice different kinds of speech with each parent.
The answer is **repertoire**.

22. MEANWHILE ANOTHER STUDY CARRIED OUT BY SCIENTISTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT RECORDED SPEECH AND SOUND USING SPECIAL THAT THE BABIES WERE EQUIPPED WITH.

Key words: Washington, Connecticut, recorded, equipped
In paragraph D, we find a reference to the University of Washington and the University of Connecticut. This enables us to know where to look for the answer: “Scientists from the University of Washington and the University of Connecticut collected thousands of 30-second conversations between parents and their babies, fitting 26 children with audio-recording vests that captured language and sound...” Thus, these scientists recorded the language and sounds, using audio-recording vests fitted to the babies.

– recorded = captured
The answer is **(audio-recording) vests**.

23. WHEN THEY STUDIED THE BABIES AGAIN AT AGE TWO, THEY FOUND THAT THOSE WHO HAD HEARD A LOT OF BABY TALK IN INFANCY HAD A MUCH LARGER THAN THOSE WHO HAD NOT.

Key words: age two, babies again, larger
We now have to find more information on the study conducted by the scientists mentioned in the previous question. Again, the answer is in paragraph D: “And when researchers saw the same babies at age two, they found that frequent baby talk had dramatically boosted vocabulary...”

At the age of two, babies who had heard a lot of baby talk, had more vocabulary than those who had not heard much baby talk.

– a lot of ~ frequent
– had a much larger vocabulary ~ dramatically boosted vocabulary

The answer is **vocabulary**.

QUESTIONS 24-26: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-F.

24. A REFERENCE TO A CHANGE WHICH OCCURS IN BABIES’ BRAIN ACTIVITY BEFORE THE END OF THEIR FIRST YEAR

Key words: change, brain activity, end of first year
The answer is in paragraph F. The author writes about a publication called Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. In this publication, a study was reported which was carried out with babies of 7 months and 11.5 months – in other words, before the end of their first year. “The infants were placed in a brain-activation scanner that recorded activity in a brain region known to guide the motor movements that produce speech. The results suggest that listening to baby talk prompts infant brains to start practicing their language skills”.

So, listening to baby talk leads to changes in the activity of ‘infant brains’. The answer is **F**.

25. AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT SOME PARENTS DO FOR THEIR BABY’S BENEFIT BEFORE BIRTH

Key words: example, baby’s benefit, before birth
The answer can be found in paragraph A. “Most babies start developing their hearing while still in the womb, prompting some hopeful parents to play classical music to their pregnant bellies”. Most babies, therefore, start to hear when they are still inside the body of the mother. So, some parents start to play music for these unborn babies to stimulate their hearing.

– before birth ~ still in the womb

The answer is **A**.

26. A MENTION OF BABIES’ PREFERENCE FOR THE SOUNDS THAT OTHER BABIES MAKE

Key words: preference, sounds, other babies
The answer is at the beginning of paragraph E. “Another study suggests that parents might want to pair their youngsters up so they can babble more with their own kind. Researchers from McGill University and Universite du Quebec a Montreal found that babies seem to like listening to each other rather than adults...”
More details of this study are given in the paragraph, and these refer specifically to the sounds made by babies: “...the ‘infant’ sounds held babies’ attention nearly 40 percent longer” than the sounds made by adults.

– preference ~ seem to like

The answer is E.

HOW BABY TALK GIVES INFANT BRAINS A BOOST

4. B
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. recording devices
19. fathers/dads
20. bridge hypothesis
21. repertoire
22. (audio-recording)
- vests
23. vocabulary
24. F
25. A
26. E

cambridge ielts 13 reading test 3 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION?

QUESTIONS 27-31: READING PASSAGE 3 HAS EIGHT PARAGRAPHS, A-H.

27. PROPOSED EXPLANATIONS FOR THE DECLINE OF THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION

Key words: explanations, decline
Causes for the decline of the Harappan civilisation are found in paragraph C. There are different suggestions or explanations: changes affecting water supply and agriculture, population growth, a breakdown of trade, invasion and even environmental changes related to climate.
“It is unlikely that there was a single cause for the decline of the civilisation”.

– explanation = cause

The answer is C.

28. REFERENCE TO A PRESENT-DAY APPLICATION OF SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FINDINGS

Key words: present-day application, archaeological, findings
The final paragraph relates what we can learn from the archaeological research into the Harappan civilisation to tackle some issues today.
“By investigating responses to environmental pressures and threats, we can learn fromthe past to engage with the public, and the relevant governmental and administrative bodies, to be more proactive in issues such as the management and administration of water supply, the balance of urban and rural development, and the importance of preserving cultural heritage in the future”. The answer is H.

29. A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION AND ANOTHER CULTURE OF THE SAME PERIOD

Key words: difference, another culture, same period
The question asks us to look for a comparison between the Harappan civilisation and another particular culture at that same time. The answer is in paragraph A. The people of the Harappan culture did not leave pictures of themselves, “But their lack of self-imagery – at at time when the Eyprians were carving and painting representations of themselves all over their temples – is only part of the mystery”.
Thus, a contrast is made between the Harappan civilisation and Egyptian culture at the same period.
The answer is A.

30. A DESCRIPTION OF SOME FEATURES OF HARAPPAN URBAN DESIGN

Key words: features, urban design
In paragraph B, Dr Cameron Petrie describes Harappan cities. They had: “...great baths, craft workshops, palaces and halls laid out in distinct sectors. Houses were arranged in blocks, with wide main streets and narrow alleyways, and many had their own wells and drainage systems”. All of these are features of urban design – things that we find in the sites of Harappan cities. The answer is B.

31. REFERENCE TO THE DISCOVERY OF ERRORS MADE BY PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Key words: errors, previous archaeologists
In paragraph D, we find several references to the mistakes made by previous archaeologists: "...many of the archaeological sites were not where they were supposed to be, completely altering understanding of the way that this region was inhabited in the past. The new research team "...found inaccuracies in the published geographic locations of ancient settlements ranging from several hundred metres to many kilometres". The result was that "...any attempts to use the existing data were likely to be fundamentally flawed".
All of these are errors of previous archaeologists, discovered by the research team of Dr Petrie and Dr Singh.
The answer is **D**.

QUESTIONS 32-36: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

32. BY COLLECTING THE OF SNAILS AND ANALYSING THEM, THEY DISCOVERED.....

Key words: collecting, snails, analysing
In paragraph E, we find a reference to the research of Yama Dixit and David Hodell. "The researchers gathered shells of Melanoides tuberculata snails from the sediment of an ancient lake and used geochemical analysis as a means of tracing the climate history of the region". Therefore, the researchers collected and analysed the shells of snails.

– collect = gather

The answer is **shells**.

33. THEY DISCOVERED EVIDENCE OF A CHANGE IN WATER LEVELS IN A IN THE REGION

Key words: change, water levels
In paragraph E, the author continues: "As today, the major source of water into the lake is likely to have been the summer monsoon", says Dixit. "But we have observed that there was an abrupt change about 4,100 years ago, when the amount of evaporation from the lake exceeded the rainfall – indicative of a drought".
About 4,100 years ago, there was a sudden change, when the water level in the lake fell.
The answer is **lake**.

34. THIS OCCURRED WHEN THERE WAS LESS THAN EVAPORATION, AND SUGGESTS THAT THERE WAS AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF DROUGHT

Key words: less, evaporation, drought
In the same sentence in paragraph E, we find the answer. This is the same period "...when the amount of evaporation exceeded the rainfall – indicative of a drought".

If the evaporation exceeded the rainfall, leading to a drought, this means that there was less rainfall than evaporation.
The answer is **rainfall**.

35. PETRIE AND SINGH’S TEAM ARE USING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS TO LOOK AT FROM FIVE MILLENNIA AGO, IN ORDER TO KNOW WHETHER PEOPLE HAD ADAPTED THEIR AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES TO CHANGING CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Key words: Petrie, Singh, records, five millenia ago

We find the answer at the beginning of paragraph G. "Petrie and Singh’s team is now examining archaeological records and trying to understand details of how people led their lives in the region five millennia ago. They are analysing grains cultivated at the time and trying to work out whether they were grown under extreme conditions of water stress, and whether they were adjusting the combinations of crops they were growing for different weather systems".

– look at ~ analyse
– adapt = adjust
– agricultural practices ~ combinations of crops
– changing climatic conditions ~ different weather systems.

The answer is **grains**.

36. THEY ARE ALSO EXAMINING OBJECTS INCLUDING , SO AS TO FIND OUT ABOUT LINKS BETWEEN INHABITANTS OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE REGION AND WHETHER THESE CHANGED OVER TIME.

Key words: examining objects, links, inhabitants, changed
The answer is also in paragraph G. The researchers "...are also looking at whether the types of pottery used, and other aspects of their material culture, were distinctive to specific regions or were more similar across larger areas. This gives us insight into the types of interactive networks that the population was involved in, and whether those changed".

– look at ~ examine
– links = interactive networks

– inhabitants = population

The answer is **pottery**.

QUESTIONS 37-40: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND THE LIST OF RESEARCHERS BELOW.

37. FINDING FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT CHANGES TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IN THE REGION IS VITAL

Key words: changes, environmental conditions, vital
We find the answer at the end of paragraph F: “Considering the vast area of the Harappan Civilisation with its variable weather systems’, explains Singh, ‘it is essential that we obtain more climate data from areas close to the two great cities at Mohenjodaro and Harappa and also from the Indian Punjab”.

Ravindanath Singh is saying that we must find more climate data about the variable weather systems in the area.

- information = data
- changes to environmental conditions ~ variable weather systems
- vital = essential

The answer is **B**.

38. EXAMINING PREVIOUS PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOUR MAY HAVE LONG-TERM BENEFITS

Key words: previous, behaviour, long-term benefits
In the last paragraph, Cameron Petrie’s ideas relate the work of archaeologists to possible benefits today from studying such work. Petrie says that: “By investigating responses to environmental pressures and threats, we can learn from the past to engage with the public, and the relevant governmental and administrative bodies, to be more proactive in issues such as....” Petrie believes that the work of archaeologists in investigating how past civilisations responded to environmental challenges, can help us to tackle such problems today. These are the potential long-term benefits.

- examining = investigating
- patterns of behaviour ~ responses

The answer is **A**.

39. ROUGH CALCULATIONS INDICATE THE APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF A PERIOD OF WATER SHORTAGE

Key words: calculations, length, water shortage
In paragraph E, Yama Dixit comments on the effects of drought on the drying of a great lake. However, it is David Hodell who comments on the possible length/duration of this drought: “Hodell adds: ‘We estimate that the weakening of the Indian summer monsoon climate lasted about 200 years before recovering to the previous conditions...’”

- rough calculations ~ estimate
- approximate ~ about
- a period of water shortage ~ weakening of the Indian summer monsoon climate

Therefore, it was David Hodell who made this rough calculation. The answer is **D**.

40. INFORMATION ABOUT THE DECLINE OF THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION HAS BEEN LACKING

Key words: decline
In paragraph B, Cameron Petrie says: “There is plenty of archaeological evidence to tell us about the rise of the Harappan Civilisation, but relatively little about its fall’, explains archaeologist Dr Cameron Petrie...”

- information ~ evidence □ decline = fall

As there is not much evidence about the fall/decline of the Harappan Civilisation, we know that this information is lacking.
The answer is **A**.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE
HARAPPAN CIVILISATION?

27. C

28. H

29. A

30. B

31. D

32. shells

33. lake
34. rainfall

35. grains

36. pottery

37. B

38. A

39. D

40. A

cambridge ielts 13 reading test 3 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: CUTTY SARK: THE FASTEST SAILING SHIP OF ALL TIME

QUESTIONS 1-8: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

1. CLIPPERS WERE ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO BE USED AS PASSENGER SHIPS

Key words: clippers, originally, passenger

At the beginning of paragraph 2, we find the statement: “The fastest commercial sailing vessels of all time were clippers, three-masted ships built to transport goods around the world, although some also took passengers”.

So, clippers were built/used originally to transport goods, not to carry passengers.

– ships = vessels

The statement is **FALSE**.

2. CUTTY SARK WAS GIVEN THE NAME OF A CHARACTER IN A POEM

Key words: name, character, poem

In paragraph 3, the writer explains how the ship was given its name: “Cutty Sark’s unusual name comes from the poem Tam O’Shanter by the Scottish poet, Robert Burns. Tam, a farmer, is chased by a witch called Nannie, who is wearing a ‘cutty sark’ – an old Scottish name for a short nightdress”.

A cutty sark, therefore, is a short nightdress, not the name of a character in the poem. It was a piece of clothing worn by the witch in the poem.

The statement is **FALSE**.

3. THE CONTRACT BETWEEN JOHN WILLIS AND SCOTT & LINTON FAVOURED WILLIS

Key words: contract, Willis, Scott & Linton

In paragraph 4, we find the key words: “To carry out construction, Willis chose a new shipbuilding firm, Scott & Linton, and ensured that the contract with them put him in a very strong position. In the end, the firm was forced out of business...”

To be ‘in a strong position’ means that the contract gave Willis an advantage in the business deal. In other words, the contract favoured Willis so much, that the shipbuilding company had to close before the ship was finished.

– favoured ~ put in a very strong position

The statement is **TRUE**.

4. JOHN WILLIS WANTED CUTTY SARK TO BE THE FASTEST TEA CLIPPER TRAVELLING BETWEEN THE UK AND CHINA

Key words: Willis, fastest, UK, China

At the beginning of paragraph 5, we find some of the key words: Willis, Britain (the UK) and China. “Willis’s company was active in the tea trade between China and Britain, where speed could bring ship owners both profits and prestige, so Cutty Sark was designed to make the journey more quickly than any other ship”.

So the idea of Willis was that Cutty Sark would transport the tea between China and the UK faster than any other ship.

– the fastest tea clipper ~ more quickly than any other ship.

The statement is **TRUE**.

5. DESPITE STORM DAMAGE, CUTTY SARK BEAT THERMOPYLAE BACK TO LONDON

Key words: storm damage, beat Thermopylae, London

We need to find information on the race from China to London between these tea clippers. At the end of paragraph 5, we learn that: “...in 1872, the ship and a rival clipper, Thermopylae, left port in China on the same day...”

Although Cutty Sark gained a lead, she was damaged: “...but then her rudder was severely damaged in stormy seas...Cutty Sark reached London a week afterThermopylae”.

Cutty Sark was damaged by a storm, so she only reached London after Thermopylae. The statement is **FALSE**.

6. THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL MEANT THAT STEAM SHIPS COULD TRAVEL BETWEEN BRITAIN AND CHINA FASTER THAN CLIPPERS

Key words: Suez Canal, steam ships, faster
The key words are found at the beginning of paragraph 6: “Steam ships posed a growing threat to clippers, as their speed and cargo capacity increased. In addition, the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869...had a serious impact”.
The writer then explains why only steam ships could make use of the Suez Canal, and this meant that the steam ships could make the journey faster than clippers, using this short route: “Steam ships reduced the journey time between Britain and China by approximately two months”.

– travel faster ~ reduced the journey time

The statement is **TRUE**.

7. STEAM SHIPS SOMETIMES USED THE OCEAN ROUTE TO TRAVEL BETWEEN LONDON AND CHINA

Key words: ocean route, London and China
Although the writer says in paragraph 6 that only steam ships were able to use the Suez Canal, there is no information whether steam ships sometimes chose to make the journey between London and China using the longer ocean route.
The statement is **NOT GIVEN**.

8. CAPTAIN WOODGET PUT CUTTY SARK AT RISK OF HITTING AN ICEBERG

Key words: Captain Woodget, risk, iceberg
Captain Woodget is mentioned in paragraph 8. An excellent navigator, he took Cutty Sark on a route travelling a long way south to take advantage of the winds: “... Woodget took her further south than any previous captain, bringing her dangerously close to icebergs off the southern tip of South America. His gamble paid off, though, and the ship was the fastest vessel in the wool trade for ten years”.
So, Woodget took a risk by travelling this southern route, close to icebergs. However, he was successful.

– risk = gamble
– put Cutty Sark at risk of hitting an iceberg ~ bringing her dangerously close to icebergs

The statement is **TRUE**.

QUESTIONS 9-13: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW.

9. AFTER 1880, CUTTY SARK CARRIED AS ITS MAIN CARGO DURING ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL TIME

Key words: 1880, cargo, most successful
Looking for the key words, we find these in paragraph 7. In 1880, two captains of the ship lost their jobs. Then, a new captain was appointed: “This marked a turnaround and the beginning of the most successful period in Cutty Sark’s working life, transporting wool from Australia to Britain”.
Thus, after 1880 the ship had its most successful period, carrying wool.

– carry = transport

– time ~ period

The answer is **wool**.

10. AS A CAPTAIN AND , WOODGET WAS VERY SKILLED

Key words: captain, Woodget, skilled
The key words are in paragraph 8: “The ship’s next captain, Richard Woodget, was an excellent navigator, who got the best out of both his ship and his crew”.
The writer, therefore, tells us that Woodget was a good captain and a skilled navigator.
The answer is **navigator**.

11. FERREIRA WENT TO FALMOUTH TO REPAIR DAMAGE THAT A HAD CAUSED

Key words: Ferreira, Falmouth, repair
In paragraph 9, we find a reference to the Ferreira. The Cutty Sark “...was sold to a Portuguese firm, which renamed her Ferreira”.
In paragraph 10, we learn what caused the damage: “Badly damaged in a gale in 1922, she was put into Falmouth harbour, in southwest England, for repairs”.
A gale (= a strong, stormy wind) damaged the ship.
The answer is **gale**.

**12. BETWEEN 1923 AND 1954, CUTTY SARK WAS USED FOR
IELTS Magic- Mohammad J. Ali Beigi**

Key words: 1923, 1954, used
In paragraph 10, we learn that the ship returned to Falmouth one year after it was repaired: “...the ship returned to Falmouth the following year (= 1923) and had her original name restored”.
Then in paragraph 11, we learn what happened between 1923 and 1954. The new owner, a man named Dowman: “...used Cutty Sark as a training ship, and she continued in this role after his death. When she was no longer required, in 1954, she was transferred to dry dock at Greenwich to go on public display”.
So, between these years, the ship was used for training.
The answer is **training**.

13. CUTTY SARK HAS TWICE BEEN DAMAGED BY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Key words: twice, damaged, 21st century

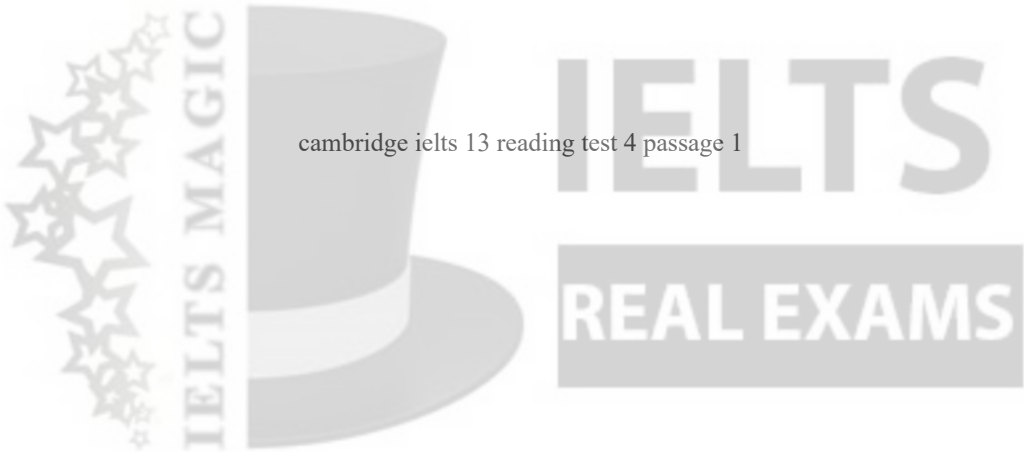
In the final paragraph, we find the most recent information about the ship in the 21st century: “The ship suffered from fire in 2007, and again, less seriously, in 2014...”

– damaged by ~ suffered from

The answer is **fire**.

Cutty Shark: the fastest sailing ship of all time

1. FALSE
2. FALSE
3. TRUE
4. TRUE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. NOT GIVEN
8. TRUE
9. wool
10. navigator
11. gale
12. training
13. fire



PASSAGE 2: SAVING THE SOIL

QUESTIONS 14-17: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

14. HEALTHY SOIL CONTAINS A LARGE VARIETY OF BACTERIA AND OTHER MICROORGANISMS, AS WELL AS PLANT REMAINS AND.....

Key words: healthy, bacteria, microorganisms, plant remains
We need to find information on the contents of healthy soil, using the key words. We find these words in the first part of paragraph B: “A single gram of healthy soil might contain 100 million bacteria, as well as other microorganisms such as viruses and fungi, living amid decomposing plants and various minerals”.

Thus, we have a list of the things which healthy soil contains – bacteria, microorganisms, plant remains and minerals.

– plant remains = decomposing plants

The answer is **minerals**.

15. IT PROVIDES US WITH FOOD AND ALSO WITH ANTIBIOTICS, AND ITS FUNCTION IN STORING HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE CLIMATE.

Key words: food, antibiotics, storing, climate
The second part of paragraph B gives us the answer: “...soils do not just grow our food, but are the source of nearly all our existing antibiotics, and could be our best hope in the fight against antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Soil is also an ally against climate change: as microorganisms within soil digest dead animals and plants, they lock in their carbon content, holding three times the amount of carbon as does the entire atmosphere”.
In other words, soil holds carbon, preventing its release into the atmosphere and so helping to prevent global warming.

– provides us with ~ are the source of
– store = lock in
– a significant effect on the climate ~ an ally against climate change.

The answer is **carbon**.

16. IN ADDITION, IT PREVENTS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND INFRASTRUCTURE BECAUSE IT HOLDS

Key words: prevents, damage, property and infrastructure, holds
Continuing to look for key words in paragraph B, we find the answer: “Soils also storewater, preventing flood damage: in the UK, damage to buildings, roads and bridges from floods caused by soil degradation costs £233 million every year”.

Soils hold water. This reduces the problem of flooding and the damage which is caused by flooding.

- hold = store
- buildings, roads and bridges ~ property and infrastructure

The answer is **water**.

17. THE MAIN FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO SOIL DEGRADATION IS THE CARRIED OUT BY HUMANS

Key words: main factor, degradation, humans
We find the answer in paragraph C: “Agriculture is by far the biggestproblem.....Humans tend not to return unused parts of harvested crops directly to the soil to enrich it, meaning that the soil gradually becomes less fertile”.

So, agriculture is the biggest problem. The way that it is practiced/carried out means that the soil becomes less fertile.

- main factor ~ biggest problem
- soil degradation ~ the soil gradually becomes less fertile

The answer is **agriculture**.

QUESTIONS 18-21: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A-F

18. NUTRIENTS CONTAINED IN THE UNUSED PARTS OF HARVESTED CROPS

Key words: nutrients, unused, harvested crops
We find these key words in the second part of paragraph C: “...when the plants die and decay these nutrients are returned directly to the soil. Humans tend not to return unused parts of harvested crops directly to the soil to enrich it, meaning that the soil gradually becomes less fertile”.
Ending C gives us the following sentence: ‘Nutrients contained in the unused parts of harvested crops may not be put back into the soil’.

- may not be put back ~ tend not to return

Therefore, the answer is **C**.

19. SYNTHETIC FERTILISERS PRODUCED WITH THE HABER-BOSCH PROCESS

Key words: synthetic fertilisers, Haber-Bosch
Paragraph D contains these key words: “A solution came in the early 20th century with the Haber-Bosch process for manufacturing ammonium nitrate. Farmers have been putting this synthetic fertiliser on their fields ever since.”
Continuing to read, we find out the problems of using these synthetic fertilisers: “Chemical fertilisers can release polluting nitrous oxide into the atmosphere and excess is often washed away with rain, releasing nitrogen into rivers. More recently, we have found that indiscriminate use of fertilisers hurts the soil itself, turning it acidic and salty...”
Ending E gives us the following sentence: ‘Synthetic fertilisers produced with the Haber-Bosch process may cause damage to different aspects of the environment’. These different aspects are the atmosphere, rivers and the soil.

- damage =hurt

The answer is **E**.

20. ADDITION OF A MIXTURE DEVELOPED BY PIUS FLORIS TO THE SOIL

Key words: addition, mixture, Pius Floris
The name Pius Floris is mentioned in paragraph E. He “...developed a cocktail of beneficial bacteria, fungi and humus”.
Researchers then “...used this cocktail on soils destroyed by years of fertiliser overuse. When they applied Floris’s mix to the desert-like plots, a good crop of plants emerged that were not just healthy at the surface, but had roots strong enough to pierce dirt as hard as rock. The few plants that grew in the control plots, fed with traditional fertilisers, were small and weak”.
Ending A gives us the following sentence: ‘Addition of a mixture developed by Pius Floris to the soil may improve the number and quality of plants growing there’. This is exactly what took place on the plots (= the soil) to which Floris’s mixture/mix was added – more plants grew there, and the plants were stronger.

- mixture = cocktail

The answer is **A**.

21. THE IDEA OF ZERO NET SOIL DEGRADATION

Key words: idea, zero, degradation
In paragraph G, we find a reference to ‘zero net land degradation’. It is a goal which policy- makers can easily understand, like “...the idea of carbon neutrality”. Scientists have therefore proposed this goal to “...shape expectations and encourage action”: “We need ways of presenting the problem that bring it home to governments and the wider public’, says Pamela Chasek at the International Institute for Sustainable Development, in Winnipeg, Canada”. Ending D gives us the following sentence: ‘The idea of zero net soil degradation may help governments to be more aware of soil-related issues’.

– be more aware of soil-related issues ~ bring the problem home to governments

The answer is **D**.

QUESTIONS 22-26: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G.

22. A REFERENCE TO ONE PERSON’S MOTIVATION FOR A SOIL-IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Key words: motivation, soil-improvement project
In paragraph E, Pius Floris is mentioned. His motivation to improve the soil came from “...running a tree-care business in the Netherlands”. The writer tells us that: “He came to realise that the best way to ensure his trees flourished was to take care of the soil, and has developed a cocktail of beneficial bacteria, fungi and humus to do this”. Therefore, the ‘one person’ referred to is Pius Floris.
The answer is **E**.

23. AN EXPLANATION OF HOW SOIL STAYED HEALTHY BEFORE THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING

Key words: explanation, soil, healthy, before, farming
We find the answer in paragraph C: “Humans tend not to return unused parts of harvested crops directly to the soil to enrich it, meaning that the soil gradually becomes less fertile. In the past we developed strategies to get around the problem, such as regularly varying the types of crops grown, or leaving fields uncultivated for a season”. So, two different strategies are described to explain how – before farming became very developed – the problem of keeping the soil healthy was solved.
The answer is **C**.

24. EXAMPLES OF DIFFERENT WAYS OF COLLECTING INFORMATION ON SOIL DEGRADATION

Key words: ways, collecting information, soil degradation
In paragraph F, we learn that: “...the UN has created the Global Soil Map Project. Researchers from nine countries are working together to create a map linked to a database that can be fed measurements from field surveys, drone surveys, satellite imagery, lab analyses and so on to provide real-time data on the state of the soil”. Several different ways of collecting information (measurements) are given as examples of ways to determine the state of the soil, and how much it has been degraded.

– information ~ real-time data

The answer is **F**.

25. A SUGGESTION FOR A WAY OF KEEPING SOME TYPES OF SOIL SAFE IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Key words: soil, safe, near future

In the final paragraph, we find the following statement: “Several researchers are agitating for the immediate creation of protected zones for endangered soils”. The suggestion of the researchers is to keep some soil types safe by creating protected zones.

– keeping some types of soil safe ~ creation of protected zones

– the near future = immediate

The answer is **G**.

26. A REASON WHY IT IS DIFFICULT TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF SOIL DEGRADATION

Key words: difficult, overview, soil degradation
We find the answer in paragraph F: “To assess our options on a global scale we first need an accurate picture of what types of soil are out there, and the problems they face. That’s not easy. For one thing, there is no agreed international system for classifyingsoil”. Therefore, we need to have an accurate picture of soil types and the dangers to them. The reason that is difficult is that we have no agreed way of doing this.

– overview = accurate picture

– difficult ~ not easy
– a reason ~ for one thing

The answer is **F**.

SAVING THE SOIL

14. minerals

21. D
15. carbon

22. E
16. water

23. C
17. agriculture

24. F
18. C

25. G
19. E

26. F
20. A

cambridge ielts 13 reading test 4 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: BOOK REVIEW

QUESTIONS 27-29: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C, OR D

27. WHAT IS THE REVIEWER’S ATTITUDE TO ADVOCATES OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY?

- A. They are wrong to reject the ideas of Bentham
- B. They are over-influenced by their study of Bentham’s theories
- C. They have a fresh new approach to ideas on human happiness

D. They are ignorant about the ideas they should be considering

Key words: attitude, advocates, positive psychology

In paragraph 1, the reviewer introduces the beliefs of the ‘advocates of positive psychology’. At the beginning of paragraph 2, we find the reviewer’s opinion of these beliefs: “It is an astonishingly crude and simple-minded way of thinking, and for that very reason increasingly popular. Those who think in this way are oblivious to the vast philosophical literature in which the meaning and value of happiness have been explored, and write as if nothing of any importance had been thought on the subject until it came to their attention”.

The attitude of the reviewer is that advocates of positive philosophy are completely ignorant of all that has been thought and written about happiness by earlier thinkers.

– ignorant about = oblivious to

The answer is **D**.

28. THE REVIEWER REFERS TO THE GREEK PHILOSOPHER ARISTOTLE IN ORDER TO SUGGEST THAT HAPPINESS

- A. may not be just pleasure and the absence of pain
- B. should not be the main goal of humans

- C. it is not something which should be fought for
- D. is not just an abstract concept

Key words: Greek, Aristotle

Also in paragraph 2, we find a reference to Aristotle: “For Bentham it was obvious that the human good consists of pleasure and the absence of pain. The Greek philosopher Aristotle may have identified happiness with self-realisation in the 4th century BC and thinkers throughout the ages may have struggled to reconcile the pursuit of happiness with other human values”.

Thus, the reviewer, contrasts the views of Bentham with those of Aristotle. For Aristotle, happiness was not simply the experience of pleasure and the absence of pain – it also consisted of ideas such as self-realisation.

The answer is **A**.

29. ACCORDING TO DAVIES, BENTHAM’S SUGGESTION FOR LINKING THE PRICE OF GOODS TO HAPPINESS WAS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE

- A. it was the first successful way of assessing happiness
- B. it established a connection between work and psychology

C. it was the first successful example of psychological research

D. it involved consideration of the rights of consumers
Key words: linking, price, significant

In paragraph 4, Davies writes about Bentham’s views on the connection between price and pleasure/happiness: “...if two different goods have the same price, it can be concluded that they produce the same quantity of pleasure in the consumer..... By associating money so closely to inner experience, Davies writes, Bentham ‘set the stage for the entangling of psychological research and capitalism that would shape the business practices of the twentieth century’”.

- linking the price of goods to happiness ~ associating money so closely to inner experience
- linking = associating
- a connection between work and psychology ~ the entangling of psychological research and capitalism
- work ~ capitalism/business
- was significant ~ set the stage for

The answer is **B**.

QUESTIONS 30-34: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS, A-G, BELOW:

30. IN THE 1790S HE SUGGESTED A TYPE OF TECHNOLOGY TO IMPROVE FOR DIFFERENT GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Key words: 1790s, technology, improve, government departments
In paragraph 3, Davies writes about Bentham’s active interest in other areas, outside philosophy. “In the 1790s, he wrote to the Home Office suggesting that the departments of government be linked together through a set of ‘conversation tubes’.....”

In other words, these ‘conversation tubes’ would ‘link together’ government departments, and improve communication between them.

- conversation ~ communication

The answer is **F**.



31. HE DEVELOPED A NEW WAY OF PRINTING BANKNOTES TO INCREASE.....

Key words: printing banknotes, increase.
The reference to ‘printing’ and ‘banknotes’ is also in paragraph 3. Bentham suggested a design to the Bank of England: “...for a printing device that could produce unforgeable banknotes”.
If banknotes cannot be forged, then the purpose is to make them more difficult to copy by criminals. This will increase security.
The answer is **B**.

32. ...AND ALSO DESIGNED A METHOD FOR THE OF FOOD.

Key words: method, food
In paragraph 3, we learn that Bentham “...drew up plans for a ‘frigidarium’ to keep provisions such as meat, fish, fruit and vegetables fresh”.
Thus, in order to keep food fresh, the frigidarium was designed to preserve food in cold storage.

- designed ~ drew up plans
- food = provisions

The answer is **G**.

33. HE ALSO DREW UP PLANS FOR A PRISON WHICH ALLOWED THE OF PRISONERS AT ALL TIMES, AND BELIEVED THE SAME DESIGN COULD BE USED FOR OTHER INSTITUTIONS AS WELL.

Key words: prison, same design, other institutions
The writer continues in paragraph 3: “His celebrated design for a prison to be known as a ‘Panopticon’, in which prisoners would be kept in solitary confinement while being visible at all times to the guards, was very nearly adopted”. The writer tells us that this ‘Panopticon’ was also designed as an instrument of control that could be used in schools and factories, not only prisons. As the prisoners were visible to the guards, the guards would be able to observe the prisoners at all times. The word required is ‘observable’.

The answer is **E**.

34. WHEN RESEARCHING HAPPINESS, HE INVESTIGATED POSSIBILITIES FOR ITS , AND SUGGESTED SOME METHODS OF DOING THIS.

Key words: researching, possibilities, methods
At the beginning of paragraph 4, the writer tells us: “Bentham was also a pioneer of the ‘science of happiness’. If happiness is to be regarded as a science, it has to be measured, and Bentham suggested two ways in which this might be done”.

– possibilities ~ ways in which this might be done

– methods = ways

Thus, Bentham suggested ways in which to measure happiness. The word required is ‘measurement’.
The answer is **A**.

QUESTIONS 35-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

35. ONE STRENGTH OF THE HAPPINESS INDUSTRY IS ITS DISCUSSION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

Key words: strength, relationship, psychology and economics
At the beginning of paragraph 5, we are told about this book in terms of psychology and economics: “The Happiness Industry describes how the project of a science of happiness has become integral to capitalism. We learn much that is interesting about how economic problems are being redefined and treated as psychological maladies”.

So, this book discusses how, in capitalist societies, an attempt has been made to consider economic problems as simply psychological problems. The book is interesting because it shows how this has been done by writers trying to make a ‘science of happiness’. In other words, this is one strong point of the book.
The answer is **YES**.

36. IT IS MORE DIFFICULT TO MEASURE SOME EMOTIONS THAN OTHERS

Key words: more difficult, measure, emotions

The only reference in the passage to measurement and emotions is in paragraph 5. Here, we only learn that: “In addition, Davies shows how the belief that inner states of pleasure and displeasure can be objectively measured has informed management studies and advertising”.
There is no information about the measurement of different emotions and how such measurements can be compared.

– emotions = inner states

The answer is **NOT GIVEN**.

37. WATSON’S IDEAS ON BEHAVIOURISM WERE SUPPORTED BY RESEARCH ON HUMANS HE CARRIED OUT BEFORE 1915.

Key words: Watson, behaviourism, humans, before 1915.
The ideas of Watson are discussed in paragraph 5. “The tendency of thinkers such as J.B. Watson, the founder of behaviourism, was that human beings could be shaped, or manipulated, by policymakers and managers. Watson had no basis for his view of human action. When he became president of the American Psychological Association in 1915 he ‘had never even studied a single human being’: his research had been confined to experiments on white rats”.

Thus, before 1915, Watson had conducted no research on humans, only on white rats. The answer is **NO**.

38. WATSON’S IDEAS HAVE BEEN MOST INFLUENTIAL ON GOVERNMENTS OUTSIDE AMERICA

Key words: Watson, influential, outside America
The influence of Watson’s ideas are discussed in paragraph 5. “...Watson’s reductive model is now widely applied, with ‘behaviour change’ becoming the goal of governments”.
Although the writer then continues, giving the example of Britain, there is no reference to Watson’s ideas becoming most influential on governments outside America – we only know that his ideas are ‘widely applied’.
The answer is **NOT GIVEN**.

39. THE NEED FOR HAPPINESS IS LINKED TO INDUSTRIALISATION

Key words: need, linked, industrialisation
In the last paragraph, the writer states: “Modern industrial societies appear to need the possibility of ever-increasing happiness to motivate them in their labours”.
Thus, the need for more and more happiness is linked to industrial societies and motivation to work.

– industrialisation ~ industrial societies

The answer is **YES**.

40. A MAIN AIM OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE TO INCREASE THE HAPPINESS OF THE POPULATION

Key words: aim, government, increase, population
It is stated in the last paragraph that: "...whatever its intellectual pedigree, the idea that governments should be responsible for promoting happiness is always a threat to human freedom".
The writer believes that if governments take responsibility for increasing the happiness of the population, then people will lose their freedom. The writer is definitely against this aim.

– increase the happiness ~ promoting happiness

The answer is **NO**.

BOOK REVIEW

27. D

28. A

29. B

30. F

31. B

32. G

33. E
34. A

35. YES

36. NOT GIVEN

37. NO

38. NOT GIVEN

39. YES

40. NO

cambridge ielts 14 reading test 4 passage 3



CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 READING TEST 1 ANSWERS

PASSAGE 1: THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN’S PLAY

QUESTIONS 1-8: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

1. ANSWER: CREATIVITY

Explain building a “magical kingdom” may help develop ...

– Key words: magical kingdom, develop

– The phrase “magical kingdom” is put in the double quotes, implying it is emphasized as a phrase used in the text. As we can easily locate the phrase in the first sentence of the passage, we should pay attention to the first paragraph. What we need to focus on now is what the fantasy of building a magical kingdom can help develop, referring to its benefits in the future. The answer should be mentioned in the next sentences, after describing what building a magical kingdom is like. In those sentences, “take first steps towards her capacity” can be understood as “develop”, and it refers to “creativity”. Therefore, creativity is the answer.

2. ANSWER: RULES

Explain board games involve ... and turn-taking

– Key words: board games, turn-taking

– We have to find information referring to board games. It is in the last sentence of paragraph 2 (we use scanning skills to find the word “board game” in the passage): “When they tire of this and settle down with a board game, she’s learning how to follow the rules and take turns with a partner”. So with board games, a child can learn to “follow the rules” and “take turns” (it means “turntaking”, which is mentioned already as one of the two things involved). As the word needed should be a noun (after “involve”) and the task asks for one word only, it must be “rules”.

3. ANSWER: CITIES

Explain populations of ... have grown

– Key words: populations, grown

– Remember that question 3 belongs to the section “Recent changes affecting children’s play”, so we should focus on the part of the passage where the author mentions “changes”, which is paragraph 5. Here, the author refers to “changing times”. “Population” means “the number of people or a species living in a certain area”. The word needed here should be a noun referring to a place or a species. In paragraph 5, the writer confirms that “over half of people in the world now live in cities”, implying the number of people living in cities has increased/ grown compared to the past. Therefore, The answer is “cities”.

4. ANSWER: TRAFFIC

Explain fear of ...

– Key words: free play, limited, fear, increased, schools

– The author mentions “Opportunities for free play” by saying that they “are becoming increasingly scarce” and “outdoor play is curtailed” in the second and third sentence in paragraph 5. “Curtail” means to reduce something with the result that we can no longer continue to do it. So we can assume it is replaced by the word “limited” here. Therefore, we should focus on those sentences to find the reasons for that. Reasons which are listed include “perception of risk to do with traffic”, “parents wish to protect their children from being victims of crime” and “greater competition in academic learning and schools”. “Perception of risk” and “wish to protect their children from something” should be considered as fears. Therefore, “traffic” and “crime” are the answers for Question 4 and 5 (One word only and it should be a noun – after preposition “of”). The third reason mentioned is “greater competition” in schools and “greater” can be understood as “increased”, so the answer for Question 6 is “competition”.

5. ANSWER: CRIME

Explain fear of ...

– Key words: free play, limited, fear, increased, schools

– The author mentions “Opportunities for free play” by saying that they “are becoming increasingly scarce” and “outdoor play is curtailed” in the second and third sentence in paragraph 5. “Curtail” means to reduce something with the result that we can no longer continue to do it. So we can assume it is replaced by the word “limited” here. Therefore, we should focus on those sentences to find the reasons for that. Reasons which are listed include “perception of risk to do with traffic”, “parents wish to protect their children from being victims of crime” and “greater competition in academic learning and schools”. “Perception of risk” and “wish to protect their children from something” should be considered as fears. Therefore, “traffic” and “crime” are the answers for Question 4 and 5 (One word only and it should be a noun – after preposition “of”). The third reason mentioned is “greater competition” in schools and “greater” can be understood as “increased”, so the answer for Question 6 is “competition”.

6. ANSWER: COMPETITION

Explain increased ... in schools

– Key words: free play, limited, fear, increased, schools

– The author mentions “Opportunities for free play” by saying that they “are becoming increasingly scarce” and “outdoor play is curtailed” in the second and third sentence in paragraph 5. “Curtail” means to reduce something with the result that we can no longer continue to do it. So we can assume it is replaced by the word “limited” here. Therefore, we should focus on those sentences to find the reasons for that. Reasons which are listed include “perception of risk to do with traffic”, “parents wish to protect their children from being victims of crime” and “greater competition in academic learning and schools”. “Perception of risk” and “wish to protect their children from something” should be considered as fears. Therefore, “traffic” and “crime” are the answers for Question 4 and 5 (One word only and it should be a noun – after preposition “of”). The third reason mentioned is “greater competition” in schools and “greater” can be understood as “increased”, so the answer for Question 6 is “competition”.

7. ANSWER: EVIDENCE

Explain it is difficult to find ... to support new policies

– Key words: difficult, find, support, new policies

– New policies are mentioned in paragraph 6, so we should pay attention here. As the word “difficult” is mentioned, we need to look for difficulties or disadvantages of supporting new policies. At first, the author mentions all the advantages, then he uses “but”, implying an added statement, usually something different from what he said before, so we can assume the next statement will be a disadvantage so we should focus here. “But what we often lack is the evidence to base policies on”. The phrase “to base policies on” can be considered as “to support new policies”, and “what they lack” means “it is difficult to find”, so the answer is “evidence”.

8. ANSWER: LIFE

Explain research needs to study the impact of play on the rest of the child’s ...

– Key words: research, study, impact, play, the rest, the child’s

– As the word needed is put behind a possessive adjective (child’s), we need to look for a noun referring to the child. Paragraph 7 talks about the long – term impact of play. In the last sentence, the author explains that “long-term impact of play” means “the impact of play on the child’s later life” while “later” refers to “the rest”. Therefore, what is needed to fill in the blank here is “life”.



QUESTIONS 9-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

9. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain Children with good self-control are known to be likely to do well at school later on □ Key words: children, self-control, well, school, later

– Find the paragraph beginning: “In a study carried out by Baker...” This was a study of very young pre-school children. The study found that “children with greater self-control solved problems more quickly..” According to the next paragraph, play is therefore very significant for education, “because the ability to self-regulate (= to control oneself) has been shown to be a key predictor of academic performance”. So, developing good self-control through play means that children are likely to do well academically in school later on

10. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain The way a child plays may provide information about possible medical problems □ Key words: plays, information, medical problems

– Find the paragraph beginning: “Gibson adds...” This is about the way that children play or, in other words, “playful behaviour”. We are told that this can indicate the healthy social and emotional development of children. Observing how children play “can give us important clues (= provide information) about their well-being and can even be useful in the diagnosis of neurodevelopmental disorders like autism”. Autism is an example of a medical problem. Therefore, a child’s behaviour during play may give information to help identify medical problems.

11. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Explain Playing with dolls was found to benefit girls’ writing more than boys’ writing

– Key words: dolls, benefit, writing

– Find the paragraph beginning: “Whitebread’s recent research...” This is about using play to support children’s writing, because “Children wrote longer and better-structured stories when they first played with dolls representing characters in the story”. So, playing with dolls benefits the writing of children in general, but we are not told if this benefits girls more than boys.

12. ANSWER: FALSE

Explain Children have problems thinking up ideas when they first created the story with Lego

- Key words: problems, ideas, create story, Lego
- In the same paragraph, we find the key words: “In the latest study, children first created their story with Lego with similar results. Many teachers commented that they had always previously had children saying they didn’t know what to write about. With the Lego building, however, not a single child said this....” So, using Lego to think up ideas (= create their story), children then had no problems with ideas for their stories.

13. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain People nowadays regard children’s play as less significant than they did in the past

- Key words: play, regard, less significant, past
- We find the answer in the last paragraph: “Somehow the importance of play has been lost in recent decades. It’s regarded as something trivial, or even as something negative that contrasts with „work“ “. In recent decades, attitudes to play have, therefore, changed. It is now considered to be something unimportant or even negative. In contrast, people in the past thought that it was more important.

The Importance of Children’s Play

1. creativity

2. rules

3. cities

4. traffic

5. crime

6. competition

7. evidence

8. life

9. TRUE

10. TRUE

11. NOT GIVEN

12. FALSE

13. TRUE

cambridge ielts 14 reading-test 1-passage 1

PASSAGE 2: THE GROWTH OF BIKE-SHARING SCHEMES AROUND THE WORLD

QUESTIONS 14-18: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G.

14. ANSWER: E

Explain a description of how people misused a bike-sharing scheme

- Key words: people, misused, bike-sharing, scheme
- Paragraph E states that: “The system was prone to vandalism and theft”. This means that people damaged and stole bikes from the scheme, thus both can be called actions of misusing the scheme. Therefore, the answer is E.

15. ANSWER: C

Explain an explanation of why a proposed bike-sharing scheme was turned down Key words: explanation, proposed, bike-sharing scheme, turned down

- Paragraph C states that: “the council unanimously rejected the plan”. o Turn down = reject o Scheme = plan
- The author further explains that the council turned down the plan because they believed bikes were a thing of the past. Thus, paragraph C gives explanation of why a proposed bike-sharing scheme was turned down.

16. ANSWER: F

Explain a reference of a person being unable to profit from their work

- Key words: reference, person, unable, profit, work
- We can find information relating to profit in both paragraphs E and F. In paragraph E, we know that the chip card wasn’t profitable, but it is irrelevant to „a person being unable to profit from their work“. In paragraph F, however, we know that Schimmelpennink financially “didn’t really benefit from it” („it“ refers to his bike-sharing programme). Thus, Schimmelpennink didn’t profit from his work. o Profit = benefit

17. ANSWER: C

Explain an explanation of the potential savings a bike-sharing scheme would bring

- Key words: explanation, potential, savings, bike-sharing scheme,
- Schimmelpennink stated in paragraph C that his bike-sharing scheme “would cost the municipality only 10% of what it contributed to public transport per person per kilometre”. This suggests that the benefits of the scheme were much greater than the cost, hence it would save a lot of resources. This can be considered „the potential savings“ of this scheme. Therefore, the answer is C.

18. ANSWER: A

Explain a reference to the problems a bike-sharing scheme was intended to solve

- Key words: reference, problems, bike-sharing scheme, intended, solve
- The purposes of a bike-sharing scheme are mentioned in paragraph A: “the scheme...was an answer to the perceived threats of air pollution and consumerism”. Hence, air pollution and consumerism are two problems that the scheme was intended to solve. o Problems = threats

QUESTIONS 19 AND 20: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A-E.

19-20. ANSWER: B IT FAILED WHEN A PARTNER IN THE SCHEME WITH DREW SUPPORT. D IT WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY A CHANGE IN PEOPLE’S ATTITUDES.

Explain Which TWO of the following statements are made in the text about the Amsterdam bike-sharing scheme of 1999?

- Key words: two, statements, Amsterdam, bike-sharing, scheme, 1999
- While there are a few mentions of the Amsterdam bike-sharing scheme in the text, we need to find information about the 1999 scheme, not the initial one. We can find this in paragraph D onwards.
- Schimmelpennink and his scheme “succeeded in arousing the interest of the Dutch Ministry of Transport”, so A is incorrect.
- Schimmelpennink said “times had changed”, referring to people’s change in attitudes towards the environment. This, combined with the success of the Danish bike-sharing scheme, led to the introduction of the new Amsterdam scheme in 1999. In other words, it was made possible by a change in people’s attitudes. Thus, D is one correct answer.
- Paragraph E mentions several problems faced by the scheme: vandalism, theft, and most importantly, Postbank’s withdrawal from the scheme. We know this because: “Postbank decided to abolish the chip card” and “the business partner had lost interest”. This was “the biggest blow” to the scheme, and the scheme could not continue. Therefore, B is correct.

QUESTIONS 21 AND 22: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A-E.

21/22. ANSWER: D- A BIKE-SHARING SCHEME WOULD BENEFIT RESIDENTS WHO USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT, E -THE CITY HAS A REPUTATION AS A PLACE THAT WELCOMES CYCLISTS

Explain Which TWO of the following statements are made in the text about the Amsterdam today?

- Key words: two, statements, Amsterdam, today
- We can easily find the phrase “Amsterdam today” at the beginning of paragraph G.
- “38% of all trips are made by bike”, but we cannot be sure that more trips in the city are made by bike than by any other form of transport, so C is incorrect.
- “it is regarded as one of the two most cycle-friendly capitals in the world”, which means Amsterdam is known as a place that welcomes cyclists. Thus, E is correct.
- Schimmelpennick also mentions the need for a bike-sharing scheme in Amsterdam today because “people who travel on the underground don’t carry their bike around. But often they need additional transport to reach their final destination”. People using the underground are “residents who use public transport”, and they would benefit from the scheme. Thus, D is correct.

QUESTIONS 23-26: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

23. ANSWER: ACTIVISTS

Explain The people who belonged to this group were ...

- Key words: people, belonged, this group,
- “This group” refers to the Dutch group, Provo. We can find information about Provo in paragraph A. Here, it is stated that Provo “was a group of Dutch activists”, so “activists” is the answer.

24. ANSWER: CONSUMERISM

Explain They were concerned about the damage to the environment and about ...

- Key words: concerned, about, damage, environment, and
- Provo activists believed that the scheme would help to deal with air pollution and consumerism. This means that they are concerned about these two problems, and suggested a solution. Because air pollution can be understood as „damage to the environment“, the missing word in the blank is „consumerism“.

25. ANSWER: LEAFLETS

Explain As well as painting some bikes white, they handed out ... that condemned the use of cars.

- Key words: painting, bikes, white, handed out, condemned, use of cars
- The word „condemn“ means „disapprove“. It is stated that Provo activists “distributed leaflets describing the dangers of cars”, meaning these leaflets disapproved (or condemned) the use of cars. o Hand out = distribute

26. ANSWER: POLICE

Explain However, the scheme was not a great success: almost as quickly as Provo left the bikes around the city, the ... took them away.

- Key words: scheme, not, success, Provo, left, bikes, city, took, away
- Paragraph B describes the scheme’s problems, one of which is that the police removed the bikes “as soon as the white bikes were distributed around the city”. Therefore, it is clear that the answer is “police”. o Take away = remove o As quickly as = as soon as

The growth of bike-sharing schemes around the world

14. E
15. C
16. F
17. C
18. A
- 19-20: B/D
- 21/22: D/E
23. activists
24. consumerism
25. leaflets
26. police

cambridge ielts 14 reading – test 1 – passage 2

PASSAGE 3: MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS AND THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

QUESTIONS 27-31: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS (QUESTIONS 27-31) AND THE LIST OF RESEARCHERS BELOW.

27. ANSWER: E

Explain Hotel managers need to know what would encourage good staff to remain.

- Key words: hotel, managers, need, know, encourage, good, staff, remain
- Paragraph 8 refers to the practices that hotel management must develop “to inspire and retain competent employees”. The last sentence of paragraph 8 states that “it is beneficial for hotel managers to understand what practices are most favourable to increase employee satisfaction and retention”. To increase employee retention means to encourage employees to remain. This is the statement of Enz and Siguaw (2000), so the answer is E. o Good = competent o Staff = employee

28. ANSWER: D

Explain The actions of managers may make staff feel they shouldn’t move to a different employer.

- Key words: actions, managers, staff, feel, shouldn’t, move, different, employer
- According to Ng and Sorensen in paragraph 5: “employees feel more obligated to stay with the company” if the manager does certain things, such as: providing recognition, motivating group work, and removing obstacles. These are „actions of managers“, and these actions make employees feel that they should stay with the company and shouldn’t move to another employer. So D is the correct answer.

29. ANSWER: B

Explain The actions of managers may make staff feel they shouldn’t move to a different employer.

- Key words: actions, managers, staff, feel, shouldn’t, move, different, employer
- According to Ng and Sorensen in paragraph 5: “employees feel more obligated to stay with the company” if the manager does certain things, such as: providing recognition, motivating group work, and removing obstacles. These are „actions of managers“, and these actions make employees feel that they should stay with the company and shouldn’t move to another employer. So D is the correct answer.

30. ANSWER: D

Explain Staff are less likely to change jobs if cooperation is encouraged.

- Key words: staff, less likely, change, jobs, cooperation, encouraged
- As we have learned in question 28, Ng and Sorensen suggest in paragraph 5 that motivating employees to work together, as well as other actions, is a way to keep staff from changing jobs. o Cooperation = work together o Encourage = motivate
- Therefore, D is the answer.

31. ANSWER: C

Explain Dissatisfaction with pay is not the only reason why hospitality workers change jobs.

- Key words: dissatisfaction, pay, reason, hospitality, workers, change, jobs
- In the last sentence of paragraph 4, the author cited Madouras et al. to mention several reasons which result in high employee turnover in hospitality industry. These reasons include “low compensation”, or in other words, low pay. High employee turnover means that a high percentage of workers leave the company and are replaced by new employees. Thus, it can be understood that dissatisfaction with low pay is, along with other reasons, why hospitality workers change jobs frequently. The answer is C.
- o Pay = compensation
- o Change jobs = employee turnover

QUESTIONS 32-35: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

32. ANSWER: YES

Explain One reason for high staff turnover in the hospitality industry is poor morale.

- Key words: one, reason, high staff turnover, hospitality industry, poor morale
- Paragraph 4 refers to “high employee turnover” in the hospitality industry. As we know from question 31, “compromised employee morale” is given in paragraph 4 as one reason for high employee turnover in the hospitality industry. The word „compromised“ here suggests that employees are not very motivated to do their work, so we can also call it „poor morale“. The correct answer is YES.

33. ANSWER: NO

Explain Research has shown that staff have a tendency to dislike their workplace

- Key words: research, staff, tendency, dislike, workplace
- According to Spector et al in paragraph 6, “no evidence exists to support this hypothesis”. The said hypothesis is that employees have “a predisposition to view their work environment negatively”. In other words, employees have a tendency to dislike their workplace.
- Because there is no evidence, it cannot be said that this hypothesis is shown or proven by research. The answer is, therefore, NO.
- o Tendency = predisposition
- o Dislike = view negatively
- o Workplace = work environment

34. ANSWER: NO

Explain An improvement in working conditions and job security makes staff satisfied with their jobs

- Key words: improvement, working conditions, job security, makes, staff, satisfied,
- We can find information relating to „working conditions and job security“ in paragraph 9. According to Herzberg, when these are not good, employees may be dissatisfied. However, fulfilling factors like working conditions and job security alone “does not result in satisfaction” so the statement contradicts the writer’s claims.

35. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Explain Staff should be allowed to choose when they take breaks during the working day.

- Key words: staff, allowed, choose, breaks, working day
- In the last paragraph, it is stated that “allowing adequate breaks during the working day” is a way to retain good staff. However, this does not mean that staff should be allowed to choose when they take breaks. The statement is therefore NOT GIVEN.

36. ANSWER: RESTAURANTS

Explain Tews, Michel and Stafford carried out research on staff in an American chain of ...

- Key words: Tews, Michel, Stafford, research, staff, American chain
- Using the skim and scan skill, we can locate the information about Tews, Michael and Stafford’s study in paragraph 11. The study (research) focused on “staff from a chain of themed restaurants in the United States”. Thus, the answer is clearly “restaurants”

- o Research = study
- o American = United States

QUESTIONS 36-40: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

37. ANSWER: PERFOMANCE

Explain They discovered that activities designed for staff to have fun improved their ... ,

- Key words: activities, staff, fun, improved, management, involvement, lower
- Continue to read paragraph 11. According to these researchers, “It was found that fun activities had a favourable impact on performace”, meaning that fun activities improved staff performance. The answer for question 37 is “performance”.
- Next, “manager support for fun had a favourable impact in reducing turnover”. In this context, “manager support for fun” can be paraphrased into “manager involvement”.
- o Discover = find
- o Lower = reduce
- Thus, the answer for question 38 is “turnover”.

38. ANSWER: TURNOVER

Explain and that management involvement led to lower staff ...

- Key words: activities, staff, fun, improved, management, involvement, lower
- Continue to read paragraph 11. According to these researchers, “It was found that fun activities had a favourable impact on performace”, meaning that fun activities improved staff performance. The answer for question 37 is “performance”.
- Next, “manager support for fun had a favourable impact in reducing turnover”. In this context, “manager support for fun” can be paraphrased into “manager involvement”.
- o Discover = find
- o Lower = reduce
- Thus, the answer for question 38 is “turnover”.

39. ANSWER: GOALS

Explain They also found that the activities needed to fit both the company’s ...

- Key words: activities, needed, fit, company’s,
- Continuing to read paragraph 11, according to Tews, Michel and Stafford, the “framing of that fun” must be aligned with two things: organizational goals (paraphrased into company’s goals) and employee characteristics. Thus, it is clear that the correct answers are “goals” and “characteristics”, respectively.
- o Fit = align with

40. ANSWER: CHARACTERISTICS

Explain and the ... of the staff

- Key words: activities, needed, fit, company’s,
- Continuing to read paragraph 11, according to Tews, Michel and Stafford, the “framing of that fun” must be aligned with two things: organizational goals (paraphrased into company’s goals) and employee characteristics. Thus, it is clear that the correct answers are “goals” and “characteristics”, respectively.
- o Fit = align with



Motivational Factors and The Hospitality Industry

- | | |
|---------|---------------------|
| 27. E | 34. NO |
| 28. D | 35. NOT GIVEN |
| 29. B | 36. restaurants |
| 30. D | 37. perfomance |
| 31. C | 38. turnover |
| 32. YES | 39. goals |
| 33. NO | 40. characteristics |

cambridge ielts 14 reading – test 1- passage 3



PASSAGE 1: ALEXANDER HENDERSON (1831-1913)

QUESTIONS 1-8: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

1. ANSWER: FALSE

Explain

Henderson rarely visited the area around Press estate when he was younger.

- **Key words:** Henderson, rarely, visited, Press estate, younger
- We should look for the piece of information related to Press estate, using the skim and scan skill. It can be found in the first paragraph. It is stated that Alexander (Henderson) “spent much of his childhood in the area”, which means he often stayed in the Press estate when he was younger. This is contradictory to the above statement. Therefore, it is FALSE.
- o Younger = childhood

2. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain

Henderson pursued a business career because it was what his family wanted.

- **Key words:** Henderson, business, career, family, wanted
- In paragraph 2, it is mentioned that Henderson “never liked the prospect of a business career” but “stayed with it to please his family”. This means that he only pursued a business career because his family wanted him to do so. Thus, it is clear that the statement is TRUE.

3. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Explain

Henderson and Notman were surprised by the results of their 1865 experiment.

- **Key words:** Henderson, Notman, surprised, results, 1865, experiment
- We should look for the year 1865 in the passage, which is in paragraph 3.

Here, we know that Henderson and Notman carried out an experiment with magnesium flares. There is no reference, however, to the results of the experiment or about the men’s reaction towards such results. The information is not given.

- **Answer:** NOT GIVEN.

4. ANSWER: FALSE

Explain

There were many similarities between Henderson’s early landscapes and those of Notman.

- **Key words:** many, similarities, Henderson’s, early, landscapes, Notman
- The comparison between Henderson’s and Notman’s landscapes can be

5. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Explain

The studio that Henderson opened in 1866 was close to his home.

- **Key words:** studio, Henderson, opened, 1866, close, home
- We should look for the year 1866 in the passage. It can be easily found in the first sentence of paragraph 5, where it is stated that Henderson opened a studio. But the author does not mention anything about its location or the distance from the studio to Henderson’s home, so the statement is NOT GIVEN.
- **Answer:** NOT GIVEN.

6. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain

Henderson gave up on portraiture so that he could focus on taking photographs of scenery.

- **Key words:** gave up, portraiture, focus, photographs, scenery
- In the following sentence in paragraph 5, it is mentioned that “he dropped portraiture to specialize in landscape photography and other views”
 - o Give up on = drop
 - o Focus on = specialize
 - o Scenery = landscape
- The word “specialize” implies that he wanted to focus his efforts on only one kind of photography, so this statement is TRUE.
- **Answer:** TRUE.

7. ANSWER: FALSE

Explain

When Henderson began work for the Intercolonial Railway, the Montreal toHalifax line had been finished.

- **Key words:** began, work, Intercolonial Railway, Montreal to Halifax line, finished
- Using the skim and scan skill, we can locate the phrase “Intercolonial Railway” in the middle of paragraph 7, then we read from there. In 1875, there was “a commission from the railway” to Henderson to record structures along the Montreal to Halifax line, which can be considered his work for the Intercolonial Railway. It is said that the line is “almost-completed”, suggesting that at the time it had not been finished yet. Therefore, the statement is FALSE.
 - o Finished = completed
- **Answer:** FALSE.

8. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain

Henderson’s last work as a photographer was with the Canadian PacificRailway.

- **Key words:** last, work, photographer, Canadian Pacific Railway
- “Canadian Pacific Railway” (CPR) is mentioned in the last sentence of paragraph 7 and the entire paragraph 8. It is stated that Henderson took photos along the railway in summer 1892, and he continued until 1897 before retiring completely from photography. Thus, it can be understood that his last photography work (before retiring) was with the CPR. The statement is TRUE.
- **Answer:** TRUE.

QUESTIONS 9-13: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

9. ANSWER: MERCHANT

Explain

was born in Scotland in 1831 – father was a ...

- **Key words: born, Scotland, 1831, father,**
- In the first sentence of the passage, it is stated that Henderson was “the son of a successful merchant”. In other words, his father was a successful merchant. Because we can only write ONE WORD, the answer should be “merchant”.

10. ANSWER: EQUIPMENT

Explain

people bought Henderson’s photos because photography took upconsiderable time and the ... was heavy

- **Key words: bought, Henderson’s photos, photography, considerable,**
- time, heavy**
- In paragraph 5, we know that there was a demand for Henderson’s landscape photos. People bought his photos because “there was little competing hobby or amateur photography”, suggesting that at the time, not many people took photographs. Henderson, therefore, did not have much competition from amateur photographers or people who took photographs for a hobby. There are two reasons for this: “time-consuming techniques” and the “weight of the equipment”. The former can be understood as “taking up considerable time”, and the latter as “heavy equipment”. Thus, the answer is “equipment”.

o Take up considerable time = time-consuming

11. ANSWER: GIFTS

Explain

the photographs Henderson sold were ... or souvenirs

- **Key words: photographs, Henderson, sold, souvenirs**
- Still in paragraph 5, it is stated that “people wanted to buy photographs as souvenirs of a trip or as gifts”. Therefore, it is clear that the blank should be filled with “gifts”.

12. ANSWER: CANOE

Explain

took many trips along eastern rivers in a ...

- **Key words: took, trips, eastern rivers,**
- We can use the first point in “travelling as a professional photographer” as a cue: it is stated in the first sentence of paragraph 7. Subsequently, “eastern rivers” are mentioned, as Henderson “often travelled by canoe” on these rivers. Thus, the answer is “canoe”.
- Took many trips = travelled

13. ANSWER: MOUNTAINS

Explain

worked for CPR in 1885 and photographed the ... and the railway at RogersPass

- **Key words: worked for, CPR, 1885, photographed, railway, RogersPass**
- As we have learned in question 8, the information about Henderson’s work for CPR can be found in paragraph 7 and 8. The year 1885 is mentioned in paragraph 7, so we should read from there. It is stated that he took photos of “the mountains and the progress of construction” at Rogers Pass. The construction here refers to that of the railway, so the remaining item is “mountains”, which is the answer.
- o Photographed = took photos of

Alexander Henderson (1831-1913)

1. FALSE

2. TRUE

3. NOT GIVEN

4. FALSE

5. NOT GIVEN

6. TRUE

7. FALSE
8. TRUE

9. merchant

10. equipment

11. gifts

12. canoe

13. mountains

Cambridge ielts 14 reading – test 2 – passage 1

PASSAGE 2: BACK TO THE FUTURE OF SKYSCRAPER DESIGN

QUESTIONS 14-18: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS NINE SECTIONS, A-I.

14. ANSWER: F

Explain

why some people avoided hospitals in the 19th century

- Key words: why, avoided, hospitals, 19th century
- Information about 19th century hospitals can be found in paragraphs D, E and F. Paragraphs D and E discuss the designs and performance of hospitals in the 19th century, but we are looking for a reason why people avoided hospitals. Paragraph F mentions that “the prosperous steered clear of hospitals”. “The prosperous” refers to rich people, and can be called “some people”. The phrasal verb “steer clear of” means “keep away from”, or in other words, “avoid”. Therefore, the reason why some people avoided hospitals in the 19th century was „hospital fever“. The correct answer is F.

o Avoid = steer clear of

15. ANSWER: C

Explain

a suggestion that the popularity of tall buildings is linked to prestige

- Key words: suggestion, popularity, tall, buildings, linked, prestige
- In paragraph C, the author says that skyscrapers are symbols of status and not practical, implying that skyscrapers (tall buildings) are popular these days because people associate them with status, or prestige. Therefore, the answer is C.

o Tall buildings = skyscrapers

o Prestige = status

Answer: C

16. ANSWER: E

Explain

a comparison between the circulation of air in a 19th–century building and modern standards

- Key words: comparison, circulation of air, 19th century, building, modern, standards
- In paragraph E: “19th century hospital wards could... – that’s similar to the performance of a modern-day operating theatre”. The word “similar” suggests a comparison, and “modern-day operating theatre” can be understood as modern standards. This sentence discusses the capacity of buildings to generate air changes, which

is the circulation of air inside a building. Thus, this sentence is a comparison between the circulation of air in 19th century hospitals and modern buildings. The correct paragraph is E.

o Circulation of air = air changes

17. ANSWER: D

Explain

how Short tested the circulation of air in a 19th-century building

- **Key words: Short, tested, circulation of air, 19th-century, building**
- We can find information about Short’s test in paragraph D. His test was “to put pathogens in the airstreams” of a 19th century hospital. He found that “the ventilation systems in the room would have kept other patients safe from harm”. This means that he tested the circulation of air in the hospital (of 19th century).

o Circulation of air = ventilation

- **Answer: D**

18. ANSWER: B

Explain

an implication that advertising led to the large increase in the use of air conditioning

- **Key words: implication, advertising, increase, air conditioning**
- Paragraph B mentions the “widespread introduction of air conditioning systems”, which is the result of marketing by their inventors.

o Advertising = marketing

o Large = widespread

- Therefore, it can be paraphrased that advertising led to the large increase in the use of air conditioning.



QUESTIONS 19-26: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

19. ANSWER: DESIGNS

Explain

Professor Alan Short examined the work of John Shaw Billings, who influenced the architectural ... of hospitals to ensure they had good ventilation.

- **Key words: Alan Short, examined, John Shaw Billings, influenced, architectural, hospitals, ventilation**
- The part containing information about John Shaw Billings (JSB) can be found in paragraph D. The first sentence mentions that Short’s book “highlights” the art and science of ventilating buildings, including a study of the designs of JSB for a hospital in Baltimore in the 19th century. This suggests that in order to publish the book, Short must have had examined JSB’s work. Later, in the last sentence of paragraph E, Short describes JSB’s designs and other designs of 19th century buildings, stating that “up to half the volume of the building was given over to ensuring everyone got fresh air”.
- Have good ventilation = get fresh air
- Therefore, the answer is “designs”.

20. ANSWER: PATHOGENS

Explain

He calculated that ... in the air coming from patients suffering from ... would not have harmed other patients.

- **Key words: calculated, air, patients, suffering, harmed, other patients**
- In the last sentence of paragraph D, Short explained his findings: “We put pathogens in the airstreams, modeled for someone with tuberculosis ... the ventilation systems in the room would have kept other patients safe from harm”. So, patients with tuberculosis (TB) would release pathogens in the air when they coughed – these minute organisms would harm other patients unless there was good ventilation. Short modeled this in his experiment. The answer for 20 is “pathogens”.
- The purpose of this experiment was to test whether the system could prevent TB pathogens from spreading. Therefore, it is clear that answer for question 21 would be “tuberculosis”.

21. ANSWER: TUBERCULOSIS

Explain

He calculated that ... in the air coming from patients suffering from ... would not have harmed other patients.

- **Key words:** calculated, air, patients, suffering, harmed, other patients
- In the last sentence of paragraph D, Short explained his findings: “We put pathogens in the airstreams, modeled for someone with tuberculosis ... the ventilation systems in the room would have kept other patients safe from harm”. So, patients with tuberculosis (TB) would release pathogens in the air when they coughed – these minute organisms would harm other patients unless there was good ventilation. Short modeled this in his experiment. The answer for 20 is “pathogens”.
- The purpose of this experiment was to test whether the system could prevent TB pathogens from spreading. Therefore, it is clear that answer for question 21 would be “tuberculosis”.

22. ANSWER: WARDS

Explain

He also found that the air in ... in hospitals could change as often as in a modern operating theatre.

- **Key words:** air, hospitals, change, often modern operating theatre
- The first sentence of paragraph E states that “19th-century hospital wards could generate up to 24 air changes an hour – that’s similar to the performance of a modern-day, computer-controlled operating theatre”. This means that the air in hospitals wards could change as often as in a modern operating theatre. Thus, the word in the blank is “wards”.
- **Answer:** wards

23. ANSWER: COMMUNAL

Explain

He suggests that energy use could be reduced by locating more patients in ... areas.

- **Key words:** energy, reduced, locating, patients,
- In the middle of paragraph E, Short states that communal wards “would work just as well...at a fraction of the energy cost”. “Communal wards” imply that more than one patient is located in each ward. “Fraction” implies that energy cost would be reduced, because less energy would be used. Therefore, the answer is “communal” areas.

24. ANSWER: PUBLIC

Explain

A major reason for improving ventilation in 19th–century hospitals was the demand from the ... for protection against bad air, known as ...

- **Key words:** major, reason, improving, ventilation, 19th century hospitals, demand, protection, against bad air
- The first sentence of paragraph F states that much of the ventilation demand was “driven by a panicked public clamouring for buildings that could protect against ... miasmas – toxic air that spread disease”. The phrasal verb “clamour for” means “demand or request something passionately”. In this context, it can be understood that the public demanded proper ventilation to protect them from toxic air (or „bad air“) known as miasmas. Thus, the answers are “public” and “miasmas”, respectively.
- o Demand = clamour for
- **Answer:** public; miasmas

25. ANSWER: MIASMAS

Explain

A major reason for improving ventilation in 19th–century hospitals was the demand from the ... for protection against bad air, known as ...

- **Key words:** major, reason, improving, ventilation, 19th century hospitals, demand, protection, against bad air
- The first sentence of paragraph F states that much of the ventilation demand was “driven by a panicked public clamouring for buildings that could protect against ... miasmas – toxic air that spread disease”. The phrasal verb “clamour for” means “demand or request something passionately”. In this context, it can be understood that the public demanded proper ventilation to protect them from toxic air (or „bad air“) known as miasmas. Thus, the answers are “public” and “miasmas”, respectively.
- o Demand = clamour for

26. ANSWER: CHOLERA

Explain

These were blamed for the spread of disease for hundreds of years, including epidemics of in London and Paris in the middle of the 19th century.

- Key words: blamed, spread disease, hundreds of years, epidemics, London and Paris, middle, 19th century
 - The following sentence states that miasmas were feared as the cause of disease and epidemics for centuries. The author also names two epidemics: the Middle Ages infection and the cholera outbreaks in London and Paris in the 1850s (or mid-19th century). The latter is the information we need, so the answer is “cholera”.
- o Disease = infection
- o Hundreds of years = centuries
- o Epidemics = outbreak

Back to the future of skyscraper design

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 14. F | |
| 15. C | 21. tuberculosis |
| 16. E | 22. wards |
| 17. D | 23. communal |
| 18. B | 24. public |
| 19. designs | 25. miasmas |
| 20. pathogens | 26. cholera |

cambridge ielts 14 reading – test 2- passage 2

PASSAGE 3: WHY COMPANIES SHOULD WELCOME DISORDER

QUESTIONS 27-34: READING PASSAGE 3 HAS EIGHT SECTIONS, A-H.

27. ANSWER: VI

Explain Section A

- This section describes the popular opinion, or belief, that we ought to organize everything in our life to become more productive. Part of this can be considered “recommendations concerning business activities” (heading iii), but it also concerns other aspects of life besides work. In addition, this practice has only been widespread in recent times, not “early” times, so iii cannot be the answer.
- The most suitable heading would be vi – What people are increasingly expected to do. More “than at any other time in human history”, “We are told that we ought to organise our company, our home life, our week, our day and even our sleep...” So, increasingly (more than at any other time), people are told to (= they are expected to) become more organised.

28. ANSWER: I

Explain Section B

- While section A introduces the structured and organised approach to our lives, section B mentions its drawbacks. “A large proportion of workers...claimed to be dissatisfied with the way their work is structured and the way they are managed”. So i – Complaints about the impact of a certain approach is the correct answer.

29. ANSWER: III

Explain Section C

- Section C is about the history of the science of management, with Frederick Taylor being one of the pioneers in the early part of the 20th century. So the only appropriate heading for this would be iii – Early recommendations concerning business activities.

30. ANSWER: II

Explain Section D

· This section discusses the “misguided” assumptions about efficiency. The emphasis on order has led to people’s efforts to become organised without understanding that organisation does not always bring increased productivity. These basic assumptions can be considered “fundamental beliefs that are in fact incorrect”. Thus, the answer is ii.

o Fundamental = basic

o Incorrect = misguided

31. ANSWER: IX

Explain Section E

· Section E mentions the term “diminishing returns” of order, which basically means that the disadvantages of organising may eventually outweigh the advantages at some point: “if the cost of formally structuring something outweighs the benefit of doing it, then that thing ought not to be formally structured”. This has been shown in recent studies, so there is evidence behind this. Thus, the correct heading is ix – Evidence that a certain approach can have more disadvantages than advantages.

o Advantages = benefits

32. ANSWER: VII

Explain Section F

· This section suggests that “the best approach is to create an environment devoid of structure”, which “can lead to new solutions that, under conventionally structured environments, would never be reached”. This implies that a new approach can achieve outcomes that are impossible under the current practice (a conventionally structured environment). The answer is vii.

33. ANSWER: IV

Explain Section G

· Section G discusses the new approach – disorganisation, which has been embraced by many companies: Google, General Electric, Oticon, etc. Thus, the heading for this section is iv – Organisations that put a new approach into practice.

o Organisations = companies

o Put into practice = embrace

34. ANSWER: VIII

Explain Section H

· This section warns readers that “...disorder, much like order, also seems to have diminishing utility, and can also have detrimental effects on performance if overused”. Therefore, they should only be used “so far as it is useful”. So the only appropriate heading for this is viii – Neither approach guarantees continuous improvement.

QUESTIONS 35-37: COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BELOW.

35. ANSWER: PRODUCTIVE

Explain

Numerous training sessions are aimed at people who feel they are not ... enough.

· **Key words:** numerous, training sessions, aimed, people, feel

· Section A mentions “countless seminars and workshops”, which can also be called “numerous training sessions”, that help people to organise better, and hence become more productive. Thus, it can be inferred that these are aimed to help people who are not productive enough. The answer is “productive”.

o Numerous = countless

o Training sessions = seminars, workshops

· **Answer:** productive

36. ANSWER: PERFECTIONISTS

Explain

Being organised appeals to people who regard themselves as ...

· **Key words: organized, appeals, people, regard themselves**

· The last paragraph of section A suggests that the idea of organising everything has become popular among business leaders and entrepreneurs, “much to the delight of” perfectionists. This means that being organised appeals to perfectionists. So the answer is “perfectionists”.

37. ANSWER: DISSATISFIED

Explain

Many people feel ... with aspects of their work.

· **Key words: many, feel, aspects, work**

· Section B mentions that “a large proportion of workers...claimed to be dissatisfied” with two aspects of their work: the way it is structured and the way they are managed. Therefore, the answer is “dissatisfied”.

· **Answer: dissatisfied**

QUESTIONS 38-40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 3?

38. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain

Both businesses and people aim at order without really considering its value.

· **Key words: businesses, people, aim, order, value**

· We can find information concerning “businesses and people” in the last sentence of section D: they “spend time and money organising” rather than actually “looking at the usefulness of such an effort”.

o Value = usefulness

· So businesses and people aim to be organised (aim at order), but they do not really consider its usefulness (value). Thus, it is clear that the statement is TRUE.

39. ANSWER: FALSE

Explain

Innovation is most successful if the people involved have distinct roles.

· **Key words: innovation, successful, people, distinct, roles**

· By using the skim and scan skill, we find that “innovation” is mentioned in the first sentence of section F. Here, it is stated that “the best approach is to create an environment devoid of structure and hierarchy”. This means that innovation is most successful when people are involved as the whole group, rather than as distinct roles found in a structure and hierarchy. Thus, this statement is FALSE.

40. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Explain

Google was inspired to adopt flexibility by the success of General Electric.

· **Key words: Google, inspired, adopt, flexibility, success, General Electric**

· The last paragraph of section G contains information about General Electric and Google. It is mentioned that both of them have embraced disorganisation, or flexibility, in their companies. However, the author does not mention anything about General Electric’s success or the relation between Google and General Electric. So we cannot say that Google adopted flexibility because of General Electric. The answer is NOT GIVEN.

Why companies should welcome disorder

- | | |
|---------|--------------------|
| 27. vi | 34. viii |
| 28. i | 35. productive |
| 29. iii | 36. perfectionists |
| 30. ii | 37. dissatisfied |
| 31. ix | 38. TRUE |
| 32. vii | 39. FALSE |
| 33. iv | 40. NOT GIVEN |

cambridge ielts 14 reading – test 2- passage 3



PASSAGE 1: THE CONCEPT OF INTELLIGENCE

QUESTIONS 1-3: READING PASSAGE 1 HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-F.

1. ANSWER: B

Explain

- Key words: non-scientists, assumptions, intelligence, influence, behavior
- People’s behavior towards others” intelligence is mentioned in the first sentence of paragraph B: “implicit theories of intelligence drive the way in which people perceive and evaluate their own intelligence and that of others”. Non-scientists refer to normal people, and implicit theories refer to assumptions (about intelligence). The way people evaluate the intelligence of other people influences their behavior towards others.

2. ANSWER: A

Explain

- Key words: reference, lack clarity, definition, intelligence
- In the first sentence of the passage, the author claims that “no one knows for certain what it (intelligence) actually is”. Thus, it can be said that there is a lack of clarity over the definition of intelligence. The answer is paragraph A.

3. ANSWER: D

Explain

- Key words: researcher’s, implicit, explicit, theories, different
- The relation between implicit and explicit theories is mentioned in paragraph D: “if an investigation...reveals little correspondence between the extant implicit and explicit theories, the implicit theories may be wrong”. This suggests that it is possible that these two types of theories may be different.
- Different = little correspondence

QUESTIONS 4-6: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 1?

4. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Explain

- Key words: slow, language, development, children, disappointing, parents
- The information about parents and their children’s language development can be found in paragraph B. While the author mentions parents making “corrections” to the children’s speech at certain ages, there is nothing said about how parents feel towards slow language development.
- This statement is therefore **NOT GIVEN**.

5. ANSWER: NO

Explain

- Key words: expectations, children, gain, education, universal

· Paragraph E suggests that people’s “expectations for intellectual performances differ for children of different ages” and of different cultures. Therefore, these expectations are not universal (universal = common in the world). The statement contradicts the author’s claims, so

· The answer is **NO**.

6. ANSWER: YES

Explain

- Key words: scholars, discuss, theories, without, understanding
- The last sentence of paragraph J states that: “Until scholars are able to discuss their implicit theories and thus their assumptions, they are likely to miss the point of what others are saying”. The expression “miss the point” here has a similar meaning to “not fully understand”, so this sentence means that scholars usually discuss their own theories without fully understanding other scholars.
- The answer is therefore **YES**.

QUESTIONS 7-13: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS (QUESTIONS 7-13) AND THE LIST OF THEORIES BELOW.

7. ANSWER: B

Explain

- Key words: desirable, same, possibilities, everyone
- The first sentence of paragraph H includes the statement: “the Jeffersonian view is that people should have equal opportunities.” Later in the paragraph, we find: “In the Jeffersonian view, the goal of education is not to favor or foster an elite...”
- Same = equal
- Possibilities = opportunities
- Thus, the idea that „It is desirable for the same possibilities to be open to everyone“ belongs to Jeffersonian view.
- The answer is **B**.

8. ANSWER: C

Explain

- Key words: section, society, preferential, treatment
- In paragraph I, the Jacksonian view is that “we do not need or want any institutions that might lead to favouring one group over another”.
- The answer is **C**
- Preferential treatment = favour
- Section = group

9. ANSWER: B

Explain

- Key words: people, gain, benefits, basis, achieve
- According to Jeffersonian view in paragraph H, “people are rewarded for what they accomplish”.
- The answer is **B**
- Gain benefits = be rewarded
- Achieve = accomplish

10. ANSWER: A

Explain

- Key words: variation, intelligence, birth

- According to paragraph G, the Hamiltonian view is that “people are born with different levels of intelligence”, which means variation in intelligence begins at birth.
- So the answer is **A**.
- Variation = different

11. ANSWER: A

Explain

- Key words: more intelligent, positions, power
- The Hamiltonian view, still in paragraph G, suggests that the more intelligent should keep the less intelligent “in line”, which means they should be in control. They hold the positions of power like government officials or philosopher-kings. Thus,
- The answer is **A**.

12. ANSWER: C

Explain

- Key words: everyone, develop, same, abilities
- According to Jacksonian view in paragraph I, people are equal in terms of their competencies. This means that everyone can have the same abilities to serve as well as another in any position.
- Same = equal
- Abilities = competencies

13. ANSWER: A

Explain

- **Key words: low intelligence, uncontrolled, lives**
- According to Hamiltonian theory in paragraph G, the unintelligent would create chaos if left to themselves. This means that their lives are uncontrolled.
- Low intelligence = unintelligent
- Uncontrolled = chaos



The concept of intelligence

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 1. B | 8. C |
| 2. A | 9. B |
| 3. D | 10. A |
| 4. NOT GIVEN | 11. A |
| 5. NO | 12. C |
| 6. YES | 13. A |
| 7. B | |

QUESTIONS 14-20: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS NINE PARAGRAPHS, A-L.

14. ANSWER: C

Explain

- Key words: factors, renewed, interest, natural, medicinal, compounds
- The first sentence of paragraph C states that laboratory-based drug discovery has now “prompted the development of new approaches focusing once again on natural products”. The phrase “once again” implies that this interest in natural medicine had existed before, and now it is „renewed“. So, this is one factor behind the renewed interest in natural products. Paragraph C then mentions another factor: “This realisation, together with several looming health crises, such as antibiotic resistance, has put bioprospecting – the search for useful compounds in nature – firmly back on the map”. The expression “back on the map” also refers to „a renewed interest“.
- Drive = prompt

15. ANSWER: H

Explain

- Key words: recent, technological, advances, insect, research, easier
- The only paragraph which concerns technological advances is paragraph H: it is now possible to snip out insects’ DNA and insert them into other cells that can produce larger quantities. The phrase “now possible” suggests that it wasn’t possible in the past, implying a great development in technology and science.
- The answer is H.

16. ANSWER: A

Explain

- Key words: examples, animals, medicinal, substances, nature
- Paragraph A gives examples of primates which use natural substances like toxin-oozing millipedes or noxious forest plants as medicine.
- Substances = compounds
- Nature = living things

17. ANSWER: F

Explain

- **Key words: reasons, challenging, insects, drug, research**
- Paragraph F discusses 3 reasons why it is very difficult, or challenging, to use insects in bioprospecting (which is the search for plant and animal species from which medicinal drugs and other commercially valuable compounds can be obtained).
- Challenging = daunting
- Drug research = bioprospecting

18. ANSWER: I

Explain

- **Key words: interest, insect, research, benefit, wildlife**
- The relation between insect research and wildlife (wilderness) can be found in paragraph I. The author claims that his main motivation for insect research is actually wildlife conservation, because “all species, however small and seemingly insignificant, have a right to exist for their own sake”. Thus, by showing the practical value of insect research, people would appreciate nature more, and wildlife in general will benefit.

19. ANSWER: B

Explain

- Key words: reason, nature-based, medicine, fell out of favour
- According to paragraph B: “for a while, modern pharmaceutical science moved its focus away from nature”
- For a period = for a while = trong một thời gian
- Medicine = pharmaceutical science = dược phẩm
- The term “moved its focus away” means that natural medicine was no longer the focus of pharmaceutical science. Attention „shifted“ to the design of chemical compounds in the laboratory. In other words, it fell out of favour.

20. ANSWER: E

Explain

- Key words: example, insect-derived, medicine
- Paragraph E mentions several promising compounds derived from insects, such as alloferon, which is used in Russia and South Korea. Hence, paragraph E gives an example of an insect-derived medicine in use at the moment.

QUESTIONS 21-22: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A-E.

QUESTIONS 21-22

Answer: **B.** the variety of substances insects have developed to protect themselves, **C.** the potential to extract and make use of insects’’ genetic codes

Explain

- Key words: what, make, insects, interesting, for, drug research
- Although using insects for drug research is challenging, it is also interesting and potentially useful. In paragraph G, the author mentions that many insects can release compounds to subdue their prey or to deal with pathogenic bacteria and fungi. This means that humans can make use of these compounds to produce antibiotics. Thus, B is one correct answer. Another benefit from insect research is that we can extract useful compounds by snipping out insect DNAs and inserting them into particular cells to allow larger production. Therefore, C is correct.

QUESTIONS 23-26: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

23. ANSWER: ECOLOGY

Explain

- Key words: Ross Piper, zoologists, Aberystwyth University, expertise, bioprospecting, insects
- Using the skim and scan skill, we can find information about Aberystwyth University scientists in paragraph G. There, Piper and his colleagues use their knowledge in ecology to target certain insects for bioprospecting.
- Expertise = knowledge

24. ANSWER: PREY

Explain

- Key words: interested, compounds, insects, produce, overpower, preserve
- The creatures that particularly interest the scientists are those that product substances to subdue their prey and to keep it fresh.
- Especially = particularly = đặc biệt
- Overpower = subdue = chinh phục
- Preserve = keep it fresh = bảo quản
- Thus, it is clear that the answer is “prey”.

25. ANSWER: HABITALS

Explain

- Key words: interested, compounds, insects, protect, pathogenic bacteria, fungi, found
- The insects that have to product compounds to fight against pathogenic bacteria and fungi, as well as other micro-organisms, usually live in filthy habitats. Thus, it can be understood that pathogenic bacteria and fungi are found in these insects’’ habitats. Note that we cannot use “filthy habitats” because only one word is allowed.

26. ANSWER: ANTIBIOTICS

Explain

- Key words: Piper, hopes, useful, development, drugs
- Piper (the author) states that “there is certainly potential to find many compounds that can serve as or inspire new antibiotics”. This means he hopes that these compounds and substances will be used to develop antibiotics (a type of drug). The answer is “antibiotics”.
- Be useful = serve

Saving bugs to find new drugs

14. C
15. H
16. A
17. F
18. I
19. B
20. E
- 21/22. B,C
23. ecology
24. prey
25. habitats
26. antibiotics

cambridge ielts 14 reading – test 3 – passage 2

PASSAGE 3: THE POWER OF PLAY

QUESTIONS 27-31: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS (QUESTIONS 27-31) AND THE LIST OF RESEARCHERS BELOW.

27. ANSWER: B

Explain

- Key words: play, divided, separate, categories
- According to Miller & Almon (paragraph 4), there are “discrete descriptions of various types of play such as physical, construction, language or symbolic play”. This means that play can be divided into various types or categories.
- The answer is **B**.
- Separate = discrete
- Categories = types

28. ANSWER: G

Explain

- Key words: adults, intended goals, affect, play, children
- Hirsch-Pasek et al (paragraph 8) state that the adult’s role in play varies according to their educational goals. In other words, adults’ goals affect how they play with children (by taking different roles).
- The answer is **G**.

29. ANSWER: F

Explain

- Key words: combining, work, play, best, children, learn
- Joan Goodman (paragraph 7) suggested that “hybrid forms of work and play can provide optimal contexts for learning”. This means that such hybrid, or combination, could be the best way for children to learn.
- Combine = hybrid
- Best = optimal

30. ANSWER: E

Explain

- Key words: certain, elements, play, more significant,
- While Rubin et al (paragraph 5 and 6) considered all aspects, or dimensions, of play along a continuum from less playful to more playful, they did not state that certain elements of play are more important than others: “Rubin and colleagues did not assign greater weight to any one dimension in determining playfulness”. However, Pellegrini (paragraph 6) suggested that two aspects are “the most important”, namely “process orientation” and “a lack of obvious functional purpose”. It can be inferred that Pellegrini considered these two aspects more important (more significant) than others.
- Elements = aspects
- Significant = weight

31. ANSWER: C

Explain

- Key words: activities, classified, scale, playfulness
- Rubin and colleagues (paragraph 5) claim that play is defined as more or less playful according to a set of criteria. In other words, there is a scale of playfulness for play. Thus, the matching researchers are Rubin et al.
- Scale = continuum

QUESTIONS 32-36: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

32. ANSWER: NO

Explain

- Key words: children, toys, play
- In the second sentence of the passage, the author states that children will play in any circumstances, even when they have no real toys. Thus, it is incorrect to say that children need toys to play.

33. ANSWER: YES

Explain

- Key words: mistake, play, learning, separate, activities
- The distinction between learning and play can be found in the last sentence of paragraph 2: “our society has created a false dichotomy between play and learning”. The word “dichotomy” means division, distinction between opposite things. Thus, it is false to treat play and learning as separate activities.
- Mistake = false
- Separate types = dichotomy

34. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Explain

- Key words: play, children, develop, artistic, talents
- Paragraph 3 gives some examples of benefits of play for children, including benefits in their behavior, science, maths, problem-solving skills, etc. Although the word “creative” is mentioned, this is only used to refer to problem-solving skills. However, there is no mention of “artistic talents”.

35. ANSWER: NO

Explain

- Key words: researchers, agreed, definition, play
- It is stated in paragraph 4 that “full consensus on a formal definition of play continues to elude the researchers and theorists who study it”. „Full consensus“ means „full agreement“. The word „elude“ suggests that the definition is hard to be grasped by researchers. Thus, it is clear that they have not agreed on a definition of play yet. So the statement contradicts the author’s claims.
- Agree = consensus

36. ANSWER: YES

Explain

- Key words: work, play, differ, target
- The difference between work and play is stated in the following sentence in paragraph 7: “Unlike play, work is typically not viewed as enjoyable and it is extrinsically motivated (i.e. it is goal oriented”. To have a goal is the same as to have a target. Work has a target, and in that way it is different from play.
- Differ = unlike
- Target = goal

QUESTIONS 37-40: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

37. ANSWER: ENCOURAGING

Explain

- Key words: adult, play, kid, develop, investigate, aspects, game
- The answer can be found in paragraph 9, which is about guided play. The author mentions that there are two forms of guided play, and we need to focus on the second, more direct form. In this form, the adult can encourage “further exploration or new facets” by asking questions or making comments while joining in the play.
- Investigate = exploration
- Aspects = facets

38. ANSWER: DESIRE

Explain

- Key words: adults, help, children, learn, play, activity, structured, based on
- According to Nicolopolou et al in paragraph 9, while play can be somewhat structured (with the help of adults), it must also be child-centred and “stem from the child’s own desire”. In other words, the play should be based on the child and his/her desire to play.

39. ANSWER: AUTONOMY

Explain

- Key words: play, without, intervention, adults, real
- It is stated (in paragraph 10) that “free play provides the child with true autonomy”.
- without intervention = free
- real = true

40. ANSWER: TARGETED

Explain

- Key words: with, adults, particular goals
- In paragraph 10, it is stated that “guided play...can provide more targeted learning experiences”. We already know (from question 36), that „targets“ and „goals“ have a similar meaning. Guided play refers to play with the intervention of adults, so the blank should be filled with “targeted”.

The power of play

27. B

28. G

29. F

30. E

31. C

32. NO

33. YES
34. NOT GIVEN

35. NO

36. YES

37. encouraging

38. desire

39. autonomy

40. argeted

cambridge ielts 14 reading – test 3 – passage 3



PASSAGE 1: THE SECRET OF STAYING YOUNG

QUESTIONS 1-8: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

1. ANSWER: FOUR / 4

Explain

- Key words: focused age groups, ants
- In paragraph 3, it is stated that “Giraldo focused on ants at four age ranges”, so the answer must be “four/4”.

2. ANSWER: YOUNG

Explain

- Key words: how well, ants, looked after
- The first sentence of paragraph 4 states that “Giraldo watched how well the ants took care of the young of the colony”
- Look after = take care of

3. ANSWER: FOOD

Explain

- Key words: ability, locate, scent trail
- In the second sentence of paragraph 4, the author mentions how ants “followed the telltale scent that the insects usually leave to mark a trail to food”. This means that she studied ants’ ability to locate food using a scent trail.

4. ANSWER: LIGHT

Explain

- Key words: effect
- In the same paragraph, we are told that “she tested how ants responded to light”, meaning that she tested the effect of “light” on ants

5. ANSWER: AGGRESSIVELY

Explain

- Key words: attacked, prey
- Still in paragraph 4, Giraldo compared the way old and young ants attacked their prey and found that the old ones attacked “just as aggressively” as the young ones did. In other words, she studied how aggressively they attacked the prey.

6. ANSWER: LOCATION

Explain

- Key words: comparison, age, dying, cells, brains
- In paragraph 5, we know that Giraldo didn’t find any major difference in age and the location of dying brain cells between 20-day-old and 95-day-old ants. This suggests that she compared between the age and location of dying cells.

7. ANSWER: NEURONS

Explain

- Key words: synaptic, complexes, brain’s, mushroom bodies
- In paragraph 5, it is stated that synaptic complexes are “regions where neurons come together”

8. ANSWER: CHEMICALS

Explain

- Key words: two, brain, associated, ageing
- Still in paragraph 5, we are told that Giraldo studied the level of serotonin and dopamine, which are two “brain chemicals whose decline often coincides with aging”. This implies that they are associated with aging. Thus, the answer is “chemicals”.

QUESTIONS 9-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

9. ANSWER: FALSE

Explain

- Key words: Pheidole dentata remain, active, whole, life
- In paragraph 2, the author mentions naked mole rats as an age-defying animal: they stay fit for nearly their entire lives and they can reproduce even when old. It can be said that they remain active for almost their whole life. Thus, Pheidole dentata ants are not the only animal with this feature.

10. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain

- Key words: Ysabel Giraldo, first, Pheidole dentata precise, data, age
- It is stated in paragraph 3: “Unlike all previous studies, which only estimated how old the ants were...she knew their exact ages”. This means that she was the first person to use the ants’ exact ages in her studies.

11. ANSWER: FALSE

Explain

- Key words: ants, Giraldo’s experiments, behaved, predicted
- It is stated in paragraph 4 that “Giraldo expected the older ants to perform poorly...but the elderly ants were all good caretakers and trail-followers”. This implies that the elderly ants behaved differently from what she expected (predicted). She thought that they would perform badly, but they performed well.

12. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Explain

- Key words: recent, studies, bees, different, methods, measuring, age-related decline
- With regard to recent studies of bees, the author only mentions in paragraph 6 that the results about age-related decline were mixed: some showed it while some didn’t. However, there is nothing said about the methods used, So this statement is NOT GIVEN.

13. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain

- Key words: Pheidole dentata laboratory, live, longer
- The first sentence of paragraph 3 reveals that in the lab, Pheidole dentata ants typically live for around 140 days. Later, in paragraph 7, it is said that “out in the wild, the ants probably don’t live for a full 140 days”. This clearly means that the ants tend to live longer in laboratory conditions.
- The statement is therefore TRUE.

The secret of staying young

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. four / 4 | 8. chemicals |
| 2. young | 9. FALSE |
| 3. food | 10. TRUE |
| 4. light | 11. FALSE |
| 5. aggressively | 12. NOT GIVEN |
| 6. location | 13. TRUE |
| 7. neurons | |

cambridge ielts 14 reading – test 4 – passage 1

PASSAGE 2: WHY ZOOS ARE GOOD

QUESTIONS 14-17: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-F.

14. ANSWER: B

Explain
– Key words: quickly, animal, species, die out
– It is mentioned in paragraph B that “some of these collapses have been sudden, dramatic and unexpected”, with “these collapses” referring to the extinction of animals. The word “sudden” is a synonym for quickly, so the sentence suggests that some animals may become extinct, or die out, quickly.

15. ANSWER: E

Explain
– Key words: preferable, study, animals, captivity, wild
– The term „animals in captivity“ is another way of saying „animals in zoos“. The role of zoos in animal research is mentioned in paragraph E: “Being able to undertake research on animals in zoos where there is less risk and fewer variables means real changes can be effected on wild populations”. So, zoos have many advantages for studying how animals live, act and react. Thus, – The answer is paragraph E.

16. ANSWER: C

Explain
– Key words: two, ways, learning, animals, other than, zoos
– Several ways of learning about animals are mentioned in paragraph C: zoos, television documentaries, and museums. Thus, this paragraph shows two ways of learning about animals other than visiting them in zoos.

17. ANSWER: A

Explain
– Key words: animals, zoos, healthier, wild
– The first sentence of the passage is: “it is perfectly possible for many species of animals living in zoos or wildlife parks to have a quality of life as high as, or higher than, in the wild”. Higher quality of life implies that zoo animals may be healthier than those in the wild. The author then goes on to discuss various reasons why zoos are healthy places for animals, including a good diet, treatment of illnesses and a safe environment from predators.

QUESTIONS 18-22: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 2?

18. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain
– Key words: animal, live, longer, zoo
– As we know from question 17, the comparison between animals living in zoos and in the wild is in paragraph A. “The average captive animal will have a greater life expectancy compared with its wild counterpart”. The captive animal refers to animals in zoos. Its wild counterpart refers to animals of the same species in the wild.

19. ANSWER: TRUE

- Explain
- Key words: species, zoos, no longer, found, wild
 - It is stated in paragraph B that “A good number of species only exist in captivity”, implying that these species cannot be found in the wild.
 - The statement is TRUE.

20. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

- Explain
- Key words: improvements, TV, wildlife, documentaries, increased, numbers, zoo visitors
 - With regard to TV documentaries, the author only mentions (in paragraph C) that “television documentaries are becoming ever more detailed and impressive” but there is no relation between this and zoo visitor numbers.
 - This information is NOT GIVEN.

21. ANSWER: FALSE

- Explain
- Key words: zoos, excelled, information, animals, public
 - Paragraph D states that zoos can “communicate information to visitors about the animals they are seeing and their place in the world”. In other words, zoos can transmit information about animals to the public. It is mentioned, however, that “this was an area where zoos used to be lacking”, implying that zoos were not good at this in the past.
 - The statement is therefore FALSE.

22. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

- Explain
- Key words: studying, animals, zoos, less, stressful, the wild
 - In comparison with studying animals in the wild, studying them in zoos is less risky and involves fewer variables. We only know that there is less risk for both the animals and the scientists themselves, but we do not know if studying animals in zoos is less stressful. There is no information regarding this.

QUESTIONS 23-24: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A-E.

23-24. ANSWER: B. SOME TRAVEL TO OVERSEAS LOCATIONS TO JOIN TEAMS IN ZOOS., D. SOME TEACH PEOPLE WHO ARE INVOLVED WITH CONSERVATION PROJECTS

- Explain
- Key words: two, stated, zoo staff
 - It is stated in paragraph D that:
 - “Many zoos also work directly to educate conservation workers in other countries” -> zoo staff can teach conservation workers, or people involved with conservation projects. So D is correct

- Teach = educate
- “...or send their animal keepers abroad to contribute their knowledge and skills to those working in zoos and reserves”. This means that some animal keepers (a type of zoo staff) travel to overseas to help other zoo staff.
 - So B is correct

QUESTIONS 25-26: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A-E.

25-26. ANSWER: B. THEY CAN INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES., E. THEY CAN RAISE ANIMALS WHICH CAN LATER BE RELEASED INTO THE WILD.

- Explain
- Key words: two, beliefs, zoos
 - In paragraph B, it is stated that some animals have been reintroduced into the wild from zoos, or that wild populations have been increased by the introduction of captive bred animals. The term „reintroduce“ means that animals will be raised in zoos before being released into the wild.
 - So E is correct.
 - Public = general population
 - Awareness = conscious
 - Thus, the sentence can be paraphrased into: zoos can increase public awareness of environmental issues.
 - B is correct.

Why zoos are good

14. B

15. E

16. C

17. A

18. TRUE

19. TRUE

20. NOT GIVEN
21. FALSE

22. NOT GIVEN

23. B

24. D

25. B

26. E

cambridge ielts 14 reading – test 4 – passage 2

PASSAGE 3: IELTS 14 READING TEST 4 PASSAGE 3

QUESTIONS 27-33: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 3?

27. ANSWER: FALSE

- Explain
- Key words: Rochman, colleagues, first, research, marine, debris
 - Paragraph 2 mentions that “plenty of studies have sounded alarm bells about the state of marine debris” and that “Rochman and her colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real”. This implies that there has been other research on marine debris before Rochman and her colleagues, and they want to examine these previous studies.
 - Thus, the statement is FALSE.

28. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

- Explain
- Key words: creatures, danger, ocean, trash, seabirds
 - Paragraph 3 only mentions that “certain seabirds eat plastic bags” but we do not find any information about them being the most in danger. Scientists have only „speculated“ about wider effects: „There wasn’t a lot of information“.
 - Thus it is NOT GIVEN.

29. ANSWER: FALSE

- Explain
- Key words: studies, Rochman, reviewed, proved, some birds, extinct
 - Rochman gave an imaginary example in paragraph 3 of a study which might show certain birds eating plastic, and then warn that those birds are “at risk of dying out”. But this, as well as many other perceived threats, had not yet been tested, according to Rochman. In other words, there is no proof that the birds will soon become extinct.
 - The statement is therefore FALSE.

30. ANSWER: TRUE

- Explain
- Key words: Rochman, analysed, papers, danger, ocean trash
 - Paragraph 4 states that “Rochman and her colleagues examined more than a hundred papers on the impacts of marine debris” and found 366 perceived threats. It can be understood that these papers focused on various kinds of danger (threat) caused by ocean trash (marine debris).

31. ANSWER: FALSE

- Explain
- Key words: most, research, analysed, Rochman, badly, designed
 - In paragraph 5, the author states that “In 83 percent of cases, the perceived dangers of ocean trash were proven true”. So, there is obviously no reason to think that this research was badly designed if the findings were proven true, “In the remaining cases, the working group found the studies had weaknesses in design”. Therefore, only 17 percent of the cases analysed were badly designed. So, most of the cases were well designed.
 - The statement is FALSE.

32. ANSWER: TRUE

Explain

- Key words: one, study, expecting, mussels, harmed, eating, plastic
- The information about mussels (a type of shellfish) can be found in paragraph 6 The study examined mussels that eat plastic, “but it didn’t seem to stress out the shellfish”. This means that the plastic didn’t seem to have any harmful effect on the mussels. Rochman said this study “failed to find the effect it was looking for”, so clearly it was looking for some effect of the plastic on the mussels.

33. ANSWER: NOT GIVEN

Explain

- Key words: some, mussels, choose, eat, plastic, preference, natural, diet
- Paragraph 7 only states that the “mussels may be fine eating trash”. It does not mean they prefer trash to their natural diet.
- The statement is NOT GIVEN.

QUESTIONS 34-39: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

34. ANSWER: LARGE

Explain

- Key words: bits, debris, harmful, animals
- Rochman found (paragraph 8) that “most of the dangers also involved large pieces of debris” that can cause severe injuries to animals.
- So the answer is “large”.

35. ANSWER: MICROPLASTIC

Explain

- Key words: little, research, synthetic fibres
- Paragraph 9 mentions that “Rochman’s group found little research on the effects of these tiny bits”, with “tiny bits” referring to microplastic.
- So the answer is “microplastic”.

36. ANSWER: POPULATIONS

Explain

- Key words: most, focused individual, not, entire
- The remaining questions refer to the drawbacks of the studies. According to paragraph 10: “Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal...rather than the whole populations”.

37. ANSWER: CONCENTRATIONS

Explain

- Key words: plastic, lab, not, reflect, ocean
- It is mentioned in paragraph 10 that “in the lab, scientists often use higher concentrations of plastic than what’s really in the ocean”. This means that the concentrations of plastic used in the lab was different from, and thus did not always correctly reflect, those in the ocean.

38. ANSWER: PREDATORS

Explain

- Key words: impact, reduction, numbers, species
- Rochman said in paragraph 10 that no one can tell us “how deaths in one species could affect that animal’s predators”. Deaths in one species can be understood as a reduction in numbers of that species.
- Impact = effect (affect)
- Thus, there is insufficient information on how a reduction in numbers of a species can impact on their predators. The blank should be filled with “predators”.

39. ANSWER: DISASTERS

Explain

- Key words: more, information, needed, impact, future, oil
- According to Rochman in paragraph11, we need to ask more “ecologically relevant questions”, such as how disasters will affect the environment before they actually happen. This means that more information related to disasters is needed. She also mentioned an oil spill as an example of the impact of future disasters which we need to know more about, by asking the right questions earlier. Hence,
- The answer is “disasters”.

QUESTIONS 40: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D

40. ANSWER: A. ASSESSING THE THREAT OF MARINE DEBRIS

Explain

- The passage does not focus on who is to blame for marine debris, nor does it focus on any new solutions or international action, which are only briefly referred to in paragraph 12. In the final paragraph, Rochman refers to the importance of “clearing up...misconceptions” in order to know how serious the threat of marine debris really is. Therefore, it is important to interrogate “the existing scientific literature” to help ecologists to figure out “which problems really need addressing”.
- The entire passage concerns Rochman and her study on other prior research on marine debris. She assessed these studies to answer the question of whether the situation is as bad as they suggested. In other words, Rochman assessed the threat of marine debris mentioned by other researchers.
- A is the correct answer.
- Assess = figure out

passage 3

27. FALSE

28. NOT GIVEN

29. FALSE

30. TRUE

31. FALSE

32. TRUE

33. NOT GIVEN
34. large

35. microplastic

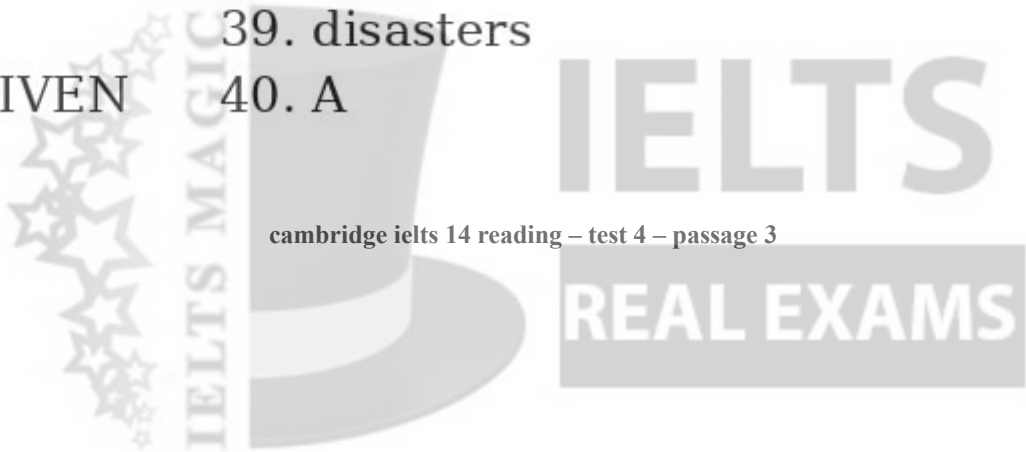
36. populations

37. concentrations

38. predators

39. disasters

40. A



PASSAGE 1: NUTMEG – A VALUABLE SPICE

QUESTIONS 1- 4: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.
CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.WRITE YOUR ANSWER
IN BOXES 1-8 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

1. Answer: oval

Key words: leaves, shape

Using the scanning skill, we can see that the first paragraph describes the characteristics of the tree in detail, including the leaves, so we would pay attention to this paragraph. It can be seen in the 2nd sentence: “The tree is thickly branched with [...], dark green oval leaves, [...]” referring first to the colour, and then to the shape, stating that the leaves are oval. Therefore, “oval” is the answer.

2. Answer: husk

Key words: surrounds, fruit, open, ripe

Similarly, fruit is another feature of the tree, so we would still look into in paragraph 1. There are two sentences mentioning fruit: “The fruit is encased in a fleshy husk. When the fruit is ripe, this husk splits into two halves along a ridge running the length of the fruit.” To be “encased” in something” is to be covered completely by something, so it can be understood the other way around that a “fleshy husk” surrounds the fruit. Moreover, “splitting into two halves” is a simple image of “breaking open”, so it is once again confirmed that “husk” is the answer.

to surround = to encase

to break = to split

Answer: husk

3. Answer: seed

Key words: produce, spice nutmeg

Although the nutmeg is mentioned in both paragraph 1 and 2, butparagraph 2 is focused on the historical application of the nutmeg, not theorigin different parts of the plant, so we would once again pay attention to paragraph 1. The spice nutmeg is brought up in the last sentence: “These are the sources of the two spices nutmeg and mace, the former being produced from the dried seed and the latter from the *aril*.” As “the former” refers to the subject that was mentioned first, which, in this case, is the “spices nutmeg”, it can be inferred that the spices nutmeg is produced from the dried seed, revealing the answer to be the “seed”.

Answer: seed

4. Answer: mace

Key words: covering, *aril*, produce

In We find the answer to this question in the same last final sentence thatof paragraph 1 that we look into in found the answer to question 3. “The latter” refers to the subject spice that was mentioned later after nutmeg, which is the “mace”. The previous sentence explains the meaning of the word ‘*aril*’, which is the red covering surrounding the seed. Note that the key word ‘covering’ is mentioned here. Therefore, it can be understood that the mace is produced from the aril, confirming that our answer is the“mace”.

Answer: mace

5. Answer: FALSE

Key words: Middle Ages, Europeans, knew, grown

Through scanning, we can see that the Middle Ages period is mentioned in paragraph 2, so we would look into this one. “Arabs were the exclusive importers of the spice to Europe”, so it can be understood that they are the only people getting having access to the source of the nutmeg. Moreover, “they never revealed the exact location of the source”, which means that no Europeans, other than the Arabs, know the source of the nutmeg, which is where it was grown. Therefore, this statement is false.

→ Answer: FALSE

6. Answer: NOT GIVEN

Key words: VOC, first, major trading

As the VOC was mentioned only in paragraph 4, this paragraph would be investigated. In this statement, the word “first” refers to the idea that there was no major trading company before the VOC. However, there was no sentence mentioning this; the only sentence emphasizing the position ofdescribing the VOC is that it is was the “richest commercial operation in the world”. not “the first”. We do not know if it was the first trading company, only that it was rich. Therefore, it is not given to confirm whether this statement is true or false. we have no information to confirm if the statement is true or false.

trading company = commercial operation

→ Answer: NOT GIVEN

7. Answer: TRUE

Key words: following, Treaty of Breda, Dutch, control, all, where nutmeg grew

By using the scanning technique, we can see that the Treaty of Breda is brought up referred to in paragraph 5, which mentions how the Dutch and British arrived at the settlement and what happened afterwards. The paragraph shows that the Dutch managed to be “securely in control of the Bendas”, where all nutmeg production was concentrated into easily guarded areas, and “there was no chance a fertile seed which could be grown elsewhere would leave the islands”. which This means that the Banda Islands were the sole islands that where nutmeg grew in, and the Dutch is were fully in control of those, except for only the island of Run. However, through the Treaty of Breda, the ownership of this island of Run was also transferred to the Dutch. Therefore, after the Treaty of Breda, it is true that all the islands where nutmeg grew are were under the control of the Dutch.

→ Answer: TRUE

QUESTIONS 8 -13: COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW. CHOOSE ONE WORD ONLY FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER. WRITE YOUR ANSWERS IN BOXES 8-13 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

8. Answer: arabs

Key words: Middle Ages, brought to, Europe

We would look into paragraph 2 where the Middle Ages period was brought up is mentioned. As mentioned, Here, it is stated that “throughout this period, the Arabs were the exclusive importers of the spice to Europe”, which means that the Arabs were the only people that brought nutmeg to Europe in the Middle Ages. Therefore, “Arabs” is the answer here.

→ Answer: Arabs

9. Answer: plague

Key words: 17th century, disease

The 17th century starts from 1600, so we would look into where this period was first mentioned – paragraph 4. In this paragraph, a disease that was called “the plague” was mentioned, which was doctors decided tocould be cured by nutmeg, making everyone want it at the time. Therefore, “plague” is the answer for question 9.

→ Answer: plague

10. Answer: lime

Key words: 17th century, Dutch, avoid, outside, obtained, British

The information on the Dutch protecting its monopoly position wasbrought up is given in paragraph 5. It mentions that “all exported nutmeg was covered with lime to make sure there was no chance a fertile seed which could be grown elsewhere would leave the islands”. It could then be understood that to avoid fertile seed being grown – or cultivated – outside the islands, the Dutch had used lime cover nutmeg, or in other words, put lime on nutmeg. Therefore, “lime” is the answer to question 10. Additionally, was We can now find the answer to question 11. It is mentioned that although the Dutch was were in control of the Banda Islands, one of them islands – called Run – was under the control of the British. which was called Run. After the trade exchange offered by the Dutch, the British gave the island of Run to them. It can therefore be said that the Dutch finally obtained the island of Run from the British.

cultivated = grown

→ Answers: lime – Run

11. Answer: run

Key words: 17th century, Dutch, avoid, outside, obtained, British

The information on the Dutch protecting its monopoly position is given in paragraph 5. It mentions that “all exported nutmeg was covered with lime to make sure there was no chance a fertile seed which could be grown elsewhere would leave the islands”. It could then be understood that to avoid fertile seed being grown – or cultivated – outside the islands, the Dutch used lime to cover nutmeg, or in other words, put lime on nutmeg. Therefore, “lime” is the answer to question 10. We can now find the answer to question 11. It is mentioned that although the Dutch were in control of the Banda Islands, one of the islands – called Run – was under the control of the British. After the exchange offered by the Dutch, the British gave the island of Run to them. It can therefore be said that the Dutch finally obtained the island of Run from the British.

- cultivated = grown

→ Answers: lime – Run

12. Answer: mauritius

Key words: 1770, secretly taken

As 1770 was is mentioned in paragraph 6, we would investigate this paragraph. It states that: “a Frenchman ... smuggled nutmeg plants to safety in Mauritius”. “Smuggle” means to steal or to take something secretly, so this is the piece of information we are looking for. Therefore, Mauritius is our answer to question 12.

- secretly taken = smuggle

→ Answer: Mauritius


13. Answer: tsunami

Key words: 1778, half, Banda Islands, destroyed

An event in 1778 was is mentioned in paragraph 6: “a volcanic eruption in the Banda region caused a tsunami that wiped out half the nutmeg groves”. “Wipe out” has the same meaning with as “destroy”, and it can be understood that the tsunami is was the direct cause of this event. Therefore, tsunami is the missing word here.

- destroy = wipe out

→ Answer: tsunami



Nutmeg - a valuable spice

1. oval

2. husk

3. seed

4. mace

5. FALSE

6. NOT GIVEN

7. TRUE

8. Arabs

9. plague

10. lime

11. Run

12. Mauritius

13. tsunami

PASSAGE 2: DRIVERLESS CARS

QUESTIONS 14 -18: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SIX PARAGRAPHS, A-G. WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

14. Answer: C

Key words: time, not in use

Paragraph C states that: “At present, the average car spends more than 90 percent of its life parked”. In this context, “parked” means that the car is turned off stationary and not in use, which means that the amount of time referenced referred to is 90% of the car’s life. Therefore, the answer is C.

→ **Answer: C**

15. Answer: B

Key words: advantages, individual road-users

While several paragraphs mention the advantages of driverless vehicles, most are about the effects on the large society as a whole, and only paragraph B mentions the pros for individual road-users. Specifically, the author shows how the technology could reduce road collisions involving human error and free the time people spend on driving. Therefore, the answer is B.

→ **Answer: B**

16. Answer: E

Key words: opportunity, appropriate vehicle, each trip

Paragraph E states that: “If [...], drivers will have the freedom to select one that best suits their needs for a particular journey, [...]”

- best suit = appropriate
- each trip = particular journey

The author then explains that consumers could see this happen by purchasing access to a range of vehicles, to suit their particular individual needs for exceptional journeys such as a family camping trip. through a mobility provider, which is an opportunity through changes in vehicle manufacture. Therefore, the answer is E.

→ **Answer: E**

17. Answer: G

Key words: how long, overcome, problems

The hurdles are mentioned in the last two paragraphs, where paragraph F brings up specific difficulties, and paragraph G shows the potentiality to overcome those problems. Paragraph G states that “It’s clear that there are many challenges that need to be addressed, but ... these can most probably be conquered within the next 10 years.”

- problems = challenges
- overcome = conquer

It could then be inferred that 10 years is the estimate of how long it will take to overcome a number of problems. Therefore, the answer is G.

→ **Answer: G**

18. Answer: D

Key words: no effect, number, vehicles manufactured

Paragraph D first begins with “... it might mean that we need to manufacture far fewer vehicles to meet demand.” However, in However, the author states that although fewer cars might be used, they would be “...used more intensively, and might need replacing sooner. At the end, it states is stated that: “This faster rate of turnover may mean that vehicle production will not necessarily decrease”. Therefore, it is suggested from this paragraph that the number of vehicles manufactured might not decrease as calculated in the beginning, meaning that the use of driverless cars may have no effect on this. Hence, the answer is D.

→ **Answer: D**

QUESTIONS 19 – 22: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW. CHOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

19. Answer: human error

Key words: Transport Research Laboratory, motor accidents, due to

Paragraph B states that: “..., research at the UK’s Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor, and it is the primary cause in the vast majority”.

- motor accidents = road collisions

It can then be inferred that most motor accidents are partly due to human error. Therefore, “human error” is the answer for question 19.

→ **Answer: human error**

20. Answer: car (-) sharing

Key words: schemes, workable

Benefits that are beyond direct ones, such as greater safety, are mentioned in paragraph C. It states that: “Automation means that initiatives for car-sharing become much more viable, ...”

- schemes = initiatives
- workable = viable

It can therefore be understood that automation would make car-sharing more workable, suggesting “car-sharing” as the answer for this question.

→ **Answer: car (-) sharing**

21. Answer: ownership

Key words: University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, 43 percent drop, cars

This piece of information is specifically mentioned in paragraph D: “Modelling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent, ...”

- drop = reduce
- cars = vehicles

Thus, the answer here is “vehicle ownership”.

→ **Answer: ownership**



22. Answer: mileage

Key words: yearly, twice as high

In the same sentence mentioned above in paragraph D, it is describedstated that “... vehicles’ average annual mileage would double as a result.” As “annual” is the same as “yearly”, the answer to question 22 is “mileage”.

- yearly = annual
- twice as high = double

→ **Answer: mileage**

QUESTIONS 23 – 24: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A – E. WRITE THE CORRECT LETTERS IN BOXES 23 AND 24 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

Questions 23-24: C Travellers could spend journeys doing something other than driving., D People who find driving physically difficult could travel independently.

Key words: benefits

Cost savings and pollution are not mentioned anywhere in the passage, so A and E is are incorrect. Moreover, parking is only brought up in paragraph C, where the main idea is that the average car spends most of its life parked, so B is also incorrect.

In paragraph B, one of the advantages is described as “Another aim is to free the time people spend driving for other purposes”, meaning that instead of driving, travellers could spend the time on something else. Thus, C is correct.

In the same paragraph, people who find driving physically difficult, who are mentioned to be referred to as “those who are challenged by existing mobility models”, are said to “be able to enjoy significantly greater travel autonomy”. As autonomy can be understood as independence, D is correct.

- travel independently = travel autonomy

→ **Answers: C & D**

QUESTIONS 25 – 26: CHOOSE TWO LETTERS, A – E. WRITE THE CORRECT LETTERS IN BOXES 25 AND 26 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

Questions 25-26: A making sure the general public has confidence in automated vehicles , E getting automated vehicles to adapt to various different driving conditions

- Key words: challenges

The hurdles are easily found in paragraph F.

As the pace of transition, professional drivers compensation and infrastructure are not mentioned anywhere, B, C and D are incorrect.

It is stated that In paragraph F, the text refers to “... the societal changes that may be required for communities to trust and accept automated vehicles ...” In this context, “communities” can be understood as the “general public”, and “trust and accept” is the same as “have confidence”. Therefore, making sure that the general public has confidence in automated vehicles is one of the challenges that automated vehicle development meets, so A is correct.

Paragraph F also tells that there are: “... technical difficulties in ensuring that the vehicle works reliably in the infinite range of traffic, weather and road situations it might encounter.” As “infinite” can also be expressed as “various”, and “range of traffic, weather and road situations” is also “different driving conditions”, this sentence expresses the same idea as E. Thus, E is correct.

general public = communities

have confidence = trust and accept

various = infinite

- Answers: A & E

Driverless cars

14. C

15. B

16. E

17. G

18. D

19. human error

20. car (-) sharing
21. ownership

22. mileage

23. C

24. D

25. A

26. E

cambridge ielts 15 reading test 1 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: WHAT IS EXPLORATION

QUESTIONS 27 – 32: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D. WRITE THE CORRECT LETTER IN BOXES 27-32 ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

27. Answer: A exploration is an intrinsic element of being human.

- Key words: New York, intrinsic, enthusiastic, surprising results, daunting

Visitors to New York were mentioned in the first paragraph as an example for the statement preceding it: “This questing nature of ours undoubtedly helped our species spread around the globe”, where “questing” is the same as “exploring” and “nature” refers to the “intrinsic element”. This example then illustrates how exploring, as an intrinsic element of human nature or behaviour, helps a visitor find directions in subways of a strange city like New York. Therefore, A is the answer.

exploring = questing

intrinsic element = nature

- **Answer: A**

28. Answer: C They act on an urge that is common to everyone.

- **Key words: second paragraph, benefits and disadvantages, teaching, common, certain professions**

Paragraph 2 starts by stating people’s assumption that explorers are odd (peculiar = odd/strange), and that there is a type of person more suited for exploring, so we might be inclined to choose answer D. However, eventually, the author counters that idea by asserting that “we all have this enquiring instinct”. “Instinct” here can be understood as “urge”, and the fact that “we all have” means that it is “common to everyone”. It can then be inferred that the exploring urge, in other words the desire to explore, is common to everyone, so the answer is C.

urge = instinct

- **Answer: C**

29. Answer: C Hardy’s aim was to investigate people’s emotional states.

- **Key words: Egdon Heath, experience, mistaken, emotional states, attraction of isolation**

In paragraph 3, it is stated that the Egdon Heath landscape was used to “suggest the desires and fears of his Thomas Hardy’s characters.” Hereby The words “desires and fears” can be generally called “emotional states”. In other words, the description of Egdon Heath is used to show the emotional states of his characters, which who are later referred to as “humanity”, understood as “people”. Therefore, we could infer that the answer is C.

people = humanity

- **Answer: C**

30. Answer: D we are wrong to think that exploration is no longer necessary.

- **Key words: fourth paragraph, golden age, useful information, decreased, fewer, interested, less exciting, wrong, no longer necessary**

Paragraph 4 begins by stating that: “the word ‘explorer’ has become associated with a past era”, which expresses the idea that exploring is perceived to be important only in the past but not the present. This ‘golden age’ is widely considered to be the 19th century, but now exploration has declined. Following are multiple The following “as if” statement s to show a sense of disagreement shows that the writer disagrees with this idea. Moreover, the The author continues with the number that shows argues that we have only studied 5% of the species we know, which conveys that there is still a huge space area of knowledge to explore, implying a counter argument against the idea that exploring is no longer necessary at present. Therefore, D is the answer.

- **Answer: D**

31. Answer: A people tend to relate exploration to their own professional interests

- **Key words: definition, own professional interested, misunderstand, changed, historians and scientists, more value**

The first sentence in paragraph 6 clearly states that: “Each definition is slightly different – and tends to reflect the field of endeavour of each pioneer.” Hereby, The word “definition” can be understood as how each person relates to the subject mentioned meaning of the word ‘exploration’, and “field of endeavour” is also “professional interest”. Therefore, it can be understood as the idea that each person would relate exploration to his own professional interests. As a result, A is the answer.

interest = endeavour

- **Answer: A**

32. Answer: B the human ability to cast new light on places that may be familiar.

- **Key words: last paragraph, personality, choice of places, human ability new light, travel writing, evolve, changing demands feelings**

In the last paragraph, the author states what interests him in the last sentence: “how a fresh interpretation, even of a well-travelled route, can give its readers new insights.” “Giving new insight” or a “fresh interpretation” could here be understood as the act of “casting new light” on something, and being “well-travelled” means that the route is seen as “familiar”. Thus, it might be inferred that the author is interested in how new light could be cast on places that are familiar, so the answer is B.

cast new light on = give new insight

- **Answer: B**

QUESTIONS 33 – 37: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS (QUESTIONS 33-37) AND THE LIST OF EXPLORERS BELOW.MATCH EACH STATEMENT WITH THE CORRECT EXPLORER, A-E

33. Answer: E

- **Key words: form of transport**

The types of transport are brought up in paragraph 5 in the sayingstatement: “If I’d gone across by camel when I could have gone by car, it would have been a stunt”, where “camel” and “car” are the different forms of transport used. This is said by Wilfred Thesiger, so E is the answer.

- **Answer: E**

34. **Answer: A**

- **Key words: feeling, coming back home**

Back to paragraph 3, Peter Fleming “talks of the moment when the explorer returns to the existence he has left behind with his loved ones”. In this context, “the existence he has left behind” shall be understood as the “home” he has left for in order to undertake the journey, and “talking of the moment” might refer to the act of “describing feelings”. Therefore, it can be inferred that Peter Fleming described feelings on coming back home after a long journey, so the answer is A.

- **Answer: A**

35. **Answer: D**

- **Key words: benefit, specific groups of people**

In paragraph 5, specific groups of people were brought up referred to as “‘tribal’ people”, of for whom Robin Hanbury-Tenison worked on behalf as a campaigner. In other words, Robin Hanbury-Tenison was said to work for the benefit of specific groups of people, so D is the answer here.

- **Answer: D**

36. **Answer: E**

- **Key words: not essential, learning about oneself essential**

The last sentence in paragraph 5 states that to Wilfred Thesiger, “exploration meant ... regardless of any great self-discovery.” The word “regardless” here shows that “self-discovery”- which could be understood as “learning about oneself” – is not an essential part of exploration. Therefore, the statement in this question is the idea of Wilfred Thesiger, suggesting E as the answer.

learning about oneself = self-discovery

- **Answer: E**

37. **Answer: B**

- **Key words: unique, of value**

The first explorer mentioned in paragraph 5, Ran Fiennes, said that “An explorer is someone who has done something that no human has done before – and also done something scientifically useful”; there are two phrases we could look into here. “Something that no human has done before” is the description of something that is “unique”, and “something scientifically useful” is something “of value”. Therefore, Ran Fiennes is the one that has the definition of exploration as described in the statement, suggesting that B is the answer.

- **Answer: B**

QUESTIONS 38 – 40: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW. CHOOSE NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS FROM THE PASSAGE FOR EACH ANSWER.

38. **Answer: (unique) expeditions**

- **Key words: large number, first stranger, encountered**

The author states that: “I’ve done a great many expeditions and each one was unique”. As “a great many” is the same as “a large number of”, the noun that we would fill in the first gap (38) should be “expeditions”. Moreover, the described adjective “unique” used in the passage could also be added, making our full answer “(unique) expeditions”.

Moreover, the writer had also “lived for months alone with isolated groups of people all around the world, even two ‘uncontacted tribes’”. As “uncontacted tribes” refers to those who might have never encountered any person outside theirs own isolated group, the writer could have been the first one to make contact with them, so the answer shall be is either “uncontacted” (to be specific) or “isolated” in general.

a large number = a great many

- **Answer: (unique) expeditions**

39. **Answer: uncontacted / isolated**

- **Key words: large number, first stranger, encountered**

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a large number = a great many

- **Answer: uncontacted/isolated**

40. Answer: (land) surface

- **Key words: no need, further exploration**

The writer first says that “the time has long passed for the great continental voyages”, and the reason is that “we know how the land surface of our planet lies; exploration of it is now down to the details”, and that “it’s the era of specialists”. It could therefore be inferred that the author believes there is no need for further exploration of the “land surface”, as the mechanism it is now known and there are more specialists to explore the details of it. Thus, “land surface” shall be is the answer for question 40.

- **Answer: (land) surface**

What is exploration

27. A

28. C

29. C

30. D

31. A

32. B

33. E
34. A

35. D

36. E

37. B

38. (unique) expeditions

39. uncontacted / isolated

40. (land) surface

PASSAGE 1: COULD URBAN ENGINEERS LEARN FROM DANCE ?

QUESTIONS 1- 6: READING PASSAGE 1 HAS SEVEN PARAGRAPHS, A-G.

1. Answer: B

Key words: way of using dance, not proposing

By using the skimming and scanning technique, we would find that before going into details about how engineers can learn from dance, the author first briefly mentions ways of using dance in paragraph B. The writer says: “That is **not** to suggest everyone should dance their way to work, ...” to state his point that instead, we could learn from “the techniques used by choreographers”. Although dancing your way to work might be appealing, because it might make us “healthy and happy”, this is not the writer’s suggestion. Therefore, B is the answer.

Answer: B

2. Answer: C

Key words: contrast, past and present, building

In the passage, we should look for keywords that refer to the “past and present”, which are the time milestones of building approaches. These are found in paragraph C, where we find “medieval” and “now” in the same sentence; “medieval” describes those approaches of the “past”, and “now” refers to the “present”. Therefore, while builders in the past carried out construction through intimate knowledge and personal experience, building designers at present rely on media technologies, unfortunately detaching themselves from physical and social realities. Thus, C is the answer for this question.

past = medieval

present = now

Answer: C

3. Answer: F

Key words: objective, both, dance and engineering

By scanning, we could find that dance and engineering are both mentioned in paragraph F, so we would look here. It was stated that: “Yet it shares with engineering the aim of designing patterns of movement within limitations of space”, where “it” refers to “choreography” in the preceding sentence, and “aim” has the same meaning as “objective”. Therefore, it could be understood that both dance and engineering have the objective of “designing patterns of movement within limitations of space”, suggesting F as the answer for this question.

objective = aim

Answer: F

4. Answer: D

Key words: unforeseen problem, ignoring, climate

We could start by scanning and skimming for keywords that suggest “climate”, which we find in paragraph D. It is stated that: “They failed to take into account that cafes could not operate in the hot sun without ...”, where the “hot sun” could be understood as a reference to climate, and “failing to take into account” is the same as “ignoring”. Moreover, in the last sentence, the author refers to the case as an “unexpected result”, which could also be translated into an “unforeseen problem”. Therefore, D is the answer.

ignore = fail to take into account

unforeseen = unexpected

Answer: D

5. Answer: E

Key words: measures, intended, help people, reserved

Several measures of building models are referred to in paragraph E, so we would investigate this one. After mentioning an example of “designs that seem logical in models appear counter-intuitive in the actual experience”, the writer further explains that the measures not only “make it harder to cross the road”, but also “divide communities and decrease opportunities for healthy transport”, and those are the reason why many are being “removed”. As being “removed” has the same meaning as being “reversed”, it is understood that some measures intended to help people are being reversed because of the reasons already mentioned. Therefore, E is the answer.

be reversed = be removed

Answer: E

6. Answer: A

Key words: impact, human lives

The impact of transport is described in paragraph A. Specifically, it is stated that: “The ways we travel affect our physical and mental health, our social lives, our access to work and culture, and the air we breathe”. Thus, “the ways we travel” is understood as “transport”, “affect” is the same as “have an impact on” and “our physical and mental health, our social lives, our access to work and culture, and the air we breathe” basically describes “human lives”. As a result, paragraph A conveys the same message as the statement, so A is the answer.

have an impact = affect

Answer: A

QUESTIONS 7-13: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

7. Answer: safety

Key words: Guard rails, improve, pedestrians, movement, not disrupted

In paragraph E, the guard rails are described as “an engineering solution to pedestrian safety ...”; “pedestrian safety” could be rephrased as “the safety of pedestrians”. Therefore, “safety” is the answer for gap 7.

Moreover, the guard rails were based on models that “prioritise the smooth flow of traffic”, where the “smooth flow” could be understood as “movement” that is “not disrupted”, meaning that it also ensures the undisrupted movement of traffic. Thus, “traffic” should be filled in gap 8

movement = flow

Answer: safety – traffic.

8. Answer: traffic

Key words: Guard rails, improve, pedestrians, movement, not disrupted

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movement = flow

Answer: safety – traffic.

9. Answer: carriageway

Key words: access points, one at a time

Paragraph E states that access points are used to divide the crossing into two, and there is one of these access points, “one for each carriageway”, in order to encourage pedestrians to slow down by crossing each one at a time. As a result, what pedestrians are encouraged to cross one” at a time”, here, is the carriageway. Therefore, “carriageway” is filled in the gap.

Answer: carriageway

10. Answer: mobile

Key words: unintended, psychological difficulties, less

The “psychological barriers” are mentioned in paragraph E as an effect of the guard rails, and they “greatly impact those that are the least mobile”, suggesting that psychological difficulties are unintentionally created for less mobile people. Therefore, “mobile” is the answer here.

difficulties = barriers

Answer: mobile

11. Answer: dangerous

Key words: cross the road, way

The guard rails are also observed to “encourage others to make dangerous crossings”. As “making crossings” is the same as the act of “crossing”, “dangerous” is the adjective that describes this action of crossing the road. Thus, the blank should be filled with “dangerous”.

cross = make crossings

Answer: dangerous

12. Answer: communities

Key words: separate, difficult, introduce

The drawbacks of guard rails are mentioned near the end of paragraph E, showing that they “divide communities and decrease opportunities for healthy transport”. As “divide” has the same meaning as “separate”, the noun that should be filled in gap 12 is “communities”. Moreover, to “decrease opportunities” could be understood as to “make it more difficult”, which means making it hard to introduce healthy forms of transport. Therefore, “healthy” should be filled in gap 13.

separate = divide

Answer: communities – healthy

13. Answer: healthy

Key words: separate, difficult, introduce

The drawbacks of guard rails are mentioned near the end of paragraph E, showing that they “divide communities and decrease opportunities for healthy transport”. As “divide” has the same meaning as “separate”, the noun that should be filled in gap 12 is “communities”. Moreover, to “decrease opportunities” could be understood as to “make it more difficult”, which means making it hard to introduce healthy forms of transport. Therefore, “healthy” should be filled in gap 13.

separate = divide

Answer: communities – healthy

Could urban engineers learn from dance

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. B | 8. traffic |
| 2. C | 9. carriageway |
| 3. F | 10. mobile |
| 4. D | 11. dangerous |
| 5. E | 12. communities |
| 6. A | 13. healthy |
| 7. safety | |

PASSAGE 2: SHOULD WE TRY TO BRING EXTINCT SPECIES BACK TO LIFE ?

QUESTIONS 14 -17: WHICH PARAGRAPH CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION?

14. Answer: F

Key words: disappearance, avoided

While most paragraphs are about bringing back extinct species, only paragraph F mentions how extinction could be avoided in the first place. It is stated that it is “far easier to save an existing species which is merely threatened with extinction”, and this could be achieved specifically by making “genetic modifications which could prevent mass extinctions in the future”. In this sentence, “prevent” could be understood as “avoid”. In mass extinctions, many/multiple species disappear/become extinct. Therefore, paragraph F contains the message that matches this statement, so F is the answer.

- avoid = prevent

→ Answer: F

15. Answer: A

Key words: explanation, reproducing, using DNA

By using the scanning and skimming technique, in paragraph A we could find the details of how DNA could be used to reproduce extinct animals. Specifically, it is stated that “the basic premise involves using cloning technology to turn the DNA of extinct animals into a fertilised embryo, which is carried by the nearest relative still in existence ...”, meaning that this is an explanation of the mechanism of the technology. Therefore, A is the answer.

- reproduce = clone

→ Answer: A

16. Answer: D

Key words: habitat, suffered, following the extinction

The purposes of bringing back extinct species are mentioned in paragraph D, where one of the reasons is to repair damage to ecosystems. Specifically, it is stated that “Since the disappearance of this key species (passenger pigeons), ecosystems in the eastern US have suffered....”, in which “ecosystems” refers to “habitat”. Therefore, D is the answer.

habitat = ecosystems

→ Answer: D

17. Answer: A

Key words: exact point, particular species, extinct

As the “exact point” might refer to an exact time or date, we could use the skimming and scanning technique and find in paragraph A the particular date for the extinction of the passenger pigeon, which “came to an end on 1 September 1914, when the last living specimen died...” As “come to an end” is the same as “become extinct”, it is confirmed that A is the answer.

- become extinct = come to an end

→ Answer: A

QUESTIONS 18 – 22: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

18. Answer: genetic traits

Key words: George Church, mammoths, tundra

In paragraph E, the team is focusing on reaching its goal by “pinpointing which genetic traits made it possible for mammoths to survive the icy climate of the tundra”.

- identify = pinpoint
- enable = make it possible
- live = survive

Therefore, the subject that Professor George Church and his team are trying to identify is the “genetic traits”, which should be filled in gap 18.

→ Answer: genetic traits

19. Answer: heat loss

Key words: Church, Asian elephants, physical adaptations, minimise

In the same paragraph, it is stated that in order to expand the range of Asian elephants to the tundra, there would be multiple necessary physical adaptations that are “all for the purpose of reducing heat loss in the tundra”.

- minimise = reduce

Therefore, certain physical adaptations are aimed at minimising “heat loss”, which are the missing words in gap 19.

→ Answer: heat loss

20. Answer: ears

Key words: mammoth-like features

As mentioned earlier, multiple adaptations are necessary for the elephant to survive in the tundra, including “smaller ears, thicker hair, and extra insulation fat”, which are traits found in the woolly mammoth.

- reduced size = smaller
- more = extra

Therefore, the adaptations can be rewritten as “ears” of reduced size and more “insulation fat”. Thus, “ears” and “insulation fat” are respectively filled in gaps 20 and 21.

→ Answer: ears – (insulating) fat

21. Answer: (insulating) fat

Key words: mammoth-like features

As mentioned earlier, multiple adaptations are necessary for the elephant to survive in the tundra, including “smaller ears, thicker hair, and extra insulation fat”, which are traits found in the woolly mammoth.

- reduced size = smaller
- more = extra

Therefore, the adaptations can be rewritten as “ears” of reduced size and more “insulation fat”. Thus, “ears” and “insulation fat” are respectively filled in gaps 20 and 21.

→ Answer: ears – (insulating) fat

22. Answer: (carbon) emissions

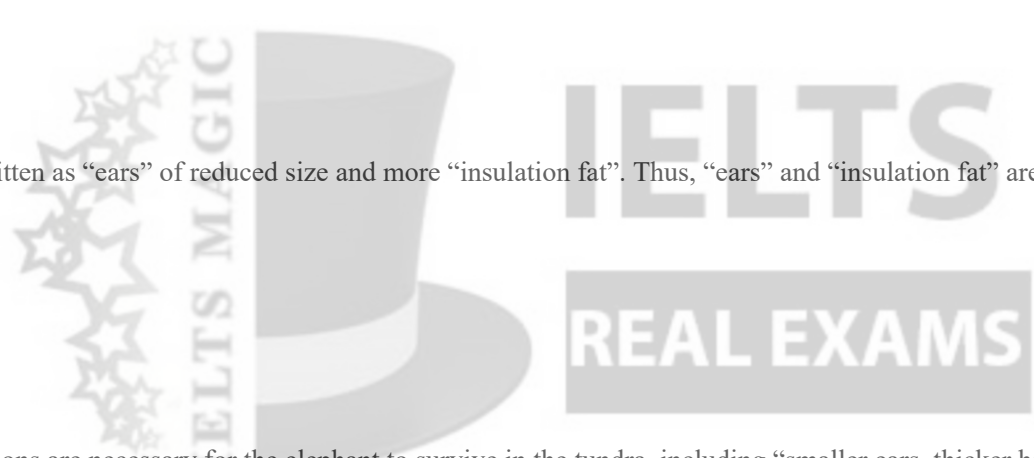
Key words: repopulating, environment

In paragraph E, the repopulation of the tundra with large mammals (which refers to mammoths and Asian elephants) might encourage grass growth, which would “reduce temperatures, and mitigate emissions from melting permafrost”.

Thus, it means that repopulating the tundra could help decrease “emissions”, or specifically “carbon emissions” in the preceding sentence. Therefore, “(carbon) emissions” is the answer.

- decrease = mitigate

→ Answer: (carbon) emissions



QUESTIONS 23 – 26: LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS (QUESTIONS 23-26) AND THE LIST OF PEOPLE BELOW.

23. Answer: B

Key words: reproducing an extinct species, improve, particular species

Among multiple benefits from reintroducing an extinct species, one of them, which is improving the health of a particular species living in a certain area (the island of Tasmania) is mentioned in paragraph B. Specifically, Michael Archer refers to the example of how the reintroduction of the thylacine would have helped the Tasmanian devils avoid the threats from the facial tumour syndrome, which dangerously affects their health. Therefore, B is the answer here,

→ Answer: B

24. Answer: C

Key words: concentrate, causes

By skimming and scanning, we can find the emphasis on finding the causes of an animal’s extinction in paragraph F. Particularly, Beth Shapiro prefers to “fully understand why various species went extinct in the first place”, where “understand why” could be understood as “concentrate on the causes”. Therefore, C is the answer.

→ Answer: C

25. Answer: A

Key words: beneficial impact, vegetation

By looking for keywords that relate to “vegetation”, we could find the idea of this statement in paragraph D. Since the extinction of a species – the passenger pigeon – the forests where they used to live have become “stagnant”. Ben Novak explains how the return of the passenger pigeons to their forest habitat, with their nesting habits, would help “re-establish that forest disturbance, thereby creating a habitat necessary for a great many other native species to thrive”. As the “forest disturbance” conveys the same meaning as “impact on the vegetation”, it is once again confirmed that this statement is the idea of Ben Novak. Therefore, A is the answer.

- brought back = return(ed)

→ Answer: A

26. Answer: C

Key words: efforts, preserving biodiversity, insufficient

“Preserving biodiversity” could be understood as preventing extinction in the first place, which is the idea of paragraph F, so we would look in this one. In this paragraph, Shapiro expresses how it is “far easier to try to save an existing species ...”, and commented that “we know that what we are doing today is not enough” for this act of preserving biodiversity.

- current = today
- insufficient = not enough

Therefore, this is the statement of Beth Shapiro, so C is the answer.

→ Answer: C

Should we try to bring extinct species back to life

14. F

15. A

16. D

17. A

18. genetic traits

19. heat loss

20. ears
21. (insulating) fat

22. (carbon) emissions

23. B

24. C

25. A

26. C

cambridge ielts 15 reading test 2 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: HAVING A LAUGH

QUESTIONS 27 – 31: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

27. Answer: C its value to scientific research

Keywords: first paragraph, language, human culture, scientific research, universality, animal societies

In paragraph 1, laughter is said to “provide psychological scientists with rich resources for studying human psychology”, which is an emphasis on its value. Although the relationship between laughter and the development of language is mentioned, this is only one part of its value to scientific research. The main point is that as the “study of human psychology” is a part of “scientific research”, we could infer that the value of laughter to scientific research in general is emphasised in paragraph 1. Therefore, C is the answer.

→ Answer: C

28. Answer: A He understood the importance of enjoying humour in a group setting

Keywords: Charley Douglass, group setting, TV viewers, social spectrum, recording studio

Charley Douglass is mentioned in paragraph 2, so we would look in this one. It is stated that Douglass recorded “laugh tracks” with the intention to “help people at home feel like they were in a social situation such as a crowded theatre”. As such, it could be understood that he had realized that people would enjoy humour more in a “social situation”, or in other words, in a “group setting”. Therefore, A is the answer.

- group setting = social situation

→ Answer: A

29. Answer: B the similar results produced by a wide range of cultures

Keywords: Santa Cruz, different, cultures, academic disciplines, recorded

Santa Cruz is mentioned in paragraph 3, which describes a study made up of 30 people listening to the reaction to recorded laughter of people from 24 diverse societies, representing a wide range of cultures, “...from indigenous tribes in New Guinea to city-dwellers in India and Europe”. The result was that people’s guesses were correct about 60% of the time worldwide, meaning that the outcome was similar for diverse cultures that were involved in the study. Thus, B is the answer.

- a wide range of cultures = diverse societies

→ Answer: B

30. Answer: B Participants exchanged roles.

Keywords: San Diego, upset, exchanged roles, friends, unable

A study from San Diego is described in paragraph 4. The words in the passage: “each student in the study” refers to the participants. In the study, specifically, participants “took a turn at being teased by the others”. As the act of “taking a turn” means that participants “exchange roles” with each other, statement B shows how the study was conducted, so B is the answer.

→ Answer: B

31. Answer: D High-status individuals can always be identified by their way of laughing

Keywords: fifth paragraph, dominant laugh, submissive laughs, similar, identified

At the end of paragraph 5, it is stated that “high-status individuals were rated as high-status whether they produced their natural dominant laugh or tried to do a submissive one”. It can then be understood that, with whatever their way of laughing, the high-status individuals were always identified. As a result, D is the answer.

→ Answer: D

QUESTIONS 32 – 36: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS, A-H, BELOW.

32. Answer: F

Key words: Australian National University, three videos, different kind

A study conducted by researchers from Australian National University is explained in paragraph 6. In the study, participants were assigned to watch randomly one of three videos, which “elicit either “humour, contentment, or neutral feelings”.

- generate = elicit
- emotion = feelings

Therefore, the videos were designed to generate different kinds of emotion, so F is the answer.

→ Answer: F

33. Answer: H

Key words: persisted, tried harder

The result of the study is revealed in paragraph 7. After watching one of the videos, the groups were given a second task “requiring persistence”. It was found that those who watched the *Mr. Bean* video ended up persisting with the task longer (“spending significantly more time working on the task”) and tried harder (“making twice as many predictions as the other two groups”). Among the given words, “amusing” best describes the *Mr. Bean* video, so H is the answer.

→ Answer: H

34. Answer: C

Key words: second study, similar results

Paragraph 8 describes the second study, in which participants had to “complete long multiplication questions by hand”, and the result was quite similar to that of the previous one, in which those who watched the humorous video persisted longer and tried harder. Of the words that we were given, the task that the participants were given is best described as being “boring”. Therefore, C is the answer.

→ Answer: C

35. Answer: D

Key words: David Cheng, Lu Wang, reduces, body and mind

In the last paragraph, Cheng and Wang conclude that humour helps “relieve stress” and that it is “energising”.

- reduce = relieve
- stimulating = energising

As a result, D and E are to be filled in gap 35 and 36 respectively

→ Answers: D – E

36. Answer: E

Key words: David Cheng, Lu Wang, reduces, body and mind

In the last paragraph, Cheng and Wang conclude that humour helps “relieve stress” and that it is “energising”.

- reduce = relieve
- stimulating = energising

As a result, D and E are to be filled in gap 35 and 36 respectively

→ **Answers: D – E**

QUESTIONS 37 – 40: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

37. Answer: NOT GIVEN

Key words: Santa Cruz, more accurate, friends, strangers

The study at the University of California at Santa Cruz is found in paragraph 3. The result was that participants were accurate for about 60% of the time at guessing whether the people laughing were friends or strangers, but it is not stated what percentage were correct at guessing laughs of friends and how many of guessing laughs of strangers. Therefore, the validity of the statement cannot be identified, so NOT GIVEN is the answer.

→ **Answer: NOT GIVEN**

38. Answer: YES

Key words: San Diego, predictions, high-status individuals

The San Diego study is described in paragraph 4, which states that the result was “as expected, high-status individuals produced more dominant laughs and fewer submissive laughs relative to the low-status individuals”.

- predict = expect

Therefore, it is understood that what the researchers expected about high-status individuals was correct, so we shall say YES to this statement.

→ **Answer: YES**

39. Answer: NO

Key words: Australian National University, fixed, time, employee profiles

The study from Australian National University described in paragraphs 6 and 7 was conducted with participants guessing “the potential performance of employees based on provided profiles, and they “were allowed to quit the task at any point”. Therefore, the amount of time given was not fixed, so the answer is NO for this statement.

→ **Answer: NO**

40. Answer: NO

Key words: Cheng and Wang, in line, task performance

In the last paragraph, Cheng and Wang mentioned the “traditional view” that “individuals should avoid things such as humour that may distract them from the accomplishment of task goals”. However, the result of the study was that those who watched the humorous video persisted longer and tried harder to perform the task. This result is not at all in line with the established notion or traditional idea. Therefore, the answer for this statement is NO.

- established notion = traditional view

→ **Answer: NO**

Having a laugh

27. C

28. A

29. B

30. B

31. D

32. F

33. H
34. C

35. D

36. E

37. NOT GIVEN

38. YES

39. NO

40. NO

cambridge ielts 15 reading test 2 passage 3



PASSAGE 1: HENRY MOORE (1898 – 1986)

QUESTIONS 1-7: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

1. Answer: TRUE

Key words: leaving school, Moore, did, father, wanted

It is mentioned in the first paragraph that “After leaving school, Moore hoped to become a sculptor, but instead he complied with his father’s wish”. To ‘comply with something’ means to ‘agree to or obey something’, so Moore agreed to do what his father wished. Thus, this statement is clearly true.

- want = wish
- Answer: TRUE.

2. Answer: FALSE

Key words: began, sculpture, first term, Leeds School of Art

By skimming the proper noun ‘Leeds School of Art’, we can find information in paragraph 2 saying that “Although he wanted to study sculpture, no teacher was appointed until his second year”. This means that he could not have studied sculpture in his first year, not to mention his first term. Thus, the answer is FALSE.

Answer: FALSE.

3. Answer: NOT GIVEN

Key words: Royal College of Art, reputation, sculpture, excellent

By skimming the proper noun ‘Royal College of Art’, we can find information in paragraphs 2 and 3 that mention his period of study there. However, there is no information on the reputation of this school. Therefore, the answer is NOT GIVEN.

Answer: NOT GIVEN.

4. Answer: TRUE

Key words: aware, ancient sculpture, visiting, London museums

In paragraph 3, it is stated that Moore visited many London museums where “he discovered the power and beauty of ancient Egyptian and African sculpture”.

- become aware = discover
- Answer: TRUE.

5. Answer: NOT GIVEN

Key words: Trocadero Museum, Mayan sculpture, public, interest

The proper noun ‘Trocadero’ can be found through skimming in paragraph 4. It was in this museum that Moore “became fascinated” with a Mayan sculpture, but there is no information on whether the public also found it fascinating. Thus, we do not know if this Mayan sculpture attracted public interest or not.

Answer: NOT GIVEN.

6. Answer: FALSE

Key words: Mayan sculpture, similar, other, stone sculptures

Still in paragraph 4, regarding the Mayan sculpture, Moore thought it “had a power and originality that no other stone sculpture possessed”. The word “originality” and the phrase “no other stone sculpture possessed” imply that the Mayan sculpture was different and unlike any others. Thus, it would be wrong to say that the Mayan sculpture was similar to other stone sculptures.

Answer: FALSE.

7. Answer: TRUE

Key words: artists, Unit One, modern art, architecture, popular

Unit One is mentioned in paragraph 5: “The aim of the group was to convince the English public of the merits of [...] modern art and architecture”. This means that Unit One wanted to prove to the public that modern art and architecture was of good quality and excellence. In other words, they wanted to make it more popular among the public.

Answer: TRUE.

QUESTIONS 8-13: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

8. Answer: resignation

Key words: urged, offer, leave, Royal College

Paragraph 6 mentions the event of Moore leaving the Royal College: “There were calls for his resignation from the Royal College, and the following year [...] he left [...]”. This means that people wanted Moore to leave by offering his resignation (an announcement made by Moore himself that he would leave the job). Thus, Moore was urged by his employers at the Royal College to offer his resignation.

Answer: resignation.

9. Answer: materials

Key words: turns to, drawing, sculpting, not, available

Moving on to the 1940s, paragraph 8 mentions: “A shortage of materials forced him to focus on drawing”. This means that Moore focused on drawing because materials for sculpting were not available.

- turn to = focus on
- not available = shortage
- **Answer: materials.**

10. Answer: miners

Key words: visiting, hometown, drawings

We know from the start of the passage that Moore’s hometown was named Castleford, so we should be looking for this proper noun. In paragraph 8 we find: “In 1942, he returned to Castleford to make a series of sketches of the miners who worked there”.

- some drawings ~ a series of sketches
- **Answer: miners.**

11. Answer: family

Key words: employed, produce, sculpture, of

Paragraph 9: “In 1944, Harlow, a town near London, offered Moore a commission for a sculpture depicting a family”. The phrase ‘offer someone commission’ means ‘employ someone and pay them with money’. In this case, Moore was employed to make a sculpture of a family.

- employ = offer [someone] a commission
- **Answer: family.**

12. Answer: collectors

Key words: start, buy, Moore’s work

Paragraph 9: “Moore’s work became available to collectors all over the world”. While this sentence alone cannot prove that Moore’s work was ‘bought’ by collectors, it is supported by the following sentence: “the boost to his income [...]”. Thus, it can be inferred that Moore gained extra income thanks to collectors buying his work.

- Answer: collectors.

13. Answer: income

Key words: increased, possible, ambitious, sculptures

This question directly follows question 12: “The boost to his income enabled him to take on ambitious projects”

- increase = boost
- make it possible for = enable

- Answer: income.

Henry Moore (1898 - 1986)

1. TRUE

2. FALSE

3. NOT GIVEN

4. TRUE

5. NOT GIVEN

6. FALSE

7. TRUE
8. resignation

9. materials

10. miners

11. family

12. collectors

13. income

cambridge ielts 15 reading test 3 passage 1

PASSAGE 2: THE DESOLENATOR : PRODUCING CLEAN WATER

QUESTIONS 14-20: READING PASSAGE 2 HAS SEVEN SECTIONS, A-G.

14. Answer: iii

Section A introduces Janssen’s device, which originally comes from the idea of “rooftop solar heating systems” in Southeast Asia. Two decades later, he “developed that basic idea he saw in Southeast Asia into a portable device...” Thus, the only appropriate heading for this section is iii – ‘From initial inspiration to new product’.

- Answer: iii.

15. Answer: vi

Section B starts by mentioning the function of the desolenator: it can “take water from different places, such as the sea, rivers, boreholes and rain, and purify it for human consumption”. Thus, ‘the sea, rivers, boreholes and rain’ can be regarded as different sources of water which can be purified (cleaned) by the device. So the heading is vi – ‘Cleaning water from a range of sources’.

- clean = purify

- **Answer: vi.**

16. Answer: v

Section C explains how the device works. It starts by emphasizing that “unlike standard desalination techniques, it (the desolenator) doesn’t require a generated power supply: just sunlight”. This is considered the feature of the desolenator which makes it different from other alternatives. Thus, the heading is v – ‘What makes the device different from alternatives’.

- different = unlike

- **Answer: v.**

17. Answer: x

The topic sentence of Section D is right at the beginning: “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 section then continues by describing the hardships in such regions with water shortage, with different vocabulary for the same phenomenon: “water scarcity”, “water stress”. So the correct heading must be x – ‘The number of people affected by water shortages’.

- water shortage = water stress = water scarcity

- **Answer: x.**

18. Answer: iv

This section names “a wide variety of users” for the desolenator, both in the developing and developed world. In the developing world, customers can be “those who cannot afford the money for the device outright and pay through microfinance, and middle-income homes that can lease their own equipment”. Meanwhile, potential markets in developed countries are “niche markets where tap water is unavailable”. Therefore, the most suitable heading for Section E would be iv – ‘The range of potential customers for the device’.

- customers ~ users

- **Answer: iv.**

19. Answer: viii

This section discusses the price of the desolenator. Janssen said that his company has a “social mission” and that the main application would be in “the developing world and humanitarian sector”. By saying “this is the way we will proceed”, Janssen implies that the company will proceed to produce devices that can help those in need. Thus, it can be inferred that profit is not the primary goal for Janssen. The answer is viii.

- **Answer: viii.**

20. Answer: i

This section mentions the funding of the project (“It has raised £340,000 in funding so far”) and its future prospects (“the company aims to be selling 1,000 units a month”). Thus, the most appropriate heading is i – ‘Getting the finance for production’.

- finance = funding

- **Answer: i.**

QUESTIONS 21-26: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY BELOW.

21. Answer: wheels

Key words: device, used, different locations,

Section C explains how the desolenator works: “It measures 120 cm by 90 cm, and is easy to transport, thanks to its two wheels”. ‘easy to transport’ has been paraphrased into ‘can be used in different locations’. The feature that makes this possible is its ‘two wheels’. However, as we can only use ONE WORD, the answer must be ‘wheels’.

- **Answer: wheels.**

22. Answer: film

Key words: water, fed, pipe, flows, solar panel

“Water enters through a pipe, and flows as a thin film between a sheet of double glazing and the surface of a solar panel”. After water enters a pipe (or is ‘fed into’ a pipe), a thin film of water flows out, between ‘a sheet of double glazing and the surface of a solar panel’. It can be inferred that the film of water flows over the surface of a solar panel. Therefore, the blank should be filled with ‘film’.

- **Answer: film.**

23. Answer: filter

Key words: any, particles, water, caught in

“The device has a very simple filter to trap particles”.

- catch = trap

So this sentence can be paraphrased into the passive voice as ‘particles are trapped/caught in a very simple filter’. The answer is ‘filter’.

- **Answer: filter.**

24. Answer: waste

Key words: purified, water, tube, types, through another

This sentence distinguishes between two types of liquid that come out through two different tubes. In Section C: “There are two tubes for liquid coming out: one for the waste – salt from seawater, fluoride, etc. – and another for the distilled water”. The term ‘distilled water’ is synonymous to ‘purified water’, so the other type of liquid must be ‘waste’.

- purified = distilled

- **Answer: waste.**

25. Answer: performance

Key words: screen, displays, transmits, information, company, know, Desolenator, requires

The last sentence of section C states that: “The performance of the unit is shown on an LCD screen and transmitted to the company which provides servicing when necessary”.

The first part of the sentence can be paraphrased using the passive voice into ‘an LCD screen shows the performance of the unit’.

- display = show
- device = unit

So the answer for Q25 is ‘performance’.

The second part of the sentence means that the information lets the company know when it is necessary to do servicing, i.e. when the device requires servicing. So the answer for Q26 is ‘servicing’.

- require = necessitate (necessary)

- **Answer: performance; servicing.**

26. Answer: servicing

Key words: screen, displays, transmits, information, company, know, Desolenator, requires

The last sentence of section C states that: “The performance of the unit is shown on an LCD screen and transmitted to the company which provides servicing when necessary”.

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- require = necessitate (necessary)
- Answer: performance; servicing.

The Desolenator : producing clean water

14. iii

15. vi

16. v

17. x

18. iv

19. viii

20. i
21. wheels

22. film

23. filter

24. waste

25. performance

26. servicing

cambridge ielts 15 reading test 3 passage 2



PASSAGE 3: WHY FAIRY TALES ARE REALLY SCARY TALES

QUESTIONS 27-31: COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE WITH THE CORRECT ENDING, A-F, BELOW.

27. Answer: C

Key words: fairy tales, details, plot

The very first sentence of the passage mentions that: “[...] the same story often takes a variety of forms in different parts of the world”.

Thus, the matching answer is C, and the complete sentence is “In fairy tales, details of the plot show considerable global variation.”

- global = world
- variation = variety = different

- Answer: C.

28. Answer: B

Key words: Tehrani, rejects, useful, lessons, life

Paragraph 2 mentions: “the idea that they contain cautionary messages”. Here, ‘cautionary messages’ refer to the warnings or lessons for life, such as listening to your mother and avoid talking to strangers. This idea may be “what we find interesting” about fairy tales, and why it has survived till this day. However, Tehrani’s research suggests otherwise. Therefore, it can be understood that : Tehrani rejects the idea that the useful, survival-relevant lessons in fairy tales are the reason for their survival.

- Answer: B.

29. Answer: F

Key words: theories, social, significance, fairy tales

Still in paragraph 2: “That hasn’t stopped anthropologists, folklorists and other academics devising theories to explain the importance of fairy tales in human society”.

Thus, there are various theories about the social significance of fairy tales devised by various academics. However, according to Tehrani, “We have this huge gap in our knowledge about the history and prehistory of storytelling”, which implies that such theories are developed without full knowledge on the topic, i.e. without factual basis. So, the complete sentence is: Various theories about the social significance of fairy tales have been developed without factual basis.

- develop = devise
- significance = importance
- social = in society
- factual basis = knowledge

- Answer: F.

30. Answer: A

Key words: insights, development, fairy tales

It is stated in the last sentence of paragraph 2 that: “Now Tehrani has found a way to test these ideas, borrowing a technique from evolutionary biologists”. What Tehrani wants to discover is how fairy tales have “evolved” and “survived”, using the same methods of ‘phylogenetic analysis’ used by biologists (paragraph 3). Therefore, it can be understood that the development or evolution of fairy tales can be studied through methods used by biologists. This gives the correct sentence: **Insights into the development of fairy tales may be provided through methods used in biological research.**

- development = evolution (evolve)
- biological research = biologist

- Answer: A.

31. Answer: E

Key words: analysed, Tehrani

Paragraph 4 mentions that Tehrani focused on analysing variants of two fairy tales: *Little Red Riding Hood* and *The Wolf and The Kids*, and “he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions”. Thus, it can be inferred that these fairy tales were traditionally spoken rather than written. The complete sentence is: **All the fairy tales analysed by Tehrani were originally spoken rather than written.**

- analyse = analysis
- spoken = oral
- originally = tradition (traditionally)

- Answer: E.

QUESTIONS 32-36: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS, A-L, BELOW.

32. Answer: D

Key words: techniques, evolutionary biologists, existed, 58 stories

Tehrani’s use of ‘phylogenetic analysis’ can be found from paragraph 3 onwards. This process is used by biologists to “work out the evolutionary history, development and relationships among groups of organisms...”

Paragraph 4: “Once his phylogenetic analysis had established that they (the stories) were indeed related, he used the same methods to explore how they have developed and altered over time”, meaning that the phylogenetic analysis was aimed at testing the relations, or links, among these 58 stories. Thus, the answer for this question is D – ‘links’.

- links = relationships

- Answer: D.

33. Answer: F

Key words: aspects, fewest, believed, these, most important

Paragraph 5: “First he tested some assumptions about which aspects of the story alter least as it evolves, indicating their importance”. This sentence can be paraphrased into “he tested some assumptions about which aspects of the story had fewest alterations/variations, as this would indicate the most important aspects”.

- variation = alter (alteration)

Therefore, the answer is F – ‘variations’.

- **Answer: F.**

34. Answer: B

Key words: contrary, beliefs, some, included, change,

There is a contrast between what folklorists believe and what Tehrani found. Still in paragraph 5, it is stated: “Folklorists believe that what happens in a story is more central to the story than the characters in it”, while we find in paragraph 6 that “Tehrani found no significant difference in the rate of evolution of incidents compared with that of characters”. This means that he found both incidents (what happens) and characters in a story change over time, not just the characters as suggested by folklorists. Thus, the answer should be something synonymous to ‘incidents’, which can only be B – ‘events’.

- change over time = evolve (rate of evolution)
- events = incidents

- **Answer: B.**

35. Answer: C

Key words: surprised, parts, story, provide, unimportant

In paragraph 7, what was a “really big surprise” for Tehrani was that he found cautionary elements to be “just as flexible as seemingly trivial details” in “hunter-gatherer folk tales”.

This means that the elements which seem to provide cautionary, survival-relevant information may also be trivial, or unimportant, because they are not always fixed in the story. Although they may warn of “possible dangers” that may be faced in the environment, these parts of a story have surprisingly changed over time. Thus, the answer should be synonymous to ‘caution’ or ‘survival’. The most appropriate would be C – ‘warning’.

- story = tale
- unimportant = trivial

- **Answer: C.**

36. Answer: G

Key words: aspect, most important, story’s survival

The end of paragraph 7 features a rhetorical question: “What, then, is important enough to be reproduced from generation to generation?”. If a story is “reproduced from generation to generation, this means that the story survives for a long time. The answer, which was previously thought to be cautionary information/warnings, is actually “fear” (paragraph 8). The stories which survive are usually “blood-thirsty and gruesome”, adjectives that we associate with horror and fear. Thus, the answer must be G – ‘horror’ because it has a similar meaning.

- horror = fear
- **Answer: G.**

37. Answer: B He looked at many different forms of the same basic story.

Key words: method, Tehrani, test, ideas, fairy tales

As mentioned in paragraph 4, Tehrani analysed 58 variants of two fairy tales in their oral form: “he ended up with 58 stories recorded from oral traditions”. Thus, the answer is clearly B, because these stories are variants of the same basic story. A is incorrect because he only examined oral stories; C is also incorrect as the stories are clearly related; D is not discussed in the passage.

- **Answer: B.**



QUESTIONS 37-40: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

38. Answer: D features of stories only survive if they have a deeper significance

Key words: Tehrani’s views, Jack Zipes, suggests

By skimming the proper noun ‘Jack Zipes’, we can find his opinion in paragraph 9: “‘Even if they’re gruesome, they won’t stick unless they matter”. Here, ‘gruesome’ is synonymous to ‘fearful, horrific’. Zipes argues that such gruesome features/details of fairy tales will not last long unless they have some meaning or significance in the story.

- stick = survive
- have significance = matter

Thus, the answer must be D.

- Answer: D.

39. Answer: A to indicate that Jack Zipes’ theory is incorrect

Key words: Tehrani, Chinese, Japanese, fairy tales

Still in paragraph 9, Tehrani defends his idea against the view of Jack Zipes. Tehrani “points out that although this is often the case in Western versions, it is not always true elsewhere”. The case here refers to the opinion of Jack Zipes that all fairy tales have “the perennial theme of women as victims”. Tehrani shows that this theme is not present in Chinese and Japanese fairy tales, in which the woman is often actually the villain, instead of victim. Thus, Tehrani refers to these fairy tales to argue that Jack Zipes’ theory is incorrect.

- Answer: A.

40. Answer: A They are a safe way of learning to deal with fear.

Key words: Mathias Clasen, believe

The last paragraph mentions Mathias Clasen’s belief: “scary stories teach us what it feels like to be afraid without having to experience real danger”. In other words, fairy tales let us learn about fear in a safer way (rather than experiencing real danger). The answer is therefore A.

The other answers are incorrect for the following reasons:

B is incorrect because “we seek out entertainment that’s designed to scare us”. This means humans seek out, not avoid, fairy tales with fearful details.

C is irrelevant. While it is mentioned that “‘Habits and morals change”, Mathias Clasen does not say these are reflected in fairy tales.

D is incorrect because fairy tales with fearful features help us to “build up resistance to negative emotions”, thereby INCREASING (not REDUCING) our ability to deal with real-world problems.

- Answer: A.

Why fairy tales are really scary tales

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 27. C | 34. B |
| 28. B | 35. C |
| 29. F | 36. G |
| 30. A | 37. B |
| 31. E | 38. D |
| 32. D | 39. A |
| 33. F | 40. A |

PASSAGE 1: THE RETURN OF THE HUARANGO

QUESTIONS 1-5: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

1. Answer: water

Key words: access, deep, surface

Paragraph 2 provides information on the role of the huarango tree: “it could reach deep water sources”. So the answer is ‘water’.

- access = reach

- Answer: water.

2. Answer: diet

Key words: crucial, local, inhabitants, long time ago

It is stated in paragraph 2 that “the huarango was key to the ancient people’s diet”.

- crucial = key
- a long time ago = ancient

Thus, the answer is ‘diet’.

- Answer: diet.

3. Answer: drought

Key words: people, survive, periods

Still in paragraph 2, we learn that the huarango tree “allowed local people to withstand years of drought when their other crops failed”.

- survive = withstand

Thus, the answer is ‘drought’.

- Answer: drought.

4. Answer: erosion

Key words: prevents, soil

It is stated in paragraph 2 that “Cutting down native woodland leads to erosion, as there is nothing to keep the soil in place”. Here, ‘native woodland’ refers to the huarango trees. The sentence states that huarango trees keep the soil in place, thereby preventing soil erosion (because if those trees are cut down, erosion will occur). Therefore, the blank should be filled with ‘erosion’.

- Answer: erosion.



5. Answer: desert

Key words: prevents, land, becoming

The author concludes paragraph 2 by stating that: “So when the huarangos go, the land turns into a desert.” It can be inferred that huarangos prevent land from becoming a desert.

- become = turn into
- Answer: desert.

QUESTIONS 6-8: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

6. Answer: (its / huarango / the) branches

Paragraph 3 gives information about traditional uses of huarangos (“For centuries the huarango tree was vital to the people”). Firstly, leaves and bark were used for “herbal remedies”, which refers to types of medicine. So answers for Q7 should be ‘leaves’ and ‘bark’ (in any order).

Secondly, its branches were used for “charcoal for cooking and heating”. In other words, branches were used as fuel for cooking and heating. Thus, the answer for Q6 is ‘branches’.

Finally, its trunk was used to build houses. ‘building’ is synonymous to ‘construction’, so the answer must be ‘trunk’.

- medicine = remedies
- construction = build (building)
- Answer: 6. Branches; 7. Leaves & bark (in any order); 8. Trunk.

7. Answer: IN EITHER ORDER (BOTH REQUIRED FOR ONE MARK) leaves (and) bark

Paragraph 3 gives information about traditional uses of huarangos (“For centuries the huarango tree was vital to the people”). Firstly, leaves and bark were used for “herbal remedies”, which refers to types of medicine. So answers for Q7 should be ‘leaves’ and ‘bark’ (in any order).

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- medicine = remedies
- construction = build (building)
- Answer: 6. Branches; 7. Leaves & bark (in any order); 8. Trunk.

8. Answer: (its / huarango / the) trunk

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Finally, its trunk was used to build houses. ‘building’ is synonymous to ‘construction’, so the answer must be ‘trunk’.

- medicine = remedies
- construction = build (building)

- **Answer: 6. Branches; 7. Leaves & bark (in any order); 8. Trunk.**

QUESTIONS 9-13: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

9. Answer: NOT GIVEN

Key words: local, families, Whaley, traditional, uses, huarango, products

There is no information regarding this. The answer is not given. We only learn that Whaley is trying to get local people interested in planting more huarangos and to use the products from the tree to “create a sustainable income”. There is no mention of the local people telling Whaley about the traditional uses of the tree.

- **Answer: NOT GIVEN.**

10. Answer: FALSE

Key words: Alberto Benevides, profit, growing, huarangos

By skimming the proper noun ‘Alberto Benevides’, we can find the information we need in paragraph 6: “His farm is relatively small and doesn’t yet provide him with enough to live on”. The huarango farm doesn’t provide him with enough to live, which means that the profit from huarangos is not yet enough. Thus, it cannot be said that Alberto Benevides is making a good profit.

- **Answer: FALSE.**

11. Answer: TRUE

Key words: Whaley, co-operation, farmers, preserve, wildlife

Wildlife is mentioned in paragraph 7 as “movement of mammals, birds and pollen”. Whaley hopes to counteract, or reduce, the threat to wildlife by persuading farmers to let him plant forest corridors on their land. In other words, he needs farmers’ co-operation because without their permission, he cannot plant forest corridors, which are necessary to enable the natural movement of mammals, birds and pollen in the area. So the answer is TRUE.

- **Answer: TRUE.**

12. Answer: FALSE

Key words: Whaley, project, succeed, extended

Whaley explains about his project in paragraph 8: “It’s not like a rainforest that needs to have this huge expanse. [...] If you just have a few trees left, the population can grow up quickly [...]”. Thus, it can be understood that just a small area of huarangos can attract a wildlife population quickly, without a huge area or a great number of trees. In other words, Whaley’s project does not need to be extended over a large area. The statement is FALSE.

- area = expanse
- large = huge

- **Answer: FALSE.**

13. Answer: NOT GIVEN

Key words: Whaley, plans, Africa, similar, project

The last paragraph mentions that: “He sees his project as a model that has the potential to be rolled out across other arid areas around the world”. These areas include Africa. However, Whaley does not deliberately say that he has plans to set up another project in Africa; he only mentions the possibility that the model could be implemented there and in lots of other places where there is drought. Thus, the answer is NOT GIVEN.

- **Answer: NOT GIVEN.**

The return of the huarango

1. water

2. diet

3. drought

4. erosion

5. desert

6. (its / huarango / the) branches

7. IN EITHER ORDER (BOTH REQUIRED FOR ONE MARK)
8. (its / huarango / the) trunk

9. NOT GIVEN

10. FALSE

11. TRUE

12. FALSE

13. NOT GIVEN

cambridge ielts 15 reading test 4 passage 1

PASSAGE 2: SILBO GOMERO – THE WHISTLE ‘LANGUAGE’ OF THE CANARY ISLANDS

QUESTIONS 14-19: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN READING PASSAGE 1?

14. Answer: NOT GIVEN

Key words: La Gomera, mountainous, Canary Islands

It is stated in paragraph 1 that La Gomera is one of the Canary Islands and that it is mountainous. However, there is no information regarding whether La Gomera is the most mountainous or not. Thus, the answer is NOT GIVEN.

- Answer: NOT GIVEN.

15. Answer: FALSE

Key words: Silbo, appropriate, short, simple, messages

In paragraph 5, Carreiras contends that “In daily life they use whistles to communicate short commands, but any Spanish sentence could be whistled”. In fact, “... silbadores are able to pass a surprising amount of information via their whistles”. So silbo, or whistles, can be used to communicate any messages, not just short ones. It’s just that short messages are more common in daily life. Thus, the statement ‘Silbo is only appropriate for short and simple messages’ is FALSE.

- Answer: FALSE.

16. Answer: TRUE

Key words: brain-activity, silbadores, non-whistlers, different, results

Paragraph 6 mentions the results of the brain-activity study. Regarding silbadores, the left temporal lobe and other key regions in the brain’s frontal lobe responded. However, in non-whistlers, “activation was observed in all areas of the brain”. In paragraph 7, this finding is explained further: “The non-Silbo speakers were not recognising Silbo as a language. They had nothing to grab onto, so multiple areas of their brains were activated”. Thus, these can be seen as ‘different results’.

- Answer: TRUE.

17. Answer: FALSE

Key words: Spanish, introduced, Silbo, 15th century

It is stated in paragraph 8 that “indigenous Canary Islanders [...] already had a whistled language when Spain conquered the volcanic islands in the 15th century”. Thus, the Spanish could not have introduced Silbo to the islands as Silbo was present even before their arrival.

- **Answer: FALSE.**

18. Answer: FALSE

Key words: precise, data, whistle, languages, today

Still in paragraph 8, the author said that “There are thought to be as many as 70 whistled languages still in use, though only 12 have been described and studied scientifically”.

- in existence = in use

It can be inferred from this sentence that not all whistled languages (only 12/70) have been studied, so there cannot be precise data available regarding all whistled languages. The statement is FALSE.

- **Answer: FALSE.**

19. Answer: TRUE

Key words: children, Gomera, learn, Silbo

The last paragraph mentions the attempts of Canaries’ authorities to ensure the survival of Silbo. “Since 1999, Silbo Gomero has been taught in all of the island ‘s elementary schools”. Thus, it can be understood that the Silbo language is still being taught to children until now. The statement is therefore true.

- **Answer: TRUE.**

QUESTIONS 20-26: COMPLETE THE NOTES BELOW.

20. Answer: words

Key words: high, low, frequency, tones, sounds, Spanish

With regard to high and low-frequency tones, it is stated that: “Silbo is a substitute for Spanish, with individual words recoded into whistles which have high and low-frequency tones”. Thus, it is clear that the blank should be filled with ‘words’.

- **Answer: words.**

21. Answer: finger

Key words: pitch, whistle, controlled, silbador’s

In paragraph 4 again, the whistler can increase the whistle’s pitch by putting “a finger in his or her mouth”. In other words, this can be paraphrased into the passive voice as ‘the pitch of whistle can be increased using the silbador’s finger’. Thus, the answer is ‘finger’.

- **Answer: finger.**

22. Answer: direction

Key words: changed, cupped, hand

Still in paragraph 4: “[...] the other hand can be cupped to adjust the direction of the sound”.

- change = adjust

Thus, it is clear that the answer is ‘direction of the sound’. However, as only one word is allowed, the final answer is ‘direction’.

- **Answer: direction.**

23. Answer: commands

Key words: everyday, use, transmission, brief

“In daily life they use whistles to communicate short commands, but any Spanish sentence could be whistled.”

- everyday = daily
- transmission = communicate (communication)
- short = brief

In other words, whistles are used in everyday life for the transmission of brief commands. The answer is ‘commands’.

- **Answer: commands.**

24. Answer: fires

Key words: relay, essential, information, quickly, e.g., inform

“Silbo has proved particularly useful when fires have occurred on the island and rapid communication across large areas has been vital”.

- quickly = rapid (rapidly)
- essential = vital
- relay information = communicate
- e.g. = such as, for example

This sentence means that silbo can be used to inform people about (communicate) essential (vital) information such as fires. Thus, the answer is ‘fires’.

- **Answer: fires.**

25. Answer: technology

Key words: future, threat, new

“But with modern communication technology now widely available, researchers say whistled languages like Silbo are threatened with extinction”.

- new = modern
- under threat = be threatened

It can be understood from this sentence that Silbo is threatened because of new, modern communication technology. But we can only fill the gap with one word, the correct answer must be ‘technology’.

- **Answer: technology.**

26. Answer: award

Key words: Canaries’ authorities, receive, UNESCO, preserve

“The local authorities are trying to get an award from the organisation to declare [Silbo Gomero] as something that should be preserved for humanity”. The ‘organisation’ here refers to UNESCO. Thus, the local authorities are hoping to receive a UNESCO award to preserve Silbo.

- receive = get

- **Answer: award.**

Silbo Gomero - the whistle ‘language’ of the Canary Islands

14. NOT GIVEN

15. FALSE

16. TRUE

17. FALSE

18. FALSE

19. TRUE

20. words
21. finger

22. direction

23. commands

24. fires

25. technology

26. award

cambridge ielts 15 reading test 4 passage 2

PASSAGE 3: ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES OF BIG BUSINESSES

QUESTIONS 27-31: COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE LIST OF WORDS, A-J, BELOW.

27. Answer: D

28. Answer: E

Key words: lack, governments, public

In paragraph 1 we find: “When government regulation is effective, and when the public is environmentally aware, environmentally clean businesses may out-compete dirty ones”. The last sentence of paragraph 1 states that: “the reverse is likely to be true if government regulation is ineffective and if the public doesn’t care”. The term ‘the reverse’ here refers to dirty businesses out-competing environmentally clean ones. In other words, ineffective government regulation and an indifferent public could lead to environmental problems. Ineffective government regulation can be paraphrased into ‘lack of control by governments’; and ‘the public doesn’t care’ can be paraphrased into ‘lack of public involvement’.

- control = regulation

- Answer: 28. E; 29. F

29. Answer: F

Key words: lack, governments, public

In paragraph 1 we find: “When government regulation is effective, and when the public is environmentally aware, environmentally clean businesses may out-compete dirty ones”. The last sentence of paragraph 1 states that: “the reverse is likely to be true if government regulation is ineffective and if the public doesn’t care”. The term ‘the reverse’ here refers to dirty businesses out-competing environmentally clean ones. In other words, ineffective government regulation and an indifferent public could lead to environmental problems. Ineffective government regulation can be paraphrased into ‘lack of control by governments’; and ‘the public doesn’t care’ can be paraphrased into ‘lack of public involvement’.

- control = regulation

- Answer: 28. E; 29. F

30. Answer: H

Key words: environmental, problems, destruction

We need to find examples of two environmental problems caused by ‘lack of control by governments and lack of public involvement’. Paragraph 1 mentions:

- “an unmanaged fishery without quotas”, which means that fishing is done without limit. This can also be called ‘overfishing’.

- “international logging companies [...] with corrupt officials and unsophisticated landowners”. This refers to logging companies that overexploit the tropical rainforests with the backup of officials and landowners. Thus, this can be called ‘destruction of trees’.

- **Answer: 30. H; 31. B**

31. Answer: B

Key words: environmental, problems, destruction

We need to find examples of two environmental problems caused by ‘lack of control by governments and lack of public involvement’. Paragraph 1 mentions:

- “an unmanaged fishery without quotas”, which means that fishing is done without limit. This can also be called ‘overfishing’.
- “international logging companies [...] with corrupt officials and unsophisticated landowners”. This refers to logging companies that overexploit the tropical rainforests with the backup of officials and landowners. Thus, this can be called ‘destruction of trees’.

- **Answer: 30. H; 31. B**

QUESTIONS 32-34: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

32. Answer: C could be prevented by the action of ordinary people

Key words: idea, third, paragraph, environmental, damage

Paragraph 3 emphasizes the “ultimate responsibility of the public”. The public can make destructive policies “unprofitable and illegal”, which means that they can prevent or hinder wrong actions. They can also “make sustainable environmental policies profitable”, which means they can promote good actions. Thus, the main idea of this paragraph is that environmental damage could be prevented by the action of ordinary people.

- ordinary people = the public

- **Answer: C**

33. Answer: D influence the environmental policies of businesses and governments

Key words: fourth, paragraph, ways, public

Paragraph 4 mentions several actions to help the environment, such as suing environmentally harmful businesses, buying sustainably harvested products or pressing governments to enforce good environmental regulations. Because these are not individual actions directly impacting the environment but rather actions imposed on other people, A is incorrect. B is irrelevant because no information about learning is given. The same goes for C – specific environmental disasters are mentioned, but this is in reference to suing businesses, not raising awareness. The only appropriate answer is D, because the actions listed above influence the policies of businesses and governments.

- **Answer: D.**

34. Answer: B A fast-food company forced their meat suppliers to follow the law

Key words: pressure, exerted, business, BSE

By skimming “BSE”, we can find the information we need in paragraph 5. Then, we must find which sentence mentions “big business” and what pressure that business exerted. We find that “when a major fast-food company then made the same demands [...], the meat industry complied within weeks”. Here, ‘the same demands’ refer to the FDA’s demand that the meat industry must follow the rules and abandon practices associated with the risk of BSE. Thus, it can be understood that a fast-food company pressured the meat industry, or meat suppliers, to follow the FDA regulations.

- big business = major company
- law = rules

- **Answer: B.**

QUESTIONS 35-39: DO THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AGREE WITH THE CLAIMS OF THE WRITER IN READING PASSAGE 3?

35. Answer: YES

Key words: public, fund, environmental, practices

In paragraph 6, the author believes that “the public must accept [...] higher prices for products to cover the added costs, if any, of sound environmental practices”.

By saying that the public should pay for the added costs of good practices, the author means that they should fund such practices with their money. Thus, this statement agrees with the author’s opinion.

- good environmental practices = sound environmental practices

- **Answer: YES.**

36. Answer: NOT GIVEN

Key words: contrast, moral, principles, businesses

Still in paragraph 6, the author mentions that businesses will not apply moral principles without government regulations to deal with environmental problems. There is no information regarding the moral principles of different businesses. Thus, the answer is NOT GIVEN.

- **Answer: NOT GIVEN.**

37. Answer: NO

Key words: distinction, acceptable, unacceptable, behavior

It is stated in the last paragraph that “My conclusion is not a moralistic one about who is right or wrong, admirable or selfish, a good guy or a bad guy”. Thus, the author does not want to make a clear distinction between right (acceptable behaviour) and wrong (unacceptable behaviour). So the statement contradicts the author’s view.

- **Answer: NO.**

38. Answer: YES

Key words: public, successfully, influenced, businesses, past

There are two relevant sentences in the last paragraph:“In the past, businesses have changed when the public came to expect and require different behaviour”. Secondly: “I predict that in the future, just as in the past, changes in public attitudes will be essential for changes in businesses’ environmental practices”. The sentences mean that businesses were influenced by the public’s expectations and requirements.

- **Answer: YES.**

39. Answer: NOT GIVEN

Key words: future, businesses, concern, environment

The author predicts in the last paragraph that in the future, “In the future...changes in public attitudes will be essential for changes in businesses’ environmental practices”. However, there is no information saying that businesses will show more or less concern for the environment. Thus, the answer for this is NOT GIVEN.

- **Answer: NOT GIVEN.**

QUESTIONS 40: CHOOSE THE CORRECT LETTER, A, B, C OR D.

40. Answer: D Are big businesses to blame for the damage they cause the environment?

This passage discusses the blame for environmental issues. However, the author raises a different viewpoint from conventional ones, and has made this clear throughout the passage: “It is easy for the rest of us to blame a business” (paragraph 2); “Our blaming of businesses also ignores the ultimate responsibility of the public” (paragraph 3); “I place the ultimate responsibility for business practices harming the public on the public itself” (paragraph 7). Thus, the author wants to look at the problem from the perspective of the responsibility of the public, and contends that businesses are not the only ones to blame. Thus, the most appropriate subheading must be D – ‘Are big businesses to blame for the damage they cause the environment?’.

- **Answer: D.**

**Environmental practices of big
businesses**

27. D

28. E

29. F

30. H

31. B

32. C

33. D
34. B

35. YES

36. NOT GIVEN

37. NO

38. YES

39. NOT GIVEN

40. D

cambridge ielts 15 reading test 4 passage 3



Test 1 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–13

1 The correct answer is FALSE: The text refers to the layer of fat under polar bears' skin and the fact that 'Humans with comparative levels of adipose tissue would be considered obese and would be likely to suffer from diabetes and heart disease.' It then contrasts humans and polar bears, saying 'Yet the polar bear experiences no such consequences.' The phrase 'no such consequences' refers back to obesity, diabetes and heart disease in humans: this means that polar bears do not suffer these health problems as a result of their fat.

2 The correct answer is FALSE: The text says that the study by Liu and colleagues 'compared the genetic structure of polar bears with that of their closest relatives from a warmer climate, the brown bears.' In other words, they compared two different species of bear; they did not compare two different groups of polar bears.

3 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text says that Liu and colleagues compared polar bears and brown bears genetically, but it does not say whether they were the first researchers to do this.

4 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says, 'Liu and his colleagues found the polar bears had a gene known as APoB, which reduces levels of low-density lipoproteins (LDLs) – a form of "bad" cholesterol.' Having a gene which reduces the levels of 'bad' cholesterol has the same meaning as controlling this by genetic means.

5 The correct answer is TRUE: The text describes how female polar bears remain in dens in the snow throughout the winter and then says, 'This process results in six months of fasting, where the female bears have to keep themselves and their cubs alive'. The word 'fasting' means living without food for a period.

6 The correct answer is FALSE: The text refers to the period which female polar bears spend in their den over the winter and then says, 'Despite this, their bones remain strong and dense'. It also refers to Lennox and Goodship's findings that 'six months later, when they finally emerged from the den with their cubs, there was no evidence of significant loss of bone density'.

7 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says, 'If the mechanism of bone remodelling in polar bears can be understood, many bedridden humans, and even astronauts, could potentially benefit.' These are two examples of groups of people who could benefit from scientific developments based on the polar bear's mechanism for increasing bone density.

8 The correct answer is 'violent': The text says, 'Bears ... seem to be perceived as stupid and in many cases violent.'

9 The correct answer is 'tool': The text says, 'A male bear called GoGo in Tennoji Zoo, Osaka, has even been observed making use of a tool to manipulate his environment. The bear used a tree branch on multiple occasions to dislodge a piece of meat hung out of his reach.' The second sentence adds information to the first, specifying what the tool was and how the bear manipulated his environment; it explains that the 'tool' mentioned in the first sentence was a 'tree branch'.

10 The correct answer is 'meat': The text says, 'A male bear called GoGo in Tennoji Zoo, Osaka, has even been observed making use of a tool to manipulate his environment. The bear used a tree branch on multiple occasions to dislodge a piece of meat hung out of his reach.' The word 'dislodge' has a similar meaning to 'knock down' in this context: the bear used the branch to reach upwards and knock the piece of meat out of the tree.

11 The correct answer is 'photographer': The text says, 'A calculated move by a male bear involved running and jumping onto barrels in an attempt to get to a photographer standing on a platform four metres high.'

12 The correct answer is 'game': The text refers to Ames's study and says that she 'observed bears putting objects in piles and then knocking them over in what appeared to be a game'.

13 The correct answer is 'frustration': The text says, 'many bears have been seen to hit out at ice and snow – seemingly out of frustration – when they have just missed out on a kill'.

Questions 14–26

14 The correct answer is iv, 'A single certainty among other less definite facts': The text mentions that 'The evolution of the pyramid form has been written and argued about for centuries.' This means that people do not agree about the evolution of the pyramid form. It then says, 'However, there is no question that, as far as Egypt is concerned, it began with one monument to one king designed by one brilliant architect: the Step Pyramid of Djoser at Saqqara.' The phrase 'there is no question' means that although there is a lack of certainty about other subjects, this one fact is certain. **ix is incorrect:** This paragraph refers to questions, but there is no mention of unexpected questions.

15 The correct answer is vii, 'An idea for changing the design of burial structures': The text describes the design of tombs before the reign of Djoser, then says that Djoser's main official, Imhotep, 'conceived of building a taller, more impressive tomb for his king by stacking stone slabs on top of one another, progressively making them smaller, to form the shape now known as the Step Pyramid'. A burial structure is a synonym for 'tomb', and if someone conceives of something, this means that they had an idea or invented something new. **iii is incorrect:** This paragraph tells us about a king, but it does not say that he saved his people.

16 The correct answer is ii, 'A difficult task for those involved': The text mentions that 'Much experimentation was involved', which suggests that the construction of the pyramid was not a simple task. It then says, 'The weight of the enormous mass was a challenge for the builders'. If something is a challenge, it means that it is not easy to do.

17 The correct answer is v, 'An overview of the external buildings and areas': The text refers to the size of the Step Pyramid and the area it occupied, as well as the purpose of certain buildings, such as the temple. It also describes the outer wall and trench surrounding the complex. This paragraph is therefore an overview – a general description – of the outside of the pyramid site. **i is incorrect:** This paragraph does not refer to anything inside the pyramid.

18 The correct answer is i, 'The areas and artefacts within the pyramid itself': This paragraph begins by describing how different sections inside the pyramid – the burial chamber, tunnels and rooms – were arranged. It then describes some artefacts: the stone vessels which were found inside the pyramid. **v is incorrect:** This paragraph describes the areas *inside* the pyramid, not the external areas.

19 The correct answer is viii, 'An incredible experience despite the few remains': The text refers to ancient robbers, saying that 'all archaeologists found were a small number of [Djoser's] valuables overlooked by the thieves'. This means that there were few objects left in the pyramid. But it then goes on to say, 'There was enough left throughout the pyramid and its complex, however, to astonish and amaze the archaeologists who excavated it.' This tells us that even though there were few remains, the archaeologists still thought the discovery of them was amazing.

20 The correct answer is vi, 'A pyramid design that others copied': The text says that the Step Pyramid 'became the archetype which all the other great pyramid builders of Egypt would follow'. This means that all the other great pyramid builders copied the design of the Step Pyramid.

21 The correct answer is 'city': In Paragraph D, the text refers to the Step Pyramid and then says, 'The complex in which it was built was the size of a city in ancient Egypt'.

22 The correct answer is 'priests': In Paragraph D, the text says that the complex 'included a temple, courtyards, shrines and living quarters for the priests'. The phrase 'living quarters' has the same meaning as accommodation.

23 The correct answer is 'trench': In Paragraph D, the text says, 'the entire wall was then ringed by a trench 750 meters long and 40 meters wide'. If something rings another thing, it means that it goes all around it or encircles it.

24 The correct answer is 'location': In Paragraph D, the text refers to the false doors and then says, 'If someone wished to enter, he or she would have needed to know in advance how to find the location of the true opening in the wall.' This means that if visitors did not know the location of the real door, they would not have been able to enter.

25 and 26 The correct answers are B and D (in either order): B is correct because in Paragraph B, the text says, 'Djoser is thought to have reigned for 19 years, but some historians and scholars attribute a much longer time for his rule, owing to the number and size of the monuments he built.' This means that not everyone agrees about how long Djoser's reign was: some people think it was 20 years, while others think that it was much longer. **D is correct** because in Paragraph F, the text says, 'Djoser's grave goods, and even his body, were stolen at some point in the past and all archaeologists found were a small number of his valuables overlooked by the thieves.' If the archaeologists found 'a small number of his valuables', this means that they found a few of his possessions in his tomb.

A is incorrect: In Paragraph B, the text says that the Step Pyramid was built in stone rather than clay, but it does not say whether King Djoser had to be persuaded to use stone.

B is incorrect: In Paragraph D, the text says that Djoser was very proud of Imhotep's accomplishment. **E is incorrect:** The text does not say anything about Djoser's attitude towards other pyramids.

Questions 27–40

27 The correct answer is B: The text says, ‘3–14% of the global workforce will need to switch to a different occupation within the next 10–15 years, and all workers will need to adapt as their occupations evolve alongside increasingly capable machines’. This sentence tells us how many people will have to change the job that they do or the way that they work. The text then refers to AI as ‘one aspect of the disruptive effects of technology on the labour market’, meaning that AI is one of the causes of this change. **A is incorrect:** This paragraph tells us about the proportion of the labour force who will have to change their jobs because of AI; it does not specify what kinds of jobs these will be. **C is incorrect:** This paragraph tells us about the proportion of the labour force who will have to change their jobs because of AI; it does not say how many will have jobs in AI. **D is incorrect:** This paragraph explains the distinction between embodied and disembodied AI but does not say anything about their different impacts on workers.

28 The correct answer is D: The text says that Stella Pachidi ‘believes that some of the most fundamental changes are happening as a result of the “algorithmication” of jobs that are dependent on data rather than on production – the so-called knowledge economy’. If something results in fundamental changes in a particular area, this means that it is a key factor in current developments there. **A is incorrect:** This paragraph gives examples of the tasks previously needing human judgement which algorithms can now do, but it doesn’t say whether Pachidi believes this is having an influence the number of jobs available. **B is incorrect:** This paragraph does not say anything about people’s attitudes towards their occupations. **C is incorrect:** The text makes no reference to a decline in the production sector.

29 The correct answer is C: The text says, ‘Pachidi and colleagues even observed people developing strategies to make the algorithm work to their own advantage,’ and then quotes Pachidi saying, ‘We are seeing cases where workers feed the algorithm with false data to reach their targets’. If workers are giving the algorithm false data in order to reach their targets, this is a way of making sure that it produces the results that they want. **A is incorrect:** The text does not say that staff disagreed with the recommendations of AI. **B is incorrect:** The text does not say what the staff’s attitude towards AI was. **D is incorrect:** The text does not say that staff allowed AI to carry out tasks that they ought to do themselves.

30 The correct answer is D: The text refers to Ewan McGaughey’s research and then quotes him saying, ‘History is clear that change can mean redundancies. But social policies can tackle this through retraining and redeployment.’ The word ‘tackle’ has a similar meaning to handle. McGaughey gives the examples of retraining and redeploying workers as illustrations of ways that social policies can successfully handle changes in the job market. **A is incorrect:** What McGaughey challenges is the idea that new technologies are entirely to blame for unemployment: he acknowledges that redundancy is a negative thing and gives his views on how to deal with it. **B is incorrect:** The text refers to unemployment but does not say anything about the effect of mass unemployment on society. **C is incorrect:** The text refers to past and future job losses but does not compare them.

31 The correct answer is G: In the second paragraph, the text quotes Stella Pachidi talking about ‘the “algorithmicization” of jobs that are dependent on data rather than on production’. Saying that jobs are ‘dependent on data’ is the same as saying that they rely on information.

32 The correct answer is E: In the sixth paragraph, the text refers to Pachidi’s observations that workers sometimes begin to ‘learn through the “algorithm’s eyes” and become dependent on its instructions’. Becoming ‘dependent’ on AI’s instructions means the same as having a growing reliance on its recommendations.

33 The correct answer is C: In the sixth paragraph, the text says, ‘Alternative explorations – where experimentation and human instinct lead to progress and new ideas – are effectively discouraged.’ ‘Instinct’ has a similar meaning to intuition, ‘progress and new ideas’ has a similar meaning to innovation, and ‘discouraged’ has a similar meaning to prevented. The text is therefore saying that using experimentation and human instinct is discouraged in the workplace.

34 The correct answer is F: In the eighth paragraph, the text refers to the researchers and says, ‘Their objective is to make AI technologies more trustworthy and transparent, so that organisations and individuals understand how AI decisions are made.’ Having trust in something is a synonym for having confidence in something, so trying to make AI technology ‘more trustworthy’ has the same meaning as trying to increase people’s confidence in it.

35 The correct answer is B: In the tenth paragraph, Hamish Low refers to the effect of automation in the future and says, ‘The number of jobs will increase’.

36 The correct answer is A: In the third paragraph, Stella Pachidi says, ‘Organisations are attracted to using algorithms because they want to make choices based on what they consider is “perfect information”, as well as to reduce costs and enhance productivity.’ The phrase ‘Organisations are attracted to using algorithms’ has the same meaning as AI is appealing to businesses. Pachidi then goes on to give three reasons for this.

37 The correct answer is C: In the final paragraph, Ewan McGaughey says, ‘Just as the industrial revolution brought people past subsistence agriculture, and the corporate revolution enabled mass production, a third revolution has been pronounced.’ The industrial revolution and the corporate revolution are two major cultural shifts that occurred in previous centuries, and McGaughey highlights the parallels between the impact of these events and that of the current AI-driven changes by using the phrase ‘Just as’.

38 The correct answer is A: In the fourth paragraph, Stella Pachidi says, ‘But these enhancements are not without consequences’. The word ‘enhancements’ refers back to the advantages of algorithms mentioned in the previous paragraph. Pachidi then goes on to mention several negative consequences of AI in the workplace.

39 The correct answer is B: In the ninth paragraph, Hamish Low says, ‘The traditional trajectory of full-time education followed by full-time work followed by a pensioned retirement is a thing of the past.’ A ‘traditional trajectory’ has a similar meaning to a conventional path, and the phrase ‘a thing of the past’ means that this no longer exists. Low is therefore saying that career paths are now different from the conventional ones that people used to follow.

40 The correct answer is C: In the 13th paragraph, the text says, ‘McGaughey’s findings are a call to arms to leaders of organisations, governments and banks to pre-empt the coming changes with bold new policies that guarantee full employment, fair incomes and a thriving economic democracy.’ If something is ‘a call to arms’, it is calling on people to take action or measures. McGaughey’s findings are therefore encouraging authorities such as governments to make sure that there will be full employment and fair incomes: in other words, adequately paid work for everyone.



Test 2 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–13

1 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says, 'There are 56 hill figures scattered around England, with the vast majority on the chalk downlands of the country's southern counties.' The phrase 'the vast majority of' means the same as most, and 'the country's southern counties' is one particular area of England.

2 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text says, 'The figures include giants, horses, crosses and regimental badges.' It does not say whether there are more figures in the shape of a horse than figures with other shapes.

3 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says, 'The White Horse has recently been re-dated and shown to be even older than its previously assigned ancient pre-Roman Iron Age date.' As the recent dating shows that the White Horse is even older than its previously assigned date, this means that people's previous estimate of the White Horse's age was incorrect.

4 The correct answer is FALSE: The text refers to the date of the Long Man of Wilmington as 'controversial' and says, 'While many historians are convinced the figure is prehistoric, others believe that it was the work of an artistic monk from a nearby priory and was created between the 11th and 15th centuries.' The fact that there are two different views among historians about the figure's origins means that they have not come to an agreement.

5 The correct answer is FALSE: The text says, 'The method of cutting these huge figures was simply to remove the overlying grass to reveal the gleaming white chalk below.' This means that people did not place the chalk on the hillside: the chalk was already on the hillside, and they uncovered it by cutting away the grass that was growing on top.

6 The correct answer is TRUE: The text refers to the fact that 'the vast majority of hill figures have disappeared'. This means that that most of these are not visible any more.

7 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says, 'over hundreds of years the outlines would sometimes change due to people not always cutting in exactly the same place, thus creating a different shape to the original geoglyph.' If the shapes of some geoglyphs are now different from their original shapes, this means that they have altered over time.

8 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text describes the Uffington White Horse, but does not say whether its fame is due to its size.

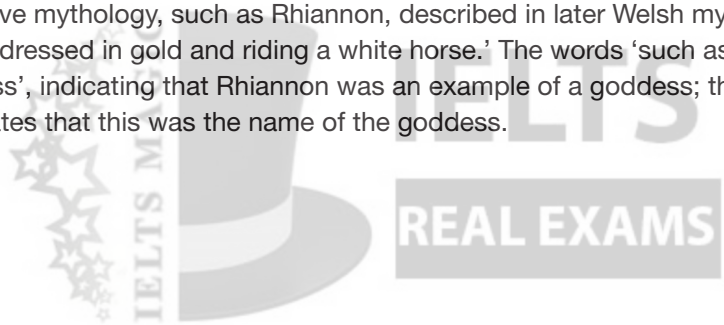
9 The correct answer is 'Ridgeway': The text says, 'The horse is situated 2.5 km from Uffington village ... and below the Ridgeway, a long-distance Neolithic track.' A track which dates from Neolithic times is several thousand years old: this means that the Ridgeway is an ancient road. The capital 'R' of 'Ridgeway' tells us that this is the name which the road is known by.

10 The correct answer is 'documents': The text says, 'The earliest evidence of a horse at Uffington is from the 1070s CE when "White Horse Hill" is mentioned in documents from the nearby Abbey of Abingdon'. The phrase 'earliest evidence' means that these documents contain the first reference to White Horse Hill in existence.

11 The correct answer is 'soil': The text says that 'Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) testing was carried out by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on soil from two of the lower layers of the horse's body, and from another cut near the base.' 'Testing' of soil has the same meaning as analysis of soil.

12 The correct answer is 'fertility': The text says that the goddess Epona 'was worshipped as a protector of horses, and for her associations with fertility'.

13 The correct answer is 'Rhiannon': The text says, 'It is possible that the carving represents a goddess in native mythology, such as Rhiannon, described in later Welsh mythology as a beautiful woman dressed in gold and riding a white horse.' The words 'such as' refer back to the word 'goddess', indicating that Rhiannon was an example of a goddess; the capital 'R' of 'Rhiannon' indicates that this was the name of the goddess.



Questions 14–26

14 The correct answer is D: The text says, 'Microbes, most of them bacteria, have populated this planet since long before animal life developed and they will outlive us.' The word 'us' refers to animal life, including humans. The idea that microbes 'will outlive us' means that they will live for longer than we will: there will still be microbes on this planet when the human race no longer exists. **A is incorrect:** This paragraph mentions the environments where microbes live, but it does not say anything about how quickly they adapt to these environments. **B is incorrect:** The writer says, 'we mess with them at our peril', meaning that it would be dangerous for humans to interfere with microbes. This implies that the risk which they could pose is very great, and not at all exaggerated. **C is incorrect:** The text gives examples of both animal and plant life where microbes are found, but it does not compare them in terms of the numbers present.

15 The correct answer is C: The text says, 'What is amazing is that while the number of human cells in the average person is about 30 trillion, the number of microbial ones is higher – about 39 trillion.' The phrase 'What is amazing' tells us that the writer is impressed by the fact which follows: the writer finds it impressive that the average person has a higher number of microbial cells than human cells. **A is incorrect:** The writer says that each species has different microbes but does not express any opinion about this fact: we do not know whether or not the writer is impressed by this. **B is incorrect:** The text says that microbes vary from one part of an individual to another; it refers to varying types of microbes and does not say anything about varying numbers of microbes. **D is incorrect:** The text refers to scientists, but it does not say that they have limited understanding of how microbial cells behave.

16 The correct answer is A: The text describes how Antony van Leeuwenhoek designed microscopes and 'examined a drop of water from a nearby lake and found it teeming with tiny creatures'. **B is incorrect:** The text refers to two scientists but does not compare their theories. **C is incorrect:** The text refers to two scientists but does not mention any confusion. **D is incorrect:** The text refers to the fact that some microbes cause disease but does not give any details about this.

17 The correct answer is G: 'Disease' has a similar meaning to illness. In the sixth paragraph, the text says that 'while fewer than one hundred species of bacteria bring disease, many thousands more play a vital role in maintaining our health'. This compares the number of bacteria which lead to illness with the number which help keep us healthy. The 'fewer than one hundred' bacteria species which cause disease is relatively small in comparison to the thousands which maintain our health.

18 The correct answer is B: The text says, 'bacteria should not be viewed as either friends or foes, villains or heroes. Instead we should realise we have a symbiotic relationship, that can be mutually beneficial or mutually destructive.' 'Foes' means enemies, so the text is saying that we should not think of bacteria as either our friends or our enemies. We should think of them as a species with which we have a 'symbiotic' relationship: this is when different species co-exist together in close association, similar to a partnership.

19 The correct answer is H: In the seventh paragraph, the text refers to ‘our unhealthy, low-fibre diets’ as one of several factors contributing to the increase in allergies and immune system problems. Our ‘diets’ are what we eat and drink, and this word has a similar meaning to nutrition. If our diet is ‘unhealthy’, this means that our nutrition is poor. **E is incorrect:** The word cleanliness does not fit in this part of the sentence because the text does not say that our standard of cleanliness is poor.

20 The correct answer is E: In the seventh paragraph, the text refers to ‘Our obsession with hygiene’ as one of several factors contributing to the increase in allergies and immune system problems. If people have an ‘obsession with hygiene’, this means that they focus far too much on keeping themselves clean. **H is incorrect:** The word ‘nutrition’ does not fit in this part of the sentence because the text does not say that we focus too much on nutrition.

21 The correct answer is YES: In the eighth paragraph, the writer says, ‘there are studies indicating that the excessive use of household detergents and antibacterial products actually destroys the microbes that normally keep the more dangerous germs at bay’. The writer suggests that using antibacterial products may not lead to the result that we want: we use the products to kill dangerous germs, but in fact they might be killing the microbes which keep us safe from these germs. If these products do not keep us safe from dangerous germs, they are failing to have the desired effect.

22 The correct answer is NO: In the eighth paragraph, the writer says, ‘Other studies show that keeping a dog as a pet gives children early exposure to a diverse range of bacteria, which may help protect them against allergies later.’ The phrase ‘exposure to a diverse range of bacteria’ means ‘contact with many different types of bacteria’. In other words, the writer thinks that children may get protection against allergies if they are exposed to as many bacteria as possible when they are young. It is therefore not a good idea to ensure they come into contact with as few bacteria as possible.

23 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: In the ninth paragraph, the writer refers to several case studies in Yong’s book but does not give an opinion about whether there are too many or too few case studies included.

24 The correct answer is YES: In the ninth paragraph, the writer says that the study involving fungus and frogs is ‘Among the less appealing case studies’. The writer then goes on to say, ‘Another is about squid that carry luminescent bacteria that protect them against predators.’ The word ‘Another’ refers back to the phrase ‘Among the less appealing case studies’; this means that the writer thinks the case study about bacteria and squid is also one of the less appealing ones. In other words, this case study is somewhat dull, or even unpleasant, and may therefore have limited appeal for readers.

25 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: In the ninth paragraph, the writer refers to an attempt to stop mosquitoes spreading dengue fever but does not say whether this has been successful.

26 The correct answer is NO: In the ninth paragraph, the writer says, ‘In the future, our ability to manipulate microbes means we could construct buildings with useful microbes built into their walls to fight off infections’, and then mentions a hospital ward as an example of a possible location where we could imagine this happening. This means that microbes which reduce the risk of infection have not yet been put in the walls of hospital wards.

Questions 27–40

27 The correct answer is B: The writer says that wisdom ‘isn’t an exceptional trait possessed by a small handful of bearded philosophers after all’. The phrase ‘isn’t ... after all’ indicates that this idea was believed until recently, but now research suggests that it may be wrong. This point is then reinforced by the phrase ‘in fact’, which introduces the findings of the research. **A is incorrect:** The writer says that wisdom is ‘one of the most revered human qualities’ but does not suggest that it is unique to humans. **C is incorrect:** The writer refers to different concepts of wisdom but does not relate these to society. **D is incorrect:** The writer refers to recent findings about the nature of wisdom but does not say whether there is more to be discovered.

28 The correct answer is C: Igor Grossmann is quoted as saying, ‘It appears that experiential, situational, and cultural factors are even more powerful in shaping wisdom than previously imagined’. This means that people did not previously realise how powerful the influence of these factors was. In other words, their importance was underestimated. **A is incorrect:** Grossmann suggests that a person’s ability to make wise decisions ‘varies dramatically across experiential and situational contexts’; he does not suggest that this varies from one person to another. **B is incorrect:** Grossman does not say anything about earlier research. **D is incorrect:** Grossman refers to several branches of psychology but does not suggest that they have different definitions of wisdom.

29 The correct answer is B: Grossmann is quoted as saying, ‘wisdom ... unfolds as a function of situations people happen to be in. Some situations are more likely to promote wisdom than others.’ This means that a person will show more wisdom in some circumstances than in others. **A is incorrect:** Grossman does not mention what people think about their own level of wisdom. **C is incorrect:** Grossman claims that an individual’s level of wisdom depends on ‘a variety of external factors’; he does not suggest that personality is a determining factor. **D is incorrect:** Grossman does not say anything about wisdom developing over time.

30 The correct answer is D: The fourth paragraph lists four characteristics identified as being associated with wise reasoning; the writer is implying that people can use these to help them reason wisely. **A is incorrect:** There is no mention of any difficulties. **B is incorrect:** There is no mention of any specific type of person. **C is incorrect:** There is no mention of any controversial view.

31 The correct answer is D: The fourth paragraph refers to the four characteristics in the framework of wise reasoning and says, ‘One is intellectual humility or recognition of the limits of our own knowledge’. ‘Humility’ has a similar meaning to modesty, and the ‘recognition of the limits’ of something has a similar meaning to modesty regarding the extent of it.

32 The correct answer is A: The fourth paragraph mentions ‘compromise or integration of different attitudes and beliefs’ as being a characteristic in the framework of wise reasoning. Someone who integrates different attitudes and beliefs into their decisions is taking into account opinions which may not be the same as their own. **‘View’ is incorrect:** While view can have a similar meaning to opinions, this word does not fit grammatically. View is a singular countable noun; this gap requires a plural or uncountable noun.

33 The correct answer is C: The fourth paragraph mentions ‘appreciation of perspectives wider than the issue at hand’ as being a characteristic in the framework of wise reasoning. This has a similar meaning to taking a broad view. **‘Opinions’ is incorrect:** While opinions can have a similar meaning to ‘view’, this word does not fit grammatically. Opinions is a plural noun; this gap requires a singular countable noun.

34 The correct answer is F: The fifth paragraph suggests that ‘one of the most reliable ways to support wisdom in our own day-to-day decisions is to look at scenarios from a third-party perspective, as though giving advice to a friend’. This is a recommendation to regard scenarios in a detached way, as if from another person’s viewpoint: in other words, to look at them with objectivity.

35 The correct answer is G: The fifth paragraph suggests that taking a third-person perspective helps people ‘focus more on interpersonal and moral ideals such as justice and impartiality’. The concepts of ‘justice and impartiality’ have a similar meaning to fairness.

36 The correct answer is FALSE: The text says, ‘The students were instructed to imagine their career either “as if you were a distant observer” or “before your own eyes as if you were right there”.’ It then refers to participants being ‘assigned’ to particular groups. Both of these statements indicate that the students were given no choice about the perspective to take.

37 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text describes how the couples experiment was conducted but does not mention whether the participants were aware that the study was about wise reasoning.

38 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text says that the ‘perspectives’ taken by the participants had an impact on the results; it does not say whether the length of the couples’ relationships had any impact on these.

39 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says of the job prospects experiment that ‘Participants in the group assigned to the “distant observer” role displayed more wisdom-related reasoning (intellectual humility and recognition of change) than did participants in the control group’; it says of the couples experiment that ‘Couples in the “other’s eyes” condition were significantly more likely to rely on wise reasoning – recognizing others’ perspectives and searching for a compromise – compared to the couples in the egocentric condition.’ This means that the two experiments produced the same results: in both cases, the participants who took the wiser decisions were those who looked at the situation from a detached viewpoint.

40 The correct answer is TRUE: The final paragraph says, ‘We might associate wisdom with intelligence or particular personality traits, but research shows only a small positive relationship between wise thinking and crystallized intelligence’. If there is ‘only a small positive relationship’ between wisdom and intelligence, this means that the former is determined by the latter to only a very limited extent. The text then quotes Grossmann expanding on this point, saying, ‘It is remarkable how much people can vary in their wisdom from one situation to the next, and how much stronger such contextual effects are for understanding the relationship between wise judgment and its social and affective outcomes as compared to the generalized “traits”.’ This indicates that Grossman agrees with this view.

Test 3 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–13

1 The correct answer is FALSE: The text says, 'The Romans were not traditionally sailors but mostly land-based people, who learned to build ships from the people that they conquered, namely the Greeks and the Egyptians.' In other words, the Romans picked up their shipbuilding skills *from* the Greeks and the Egyptians: they did not pass these skills on to these people.

2 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: The text mentions the change to the 'mortise and tenon' method of fixing planks but does not say whether skilled craftsmen were needed for this.

3 The correct answer is FALSE: The text says, 'Mediterranean shipbuilders shifted to another shipbuilding method, still in use today, which consisted of building the frame first and then proceeding with the hull and the other components of the ship.' In other words, their practice involved building the frame before the hull.

4 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says, 'Rome's navy became the largest and most powerful in the Mediterranean, and the Romans had control over what they therefore called *Mare Nostrum*, meaning "our sea"'. This means that Romans gave the Mediterranean this name because they dominated its use.

5 The correct answer is TRUE: The text says that rowers were 'mostly Roman citizens enrolled in the military'.

6 The correct answer is 'lightweight': In the third paragraph, the text says, 'Warships were built to be lightweight and very speedy'. **'Speedy' is incorrect:** The summary already says that warships were designed so that they moved quickly; 'speedy' has the same meaning as this.

7 The correct answer is 'bronze': In the third paragraph, the text says, 'They had a bronze battering ram'. **'Timber' is incorrect:** This refers to the hulls of enemy ships.

8 The correct answer is 'levels': In the fourth paragraph, the text refers to the 'trireme' and then says, 'It had rowers in the top, middle and lower levels'.

9 The correct answer is 'hull': In the fifth paragraph, the text says that merchant ships 'had a wider hull, double planking and a solid interior for added stability'. The word broad has the same meaning as 'wide'. **'Interior' is incorrect:** the text says that the interior was 'solid', not that it was wide.

10 The correct answer is 'triangular': In the fifth paragraph, the text says that merchant ships had 'one to three masts with large square sails and a small triangular sail at the bow'. **'Large' is incorrect:** the gap requires a word describing the shape of the sails, contrasting with 'square' and referring to the other type of sail ('small triangular').

11 The correct answer is 'music': In the fifth paragraph, the text says that 'coordinating the hundreds of rowers ... was not an easy task' and then says, 'In order to assist them, music would be played on an instrument, and oars would keep time with this.'

12 The correct answer is 'grain': In the sixth paragraph, the text says, 'The cargo on merchant ships included raw materials, (e.g. iron bars, copper, marble and granite), and agricultural products, (e.g. grain from Egypt's Nile valley).'

13 The correct answer is 'towboats': In the sixth paragraph, the text says, 'Large merchant ships would approach the destination port and, just like today, be intercepted by a number of towboats that would drag them to the quay.' The phrase 'drag them to the quay' means that these small boats pulled the merchant ships to the shore.



Questions 14–26

14 The correct answer is D: The text says, 'Hunters would have easily misplaced arrows and they often discarded broken bows rather than take them all the way home.' This sentence gives two reasons why hunters left weapons in the mountains: it explains about arrows that were 'misplaced' – in other words, lost – and bows that hunters threw away because they were broken. **A is incorrect:** Section A refers to ancient arrows being found on mountains, but it does not explain why they were left there.

15 The correct answer is C: The text quotes Barrett saying, 'Fieldwork is hard work – hiking with all our equipment, often camping on permafrost'. The term 'fieldwork' refers to the work of archaeologists when they go to excavate ancient sites looking for evidence. **F is incorrect:** Section F mentions the difficulty of travelling in the mountains, but this refers to travel in the ancient past: it does not refer to present-day archaeological expeditions.

16 The correct answer is F: The text quotes Barrett referring to 'failing agricultural harvests in time of low temperatures' and then says, 'A colder turn in the Scandinavian climate would likely have meant widespread crop failures'. These are both explanations about the climate becoming too cold to grow food successfully.

17 The correct answer is H: The text says that 'archaeologists could be extracting some of those artefacts from retreating ice in years to come'. The phrase 'in years to come' means in the future.

18 The correct answer is G: The text refers to 'a booming demand for hides to fight off the cold, as well as antlers to make useful things like combs.' Hides (animal skins) and antlers are examples of two animal products which people needed and which hunters would have traded. **C and E are not correct:** Sections C and E mention trade but do not give any examples of items.

19 The correct answer is B: The text says, 'glacial archaeologists need to race the clock to find newly revealed artefacts, preserve them, and study them'. The idiom 'race against the clock' refers to the pressure to do something quickly before time runs out. The text then gives two examples explaining why they have to work quickly: 'If something fragile dries and is windblown it might very soon be lost to science, or an arrow might be exposed and then covered again by the next snow'. **C is incorrect:** Section C refers to how hard archaeologists' work can be, but makes no mention of the pressure to work quickly.

20 The correct answer is 'microorganisms' or 'micro-organisms': In Section B, the text says, 'Organic materials like textiles and hides are relatively rare finds at archaeological sites. This is because unless they're protected from the microorganisms that cause decay, they tend not to last long.' The term 'hides' is another word for animal skins.

21 The correct answer is 'reindeer': In Section C, the text refers to 'patches of ice in Oppland' and then says, 'Reindeer once congregated on these icy patches in the later summer months'. The word 'congregated' means came together in groups, so has a similar meaning to gathered. **'Insects' is incorrect:** The text does not say that the insects were trying to avoid anything. **'Hunters' is incorrect:** The text does not say that hunters gathered or that they were trying to avoid anything.

22 The correct answer is 'insects': In Section C, the text refers to reindeer congregating on the mountains of Oppland in summer 'to escape biting insects'. This means that they went up to the mountains to avoid being attacked by the insects. **'Reindeer' is incorrect:** The text says that the reindeer were trying to avoid the insects, not that the insects were trying to avoid the reindeer. **'Hunters' is incorrect:** The text does not say that the reindeer were trying to avoid hunters.

23 and 24 The correct answers are B and C: In Section F, the text says, 'But it turned out that hunters kept regularly venturing into the mountains even when the climate turned cold': this has the same meaning as statement B. In Section E, the text refers to some periods which produced lots of artefacts, indicating that people were active at those times and then says, 'But there were few or no signs of activity during other periods': this means that there were few or no artefacts in these other periods.

A is incorrect: In Section D, the text mentions tools and horse tack (horse equipment) as examples of artefacts other than skis which were found in high mountain passes. **D is incorrect:** Radiocarbon dating is mentioned in Section E, but the text does not say anything about results being inaccurate. **E is incorrect:** The text does not compare the number of artefacts found in Oppland with those found in other sites.

25 and 26 The correct answers are A and C: In Section G, the text refers to 'a booming demand for hides to fight off the cold, as well as antlers to make useful things like combs. Business must have been good for hunters.' The phrase 'a booming demand' has the same meaning as an increased demand. This section also says, 'Although we usually think of ships when we think of Scandinavian expansion, these recent discoveries show that plenty of goods travelled on overland routes, like the mountain passes of Oppland.' This means that not all Viking goods were transported by ship: some were transported by land.

B is incorrect: The text does not say when the greatest growth in the wealth of the Vikings occurred. **D is incorrect:** The text does not say where traders of this time came from. **E is incorrect:** The text does not say which area the Vikings were interested in with regard to trading links.

Questions 27–40

27 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: In Section A, the text refers to the Cambridge scientists' discovery and the publication of their findings, but does not mention other scientists' reaction to this.

28 The correct answer is TRUE: In Section D, Dr Philip Wigge refers to the target for 2050 and then says, 'but climate change is a major threat to achieving this.' If there is a major threat to achieving something, this means that it might not be achieved.

29 The correct answer is TRUE: In Section D, the text says, 'Key crops such as wheat and rice are sensitive to high temperatures. Thermal stress reduces crop yields by around 10% for every one degree increase in temperature'. If crop yields are reduced, this means that the crops suffer when temperatures increase.

30 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: There is no mention of the possibility of developing crops that require less water.

31 The correct answer is FALSE: In Section E, the text says, 'During the day, sunlight activates the molecules, slowing down growth. If a plant finds itself in shade, phytochromes are quickly inactivated – enabling it to grow faster to find sunlight again.' This means that plants grow more slowly in sunlight than in shade.

32 The correct answer is FALSE: In Section E, the text says, 'At night, however, it's a different story. Instead of a rapid deactivation following sundown, the molecules gradually change from their active to inactive state.' This means that phytochromes change their state at different speeds day and night: in the daytime, they become active or deactivated quickly, depending on light levels; by night, they change slowly, depending on temperature.

33 The correct answer is H: The text quotes Wigge saying, 'we have outstanding collaborators nearby who work on more applied aspects of plant biology, and can help us transfer this new knowledge into the field'. This means that the collaborators' specialised knowledge of plant biology can help the researchers take their findings out of the lab, so that they can be used in 'the field' – a wider, real-world context.

34 The correct answer is D: The text quotes Wigge saying, "Discovering the molecules that allow plants to sense temperature has the potential to accelerate the breeding of crops resilient to thermal stress and climate change.' If the researchers' discovery can speed up the development of crops that don't suffer in rising temperatures, this would be a potential benefit.

35 The correct answer is G: The text quotes the well-known rhyme, 'oak before ash we'll have a splash, ash before oak we're in for a soak', followed by Wigge's explanation about why this traditional saying has a scientific basis.

36 The correct answer is C: The text says, 'Farmers and gardeners have known for hundreds of years how responsive plants are to temperature: warm winters cause many trees and flowers to bud early, something humans have long used to predict weather and harvest times for the coming year.' This sentence mentions trees and flowers budding early as an example of plant behaviour, and says that people have long used this as an indication of future conditions: for example, in helping farmers to plan when their crops will need to be harvested. If something has been known for hundreds of years or if people have 'long' done something, this means that it has been done 'traditionally'.

37 The correct answer is A: The text refers to 'The new findings, published in the journal *Science*'. If researchers publish their findings in a journal, this where their research is reported.

38 The correct answer is 'warm (winter)': In Section G, the text says that 'species, such as daffodils, have considerable temperature sensitivity, and can flower months in advance during a warm winter'.

39 The correct answer is 'summer': In Section G, the text says, 'A warmer spring, and consequently a higher likeliness of a hot summer, will result in oak leafing before ash. A cold spring will see the opposite. As the British know only too well, a colder summer is likely to be a rain-soaked one.' The phrase 'a cold spring will see the opposite' means that a cold spring will result in ash trees coming into leaf before oak trees, and that there will also be a higher chance of a cold and 'rain-soaked' (wet) summer.

40 The correct answer is 'mustard plant(s)' or 'mustard': In Section H, the text says, 'The work was done in a model system, using a mustard plant called *Arabidopsis*.'

Test 4 answer key with extra explanations

Reading

Reading Passage 1

Questions 1–13

1 The correct answer is 'posts': In the first paragraph, the text describes the '*qanat* method' of construction, 'which consisted of placing posts over a hill in a straight line, to ensure that the tunnel kept to its route'. This means that the posts were placed to direct the tunnelling. '**Shafts**' is **incorrect**: The text says that the shafts were dug down into the ground after the posts were put in position.

2 The correct answer is 'canal': In the first paragraph, the text says, 'Once the tunnel was completed, it allowed water to flow from the top of a hillside down towards a canal, which supplied water for human use.' The words 'flow' and run have the same meaning in this context, and the phrase 'for human use' means that the canal supplied water for local people.

3 The correct answer is 'ventilation': In the first paragraph, the text says, 'The excavated soil was taken up to the surface using the shafts, which also provided ventilation during the work.' This sentence explains two uses of the shafts: for removing earth and also for ventilation. This means that workers underground had access to fresh air through the shafts.

4 The correct answer is 'lid': In the second paragraph, the text describes Roman *qanat* tunnels, saying, 'The shafts were equipped with handholds and footholds to help those climbing in and out of them and were covered with a wooden or stone lid.'

5 The correct answer is 'weight': In the second paragraph, the text says, 'Romans hung a plumb line from a rod placed across the top of each shaft and made sure that the weight at the end of it hung in the center of the shaft.' The diagram shows a weight hanging in the centre of the shaft at the end of the plumb line. '**Rod**' is **incorrect**: The text says that the rod was at the top of the shaft, and the diagram shows this.

6 The correct answer is 'climbing': In the second paragraph, the text describes Roman *qanat* tunnels, saying, 'The shafts were equipped with handholds and footholds to help those climbing in and out of them'. This explains the purpose of the handholds and footholds: it tells us what they were used for.

7 The correct answer is FALSE: In the third paragraph, the text describes the '*counter-excavation* method' and then says, 'It was used to cut through high mountains when the *qanat* method was not a practical alternative.' This means that the counter-excavation method did not completely replace the *qanat* method; it was used as an alternative in situations where it would have been too difficult to use the *qanat* method.

8 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: Although the text does describe the tasks of the builders, it does not describe their levels of experience, nor does the text mention that only builders with experience were employed.

9 The correct answer is FALSE: In the third paragraph, the text says, 'An inscription written on the side of a 428-meter tunnel, built by the Romans as part of the Saldae aqueduct system in modern-day Algeria, describes how the two teams of builders missed each other in the mountain and how the later construction of a lateral link between both corridors corrected the initial error.' This means that the information about the problem was recorded on an inscription in the tunnel, not in a book.

10 The correct answer is TRUE: In the third paragraph, the text explains how a 'tunnel was constructed from both ends' and how it 'had to meet correctly at the center of the mountain'. It then refers to the inscription in the Saldae aqueduct system tunnel which 'describes how the two teams of builders missed each other in the mountain and how the later construction of a lateral link between both corridors corrected the initial error'. In other words, the two parts of the tunnel failed to meet.

11 The correct answer is 'gold': In the fourth paragraph, the text refers to Roman tunnels 'built for mineral extraction' and then says, 'Traces of such tunnels used to mine gold can still be found at the Dolaucothi mines in Wales.'

12 The correct answer is '(the) architect(s) (name)': Towards the end of the fifth paragraph, the text says, 'Most tunnels had inscriptions showing the names of patrons who ordered construction and sometimes the name of the architect.' If a name is on an inscription in a tunnel, this means that this person's name is carved on the tunnel.

13 The correct answer is '(the) harbour' or '(the) harbor': At the end of the fifth paragraph, the text says that the Çevlik tunnel was 'built to divert the floodwater threatening the harbor of the ancient city of Seleuceia Pieria'. The fact that the harbour was threatened by floodwater means that the tunnel which diverted this water was built to protect it.

Questions 14–26

14 The correct answer is A: The writer describes a scene in which people of all ages are using digital devices and then makes the comment, ‘Unbeknown to most of us, an invisible, game-changing transformation links everyone in this picture’. The writer is making the point that this use of technology is causing ‘an invisible ... transformation’, in other words, a hidden effect. The phrase ‘Unbeknown to most of us’ means that most people are unaware of the transformation: this reinforces the idea that the effect is hidden. **B is incorrect:** The writer does not say anything about helping young people to read. **C is incorrect:** The writer does not give an opinion about whether using technology on planes should be encouraged. **D is incorrect:** The writer mentions different uses of technology but does not compare them.

15 The correct answer is B: The text refers to Sherry Turkle’s view that ‘we do not err as a society when we innovate but when we ignore what we disrupt or diminish while innovating’. This tells us that Turkle believes it is a serious mistake not to consider the negative effects of innovation, including ‘what we ... diminish’: in other words, what is lost. **A is incorrect:** The text does not say anything about a reduction in print reading. **C is incorrect:** The text does not refer to young people becoming involved in innovation. **D is incorrect:** The text does not mention any comparison between developing products and developing ideas.

16 The correct answer is D: The writer refers to the fact that the brain’s reading circuit ‘needs an environment to develop’ and says that ‘it will adapt to that environment’s requirements – from different writing systems to the characteristics of whatever medium is used’. This means that the circuit will adjust in any way that it is required. **A is incorrect:** The writer points out that, unlike vision and language, reading is not an inborn human ability. **B is incorrect:** The fact that there are different reading mediums is mentioned, but this is not the point which the writer is making in the paragraph. **C is incorrect:** The writer says that the brain is required to adapt to different writing systems but does not say that these demands are unexpected.

17 The correct answer is B: The text says that Mark Edmundson ‘describes how many college students actively avoid the classic literature of the 19th and 20th centuries in favour of something simpler as they no longer have the patience to read longer, denser, more difficult texts’. He is saying that students’ impatience with more difficult texts (their attitude) means that they choose to read simple reading matter rather than classic 19th- and 20th-century literature. **A is incorrect:** Edmundson does not mention having changed the way he teaches. **C is incorrect:** Edmundson does not make a comparison between his own level of concern and that of other people. **D is incorrect:** Edmundson makes no reference to the views of the general public.

18 The correct answer is D: The writer says, ‘Multiple studies show that digital screen use may be causing a variety of troubling downstream effects’. The word worrying has a similar meaning to ‘troubling’.

19 The correct answer is H: The writer refers to Anne Mangen's study and says, 'Results indicated that students who read on print were superior in their comprehension to screen-reading peers, particularly in their ability to sequence detail'. Having 'superior ... comprehension' of the details of the plot has a similar meaning to having a more thorough understanding of it.

20 The correct answer is F: The writer refers to Anne Mangen's study and says, 'Results indicated that students who read on print were superior in their comprehension to screen-reading peers, particularly in their ability to ... reconstruct the plot in chronological order.' If the students who read on print were more able to reconstruct the plot in chronological order, this means that those who read screens found it hard (were less able) to recall the order of information in the story.

21 The correct answer is B: The writer refers to Ziming Liu's finding 'that the "new norm" in reading is skimming, involving word-spotting and browsing through the text'. The phrase 'the new norm' describes a current tendency. The term 'word-spotting' describes the strategy of picking out single or isolated words and phrases located throughout the text.

22 The correct answer is C: The writer says, 'When the reading brain skims like this, it reduces time allocated to deep reading processes. In other words, we don't have time to grasp complexity, to understand another's feelings, to perceive beauty, and to create thoughts of the reader's own.' Not having time to 'grasp complexity' and 'understand another's feelings' has a similar meaning to only gaining a superficial understanding of a text's emotional content.

23 The correct answer is YES: In the penultimate paragraph (the paragraph before the final one), the writer refers to 'how we all have begun to read on various mediums and how that changes not only what we read, but also the purposes for which we read'. In this sentence, the word 'that' refers back to the fact that we have all begun to read on various mediums. The writer is suggesting that we choose reading content according to the particular medium that we are using.

24 The correct answer is NO: In the penultimate paragraph, the writer refers to the loss of complex reading skills and says, 'Nor is it only about the young. The subtle atrophy of critical analysis and empathy affects us all equally.'

25 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: In the penultimate paragraph, the writer says that our loss of complex reading skills is 'leaving us susceptible to false information' but does not say whether false information has become more widespread today.

26 The correct answer is YES: In the final paragraph, the writer says, 'We possess both the science and the technology to identify and redress the changes in how we read before they become entrenched.' When referring to problems, the word 'redress' means to rectify, correct or put right. 'Before they become entrenched' means before they become firmly established, meaning that we still have the chance or opportunity to rectify these problems.

Questions 27–40

27 The correct answer is iii: The text gives examples of AI predictions and says, 'AI is almost always better at forecasting than we are'.

28 The correct answer is vi: The text says that 'if Watson generated a recommendation that contradicted the experts' opinion, doctors would typically conclude that Watson wasn't competent'. The writer also uses the phrase 'even more suspicion and disbelief' to refer to doctors' reactions and says that many doctors chose to 'ignore the seemingly outlandish AI recommendations and stick to their own expertise'. The word 'suspicion' and the fact that doctors chose to rely on their own expertise rather than AI recommendations indicate distrust. The phrases 'even more suspicion' and 'many doctors' indicate that this distrust was widespread.

29 The correct answer is ii: The text gives three reasons why we have more faith in human judgement than in AI: our lack of familiarity with AI, our lack of understanding of how AI works and our perception that AI often goes wrong. First, it explains that 'Trust in other people is often based on our understanding of how others think and having experience of their reliability. This helps create a psychological feeling of safety', and then contrasts this with our relative lack of familiarity with AI: 'AI, on the other hand, is still fairly new and unfamiliar to most people'. Next, it says that 'AI's decision-making process is usually too difficult' to understand and explains that 'interacting with something we don't understand can cause anxiety and give us a sense that we're losing control'. Finally, the text mentions the fact that 'Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention, emphasising the message that we cannot rely on technology.'

30 The correct answer is i: The text refers to an experiment focusing on positive and negative views of AI which found that 'simply watching a cinematic vision of our technological future polarised the participants' attitudes'. If something 'polarises attitudes', this means that it divides them into two opposing groups. The text then goes on to emphasise this increasing divergence of attitudes, saying, 'Optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded.'

31 The correct answer is vii: The text refers to ways of improving trust in AI and then it says 'Another solution may be to reveal more about the algorithms which AI uses and the purposes they serve. Several high-profile social media companies and online marketplaces already release transparency reports about government requests and surveillance disclosures.' The words 'reveal', 'transparency reports' and 'disclosures' are all connected with the idea of openness. The text then says, 'A similar practice for AI could help people have a better understanding of the way algorithmic decisions are made.' In this sentence, the writer is suggesting that this kind of openness should be encouraged.

32 The correct answer is v: The text refers to some research and says, ‘one study showed that when people were allowed the freedom to slightly modify an algorithm, they felt more satisfied with its decisions, more likely to believe it was superior and more likely to use it in the future’. Allowing people to ‘slightly modify an algorithm’ is an example of involving users in AI processes, and the three positive results of this are examples of advantages. The text then says that ‘if people are given a degree of responsibility for how [AI systems] are implemented, they will be more willing to accept AI into their lives’. This is a further example of involving users in AI processes and a further advantage which results from the involvement.

33 The correct answer is C: The text gives examples of what AI can do and then highlights the existence of a problem, saying, ‘Yet for all these technological advances, we still seem to deeply lack confidence in AI predictions.’ **A is incorrect:** The writer expresses concern about our lack of confidence in AI but does not provide any solutions in this section. **B is incorrect:** The writer gives an opinion but does not justify it. **D is incorrect:** The writer describes a phenomenon but does not explain reasons for it.

34 The correct answer is B: The text says, ‘AI’s decision-making process is usually too difficult for most people to comprehend. And interacting with something we don’t understand can cause anxiety and give us a sense that we’re losing control.’ ‘Anxiety’ and ‘a sense of losing control’ are examples of feeling at a disadvantage. **A is incorrect:** The text mentions AI’s decision-making processes but does not say anything about AI replacing humans in decision-making jobs. **C is incorrect:** The text does not say anything about people wanting to wait for the technology to be tested. **D is incorrect:** The text does not say anything about AI seeming more challenging than it really is.

35 The correct answer is A: The text says, ‘Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention, emphasising the message that we cannot rely on technology.’ If media gives people ‘the message that we cannot rely on technology’, it causes them to be mistrustful of it. **B is incorrect:** The text says that AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention compared with AI successes; it does not say that the media devotes an excessive amount of attention to AI in general. **C is incorrect:** The text says that the amount of attention the media gives to AI failures is disproportionate; it does not say that media reports involving AI are inaccurate. **D is incorrect:** The text refers to AI failures but does not mention any causes of these failures.

36 The correct answer is NO: In Section D, the writer refers to an experiment involving subjective depictions of AI in sci-fi films where ‘Optimists became more extreme in their enthusiasm for AI and sceptics became even more guarded.’ In other words, positive attitudes became even more positive and negative attitudes became even more negative. This indicates that the writer believes these depictions strengthen people’s existing opinions about automation: they do not make people change their opinions.

37 The correct answer is NOT GIVEN: In Section D, the writer mentions the increasing representation of AI in the media but does not say whether media portrayals are likely to become more positive.

38 The correct answer is YES: In Section D, the writer says that ‘refusing to accept the advantages offered by AI could place a large group of people at a serious disadvantage’. This means that it may have a negative effect on their lives.

39 The correct answer is NO: In Section E, the writer says, ‘Simply having previous experience with AI can significantly improve people’s opinions about the technology, as was found in the study mentioned above. Evidence also suggests the more you use other technologies such as the internet, the more you trust them.’ This indicates that the writer believes familiarity with AI can have a large impact on people’s attitudes to technology.

40 The correct answer is YES: In Section F, the writer says that ‘one study showed that when people were allowed the freedom to slightly modify an algorithm, they felt more satisfied with its decisions, more likely to believe it was superior and more likely to use it in the future’. This list of positive results corresponds to the idea of consumer approval. The writer therefore believes that AI applications which users are able to modify are more likely to gain consumer approval.

