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Ielts 5 reading test 4 answers

ACADEMIC READING Reading Passage 1, Questions 1-13 1 FALSE 2 NOT GIVEN 3 TRUE 4 FALSE 5 TRUE 6 NOT GIVEN 7 thorium 8 pitchblende 9 radium 10 soldiers 11 illness 12 neutron 13 leukaemia/leukemia Reading Passage 2, Questions 14-26 14 G 15 C 16 G 17 D 18 H 19 E 20 D 21 B 22 E 23 C 24 mirror 25 communication 26 ownership

Reading Passage 3, Questions 27-40 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

The potential to sniff out diseaseThe fact diseases have a smell comes as no surprise - but finding someone or something that can detect them at an early stage could hold huge potential for medicine. Breath, bodily odours and urine are all amazingly revealing about general health. Even the humble cold can give off an odour, thanks to the thick bacteria-ridden mucus that ends up in the back of the throat. The signs are not apparent to everyone - but some super-smellers are very sensitive to the odours. Joy Milne, for example, noticed her husband's smell had changed shortly before he was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. Humans can detect nearly 10,000 different smells. Formed by chemicals in the air, they are absorbed by little hairs, made of extremely sensitive nerve fibres, hanging from the nose's olfactory receptors. And the human sense of smell is 10,000 times more sensitive than the sense of taste. But dogs, as the old joke might have had it, smell even better. Their ability to detect four times as many odours as humans makes them a potential early warning system for a range of diseases. Research suggesting dogs' could sniff out cancers, for example, was first published about 10 years ago. And there have been many tales of dogs repeatedly sniffing an area of their owner's body, only for it to turn out to be hiding a tumour. What they are smelling are the "volatile molecules" given off by cells when they become cancerous. Some studies suggest dogs can be 93% accurate. Others suggest they can detect very small tumours before clinical tests can. And yet more studies have produced mixed results. Does cancer smell? At Milton Keynes University Hospital, a small team has recently begun to collect human urine samples to test dogs' ability to detect the smell of prostate cancer. The patients had symptoms such as difficulty urinating or a change in flow, which could turn out to be prostate, bladder or liver cancer. Rowena Fletcher, head of research and development at the hospital, says the role of the dogs - which have been trained by Medical Detection Dogs - is to pick out samples that smell of cancer. Further down the line, a clinical test will show if the dogs' diagnosis is correct. She says the potential for using dogs in this way is far-reaching - even if it is not practical to have a dog in every surgery. "We hope one day that there could be an electronic machine on every GP's desk which could test a urine sample for diseases by smelling it," she says. "But first we need to pick up the pattern of what the dogs are smelling." And that's the key. Dogs can't tell us what their noses are detecting, but scientists believe that different cancers could produce different smells, although some might also be very similar. Electronic noses Lab tests to understand what these highly-trained dogs are smelling could then inform the development of 'electronic noses' to detect the same molecules. These might then give rise to better diagnostic tests in the future. The potential for using smell to test for a wide range of diseases is huge. Ms Fletcher says. Bacteria, cancers and chronic diseases could all have their own odour - which may be imperceptible to only the most sensitive humans, but obvious to dogs. It may be possible in the future to use disease odours as the basis for a national screening programme or to test everybody at risk of a certain cancer in a particular age group. However, there are fewer than 20 dogs in the UK trained to detect cancer at present. Training more will take more funding and time. On the positive side, all dogs are eligible to be trained provided they are keen on searching and hunting. Whatever their breed or size, it's our four-legged friend's astounding sense of smell which could unlock a whole new way of detecting human diseases. For IELTS Recent Actual Test With Answers (Vol 5) Reading Practice Test 1 Strengthen your reading skills with comprehensive instruction and explanation from our IELTS expert Jamie. In this video course, Jamie will show you the easiest and most effective ways to locate information and find the correct answers in a long reading passage. Lifetime Access to All IELTS Explained Videos Watch Only This Course 1-hour high quality videoGuide by an experienced IELTS expertExclusive content with strategy and tips for IELTS testsLifetime access Newest courses in IELTS Explained Videos This page will help you practise for the IELTS General reading test. This test has two reading passages about courses at a college and 14 questions. This is the second section of a full reading test. You can also do part 1 and part 3. You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13 which are based on Reading Passage 1 below. Cutty Sark: the fastest sailing ship of all time The nineteenth century was a period of great technological development in Britain, and for shipping the major changes were from wind to steam power, and from wood to iron and steel. 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. From the 1840s until 1869, when the Suez Canal opened and steam propulsion was replacing sail, clippers dominated world trade. Although many were built, only one has survived more or less intact: Cutty Sark, now on display in Greenwich, southeast London. 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. The witch is depicted in Cutty Sark's figurehead - the carving of a woman typically at the front of old sailing ships. In legend, and in Burns's poem, witches cannot cross water, so this was a rather strange choice of name for a ship. Cutty Sark was built in Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1869, for a shipping company owned by John Willis. To carry out construction, Willis chose a new shipbuilding firm, Scott & Linton, and ensured that the contrast with them put him in a very strong position. In the end, the firm was forced out of business, and the ship was finished by a competitor. Willis's company was active in the tea trade between China and Britain, where speed could bring shipowners both profits and prestige, so Cutty Sark was designed to make the journey more quickly than any other ship. On her maiden voyage, in 1870, she set sail from London, carrying large amounts of goods to China. She returned laden with tea, making the journey back to London in four months. However, Cutty Sark never lived up to the high expectations of her owner, as a result of bad winds and various misfortunes. On one occasion, in 1872, the ship and a rival clipper, Thermopylae, left port in China on the same day. Crossing the Indian Ocean, Cutty Sark gained a lead of over 400 miles, but then her rudder was severely damaged in stormy seas, making her impossible to steer. The ship's crew had the daunting task of repairing the rudder at sea, and only succeeded at the second attempt. Cutty Sark reached London a week after Thermopylae. 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, the same year that Cutty Sark was launched, had a serious impact. While steam ships could make use of the quick, direct route between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the canal was of no use to sailing ships, which needed the much stronger winds of the oceans, and so had to sail a far greater distance. Steam ships reduced the journey time between Britain and China by approximately two months. By 1878, tea traders weren't interested in Cutty Sark, and instead, she took on the much less prestigious work of carrying any cargo between any two ports in the world. In 1880, violence aboard the ship led ultimately to the replacement of the captain with an incompetent drunkard who stole the crew's wages. He was suspended from duty, and a new captain 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. One such journey took just under 12 weeks, beating every other ship sailing that year by around a month. The ship's next captain, Richard Woodget, was an excellent navigator, who got the best out of both his ship and his crew. As a sailing ship, Cutty Sark depended on the strong trade winds of the southern hemisphere, and 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. As competition from steam ships increased in the 1890s, and Cutty Sark approached the end of her life expectancy, she became less profitable. She was sold to a Portuguese firm, which renamed her Ferreira. For the next 25 years, she again carried miscellaneous cargoes around the world. Badly damaged in a gale in 1922, she was put into Falmouth harbor in southwest England, for repairs. Wilfred Dowman, a retired sea captain who owned a training vessel, recognised her and tried to buy her, but without success. She returned to Portugal and was sold to another Portuguese company. Dowman was determined, however, and offered a high price: this was accepted, and the ship returned to Falmouth the following year and had her original name restored. 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. The ship suffered from fire in 2007, and again, less seriously, in 2014, but now Cutty Sark attracts a quarter of a million visitors a year. Questions 1-8 Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet, write TRUE if the statement agrees with the informationFALSE if the statement contradicts the informationNOT GIVEN if there is no information on this 1 Clippers were originally intended to be used as passenger ships. 2 Cutty Sark was given the name of a character in a poem. 3 The contract between John Willis and Scott & Linton favoured Willis. 4 John Willis wanted Cutty Sark to be the fastest tea clipper travelling between the UK and China. 5 Despite storm damage, Cutty Sark beat Thermopylae back to London. 6 The opening of the Suez Canal meant that steam ships could travel between Britain and China faster than clippers. 7 Steam ships sometimes used the ocean route to travel between London and China. 8 Captain Woodget put Cutty Sark at risk of hitting an iceberg. Questions 9-13 Complete the sentences below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet. 9 After 1880, Cutty Sark carried as its main cargo during its most successful time. 10 As a captain and, Woodget was very skilled. 11 Ferreira went to Falmouth to repair damage that a had caused. 12 Between 1923 and 1954, Cutty Sark was used for 13 Cutty Sark has twice been damaged by in the 21st century. READING PASSAGE 2 You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26 which are based on Reading Passage 2 below. SAVING THE SOIL More than a third of the Earth's top layer is at risk. Is there hope for our planet's most precious resource? A More than a third of the world's soil is endangered, according to a recent UN report. If we don't slow the decline, all farmable soil could be gone in 60 years. Since soil grows 95% of our food, and sustains human life in other more surprising ways, that is a huge problem. B Peter Groffman, from the Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies in New York, points out that soil scientists have been warning about the degradation of the world's soil for decades. At the same time, our understanding of its importance to humans has grown. 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. That means 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. Soils also store water, preventing flood damage: in the UK, damage to buildings, roads and bridges from flooding caused by soil degradation costs £23.3 million every year. C If the soil loses its ability to perform these functions, the human race could be in big trouble. The danger is not that the soil will disappear completely, but that the microorganisms that give it its special properties will be lost. And once this has happened, it may take the soil thousands of years to recover. Agriculture is by far the biggest problem. In the wild, when plants grow they remove nutrients from the soil, but then 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. 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. D But these practices became inconvenient as populations grew and agriculture had to be run on more commercial lines. 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. But over the past few decades, it has become clear this wasn't such a bright idea. Chemical fertilisers can release polluting nitrous oxide into the atmosphere and excess is often washed away with the rain, releasing nitrogen into rivers. More recently, we have found that indiscriminate use of fertilisers hurts the soil itself, turning it acidic and salty, and degrading the soil they are supposed to nourish. E One of the people looking for a solution to his problem is Pius Floris, who recently out running a tree-care business in the Netherlands, and now advises some of the world's top soil scientists. 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. Researchers at the University of Valladolid in Spain started using this cocktail on soils destroyed by years of fertiliser overuse. When they applied Floris's mix to the desert-like test 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 under 12 weeks, beating every other ship sailing that year by around a month. The ship's next captain, Richard Woodget, was an excellent navigator, who got the best out of both his ship and his crew. As a sailing ship, Cutty Sark depended on the strong trade winds of the southern hemisphere, and 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. As competition from steam ships increased in the 1890s, and Cutty Sark approached the end of her life expectancy, she became less profitable. She was sold to a Portuguese firm, which renamed her Ferreira. For the next 25 years, she again carried miscellaneous cargoes around the world. Badly damaged in a gale in 1922, she was put into Falmouth harbor in southwest England, for repairs. Wilfred Dowman, a retired sea captain who owned a training vessel, recognised her and tried to buy her, but without success. She returned to Portugal and was sold to another Portuguese company. Dowman was determined, however, and offered a high price: this was accepted, and the ship returned to Falmouth the following year and had her original name restored. 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. The ship suffered from fire in 2007, and again, less seriously, in 2014, but now Cutty Sark attracts a quarter of a million visitors a year. Questions 14-17 Complete the summary below. Write ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet. Why soil degradation could be a disaster for humans Healthy soil contains a large variety of bacteria and other microorganisms, as well as plant remains and 14 It provides us with food and also with antibiotics, and its function in storing 15 has a significant effect on the climate. In addition, it prevents damage to property and infrastructure because it holds 16..... If these microorganisms are lost, soil may lose its special properties. The main factor contributing to soil degradation is the 17 carried out by humans. Questions 18-21 Complete each sentence with the correct ending. A-F, below. Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 18-21 on your answer sheet. 18 Nutrients contained in the unused parts of harvested crops 19 Synthetic fertilisers produced with Haber-Bosch process 20 Addition of a mixture developed by Pius Floris to the soil 21 The idea of zero net soil degradation A may improve the number and quality of plants growing there. B may contain data from up to nine countries. C may not be put back into the soil. D may help governments to be more aware of soil-related issues. E may cause damage to different aspects of the environment. F may be better for use at a global level. Questions 22-26 Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-G. Which section contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet. NB You may use any letter more than once. 22 a reference to one person's motivation for a soil-improvement project 23 an explanation of how soil stayed healthy before the development of farming 24 examples of different ways of collecting information on soil degradation 25 a suggestion for a way of keeping some types of soil safe in the near future 26 a reason why it is difficult to provide an overview of soil degradation READING PASSAGE 3 You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40 which are based on Reading Passage 3 below. Book Review The Happiness Industry: How the Government and Big Business Sold Us Well-Being By William Davies 'Happiness is the ultimate goal because it is self-evidently good. If we are asked why happiness matters we can give no further external reason. It just obviously does matter.' This pronouncement by Richard Layard, an economist and advocate of 'positive psychology', summarizes the beliefs of many people today. For Layard and others like him, it is obvious that the purpose of government is to promote a state of collective well-being. The only question is how to achieve it, and here positive psychology - a supposed science that not only identifies what makes people happy but also allows their happiness to be measured - can show the way. Equipped with this science, they say, governments can secure happiness in society in a way they never could in the past. It is an astonishingly crude and simple-minded way of thinking, and for that 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 questioned, and write as if nothing of any importance had been thought on the subject until it came to their attention. It was the philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) who was more than anyone else responsible for the development of this way of thinking. 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, but for Bentham all this was mere metaphysics or fiction. Without knowing anything much of him or the school of moral theory he established - since they are by education and intellectual conviction illiterate in the history of ideas - our advocates of positive psychology follow in his tracks in rejecting as outmoded and irrelevant pretty much the entirety of ethical reflection on human happiness to date. But as William Davies notes in his recent book The Happiness Industry, the view that happiness is the only self-evident good is actually a way of limiting moral inquiry. One of the virtues of this rich, lucid and arresting book is that it places the current cult of happiness in a well-defined historical framework. Rightly, Davies his story with Bentham, noting that he was far more than a philosopher. Davies writes, 'Bentham's activities were those which we might now associate with a public sector management consultant'. In the 1790s, he wrote to the Home Office suggesting that the departments of government be linked together through a set of 'conversation tubes', and to the Bank of England with a design for a printing device that could produce unforgeable banknotes. He drew up plans for a 'frigidarium' to keep provisions such as meat, fish, fruit and vegetables fresh. 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. (Surprisingly, Davies does not discuss the fact that Bentham meant his Panopticon not just as a model prison but also as an instrument of control that could be applied to schools and factories.) 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. Viewing happiness as a complex of pleasurable sensations, he suggested that it might be quantified by measuring the human pulse rate. Alternatively, money could be used as the standard for quantification: if two different goods have the same price, it can be claimed that they produce the same quantity of pleasure in the consumer. Bentham was more attracted by the latter measure. 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'. 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. In addition, Davies shows how the belief that inner of pleasure and displeasure can be objectively measured has informed management studies and advertising. The tendency of thinkers such as J B Watson, the founder of behaviorism*, was that human beings could be shaped, or manipulated, by policymakers and managers. Watson had no factual 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. Yet Watson's reductive model is now widely applied, with 'behavior change' becoming the goal of governments: in Britain, a 'Behaviour Insights Team' has been established by the government to study how people can be encouraged, at minimum cost to the public purse, to live in what are considered to be socially desirable ways. Modern industrial societies appear to need the possibility of ever-increasing happiness to motivate them in their labours. But whatever its intellectual pedigree, the idea that governments should be responsible for promoting happiness is always a threat to human freedom. ----- * 'behaviorism': a branch of psychology which is concerned with observable behaviour Questions 27-29 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 27-29 on your answer sheet. 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. 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 is not something that should be fought for. D is not just an abstract concept. 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. Questions 30-34 Complete the summary using the list of words A-G below. Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 30-34 on your answer sheet. Jeremy Bentham Jeremy Bentham was active in other areas besides philosophy. In the 1970s he suggested a type of technology to improve 30..... for different Government departments. He developed a new way of printing banknotes to increase 31..... and also designed a method for the 32 of food. He also drew up plans for a prison which allowed the 33..... of prisoners at all times, and believed the same design could be used for other institutions as well. When researching happiness, he investigated possibilities for its 34....., and suggested some methods of doing this. A measurementB securityC implementationD profitsE observationF communicationG preservation Questions 35-40 Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet, write YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writerNOT GIVEN if the statement contradicts the claims of the writerNOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this 35 One strength of The Happiness Industry is its discussion of the relationship between psychology and economics. 36 It is more difficult to measure some emotions than others. 37 Watson's ideas on behaviorism were supported by research on humans he carried out before 1915. 38 Watson's ideas have been most influential on governments outside America. 39 The need for happiness is linked to industrialization. 40 A main aim of government should be to increase the happiness of the population. Cambridge IELTS 13 Academic Reading Test 4 Answers Also Check: Cambridge IELTS 13 Academic Reading Test 3 with Answers

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