

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 - TEST 1 - READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-7:

1. B (para B, first 4 lines: “Inside the academies, science takes centre stage. The AIS employs more than 100 sports scientists and doctors, and collaborates with scores of others in universities and research centres. 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”)
2. C (para C, last 5 lines: “system now used in Australian national competitions. It 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. At the end of each race. SWAN spits out data on each swimmer.”)
3. B (para B, last 4 lines: “up by technicians who design instruments to collect data from athletes. They 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.’ says Peter Fricker, chief of science at AIS.”)
4. F (para F, first 5 lines: “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. At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, these sliced as much as two per cent off cyclists' and rowers' times. Now everyone uses them. The same has happened to the ‘altitude tent’, developed by AIS to replicate the effect of altitude training at sea level.”)
5. D (para D, last 6 lines: “the example of athletes who may be down with coughs and colds 11 or 12 times a year. After years of experimentation, AIS and the University of Newcastle in New South Wales developed a test that measures how much of the immune-system protein immunoglobulin A is present in athletes' saliva. If IgA levels suddenly fall below a certain level, training is eased or dropped altogether. Soon, IgA levels start rising again, and the danger passes. Since the tests were introduced, AIS athletes in all sports have been remarkably successful at staying healthy.”)
6. A (para A, last 3 lines: “pros live and train under the eyes of coaches. Another body, the Australian Sports Commission (ASC), finances programmes of excellence in a total of 96 sports for thousands of sportsmen and women. Both provide intensive coaching, training facilities and nutritional advice.”)
7. E (para E, first 3 lines: “Using data is a complex business. 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. ‘You design the model to make that time.’ says Mason.”)

Question 8-11:

8. A (para C, line 11-12: “contribution to sport also includes the development of the SWAN (SWimming ANalysis) system now used in Australian national competitions. It collects images from digital cameras”)
9. B (para D, line 6-7: “With the Cooperative Research Centre for Micro Technology in Melbourne. they are developing unobtrusive sensors that will be embedded in an athlete’s clothes or running shoes”)
10. A (para D, line 11-13: “years of experimentation, AIS and the University of Newcastle in New South Wales developed a test that measures how much of the immune-system protein immunoglobulin A is present in athletes’ saliva. If IgA levels suddenly fall below a certain level. training is eased or dropped altogether”)
11. C (para F, line 2-5: “ago, the AIS unveiled coolant-lined jackets for endurance athletes. At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996.these sliced as much as two per cent off cyclists’ and rowers’ times. Now everyone uses them. The same has happened to the ‘altitude tent’, developed by AIS to replicate the effect of altitude training at sea level.”)

Question 12-13:

12. ‘(a) competition model’ (para E, first 2 lines: “Using data is a complex business. Well before a championship, sports scientists and coaches start to prepare the athlete by developing a ‘**competition model**’, based on what they expect”)
13. ‘(by) 2%’ (para F, line 2-3: “ago, the AIS unveiled coolant-lined jackets for endurance athletes. At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, these sliced as much as **two per cent** off cyclists’ and rowers’ times.”)

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-17:

14. I (para I, last 6 lines: “most countries the process still has far to go. State ownership of railways and airlines, regulation of freight rates and toleration of anti-competitive practices. such as cargo-handling monopolies, all keep the cost of shipping unnecessarily high and deter international trade. Bringing these barriers down would help the world’s economies grow even closer.”)
15. F (para F, last 5 lines: “cost little to transport, even by aeroplane. 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. Businesses can locate based

on other considerations, such as the availability of labour, while worrying less about the cost of delivering their output.”)

16. E (para E, line 4-5: “ship. 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.”)
17. D (last 4 lines: “it is finished manufactured products that dominate the flow of trade, and, thanks to technological advances such as lightweight components, manufactured goods themselves have tended to become lighter and less bulky. As a result, less transportation is required for every dollar's worth of imports or exports.”)

Question 18-22:

18. TRUE (para A, first 2 lines: “International trade is growing at a startling pace. 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.”)
19. FALSE (para B, last 3 lines: “place to place. The real world, however, is full of frictions. 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.”)
20. NOT GIVEN
21. TRUE (para D, first line: “Countries still trade disproportionately with their geographic neighbours.”)
22. NOT GIVEN

Question 23-26:

23. G – trade
24. B – components
(para E, first 5 lines: “To see how this influences trade, consider the business of making disk drives for computers. Most of the world's disk-drive manufacturing is concentrated in South-east Asia. This is possible only because disk drives, while valuable, are small and light and so cost little to ship. 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.”)
25. C – container ships (para G, line 5-8: “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 and the adoption of standard container sizes allowed almost any box to be transported on any ship.”)
26. A – tariffs (para H, first 4 lines: “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.”)

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 27-32:

27. i (para B, last 4 lines: “In Canada, where the Inuit people are jealously guarding their hard-won autonomy in the country's newest territory, Nunavut, they believe their best hope of survival in this changing environment lies in combining their ancestral knowledge with the best of modern science. This is a challenge in itself.”)
28. vi (para C, first 3 lines: “The Canadian Arctic is a vast, treeless polar desert that's covered with snow for most of the year. Venture into this terrain and you get some idea of the hardships facing anyone who calls this home.”)
29. iii (para D, first 3 lines: “Life for the descendants of the Thule people is still harsh. Nunavut is 1.9 million square kilometres of rock and ice, and a handful of islands around the North Pole. It's currently home to 2,500 people, all but a handful of them indigenous Inuit.”)
30. vii (para E, first 4 lines: “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. Obesity, heart disease and diabetes are beginning to appear in a people for whom these have never before been problems”)
31. iv (para F, first 5 lines: “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. Having survived there for centuries, they believe their wealth of traditional knowledge is vital to the task. And Western scientists are starting to draw on this wisdom, increasingly referred to as ‘Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit’, or IQ.”)
32. ii (para G, line 3-5: “stations in the far north date back just 50 years. There are still huge gaps in our environmental knowledge, and despite the scientific onslaught, many predictions are no more than best guesses.”)

Question 33-40:

33. ‘farming’ (para C, line 3: “who calls this home. Farming is out of the question and nature offers meagre pickings.”)
34. ‘sea mammals’

35. 'fish'
(para C, line 4-5: "Humans first settled in the Arctic a mere 4,500 years ago, surviving by exploiting sea mammals and fish.")
36. 'Thule' (para C, line 6-8: "were successful, sometimes they failed and vanished. 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, bringing kayaks, sleds, dogs")
37. 'islands' (para D, first 2 lines: "Life for the descendants of the Thule people is still harsh. Nunavut is 1.9 million square kilometres of rock and ice, and a handful of islands around the North Pole.")
38. 'nomadic' (para D, line 3-4: "home to 2,500 people, all but a handful of them indigenous Inuit. Over the past 40 years, most have abandoned their nomadic ways and settled in the territory': 28 isolated")
39. 'nature' (para D, the last line: "communities, but they still rely heavily on nature to provide food and clothing.")
40. 'imported' (para D, part 2, line 3-4: "of summer. It would cost a family around £7,000 a year to replace meat they obtained themselves through hunting with imported meat.")