

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 - TEST 1 - READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-4:

1. D (para D, last three lines: “satisfactorily around the Mediterranean, they could not always be depended on in the cloudy and often freezing weather of northern Europe.”)
2. B (para B, line 2-4: “social impact. And, for those living near the equator in particular, its waxing and waning was more conspicuous than the passing of the seasons.”)
3. F (para F, last three lines: “the changing tension of its mainspring. By the 16th century, a pendulum clock had been devised, but the pendulum swung in a large arc and thus was not very efficient.”)
4. E (para E, line 7-9: “: 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.”)

Question 5-8:

5. B (para C, first 2 lines: “Centuries before the Roman Empire, the Egyptians had formulated a municipal calendar having 12 months of 30 days”)
6. F (para E, last 2 lines: “these were superseded by ‘small clock’, or French, hours, which split the day into two 12-hour periods commencing at midnight.”)
7. D (para G, first 3 lines: “To address this, a variation on the original escapement was invented in 1670, in England. It was called the anchor escapement, which was a lever-based device shaped like a ship's anchor.”)
8. A (para E, line 8-9: “astronomical hours at midday and ‘great clock’ hours, used for some large public clocks in Germany, at midnight.”)

Question 9-13:

9. (ship’s)anchor/(an/the) anchor
10. (escape) wheel
11. tooth
12. (long) pendulum
13. second

(para G, line 2-10: “invented in 1670, in England. It was called the anchor escapement, which was a lever-based device shaped like a ship's **anchor**. The motion of a pendulum rocks this device so that it catches and then releases each **tooth of the escape wheel**, in turn allowing it to turn a precise amount. Unlike the original form used in early pendulum clocks, the anchor escapement permitted the pendulum to travel in a very small arc. 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”)

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-19:

14. ii (para A, first 3 lines: “An accident that occurred in the skies over the Grand Canyon in 1956 resulted in the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)”)
15. iii (para C, line 4-7: “remained rudimentary. 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”)
16. v (para D, first 4 lines: “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”)
17. iv (para E, line 3-7: “. 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, and, in the immediate vicinity of an airport, all the way down to the surface”)
18. viii (para F, line 8-11: “fly safely. On a clear day, a pilot in controlled airspace can choose a VFR or IFR flight plan, and the FAA regulations were devised in a way which accommodates both VFR and IFR operations in the same airspace”)
19. vii (para G, first 2 lines: “Controlled airspace is divided into several different types, designated by letters of the alphabet”)

Question 20-26:

20. FALSE (para A, first 3 lines: “An accident that occurred in the skies over the Grand Canyon in 1956 resulted in the establishment of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)”)
21. FALSE (para B, first 2 lines: “Rudimentary air traffic control (ATC) existed well before the Grand Canyon disaster”)
22. NOT GIVEN
23. TRUE (para C, first three lines: “In the 1940s, ATC centers could and did take advantage of the newly developed radar and improved radio communication brought about by the Second World War”)
24. TRUE (para E, line 12: “only to stay in uncontrolled airspace, below 365m”
Para G, line 2-3: “designated by letters of the alphabet. Uncontrolled airspace is designated Class F”)
25. FALSE (para G, line 11-13: “engines operate more efficiently at higher altitudes. The difference between Class E and A airspace is that in Class A, all operations are IFR, and pilots must be instrument-rated”)
26. TRUE (para G, line 16-18: “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”)

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 27-30:

27. E (para 2, line 4-6: “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’.”)
28. B (para 2, line 7-10: ““. 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”)

29. A (para 7: “What they are certainly not finding, however, is any change in attitude of mainstream scientists: most still totally reject the very idea of telepathy. The problem stems at least in part from the lack of any plausible mechanism for telepathy.”)
30. F (para 6, line 5-7: “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”)

Question 31-40:

31. sender

32. picture/image

33. receiver

(para 3, line 5-9: “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. Once the session was over, this person was asked to identify which of the four images had been used”)

34. sensory leakage

35. (outright) fraud

(para 4, line 5-8: “telepathy must exist; 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.”)

36. computers

37. human involvement

38. meta-analysis

(para 5, line 2-6: “automated variant of the technique which used computers to perform many of the key tasks such as the random selection of images. By minimizing human involvement, the idea was to minimize the risk of flawed results. In 1987, results from hundreds of autoganzfeld tests were studied by Honorton in a ‘meta-analysis’, a statistical technique”)

39. lack of consistency (para 6, first 2 lines: “Yet some parapsychologists remain disturbed by the lack of consistency between individual ganzfeld studies”)

40. big/large enough (para 6, line 7-8; “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”)