

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 4 - TEST 2 - READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-4:

1. 'isolation' (para 3, line 1: "Isolation breeds linguistic diversity")
2. 'economic globalisation/globalization/socio-economic pressure' (para 5, line 12-14: "University of Chicago, argues that the deadliest weapon is not government policy but economic globalization")
3. 'cultural identity' (para 7, line 3-5: "the next century. But a growing interest in cultural identity may prevent the direst predictions from coming true")
4. 'traditional skill' (para 7, line 21-27: "California, 'apprentice' programmes have provided life support to several indigenous languages. Volunteer 'apprentices' pair up with one of the last living speakers of a Native American tongue to learn a traditional skill such as basket weaving, with")

Question 5-9:

5. E (para 7, line 6-9: "The key to fostering diversity is for people to learn their ancestral tongue, as well as the dominant language," says Doug Whalen, founder and president of")
6. B (para 7, last 6 lines: "to the next generation. But Mufwene says that preventing a language dying out is not the same as giving it new life by using it every day. 'Preserving a language is more like preserving fruits in a jar,' he says.")
7. D (para 6, last 6 lines: "instance," Pagel says, and this could affect our thoughts and perceptions. "The patterns and connections we make among various concepts may be structured by the linguistic habits of our community"")
8. C (para 4, last 7 lines: "ier society, says Nicholas Ostler, of Britain's Foundation for Endangered Languages, in Bath. "People lose faith in their culture," he says. "When the next generation reaches their teens, they might not want to be induced into the old traditions.")
9. B (para 6, first 5 lines: "Language is also intimately bound up with culture, so it maybe difficult to preserve one without the other. "If a person shifts from Navajo to English, they lose something," Mufwene says.")

Question 10-13:

10. NO (para 1, line 3-10: “the American southwest, the native language is dying. Most of its speakers are middle-aged or elderly. Although many students take classes in Navajo, the schools are run in English. Street signs, supermarket goods and even their own newspaper are all in English. Not surprisingly, linguists”)
11. YES (para 1, last 4 lines: “English. Not surprisingly, linguists doubt that any native speakers of Navajo will remain in a hundred years’ time.”)
12. NOT GIVEN
13. YES (para 7, first 3 lines: “So despite linguists’ best efforts, many languages will disappear over the next century. But a growing inter-“)

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-15:

14. C (para 1, first 2 lines: “Australia has been unusual in the western world in having a very conservative attitude to natural or alternative therapies, according to D Paul Laver, a lecture”)
15. B (para 1, line 8-9: “account for 10% of the national turnover of pharmaceuticals. Americans made more visits to alternative therapists than to orthodox doctors in 1990, and each”)

Question 16-23:

16. YES (para 2, first 2 lines: “Disenchantment with orthodox medicine has seen the popularity of alternative therapies in Australia climb steadily during the past 20 years. In a 1983 national”)
17. NO (para 2, line 2-5: “therapies in Australia climb steadily during the past 20 years. In a 1983 national health survey, 1.9% of people said that they had contacted a chiropractor, naturopath, osteopath, acupuncturist or herbalist in the two weeks prior to the survey. By 1990, this figure had risen to 2.6% of the population. The 550,000 consultations with”)
18. YES (para 2, line 5-6: “this figure had risen to 2.6% of the population. The 550,000 consultations with alternative therapists reported in the 1990 survey represented about an eighth of”)

19. YES (para 2, last 2 lines: “and empirically based knowledge,’ they said. ‘The high standing of professionals, including doctors, has been eroded as a consequence’)
20. YES (para 3, first 3 lines: “rather than resisting or criticizing this trend, increasing numbers of Australian doctors, particularly younger ones, are forming group practices with alternative therapists or taking courses themselves, particularly in acupuncture and herbalism”)
21. NOT GIVEN
22. NO (para 4, first 2 lines: “In 1993, Dr Laver and his colleagues published a survey of 289 Sydney people who attended eight alternative therapists’ practices in Sydney. These practices offered a”)
23. YES (para 4, line 3-7: “wide range of alternative therapies from 25 therapists. Those surveyed had experienced chronic illness, for which orthodox medicine had been able to provide little relief. They commented that they liked the holistic approach of their alternative therapists and the friendly, concerned and detailed attention they had received. The cold, impersonal manner or orthodox doctors features in the survey”)

Question 24-26:

24. ‘emotional problems’ (para 5, line 3-4: “suffer from digestive problems, which is only 1% more than those suffering from emotional problems. Those suffer from respiratory complaints represent 7% of”)
25. ‘headache/headaches’
26. ‘general ill health’
(para 5, last 3 lines: “their patients, and candida sufferers represent an equal percentage. Headache sufferers and those complaining of general ill health represent 6% and 5% of patients respectively, and a further 4% see therapists for general health maintenance”)

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 27-32:

27. H (para H, last 3 lines: “growth of nerve cells. He was surprised by the ex-tent of the activation. ‘Play just Lights every- thing up,’ he says. By allowing link-ups between brain

areas that might not normally communicate with each other, play may enhance creativity”)

28. F (para F, first 5 lines: “According to Byers, the timing of the playful stage in young animals provides an important clue to what's going on. If you plot the amount of time a juvenile devotes to play each day over the course of its development, you discover a pattern typically associated with a ‘sensitive period’ — a brief development window during which the brain can actually be modified in ways that are not possible earlier or later in life. Think of the relative ease with which young”)
29. A (para A, last 6 lines: much more to it than that. For a start, play can even cost animals their lives. Eighty per cent of deaths among juvenile fur seals occur because playing pups fail to spot predators approaching. It is also extremely expensive in terms of energy. Playful young animals use around two or three per cent of their energy cavorting, and in children that figure can be closer to fifteen per cent. ‘Even two or three per cent is huge,’ says John Byers of Idaho University. ‘You just don't find animals wasting energy like that,’ he adds. There must be a reason “)
30. H (para H, line 2-3: “vate higher cognitive processes. ‘There’: enormous cognitive involvement in play,’ says Bekoff. He points out that play often involves complex assessments of playmates, ideas ofrec”)
31. I (para I, last 2 lines: “With schooling beginning earlier and becoming increasingly exam-orientated, play is likely to get even less of a looloin. Who knows what the result of that will be?)
32. B (para B, line 3-7: “makes you intelligent. Playfulness, it seems, is common only among mammals, although a few of the larger-brained birds also indulge. Animals at play often use unique signs - tail- Wagging in dogs, for example -» to indicate that activity superficially resembling adult behaviour is not really in earnest. A popular explanation of play has been that it helps juveniles develop the skills they will need to hunt, mate and socialise as adults. Another has been that”)

Question 33-35:

33. A (para C, first 2 lines: “Take the exercise theory. If play evolved to build muscle or as a kind of endurance training, then you would expect to see permanent benefits. Hut Byers points out that the benefits of”)

34. C (para D, first 2 lines: “Then there’s the skills-training hypothesis. At first glance, playing animals do appear to be practising the complex manoeuvres they will need in adulthood. But a closer inspection”

Para D, last 2 lines: “behaviour when they reached adulthood. He found that the way the cats played had no significant effect on their hunting prowess in later life”)

35. F (para B, last 4 lines: “our is not really in earnest. A popular explanation of play has been that it helps juveniles develop the skills they will need to hunt, mate and socialise as adults. Another has been that it allows young animals to get in shape for adult life by improving their respiratory endurance. Both these ideas have been questioned in recent years”)

Question 36-40:

36. B (para E, last 4 lines: “true. Robert Barton of Durham University believes that, because large brains are more sensitive to developmental stimuli than smaller brains, they require more play to help mould them for adulthood. ‘I concluded it’s to do with learning, and with the importance of environmental data to the brain during development,’ he says”)

37. G (para H, line 3-4: “Bekoff. He points out that play often involves complex assessments of playmates, ideas of reciprocity and the use of specialised signals and rules. He believes that play creates a brain that”)

38. E (para C, line 4-6: “resulting from juvenile play would be lost by adulthood. ‘If the function of play was to get into shape,’ says Byers, ‘the optimum time for playing would depend on when it was most advantageous for the young of a particular species to do so. But it doesn’t work like that.”)

39. D (para E, first 4 lines: “Earlier this year, Sergio Pellis of Lethbridge University, Canada, reported that there is a strong positive link between brain size and playfulness among mammals in general. Comparing measurements for fifteen orders of mammal, he and his team found larger brains (for a given body size) are linked to greater playfulness. The converse was also found to be”)

40. A (para H, line 6-8: “is backed up by the work of Stephen Siviy of Gettysburg College. Siviy studied how bouts M play affected the brain’s levels of a particular chemical associated with the stimulation and growth of nerve cells. He was surprised by the extent of the activation. ‘Play just Lights every”)