CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 - TEST 2 - READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-5:

1. ii (para A, line 3-7: "Portland, Oregon, a perfect example of this. Some years ago, federal money build a new road. However, local pressure groups forced a referendum over M the money on light rail instead. The rail proposal won and the railway worked In the years that have followed, more and more rail systems have been put lfl, changing the nature of the city.")

2. vii (para B, last 2 lines: "destination. However, public infrastructure did not keep pace with urban sprawl, causing massive congestion problems which now make commuting times far higher.")

3. iv (para C, first 2 lines: "There is a widespread belief that increasing wealth encourages people to live farther out cars are the only viable transport. The example of European cities refutes that. They are often")

4. i (para D, last 2 lines: "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")

5. iii (para E, line 2-5: "the population as people were no longer forced into cities. However the ISTP team's research demonstrates that the population and job density of cities rose or remained constant in the 1980s after decades of decline. The explanation for this seems to be that it is valuable m the people working in related fields together")

Question 6-10:

6. FALSE (para 1, line 3: "The study compared the proportion of wealth poured into transport by thirty-seven cities around the world.")

7. TRUE (para 2, last 2 lines: "ISTP Director, pointed out that these more efficient cities were able to put the difference into attracting industry and jobs or creating a better place to live.")

8. NOT GIVEN
9. FALSE (para 3, last 2 lines: "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.")

10. TRUE (para 5: "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')

Question 11-13:

11. F (para 2, first 2 lines: "The study found that 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")

12. D (para 7, first 3 lines: "When it comes to other physical features, road lobbies are on stronger ground. For example, Newman accepts it would be hard for a city as hilly as Auckland to develop a really good rail network.")

13. C (para A, line 3-7: "Portland, Oregon, a perfect example of this. Some years ago, federal money build a new road. However, local pressure groups forced a referendum over M the money on light rail instead. The rail proposal won and the railway worked In the years that have followed, more and more rail systems have been put lfl, changing the nature of the city.")

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-22:

14. B – falling
15. I – increasing
    (para 2, last 4 lines: "circulation problems - the major medical complaints in this age group — are troubling a smaller proportion every year. And the data confirms that the rate at which these diseases are declining continues to accelerate. Other diseases of old age — dementia, stroke, arteriosclerosis and emphysema - are also troubling fewer and fewer people")

16. F – later (para 3, last 2 lines: "doctors accepted as normal in a 65-year-old in 1982 are often not appearing until people '- are 70 or 75")

17. M – medicine
18. J – nutrition
    (para 4, first 2 lines: "Clearly, certain diseases are beating a retreat in the face of medical advances. But there may be other contributing factors. Improvements in childhood nutrition in the first quarter of")

19. N – pollution (para 5, lines 2-3: "some illnesses. An increase in some cancers and bronchitis may reflect changing smoking habits and poorer air quality, say the researchers.")

20. K – education (para 6, first 2 lines: "One interesting correlation Manton uncovered is that better-educated people are likely to live longer.")

21. G – disabled
22. A – cost
    (para 7, line 6-8: "researchers calculate there would be an additional one million disabled elderly people in " . today's population. According to Manton, slowing the trend has saved the United States government's Medicare system more than $200 billion, suggesting that the greying of")

Question 23-26:

23. G (para 8, first 2 lines: "The increasing self-reliance of many elderly people is probably linked to a massive increase in the use of simple home medical aids.")

24. E (para 9, the first line: "Maintaining a level of daily physical activity may help mental functioning, says Carl Cotman")

25. H (para 10, line 3-4: "people over 70. In laboratory simulations of challenging activities such as driving, those who felt in control of their lives pumped out lower levels of stress hormones such as cortisol.")

26. C (para 11, first 2 lines: "But independence can have drawbacks. Seeman found that elderly people who felt emotionally isolated maintained higher levels of stress hormones even when asleep.")

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 27-31:

27. B (para 2, last 5 lines: "needed an idea of number simply to keep their thought in order. As they began to settle, grow plants and herd animals, the need for a sophisticated number system became paramount. It will never be known how and when this numeration ability developed, but it is certain that numeration was well developed by the time humans had formed even semi-permanent settlements.")

28. E (para 3, last 4 lines: "examples, when using the one, two, many type of system, 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 number that it can express, but this range will generally suffice when dealing with the simpler aspects of human existence.")

29. A (para 4, last 3 lines: "denoted as hund teontig, or ten times ten. 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!")

30. C (para 5, last 3 lines: "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.")

31. G (para 6, line 2-6: "languages today. The numeration system of the Tsimshian language in British Columbia contains seven distinct sets of words for numbers according to the class of the item being counted: for counting flat objects and animals, for round obiects and time, for people, for long objects and trees, for canoes, for measures, and for counting when no particular object is being numerated")

Question 32-40:

32. TRUE (para 2, line 2-5: "number. Even the earliest of tribes had a system of numeration that, if not advanced, was sufficient for the tasks that they had to perform. Our ancestors had little use for actual number instead their consideration would have been more of the kind Is this enough? Rather than How many? When they are engaged in food gathering, for example.")

33. FALSE (para 3, first 3 lines: "Evidence of early stages of arithmetic and numeration can be readily found. The indigenous people of Tasmania were only able to count one, two, many; those of South Africa counted one, two, two and one, two, twos and one and so on.")

34. TRUE (para 3, line 3-4: "one, two, two and one, two, twos and one and so on. But in real situations the number and words are often accompanied by gestures to help resovle any confusion.")

35. FALSE (para 4, first 3 lines: "The lack of ability of some cultures to deal with large number is not really surprising. Europe language, when traced back to their earlier version, are poor in number words and expressions.")

36. NOT GIVEN
37. TRUE (para 4, line 6-7: "denoted as hund teontig, or ten times ten. The average person in the seventh century in Europe was not as familiar with numbers as we are today")

38. FALSE (para 5, line 2-6: "languages today. The numeration system of the Tsimshian language in British Columbia contains seven distinct sets of words for numbers according to the class of the item being counted: for counting flat objects and animals, for round obiects and time, for people, for long objects and trees, for canoes, for measures, and for counting when no particular object is being numerated")

39. TRUE (para 5, line 6-7: “being numerated. It seems that the last is a later development while the first six groups show the relics of an older system. This diversity of number names can also be found in some widely”)

40. NOT GIVEN