

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 2 – READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-4:

1. YES (para 1, line 3-4: “pagodas – remained standing for centuries? Records show that only two have collapsed during the past 1400 years.”)
2. NO (para 1, line 8-9: “port area of Kobe. Yet it left the magnificent five-storey pagoda at the Toji temple in nearby Kyoto unscathed”)
3. NOT GIVEN
4. YES (para 3, line 5-7: “later. Clearly Japanese carpenters of the day knew a few tricks about allowing the building to sway and settle itself rather than fight nature’s forces.”)

Question 5-10:

5. B (para 4, line 7-8: built less high, typically five rather than nine storeys, made mainly of wood and the staircase was dispensed with because the Japanese ...”)
6. A (para 5, line 3- 5: “width. For the same reason, the builders of Japanese pagodas seem to have further increased their weight by choosing to cover these extended eaves not with the porcelain tiles of many Chinese pagodas”)
7. B (para 4, line 4-5: “brick or stone, with inner staircases, and used them in later centuries mainly as watchtowers.”)
8. C (para 5, line 1-2: “The roof of a Japanese temple building can be made to overhang the sides of structure by fifty percent or more of the building’s overall width”)
9. A (para 4, line 1-3: “The multi-storey pagoda came to Japan from China in the sixth century. As in China, they were first introduced with Buddhism and were attached to important temples.”)
10. C (para 6, last 4 lines: “some pagoda designs, it does not even rest on the ground, but is suspended from the top of the pagoda – hanging loosely down through the middle of the building”)

Question 11-13:

11. D (para 7, line 6-7: “tested them on a ‘shaketable’ in his laboratory. In short, shinbashira was acting like an enormous stationary pendulum”)

12. C (para 7, line 4-6: “Mr Ishida, known to his student as ‘professor pagoda’ because of his passion to understand the pagoda, has built a series of models and tested them on a ‘shaketable’ in his laboratory”)
13. C (para 7, line 12-13: “was that under pressure a pagoda’s loose stack of floors could be made to slither to and fro independent of one another”)

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-17:

14. E (line 3-4: “£23m for the removal of the bug cryptosporidium from drinking water by water companies.”)
15. B (line 7-11: “loved farmland birds, such as the skylark, the grey partridge the lapwing and the corn bunting, have vanished from huge stretches of countryside, as have even more wild flowers and insects. This is a direct result of the way we have produced out food in the last four decades.”)
16. C (line 7-8: “the costs may not even appear to be financial at all, but merely aesthetic – a terrible shame, but nothing to do with money.”)
17. B (line 13-14: “faecal filth of salmon farming has driven wild salmon from many of the sea lochs and rivers of Scotland.”)

Question 18- 21:

18. YES (para B, line 7-9: “loved farmland birds, such as the skylark, the grey partridge, the lapwing and the corn bunting, have vanished from huge stretches of countryside”)
19. NOT GIVEN
20. NO (para C, line 1-4: “Put it altogether and it looks like a battlefield, but consumers rarely make the connection at the dinner table. That is mainly because the costs of all this damage are what economists refer to as externalities: they are outside the main transaction”)
21. YES (para E, line 7-8: “from soil erosion and organic carbon losses; £169m from food poisoning and £607m from cattle disease”)

Question 22-26:

22. food bills/costs (para E, line 9-10: “a simple but memorable conclusion from all this: our food bills are actually threefold”)
23. (modern) intensive farming (para F, line 3-6: “very hard for some countries, but in Britain, there the immediate need to supply food is less urgent, and the costs and the damage of intensive farming have been clearly seen, it may be more feasible”)
24. organic farming (para G, line 2-3: “alternative? Professor Pretty feels that organic farming would be too big a jump in thinking and in practices for many farmers”)
25. Greener Food Standard (para G, line 5-6: “reach of many poorer consumers. He is recommending the immediate introduction of a ‘Green Food Standard’”)
26. Consumers & farmers (para G, line 13-15: “health. It could go a long way, he says, to shifting consumers as well farmers towards a more sustainable system of agriculture”)

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 27-30:

27. ii (Section B, para 2, line 1: “Before solutions could be proposed, the problem has to be understood”)
28. v (Section C, para 1, line 3-4: “from January to February 1991, a number of approaches were implemented in an effort to improve mobility and access to transport.”)
29. x (Section E, line 2-3: “phases a ‘top-down’ approach, in which decisions were made by experts and officials before being handed down to communities”)
30. i (Section F, para 2, line 3-4: “start. The experiences from Makete will help in this initiative, and Makete District will act as a reference for future work.”)

Question 31-35:

31. NO (MIETP was divided into THREE phases)
32. YES (Section B, para 1, line 1-2: “When the project began, Makete District was virtually totally isolated during the rainy season”)
33. NO (Section B, para 2, line 3-6: “so Phase I, between December 1985 and December 1987, focused on research. The socio-economic survey of more than 400 households in district indicated that the household in Makete spent on average, seven hours a day on transporting themselves and their goods”)
34. YES (Section B, para 2, line 9: “transport were found: 95% was on foot, 80% was within the locality”)
35. NOT GIVEN

Question 36-40:

36. D (Section C, para 3, whole para: “Most goods were transported along the paths that provide short-cut up and down the hillsides, but the paths were a real safety risk and made the journey on foot even more arduous. It made sense to improve the paths by building steps, handrails and footbridges”)
37. I (Section D, para 4, line 1-3: “The effort to improve the efficiency of the existing transport services were not very successful because most of the motorized vehicles in the district broke down and there was no resources to repair them”)
38. G (Section D, para 3, line 1-3: “Paths and secondary roads were improved only at the request of communities who were willing to participate in construction and maintenance”)
39. E (Section D, para 2, line 1-2: “The road improvements and accompanying maintenance system had helped make the district center accessible throughout the year”)
40. B