

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 - TEST 2 – READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-8:

1. Spinning (para 1, line 4-5: “mass that hardens when slowly cooled. The first successful method for making clear, flat glass involved **spinning**”)
2. (perfectly) unblemished (para 1, line 6-7: “effective as the glass had not touched any surfaces between being soft and becoming hard, so it stayed **perfectly unblemished**”)
3. labor/labour intensive (para 1, last line: “However, the process took a long time and was **labour intensive**.”)
4. thickness (para 2, line 4-5: “through two hot rollers, similar to an old mangle. This allowed glass of virtually any **thickness** to be made non-stop”)
5. marked (para 2, line 5-6: “but the rollers would leave both sides of the glass **marked**, and these would then need to be”)
6. (molten) glass (para 3, line 2-3: “Pilkington. This process allows the manufacture of clear, tinted and coated **glass** for buildings, and clear and tinted glass for vehicles.”)
7. (molten) tin/metal
8. rollers
(para 3, line 5-6: “and in 1952 he had the idea of using a bed of **molten metal** to form the flat glass, eliminating altogether the need for **rollers** within the float bath.”)
9. TRUE (para 3, line 7-8: “bath. The metal had to melt at a temperature less than the hardening point of glass (about 600°C)”)
10. NOT GIVEN
11. FALSE (para 5 line 2-4: “company to build a full—scale plant. However, it took 14 months of non-stop production, costing the company £100,000 a month, before the plant produced any usable glass”)
12. TRUE (para 5, last 3 lines: “They finally succeeded in 1959 and there are now float plants all over the world, with each able to produce around 1000 tons of glass every day, non-stop for around 15 years”)

13. TRUE (para 7, line 5: “ensure the highest quality, inspection takes place at every stage”
Line 8: “Automated on-line inspection does two things.”
Last 2 lines: “see. Secondly, it enables computers downstream to steer cutters around flaws”)

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-17:

14. ii (para B, line 5-7: “pack ice surrounded Iceland for much of the year. The climatic events of the Little Ice Age did more than help shape the modern world. They are the deeply important context for the current unprecedented global warming”)
15. vii (para D, first 3 lines: “This book is a narrative history of climatic shifts during the past ten centuries, and some of the ways in which people in Europe adapted to them”)
16. ix (para E, last 3 lines: “The increased productivity from farmland made some countries self-sufficient in grain and livestock and offered effective protection against famine.”)
17. iv (para F, line 8-11: “methods expanded across the world. The unprecedented land clearance released vast quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, triggering for the first time humanly caused global warming”)

Question 18-22:

18. C – tree rings
19. B – ice cores
(para C, line 4-6: “India and tropical Africa are even more recent. For the time before records began, we have only ‘proxy records’ reconstructed largely from **tree rings** and **ice cores**, supplemented by a few”)
20. A – climatic shifts (para D, first line: “This book is a narrative history of **climatic shifts** during the”)
21. H – storms
22. G – heat waves
(para B, last 4 lines: “cycles of intensely cold winters and easterly winds, then switched abruptly to years of heavy spring and early summer rains, mild winters, and frequent

Atlantic storms, or to periods of droughts, light northeasterly winds, and summer heat waves”)

Question 23-26:

23. C (para F, line 2-3: “beginning of the Modern Warm Period. There was a vast migration from Europe by land-hungry farmers and others, to which the”)
24. C (para F, line 5-7: “America, Australia, New Zealand, and southern Africa. Millions of hectares of forest and woodland fell before the newcomers’ axes between 1850 and 1890, as intensive European farming”)
25. A (para D, line 4-6: “Period, roughly 900 to 1200. During these three centuries. Norse voyagers from Northern Europe explored northern seas, settled Greenland, and visited North America”)
26. B (para E, line 13-14: “the staples of the European fish trade, but changes in water temperatures forced fishing fleets to work further offshore”)

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 27-32:

27. viii (para A, line 3-4: “smell was to them in their lives. It became apparent that smell can evoke strong emotional responses”)
28. ii (para B, line 3-4: “without touching and smelling a loved one. In fact, infants recognise the odours of their mothers soon after birth and adults”
line 6-8: “well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people”)
29. vi (para C, line 3-8: “The reason often given for the low regard in which smell is held is that, in comparison with its importance among animals, the human sense of smell is feeble and undeveloped. While it is true that the olfactory powers of humans are nothing like as fine as those possessed by certain animals, they are still remarkably acute”)

30. i (para D, line first 3 lines: “Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific vocabulary simply doesn’t exist.”)
31. iii (para E, last 3 lines: “objectively given the non- physical components. Questions like these mean that interest in the psychology of smell is inevitably set to play an increasingly important role for researchers”)
32. v (para F, line 10-11: “way. importantly, our commonly held feelings about smells can help distinguish us from other cultures”)

Question 33-36:

33. C (introduction: “aware of their importance to us. It is only when the faculty of smell is impaired for some reason that we begin to realise the essential role the”)
34. A (para B, line 5-8: “can often identify their children or spouses by scent. In one well-known test, **women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners** from similar clothing worn by other people” and 2 last lines: “test, but as the experiment revealed, even **when not conciously considered, smells register**”) register: notice something
35. C (para C, first 2 lines: “In spite of its importance to our emotional and sensory lives, smell is probably the most undervalued sense in many cultures”)
36. D (para E, line 5-6: “answered. Researchers have still to decide whether smell is one sense or two - one responding to odours proper and”)

Question 37-40:

37. clothing (para B, line 6-8: “well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone **clothing** worn by their marriage partners from similar clothing worn by other people”)
38. vocabulary (para D, first 3 lines: “Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in many languages because the specific **vocabulary** simply doesn’t exist.”)
39. chemicals (para E, line 6-7: “one sense or two - one responding to odours proper and the other registering odourless **chemicals** in the air”)

40. cultures (para F, line 3-5: “phenomenon. Odours are invested with cultural values: smells that are considered to be offensive in some **cultures** may be perfectly acceptable in others”)