

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 3 - TEST 2 - READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-5:

1. NOT GIVEN
2. NO (para 2, first 3 lines: “More than 4,000 species of these remarkable creatures have evolved and adapted to the world's different climates and the dung of its many animals. Australia's”)
3. YES (para 3, line 2-7: “at the Australian Government's premier research organisation, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), suggested that dung beetles should be introduced to Australia to control dung-breeding flies. Between 1968 and 1982, the CSIRO imported insects from about 50 different species of dung beetle, from Asia, Europe and Africa, aiming to match them to different”)
4. YES (para 2, last 3 lines: “climatic zones in Australia. Of the 26 species that are known to have become successfully integrated into the local environment, only one, an African species released in northern Australia, has reached its natural boundary”)
5. NO (para 3, last 5 lines: “beetles are released, a handful at a time, into fresh cow pats in the cow pasture. The beetles immediately disappear beneath the pats digging and tunneling and, if they successfully adapt to their new environment, soon become a permanent, self- sustaining part of the local ecology. In time they multiply and within three or four years the benefits to the pasture are obvious”)

Question 6-8:

6. South Africa
 7. French
 8. Spanish
- (para 5, line 3-9: “directly underneath the pats, which are hollowed out from within. Some large species originating from France excavate tunnels to a depth of approximately 30 cm below the dung pat. These beetles make sausage-shaped brood chambers along the tunnels. The shallowest tunnels belong to a much smaller Spanish species that buries dung in chambers that hang like fruit from the branches of a pear tree. South African beetles dig narrow tunnels of approximately 20 cm below the surface of the pat. Some surface-dwelling beetles, including a South African species, cut perfectly”)

Question 9-13:

9. 'temperature' (para 6, line 3-4: "state of Victoria, the large French species (2.5 cms long) is matched with smaller (half this size), temperate-climate Spanish species. The former are slow to recover from")
10. 'early spring'
11. '2-5'
(para 6, line 6-7: "spring until autumn. The latter, which multiply rapidly in early spring, produce two to five generations annually. The South African ball-rolling species, being a sub-")
12. 'sub-tropical'
13. South Africa tunneling
(para 6, last 4 lines: "to five generations annually. The South African ball-rolling species, being a sub-tropical beetle, prefers the climate of northern and coastal New South Wales where it commonly works with the South African tunnelling species. In warmer climates, many species are active for longer periods of the year")

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-18:

14. v (section A, first 2 lines: "The role of government is environmental management is difficult but inescapable. Sometimes, the state tries to manage the resources it owns, and does so badly. Often,")
15. vii (section B, first 4 lines: "No activity affects more of the earth's surface than farming. It shapes a third of the planet's land area, not counting Antarctica, and the proportion is rising. World food output per head has risen by 4 per cent between the 1970s and 1980s mainly as a result of increases in yields from land already in cultivation, but also because more land has")
16. ii (section C, the first sentence: "All these activities may have damaging environmental impacts.")
17. iv (section D, first para, first 3 lines: "Government policies have frequently compounded the environmental damage that farming can cause. In the rich countries, subsidies for growing crops and price supports for farm output drive up the price of land. The annual value of these subsidies is immense" about \$250 billion, or more than all World Bank lending in the 1980s.")

18. i (section 4, first 4 lines: “A result of the Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations is likely to be a reduction of 36 per cent in the average levels of farm subsidies paid by the rich countries in 1986-1990. Some of the world’s food production will move from Western Europe to regions where subsidies are lower or non-existent, such as the former communist countries and parts of”)

Question 19-22:

19. G (section C, first 2 line: “All these activities may have damaging environmental impacts. For example, land clearing for agriculture is the largest single cause of deforestation, chemical fertilisers”)

20. C

21. F

22. B

(section C, line 2-6: “clearing for agriculture is the largest single cause of deforestation, chemical fertilisers and pesticides may contaminate water supplies; more intensive farming and the abandonment of fallow periods tend to exacerbate soil erosion; and the spread of monoculture and use of high-yielding varieties of crops have been accompanied by the disappearance of old varieties of food plants which might have provided some insurance against pests or diseases in future. Soil erosion threatens the productivity of”)

Question 23-27:

23. C (section, line 8-10: “land in both rich and poor countries. The United State, where the most careful measurements have been done, discovered in 1982 that about one-fifth of its farmland was losing topsoil at a rate likely to diminish the soil’s productivity.”)

24. B (Section D, para 1, line 6: “inputs: fertilizers and pesticides. Fertilizer use doubled in Denmark in the period 1960-1985”)

25. D (section D, para 2, line 3-7: “1984. A study of the environmental effects, conducted in 1993, found that the end of fertilizer subsidies had been followed by a fall in fertilizer use (a fall compounded by the decline in world commodity prices, which cut farm incomes). The removal of subsidies also stopped land clearing and over-stocking, which in the past had been the principal causes of erosion. Farms began diversify. The one kind of subsidy whose removal”)

26. C (section D, para 3, first 3 lines: “In less enlightened countries, and in the Europe Union, the trend has been to reduce rather than eliminate subsidies, and to introduce new payments to encourage farmers to treat their land in environmentally friendly ways, or to leave it fallow. It may sound”)

27. A (para F, last 6 lines: “many desirable environmental effects. The intensity of farming in the rich world should decline, and the use of chemical inputs will diminish. Crops are more likely to be grown in the environments to which they are naturally suited. And more farmers in poor countries will have the money and the incentive to manage their land in ways that are sustainable in the long run. That is important. To feed an increasingly hungry world, farmers need every incentive to use their soil and water effectively and efficiently”)

Question 28:

28. A

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 29-35:

29. NOT GIVEN

30. YES (role definition, para 2, last 3 lines: “you, part of your personality. Hence, there is some likelihood that all accountants will be alike or that all blondes are similar — they are forced that way by the expectations of their role.”)

31. YES (role definition, para 4, first 3 lines: “In social circumstances, dress has often been used as a role sign to indicate the nature and degree of formality of any gathering and occasionally the social status of people present. The current trend towards blurring these role signs in dress is”)

32. NOT GIVEN

33. YES (para 6, first 3 lines: “In organisations, office signs and furniture are often used as role signs. These and other perquisites of status are often frowned upon, but they may serve a purpose as a kind of uniform in a democratic society; roles without signs often lead to con-“)

34. NO (role ambiguity, para 1, line 3-6: “any given time. One of the crucial expectations that shape the role definition is that of the individual, the focal person himself. If his occupation of the role is unclear, or if it differs from that of the others in the role set, there will be a degree of role ambiguity. Is this bad? Not necessarily, for the ability to shape one’s own”)

35. NO (role ambiguity, para 1, line 8-10: “to role stress which will be discussed later on. The virtue of job descriptions is that they lessen this role ambiguity. Unfortunately, job descriptions are seldom complete role definitions, except at the lower end of the scale. At middle and higher”)

Question 36-39:

36. ‘role sign’ (role definition, para 5, first 3 lines: “Place is another role sign. Managers often behave very differently outside the office and in it, even to the same person. They use a change of location to indicate a change in role from, say, boss to friend. Indeed, if you wish to change your roles”)
37. ‘ritual’ (role definition, para 5, line 6-8: “hard you try to be his friend. In very significant cases of role change, e.g. from a soldier in the ranks to officer, from bachelor to married man, the change of role has to have a very obvious sign, hence rituals. It is interesting to observe, for instance”)
38. ‘role sign’ (role definition, para 6, line 1-3: “In organisations, office signs and furniture are often used as role signs. These and other perquisites of status are often frowned upon, but they may serve a purpose as a kind of uniform in a democratic society; roles without signs often lead to con-“)
39. ‘role set’ (role ambiguity, para 1, first 3 lines: “Role ambiguity results when there is some uncertainty in the minds, either of the focal person or of the members of his role set, as to precisely what his role is at any given time. One of the crucial expectations that shape the role definition is”)

Question 40:

40. C