

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 - TEST 3 - READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-4:

1. ii (para B, first 2 lines: “Tourism in the mass form as we know it today is as distinctly twentieth-century phenomenon. Historians suggest that the advent of mass tourism began in England”)
2. i (para C, the first line: “Tourism today has grown significantly in both economic and social importance.”)
3. v (para D, first 3 lines: “However, the major problems of the travel and tourism industry that have hidden, or obscured, its economic impact are the diversity and fragmentation of the industry itself. The travel industry includes: hotels, motels and other types of accommodation”)
4. vii (para E, first 2 lines: “Once the exclusive province of the wealthy, travel and tourism have become an institutionalized way of life for most of the population. In fact, McIntosh and”)

Question 5-10:

5. TRUE (para C, line 9-10: “spending. The travel and tourism industry is the world’s largest employer with almost 130 million jobs, or almost 7 per cent of all employees. The industry is the world’s”)
6. NOT GIVEN
7. NOT GIVEN
8. TRUE (para C, last 3 lines: “indirect and personal taxes each year. Thus, tourism has a profound impact both on the world economy and, because of the educative effect of travel and the effects on employment, on society itself.”)
9. NOT GIVEN
10. FALSE (para D, line 9-12: “amorphous to both analysts and decision makers. Moreover, in all nations this problem has made it difficult for the industry to develop any type of reliable or credible tourism information base in order to estimate the contribution it makes to regional, national and global economies. However, the nature of this very diversity”)

Question 11-13:

11. 'source of income/industry' ((para E, line 5-6: "ranks second or third. For example, tourism is the major source of income in Bermuda, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and most Caribbean countries. In addition")
12. 'employer' ((para E, line 8-10: "Company, suggest that the travel and tourism industry is the number one ranked employer in the Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, France, (the former) West Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States")
13. 'domestic tourism' (para E, last 2 lines: "impact. In many cases, similar difficulties arise when attempts are made to measure domestic tourism")

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-18:

14. C (para C, first 3 lines: "The source of the red is widely known: it is created by anthocyanins, water-soluble plants pigments reflecting the red to blue range of the visible spectrum. They belong to a class of sugar-based chemical compounds also known as flavonoids. What's")
15. B (para B, line 5-7: "best strategy is to abandon photosynthesis until the spring. So rather than maintaining the now redundant leaves throughout the winter, the tree saves its precious resources and discards them. But before letting its leaves go, the tree")
16. H (para H, first 2 lines: "Even if you had never suspected that this is what was going on when leaves turn red, there are clues out there. One is straightforward: on many trees, the leaves that are the")
17. B (para b, line 8-10: "dismantles their chlorophyll molecules and ships their valuable nitrogen back into the twigs. As chlorophyll is depleted, other colours that have been dominated by it throughout the summer begin to revealed. This unmasking explains the autumn")
18. E (para E, first 3 lines: "It has also been proposed that trees may produce vivid red colours to convince herbivorous insects that they are healthy and robust and would be

easily able to mount chemical defences against infestation. If insects paid attention to such advertisements”)

Question 19-22:

19. ‘sun(light)’ (para H, line 3: “reddest are those on the side of the tree which gets most sun. Not only that, but the red”)
20. ‘upper’ (para H, line 3-4: “reddest are those on the side of the tree which gets most sun. Not only that, but the red is brighter on the upper side of the leaf. It has also been recognized for decades that”)
21. ‘dry’ (para H, line 5: “the best conditions for intense red colours are dry, sunny days and cool night. And”)
22. ‘north’ (para h, line 7-8: “finally, trees such as maples usually get much redder the more north you travel in the northern hemisphere. It’s colder there, they’re more stressed, their chlorophyll is more”)

Question 23-25:

23. FALSE (para D, first 3 lines: “Some theories about anthocyanins have argued that they might act as a chemical defence against attacks by insects or fungi, or that they might attract fruit-eating birds or increase a leaf’s tolerance to freezing. However there are problems with each of”)
24. TRUE (para F, line 3-5: “as the ‘light screen’ hypothesis. It sounds paradoxical, because the idea behind this hypothesis is that the red pigment is made in autumn leaves to protect chlorophyll, the light-absorbing chemical, from too much light. Why does chlorophyll need protection”)
25. NOT GIVEN

Question 26:

26. B (para I, first 2 lines: “What is still not fully understood, however, is why some trees resort to producing red pigments while others don’t bother, and simply reveal their orange or yellow hues. Do”)

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 27-31:

27. B - plantation

28. F – archaeological discovery

(para 1, last 7 lines: “chance. An agricultural worker, digging in the grounds of a derelict plantation, scraped open a grave – the first of dozens in a burial ground some 3,000 years ago. It is the oldest cemetery ever found in the Pacific islands, and it harbours the remains of an ancient people archaeologists call the Lapita”)

29. I (para 2, line 4-6: “pioneers who carried with them everything they would need to build new lives – their livestock, taro seedlings and stone tools. Within the span”)

30. G

31. D

(para 3, line 6-12: “find six complete Lapita pots. Other items included a Lapita burial urn with modeled birds arranged on the rim as though peering down at the human remains sealed inside. ‘It’s an important discovery,’ say Matthew Spriggs, professor of archaeology at the Australian National University and head of the”)

Question 32-35:

32. C (para 5, last 3 lines: “traditions of later Polynesians offer any insights, for they turn into myths long before they reach as far back in time as the Lapita”)

33. A (para 6, line 11-16: “islands. The real adventure didn’t begin, however, until their Lapita descendants sailed out of land, with empty horizons on every side. This must have been as difficult for them as landing on the moon is for us today. Certainly it distinguished them from”)

34. D (para 7, line 6-10: “the unknown and assess the area, secure in the knowledge that if they didn’t find anything, they could turn about and catch a swift ride back on the trade winds. This is what would have made the whole thing work”)

35. C (para 8, line 3-6: “would have provided a safety net. Without this to go by, overshooting their home ports, getting lost and sailing off into eternity would have been too easy, Vanuatu, for example”)

Question 36-40:

36. NO (para 9, line 3-6: “at the Australian National University: the Lapita had mastered the advanced art of sailing against the wind. And there’s no proof they could do any such thing,’ Anderson says”)
37. YES (para 10, line 3-5: “El Nino, the same climate disruption that affects the pacific today, may have helped scatter the Lapita, Anderson suggests. He”)
38. NOT GIVEN
39. YES (para 11, first 4 lines: “However they did it, the Lapita spread themselves a third of the way across the Pacific, then called it quits for reasons known only to them. Ahead lay the vast emptiness of”)
40. NOT GIVEN