

## **CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 3 – READING**

### **READING PASSAGE 1**

#### Question 1-6:

1. FALSE (para 2, line 2-3: “one another in case of attack. Such **chemical communication** can be compared to human use of visual and auditory channels”)
2. TRUE (para 7, line 1-2: “Whereas prehistoric man had no exposure to urban lifestyles – the forcing house of intelligence – the evidence suggests that ants have...”)
3. NOT GIVEN
4. TRUE (para 10, line 3-5: “they navigate by integrating bearing and distances, which they continuously update in their heads. They combine the evidence of visual landmarks with a mental library of local directions...”)
5. FALSE (para 11, line 6-7: “Often the foragers proceeded to the exact spot in the maze where the food had been”)
6. NOT GIVEN

#### Question 7-13:

7. C- cellulose (para 5, line 2-3: “Ants can’t digest the cellulose in leaves – but some fungi can. The ants therefore cultivate these fungi in their nests, bringing them leaves to feed on”)
8. M – secretions (para 5, line 4-5: “and then use them as a source of food. Farmer ants secrete antibiotics to control other fungi that might act as ‘weeds’ )
9. F – fertilizers (para 5, line 5-6: “to control other fungi that might act as ‘weeds’, and spread waste to fertilize the crop”)
10. D – exchanging (para 6, line 7-8: “the fungi suggests that the ants improve or modify the fungi by regularly swapping and sharing strains with neighbouring ant colonies”)
11. N – sustainable (para 4, line 1: “Or have they? The farming methods of ants are at least sustainable”)
12. O – environment (para 4, line 2: “They do not ruin the environments...”)

13. E – energy (para 4, line 2: “They do not ruin the environments or use enormous amounts of energy”)

## READING PASSAGE 2

### Question 14-19:

14. iv (para A, line 5-7: “footing. The best information on early population movements is now being obtained from the ‘archaeology of the living body’, the clues to be found in genetic material”)
15. vii (para B, line 1-2: “Recent work on the problem of when first people entered the Americas is an example of the value of these new techniques”)
16. X (para C, line 4-10: “of human blood. All proteins ‘drift’, or produce variants, over the generations, and members of an interbreeding human population will share a set of such variants. Thus, by comparing the Gm allotypes of two different populations (e.g two Indians tribes), one can establish their genetic ‘distance’, which itself can be calibrated to give an indication of the length of time since these populations last interbred.”)
17. i (para D, line 3-4: “year period. They found that their Gm allotypes could be divided into two groups, one of which also corresponded to the genetic”)
18. vi (para E, line 7-8: “Robert Williams’s work, all three groups appear to be descended from the same ancestral (Paleo-Indian) population.”)
19. ii (para F, line 1-3: “there are two other kinds of research that have thrown some light on the origins of the Native American population; they involve the study of teeth and of languages”)

### Question 20-21:

20. E (para D, line 9-10: “The first, Paleo-Indian, wave more than 15,000 years ago was ancestral to all Central and South American Indians”)
21. D (para D, line 12-13: “ancestors of the Navajo and Apache (who only migrated South from Canada about 600-700 years ago”)

Question 22-26:

22. C (para D, line 14-15: “ The third wave, perhaps 10,000 or 9,000 years ago, saw the migration from Northeast Asia of groups ancestral to the modern Eskimo and Aleut.”)
23. B (para D, line 11-13: “The second wave , about 14,000 – 12,000 years ago brought Na-Dene hunters, ancestors of the Navajo and Apache (who only migrated South from Canada about 600-700 years ago”)
24. A (para E, line 4: “groups: PimaPapago **Indians** in Arizona”  
line 7-8: “Robert Williams’s work, all three groups appear to be descended from the some ancestral (Paleo-Indian) population”)
25. A (para E, line 5: “Yucatán peninsula, Mexico, and Ticuma **Indians** in the Upper Amazon region of Brazil”) line 7-8: “Robert Williams’s work, all three groups appear to be descended from the some ancestral (Paleo-Indian) population”)
26. A (para F, line 8-10: “. Studies carried out by Turner of many thousands of New and Old World specimens, both ancient and modern, suggest that the majority of prehistoric Americans are linked to Northern Asian”)

**READING PASSAGE 3**

Question 27-33:

27. NOT GIVEN
28. FALSE (para 1, last 2 lines: “Mediterranean or the Nordic countries therefore had to be discarded. However, this does not mean that in future they will be ignored.”)
29. TRUE (para 2, line 6-7: “plant. At the same time, forests provide raw materials for human activities through their constantly renewed production of wood.”)
30. FALSE (para 2, line 12-13: “since the dawn of man - wood was the first fuel. The other aspects have been recognized only for a few centuries but they are becoming more and more important”)
31. FALSE (para 3, line 2-3: “no remaining ‘primary’ forests in Europe. All European forests are artificial, having been adapted and exploited by man for thousands of years.”)

32. FALSE (para 3, line 4-5: “This means that a forest policy is vital, that it must transcend national frontiers and generations of people.”)
33. TRUE (para 3, line 5-8: “national frontiers and generations of people, and that it must allow for the inevitable changes that take place in the forests, in needs, and hence in policy. The Strasbourg conference was one of the first events on such a scale to reach this conclusion.”)

Question 34-39:

34. J (para 4, line 2-3: “The first proposes the extension and systematization of surveillance sites to monitor forest decline.”)
35. A (para 4, line 13-14: “The second resolution concentrates on the need to preserve the genetic diversity of European forests.”)
36. E (para 4, line 16-19: “Although forest fires do not affect all of Europe to the same extent, the amount of damage caused the experts to propose as the third resolution that the Strasbourg conference consider the establishment of a European databank on the subject.”)
37. B (para 4, line 21-22: “generally available. The subject of the fourth resolution discussed by the ministers was mountain forests  
line 26-27: “long-term changes to the local ecosystems. Proposed developments include a preferential research program on mountain forests.”)
38. G (para 4, line 27-30: “. The fifth resolution relaunched the European research network on the physiology of trees, called Eurosilva. Eurosilva should support joint European research on tree diseases and their physiological and biochemical aspects.”)
39. D (para 4, line 33-34: “research projects in this area. finally, the conference established the framework for a European research network on forest ecosystems.”)

Question 40:

40. B ( six solutions)