

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 3 - TEST 3 - READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-6:

1. FALSE (para 1, line 8-12: “Europe. While this includes complex kingdoms, as in Africa and ancient empires, such as those of the Americas, the primary focus of attention in the twentieth century has been on small-scale societies. Through”)
2. FALSE (para 1, line 13-17: “its collections, the Departments specific interest is to document how objects are created and used, and to understand their importance and significance to those who produce them. Such objects can include”)
3. FALSE (para 2 , last 5 lines: “to visitors and scholars. To this end, the collecting emphasis has often been less on individual objects than on groups of material which allow the display of a broad range of a society's cultural expressions.
4. NOT GIVEN
5. TRUE (para 3, line 6-17: “other institutions. The material collected includes great technical series - for instance, of textiles from Bolivia, Guatemala, Indonesia and areas of West Africa - or of artefact types such as boats. The latter include working examples of coracles from India, reed boats from Lake Titicaca in the Andes, kayaks from the Arctic, and dug-out canoes from several countries. The field assemblages, such as those from the Sudan, Madagascar and Yemen, include a whole range of material culture represent-“)
6. TRUE (para 5, line 1-14: “With the independence of much of Asia and Africa after 1945, it was assumed that ‘economic progress would rapidly lead to the disappearance or assimilation of many small-scale societies. Therefore, it was felt that the Museum should acquire materials representing people whose art or material culture, ritual or political structures were “on the point of irrevocable change. This attitude altered with the realisation that’ marginal’ community can survive and adapt in spite of partial integration into a notoriously fickle world economy. Since the seventeenth century,”)

Question 7-12:

7. TS (para 3, line 7-8: “includes great technical series - for instance, of textiles from Bolivia, Guatemala”)

8. AT (para 4, line 9-12: “Indonesia and areas of West Africa - or of artefact types such as boats. The latter include working examples of coracles from India, reed boats from Lake Titicaca in the”)
9. FA (para 3, line 14-21: “canoes from several countries. The field assemblages, such as those from the Sudan, Madagascar and Yemen, include a whole range of material culture representative of one people. This might cover the necessities of life of an African herdsman or an Arabian farmer, ritual objects, or even on occasion airport art. Again, a series of”)
10. AT (para 3, line 9-13: “Indonesia and areas of West Africa - or of artefact types such as boats. The latter include working examples of coracles from India, reed boats from Lake Titicaca in the Andes, kayaks from the Arctic, and dug-out
11. FA (para 3, line 14-20: “canoes from several countries. The field assemblages, such as those from the Sudan, Madagascar and Yemen, include a whole range of material culture representative of one people. This might cover the necessities of life of an African herdsman or an Arabian farmer, ritual objects, or even”)
12. SE (para 3, line 23-26: “acquisitions might represent a decade's fieldwork documenting social experience as expressed in the varieties of clothing and jewellery styles, tents and camel trappings from various Middle Eastern countries, or in”)

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 13-15:

13. v (section A, first 3 lines: “In 1942 Allan R Holmberg, a doctoral student in anthropology from Yale University, USA, ventured deep into the jungle of Bolivian Amazonia and searched out an isolated band of Siriono Indians. The Siriono, Holmberg”)
14. i (section B, line 6-8: “unconquerable, a habitat totally hostile to human civilization. The apparent simplicity of Indian ways of life has been judged an evolutionary adaptation to forest ecology, living proof that Amazonia could not — and”)
15. vi (section D, last 3 lines: “that leaves people out of the equation is no longer tenable. The archaeological evidence shows that the natural history of Amazonia is to a surprising extent tied to the activities of its prehistoric inhabitants.”)

Question 16-21:

16. NO (para B, line 7-9: “apparent simplicity of Indian ways of life has been judged an evolutionary adaptation to forest ecology, living proof that Amazonia could not — and cannot — sustain a more complex society. Archaeological traces of far more”)
17. YES (para C, first 3 lines: “The popular conception of Amazonia and its native residents would be enormously consequential if it were true. But the human history of Amazonia in the past 11,000 years betrays that view as myth. Evidence”)
18. NOT GIVEN
19. NO (para D, line 2-8: “surprise. Ecologists have assumed that tropical ecosystems were shaped entirely by natural forces and they have focused their research on habitats they believe have escaped human influence. But as the University of Florida ecologist, Peter Feinsinger, has noted, an approach that leaves people out of the equation is no longer tenable. The archaeological evidence shows that the natural history of Amazonia is to a surprising extent tied to the activities of its prehistoric inhabitants.”)
20. YES (para F, first 5 lines: “The other major casualty of the “naturalism” of environmental scientists has been the indigenous Amazonians, whose habits of hunting, fishing, and slash—and-burn cultivation often have been represented as harmful to the habitat. In the clash between environmentalists and developers, the Indians, whose presence is in fact crucial to the survival of the forest, have”)
21. YES (para F, last 4 lines: “however, points toward a middle ground. Archaeology makes clear that with judicious management selected parts of the region could support more people than anyone thought before. The long—buried past, it seems, offers hope for the future.”)

Question 22-25:

22. C (para A, first 4 lines: “In 1942 Allan R Holmberg, a doctoral student in anthropology from Yale University, USA, ventured deep into the jungle of Bolivian Amazonia and searched out an isolated band of Siriono Indians. The Siriono, Holmberg later wrote, led a “strikingly backward” existence. Their villages were little”)
23. A (para C, line 3-7: “Amazonia in the past 11,000 years betrays that view as myth. Evidence gathered in recent years from anthropology and archaeology indicates that the region has supported a series of indigenous cultures for eleven thousand years; an extensive network of complex societies — some with populations perhaps as large as 100,000 — thrived there for more than”)

24. B (para D, line 2-8: “surprise. Ecologists have assumed that tropical ecosystems were shaped entirely by natural forces and they have focused their research on habitats they believe have escaped human influence. But as the University of Florida ecologist, Peter Feinsinger, has noted, an approach that leaves people out of the equation is no longer tenable. The archaeological evidence shows that the natural history of Amazonia is to a surprising extent tied to the activities of its prehistoric inhabitants.”)
25. C (para F, line 6-9: “suffered the most. The new understanding of the pre-history of Amazonia, however, points toward a middle ground. Archeology makes clear that with judicious management selected parts of the region could support more people than anyone thought before.”)

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 26-28:

26. A (para 3, last 4 lines: “suggests that the low temperature did not slow down mental functioning directly, but the feeling of cold distracted the divers from their tasks.”)
27. B (para 4, line 18-28: “in the brain. The amount of melatonin falls with greater exposure to daylight. Research shows that melatonin plays an important part in the seasonal behaviour of certain animals. For example, food consumption of stags increases during the winter, reaching a peak in February/ March. It falls again to a low point in May”)
28. B (para 6, first 7 lines: “When there is a thunderstorm brewing, some people complain of the air being ‘heavy’ and of feeling irritable, moody and on edge. They may be reacting to the fact that the air can become slightly positively charged when large thunderclouds are generating the intense electrical”)

Question 29-34:

29. NOT GIVEN
30. FALSE (para 6, line 8-15: “positive charge increases the levels of serotonin (a chemical involved in sending signals in the nervous system). High levels of serotonin in certain areas of the nervous system make people more active and reactive and, possibly, more aggressive. When certain winds are”)

31. FALSE (para 4, line 11-15: “temperature in the restaurant was the same. A link between weather and mood is made believable by the evidence for a connection between behaviour and the length of the daylight hours. This in turn might”)
32. TRUE (para 5, line 11-20: “seasons. People’s moods too, have been shown to react to the length of the day- light hours. Sceptics might say that longer exposure to sunshine puts people in a better mood because they associate it with the happy feelings of holidays and freedom from responsibility. However, the belief that rain and murky weather make people more unhappy is borne out by a study in Belgium, which showed”)
33. TRUE (para 4, line 18-19: “in the brain. The amount of melatonin falls with greater exposure to daylight.”)
34. NOT GIVEN

Question 35-37:

35. B (para 5, line 17-20: “freedom from responsibility. However, the belief that rain and murky weather make people more unhappy is borne out by a study in Belgium, which showed”)
36. D (para 6, line 9-15: “positive charge increases the levels of serotonin (a chemical involved in sending signals in the nervous system). High levels of serotonin in certain areas of the nervous system make people more active and reactive and, possibly, more aggressive. When certain winds are”)
37. E (para 4, first 4 lines: “Psychologists have conducted studies showing that people become less sceptical and more optimistic when the weather is sunny. However, this apparently does not”)

Question 38-40:

38. B (para 2, line 6-10: “when the weather is colder. Research in the United States has shown a relation- ship between temperature and street riots. The frequency of riots rises dramatically as the weather gets warmer,
39. A (para 5, first 6 lines: “In the laboratory, hamsters put on more weight when the nights are getting shorter and their melatonin levels are falling. On the other hand, if they are given injections of melatonin, they will stop eating altogether. It seems that time”)

40. F (para 5, line 6-11: “stop eating altogether. It seems that time cues provided by the changing lengths of day and night trigger changes in animals’ behaviour - changes that are needed to cope with the cycle of the seasons. People’s moods too, have been”)