

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 4 - TEST 4 - READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-6:

1. TRUE (para 1, first 5 lines: “Since the early years of the twentieth century, when the International Athletic Federation began keeping record, there has been a”)
2. NOT GIVEN
3. FALSE (para 1, line 12-15: “space. For the so-called power events – that require a relatively brief, explosive release of energy, like the 100-metre sprint and the long”)
4. FALSE (para 2, first 3 lines: “No one theory can explain improvements in performance, but the most important factor has been genetics”)
5. NOT GIVEN
6. TRUE (para 2, line 6-12: “cited adage. Over the past century, the composition of the human gene pool has not changed appreciably, but with increasing global participation in athletics – and greater rewards to tempt athletes – it is more likely that individuals possessing the unique complement of genes for athletic performance can be identified early.”)

Question 7-10:

7. ‘genetics’ (para 3, line 8-10: “we’ve been going.’ Yessis believes that U.s runners, despite their impressive achievements, are ‘running on their genetics’)
8. ‘power’ (para 3, last 2 lines: “plyometrics a technique pioneered in the former Soviet Union
Para 4, first 3 lines: “whereas most exercises are designed to build up strength or endurance, plyometrics focuses on increasing power – the rate at which”)
9. ‘injuries’ (para 5, last 3 lines: “activity has its own nutritional needs. Few coaches, for instance, understand how deficiencies in trace minerals can lead to injuries”)
10. ‘training’ (para 6, first 2 lines: “Focused training will also play a role in enabling records to be broken.”)

Question 11-13:

11. A (para 7, line 6-9: “three dimensions. By applying Newton’s law to these motions, ‘we can say that this athlete’s run is not fast enough; that this one is not using his arms strongly enough during take-off’, say”)
12. D (para 8, last 4 lines: “Traditionally, high jumpers would land in pits filled with sawdust. But by Fosbury’s time, sawdust pits has been replaced by soft foam cushions, ideal for flopping”)
13. B (para 9, line 7-10: “Core performance is not a simple or mundane thing of higher, faster, longer. So many variables enter into the equation, and our understanding in many cases is fundamental. We’ve got long”)

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-19:

14. YES (para 1, first 2 lines: “Archaeology is partly the discovery of the treasures of the past, partly the careful work of the scientific analyst, partly the exercise of the creative imagination. It is toiling in the sun on an excavation”)
15. NOT GIVEN
16. NO (para 2, last 4 lines: “also made it the perfect vehicle for fiction writers and film-makers, from Agatha Christie with Murder in Mesopotamia to Stephen Spielberg with Indiana Jones. However, far from reality such portrayals are, they capture the essential truth that archaeology is an exciting quest – the quest for knowledge about ourselves and our past”)
17. YES (para 4, last 5 lines: “Anthropologists also use the term ‘culture’ in a more restricted sense when they refer to the ‘culture’ of a particular society, meaning the non-biological characteristics unique to that society, which distinguish it from other societies. Anthropology is thus a broad discipline – so broad that it is generally broken down into three smaller disciplines: physical anthropology, cultural anthropology and archaeology.”)
18. NOT GIVEN

19. NO (para 8, last 3 lines: “material culture – is the only significant source of information. Conversational historical sources begin only with the introduction of written records around 3,000 BC in western Asia, and much later in most other parts of the world.

Question 20-21:

20. D (para 5, first 2 lines: “Physical anthropology, or biological anthropology as it is also called, concerns the study of human biological of physical characteristics and how they evolved”)
21. E (para 4, last 3 lines: “which distinguish it from other societies. Anthropology is thus a broad discipline – so broad that it is generally broken down into three smaller disciplines: physical anthropology, cultural anthropology and archaeology.”)

Question 22-23:

22. C (para 7, line 3-7: “and others square? Here are methods of archaeology and ethnography overlap. Archaeologists in recent decades have developed ‘ethnoarchaeology’, where, like ethnographers, they live among contemporary communities, but with the specific purpose of learning how such societies use material culture – how they make their tools and weapons, why they build their settlements”)
23. D (para 7, first 2 lines: “Nevertheless, one of the most important tasks for the archaeologists today is know how to interpret material culture in human terms. How were those pots used? Why are some dwellings round?”)

Question 24-27:

24. ‘oral histories’ (para 9, last 3 lines: “between history and pre-history is a convenient dividing line that recognizes the importance of the written word, but in no way lessens the importance of the useful information contained in oral histories”)
25. ‘humanistic study’
26. ‘historical discipline’
(para 10, first 2 lines: “Since the aim of archaeology is the understanding of humankind, it is a humanistic study, and since it deals with the human past, it is a historical discipline. But it differs from the study of written”)
27. ‘scientist’ (para 10, line 5-8: “archaeologists discover, on the other hand, tell us nothing directly in themselves. In this respect, experiments, formulates a hypothesis, test the hypothesis against more data, and then, in conclusion, devises a model data seems best to summarize the pattern observed in the data. The”)

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 28-31:

28. iv (Section A, first 3 lines: “The problem of how health-care resources should be allocated or apportioned, so that they are distributed in both the most just and most efficient way, is not a new one. Every health system in an economically developed society is faced with the need to”)
29. i (Section C, line 4-7: “condition of a proper human life. Like education, political and legal processes and institutions, public order, communication, transport and money supply, health-care came to be seen as one of the fundamental social facilities necessary for people to exercise their other rights as autonomous human beings”)
30. iii (para D, line 4-6: “right to health care). It is also accepted that this right generates an obligation or duty for the state to ensure that adequate health-care resources are provided out of the public purse. The state has no obligation to provide a health-care system itself.”)
31. v (para E, para 1, first 6 lines: “Just at the time when it became obvious that health-care resources could not possible meet the demands being made upon them, people were demanding that their fundamental right to health-care satisfied by the state. The second set of more specific changes that have led to the present concern about the distribution of health-care resources stems from the dramatic rise in health costs in most OECD countries, accompanied by large-scale demographic and social changes which have meant, to”)

Question 32-35:

32. B (Section B, line 4-7: “resources and the cost to the community of those resources. Thus, in the 1950s and 1960s, there emerged an awareness in western societies that resources for the provision of fossil fuel energy were finite and exhaustible and that the capacity of the nature or the environment to sustain economic development and pollution was also finite”)
33. B (Section E, first para, line 8-10: “consumers of health-care resources. Thus in OECD countries as a whole, health costs increase from 3.8% of GDP in 1960 to 7% of GDP in 1980, and it has been predicted that the proportion of health costs to GDP will continue to increase.
34. A (section B, last 3 lines: “countries in the years immediately after the 1939-1945 World War, it was assumed without question that all the basic health needs of any community

could be satisfied, at least in principle; the ‘invisible hand’ of economic progress would provide”)

35. B (section D, first 6 lines: “Although the language of ‘rights’ sometimes leads to confusion, by the late 1970s it was recognized in most societies that people have a right to health-care (though there has been considerable resistance in the United States to the idea that there is a formal right to health care). It is also accepted that this right generates an obligation or duty for the state to ensure that adequate health-care resources are provided out of the public purse. The state has no obligation to provide a health-care system itself.”)

Question 36-40:

36. NO (section C, last 4 lines: “their other rights as autonomous human beings. People are not in a position to exercise personal liberty and so to be self-determining if they are poverty-stricken, or deprived of basic education, or do not love within a context of law and order. In the same way, basic health-care is a condition of the exercise of autonomy”)
37. YES (section D, first 6 lines: “Although the language of ‘rights’ sometimes leads to confusion, by the late 1970s it was recognized in most societies that people have a right to health-care (though there has been considerable resistance in the United States to the idea that there is a formal right to health care). It is also accepted that this right generates an obligation or duty for the state to ensure that adequate health-care resources are provided out of the public purse. The state has no obligation to provide a health-care system itself.”)
38. YES (section E, first para, line 3-8: “fundamental right to health-care satisfied by the state. The second set of more specific changes that have led to the present concern about the distribution of health-care resources stems from the dramatic rise in health costs in most OECD countries, accompanied by large-scale demographic and social changes which have meant, to take one example, that elderly people are now major (and relatively very expensive) consumers of health-care resources. Thus in OECD countries as a whole, health costs”)
39. NOT GIVEN
40. NOT GIVEN