

## **CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 - TEST 4 - READING**

### **READING PASSAGE 1**

#### Question 1-3:

1. iii (para 1, first 3 lines: “The market for tourism in remote areas is booming as never before. Countries all across the world are actively promoting their ‘wilderness’ regions — such as mountains, Arctic lands, deserts, small islands and wetlands — to high-spending”  
para 3, first 3 lines: “Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural landscape beauty and the unique cultures of their indigenous people. And poor governments in these isolated areas have welcomed the new breed of ‘adventure tourist’, grateful for”)
2. v (para 1, first 2 lines: “Once a location is established as a main tourist destination, the effects on the local community are profound. When hill-farmers, for example, can make more money”  
para 2, line 3-5: “However, as some inhabitants become involved in tourism, they no longer have time to collect wild food; this has led to increasing dependence on bought food and stores. Tourism is not always the culprit behind such changes. All kinds of”)
3. ii (para 1, last 4 lines: “can be minimized. Indeed, it can even be a vehicle for reinvigorating local cultures, as has happened with the Sherpas of Nepal’s Khumbu Valley and in some Alpine villages. And a growing number of adventure tourism operators are trying to ensure that their activities benefit the local population and environment over the long term”  
(para 3: “Native people in the desert regions of the American Southwest have followed similar strategies, encouraging tourists to visit their pueblos and reservations to purchase high-quality handicrafts and artwork. The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery.”)

#### Question 4-9:

4. YES (part A, para 1, line 4-5: “tourists. The attraction of these areas is obvious: by definition, wilderness tourism requires little or no initial investment. But that does not mean that there is no cost”)
5. YES (part A, para 1, line 6-8: “As the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development recognized, these regions are fragile (i.e highly vulnerable to abnormal pressures) not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants”)
6. NO (part A, para 1, line 11-12: “Arctic areas. An important characteristic is their marked seasonality, with harsh conditions prevailing for many months each year. Consequently, most human”)

7. YES (part B, para 1, line 5-6: “farm-work, which is thus left to other members of the family. In some hill-regions. this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet”)
8. NO (part B, para 2, first 2 lines: “In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting Fruit over a relatively short season.”)
9. NOT GIVEN

Question 10-13:

10. ‘cheese’ (part C, para 2, line 3-5: “the rising number of second home developments In the Swiss Pays d’Enhaut resulted in limits being imposed on their growth. There has also been a renaissance in communal cheese production in the area. providing the locals with
11. ‘tour/tourist/tourism’ (part C, para 3, line 3-4: “their home base. But some Arctic communities are now operating tour businesses themselves, thereby ensuring that the benefits accrue locally. For instance, a native”)
12. ‘pottery’ (part C, para 4, last 3 lines: “purchase high-quality handicrafts and artwork. The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses. while the Navajo”)
13. ‘jewellery’ (part C, para 4, last 2 lines: “pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses. while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery”)

**READING PASSAGE 2**

Question 14-17:

14. G (para 2, last 3 lines: “officer at Pilkington. But he insists that cases are few and far between. ‘It’s a very rare phenomenon,’ he says”)
15. A (para 3, last 5 lines: “of hundreds of cases. ‘What you hear is only the tip of the iceberg,’ says Trevor Ford, a glass expert at Resolve Engineering in Brisbane. Queensland. He believes the reason is simple: ‘No-one wants bad press.’”)
16. H (para 8, line 10-16: “speeded up. Ironically, says Graham Dodd, of consulting engineers Arup in London, the oldest pane of toughened glass known to have failed due to nickel sulphide inclusions was in Pilkington’s glass research building in Lathom, Lancashire. The pane was 27 years old.”)

17. C (para 10, line 7-10: “were finally called in. John Barry, an expert in nickel sulphide contamination at the University of Queensland, analysed every glass pane in the building. Using a studio”)

Question 18-23:

18. F – sharp (para 4, line 4-8: “the world. It's easy to see why. This glass has five times the strength of standard glass, and when it does break it shatters into tiny cubes rather than large, razor-sharp shards. Architects love it because large”)
19. I – unexpectedly (para 1, line 3-5: “pane of toughened glass in the roof of a shopping centre at Bishops walk shattered without warning and fell from its frame”)
20. C – quickly
21. K – contracts  
(para 5, first 6 lines: “It is made by heating a sheet of ordinary glass to about 620°C to soften it slightly, allowing its structure to expand, and then cooling it rapidly with jets of cold air. This causes the outer layer of the pane to contract and solidify before the interior”)
22. E – warm (para 6, first 8 lines: “The problem starts when glass contains nickel sulphide impurities. Trace amounts of nickel and sulphur are usually present in the raw materials used to make glass, and nickel can also be introduced by fragments of nickel alloys tailing into the molten glass. As the glass is heated, these atoms react to form tiny crystals of nickel sulphide. Just a”)
23. L – disputed

Question 24-26:

24. TRUE (para 2, last 3 lines: “officer at Pilkington. But he insists that cases are few and far between. ‘It's a very rare phenomenon,’ he says.”)
25. NOT GIVEN
26. FALSE (para 9, first 3 lines: “Data showing the scale of the nickel sulphide problem is almost impossible to find. The picture is made more complicated”)

**READING PASSAGE 3**

Question 27-33:

27. TRUE (para 2, line 5-7: “predictable amount. The seasonal impact of day length on physiological responses is called photoperiodism, and the amount of experimental evidence for this phenomenon is considerable. For example, some species of birds’ breeding can be induced even in midwinter”)

28. TRUE (para 2, line 7-8: “considerable. For example, some species of birds’ breeding can be induced even in midwinter simply by increasing day length artificially (Wolfson 1964). Other examples of photoperiodism”)
29. NOT GIVEN
30. FALSE (para 4, last 4 lines: “as seeds. Day-neutral plants have an evolutionary advantage when the connection between the favourable period for reproduction and day length is much less certain. For example, desert annuals germinate, flower and seed whenever suitable rainfall occurs, regardless of the day length.”)
31. FALSE (para 5, first 2 lines: “The breeding season of some plants can be delayed to extraordinary lengths. Bamboos are perennial grasses that remain in a vegetative state for many years and then suddenly flower”)
32. TRUE (para 5, line 5-6: “and died between 1916 and 1918, which suggests a vegetative cycle of about 3 years. The climatic trigger for this flowering cycle is not yet known, but the adaptive significance is clear”)
33. FALSE (para 7, line 2-4: “species. This classification is commonly used in forestry and horticulture. Shade-tolerant plants have lower photosynthetic rates and hence have lower growth rates than those of shade-intolerant species. Plant species become adapted to living in a certain kind of habitat”)

Question 34-40:

34. ‘temperatures’ (para 2, line 2-5: “needed to trigger breeding behaviour: Day length is an excellent cue, because it provides a perfectly predictable pattern of change within the year. In the temperate zone in spring, temperatures fluctuate greatly from day to day, but day length increases steadily by a predictable amount. The seasonal impact of day length on physiological responses is called photoperiodism, and the amount of experimental evidence for this phenomenon is”)
35. ‘day-neutral’ (plants) (para 2, last 2 lines: “day length differs from species to species. Plants which flower after a period of vegetative growth, regardless of photoperiod, are known as day-neutral plants”)
36. ‘food/food resources/adequate food/ adequate food resources’ (para 3, last 3 lines: “young birds both when they are in the nest and after fledging. Thus many temperate-zone birds use the increasing day lengths in spring as a cue to begin the nesting cycle, because this is a point when adequate food resources will be assured.”)
37. ‘insects/fertilization by insects’ (para 4, line 3: “growing season. Long-day plants are adapted for situations that require fertilization by insects.”)
38. ‘rainfall/suitable rainfall’ (para 4, last 2 lines: “desert annuals germinate, flower and seed whenever suitable rainfall occurs, regardless of the day length”)

39. 'sugarcane' (para 6, last 3 lines: "responses of plants to variations in light intensity. Some plants reach maximal photosynthesis at one-quarter full sunlight, and others, like sugarcane, never reach a maximum, but continue to increase photosynthesis rate as light intensity rises")
40. 'classification' (para 7, first 2 lines: "Plants in general can be divided into two groups: shade-intolerant species and shade-intolerant species. This classification is commonly used in forestry and horticulture. Shade-tolerant")