

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 - TEST 4 - READING

READING PASSAGE 1

Question 1-6:

1. 'spread' (para 1, last 3 lines: "wildfires themselves, experts say, are generally hotter, faster, and spread more erratically than in the past")
2. '10 times' (para 2, line 2-4: "the increasingly frequent blazes that burn 500,000 acres or more – 10 times the size of the average forest fire of 20 years ago")
3. 'below' (para 3, line 2-5: "superhot fires is that the region, which usually has dry summers, has had significantly below normal precipitation in many recent years. Another reason, experts")
4. 'fuel' (para 3, last 3 lines: "consequence has been to halt the natural eradication of underbrush, now the primary fuel for megafires")
5. 'seasons' (para 4, line 5-7: "western states. Second is fire seasons that on average are 79 days longer than they were 20 years ago. Third is increased")
6. 'homes/housing' (para 4, last 2 lines: "were 20 years ago. Third is increased construction of homes in wooded areas")

Question 7-13:

7. TRUE (para 6, line 2-6: "has averaged more than 600,000 a year for at least a decade, more residential housing is being built. 'What once was open space is now residential homes providing fuel to make fires burn with greater intensity,' say")
8. FALSE (para 7, first 3 lines: "That said, many experts give California high marks for making progress on preparedness in recent years, after some")
9. TRUE (para 7, line 6-10: "homes, and killed numerous people. Stung in the past by criticism of bungling that allowed fires to spread when they might have been contained, personel are meeting the peculiar challenges of neighborhood-")
10. TRUE (para 8, first 3 lines: "State promises to provide more up-to-date engines, planes, and helicopters to fight fires have been fulfilled. Firefighters")
11. NOT GIVEN

12. FALSE (para 10, line 4-10: “professional and responsive.’ He says. There is a sense among both government officials and residents that the speed, dedication, and coordination of firefighters from several states and jurisdictions are resulting in greater efficiency than in past ‘siege fire’ situations”)
13. FALSE (para 11, last 6 lines: “Notwithstanding all the damage that will continue to be caused by wildfires, we will no longer suffer the loss of life endured in the past because of the fire prevention and firefighting measures that have been put in place,’ he say”)

READING PASSAGE 2

Question 14-18:

14. ‘transformation/change’ (part A, para 1, first 2 lines: “Psychologists have long held that a person’s character cannot undergo a transformation in any meaningful way and that the key traits of personality are”)
15. ‘young age’ (part A, para 1, line 2-3: “transformation in any meaningful way and that the key traits of personality are determined at a very young age. However, researchers have begun looking more”)
16. ‘optimism’ (part A, para 2, first line: “Some qualities are less challenging to develop than others, optimism being one of them. However, developing qualities requires mastering a ranges of skills which are”)
17. ‘skills/techniques’ (part A, para 2, line 2: “them. However, developing qualities requires mastering a ranges of skills which are”)
18. ‘negative emotions/feelings’ (part A, para 2, line 3-4: “diverse’ and sometimes surprising. For example, to bring more joy and passion into your life, you must be open to experiencing negative emotions. Cultivating such”)

Question 19-22:

19. E (part F, last 3 lines: “rewarding.’ Psychologist Todd Kashdan has this advice for those people taking up a new passion: ‘As a newcomer, you also have to tolerate and laugh at your own ignorance. You must be willing to accept the negative feelings that come your ways.’ He say”)

20. C (part D, first 4 lines: “Suzanne Segerstrom, professor of psychology at the University of Kentucky, believes that the key to increasing optimism is through cultivating optimism behavior, rather than positive thinking. She recommended you train yourself to pay attention to good”)
21. G (part H, para 1, line 6-8: “Eventually the manager was the one to go. According to Cynthia Pury, a psychologist at Clemson University, Pedeleose’s story proves the point that courage is not motivated by fearlessness, but by moral obligation. Pury also believes that people can”)
22. A (part B: “The evidence is good that most personality traits can be altered,’ say Christopher Peterson, professor of psychology at the University of Michigan, who cites himself as an example. Inherently introverted, he realized early on that as an academic, his reticence would prove disastrous in the lecture hall. So he learned to be more outgoing and to entertain his classes. ‘Now my extroverted behavior is spontaneous,’ he says”)

Question 23-26:

23. E (part C, last 2 lines: “He therefore launched a support group to help others in similar situations. He took action despite his own pain – a typical responses of an optimist”)
24. C (part E, last 3 lines: “overwhelming. Streeter learned to untangle her fears from her judgment of what her body and mind could do, ‘In my career as a competitive freediver, there was a limit to what I could do – but it wasn’t anywhere near what I thought it was,’ she says”)
25. G (para G, line 3-7: “his curiosity about healing. He finally took a break and during eight months in Santa Fe, Zappaterra learned about alternative healing techniques not taught at Harvard. When he got back, he switched labs to study how cerebrospinal fluid nourishes the developing nervous system. He also vowed to look for the joy in everything, including failure, as this could help him learn about his research and himself.”)
26. H (part H, para 1, line 2-6: “else. For marketing excusive Kenneth Pedeleose, it meant speaking out against something he thought was ethically wrong. The new manager was intimidating staff so Pedeleose carefully recorded each instance of bullying and eventually took the evidence to a senior director, knowing his own job security would be threatened. Eventually the manager was the one to go.”)

READING PASSAGE 3

Question 27-31:

27. C (para 3, line 3-10: “Louis Dollo was studying fossil records and coming to the opposite conclusion. In 1890 he proposed that evolution was irreversible: that ‘an organism is unable to return, even partially, to a previous stage already realized in the ranks of its ancestors’. Early 20th-century biologists came to a similar conclusion. Though they”)
28. D (para 4, first 9 lines: “If Dollo’s law is right, atavisms should occur only very rarely, if at all. Yet almost since the idea took root, exceptions have been cropping up. In 1919, for example, a humpback whale with a pair of leg-like appendages over a metre long, complete with a full set of limb bones, was caught off Vancouver Island in Canada. Explorer Roy”)
29. C (para 5, last 3 lines: “off. If these silent genes are somehow switched back on, they argued, long-lost traits could reappear”)
30. B (para 6, first 2 lines: “Raff’s team went on to calculate the likelihood of it happening. Silent”
Para 7, first 3 lines: “As a possible example, the team pointed to the mole salamanders of Mexico and California. Like most”)
31. A (para 8, last 6 lines: “differ. According to his analysis of the Bachia family tree, the toed species re-evolved toes from toeless ancestors and, what is more, digit loss and gain has occurred on more than one occasion over tens of millions of years”)

Question 32-36:

32. F (para 1, line 3-7: “For the better part of a century, most biologists have been reluctant to use those words, mindful of a principle of evolution that says ‘evolution cannot run backwards’, But as more and more”)
33. G (para 3, first 4 lines: “While Lombroso was measuring criminals, a Belgian palaeontologist called Louis Dollo was studying fossil records and coming to the opposite conclusion. In”)
34. A (para 5, first 6 lines: “Since then, so many other examples have been discovered that it no longer makes sense to say that evolution is as good as irreversible. And this poses a puzzle: how can characteristics that disappeared millions of years ago suddenly reappear? In 1994, Rudolf Raff and”)

35. B (para 9, first 7 lines: “So what’s going on? One possibility is that these traits are lost and then simply reappear, in much the same way that similar structures can independently arise in unrelated species, such as the dorsal fins of sharks and killer whales. Another more”)
36. D (para 9, line 7-12: “sharks and killer whales. Another more u=intriguing possibility is that the genetic formation needed to make toes somehow survived for tens or perhaps hundreds of millions of years in the lizards and was reactivated. These”)

Question 37-40:

37. NOT GIVEN
38. YES (para 8, line 16-19: “never lost their toes, but Wagner begs to differ. According to his analysis of the *Bachia* family tree, the toed species re-evolved toes from toeless ancestors”)
39. NO (para 10, first 6 lines: “But if silent genes degrade within 6 to 10 million years, how can long-lost traits be reactivated over longer timescales? The answer may lie in the womb. Early embryos of many species develop ancestral features. Snakes”)
40. YES (para 10, last 6 lines: “buds. Later in development these features disappear thanks to developmental programs that say ‘lose the leg’. If for any reason this does not happen, the ancestral feature may not disappear, leading to an atavism”)