

Introduction to

IELTS

Reading

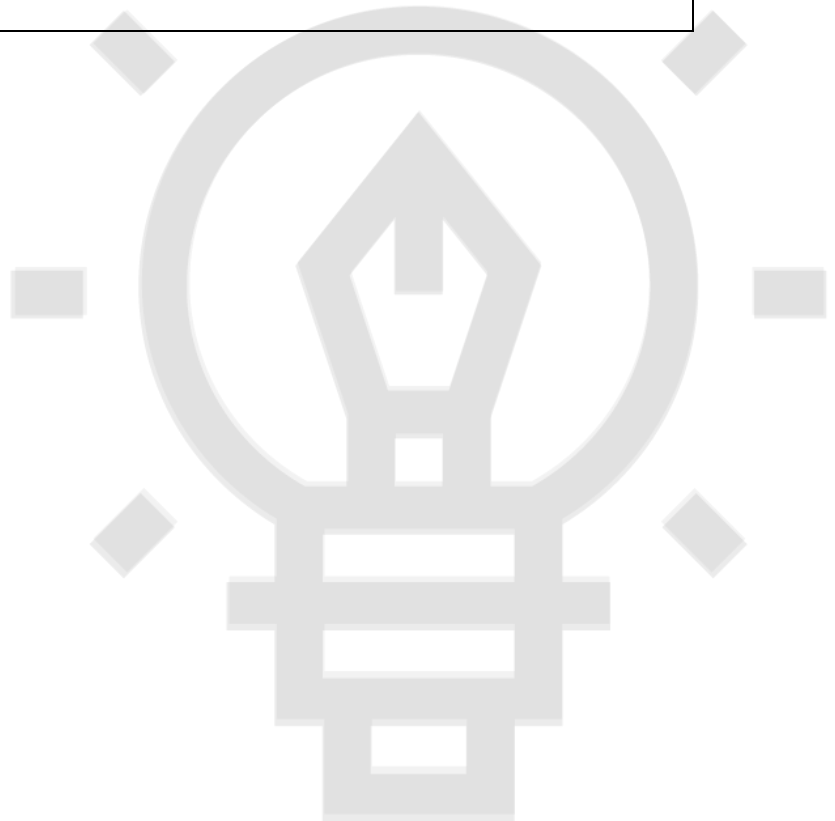
INTERPASS
Inspiring Inter

READING

- 3 passages (40 questions)
- Time management: 15/20/25 minutes
- Types of Questions
 - Matching heading to paragraph
 - Matching paragraph information
 - Matching sentence ending
 - Summary completion
 - Sentence completion
 - Table completion
 - Flow chart completion
 - Diagram completion
 - True/False/Not Given
 - Multiple choice
 - List selection
 - Choosing a title
 - Categorization
 - Short answer

Overall Strategy

- Choose to do the passage that you are most familiar with first.
- Read the question before the passage.
- Skimming and Scanning.



SAMPLE "IELTS READING" TEST ANSWER SHEET

Please write your full name in CAPITAL letters on the line below:

ANNE BEE

Please write your Candidate number on the line below:

012589

written on your desk label

Please write your three digit language code in the boxes and shade the numbers in the grid on the right.

Are you: Female? ☒ Male? ☐

Reading Reading Reading Reading Reading Reading

Module taken (shade one box): Academic ☒ General Training ☐

		Marker use only			Marker use only
1	B	✓ 1 ✗	21	true	✓ 21 ✗
2	C	✓ 2 ✗	22	not given	✓ 22 ✗
3	B	✓ 3 ✗	23	trade	✓ 23 ✗
4	F	✓ 4 ✗	24	components	✓ 24 ✗
5	D	✓ 5 ✗	25	container ships	✓ 25 ✗
6	A	✓ 6 ✗	26	tariffs	✓ 26 ✗
7	E	✓ 7 ✗	27	I	✓ 27 ✗
8	A	✓ 8 ✗	28	VI	✓ 28 ✗
9	B	✓ 9 ✗	29	III	✓ 29 ✗
10	A	✓ 10 ✗	30	VII	✓ 30 ✗
11	C	✓ 11 ✗	31	IV	✓ 31 ✗
12	(a) competition model	✓ 12 ✗	32	II	✓ 32 ✗
13	(by) 2 percent	✓ 13 ✗	33	farming	✓ 33 ✗
14	I	✓ 14 ✗	34	sea mammals	✓ 34 ✗
15	F	✓ 15 ✗	35	fish	✓ 35 ✗
16	E	✓ 16 ✗	36	thule	✓ 36 ✗
17	D	✓ 17 ✗	37	island	✓ 37 ✗
18	true	✓ 18 ✗	38	nomadic	✓ 38 ✗
19	false	✓ 19 ✗	39	nature	✓ 39 ✗
20	not given	✓ 20 ✗	40	imported	✓ 40 ✗

Marker 2 Initials

Marker 1 Initials

Band Score

Reading Total

Skimming and Scanning

- Skimming is _____
- Scanning is _____

Three things to read when you try to find a main idea

- _____
- _____
- _____

Can Hurricanes be Moderated or Diverted?

A Each year, massive swirling storms bringing along winds greater than 74 miles per hour wipe across tropical oceans and land on shorelines—usually devastating vast swaths of territory. When these roiling tempests strike densely inhabited territories, they have the power to kill thousands and cause property damage worth of billions of dollars. Besides, absolutely nothing stands in their way. But can we ever find a way to control these formidable forces of nature?

B To see why hurricanes and other severe tropical storms may be susceptible to human intervention, a researcher must first learn about their nature and origins. Hurricanes grow in the form of thunderstorm clusters above the tropical seas. Oceans in low-latitude areas never stop giving out heat and moisture to the atmosphere, which brings about warm, wet air above the sea surface. When this kind of air rises, the water vapour in it condenses to form clouds and precipitation. Condensation gives out heat in the process the solar heat is used to evaporate the water at the ocean surface. This so-called invisible heat of condensation makes the air more buoyant, leading to it ascending higher while reinforcing itself in the feedback process. At last, the tropical depression starts to form and grow stronger, creating the familiar eye — the calm centre hub that

a hurricane spins around. When reaching the land, the hurricane no longer has a continuous supply of warm water, which causes it to swiftly weaken.

C Our current studies are inspired by my past intuition when I was learning about chaos theory 30 years ago. The reason why long-range forecasting is complicated is that the atmosphere is highly sensitive to small influences and tiny mistakes can compound fast in the weather-forecasting models. However, this sensitivity also made me realise a possibility: if we intentionally applied some slight inputs to a hurricane, we might create a strong influence that could affect the storms, either by steering them away from densely populated areas or by slowing them down. Back then, I was not able to test my ideas, but thanks to the advancement of computer simulation and remote-sensing technologies over the last 10 years, I can now renew my enthusiasm in large-scale weather control.

D To find out whether the sensitivity of the atmospheric system could be exploited to adjust such robust atmospheric phenomena as hurricanes, our research team ran simulation experiments on computers for a hurricane named Iniki that occurred in 1992. The current forecasting technologies were far from perfect, so it took us by surprise that our first simulation turned out to be an immediate success. With the goal of altering the path of Iniki in mind, we first picked the spot where we wanted the storm to stop after six hours. Then we used this target to generate artificial observations and put these into the computer model.

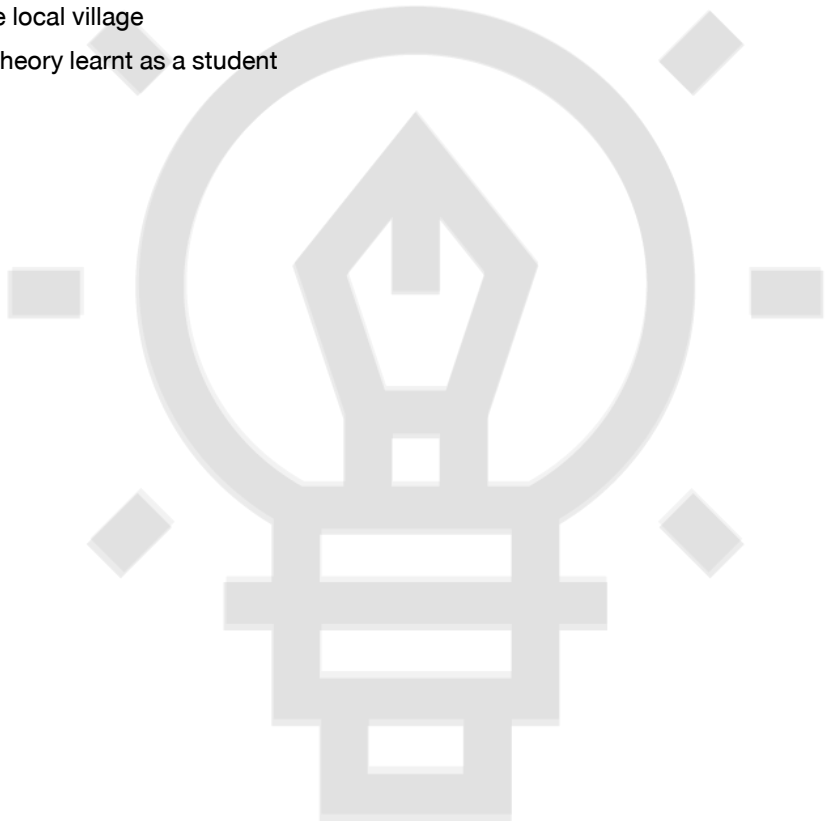
Process of Elimination

Types of potentially wrong choices

- Too broad: _____
- Too narrow: _____
- Nonsense: _____
- Too easy: _____
- Extreme: _____
- Out of scope: _____
- Opposite: _____

Example:

1. What encouraged the writer to restart researching hurricane control?
 - a. The huge damage hurricane triggers
 - b. The developments in computer technologies
 - c. The requirement of the entire local village
 - d. The advancement of chaos theory learnt as a student



Difficult Types of Questions

- **Yes/No/Not Given**

This is the type of question that most confuse the test takers especially between the No and Not Given one.

Here is the tip to tackle the question: _____

Example:

“Each year, massive swirling storms bringing along winds greater than 74 miles per hour wipe across tropical oceans and land on shorelines – usually devastating vast swaths of territory. When these roiling tempests strike densely inhabited territories, they have the power to kill thousands and cause property damage worth of billions of dollars.”

_____ 2. Massive storms are devastating especially in residential areas.

- **Matching Heading to Paragraph**

C Our current studies are inspired by my past intuition when I was learning about chaos theory 30 years ago. The reason why long-range forecasting is complicated is that the atmosphere is highly sensitive to small influences and tiny mistakes can compound fast in the weather-forecasting models...

List of Headings

- I. How a laboratory exercise re-routed a hurricane
- II. Exciting ways to utilize future technologies
- III. Are hurricanes unbeatable?
- IV. Re-visiting earlier ideas

