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IELTS Reading - Flow Chart Completion

Flow Chart Completion Practice exercise 1

Answer questions 1-8 which are based on the reading passage below.

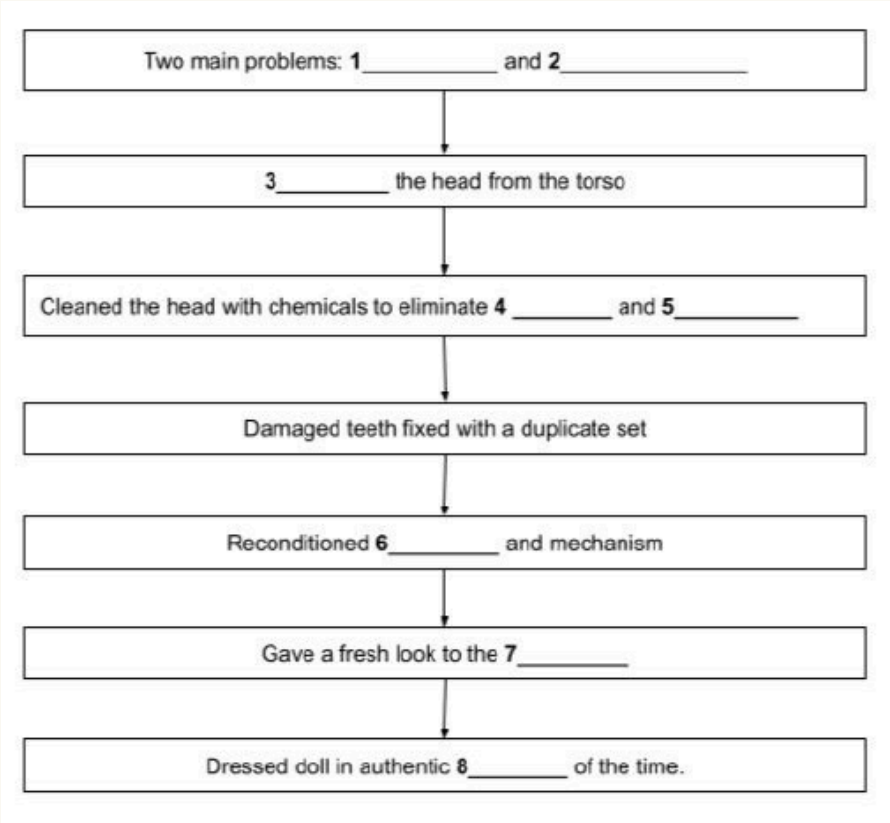
Doll Restoration Reading Passage

This is a good example of how the average doll collector receives a doll. They will find a beautiful antique doll that does not look as beautiful as it should, but with proper restoration, she can be as beautiful as the day she was created. Here, there are two main problems, the eye mechanism has lost its original look, and it has a loose head. We removed the mohair wig and removed the eye system. Then we separated the head from the composition body and chemically cleaned the head, removing old dirt, and wax, but not harming the original artwork. We repaired the missing porcelain teeth by making duplicate porcelain teeth to match and reinserted them. Then we took the original eye system and reconditioned it. We then did the waxing of the eye mechanism and reset the eyebar so the eyebar would open and close as it originally did. What a wonderful difference to chemically clean and restyle the original mohair wig. Our seamstress took over point with suggestions from the owner on likes and dislikes using original period designs. She now looked, I'm sure, very much as she would have originally looked when the little child fell in love with her for the first time.

Questions 1 - 8

Complete the flow chart below

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer



Doll Restoration Reading Answers

1.(the) eye mechanism

2.(a) loose head
(1 and 2 can be in any order)
Explanation: Here, there are two main problems, **the eye mechanism** has lost its original look, and it has **a loose head.**

3.separated
Explanation: Then we **separated** the head from the composition body

4.old dirt

5.wax
Explanation: ... and chemically cleaned the head, removing **old dirt**, and **wax**, but not harming the original artwork.

6.original eye system
Explanation: Then we took the **original eye system**, and reconditioned it.

7.(original) mohair wig
Explanation: At this point, we only had to chemically clean and restyle the **original mohair wig.**

8.clothing designs
Explanation: Our seamstress took over, at this point with suggestions from the owner on likes and dislikes using original period **clothing designs.**

Flow chart Completion Practice Exercise 2

Answer questions 1-4 which are based on the reading passage below.

A Brief (and Tasty) History of Chocolate Reading Passage

The first records that chronicle the manufacture and consumption of chocolate originate from about 200-950 A.D., during the Classic Period of Mayan culture Glyphs and ancient Vessels provide the first evidence that the Theobroma cacao a tree that grows in the tropical rainforest - was harvested for its cacao seeds. The Mayan culture was spread over vast Mesoamerican territory, covering what is now southern Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and part of El Salvador.

Not only were cacao trees harvested in the wild, but Mayans also grew the trees near their homes, in their own backyard gardens. After the cacao pods were picked, the seeds found inside were fermented and dried. The seeds would then be roasted over a fire, followed by grinding between two large stones. The resulting paste was mixed with water, chilli peppers, cornmeal and other ingredients. This final concoction made the cacao paste Ginto a spicy, frothy, and rather bitter drink. With sugar unknown to the Mayans, if chocolate were sweetened at all, the sweetener would have been honey or flower nectar.

The Mayan culture reached its zenith during the Classic period, followed by centuries of (decline. By 1400, the Aztec empire dominated much of the Mesoamerican landscape. The Aztecs not only adopted the cacao seeds as a dietary staple but also as a form of currency. (Cacao seeds were used to pay for items, and also given as tribute by conquered peoples. While in the Mayan culture many people could drink chocolate, at least occasionally, in Aztec culture the chocolate was reserved mostly for royalty, priests, and upper echelons of society. The priests would also present cacao seeds as offerings to the gods, serving chocolate drinks during sacred ceremonies, one reason for our calling chocolate the 'elixir of the gods'.

During the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards in 1521, Europe became aware of chocolate for the first time. Spaniards had observed the Aztec royalty and priesthood making and drinking the dark concoction, and quickly came to like it as well. Cacao seeds were shipped back to Spain in

bulk, where the paste was mixed with spices like cinnamon and sugar, thus {taking the edge off their bitterness. An expensive import, only the Spanish elite could afford to purchase chocolate, and for the next 300 years, chocolate was treated as a status symbol. Spain continued to import and manufacture its chocolate in secret for at least a hundred years before the rest of Europe caught wind of the delicious brew. Once out, chocolate became one of the greatest fads to hit the continent.

Production of both cacao beans and sugar were labour-intensive and time-consuming processes. To keep up with demand for both items, many European countries set plantations in the New World for the cultivation of these two crops. Wage labourers and slaves were used to grow the crops, then process them, for export to and sale in Europe.

It was not until the 1800s that mechanisation speeded up the process of chocolate-making making chocolate cheaper, more plentiful , and thus available to the public at large. With the advent of the steam engine, cacao beans could be ground automatically. Bakers and cheese seized the opportunity to work with this suddenly available medium, establishing shops to the exclusive manufacture of chocolate, especially in countries like Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and France. Lindt & Sprungli, of Switzerland, showed up in 1845, and Neuhaus Master Chocolate Makers, of Belgium, in 1857.

Different chocolate manufacturing processes were also invented along the way. One of the three biggest processes to change the way in which chocolate was made and consumed was the addition of milk, instead of water, to chocolate. This idea, credited to Sir Hans Sloane, further reduced cacao bitterness and improved taste. Sir Sloane kept his discovery trade secret for some time before selling the recipe to a London apothecary (which later on became the property of the Cadbury brothers). Condensed and powdered milk eventually replaced whole milk, allowing for a smoother and far sweeter product than before; milk chocolate is by far the most popular chocolate item in America today.

Another improvement in manufacturing came with the making of liquid chocolate into semi-solid edible bars, allowing the item to become much more portable and not as perishable (solid chocolate has a shelf-life of about a year). The secret to bar-making comes from cacao butter, the fatty part of the cacao bean. When the bean is ground up, about 55% of the resulting paste is cacao butter. This fat percentage, though seemingly high, is still too low to make soft (and edible) bar chocolate, yet way too high for powdered chocolate (such as is used to make hot chocolate). Heavy-duty presses are used to remove about half of the cacao butter from the paste, after which the purified butter is added into "untouched" raw paste, making bar chocolate that is about 75% cacao butter, and semi-solid at room temperature. The stripped paste, devoid of about half of its fat content, solidifies into a hard cake that is pulverised into cacao powder.

A third, and major, improvement in chocolate manufacturing came with the discovery of the conching method - the mixing of chocolate over a period of several days in order to allow volatiles and moisture to evaporate, resulting in a more pleasing, smoother taste to the final product. Conching is credited to Rudolph Lindt (of Lindt & Sprungli fame), who found out that a batch of chocolate left mixing for several days became much smoother in texture and taste than allowed to solidify immediately.

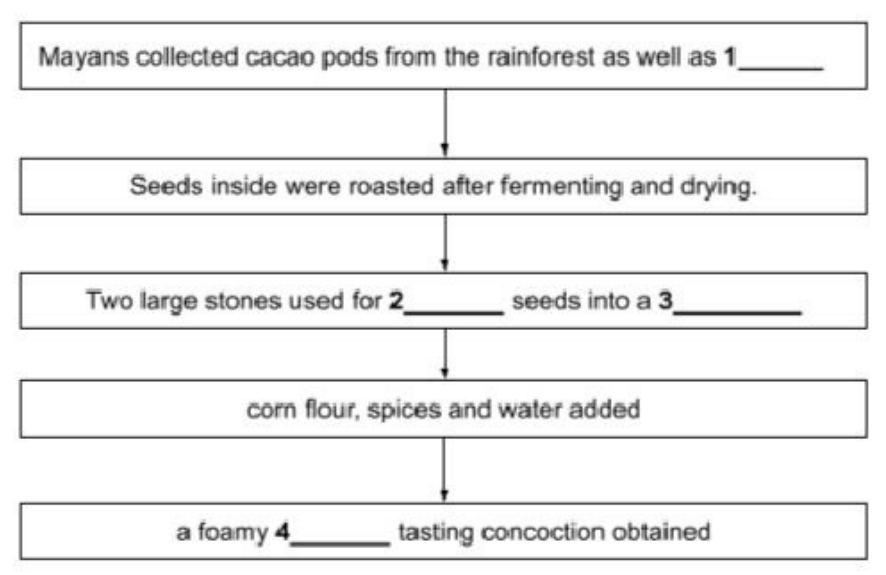
Despite modern improvements to the processing of chocolate, the actual harvesting of the cacao bean has remained virtually unchanged since the days of the Mayans and Aztecs and is still cultivated in tropical climates, within 10 to 20 degrees of the Equator.

Questions 1 - 4

Complete the flow chart below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Harvesting and Consumption of Cacao in Mayan Culture



A Brief (and Tasty) History of Chocolate Reading Answers

1.backyard gardens
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - Not only were cacao trees harvested in the wild, but Mayans also grew the trees near their homes, in their own **backyard gardens**.

2.grinding

3.paste
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - The seeds would then be roasted over a fire, followed by **grinding** between two large stones. The resulting **paste** was mixed with water,...

4.bitter
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - The final concoction made the cacao paste into a spicy, frothy, and rather **bitter** drink.

Flow chart Completion Practice Exercise 3

Answer questions **1-7** which are based on the reading passage below.

Liberating The GPS Reading Passage

On May 2, 2000, by the order of President Bill Clinton, the US government discontinued the use of Selective Availability (SA) making the Global Positioning System (GPS) more responsive towards commercial and civil users worldwide. Selective Availability was an intentional limitation of GPS signals implemented for national security reasons. It limited the precision of GPS signals for non-military users. The military reserved the highest quality signal for their use, and deliberately blurred the signals for security purposes. William Perry, US Secretary of Defence, proposed to remove the restriction owing to the widespread growth of Global Positioning System services and intended to improve civilian accuracy. The government made the switch over at midnight of 1st May 2000 and 2nd May was the first day when the non-military system discovered an improved positioning precision from 330 to 66 feet. Thus, GPS became available for both military and peaceful purposes. Gradually, the GPS became more accurate and cheaper.

The GPS project was introduced in 1973 by the US Department of Defense for military purposes only. It became fully functional in 1993 with 24 satellites. It was allowed for civil use in the 1980s by the then President Ronald Regan, however, during the 1990s, the GPS quality was degraded by applying Selective Availability. In September 2007, the US government decided to obtain the future generation of GPS satellites (GPS III). These satellites are without Selective Availability and

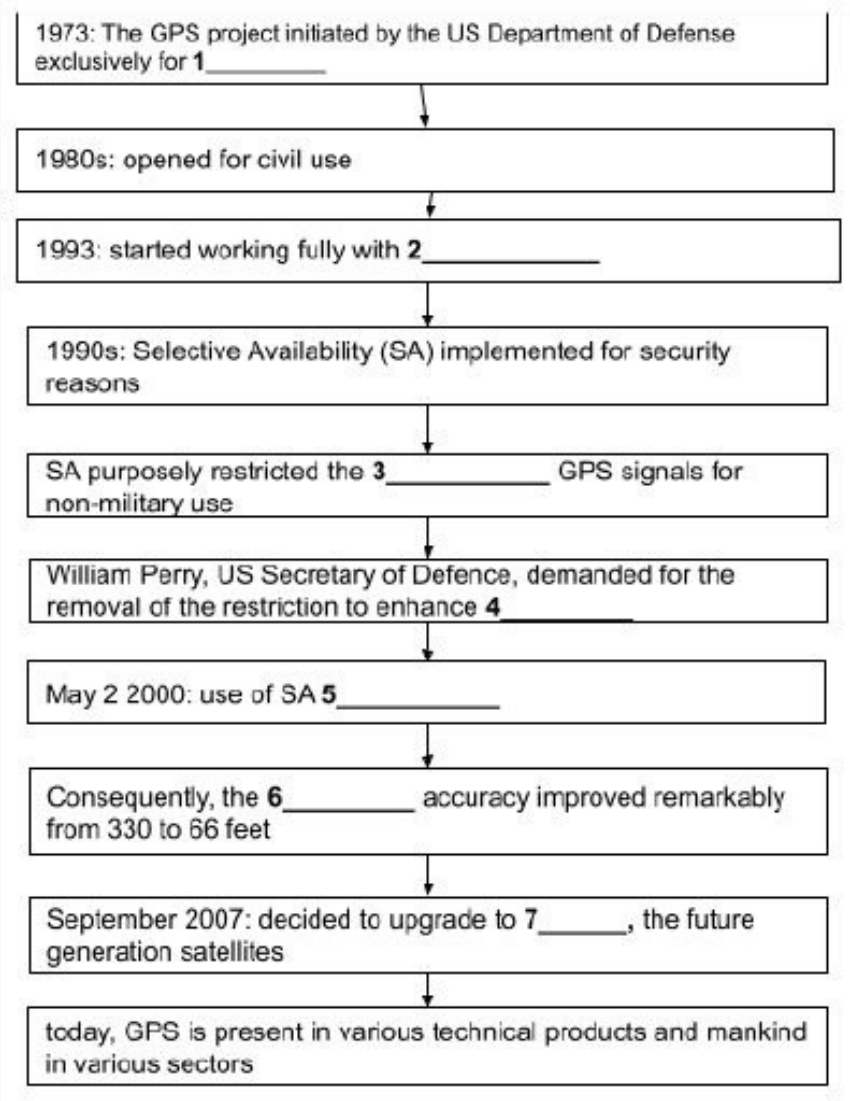
this decision was taken to ensure reliability in GPS performance which had been a concern to civil GPS users globally.

GPS has become indispensable today. It is an embedded technology in automobiles, personal computers, military munitions, weather tracking systems, electronic receivers, and other technical products. Started as a military project, it later emerged as an awareness platform for a broader range of public and its further use has given birth to other technologies which in turn benefited humanity. Activities related to commerce, scientific purposes, surveillance and tracking can be accurately done using GPS as it has turned into an extensively deployed and useful tool. The online tracking system determines the location of a person, and it also enables a person to move from one place to another with guidance. The facility of tracking is also done using the same so that one may get the accurate location of the automobile being tracked. The system created by the US defence has also made it possible to create a map of the world as well as it brought precision of timings around the globe.

Questions 1-7

Complete the flow chart below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.



Liberating The GPS Reading Answers

1.military/ military purposes
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - The GPS project was started in 1973 by the US Department of Defense for **military purposes** only.

2.24 satellites
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - It became fully functional in 1993 with **24 satellites**.

3.precision
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - Selective Availability was an intentional limitation of GPS signals implemented for national security reasons. It limited the **precision** of GPS signals for non-military users.

4.civilian accuracy
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - William Perry, US Secretary of Defence, proposed to remove the restriction owing to the widespread growth of Global Positioning System services and intended to improve **civilian accuracy**.

5.discontinued
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - On May 2, 2000, by the order of President Bill Clinton, the US government **discontinued** the use of Selective Availability (SA) making the Global Positioning System (GPS) more responsive towards commercial and civil users worldwide.

6.positioning
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - The government made the switch over at midnight of 1st May 2000 and 2nd May was the first day when the non-military system discovered an improved **positioning** precision from 330 to 66 feet.

7.GPS III
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - In September 2007, the US government decided to obtain the future generation of GPS satellites (GPS III).

Flow chart Completion Practice Exercise 4

Answer questions **1-5** which are based on the reading passage below.

The Rufous Hare Wallaby Reading Answers

The Rufous Hare-Wallaby is a species of Australian kangaroo, usually known by its Aboriginal name, ‘mala’. At one time, there may have been as many as ten million of these little animals across the arid and semi-arid landscape of Australia, but their populations, like those of so many other small endemic species, were devastated when cats and foxes were introduced - indeed, during the 1950s it was thought that the mala was extinct. But in 1964, a small colony was found 450 miles northwest of Alice Springs in the Tanami Desert. And 12 years later, a second small colony was found nearby. Very extensive surveys were made throughout historical mala range - but no other traces were found.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, scientists from the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory monitored these two populations. At first it seemed that they were holding their own. Then in late 1987, every one of the individuals of the second and smaller of the wild colonies was killed. From examination of the tracks in the sand, it seemed that just one single fox had been responsible. And then, in October 1991, a wild-fire destroyed the entire area occupied by the remaining colony. Thus the mala was finally pronounced extinct in the wild.

Fortunately, ten years earlier, seven individuals had been captured, and had become the founders of a captive breeding programme at the Arid Zone Research Institute in Alice Springs; and that group had thrived. Part of this success is due to the fact that the female can breed when she is just five months old and can produce up to three young a year. Like other kangaroo species, the mother carries her young - known as a joey - in her pouch for about 15 weeks, and she can have more than one joey at the same time.

In the early 1980s, there were enough mala in the captive population to make it feasible to start a reintroduction programme. But first it was necessary to discuss this with the leaders of the Yapa people. Traditionally, the mala had been an important animal in their culture, with strong medicinal powers for old people. It had also been an important food source, and there were concerns that any mala returned to the wild would be killed for the pot. And so, in 1980, a group of key Yapa men was invited to visit the proposed reintroduction area. The skills and knowledge of the Yapa would play a significant and enduring role in this and all other mala projects.

With the help of the local Yapa, an electric fence was erected around 250 acres of suitable habitat, about 300 miles'northwest of Alice Springs so that the mala could adapt while protected from predators. By 1992, there were about 150 mala in their enclosure, which became known as the Mala Paddock. However, all attempts to reintroduce mala from the paddocks into the unfenced wild were unsuccessful, so in the end the reintroduction programme was abandoned. The team now faced a situation where mala could be bred, but not released into the wild again.

Thus, in 1993, a Mala Recovery Team was established to boost mala numbers, and goals for a new programme were set: the team concentrated on finding suitable predator-free or predator-controlled conservation sites within the mala's known range. Finally, in March 1999, twelve adult females, eight adult males, and eight joeys were transferred from the Mala Paddock to Dryandra Woodland in Western Australia. Then, a few months later, a second group was transferred to Trimouille, an island off the coast of western Australia. First, it had been necessary to rid the island of rats and cats - a task that had taken two years of hard work.

Six weeks after their release into this conservation site, a team returned to the island to find out how things were going. Each of the malas had been fitted with a radio collar that transmits for about 14 months, after which it falls off. The team was able to locate 29 out of the 30 transmitters - only one came from the collar of a mala that had died of unknown causes. So far the recovery programme had gone even better than expected.

Today, there are many signs suggesting that the mala population on the island is continuing to do well.

Questions

Questions 1-5

Complete the flowchart below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

The Wild Australian Mala

Distant past: total population of up to 1____ in desert and semi-desert regions

↓

Populations of malas were destroyed by 2_____

↓

1964/1976: two surviving colonies were discovered.

↓

Scientists 3_____ the colonies.

↓

1987: one of the colonies was completely destroyed.

↓

1991: the other colony was destroyed by 4_____

↓

The wild mala was declared 5_____

The Rufous Hare Wallaby Reading Answers

1.10/ten million
Explanation: The given answer is located in the second line of paragraph A.

2.cats and foxes/ foxes and cats
Explanation: The given answer is located in the 5th line of paragraph A.

3.monitored
Explanation: The given answer is located in the second line of paragraph B.

4.fire
Explanation: The given answer is located in the 6th line of paragraph B

5.extinct
Explanation: The given answer is located in the 7th line of paragraph B

Flow chart Completion Practice Exercise 5

Answer questions **1-6** which are based on the reading passage below.

Bricks the versatile building material

A. Bricks are one of the oldest known building materials dating back to 7000 BCE. The oldest found were sun-dried mud bricks in southern Turkey and these would have been standard in those days. Although sun-dried mud bricks worked reasonably well, especially in moderate climates, fired bricks were found to be more resistant to harsh weather conditions and so fired bricks are much more reliable for use in permanent buildings. Fired bricks are also useful in hotter climates, as they can absorb any heat generated throughout the day and then release it at night.

B. The Romans also distinguished between the bricks they used that were dried by the sun and air and the bricks that were fired in a kiln. The Romans were real brick connoisseurs. They preferred to make their bricks in the spring and hold on to their bricks for two years, before they were used or sold. They only used clay that was whitish or red for their bricks. The Romans passed on their skills around their sphere of influence and were especially successful at using their mobile kilns to introduce kiln-fired bricks to the whole of the Roman Empire.

C. During the twelfth century, bricks were introduced to northern Germany from northern Italy. This created the 'brick Gothic period,' which was a reduced style of Gothic architecture previously very common in northern Europe. The buildings around this time were mainly built from fired red

clay bricks. The brick Gothic period can be categorised by the lack of figural architectural sculptures that had previously been carved in stone, as the Gothic figures were impossible to create out of bulky bricks at that time.

D. Bricks suffered a setback during the Renaissance and Baroque periods, with exposed brick walls becoming unpopular and brickwork being generally covered by plaster. Only during the mid-eighteenth century did visible brick walls again regain some popularity.

E. Bricks today are more commonly used in the construction of buildings than any other material, except wood. Brick architecture is dominant within its field and a great industry has developed and invested in the manufacture of many different types of bricks of all shapes and colours. With modern machinery, earth moving equipment, powerful electric motors and modern tunnel kilns, making bricks has become much more productive and efficient. Bricks can be made from a variety of materials, the most common being clay, but they can also be made of calcium silicate and concrete.

F. Good quality bricks have major advantages over stone as they are reliable, weather resistant and can tolerate acids, pollution and fire. They are also much cheaper than cut stonework. Bricks can be made to any specification in colour, size and shape, which makes them easier to build with than stone. On the other hand, there are some bricks that are more porous and therefore more susceptible to damage from dampness when exposed to water. For best results in any construction work, the correct brick must be chosen in accordance with the job specifications.

G. Today, bricks are mainly manufactured in factories, usually employing one of three principal methods – the soft mud process, the stiff mud process and the dry clay process. In the past, bricks were largely manufactured by hand, and there are still artisanal companies that specialise in this product. The process involves putting the clay, water and additives into a large pit, where it is all mixed together by a tempering wheel, often still moved by horse power. Once the mixture is of the correct consistency, the clay is removed and pressed into moulds by hand. To prevent the brick from sticking to the mould, the brick is coated in either sand or water, though coating a brick with sand gives an overall better finish to it. Once shaped, the bricks are laid outside to dry by air and sun for three to four days. If these bricks left outside for the drying process are exposed to a shower, the water can leave indentations on the brick, which, although not affecting the strength of the brick, is considered very undesirable. After drying, the bricks are then transferred to the kiln for firing and this creates the finished product. Bricks are now more generally made by manufacturing processes using machinery. This is a large-scale effort and produces bricks that have been fired in patent kilns.

H. Today's bricks are also specially designed to be efficient at insulation. If their composition is correct and their laying accurate, a good brick wall around a house can save the occupants a significant amount of money. This is primarily achieved today through cavity wall insulation.

Insulating bricks are built in two separate leaves, as they are called in the trade. The gap between the inner and outer leaves of brickwork depends on the type of insulation used, but there should be enough space for a gap of twenty millimetres between the insulating material in the cavity and the two leaves on either side. The air in these gaps is an efficient insulator by itself. Cavity walls have also replaced solid walls, because they are more resistant to rain penetration. Because two leaves are necessary, a strong brick manufacturing industry is essential, so that enough good quality insulating bricks are plentifully available.

Questions 1-6

Complete the flowchart below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 6-11 on your answer sheet.

Making Hand-made Bricks

Combine the **1.** _____, water and other ingredients with a **2.**_____ to the desired consistency.

↓

Using the hand, fill **3.**_____ with the mixture-coat with **4.** _____(provides a better finish) or water to prevent stickiness.

↓

Dry in the sun; try to avoid rain, which will cause marks in the bricks – this will not affect the bricks' **5.** _____

↓

Fire the bricks in a **6.** _____; patent kilns/large-scale

Bricks the versatile building material Reading Answers

6. Answer: clay
Explanation: In Paragraph G, the writers mentioned that, 'In the past, bricks were largely manufactured by hand, and there are still artisanal companies that specialise in this product. The process involves putting the clay, water and additives into a large pit, where it is all mixed together by a tempering wheel, often still moved by horse power.'

7. Answer: tempering wheel
Explanation: In Paragraph G, the writers mentioned that, 'The process involves putting the clay, water and additives into a large pit, where it is all mixed together by a tempering wheel, often still moved by horse power.'

8. Answer: moulds
Explanation: In Paragraph G, the writers mentioned that, 'Once the mixture is of the correct consistency, the clay is removed and pressed into moulds by hand.'

9. Answer: sand
Explanation: In Paragraph G, the writers mentioned that, 'To prevent the brick from sticking to the mould, the brick is coated in either sand or water, though coating a brick with sand gives an overall better finish to it.'

10. Answer: strength
Explanation: In Paragraph G, the writers mentioned that, 'If these bricks left outside for the drying process are exposed to a shower, the water can leave indentations on the brick, which, although not affecting the strength of the brick, is considered very undesirable.'

11. Answer: kiln
Explanation: In Paragraph G, the writers mentioned that, 'After drying, the bricks are then transferred to the kiln for firing and this creates the finished product.'

General Reading Flow Chart Completion Practice Exercise 1

Answer questions 1-8 which are based on the reading passage below.

Calisthenics Reading Passage

Calisthenics has survived and flourished because of its elegance and usefulness, from the first caveman scaling a tree or swinging from a cliff face to the great armies of the Greco-Roman empires and the gymnasiums of present American high schools. Unlike strength training, which includes the use of weights, machines, or resistance bands, callisthenics mainly focuses on the body's natural weight.

With Herodotus' account of the Battle of Thermopolylae, Calisthenics reaches the historical record around 480 B.C. According to Herodotus, the god-king Xerxes sent a scout group to spy on his Spartan opponents before the battle. The scouts notified Xerxes that the Spartans, lead by King Leonidas, were participating in some strange, synchronised movements like a tribal dance. Xerxes was laughing uncontrollably.

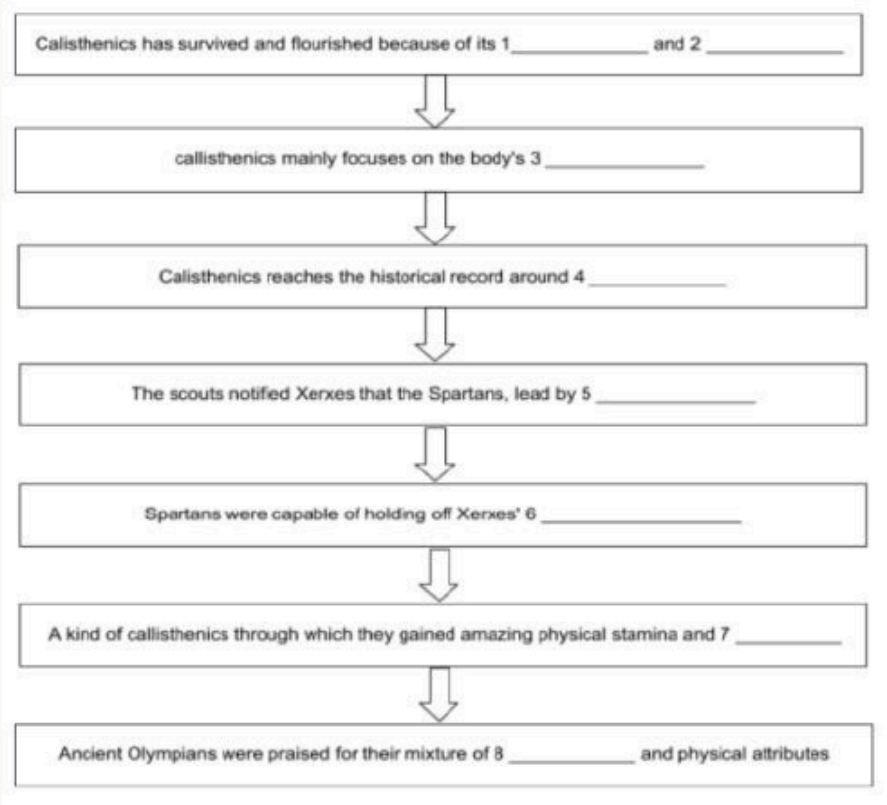
His army included over 120,000 warriors, whereas the Spartans numbered barely 300. Leonidas was told that if he would not retreat, he would be annihilated. The Spartans, on the other hand, did not retreat, and in the ensuing fight, they were capable of holding off Xerxes' huge army for a while until reinforcements reached. Their tribal dance, it turns out, was not a superstitious ritual, but a kind of callisthenics through which they gained amazing physical stamina and endurance.

Calisthenics was seen as a kind of military discipline and strength by the Greeks, as well as an artistic expression of action and an aesthetically perfect body. The term "callisthenics" is derived from the Greek terms "beautiful" and "strength." The ancient Olympians took callisthenics training seriously, according to historical accounts and pictures from pottery, mosaics, and statues from the time frame. They were praised for their mixture of athleticism and physical attributes, and they are still appreciated today. You might have overheard a friend sighing and commenting that someone "had the body of a Greek god." The source of this envy and admiration is the callisthenics method, which has spread through ages and regions.

Questions 1 - 8

Complete the flow chart below

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer



Calisthenics Reading Answers

1. elegance

2. usefulness (h6) (1 and 2 can be in any order)
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - Calisthenics has survived and flourished because of its elegance and usefulness, from the first caveman scaling a tree or swinging from a cliff face to the great armies of the Greco-Roman empires and the gymnasiums of present American high schools.

3. natural weight
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - Unlike strength training, which includes the use of weights, machines, or resistance bands, callisthenics mainly focuses on the body's natural weight.

4. 480 B.C
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - With Herodotus' account of the Battle of Thermopolylae, Calisthenics reaches the historical record around 480 B.C.

5. King Leonidas
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - The scouts notified Xerxes that the Spartans, lead by King Leonidas, were participating in some strange, synchronised movements like a tribal dance.

6. huge army
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - The Spartans, on the other hand, did not retreat, and in the ensuing fight, they were capable of holding off Xerxes' huge army for a while until reinforcements reached.

7. endurance
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - Their tribal dance, it turns out, was not a superstitious ritual, but a kind of callisthenics through which they gained amazing physical stamina and endurance.

8. athleticism
Explanation: Paragraph 4 - They were praised for their mixture of athleticism and physical attributes, and they are still appreciated today.