

# IELTS Reading Table Completion



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# IELTS Reading - Table Completion

## Table completion Practice exercise 1

Answer questions 1-11 which are based on the reading passage below.

### Salinity Reading Passage

It has long been recognized that our land uses, including agricultural development, have significantly changed Australia's landscapes and natural systems. However, we have not always appreciated the magnitude of change in the soil, water, and nutrient balances, the resultant degradation, and the costs to the wider Australian community. The timeframe for these changes is to be slowed or reversed. Changes to the Australian landscape have resulted in the widespread and rapidly growing problem of dryland salinity. Farmers were among the first to be affected, by the salinization of rivers and agricultural land. Biodiversity, as well as regional and urban infrastructure, such as water supply, roads and buildings, are now also at risk. Two broad forms of salinity are recognized in Australia. Primary or naturally occurring salinity is part of the Australian landscape and reflects the development of this landscape over time. Examples are the marine plains found around the coastline of Australia and the salt lakes in central and Western Australia. Salts are distributed widely across Australian landscapes. They originate mainly from depositions of oceanic salt from rain and wind. Salt stored in the soil or groundwater is concentrated through evaporation and transpiration by plants. In a healthy catchment, salt is slowly leached downwards and stored below the root zone, or out of the system. Secondary salinity is the salinization of land and water resources due to land use impacts by people. It includes salinity that results from water table rises from irrigation systems — irrigation salinity, and from dryland management systems — dryland salinity. Both forms of salinity are due to accelerated rising water tables mobilizing salt in the soil. There is no fundamental difference in the hydrologic process. Where the water balance has been altered due to changing land use (e.g. clearing of native vegetation for broadacre farming or grazing), the excess water entering the water table mobilizes salt which then rises to the land surface. The movement of water drives salinization processes and may move the stored salt towards the soil surface or into surface water bodies.



## Questions 1–11

Complete the table below.

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

Two forms of salinity	
primary	secondary
Salinity occurs in 1_____	Salinity as a consequence of 7_____
Oceanic salts are deposited by 2_____ and 3_____	it includes 8_____ salinity and 9_____ salinity.
Salt is concentrated via 4_____ and 5_____	More water seeps into 10_____ as farms replace local plants.  Causes salt to move to the 11_____
Salt moves downwards below 7_____	

## Salinity Reading Answers

### 1. marine plains/salt lakes

**Explanation: Paragraph 3** – Examples are the marine plains found around the coastline of Australia and the salt lakes in central and Western Australia.

A maximum of three words are allowed for each answer, both locations cannot be written. So either of them is an acceptable answer.

### 2. Rain

**Explanation: Paragraph 4** – They originate mainly from depositions of oceanic salt from **rain** and wind.



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3. wind

**Explanation: Paragraph 4** – They originate mainly from depositions of oceanic salt from rain and **wind**.

4. evaporation

**Explanation: Paragraph 4** – Salt stored in the soil or groundwater is concentrated through **evaporation** and transpiration by plants.

5. transpiration

**Explanation: Paragraph 4** – Salt stored in the soil or groundwater is concentrated through evaporation and **transpiration** by plants.

6. root zone

**Explanation: Paragraph 4** – In a healthy catchment, salt is slowly leached downwards and stored below the **root zone**, or out of the system.

7. land use

**Explanation: Paragraph 5** – Secondary salinity is the salinization of land and water resources due to **land use** impacts by people.

8. irrigation

**Explanation: Paragraph 5** – It includes salinity that results from water table rises from irrigation systems — **irrigation** salinity, and from dryland management systems — dryland salinity.

9. dryland

**Explanation: Paragraph 5** – It includes salinity that results from water table rises from irrigation systems — irrigation salinity, and from dryland management systems — **dryland** salinity.

10. water tables

**Explanation: Paragraph 6** – Where the water balance has been altered due to changing land use (e.g. clearing of native vegetation for broadacre farming or grazing), the excess water entering the **water table** mobilizes salt ...

11. land surface/soil surface/surface water bodies

**Explanation: Paragraph 6** – ... the excess water entering the water table mobilizes salt which then rises to the **land surface**. The movement of water drives salinization processes and may move the stored salt towards the **soil surface** or into **surface water bodies**.





## Table completion Practice exercise 2

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

### Changes in Industrial Britain Reading Passage

The spread of railways stimulated communication, and Rowland Hill's standardisation of postal charges in 1839 saw a boom in mail services. But this was nothing compared to the revolution of the telegraph. If you think the Internet is big then just imagine how much bigger it would seem if you had never before seen a computer or telephone. That's what the telegraph was to the Victorians. If rail travel shrank the country, the telegraph crushed it. It opened in the 1840s and soon went stratospheric – within ten years exchanging telegrams had become part of everyday life. By the mid-1860s London was connected with New York, and ten years later messages could be exchanged between London and Bombay in minutes.

### Questions 1 – 4

Complete the table below.

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

Year	Events in Britain
1839	Regulation of 1_____ resulted in a delivery of mail
1840s	The beginning of 2_____
3 _____	Messages could be sent to New york
1870s	A few 4_____ for messages to arrive from Bombay



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## Changes in Industrial Britain Reading Answers

(Note: The text in *italics* is from the reading passage and shows the location from where the answer is taken or inferred. The text in regular font explains the answer in detail.)

1. postal charges

**Explanation:** The spread of railways stimulated communication, and Rowland Hill's standardization of **postal charges** in 1839 saw a boom in mail services.

2. telegraph

**Explanation:** If rail travel shrank the country, the **telegraph** crushed it. It opened in the 1840s and soon went stratospheric .....

3. 1860s / mid-1860s

**Explanation:** By the mid-**1860s** London was connected with New York ...

4. minutes

**Explanation:** By the mid-1860s London was connected with New York, and ten years later messages could be exchanged between London and Bombay in **minutes**.

## Table completion Practice exercise 3

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

## Barbie around the world Reading Answers

**A.** Barbie started as a toy, the kind of toy that got whisked off store shelves faster than Mattel, the doll's first maker. Now, thanks to Barbie, the world's largest toy manufacturer can restock those shelves. Barbie's star rose with the post-war U.S. hegemony that made everyone in the world want fast food, appliances, Coca-Cola, and, if you were a woman, blonde hair, big breasts, impossibly long legs, and the latest in sunglasses and sports cars. Barbie never got pregnant, fat, or old. She stood her own in stores as the mute, brassy standard not just of beauty but of lifestyle.

**B.** Around the world, she became an icon inspired to by both mothers and their daughters; mothers and daughters who, no matter what size, shape, color, language, or culture, identified desperately with the rich, blonde Barbie from that rich, blonde country. With their purchasing power, they voted against their own perceived repulsive shapes, colors, and cultural identity. Barbie the bimbo, Barbie the liberated woman, it didn't matter. Barbie found herself in the bizarre position of defining culture.



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C. While there have been significant and frequent Yankee Go Home uprisings, wars of liberation, and all sorts of anti-imperial hatred spewed and spat at the United States since it first asserted itself as a world power, there has been no corresponding popular movement against the Barbie culture. Book burnings, flag burnings, hostage taking, terrorist bombs, and hijacking, all aimed to force the Yankee home forever. Barbie, however, maintained her hegemony. Barbie has not only survived the flames, but she has also been rescued from them by women everywhere yearning to be free, beautiful, and cosmopolitan – just like Barbie. So tenacious is Barbie’s popularity that government ministries of culture and moody consumer associations have stepped in with strategies to control or alter the appetites of their female citizens.

D. In Malaysia, the Consumers’ Association of Penang has called for Barbie dolls to be banned outright. The doll’s blonde, leggy, and non-Asian appearance promotes the wrong aesthetics, they said. Also, the Barbie doll does not encourage creativity and the use of imagination in children, because dolls are “fixed” and ready-made. The proposal immediately drew strong and angry reactions from the local press and members of the public. Whether this is because of doll demand or of public distaste for bureaucratic intervention in private consumption habits is open for debate.

E. In Iran, the government condemned the forever young and childless-by-choice Barbie (and her long-time boyfriend Ken. No plans for marriage... ever.) as a threat to traditional culture. Barbie doesn’t define herself in relation to children or family as Iranian women supposedly do. Banning the pair hasn’t worked, so the government has come up with a pair of its own, allegedly more suited to Iranian culture. Sara and Dara, who are brother and sister, were designed and marketed by the government-sponsored Amusement Department of the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults. Meanwhile, Barbie dolls openly sell for \$700 in Teheran stores. Even though \$700 is seven times the average monthly salary in Iran, the tall, blonde, saucy, freewheeling Barbie sells briskly.

F. During an era when the world is seeking to reclaim its cultures, Mattel has done its entrepreneurial share to churn out multicultural dolls to counter the criticism that Barbie is too one-dimensional in her tall bloneness. After all, if only 15 percent of American women are naturally blonde, how many could there possibly be in the world? Not that Mattel has targeted these brown, black, and yellow Barbies to an international audience reflecting those skin tones; Mattel’s marketing has been to young girls, presumably white girls in suburbs who can now play with Japanese, Mexican, and Indian Barbies, and “learn more about the history and different cultures”.

G. The brilliance of Mattel’s co-optation of criticism is that Mattel retained Barbie’s idealized image of beauty. Yes, consumers can now buy darker-haired, darker-skinned Barbies but without the ethnic features that distinguish the darker-skinned women of the world.





The fact that Mexican Barbie is brown maybe even more insidious if Mexican girls think they must grow up to be tall, thin, buxom, and leggy. African-American Barbies have lighter skin than most of the black population, playing into an often-heard complaint of black women that the lighter their skin, the more attractive they are.

**H.** And Barbie, no matter what her color, continues to be clothed in attire that proclaims her trendy, swinging, Independently wealthy lifestyle. Take, for example, the recent line of Filipino Barbie dolls. She's called "Philippine Island Barbie". She's dark-haired with darker skin tones and dressed in form-fitting gowns with the Maria Clara butterfly sleeves. She lives juxtaposed in a country with an annual per capita income of \$US 580.

**I.** Nor do the best-selling Barbies smile anymore. After all, the toothy-grinned Barbie of yesterday fails to capture the "mystique" of today's modern woman. No matter what their culture or color, how heavy or slim, women around the world will be laced into the corset of the beauty myth if Barbie is their symbol of freedom. If Barbie seems to be free, maybe it's because doors open for that certain woman who is impossibly tall, impossibly blonde, who always wears the right outfit, and keeps her mouth shut.

## Questions

### Questions 1-7

- Complete the table below
- Choose no more than two words and/or a number from the passage for each answer.
- Write your answers in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

America	Barbie has 1_____ hair	Only 2_____ of American women were born blonde
Malaysia	Stops 3_____ and 4_____	Resulted in 5_____ reaction from the public
Iran	Threatens 6_____	Barbie can be bought for 7_____



## Barbie around the world Reading Answers

### 1. Answer: Blonde

**Explanation:** "Barbie is too one-dimensional in her tall bloneness. After all, if only 15 percent of American women are naturally blonde". This line explains that an Barbie has blonde hair. Hence the given answer is located in the 2-4 lines of paragraph F.

### 2. Answer: 15 percent

**Explanation:** "If only 15 percent of American women are naturally blonde" from this line it is clear that only 15 percent of American women are born blonde. Hence the given answer is located in the 3-4 lines of paragraph F.

### 3. Answer: Creativity

**Explanation:** "Also, the Barbie doll does not encourage creativity and the use of imagination in children, because dolls are "fixed" and ready-made." From this line it is clear that Barbie dolls do not encourage creativity. Hence the given answer is located in the 3-4 lines of paragraph D.

### 4. Answer: Imagination

**Explanation:** "Also, the Barbie doll does not encourage creativity and the use of imagination in children, because dolls are "fixed" and ready-made." From this line it is clear that Barbie dolls do not encourage creativity and the use of imagination in children. Hence the given answer is located in the 3-4 lines of paragraph D.

### 5. Answer: Angry

**Explanation:** "The proposal immediately drew strong and angry reactions from the local press and members of the public". From this line it is clear that the proposal immediately drew strong and angry reactions from the press and public. Hence the given answer is located in the 4-5 lines of paragraph D.

### 6. Answer: Traditional culture

**Explanation:** "In Iran, the government condemned the forever young and childless-by-choice Barbie (and her long-time boyfriend Ken. No plans for marriage... ever.) as a threat to traditional culture". From this line it is clear that in Iran the government condemned the forever young and childless-by-choice Barbie as a threat to traditional culture. Hence the given answer is located in the first 3 lines of paragraph E.

### 7. Answer: \$700

**Explanation:** "Barbie dolls openly sell for \$700 in Teheran stores". From this line it is clear that Barbie dolls are sold for \$700 in Teheran stores. Hence the given answer is located in the 8th line of paragraph E.



## Table completion Practice exercise 4

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

### The History of the Poster Reading Answers

1. The first posters were known as 'broadsides' and were used for public and commercial announcements. Printed on one side only using metal type, they were quickly and crudely produced in large quantities. As they were meant to be read at a distance, they required large lettering.
2. There were a number of negative aspects of large metal type. It was expensive, required a large amount of storage space and was extremely heavy. If a printer did have a collection of large metal type, it was likely that there were not enough letters. So printers did their best by mixing and matching styles.
3. Commercial pressure for large type was answered with the invention of a system for wood type production. In 1827, Darius Wells invented a special wood drill - the lateral router - capable of cutting letters on wood blocks. The router was used in combination with William Leavenworth's pantograph (1834) to create decorative wooden letters of all shapes and sizes. The first posters began to appear, but they had little colour and design; often wooden type was mixed with metal type in a conglomeration of styles.
4. A major development in poster design was the application of lithography, invented by Alois Senefelder in 1796, which allowed artists to hand-draw letters, opening the field of type design to endless styles. The method involved drawing with a greasy crayon onto finely surfaced Bavarian limestone and offsetting that image onto paper. This direct process captured the artist's true intention; however, the final printed image was in reverse. The images and lettering needed to be drawn backwards, often reflected in a mirror or traced on transfer paper.
5. As a result of this technical difficulty, the invention of the lithographic process had little impact on posters until the 1860s, when Jules Cheret came up with his 'three-stone lithographic process'. This gave artists the opportunity to experiment with a wide spectrum of colours.
6. Although the process was difficult, the result was remarkable, with nuances of colour impossible in other media even to this day. The ability to mix words and images in such an attractive and economical format finally made the lithographic poster a powerful innovation.



7. Starting in the 1870s, posters became the main vehicle for advertising prior to the magazine era and the dominant means of mass communication in the rapidly growing cities of Europe and America. Yet in the streets of Paris, Milan and Berlin, these artistic prints were so popular that they were stolen off walls almost as soon as they were hung. Cheret, later known as 'the father of the modern poster', organised the first exhibition of posters in 1884 and two years later published the first book on poster art. He quickly took advantage of the public interest by arranging for artists to create posters, at a reduced size, that were suitable for in-home display.

8. Thanks to Cheret, the poster slowly took hold in other countries in the 1890s and came to celebrate each society's unique cultural institutions: the cafe in France, the opera and fashion in Italy, festivals in Spain, literature in Holland and trade fairs in Germany. The first poster shows were held in Great

9. Britain and Italy in 1894, Germany in 1896 and Russia in 1897. The most important poster show ever, to many observers, was held in Reims, France, in 1896 and featured an unbelievable 1,690 posters arranged by country.

10. In the early 20th century, the poster continued to play a large communication role and to go through a range of styles. By the 1950s, however, it had begun to share the spotlight with other media, mainly radio and print. By this time, most posters were printed using the mass production technique of photo offset, which resulted in the familiar dot pattern seen in newspapers and magazines. In addition, the use of photography in posters, begun in Russia in the twenties, started to become as common as illustration.

11. In the late fifties, a new graphic style that had strong reliance on typographic elements in black and white appeared. The new style came to be known as the International Typographic Style. It made use of a mathematical grid, strict graphic rules and black-and-white photography to provide a clear and logical structure. It became the predominant style in the world in the 1970s and continues to exert its influence today.

12. It was perfectly suited to the increasingly international post-war marketplace, where there was a strong demand for clarity. This meant that the accessibility of words and symbols had to be taken into account. Corporations wanted international identification, and events such as the Olympics called for universal solutions, which the Typographic Style could provide.

13. However, the International Typographic Style began to lose its energy in the late 1970s. Many criticised it for being cold, formal and dogmatic.



14. A young teacher in Basel, Wolfgang Weingart, experimented with the offset printing process to produce posters that appeared complex and chaotic, playful and spontaneous - all in stark contrast to what had gone before. Weingart's liberation of typography was an important foundation for several new styles. These ranged from Memphis and Retro to the advances now being made in computer graphics.

### Questions 1-5

Complete the table below.

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

	Features	Problems
Metal type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>produced large print</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cost, weight and 1 <input type="text"/></li> <li>difficulties</li> <li>mixed styles</li> </ul>
Wood type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Darius's wood drill used in connection with another 2 <input type="text"/></li> <li>produced a range of letters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lacked both 3 <input type="text"/></li> <li>mixed type</li> </ul>
Lithography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>letters drawn by hand</li> <li>design tool - a 4 <input type="text"/></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>had to use a mirror or 5 <input type="text"/></li> <li>to achieve correct image</li> </ul>





## The History of The Posters Reading Answers

### 1. Answer: Storage space

**Explanation:** In Paragraph 2, There were a number of negative aspects of large metal type. It was expensive, required a large amount of storage space and was extremely heavy, these lines indicates that negative aspect of metal type is their large storage space.

### 2. Answer: Invention

**Explanation:** In paragraph 3, Commercial pressure for large type was answered with the invention of a system for wood type production. In 1827, Darius Wells invented a special wood drill - the lateral router - capable of cutting letters on wood blocks, it is clearly understood that Darius wells invented a wood drill.

### 3. Answer: Colour and design

**Explanation:** The first posters began to appear, but they had little colour and design; often wooden type was mixed with metal type in a conglomeration of styles. From these lines it is understood that by little colour and design they meant lack of colour and design. Hence the answer.

### 4. Answer: Greasy crayon

**Explanation:** In paragraph 4, The method involved drawing with a greasy crayon onto finely surfaced Bavarian limestone and offsetting that image onto paper, this lines states that hand-drawn letters can be done using Greasy crayons. Hence the answer.

### 5. Answer: Transfer paper

**Explanation:** In paragraph 4, This direct process captured the artist's true intention; however, the final printed image was in reverse. The images and lettering needed to be drawn backwards, often reflected in a mirror or traced on transfer paper. These lines clearly states that to get the images/letters straight either it should be drawn backwards or traced on a transfer paper. Hence the answer.

## Table completion Practice exercise 5

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

### Stepwells Reading Answers

A millennium ago, stepwells were fundamental to life in the driest parts of India. Although many have been neglected, recent restoration has returned them to their former glory. Richard Cox travelled to north-western India to document these spectacular monuments from a bygone era.



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During the sixth and seventh centuries, the inhabitants of the modern-day states of Gujarat and Rajasthan in North-western India developed a method of gaining access to clean, fresh groundwater during the dry season for drinking, bathing, watering animals, and irrigation. However, the significance of this invention – the stepwell – goes beyond its utilitarian application. Unique to the region, stepwells are often architecturally complex and vary widely in size and shape. During their heyday, they were places of gathering, of leisure, of relaxation, and worship for villagers of all but the lowest castes. Most stepwells are found dotted around the desert areas of Gujarat (where they are called vav) and Rajasthan (where they are known as baori), while a few also survive in Delhi. Some were located in or near villages as public spaces for the community; others were positioned beside roads as resting places for travellers.

As their name suggests, stepwells comprise a series of stone steps descending from ground level to the water source (normally an underground aquifer) as it recedes following the rains. When the water level was high, the user needed only to descend a few steps to reach it; when it was low, several levels would have to be negotiated.

Some wells are vast, open craters with hundreds of steps paving each sloping side, often in tiers. Others are more elaborate, with long stepped passages leading to the water via several stories built from stone and supported by pillars, they also included pavilions that sheltered visitors from the relentless heat. But perhaps the most impressive features are the intricate decorative sculptures that embellish many stepwells, showing activities from fighting and dancing to everyday acts such as women combing their hair and churning butter.

Down the centuries, thousands of wells were constructed throughout northwestern India, but the majority have now fallen into disuse; many are derelict and dry, as groundwater has been diverted for industrial use and the wells no longer reach the water table. Their condition hasn't been helped by recent dry spells: southern Rajasthan suffered an eight-year drought between 1996 and 2004. However, some important sites in Gujarat have recently undergone major restoration, and the state government announced in June last year that it plans to restore the stepwells throughout the state.

In Patan, the state's ancient capital, the stepwell of Rani Ki Vav (Queen's Stepwell) is perhaps the finest current example. It was built by Queen Udayamati during the late 11th century but became silted up following a flood during the 13th century. But the Archaeological Survey of India began restoring it in the 1960s, and today it's in pristine condition. At 65 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 27 meters deep, Rani Ki Vav features 500 distinct sculptures carved into niches throughout the monument, depicting gods such as Vishnu and Parvati in various incarnations. Incredibly, in January 2001, this ancient structure survived a devastating earthquake that measured 7.6 on the Richter scale.



Another example is the Surya Kund in Modhera, northern Gujarat, next to the Sun Temple, built by King Bhima I in 1026 to honor the sun god Surya. It's a tank (kund means reservoir or pond) rather than a well, but displays the hallmarks of stepwell architecture, including four sides of steps that descend to the bottom in a stunning geometrical formation. The terraces house 108 small, intricately carved shrines between the sets of steps.

Rajasthan also has a wealth of wells. The ancient city of Bundi, 200 kilometers south of Jaipur, is renowned for its architecture, including its stepwells. One of the larger examples is Raniji Ki Baori, which was built by the queen of the region, Nathavatji, in 1699. At 46 meters deep, 20 meters wide, and 40 meters long, the intricately carved monument is one of 21 baoris commissioned in the Bundi area by Nathavatji.

In the old ruined town of Abhaneri, about 95 kilometers east of Jaipur, is Chand Baori, one of India's oldest and deepest wells; aesthetically, it's perhaps one of the most dramatic. Built-in around 850 AD next to the temple of Harshat Mata, the baori comprises hundreds of zigzagging steps that run along three of its sides, steeply descending 11 stories, resulting in a striking geometric pattern when seen from afar. On the fourth side, covered verandas supported by ornate pillars overlook the steps.

Still in public use is Neemrana Ki Baori, located just off the Jaipur–Dehli highway. Constructed in around 1700, it's nine stories deep, with the last two levels underwater. At ground level, there are 86 colonnaded openings from where the visitor descends 170 steps to the deepest water source. Today, following years of neglect, many of these monuments to medieval engineering have been saved by the Archaeological Survey of India, which has recognized the importance of preserving them as part of the country's rich history. Tourists flock to wells in far-flung corners of northwestern India to gaze in wonder at these architectural marvels from 1,000 years ago, which serve as a reminder of both the ingenuity and artistry of ancient civilizations and of the value of water to human existence.

### Question 1-5

Complete the table below

Choose **ONE WORD AND /OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.  
Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.



Stepwells	Date	Features	Other notes
Rani Ki Vav	Late 11th century	As many as 500 sculptures decorate the monument	Restored in the 1990s Excellent condition, despite the 1 ..... of 2001.
Surya Kund	1026	Steps on the 2 ..... produce a geometric pattern Carved shrines.	Looks more like a 3 ..... than a well.
Raniji Ki Baori	1699	Intricately carved monument	One of 21 baoris in the area commissioned by Queen Nathavatji
Chand Baori	850 AD	Steps take you down 11 storeys to the bottom	Old, deep and very dramatic Has 4 ..... which provide a view to the steps.
Neemrana Ki Baori	1700	Has two 5 ..... levels.	Used by public today



## Stepwells Reading Answers

1. Earthquake
2. Four sides/ 4 sides
3. Tank
4. Verandas/ Verandahs
5. underwater

## General Reading Table Completion Practice Exercise 1

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

### Black Holes Reading Passage

In space, a black hole is a region where the pulling force of gravity is so great that light is even unable to escape. The matter is compressed into a tiny space so strong gravity occurs. At the end of the star's life, compression will take place. Some black holes are formed as a result of dying stars. Black holes are not visible to our eyes because no light can escape. . But, we can see the black holes using telescopes with special instruments. It enables us to observe the material and stars' behaviour that are very close to black holes.

The size of black holes varies, but there are three major types of black holes. Both black holes' mass and size will determine what type it is. Primordial black holes are considered as the smallest one. According to scientists, this kind of black hole size is as small as a single atom and with the mass of a large mountain. It is thought to have formed early in the universe after the big bang. "Stellar" is regarded as the most common medium-sized black holes. The mass of the stellar black hole is upto 20 times greater than the mass of the sun. In the Milky Way Galaxy, dozens of stellar black holes can exist. The largest black holes is referred to as "supermassive". This kind of black holes masses are greater than 1 million suns combined. Sagittarius is the name for the supermassive black hole at the centre of the Milky way galaxy.

### Questions 1 – 5

Complete the table below.

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



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Black Hole (based on size)	Characteristics
Primordial black hole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is considered 1_____ one out of all black holes</li> <li>Its size is small as single atom with mass of a 2_____</li> </ul>
3_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is considered as the most common medium-sized black hole</li> <li>The mass of the black hole is upto 4_____ greater than the mass of the sun.</li> </ul>
Supermassive black hole	This black hole mass is 5_____ than 1 million suns combined

## Black Holes Reading Answers

*(Note: The text in italics is from the reading passage and shows the location from where the answer is taken or inferred. The text in regular font explains the answer in detail.)*

### 1. Smallest

**Explanation:** Primordial black holes are considered as the smallest one.

### 2. Largest mountain

**Explanation:** According to scientists, this kind of black hole size is as small as a single atom and with the mass of a large mountain.

### 3. Stellar

### 4. 20 times



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**Explanation:** “Stellar” is regarded as the most common medium-sized black holes. The mass of the stellar black hole is upto 20 times greater than the mass of the sun.


## 5. 1 million

**Explanation:** The largest black holes is referred to as “supermassive”. This kind of black holes masses are greater than 1 million suns combined.


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