GET IELTS PDF

UPDATED

IELTS Reading True False Not Given

Click Here

Take IELTS Full-Length Practice Tests

Daily Reading Practice Lessons

Click for 2025 Practice Tests

Call Us — Crush Your IELTS Test! 9597306237

GET IELTS PDF

Kindly subscribe to our YouTube channel to help us grow.

You'll receive IELTS reading practice lessons on a daily basis!

click here

Daily Reading Practice Lessons

Click for 2025 Practice Tests

Call Us — Crush Your IELTS Test! 9597306237

IELTS Reading - True False Not Given

True False Not Given Practice Exercise 1
A Secret Well Kept Reading Passage

Questions 1-7 are based on the reading passage below.

Political leaders in the days before the internet and 24-hour cable news were not subjected to the intense media scrutiny that their modern counterparts face. It was possible to rise to power and stay in office despite having skeletons in the closet that would now see one disgraced in a scandal. One of the best examples of keeping damaging secrets from the public was Canadian Prime Minister, Lyon Mackenzie King, (almost always referred to as Mackenzie King).

Mackenzie King was born in 1874 with the proverbial silver spoon. He accumulated five university degrees, including a PhD from Harvard in economics, a subject he went on to teach at that institute. In addition to being a professor and an economist, King was a lawyer and a journalist. He was also a civil servant and was appointed as Canada's first Minister of Labour. He was elected to Parliament as a Liberal and would go on to become Canada's, and the Commonwealth's longest-serving prime minister, serving for nearly 22 years.

Mackenzie King cut his political teeth as a labour negotiator. He was successful in part because he mastered the art of conciliation. Conciliation, along with half measures, would become his trademark. "Do nothing by halves that can be done by quarters," one detractor wrote of him. And so, King sought the middle ground in order to keep the country's many factions together. He would go out of his way to avoid debate and was fond of saying "Parliament will decide," when pressed for an answer. He was pudgy, plodding, wooden and cold, and his speeches were slumber-inducing. Unloved, but practical and astute, he has been called Canada's greatest prime minister. He created old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and family allowance, and he left the country in much better shape than when he inherited it.

Mackenzie King died in 1950, thus passing into the mildly-interesting annals of Canadian history. Then, during the seventies, his diaries (all 30,000 pages of them) were published, and millions of Canadian jaws dropped. It turns out that King, that monotonous embodiment of Presbyterian morals, was a dedicated occultist who communicated with the dead, including his mother (who he revered), former President Roosevelt, Leonardo da Vinci, and his dogs. And he did this almost every evening for the last 25 years of his life.

King used a Ouija board and owned a crystal ball. He read tea leaves. He employed mediums and consulted a psychic. He visited palmists. He was a numerologist, always sensitive to what the numbers 7 and 17 were attempting to reveal to him. He thought that when he looked at the clock and found both hands in alignment, someone from the other side must have been watching over him. King was careful not to reveal any of his "psychical research" to the public, his departed mother having warned him that people wouldn't understand.

(Adapted from a passage in "A Sort of Homecoming - In Search of Canada' by Troy Parfitt)

Questions 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

Write

- TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
- FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
- NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this in the passage

1. Mackenzie King came from a privileged background.
2. He taught economics at Harvard University.
3. Mackenzie King was known for his stubbornness and extreme political views.
4. Mackenzie was not liked by his people and did nothing for their welfare.
5. His diaries were published when he was in his seventies.
6. He communicated with dead political leaders to get their advice on handling problems.
7. He regarded seeing the hands of a clock together as an auspicious sign.

Answers with explanation

1) True
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - Mackenzie King was born in 1874 with the proverbial silver spoon.

2) True
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - He accumulated five university degrees, including a PhD from Harvard in economics, a subject he went on to teach at that institute.

3) False
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - He was successful in part because he mastered the art of conciliation... And so, King sought the middle ground in order to keep the country's many factions together.

4) False
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - Unloved, but practical and astute, he has been called Canada's greatest prime minister. He created old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and family allowance, and he left the country in much better shape than when he inherited it.

5) False
Explanation: The first part of the statement agrees with the information in the passage but the second part contradicts the information.

6) False
Explanations: Paragraph 4 - Mackenzie King died in 1950,...Then, during the seventies, his diaries (all 30,000 pages of them) were published, and millions of Canadian jaws dropped.

True False Not Given Practice Exercise 2
Have Researchers Created Synthetic Life at the J. Craig Venter Institute
Reading Passage

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

Researchers often insert a gene or two into an organism to make it do something unique. For example, researchers inserted the insulin gene into bacteria to make them produce human insulin. However, researchers at the J. Craig Venter Institute (JCVI) in Rockville, MD, have now created organisms that contain a completely synthetic genome. This synthetic genome was designed by computer, resulting in the "first self-replica project species ... parent is a computer," as stated by Dr Venter, the lead scientist on this project.

In essence, the JCVI scientists took the genome of one bacterial species, M.mycoides, synthesised it from scratch, and then transplanted it into a different bacterial species, M.capricolum. The DNA was synthesised as a series of cassettes, or pieces, spanning roughly 1,080 bases (the chemical units that make up DNA) each. These cassettes were then painstakingly assembled together and slowly input into the M.capricolum species.

The JCVI researchers also included several "watermarks" in the synthetic genome. Because DNA contains introns, which are non-expressed spans of DNA, as well as exons, which are expressed spans of DNA, much of the code can be altered without affecting the final organism.

Also, the four bases of the DNA code - A, C, G, and T- can combine into tripleTS to code for the 20 amino acids (the chemical units of which protein is composed), as well as start and stop instructions for gene expression. These amino acids are designated by single alphabetical letters; for example, tryptophan is designated by the letter W. Thus, by using the amino acid "alphabet," the JCVI researchers were able to insert sequences of DNA that were specifically designed to spell out the names of the study authors, project contributors, web addresses, and even include quotations from James Joyce, and Richard Feynman. Such engineering helped clarify that the M.capricolum genome is entirely synthetic and not a product of natural bacterial growth and replication.

Over one million total bases were inserted into M.capricolum. The final result was a bacterial cell that originated from M. capricolum, but behaved like and expressed the proteins of M.mycoides. This synthetic M.mycoides bacterium was also able to self-replicate, fundamental quality of life.

The demonstration that completely synthetic genomes can be used to start synthetic life promises other exciting discoveries and technologies. For example, photosynthetic algae could be transplanted with genomes that would enable these organisms to produce biofuel. In fact, the ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company has already worked out an agreement with Synthetic Genomics, the company that helped fund the JCVI research team, to start just such a project.

While some researchers agree that the technical feat of the JCVI team is astounding, detractors point to the difficulty of creating more complicated organisms from scratch. Other researchers point to the fact that some biofuels are already being produced by microorganisms via the genetic engineering of only a handful of genes. And Dr David Baltimore, a leading geneticist at CalTech, has countered the significance of the work performed by the JCVI research team, stating that its lead researcher, Dr Venter, ".. has not created life, only mimicked it."

Questions 1-7
Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?
Write

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
- **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this in the passage

1. DNA was also injected into animals.
2. Bacteria have been made to produce insulin.
3. The artificial genome is left with some signs to identify its creators.
4. Tryptophan is one example of an amino acid.
5. Production of biofuel from genetically altered algae will be a solution to world energy problems.
6. The research team was financially supported by ExxonMobil.
7. There is no dispute regarding the importance of the achievement of the JCVI team in creating a synthetic genome.

Answers with explanation

1) Not Given
Explanation: Paragraph 1 states that researchers often insert a gene or two into an organ to make it do something unique, but there is no mention of whether that includes an an or not.

2) True
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - For example, researchers inserted the insulin gene into bacteria to make them produce human insulin.

3) True
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - The JCVI researchers also included several "watermarks" in synthetic genome...Thus, by using the amino acid "alphabet," the JCVI researchers were to insert sequences of DNA that were specifically designed to spell out the names of study authors, project contributors, ...

4) True
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - These amino acids are designated by single alphabetical; For example, tryptophan is designated by the letter W.

5) Not Given
Explanation: Paragraphs 5 and 6 give information about the production of biofuel from genetically altered algae, but there is no mention regarding the world's energy problems.

6) False
Explanation: Paragraph 5 - In fact, the ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Company has already worked out an agreement with Synthetic Genomics, the company that helped fund the JCVI research team, to start just such a project.
Synthetic Genomics funded the research team. So, False.

7) False
Explanation: Paragraph 6 - And Dr David Baltimore, a leading geneticist at CalTech, has countered the significance of the work performed by the JCVI research team, stating that its lead researcher, Dr Venter, ".. has not created life, only mimicked it."

True False Not Given Practice Exercise 3
Coral Triangle Reading Passage

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

The Philippines is part of the so-called coral triangle, which spans eastern Indonesia, parts of Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and the Solomon Islands. It covers an area that is equivalent to half of the entire United States.

Although there are 1,000 marine protected areas (MPAs) within the country, only 20 percent are functioning, the update said. MPAs are carefully selected areas where human development and exploitation of natural resources are regulated to protect species and habitats.

In the Philippines, coral reefs are important economic assets, contributing more than US$1 billion annually to the economy. "Many local, coastal communities do not understand or know what a coral reef actually is, how its ecosystem interacts with them, and why it is so important for their villages to preserve and conserve it," Southeast Asian Centre of Excellence (SEA CoE) said in a statement.

Unknowingly, coral reefs – touted to be the tropical rainforest of the sea – attract a diverse array of organisms in the ocean. They provide a source of food and shelter for a large variety of species including fish, shellfish, fungi, sponges, sea anemones, sea urchins, turtles and snails. A single reef can support as many as 3,000 species of marine life. As fishing grounds, they are thought to be 10 to 100 times as productive per unit area as the open sea. In the Philippines, an estimated 10-15 percent of the total fisheries come from coral reefs. Not only do coral reefs serve as home to marine fish species, but they also supply compounds for medicines. The Aids drug AZT is based on chemicals extracted from a reef sponge while more than half of all new cancer drug research focuses on marine organisms.

Unfortunately, these beautiful coral reefs are now at serious risk from degradation. According to scientists, 70 percent of the world's coral reefs may be lost by 2050. In the Philippines, coral reefs have been slowly dying over the past 30 years. The World Atlas of Coral Reefs, compiled by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), reported that 97 percent of reefs in the Philippines are under threat from destructive fishing techniques, including cyanide poisoning, overfishing, or from deforestation and urbanisation that result in harmful sediment spilling into the sea.

Last year, Reef Check, an international organisation assessing the health of reefs in 82 countries, stated that only five percent of the country's coral reefs are in excellent condition. These are the Tubbataha Reef Marine Park in Palawan, Apo Island in Negros Oriental, Apo Reef in Puerto Galera, Mindoro, and Verde Island Passage off Batangas.

About 80-90 per cent of the incomes of small island communities come from fisheries. "Coral reef fish yields range from 20 to 25 metric tons per square kilometre per year for healthy reefs," said Angel C. Alcala, former environment secretary. Alcala is known for his work in Apo Island, one of the world-renowned community-run fish sanctuaries in the country. It even earned him the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award. Rapid population growth and the increasing human pressure on coastal resources have also resulted in the massive degradation of the coral reefs. Robert Ginsburg, a specialist on coral reefs working with the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science at the University of Miami, said human beings have a lot to do with the rapid destruction of reefs. "In areas where people are using the reefs or where there is a large population, there are significant declines in coral reefs," he pointed out.

"Life in the Philippines is never far from the sea," wrote Joan Castro and Leona D'Agnes in a new report. "Every Filipino lives within 45 miles of the coast, and every day, more than 4,500 new residents are born." Estimates show that if the present rapid population growth and declining trend in fish production continue, only 10 kilograms of fish will be available per Filipino per year by 2010, as opposed to 28.5 kilograms per year in 2003.

Questions 1- 8

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage?
Write

- **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information
- **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information
- **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

1. The Coral Triangle spreads over half of the United States.
2. The natural resources in twenty percent of the marine protected areas are still exploited.
3. The Philippines' economy relies largely on coral reefs.
4. Coral reefs shelter a wider range of species compared to tropical rainforests.
5. Coral reefs make better fishing areas than the open sea.
6. All the coral reefs in the Philippines will be destroyed by 2050.
7. Experts consider humans as one key factor for the decreasing size of coral reefs.
8. Available fish resources in the Philippines are expected to reduce by more than 50% over a period of seven years.

Answers with explanation

1) False
Explanation: Paragraph 1- The Philippines is part of the so-called coral triangle, which spans eastern Indonesia, parts of Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and the Solomon Islands. It covers an area that is equivalent to half of the entire United States. The geographical location of the coral triangle is stated in the above lines taken from the text, and it does not cover any part of the USA. The text mentions the USA to give an idea about the size of the coral triangle.

2) False
Explanation: Paragraph 2- Although there are 1,000 marine protected areas (MPAs) within the country, only 20 percent are functioning, the update said.
According to the text, only 20 percent MPAs are being protected. The rest are being exploited.

3) Not Given
Explanation: Though Paragraph 3 mentions that coral reefs are important economic assets for the Philippines, it does not mention that it is the major contributor to the Philippines' economy.

4) Not Given
Explanation: Paragraph 4 mentions that coral reefs are considered as the tropical rainforests of the sea, but there is no comparison regarding the range of species found.

5) True
Explanation: Paragraph 4- As fishing grounds, they are thought to be 10 to 100 times as productive per unit area as the open sea.

6) Not Given
Explanation: Paragraph 5 mentions that 70 percent of the world's coral reefs may be lost by 2050 and the Philippines' coral reefs are also dying gradually. But there is no such prediction for the Philippines.

7)True
Explanation: Paragraph 7- Robert Ginsburg, a specialist on coral reefs working with the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science at the University of Miami, said human beings have a lot to do with the rapid destruction of reefs. "In areas where people are using the reefs or where there is a large population, there are significant declines in coral reefs," he pointed out.

8) True
Explanation: Paragraph 8- Estimates show that if the present rapid population growth and declining trend in fish production continue, only 10 kilograms of fish will be available per Filipino per year by 2010, as opposed to 28.5 kilograms per year in 2003.

True False Not Given Practice Exercise 4
Pavlovian Conditioning Reading Answers

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

Associated learning is the most basic form of learning where creatures are making new connections between the environment and events. The two forms of associated learning are classical conditioning, which has been made famous by Ivan Pavlov's experimentation with dogs, and operant conditioning.

Around the beginning of the 20th century, Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov accidentally discovered classical conditioning. Pavlov was studying digestive processes in dogs when he discovered that the dogs salivated at the sight of the lab assistants who got them food even before the food was served. Pavlov noticed that the dogs were not only responding to hunger as a stimulus but also developing a new response in the process of learning. This observation was confirmed with the repeated pairing of the food and the lab attendants during which a tuning fork cued the dogs that food would soon be served. Pavlov called this phenomenon 'psychic secretions.'

The rest of Pavlov's life was spent in researching why there was an occurrence of associated learning, a condition which is now referred to as classical conditioning. Pavlov developed some unconventional terms to describe his processes. The object or event that naturally produces a response was called the 'unconditioned stimulus' (UCS), and the response to this was termed as 'unconditioned response' (UCR). The neutral stimulus or the NS is a new stimulus where there is no response. In the process of conditioning, the person or animal is given an unconditioned stimulus along with a neutral stimulus repeatedly to produce a new learned response termed as 'conditioned response' (CR). Pavlov also discovered that for the associations to occur, the two stimuli should be offered one after the other. This law was coined 'the law of temporal contiguity' by Pavlov.

Since Pavlov's previous work between 1890 and 1930, his studies of classical conditioning have become very famous. Pavlov was, without doubt, a behaviorist. His theories were based on observable behaviour as it is possible to measure behaviour but not thought. The human mind can be compared to a black box that is not possible to open. We can only know what goes inside and what comes outside of that box. For Pavlov, scientific evidence was the keyword; he studied reflex and automatic behaviour that is triggered by a stimulus from the surroundings.

John B. Watson went further and extended the work of Pavlov to study human behaviour. In 1921, Watson conducted a study of Albert, an 11-month-old infant. The purpose of the study was to condition Albert to fear a white rat by combining the sight of the white rat with a jarring noise. Initially, Albert showed no fear at the sight of the rat, but as the rat began to appear repeatedly along with the sound, Albert developed a fear of rats. It can be concluded that loud noise was the factor that induced fear of the rat. The experiment conducted by Watson suggested that classical conditioning could be the cause of some phobias present in human beings as they learn to associate one stimulus with another. The first stimulus triggers the second stimulus.

Pavlov's theories, especially in the field of child psychology, were very influential, and he received a Nobel Prize for his path-breaking contribution to science. He died in Russia in 1936.

Questions 1-7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage?
Write
TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1.Creatures rarely associate incidents with the surroundings in which they occured.
2.Pavlov's experiment on dogs was originally designed to study classical conditioning.
3.The terms coined by Pavlov were not accepted initially.
4.If the interval between the UCS and NS is lengthy , no associated learning will take place.
5.Pavlov believed that human behaviour as well as the human mind could be measured. .
6.The child in Watson's experiment was afraid of the rat due to its frequent appearance.
7.Classical conditioning can explain some of the human fears.

1. Answer: False
Explanation: Paragraph 1 - Associated learning is the most basic form of learning where creatures are making new connections between the environment and events.

2. Answer: False
Explanation: Paragraph 2 - Around the beginning of the 20th century, Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov accidentally discovered classical conditioning.

3. Answer: Not Given
Explanation: Paragraph 3 mentions that the terms coined by Pavlov were unconventional, but there is no information on their acceptability.

4 .Answer :True
Explanation: Paragraph 3 - Pavlov also discovered that for the associations to occur, the two stimuli should be offered one after the other.
The phrase 'one after the other' means following each other in quick succession.

5. Answer:False
Explanation: Paragraph 4 - Pavlov was, without doubt, a behaviourist. His theories were based on observable behaviour as it is possible to measure behaviour but not thought.

6.Answer:False
Explanation: Paragraph 5 - Initially, Albert showed no fear at the sight of the rat, but as the rat began to appear repeatedly along with the sound, Albert developed a fear of rats. It can be concluded that loud noise was the factor that induced fear of the rat.

7.Answer:True
Explanation: Paragraph 5 - The experiment conducted by Watson suggested that classical conditioning could be the cause of some phobias present in human beings ...

True False Not Given Practice Exercise 5
Sosus listening to the ocean Reading Answers

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

A. The oceans of Earth cover more than 70 percent of the planet's surface, yet, until quite recently, we knew less about their depths than we did about the surface of the Moon. Distant as it is, the Moon has been far more accessible to study because astronomers long have been able to look at its surface, first with the naked eye and then with the telescope-both instruments that focus light. And, with telescopes tuned to different wavelengths of light, modem astronomers can not only analyze Earth's atmosphere, but also determine the temperature and composition of the Sun or other stars many hundreds of light-years away. Until the twentieth century, however, no analogous instruments were available for the study of Earth's oceans: Light, which can travel trillions of miles through the vast vacuum of space, cannot penetrate very far in seawater.

B. Curious investigators long have been fascinated by sound and the way it travels in water. As early as 1490, Leonardo da Vinci observed: "If you cause your ship to stop and place the head of a long tube in the water and place the outer extremity to your ear, you will hear ships at a great distance from you." In 1687, the first mathematical theory of sound propagation was published by Sir Isaac Newton in his Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica, Investigators were measuring the speed of sound in air beginning in the mid seventeenth century, but it was not until 1826 that Daniel Colladon, a Swiss physicist, and Charles Sturm, a French mathematician, accurately measured its speed in water. Using a long tube to listen underwater (as da Vinci had suggested), they recorded how fast the sound of a submerged bell traveled across Lake Geneva. Their result-1,435 meters (1,569 yards) per second in water of 1.8 degrees Celsius (35 degrees Fahrenheit)- was only 3 meters per second off from the speed accepted today. What these investigators demonstrated was that water - whether fresh or salt- is an excellent medium for sound, transmitting it almost five times faster than its speed in air.

C. In 1877 and 1878,the British scientist John William Strutt, third Baron Rayleigh, published his two-volume seminal work, The Theory of Sound, often regarded as marking the beginning of the modem study of acoustics. The recipient of the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1904 for his successful isolation of the element argon, Lord Rayleigh made key discoveries in the fields of acoustics and optics that are critical to the theory of wave propagation in fluids. Among other things, Lord Rayleigh was the first to describe a sound wave as a mathematical equation (the basis of all theoretical work on acoustics) and the first to describe how small particles in the atmosphere scatter certain wavelengths of sunlight, a principle that also applies to the behavior of sound waves in water.

D. A number of factors influence how far sound travels underwater and how long it lasts. For one, particles in seawater can reflect, scatter, and absorb certain frequencies of sound - just as certain wavelengths of light may be reflected, scattered, and absorbed by specific types of particles in the atmosphere. Seawater absorbs 30 times the amount of sound absorbed by distilled water, with specific chemicals (such as magnesium sulfate and boric acid) damping out certain frequencies of sound. Researchers also learned that low frequency sounds, whose long wavelengths generally pass over tiny particles, tend to travel farther without loss through absorption or scattering. Further work on the effects of salinity, temperature, and pressure on the speed of sound has yielded fascinating insights into the structure of the ocean. Speaking generally, the ocean is divided into horizontal layers in which sound speed is influenced more greatly by temperature in the upper regions and by pressure in the lower depths. At the surface is a sun-warmed upper layer, the actual temperature and thickness of which varies with the season. At mid-latitudes, this layer tends to be isothermal, that is, the temperature tends to be uniform throughout the layer because the water is well mixed by the action of waves, winds, and convection currents; a sound signal moving down through this layer tends to travel at an almost constant speed. Next comes a transitional layer called the thermocline, in which temperature drops steadily with depth; as temperature falls, so does the speed of sound.

E. The U.S. Navy was quick to appreciate the usefulness of low-frequency sound and the deep sound channel in extending the range at which it could detect submarines. In great secrecy during the 1950s,the U.S. Navy launched a project that went by the code name Jezebel; it would later come to be known as the Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS). The system involved arrays of underwater microphones, called hydrophones, that were placed on the ocean bottom and connected by cables to onshore processing centers. With SOSUS deployed in both deep and shallow waters along both coasts of North America and the British West Indies, the U.S. Navy not only could detect submarines in much of the northern hemisphere, it also could distinguish how many propellers a submarine had, whether it was conventional or nuclear, and sometimes even the class of sub.

F. The realization that SOSUS could be used to listen to whales also was made by Christopher Clark, a biological acoustician at Cornell University, when he first visited a SOSUS station in 1992. When Clark looked at the graphic representations of sound, scrolling 24 hours day, every day, he saw the voice patterns of blue, finback, minke, and humpback whales. He also could hear the sounds. Using a SOSUS receiver in the West Indies, he could hear whales that were 1,770 kilometers (1,100 miles) away. Whales are the biggest of Earth's creatures. The blue whale, for example, can be 100 feet long and weigh as many tons. Yet these animals also are remarkably elusive. Scientists wish to observe blue time and position them on a map. Moreover, they can track not just one whale at a time, but many creatures simultaneously throughout the North Atlantic and the eastern North Pacific.

Questions 1-4

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage above? In boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement is true
FALSE if the statement is false
NOT GIVEN if the information is not given in the passage

1) In the past, difficulties of research carried out on Moon were much easier than that of
2) The same light technology used on investigation of moon can be employed in the field of ocean.
3) Research on the depth of ocean by method of sound wave is more time-consuming.
4) Hydrophones technology is able to detect the category of precipitation.

Answers with explanation

1. Answer: true
Explanation: The passage mentions that until quite recently, we knew less about the depths of Earth's oceans than we did about the surface of the Moon, indicating that research difficulties related to the Moon were easier in the past. Located in paragraph A from 4th line.

2. Answer: false
Explanation: The passage does not mention using the same light technology for investigating the Moon in the field of the ocean. It discusses the limitations of light penetration in seawater. Located in paragraph A in last 4 lines.

3. Answer: not given

4. Answer: true
Explanation: The passage mentions that hydrophones (underwater microphones) were used in the Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS), which could detect not only submarines but also distinguish their characteristics, including the type of propulsion (propellers) they used. Located in paragraph E between 5-9 lines.

General Reading True False Not Given Practice Exercise 1

How should reading be taught? Reading Passage

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

Learning to read demands intense and conscious effort compared to learning to speak. Researchers and educators know these difficulties so they thought about how children can learn to read effectively . No single method has triumphed. In the teaching community, there are a lot of debates happening on the topic of reading - which form of reading instruction could be effective.

Three general teaching approaches put into test for the students to learn reading . One of the reading instructions is whole-word instruction. Children learn to recognise vocabularies by means of rote learning. It will help them to obtain other words over the period of time.
Mostly, speakers learn language by understanding how each letter sounds different and what it means. This is considered as a second approach to learn a language which instructs the children to apply their knowledge of alphabets to sound out the words.

The whole-language method is a popular approach followed by most of the schools. This method instructs children to learn language based on their experience. For example, teachers will provide interesting books to children and encourage them to guess the unknown words by understanding the context of the paragraph or look for some clues in the stories to understand the words of the paragraph.

Many teachers use the whole-language approach for their students because of its nature of intuitive appeal. Children enjoy reading by this method and students are more responsible for their learning than their teachers. During the 1990s, Americans accepted the whole-language instruction as this has lots of benefits.

Linguists and Psychologists make an objection to American schools' decision of abandoning the phonics. Research emphasized that letters and related sounds are necessary to understand in order to learn reading. Supporters of whole-language instruction claim that people understand the meanings of the words directly from the print rather than focusing on the sound of the words. Though Psychologists accept this claim, some believe that reading is all about mentally sounding out the words. Most people often confuse the homophones, it means they convert the series of letters into sounds in their mind.

Numerous experiments have been done to evaluate the different approaches to teaching the reading skill. It was done with college students and then with school students. Two groups are divided for the experimental purposes. First group was instructed to read unfamiliar symbols such as Arabic words while the second group was instructed to read entire words, formed by the strings of Arabic letters. Afterwards, both groups were instructed to read the words formed by the original characters. It was found that the group who learned using the phonics performed better than those who learned to read the whole word.

Questions 1 -7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?
Write

- TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
- FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
- NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this in the passage

1. Learning to speak is more difficult than learning to read.
2. There are three general approaches to teaching reading to the students
3. One of the benefits of reading is understanding society and life.
4. Most of the schools follow a whole language method.
5. Psychologists supported America's decision to abandon phonics.
6. In an experiment, a group of students who trained to read the whole world performed better than a group of students who learned reading using phonics.
7. According to research, students who have done a lot of reading had a beautiful future.

Answers with explanation

1. False
Explanation: Learning to read demands intense and conscious effort compared to learning to speak.

2. True
Explanation: Three general teaching approaches put into test for the students to learn reading . One of the reading instructions is whole-word instruction.

3. Not Given

4. True
Explanation: Many teachers use the whole-language approach for their students because of its nature of intuitive appeal.

5. False
Explanation: Linguists and Psychologists make an objection to American schools' decision of abandoning the phonics.

6. False
Explanation: Afterwards, both groups were instructed to read the words formed by the original characters. It was found that the group who learned using the phonics performed better than those who learned to read the whole word.

7., Not Given

GET IELTS PDF

Choose Your Next Step
Want to fix your low score? Get 1-on-1 coaching. Apply Coupon: **WELCOME25** for 25% off 9597306237
Enroll in our IELTS live group class led by 5+ yrs experienced trainers. 9597306237
Take 3 full-length practice tests for just ₹799/- 9597306237
Use our daily reading practice lessons to reach your full potential. CLICK HERE

info.getieltspdf@gmail.com