The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 3 - Passage 1 (p195 - 197)**

- Matching Information
- True/False/Not Given questions
- Flow Chart Completion

Questions 1-6

Do the following statements agree with the information in the text?

In boxes 1-6 *on your answer sheet, 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 Commuters are often compared favourably with worker ants.
2 Some ants within a colony have leadership roles.
3 Forager ants tell each other how far away the food source is.
4 Forager ants are able to react quickly to a dangerous situation.
5 Termite mounds can be damaged by the wind.
6 Termites repair their mounds without directly communicating with each other.

True/False/Not Given Questions

1. 문장 안에서 키워드가 되는 단어를 찾고 본문을 스캔하는데 사용한다.

True/False/Not Given Questions

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3. True/False에 영향을 미칠 결정적 정보를 확인한다.
4. 결정적 정보를 Passage 에서 찾을 수 있나 없나에 따라 False인지 Not Given인지를 확인한다.

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Paragraph 1

Insects, birds and fish tend to be the creatures that humans feel furthest from. Unlike many mammals they do not engage in human-like behaviour. The way they swarm or flock together does not usually get good press coverage either: marching like worker ants might be a common simile for city commuters, but it's a damning, not positive, image. Yet a new school of scientific theory suggests that these swarms might have a lot to teach us.

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Question 2

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Paragraph 2

American author Peter Miller explains, 'I used to think that individual ants knew where they were going, and what they were supposed to do when they got there. But Deborah Gordon, a biologist at Stanford University, showed me that nothing an ant does makes any sense except in terms of the whole colony. Which makes you wonder if, as individuals, we don't serve a similar function for the companies where we work or the communities where we live.' Ants are not intelligent by themselves. Yet as a colony, they make wise decisions. And as Gordon discovered during her research, there's no one ant making decisions or giving orders.

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Paragraph 3

Take food collecting, for example. No ant decides, 'There's lots of food around today; lots of ants should go out to collect it.' Instead, some forager ants go out, and as soon as they find food, they pick it up and come back to the nest. At the entrance, they brush past reserve foragers, sending a 'go out' signal. The faster the foragers come back, the more food there is and the faster other foragers go out, until gradually the amount of food being brought back diminishes. An organic calculation has been made to answer the question, 'How many foragers does the colony need today?' And if something goes wrong - a hungry lizard prowling around for an ant snack, for instance - then a rush of ants returning without food sends waiting reserves a 'Don't go out' signal.

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Don’t they tell each other how far away the food source is?

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Not Given

Question 4

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4 Forager ants are able to react quickly to a dangerous situation.

True

Question 5

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The Internet is also an area where we are increasingly exhibiting swarm behaviour, without any physical contact. Miller compares a wiki website, for example, to a termite mound. Indirect collaboration is the key principle behind information-sharing web sites, just as it underlies the complex constructions that termites build. Termites do not have an architect's blueprint or a grand construction scheme. They simply sense changes in their environment, as for example when the mound's wall has been damaged, altering the circulation of air. They go to the site of the change and drop a grain of soil. When the next termite finds that grain, they drop theirs too. Slowly, without any kind of direct decision-making, a new wall is built.

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5 Termite mounds can be damaged by the wind.

Can’t termite mounds be damaged by the wind?

What can damage the mounds?

Question 5

5 Termite mounds can be damaged by the wind.

Not Given

Question 6

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True

Questions 7-9

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-F,** below.*
*Write the correct letter, **A-F,** in boxes 7-9 on your answer sheet.*

7 Managers working for a Texas gas company
8 Citizens in an annual Vermont meeting
9 Some Internet users

A provide support for each other's ideas in order to reach the best outcome.
B use detailed comments to create large and complicated systems.
C use decision-making strategies based on insect communities to improve their service.
D communicate with each other to decide who the leader will be.
E contribute independently to the ideas of others they do not know.
F repair structures they have built without directly communicating with each other.

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3. Paraphrase된 부분을 확인하며 답을 찾아간다.

Questions 7-9

7 Managers working for a Texas gas company

Paragraph 4

But could such decentralised control work in a human organisation? Miller visited a Texas gas company that has successfully applied formulas based on ant colony behaviour to 'optimise its factories and route its trucks'. He explains, 'If ant colonies had worked out a reliable way to identify the best routes between their nest and food sources, the company managers figured, why not take advantage of that knowledge?' So they came up with a computer model, based on the self-organising principles of an ant colony. …

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8 Citizens in an annual Vermont meeting

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9 Some Internet users

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Questions 10-13

Complete the flow-chart below.
Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *from the text for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 10-13 *on your answer sheet.*

How honeybees choose a new nest

Honeybee 10 ..... explore possible nest sites

↓

they perform what is known as a 11 ..... on their return

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Flow chart completion

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4. 문장형식의 변화나, 단어 형태의 변화를 주의한다.

Questions 10-13

How honeybees choose a new nest

Honeybee 10 ..... explore possible nest sites

Paragraph 7

Miller explains that he first really understood the impact that swarm behaviour could have on humans when he read a study of honeybees by Tom Seeley, a biologist at Cornell University. The honeybees choose as a group which new nest to move to. First, scouts fly off to investigate multiple sites. When they return they do a 'waggle dance' for their spot, and other scouts will then fly off and investigate it. Many bees go out, but none tries to compare all sites. Each reports back on just one. The more they liked their nest, the more vigorous and lengthy their waggle dance and the more bees will choose to visit it. Gradually the volume of bees builds up towards one site; it's a system that ensures that support for the best site snowballs and the decision is made in the most democratic way.

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