The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 7 - Passage 2 (p275 - 278)**

- Note Completion
- Matching Features
- Matching Information

Questions 14-18

Complete the notes below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

Note Completion

1. 전체 카테고리 구분 및 노트의 흐름을 살핀다.

Note Completion

1. 전체 카테고리 구분 및 노트의 흐름을 살핀다.
2. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.

Note Completion

1. 전체 카테고리 구분 및 노트의 흐름을 살핀다.
2. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
3. 빈칸 앞, 뒤의 단어의 직접적인 paraphrasing에 유의하며 찾는다.

Note Completion

1. 전체 카테고리 구분 및 노트의 흐름을 살핀다.
2. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
3. 빈칸 앞, 뒤의 단어의 직접적인 paraphrasing에 유의하며 찾는다.
4. 다른 정보의 일치도 확인한다.

Note Completion

1. 전체 카테고리 구분 및 노트의 흐름을 살핀다.
2. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
3. 빈칸 앞, 뒤의 단어의 직접적인 paraphrasing에 유의하며 찾는다.
4. 다른 정보의 일치도 확인한다.
5. 빈칸 앞, 뒤의 형용사, 전치사에 유의하며 글자수 내에서 답을 선택한다.

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches **14** ..... on leaf of plant
- small **15** ..... passes through leaf
- **16** ..... in cell membrane open
- outside cells of leaves fill with **17** .....
- leaves change so that they have a **18** ..... shape and snap shut

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches **14** _____ on leaf of plant

Fatal Attraction

Evolutionist Charles Darwin first marvelled at flesh-eating plants in the mid-19th century. Today, biologists, using 21st-century tools to study cells and DNA, are beginning to understand how these plants hunt, eat and digest - and how such bizarre adaptations arose in *the first place.*

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up pores in the leaf's cell membranes. Water surges from the cells on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up pores in the leaf's cell membranes. Water surges from the cells on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric

- insect touches 14 _____ on leaf of plant

on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric

- insect touches 14 _____ on leaf of plant

on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches 14 hairs on leaf of plant

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches 14 hairs on leaf of plant
- small 15 _____ passes through leaf

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up pores in the leaf's cell membranes. Water surges from the cells on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up

- small 15_____ passes through leaf

leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches 14 hairs on leaf of plant
- small 15 electric charge passes through leaf

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches 14 hairs on leaf of plant
- small 15 electric charge passes through leaf
- 16 _____ in cell membrane open

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up pores in the leaf's cell membranes. Water surges from the cells on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up pores in the leaf's cell membranes. Water surges from the cells

- 16_____ in cell membrane open

contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches 14 hairs on leaf of plant
- small 15 electric charge passes through leaf
- 16 pores in cell membrane open

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches 14 hairs on leaf of plant
- small 15 electric charge passes through leaf
- 16 pores in cell membrane open
- outside cells of leaves fill with 17 _____

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up pores in the leaf's cell membranes. Water surges from the cells on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up pores in the leaf's cell membranes. Water surges from the cells on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the

- outside cells of leaves fill with 17 _____

insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches 14 hairs on leaf of plant
- small 15 electric charge passes through leaf
- 16 pores in cell membrane open
- outside cells of leaves fill with 17 water

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches 14 hairs on leaf of plant
- small 15 electric charge passes through leaf
- 16 pores in cell membrane open
- outside cells of leaves fill with 17 water
- leaves change so that they have a 18 _____ shape and snap shut

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up pores in the leaf's cell membranes. Water surges from the cells on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the insect in their sharp-toothed jaws.

Paragraph A

The leaves of the Venus flytrap plant are covered in hairs. When an insect brushes against them, this triggers a tiny electric charge, which travels down tunnels in the leaf and opens up pores in the leaf's cell membranes. Water surges from the cells on the inside of the leaf to those on the outside, causing the leaf to rapidly flip in shape from convex to concave, like a soft contact lens. As the leaves flip, they snap together, trapping the

- leaves change so that they have a 18_____ shape and snap shut

Questions 14-18

How a Venus flytrap traps an insect

- insect touches 14 hairs on leaf of plant
- small 15 electric charge passes through leaf
- 16 pores in cell membrane open
- outside cells of leaves fill with 17 water
- leaves change so that they have a 18 concave shape and snap shut

Questions 19-22

Look at the following statements (Questions 19-22) and the list of plants.
Match each statement with the correct plant, A, B, C, D or E.
Write the correct letter, A, B, C, D or E, in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet.

Matching Features

1. 고유명사를 먼저 찾는다.

Matching Features

1. 고유명사를 먼저 찾는다.
2. 단어의 앞,뒤 내용에 주목한다.

Matching Features

1. 고유명사를 먼저 찾는다.
2. 단어의 앞,뒤 내용에 주목한다.
3. Paraphrasing 되어 있는 표현들을 확인하고 답을 선택한다.

Matching Features

1. 고유명사를 먼저 찾는다.
2. 단어의 앞,뒤 내용에 주목한다.
3. Paraphrasing 되어 있는 표현들을 확인하고 답을 선택한다.
4. 답이 중복될 수 있는지 반드시 확인한다.

Matching Features

1. 고유명사를 먼저 찾는다.
2. 단어의 앞,뒤 내용에 주목한다.
3. Paraphrasing 되어 있는 표현들을 확인하고 답을 선택한다.
4. 답이 중복될 수 있는지 반드시 확인한다.
5. 순서가 뒤바뀔 수 있음을 유의한다.

19 It uses other creatures to help it digest insects.

20 It produces a slippery substance to make insects fall inside it.

21 It creates an empty space into which insects are sucked.

22 It produces a sticky substance which traps insects on its surface.

List of plants

A Venus flytrap

B bladderwort

C Drosera sundew

D Raffles' pitcher plant

E purple pitcher plant

Questions 19-22

List of plants

A Venus flytrap

B bladderwort

C Drosera sundew

D Raffles' pitcher plant

E purple pitcher plant

Paragraph B

The bladderwort has an equally sophisticated way of setting its underwater trap. It pumps water out of tiny bag-like bladders, making a vacuum inside. When small creatures swim past, they bend the hairs on the bladder, causing a flap to open. The low pressure sucks water in, carrying the animal along with it. In one five-hundredth of a second, the door swings shut again. The Drosera sundew, meanwhile, has a thick, sweet liquid oozing from its leaves, which first attracts insects, then holds them fast before the leaves snap shut. …

Paragraph B

The bladderwort has an equally sophisticated way of setting its underwater trap. It pumps water out of tiny bag-like bladders, making a vacuum inside. When small creatures swim past, they bend the hairs on the bladder, causing a flap to open. The low pressure sucks water in, carrying the animal along with it. In one five-hundredth of a second, the door swings shut again. The Drosera sundew, meanwhile, has a thick, sweet liquid oozing from its leaves, which first attracts insects, then holds them fast before the leaves snap shut. …

Paragraph B

The bladderwort has an equally sophisticated way of setting its underwater trap. It pumps water out of tiny bag-like bladders, making a vacuum inside. When small creatures swim past, they bend the hairs on the bladder, causing a flap to open. The low pressure sucks water in, carrying the animal along with it. In

19 It uses other creatures to help it digest insects.
20 It produces a slippery substance to make insects fall inside it.
21 It creates an empty space into which insects are sucked.
22 It produces a sticky substance which traps insects on its surface.

Paragraph B

The bladderwort has an equally sophisticated way of setting its underwater trap. It pumps water out of tiny bag-like bladders, making a vacuum inside. When small creatures swim past, they bend the hairs on the bladder, causing a flap to open. The low pressure sucks water in, carrying the animal along with it. In one five-hundredth of a second, the door swings shut again. The Drosera sundew, meanwhile, has a thick, sweet liquid oozing from its leaves, which first attracts insects, then holds them fast before the leaves snap shut. …

Paragraph B

… The Drosera sundew, meanwhile, has a thick, sweet liquid oozing from its leaves, which first attracts insects, then holds them fast before the leaves snap shut. Pitcher plants use yet another strategy, growing long tube-shaped leaves to imprison their prey. Raffles‘s pitcher plant, from the jungles of Borneo, produces nectar that both lures insects and forms a slick surface on which they can't get a grip. Insects that land on the rim of the pitcher slide on the liquid and tumble in.

Paragraph B

… The Drosera sundew, meanwhile, has a thick, sweet liquid oozing from its leaves, which first attracts insects, then holds them fast before the leaves snap shut. Pitcher plants use yet

19 It uses other creatures to help it digest insects.
20 It produces a slippery substance to make insects fall inside it.
21 It creates an empty space into which insects are sucked.
22 It produces a sticky substance which traps insects on its surface.

Paragraph B

… The Drosera sundew, meanwhile, has a thick, sweet liquid oozing from its leaves, which first attracts insects, then holds them fast before the leaves snap shut. Pitcher plants use yet another strategy, growing long tube-shaped leaves to imprison their prey. Raffles‘s pitcher plant, from the jungles of Borneo, produces nectar that both lures insects and forms a slick surface on which they can't get a grip. Insects that land on the rim of the pitcher slide on the liquid and tumble in.

Paragraph B

… Raffles‘s pitcher plant, from the jungles of Borneo, produces nectar that both lures insects and forms a slick surface on which they can't get a grip. Insects that land on the rim of the pitcher slide on the liquid and tumble in.

Paragraph B

… Raffles's pitcher plant, from the jungles of Borneo, produces nectar that both lures insects and forms a slick surface on which they can't get a grip. Insects that land on the rim of the pitcher slide on the liquid and tumble in.

19 It uses other creatures to help it digest insects.
20 It produces a slippery substance to make insects fall inside it.
21 It creates an empty space into which insects are sucked.
22 It produces a sticky substance which traps insects on its surface.

Paragraph C

Many carnivorous plants secrete enzymes to penetrate the hard exoskeleton of insects so they can absorb nutrients from inside their prey. But the purple pitcher plant, which lives in bogs and infertile sandy soils in North America, enlists other organisms to process its food. It is home to an intricate food web of mosquito larvae, midges and bacteria, many of which can survive only in this unique habitat. These animals shred the prey that fall into the pitcher, and the smaller organisms feed on the debris. Finally, the plant absorbs the nutrients released.

Paragraph C

Many carnivorous plants secrete enzymes to penetrate the hard exoskeleton of insects so they can absorb nutrients from inside their prey. But the purple pitcher plant, which lives in bogs and infertile sandy soils in North America, enlists other organisms to process its food. It is home to an intricate food web of mosquito larvae, midges and bacteria, many of which can survive only in this unique habitat. These animals shred the prey that fall into the pitcher, and the smaller organisms feed on the debris. Finally, the plant absorbs the nutrients released.

Paragraph C

Many carnivorous plants secrete enzymes to penetrate the hard exoskeleton of insects so they can absorb nutrients from inside their prey. But the purple pitcher plant, which lives in bogs and infertile sandy soils in North America, enlists other organisms to process its food. It is home to an intricate food web of

19 It uses other creatures to help it digest insects.
20 It produces a slippery substance to make insects fall inside it.
21 It creates an empty space into which insects are sucked.
22 It produces a sticky substance which traps insects on its surface.

Questions 19-22

19 It uses other creatures to help it digest insects. **E**
20 It produces a slippery substance to make insects fall inside it. **D**
21 It creates an empty space into which insects are sucked. **B**
22 It produces a sticky substance which traps insects on its surface. **C**

Questions 23-26

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs, A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-I, in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.
2. 스캔을 통해 필요한 정보를 찾거나, paraphrase를 염두에 두고 정보를 찾는다.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.
2. 스캔을 통해 필요한 정보를 찾거나, paraphrase를 염두에 두고 정보를 찾는다.
3. 나머지 정보도 일치하는지 확인한다.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.
2. 스캔을 통해 필요한 정보를 찾거나, paraphrase를 염두에 두고 정보를 찾는다.
3. 나머지 정보도 일치하는지 확인한다.

Matching Information

1. 찾아야 하는 정보의 종류를 먼저 이해한다.
2. 스캔을 통해 필요한 정보를 찾거나, paraphrase를 염두에 두고 정보를 찾는다.
3. 나머지 정보도 일치하는지 확인한다.
4. 순서대로 나오지 않음을 인지한다.

Questions 23-26

23 a mention of a disadvantage of the leaf shape of some carnivorous plants

24 an example of an effort made to protect carnivorous plants

25 unexpected information about the origins of certain carnivorous plants

26 an example of environmental changes that shorten the life cycles of carnivorous plants

Questions 23-26

23 a mention of a disadvantage of the leaf shape of some carnivorous plants

Paragraph D

While such plants clearly thrive on being carnivorous, the benefits of eating flesh are not the ones you might expect. Carnivorous animals such as ourselves use the carbon in protein and the fat in meat to build muscles and store energy. Carnivorous plants instead draw nitrogen, phosphorus, and other critical nutrients from their prey in order to build light-harvesting enzymes. Eating animals, in other words, lets carnivorous plants do what all plants do: carry out photosynthesis, that is, grow by harnessing energy directly from the sun.

Paragraph E

Carnivorous plants are, in fact, very inefficient at converting sunlight into tissue. This is because of all the energy they expend to make the equipment to catch animals - the enzymes, the pumps, and so on. A pitcher or a flytrap cannot carry out much photosynthesis because, unlike plants with ordinary leaves, they do not have flat solar panels that can grab lots of sunlight. …

23 a mention of a disadvantage of the leaf shape of some carnivorous plants

Questions 23-26

23 a mention of a disadvantage of the leaf shape of some carnivorous plants

E

Questions 23-26

24 an example of an effort made to protect carnivorous plants

Paragraph I

Humans also threaten carnivorous plants in other ways. The black market trade in exotic carnivorous plants is so vigorous now that botanists are keeping the location of some rare species a secret. But even if the poaching of carnivorous plants can be halted, they will continue to suffer from other assaults. In the pine savannah of North Carolina, the increasing suppression of fires is allowing other plants to grow too quickly and outcompete the flytraps in their native environment. Good news, perhaps, for flies. But a loss for all who, like Darwin, delight in the sheer inventiveness of evolution.

Paragraph I

Humans also threaten carnivorous plants in other ways. The black market trade in exotic carnivorous plants is so vigorous now that botanists are keeping the location of some rare species a secret. But even if the poaching of carnivorous plants

24 an example of an effort made to protect carnivorous plants

suppression of fires is allowing other plants to grow too quickly and outcompete the flytraps in their native environment. Good news, perhaps, for flies. But a loss for all who, like Darwin, delight in the sheer inventiveness of evolution.

Questions 23-26

24 an example of an effort made to protect carnivorous plants

I

Questions 23-26

25 unexpected information about the origins of certain carnivorous plants

Paragraph F

Evolution has repeatedly made this trade-off. By comparing the DNA of carnivorous plants with other species, scientists have found that they evolved independently on at least six separate occasions. Some carnivorous plants that look nearly identical turn out to be only distantly related. The two kinds of pitcher plants - the tropical genus Nepenthes and the North American Sarracenia - have, surprisingly, evolved from different ancestors, although both grow deep pitchershaped leaves and employ the same strategy for capturing prey.

Paragraph F

Evolution has repeatedly made this trade-off. By comparing the DNA of carnivorous plants with other species, scientists have found that they evolved independently on at least six separate occasions. Some carnivorous plants that look nearly identical turn out to be only distantly related. The two kinds of pitcher plants - the tropical genus Nepenthes and the North American Sarracenia - have, surprisingly, evolved from different ancestors, although both grow deep pitchershaped leaves and employ the same strategy for capturing prey.

Paragraph F

Evolution has repeatedly made this trade-off. By comparing the DNA of carnivorous plants with other species, scientists have found that they evolved independently on at least six separate occasions. Some carnivorous plants that look nearly identical turn out to be only distantly related. The two kinds of pitcher plants - the tropical genus Nepenthes and the North American Sarracenia - have, surprisingly, evolved from different ancestors, although both grow deep pitchershaped leaves and employ the

25 unexpected information about the origins of certain carnivorous plants

Questions 23-26

25 unexpected information about the origins of certain carnivorous plants

F

Questions 23-26

26 an example of environmental changes that shorten the life cycles of carnivorous plants

Paragraph H

Unfortunately, the adaptations that enable carnivorous plants to thrive in marginal habitats also make them exquisitely sensitive. Agricultural run-off and pollution from power plants are adding extra nitrogen to many bogs in North America. Carnivorous plants are so finely tuned to low levels of nitrogen that this extra fertilizer is overloading their systems, and they eventually burn themselves out and die.

Paragraph H

Unfortunately, the adaptations that enable carnivorous plants to thrive in marginal habitats also make them exquisitely sensitive. Agricultural run-off and pollution from power plants are adding extra nitrogen to many bogs in North America. Carnivorous plants are so finely tuned to low levels of nitrogen that this extra fertilizer is overloading their systems, and they eventually burn themselves out and die.

26 an example of environmental changes that shorten the life cycles of carnivorous plants

Questions 23-26

26 an example of environmental changes that shorten the life cycles of carnivorous plants

H

The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading