The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Orientation and Reading Strategies (p42 - 47)**

-Orientation

-Using the features of a passage

-Understanding explanations

-Skimming a text and speed reading

-Global understanding of a passage

Orientation

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-이해력을 평가하기 위해 문제들은 같은 뜻을 가진 다른 단어들로 paraphrase되어 있을 것이며 다양한 종류의 독해 기술들을 요구한다.

요구되는 독해 기술

- Identify the writer's overall purpose.
- Follow key arguments in a text.
- Identify opinions and attitudes.
- Locate specific information.
- Distinguish main ideas from supporting details.
- Extract information from a text to complete a diagram, summary, table or set of notes.

문제의 종류

한 지문은 1~3가지 종류의 문제를 묻는다.
다음은 단어나 숫자를 직접 써 넣어야 하는 문제유형이다.

- sentence completion
- summary, note, table, flow-chart completion
- short-answer questions
- diagram label completion

문제의 종류

다음은 하나나 그 이상을 선택하여 해당 알파벳을 써넣어야 하는 문제 유형이다.

- multiple choice
- matching information
- matching headings
- matching features
- matching sentence endings
- summary completion

문제의 종류

그 외에 True/False/Not Given 이나, Yes/No/Not Given을 써 넣어야 하는 문제도 있다.

How do I answer the questions?

The instructions and the questions will tell you what type of information you need to locate in the texts, and the type of answer you need to write. Carefully follow all of the instructions on the question paper. In this unit, you will be able to practise all of these question types.

How can I improve my Reading paper score?

1. 이 unit의 Test Tips를 통해 문제 해결방법을 이해, 암기한다.
2. 시간관리 훈련을 한다.
3. Reading skills를 연습한다.
4. 다양한 text를 통해 Speed-reading skills를 연습한다
5. Practice Tests에서 실수를 한다면 반드시 다시 확인하고 문제를 인지한다.

1 Using the features of a Reading passage

1.1 Label the reading passage with the correct letters in the box (A-G).

Features of a Reading passage

A footnote
B subheading
C column
D figure / illustration
E heading
F caption
G paragraph

Features of a Reading passage

A	footnote	**E**	heading
B	subheading	**F**	caption
C	column	**G**	paragraph
D	figure / illustration		

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

Health-Tea

Sid Cowans looks at the health properties of a favourite drink

If you are a tea drinker you have probably heard of **tannins**, which are plant based chemicals found in tea. They are responsible for the **astringent** bitter taste sometimes associated with tea. When you drink a cup of tea, it usually dissolves and remains clear unless the water is too cold or too **alkaline**.

Tannins occur in many different types of plants and food, but are especially present in **oak galls**, which have been used for centuries in Chinese medicine due to their health giving properties. Tannins are often present in drinks and medicine because they are **soluble** in water, but how much they dissolve depends on factors like temperature and the chemical make up of the liquid.

[1] In chemistry, an alkali is the opposite of an acid.
[2] Abnormal growths on oak trees

Tannins exist in all types of tea

6 .....

5 .....

4 .....

1 Using the features of a Reading passage

1.2 Match headings A-D from four Reading passages with subheadings 1-5. There is one extra subheading that you do not need.

A Alpine Glacial Lakes

B Clean Dream

C Virtual Connections

D Creating Young Scientists

1 *Researchers disagree about whether social media is making us more isolated.*

2 *Climatologists are assessing the impact of climate change on high-altitude bodies of water.*

3 *James Clegg identifies two current trends that are expanding the role of science in high schools.*

4 *Alan Parker outlines a recent breakthrough in technology.*

5 *In the 19th century, a schoolgirl and a former travelling salesman helped turn the humble soap bar into an $18 billion industry.*

1 Using the features of a Reading passage

1.3 Match the types of information 1-6 to Reading headings A-D. You will need to use the information in the subheadings to help you and you may use any letter more than once.

1 arguments put forward by several different experts
2 a description of a project in mountainous areas
3 a discussion about the impact of technology on society
4 research linked to trends in weather patterns
5 a historical look at a successful business venture
6 an argument presented from one expert's point of view

1 Using the features of a Reading passage

1.4 The passage in 1.1 contains several explanations and definitions. Read the passage and match terms (1-5) with meanings A-F.

1 tannin	A a taste similar to a lemon
2 astringent	B a chemical found in certain plants
3 alkaline	C able to dissolve in liquid
4 oak gall	D the opposite of acidic
5 soluble	E becoming cloudy
	F a problem found on a type of tree

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1 Using the features of a Reading passage

1.5 What helped you to identify the definition of each word?

A a footnote in the text

B an explanation in the text

C the surrounding context

Test Tip

Reading Test에서 시간관리는 중요한 부분이다. 한 지문당 20분 내로 문제를 풀 수 있도록 노력하라!

1. 3분간 최대한 빨리 지문을 읽어라.
2. 1분간 어떤 종류의 정보를 찾아야 하는지 확인하라.
3. 12-13분간 세부사항을 읽으며 답을 찾아라. 만약, 시간이 너무 오래 걸린다면, 그냥 넘어가라.
4. 마지막 3-4분을 답을 쓰고 확인하며, 채우지 못한 답 칸을 채우는데 할애하라.

2 Skimming a passage and speed reading

Skimming a passage means reading it quickly (concentrating on content words, like nouns and verbs) to find the main points. It is not reading for detail. Skimming a text will also give you a general idea of how the information is organised, which can help you locate information more easily later on. In your own language, you can probably skim read 100 words in 20 seconds. In the exam, you should aim to skim read 100 words in 30 seconds.

2 Skimming a passage and speed reading

2.1 This passage has four paragraphs of around 100 words each.

1 Using a timer, skim read the text to get the general idea of what it is about.

2 After 30 seconds, jump to the start of the next paragraph.

A The diets of children have changed dramatically over the last century due to the effect of technologies (such as improved transport, canning and refrigeration), social changes (such as the establishment of boarding schools) and evolving ideas about the nutritional needs of growing bodies. Before World War I, the meals of children and adults alike would typically consist of vegetables (often potatoes), large amounts of bread (often 0.5 kg/day) and soups with small amounts of meat.

B Imagine a 12-year-old Australian boy from 1970 standing next to a 12-yearold boy from 2010. The boy from 2010 will probably be 3-5 cm taller and 7 kg heavier than his counterpart in 1970. He will also be 25% fatter. A lot of that fat will be around the waist. The 2010 school trousers won't fit the boy from 1970: they will be 10 cm too big around the waist. Now imagine that the two boys have a running race of over 1,600 metres: the boy from 1970 will finish 300 metres ahead of his mate from 40 years in the future.

C There are two chances in three that the boy from 1970 walked to school each day; there are three chances in four that the boy from 2010 is driven to school by mum or dad. There are four chances in five that in 1970 the boy was allowed to play unsupervised in the neighbourhood; there is only one chance in four that in 2010 the boy will be allowed to go down to the park on his own. The boy in 1970 probably played three or four different sports; the boy from 2010 plays one or none. It is 30 times more likely that the local river was the favourite play space of the boy from 1970 than it is for the boy today.

D What has caused these dramatic changes in the space of a single generation? There are two main theories. Increasing overweight is caused by an energy imbalance: either energy intake (food) increases, or energy expenditure decreases, or both. The 'Gluttony Theory' argues that children are fatter because they are eating more than they used to, and more bad food (high energy density, high in fat and sugar, high in saturated fats). The 'Sloth Theory' argues that children are fatter because they are less active than they used to be. The two theories have battled it out in nutrition and physical activity journals for the last 10 years.

2 Skimming a passage and speed reading

2.2 Now look at questions 1-3 and, without looking at the passage, try to remember whether this information was

A near the beginning.

B in the middle.

C near the end.

1 a comparison of children now and in the past

2 different hypotheses for the changes in weight

3 a list of factors that brought about changes in our diet

2 Skimming a passage and speed reading

2.3 Questions 1-3 in 2.2 each give the main idea of the paragraphs in the passage. Read the questions again and decide which paragraph (A-D) they relate to.

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3 Global understanding

Sometimes, you may be asked a question that focuses on the whole Reading passage. This type of question may ask you to choose a suitable title for the passage.

3 Global understanding

3.1 Which title (A-D) would be the most suitable for the Reading passage in 2.1?

A Children's eating patterns mimic those of their parents

B The rapid transformation occurring in children's body size

C A demonstrated positive link between diet and health in children

D The impact of modern technology on today's food production

Skim reading a passage can also give you a sense of the attitude of the writer. Global questions can sometimes focus on this.

3 Global understanding

3.2 Read the passage again and answer the global question below. Which of the following describes the writer's tone in this passage?

A He is giving a neutral account of recent scientific research.

B He is shocked that so many children are becoming overweight.

C He feels enthusiastic about the progress that is being made.

D He is doubtful that the situation will change in the near future.

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