

The
Official
Cambridge
Guide to
IELTS
Reading


학습목표

- **Locating and matching information (p.59 - 63)**

- identifying types of information
- locating and matching information
- connecting ideas
- matching sentence endings
- matching information

1 Identifying types of information

For matching information tasks, you need to locate an idea or piece of information in the text and match it to a phrase that accurately describes it.



1.1 Read the extracts from two separate paragraphs of a Reading passage. What type of information has been underlined?

A a description of an animal's habitat

B the issues that can cause something to happen

C an argument for a type of action



A

Meerkats devote a significant part of their day to foraging for food with their sensitive noses. When they find it, they eat on the spot. Primarily, meerkats are insectivores, which means their diet is mainly made up of insects.

B

These animals are transient by nature and move if their food is in short supply or if they're forced out by a stronger gang. The group's dominant male, the alpha male, marks the group's territory to protect the boundary from rivals and predators.

1.2 Look at this matching information task based on the extracts above.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

1 two situations that force meerkats to change where they live

2 how meerkats generally spend their time

1 For this type of question, do you need to look for individual words or a whole idea?

2 Question 1 matches the information underlined in the paragraph above, so the answer is B. Underline the part of paragraph A that matches the information in Question 2.

A

Meerkats devote a significant part of their day to foraging for food with their sensitive noses. When they find it, they eat on the spot. Primarily, meerkats are insectivores, which means their diet is mainly made up of insects.

B

These animals are transient by nature and move if their food is in short supply or if they're forced out by a stronger gang. The group's dominant male, the alpha male, marks the group's territory to protect the boundary from rivals and predators.

1.3 Look at extracts A-H from different Reading passages and match them to the type of information that best describes them.

A Water is forced at pressure through a narrow pipe. The water hits the top of the water wheel, causing it to turn.

B The water is warm thanks to a natural hot spring beneath the riverbed.

C Our study looked at the surrounding environment while previous researchers have concentrated on diet.

D We achieved this by weighing the animals both before and after periods of exercise.

E They live in dark, humid areas and so tend to be found in and around tropical rainforests.

F A month later, we were able to test it again and the results showed a significant change in temperature when the insulation was used.

G After ten years, they gave up. The experiment had failed and, as a result, the public grew angry at the waste of public funds.

H It takes 35 days for the chick to leave the nest and fly.

Types of information

- 1 the findings of a study 한 연구의 발견물들
- 2 the method used in a research study 한 연구에 사용된 방법
- 3 the reaction to something 어떤 것에 대한 반응
- 4 a description of a habitat 한 서식지의 묘사
- 5 the difference between current and past studies 과거와 현재 연구들의 차이점
- 6 a description of how something works 어떤 것이 어떻게 일어나는지의 설명
- 7 the cause of something 어떤 것의 원인
- 8 the amount of time needed for something 어떤 것을 위해 필요한 시간의 양

2 Locating and matching information

Just like matching headings, matching information questions are not in the same order as the passage.

Study Tip

Some examples of the type of information you may be asked to find are:

- a number
- a date
- a measurement
- a reason
- a cause
- an effect
- a conclusion
- the problems
- a finding
- an account
- a reaction
- a description

When you are reading different passages in this book, think about whether the information matches any of these types.



2.1 Spend two minutes skim reading the passage below, so that you are familiar with the type of information it contains.

What is the main purpose of the passage?

A to describe the habitat and eating habits of one specific animal


B to explain the background to a proposed study into tropical animals

C to argue that scientists can learn a great deal from studying nature


D to give the findings of new research into an animal's behaviour

How geckos cope with wet feet


A Geckos are remarkable little lizards, clinging to almost any dry surface, and Alyssa Stark, from the University of Akron, US, explains that they appear to be equally happy scampering through tropical rainforest canopies as they are in urban settings. 'A lot of gecko studies look at the very small adhesive structures on their toes to understand how the system works at the most basic level,' says Stark. She adds that the animals grip surfaces with microscopic hairs on the soles of their feet, which make close enough contact to be attracted to the surface by the minute forces between atoms.




B However, she and her colleagues Timothy Sullivan and Peter Niewiarowski were curious about how the lizards cope on surfaces in their natural habitat. Explaining that previous studies had focused on the reptiles clinging to artificial dry surfaces, Stark says 'We know they are in tropical environments that probably have a lot of rain and geckos don't suddenly fall out of the trees when it's wet'. Yet, the animals do seem to have trouble getting a grip on smooth, wet, artificial surfaces, sliding down wet vertical glass after several steps. The team decided to find out how geckos with wet feet cope on both wet and dry surfaces.



C First, they had to find out how well their geckos clung onto glass with dry feet. Fitting a tiny harness around the lizard's pelvis and gently lowering the animal onto a plate of smooth glass, Stark and Sullivan allowed the animal to become well attached before connecting the harness to a tiny motor and gently pulling the lizard until it came unstuck. The geckos hung on tenaciously, and only came unstuck at forces of around 20N - about 20 times their own body weight. 'In my view, the gecko attachment system is over-designed; says Stark.



D Next, the trio sprayed the glass plate with a mist of water and re-tested the lizards, but this time the animals had problems holding tight. The droplets were interfering with the lizards' attachment mechanism, but it wasn't clear how. And when the team immersed the geckos in a bath of room temperature water with a smooth glass bottom, the animals were completely unable to anchor themselves to the smooth surface. 'The toes are super-hydrophobic; (i.e. water repellent) explains Stark, who could see a silvery bubble of air around their toes. But, they were unable to displace the water around their feet to make the tight contact that usually keeps the geckos in place.



E Then the team tested the lizard's adhesive forces on the dry surface when their feet had been soaking for 90 minutes, and found that the lizards could barely hold on, detaching when they were pulled with a force roughly equalling their own weight. 'That might be the sliding behaviour that we see when the geckos climb vertically up misted glass; says Stark. So, geckos climbing on wet surfaces with damp feet are constantly on the verge of slipping and Stark adds that when the soggy lizards were faced with the misted and immersed horizontal surfaces, they slipped as soon as the rig started pulling. Therefore geckos can walk on wet surfaces, as long as their feet are reasonably dry. However, as soon as their feet get wet, they are barely able to hang on, and the team is keen to understand how long it takes geckos to recover from a drenching.

2.2 Look at this task based on the Reading passage. For each question, underline the type of information you need to scan for. The first two have been done for you.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

N.B. You may use any letter more than once

Write the correct letter, A-E, next to questions 1-7 below.

1 visual evidence of the gecko's ability to resist water

2 a question that is yet to be answered by the researchers


3 the method used to calculate the gripping power of geckos

4 the researcher's opinion of the gecko's gripping ability

5 a mention of the different environments where geckos can be found

6 the contrast between Stark's research and the work of other researchers

7 the definition of a scientific term




2.3 It is important to fully understand what you are looking for in the passage. Answer these questions, based on Question 1 in the task above.

1 Which of the following do you think is 'visual evidence'?

A something the researchers believe

B something the researchers have seen

C something the researchers have read about




2 Which of the following means the same as 'ability to resist water'?

A soaks up water


B sinks in water

C stops water getting in

3 Scan the passage to find 'visual evidence' of an ability to resist water. Which paragraph contains this information?



D Next, the trio sprayed the glass plate with a mist of water and re-tested the lizards, but this time the animals had problems holding tight. The droplets were interfering with the lizards' attachment mechanism, but it wasn't clear how. And when the team immersed the geckos in a bath of room temperature water with a smooth glass bottom, the animals were completely unable to anchor themselves to the smooth surface. **'The toes are super-hydrophobic; (i.e. water repellent) explains Stark, who could see a silvery bubble of air around their toes.** But, they were unable to displace the water around their feet to make the tight contact that usually keeps the geckos in place.



2.4 Study Questions 2-7 in 2.2 carefully and match them to paragraphs A-E. Remember, the questions are not in the same order as the passage. This is because your task is to find out where the information is.

2.5 Look again at Questions 2-7 and underline the parts of the passage that gave you your answer.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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C First, they had to find out how well their geckos clung onto glass with dry feet. **Fitting a tiny harness around the lizard's pelvis and gently lowering the animal onto a plate of smooth glass, Stark and Sullivan allowed the animal to become well attached before connecting the harness to a tiny motor and gently pulling the lizard until it came unstuck.** The geckos hung on tenaciously, and only came unstuck at forces of around 20N - about 20 times their own body weight. 'In my view, the gecko attachment system is over-designed; says Stark.

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4 the researcher's opinion of the gecko's gripping ability **C**

5 a mention of the different environments where geckos can be found **A**

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B However, she and her colleagues Timothy Sullivan and Peter Niewiarowski were curious about how the lizards cope on surfaces in their natural habitat. Explaining that previous studies had focused on the reptiles clinging to artificial dry surfaces, Stark says 'We know they are in tropical environments that probably have a lot of rain and geckos don't suddenly fall out of the trees when it's wet'. Yet, the animals do seem to have trouble getting a grip on smooth, wet, artificial surfaces, sliding down wet vertical glass after several steps. The team decided to find out how geckos with wet feet cope on both wet and dry surfaces.

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6 the contrast between Stark's research and the work of other researchers **B**

7 the definition of a scientific term **D**

Test Tip

문제에 복수형태가 있는가를 반드시 확인하라!

(e.g. two examples of // the different environments, etc).

어떤 passage 는 그 중 하나만 언급할 수도 있다. 그럴 땐 하나 이상을 언급한 부분을 찾아가야 한다.

3 How ideas are connected

Another type of question that requires you to match information is matching sentence endings. For this type of task, you need to understand how ideas are connected within the Reading passage.

3.1 Complete each sentence below with the correct ending, A-F.

- 1 When I pressed the switch,
- 2 If you heat ice,
- 3 The respondents to the survey
- 4 Children who attend small schools
- 5 Parents with overactive children

A all came from similar economic backgrounds.


B tend to need more sleep at night.

C the light came on.

D reported that she has been successful.

E generally get more individual attention.

F it melts.



3.2 Look at these matching sentence endings questions based on the passage in 2.1. Try using these techniques to answer the questions.

1 Scan the passage in 2.1 to locate the information in the sentence beginnings (1-4).

2 Read the relevant part of the passage carefully, then choose the best sentence ending (A-F).

1 Other researchers have aimed to discover how

2 The work of Stark and her team is different because they wanted to find out how

3 Stark's experiments revealed that

4 The researchers would still like to know when



A geckos struggle to grip onto dry glass as well as wet glass.

B the gripping mechanism of geckos actually works.

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