

The
Official
Cambridge
Guide to
IELTS
Reading

학습목표

- **Descriptive passages (p48 - 54)**
 - Scanning for specific details
 - Recognising paraphrase
 - Completing notes or a flow-chart
 - Labelling a diagram

1 Scanning for detail

1.1 Spend one minute skim reading the following passage to get a sense of the overall meaning. What is the main topic?

A new discoveries in chemistry


B the discovery of ancient objects

C how international scientific teams work


Ochre find reveals ancient knowledge of chemistry

The oldest ochre-processing toolkits and workshop ever found have been unearthed, indicating that as far back as 100,000 years ago, humans had an understanding of chemistry.

South Africa's Blombos Cave lies within a limestone cliff on the southern Cape coast, 300 km east of Cape Town. It's known for its 75,000-year-old rich deposits of artefacts such as beads, bone tools and ochre engravings. Some engravings date as far back as 100,000 years.



Archaeologist Christopher S. Henshilwood from the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and University of Bergen, Norway has been excavating at the site since 1992, and has reported the discovery of a mixture, rich in ochre, stored in two abalone shells. It dates back to the Middle Stone Age - 100,000 years ago. Ochre is a term used to describe a piece of earth or rock containing red or yellow oxides or hydroxides of iron. It can be used to make pigments, or paints, ranging from golden-yellow and light yellow-brown to a rich red. Its use spans the history of humans - from those living more than 200,000 years ago, to modern indigenous communities.



Made from an array of materials, this mixture, which could have functioned as wall, object and skin decoration or skin protection (acting in a similar way to modern-day sunscreen), indicates the early developments that occurred in the people who originally used the site.

"[Judging from] the complexity of the material that has been collected from different parts of the landscape and brought to the site, they [the people] must have had an elementary knowledge of chemistry to be able to combine these materials to produce this form. It's not a straightforward process,' said Henshilwood.


1.2 Scanning involves searching a text quickly for a specific piece of information. Practise scanning the passage for the words/numbers in the box.

75,000 100,000 200,000 artefacts ochre


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2 Using words from the passage

직접 답을 써야 하는 문제를 풀 때 주의할 점

- 최대 몇 자까지 쓸 수 있는지 확인한다.
- 반드시 지문에서 단어를 찾아 그대로 옮겨야 하며, 스펠링에 실수가 없도록 한다.
- 단어를 바꾸거나 합칠 필요가 없다.
- 한정된 수보다 더 많은 단어를 쓰거나, 스펠링에 실수가 있으면 오답처리 된다.

Test Tip If the question asks you to write TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER, this means the answer may be:

- one word
- one word + a number
- two words
- two words + a number

Remember that even if a number is written as a word, it counts as a number (e.g. *twenty five trees* = one word and a number). You do not need to write full sentences or join words together. For example: Answer the question with *NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS* from the reading passage.

What TWO colours did the painter use?

(Answer: *black, white* not ~~*black and white*~~)

Short answer questions and sentence completion tasks

단답형 문제나 문장 채우기 문제에서는 문제에 있는 단어를;

- 지문의 관련된 부분을 찾는데 사용한다.
- 문제를 풀기 위해 정확히 찾아야 할 것이 무엇인지를 이해하는데 사용한다.

2.1 In questions 1-3 below, the key words that you need to locate in the passage are in bold, and the details you need to find out are underlined. Use these words to help you locate the relevant parts of the text and then answer the questions.

Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** from the passage for each answer.

1 Which of the artefacts mentioned are the oldest?


2 When was the material Henshilwood found originally made?

3 What two common materials did ancient humans use to obtain their ochre?


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"[Judging from] the complexity of the material that has been collected from different parts of the landscape and brought to the site, they [the people] must have had an elementary knowledge of chemistry to be able to combine these materials to produce this form. It's not a straightforward process,' said Henshilwood.




2.2 Look at the remaining questions, 4-6. Underline the words that will help you locate the information in the passage and highlight the details you need to find. Then answer the questions.

4 What did the ancient people use to keep their ochre mixture in?

5 Nowadays, who makes use of ochre?

6 Apart from painting, what else might ancient humans have used ochre for?




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5 Nowadays, who makes **use** of **ochre**?

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5 Nowadays, who makes use of ochre?
indigenous communities

6 Apart from **painting**, what else might **ancient humans** have **used** ochre for?



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Made from an array of materials, this mixture, which could have functioned **as wall, object and skin decoration or skin protection** (acting in a similar way to modern-day **sunscreen**), indicates the early developments that occurred in the people who originally used the site.

6 Apart from painting, what else might ancient humans have used ochre for?

skin protection, sunscreen

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skin protection, sunscreen

3 Notes/flow-chart/diagram completion

The questions in 3.1 all focus on paraphrase. Paraphrase is the use of different words with the same meaning. This helps to test how much of the Reading passage you understand.


3 Notes/flow-chart/diagram completion

3.1 Look again at Questions 4-6.


1 For Question 4, which word/s in the passage mean the same as 'keep ... in'?

2 For Question 5, which word in the passage helped you to identify what happens 'nowadays'?

3 For Question 6, which word/s in the passage mean the same as 'used for'?



Archaeologist Christopher S. Henshilwood from the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and University of Bergen, Norway has been excavating at the site since 1992, and has reported the discovery of a mixture, rich in ochre, **stored in** two abalone shells. It dates back to the Middle Stone Age - 100,000 years ago. Ochre is a term used to describe a piece of earth or rock containing red or yellow oxides or hydroxides of iron. It can be used to make pigments, or paints, ranging from golden-yellow and light yellow-brown to a rich red. Its use spans the history of humans - from those living more than 200,000 years ago, **to modern** indigenous communities.



Made from an array of materials, this mixture, which could have **functioned as** wall, object and skin decoration or skin protection (acting in a similar way to modern-day sunscreen), indicates the early developments that occurred in the people who originally used the site.


3 Notes/flow-chart/diagram completion

3.1 Look again at Questions 4-6.


1 For Question 4, which word/s in the passage mean the same as 'keep ... in'? **Stored in**

2 For Question 5, which word in the passage helped you to identify what happens 'nowadays'? **modern**

3 For Question 6, which word/s in the passage mean the same as 'used for'? **Functioned as**




Sentence completion questions also test your ability to find specific details or information in the passage. You must fill in the gaps in the sentences with appropriate words from the passage. The sentences will paraphrase the words and ideas. They also contain details that help you find the part you need to read in detail.



3.2 Spend 30 seconds skim reading the next part of the Reading passage to get the general meaning.

The Blombos Cave discovery is the earliest-known example of a pigment- or paint-producing workshop. All of the materials were discovered at the same site, and they included an array of raw materials including samples of bone and charcoal, as well as pigment-producing equipment such as grindstones and hammerstones. Judging by the equipment, which shows signs of wear, Henshilwood and his team were able to deduce the process used to produce the ochre mixture.



First, the pieces of ochre were rubbed on quartzite slabs and crushed to produce a red powder. This was combined with ground-up mammal bone, the traces of which show signs that it was heated before being ground. The ochre powder and the bone pieces were mixed with charcoal, stone chips, quartz grains and a liquid (perhaps water) and was then transferred to abalone shells to be gently stirred before being ready for application.


3.3 Look at the sentence completion task below. Find words in the passage in 3.2 that are paraphrases of the underlined words.

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

1 Two ingredients used to make paint found in the cave were and

2 Two examples of tools used to make the paint that were found in the cave are and

3 The scientists used the on the equipment to help work out how the paint was made.




The Blombos Cave discovery is the earliest-known example of a pigment- or paint-producing workshop. All of the materials were discovered at the same site, and they included an array of **raw materials** including samples of bone and charcoal, as well as **pigment-producing equipment** such as grindstones and hammerstones. Judging by the equipment, which shows signs of wear, **Henshilwood and his team** were able to **deduce** the process used to produce the ochre mixture. ...

3.4 Carefully read the text, before and after the words you have found. Then complete Questions 1-3.

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

1 Two ingredients used to make paint found in the cave were and



The Blombos Cave discovery is the earliest-known example of a pigment- or paint-producing workshop. All of the materials **were discovered** at the same site, and they included an array of **raw materials** including **samples of bone and charcoal**, as well as pigment-producing equipment such as grindstones and hammerstones. Judging by the equipment, which shows signs of wear, Henshilwood and his team were able to deduce the process used to produce the ochre mixture. ...

3.4 Carefully read the text, before and after the words you have found. Then complete Questions 1-3.


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

1 Two ingredients used to make paint found in the cave were **bone** and **charcoal**.

3.4 Carefully read the text, before and after the words you have found. Then complete Questions 1-3.

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

2 **Two examples** of tools used to make the paint that were found in the cave are and



The Blombos Cave discovery is the earliest-known example of a pigment- or paint-producing workshop. All of the materials were discovered at the same site, and they included an array of raw materials including samples of bone and charcoal, as well as pigment-producing **equipment** such as **grindstones and hammerstones**. Judging by the equipment, which shows signs of wear, Henshilwood and his team were able to deduce the process used to produce the ochre mixture. ...

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

2 Two examples of tools used to make the paint that were found in the cave are grindstones and hammerstones.

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

3 The scientists used the **on the equipment** to help **work out how the paint was made.**



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3.4 Carefully read the text, before and after the words you have found. Then complete Questions 1-3.

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

3 The scientists used the **signs of wear** on the equipment to help work out how the paint was made.

Test Tip

Make sure you read the whole passage so that you can locate any key words and paraphrases from the questions. Take highlighter pens into the exam with you. Use a different colour for each task, to highlight important parts of the text. This will help save time when checking answers.

Test Tip

Make sure you read the whole passage so that you can locate any key words and paraphrases from the questions. Take highlighter pens into the exam with you. Use a different colour for each task, to highlight important parts of the text. This will help save time when checking answers.

Flow-chart and Note completion tasks

A flow chart is a diagram that shows the sequence of events in a process. In flow-chart completion questions, the information may not be presented in the same order as in the passage.

3.5 Study the flow-chart completion task below. For Questions 1-6, decide what type of information you need to find.

1 a noun – something colourful that is created by rubbing ochre against quartzite

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

How pigment was made in ancient times

A colourful 1..... was created by rubbing the ochre against pieces of quartzite



Animal bones were 2 and then crushed and added to the ochre




The bones and ochre were mixed with other solids and the researchers believe 3 was then added



The mixture was poured into 4 then mixed by hand



The final mixture was ready to use for either 5 of walls or as an early type of 6 for the body



3.6 Look at the two Reading passages in 1.1 and 3.2. Which words or ideas are paraphrases of the underlined words in the flow chart? Highlight the parts you need to read in detail.

3.7 Carefully read the passages in 1.1 and 3.2 and complete the flow chart. Make sure you use ONE WORD ONLY from the passages.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

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First, the pieces of ochre were rubbed on quartzite slabs and crushed to **produce a red powder**. This was combined with ground-up mammal bone, the traces of which show signs that it was heated before being ground. The ochre powder and the bone pieces were mixed with charcoal, stone chips, quartz grains and a liquid (perhaps water) and was then transferred to abalone shells to be gently stirred before being ready for application.

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Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

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Animal bones were 2 and then crushed and added to the ochre

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

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Note completion tasks are similar to flow-chart completion, but may cover a larger part of the Reading passage. Again, the information may not be presented in the same order as the information in the passage. Use the headings in the notes to help you find the information in the passage.



Test Tip If you are asked to choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage, make sure you do not add extra information such as adjectives or adverbs (e.g. *bone tools*; *abalone shells*; *gently stirred*) or articles (*the ochre*). If you write more than one word, your answer will be marked as wrong.



3.8 Study the note completion task below. For Questions 1-7, decide what type of information you need to find.

1 a *specific year or the date when digging began*

2, 3, 4

5

6

7

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage.

Blombos Cave discovery

Background

- location: South Africa
- the date digging began: 1
- Previous ancient objects found in this area
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Recent findings

- a mixture containing a substance called 5 (used to provide colour)
- equipment
- a range of additional 6 including animal bone and charcoal

Conclusion

- in prehistoric times, humans knew basic 7

**3.9 Read the passages in 1.1 and 3.2 and complete the notes.
Use the same techniques you have learned from previous
exercises.**

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage.

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Background


- location: South Africa
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Background

- location: South Africa
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Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage.

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 - 2
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- 
- Previous ancient objects found in this area
 - 2 beads
 - 3 tools
 - 4 engravings

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage.

Blombos Cave discovery

Background


- location: South Africa
- the date digging began: 1
- Previous ancient objects found in this area
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

Recent findings

- a mixture containing a substance called 5 (used to provide colour)
- equipment
- a range of additional 6 including animal bone and charcoal

Conclusion

- in prehistoric times, humans knew basic 7




Archaeologist Christopher S. Henshilwood from the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and University of Bergen, Norway has been excavating at the site since 1992, and has reported the discovery of **a mixture, rich in ochre**, stored in two abalone shells. It dates back to the Middle Stone Age - 100,000 years ago. Ochre is a term used to describe a piece of earth or rock containing red or yellow oxides or hydroxides of iron. **It can be used to make pigments, or paints, ranging from golden-yellow and light yellow-brown to a rich red.** Its use spans the history of humans - from those living more than 200,000 years ago, to modern indigenous communities.

Recent findings

- a mixture containing a substance called 5 ochre (used to provide colour)
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Recent findings

- a mixture containing a substance called 5 **ochre** (used to provide colour)
- equipment
- a range of additional 6 **including animal bone and charcoal**



The Blombos Cave discovery is the earliest-known example of a pigment- or paint-producing workshop. **All of the materials were discovered at the same site, and they included an array of raw materials including samples of bone and charcoal,** as well as pigment-producing equipment such as grindstones and hammerstones. Judging by the equipment, which shows signs of wear, Henshilwood and his team were able to deduce the process used to produce the ochre mixture.

Recent findings

- a mixture containing a substance called 5 ochre (used to provide colour)
- equipment
- a range of additional 6 materials including animal bone and charcoal

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage.

Blombos Cave discovery

Background

- location: South Africa
- the date digging began: 1
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Recent findings

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Conclusion

- in prehistoric times, humans knew basic 7

Ochre find reveals ancient knowledge of chemistry

*The oldest ochre-processing toolkits and workshop ever found have been unearthed, indicating that as far back as 100,000 years ago, **humans had an understanding of chemistry.***

South Africa's Blombos Cave lies within a limestone cliff on the southern Cape coast, 300 km east of Cape Town. It's known for its 75,000-year-old rich deposits of artefacts such as beads, bone tools and ochre engravings. Some engravings date as far back as 100,000 years.

Conclusion

- in prehistoric times, humans knew basic 7 *chemistry*

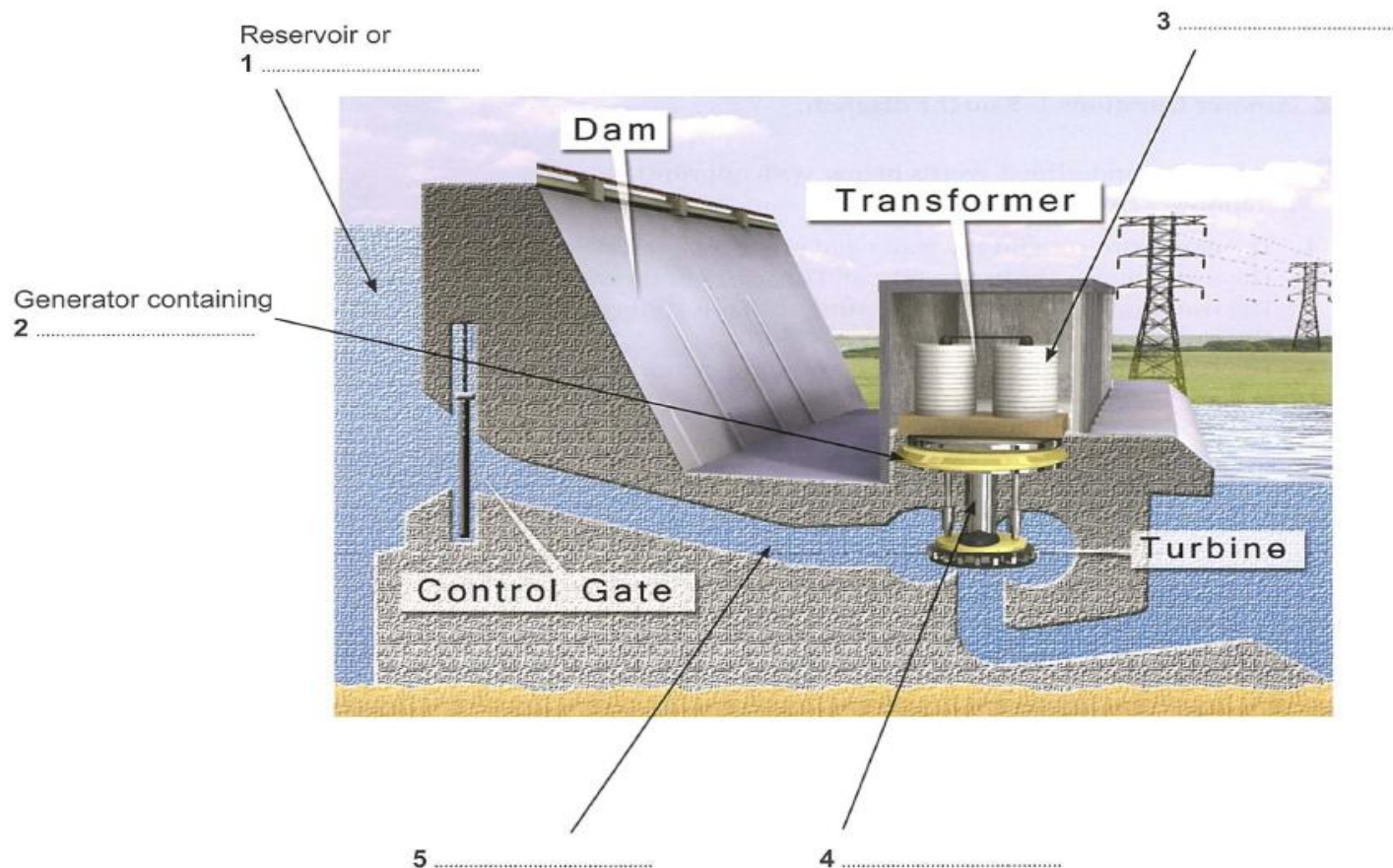
Diagram completion tasks

In labelling a diagram tasks, you will see a diagram and a description of a process. You need to carefully read the part of the passage that describes the process and complete the diagram with words from the passage.

Diagram completion tasks

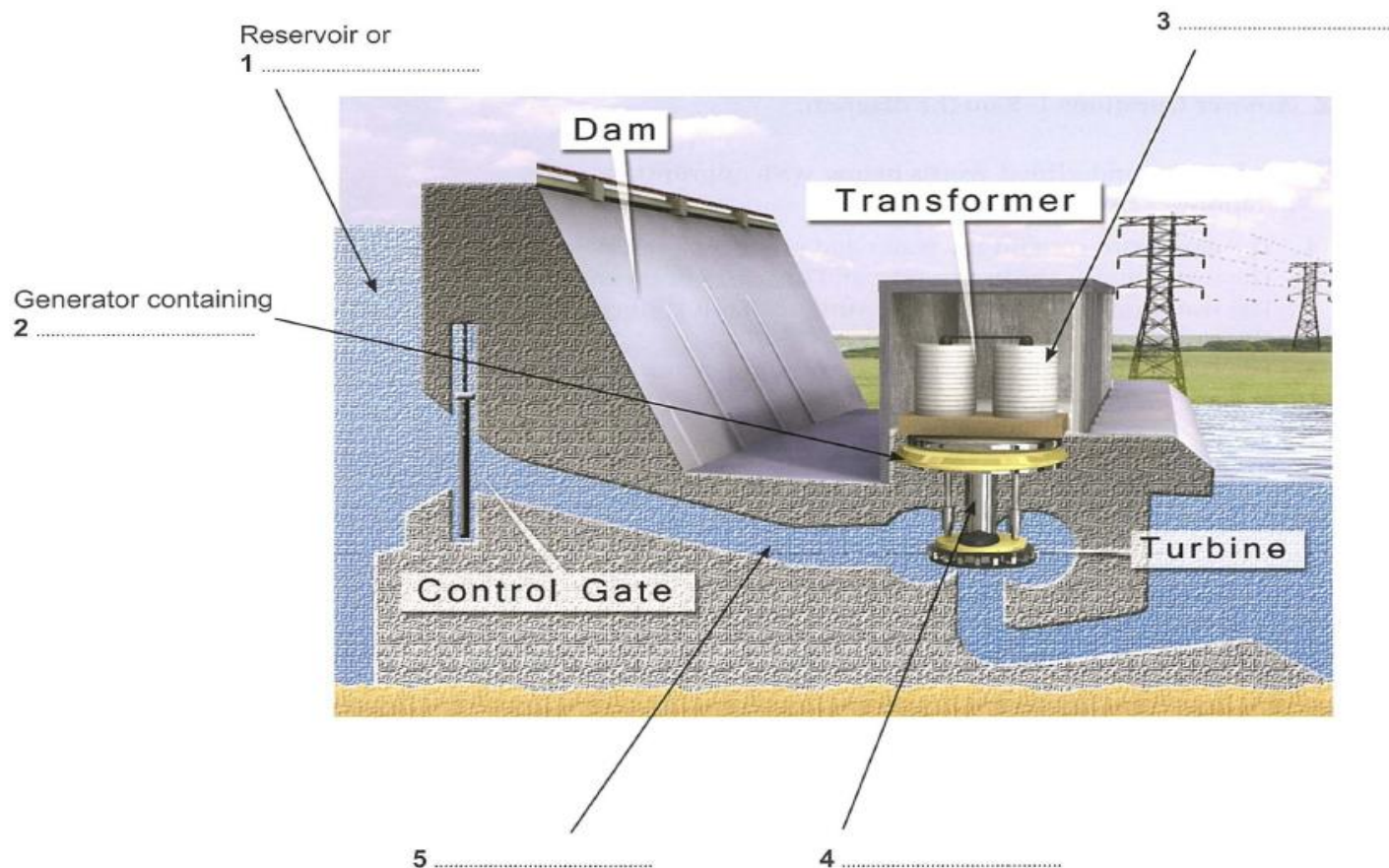
3.10 Look at the diagram. Try to imagine how the hydropower plant would work. Pay attention to how the parts are connected.

Write *NO MORE THAN ONE WORD* from the text for each answer.



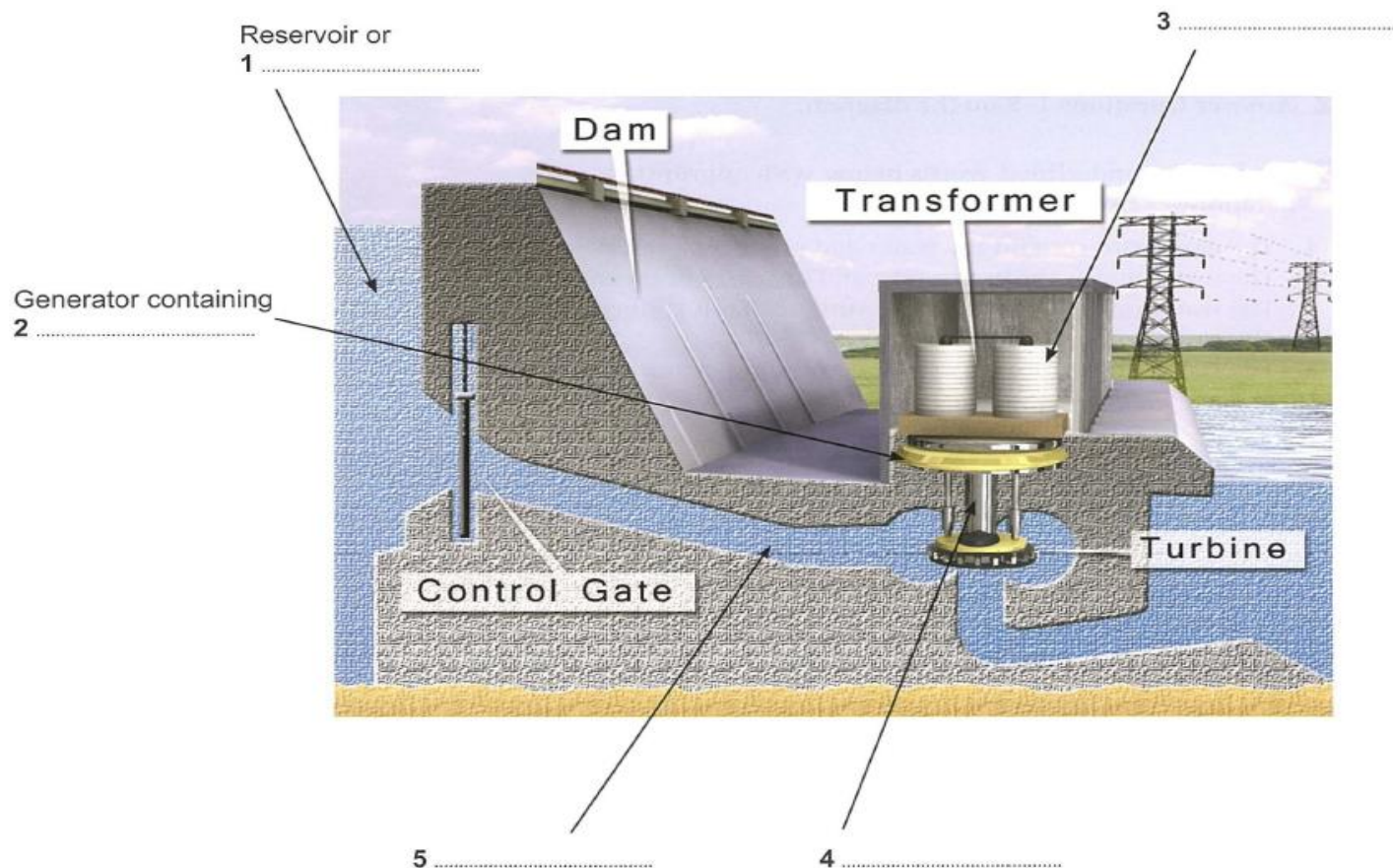
3.11 Read the passage and underline the words that are already marked on the diagram.

3.12 Answer Questions 1-5 on the diagram.



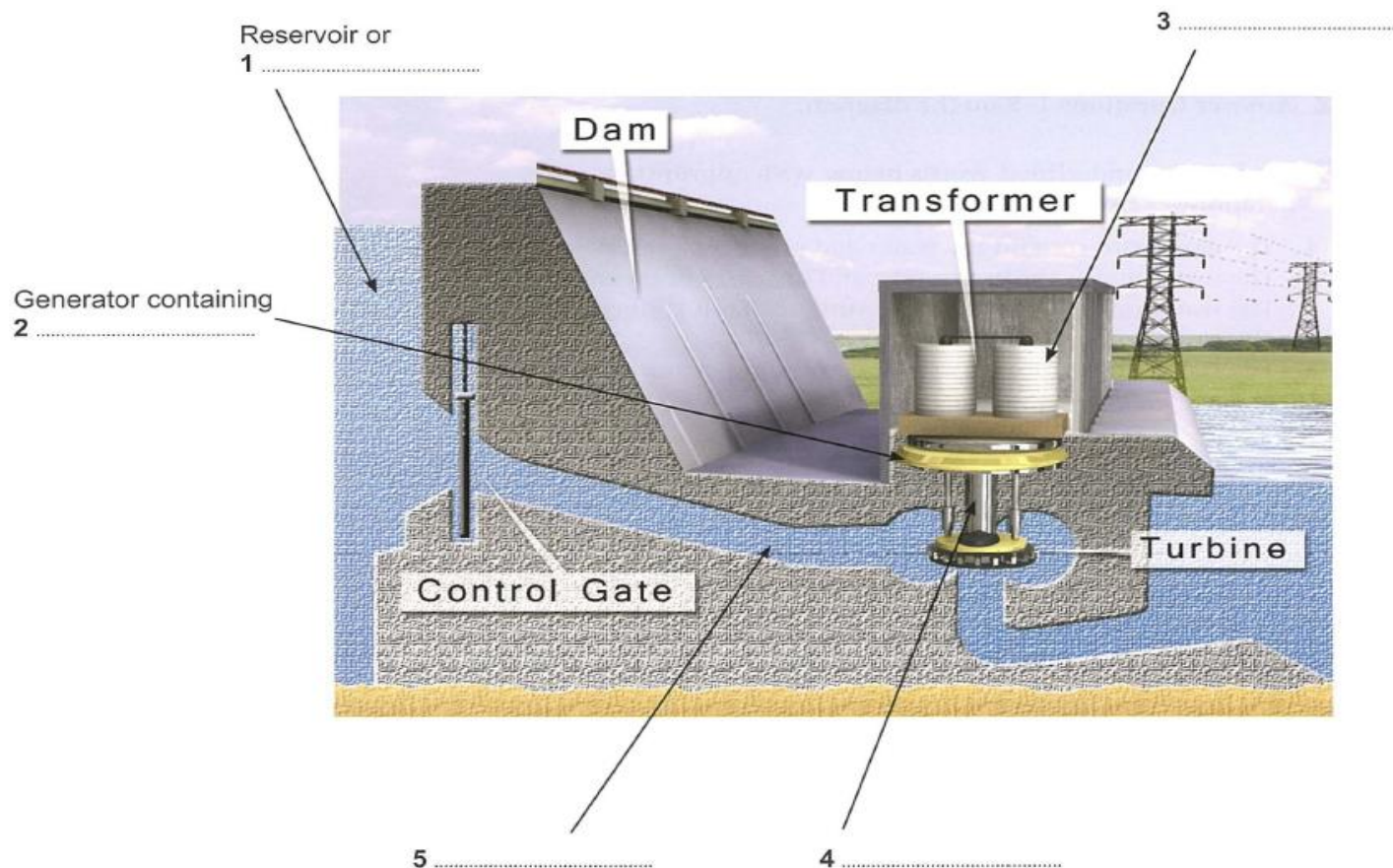
The power of water

Most hydropower plants rely on a dam that holds back water, creating a large reservoir behind it. Often, this reservoir is used as a recreational lake and is also known as the intake. Gates on the dam open and gravity pulls the water through the penstock, a line of pipe that leads to the turbine. Water builds up pressure as it flows through this pipe. The water strikes and turns the large blades of a turbine, which is attached to a generator above it by way of a shaft. As the turbine blades turn, so do a series of magnets inside the generator producing alternating current (AC) by moving electrons. The transformer, located inside the powerhouse, takes the AC and converts it to higher-voltage current.



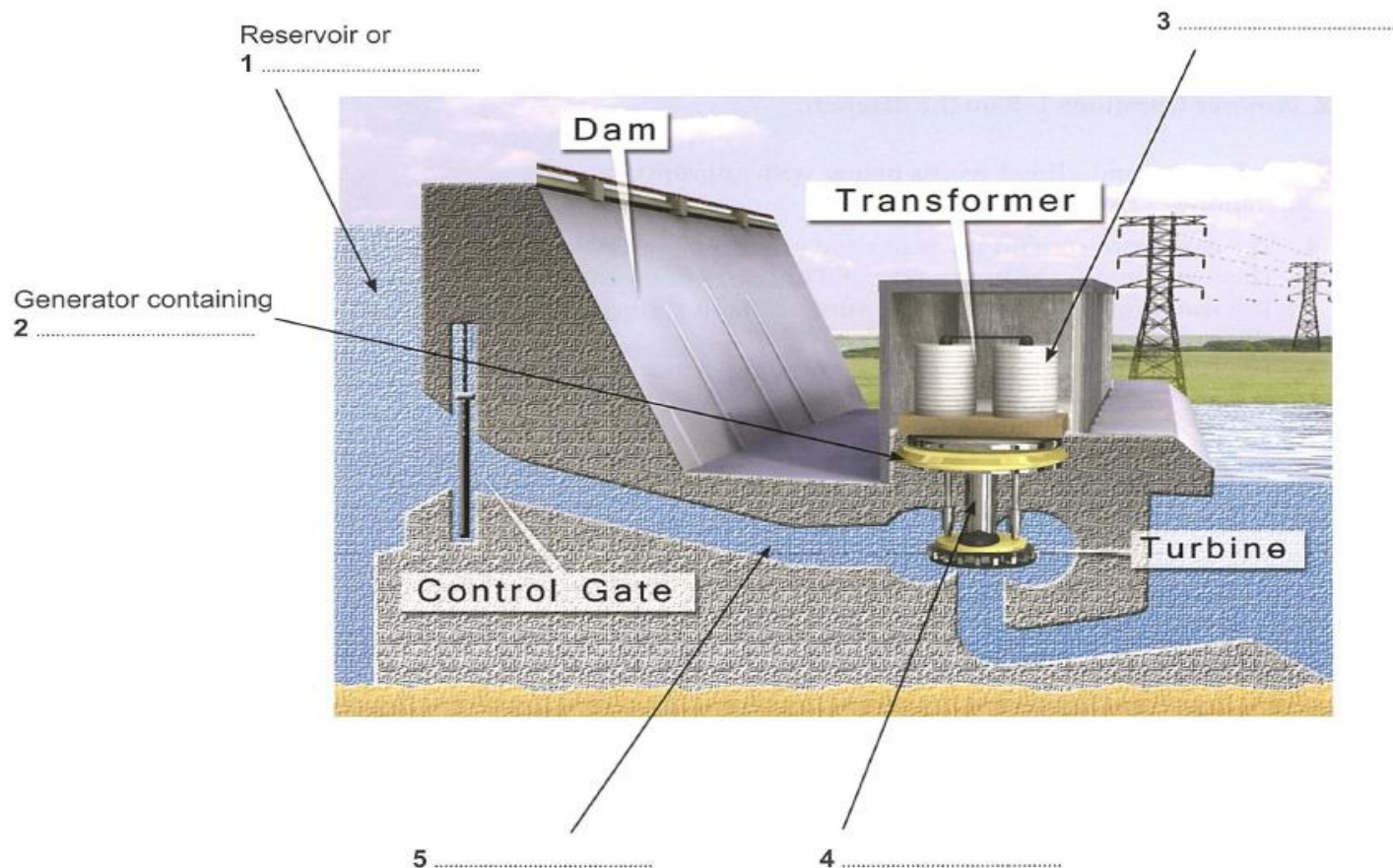
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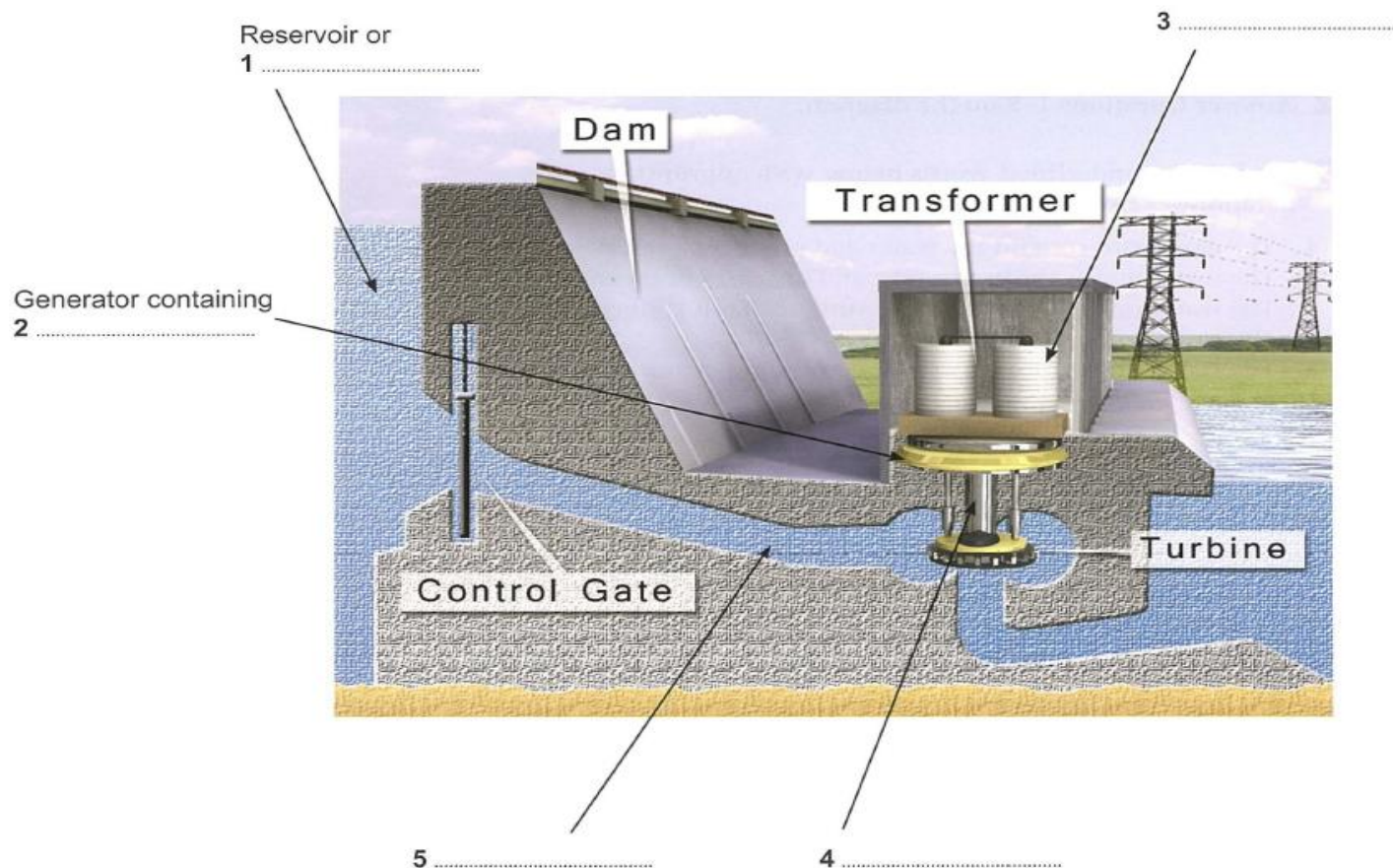
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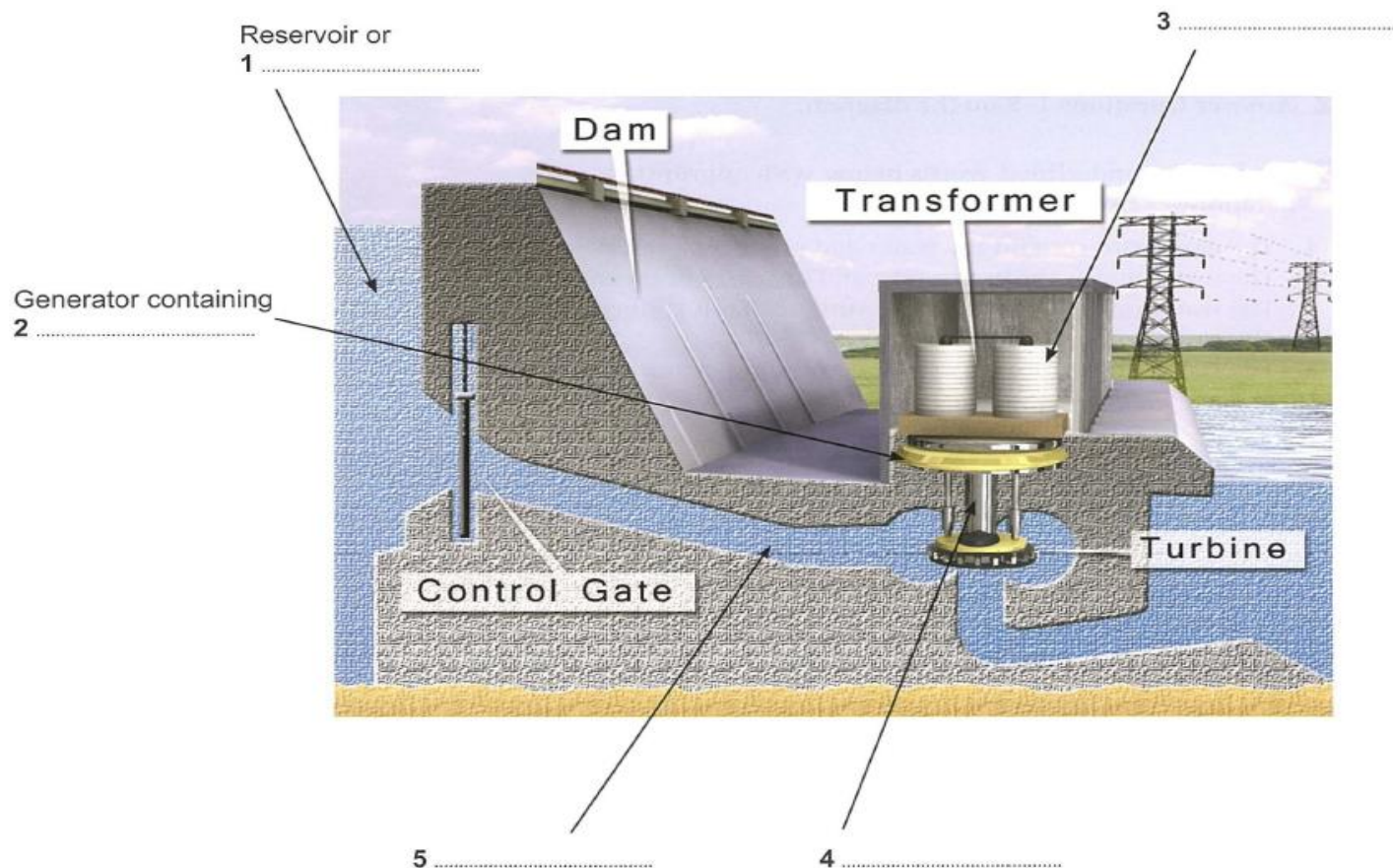
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3.13 Replace the underlined words below with appropriate paraphrases from the text.

1 The dam helps contain the water and produces a reservoir.

2 The water moves through a pipe and increases in pressure.

3 The water rotates the blades of a turbine that is connected to a generator.

4 The transformer changes the AC current into a more powerful one.

The power of water

Most hydropower plants rely on a dam that **holds back** water, creating a large reservoir behind it. Often, this reservoir is used as a recreational lake and is also known as the intake. Gates on the dam open and gravity pulls the water through the penstock, a line of pipe that leads to the turbine. Water builds up pressure as it **flows** through this pipe. The water strikes and turns the large blades of a turbine, which is attached to a generator above it by way of a shaft. As the turbine blades **turn**, so do a series of magnets inside the generator producing alternating current (AC) by moving electrons. The transformer, located inside the powerhouse, takes the AC and **converts it to** higher-voltage current.

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