The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 5 - Passage 2 (p235 - 238)**

- Short Answer Questions
- Diagram Completion
- True/False/Not Given

Questions 14-17

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

Write your answers in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

14 What do researchers often take from the bodies of whales?

15 What do some industries and shipping create that is harmful to whales?

16 In which geographical region do most whale strandings in Australia happen?

17 Which kind of whale was the subject of a study in the North Sea?

Short Answer Questions

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4. 주어진 단어 수 안에서 어디까지 쓸지를 결정한다.

Questions 14-17

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Whale Strandings

Why do whales leave the ocean and become stuck on beaches?

Paragraph 1

When the last stranded whale of a group eventually dies, the story does not end there. A team of researchers begins to investigate, collecting skin samples for instance, recording anything that could help them answer the crucial question: why? Theories abound, some more convincing than others. In recent years, navy sonar has been accused of causing certain whales to strand. It is known that noise pollution from offshore industry, shipping and sonar can impair underwater communication, but can it really drive whales onto our beaches?

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skin (samples)

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Paragraph 4

Plausible as this seems, it is still a theory and based on our more comprehensive knowledge of land-based animals. For this reason, some scientists are wary. Whale expert Karen Evans is one such scientist. Another is Rosemary Gales, a leading expert on whale strandings. She says sonar technology cannot always be blamed for mass strandings. "It's a case-by-case situation. Whales have been stranding for a very long time pre-sonar." And when 80% of all Australian whale strandings occur around Tasmania, Gales and her team must continue in the search for answers.

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Questions 14-17

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Paragraph 9

… In 2005, a survey by Klaus Vanselow and Klaus Ricklefs of sperm whale strandings in the North Sea even found a correlation between these and the sunspot cycle, and suggested that changes in the Earth's magnetic field might be involved. But others are sceptical. "Their study was interesting ... but the analyses they used were flawed on a number of levels," says Evans. …

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Questions 14-17

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sperm (whale)

Questions 18-21

Label the diagram below.
Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.***
Write your answers in boxes 18-21 on your answer sheet.

coastline
deeper ocean
Because 18 ..... disappear on shallow beaches, whales don't realise the beach is near.
Extra 19 ..... in the water attract fish and therefore whales to South Australian coasts.
Storms create 20 ..... which absorb whales' clicks.
Sonar may result in a blocked supply of 21 ..... in whale bodies.

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4. 나머지 정보들도 일치하는지 확인한다.
5. 순서가 한 번정도 뒤엉킬 수 있음을 염두에 둔다.

Questions 18-21

Because 18 _____ disappear on shallow beaches, whales don't realise the beach is near.

Paragraph 7

Data has since revealed that all mass strandings around Australia occur on gently sloping sandy beaches, some with inclines of less than 0.5%. For whale species that depend on an echolocation system to navigate, this kind of beach spells disaster. Usually, as they swim, they make clicking noises, and the resulting sound waves are reflected in an echo and travel back to them. However, these just fade out on shallow beaches, so the whale doesn't hear an echo and it crashes onto the shore.

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Questions 18-21

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… In the same year, she co-authored a study on Australian strandings that uncovered a completely different trend. "We analysed data from 1920 to 2002 ... and observed a clear periodicity in the number of whales stranded each year that coincides with a major climatic cycle:' To put it more simply, she says, in the years when strong westerly and southerly winds bring cool water rich in nutrients closer to the Australia coast, there is an increase in the number of fish. The whales follow.

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Questions 18-21

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Paragraph 8

But that is not all. Physics, it appears, can help with the *when as well as the where. The ocean* is full of bubbles. Larger ones rise quickly to the surface and disappear, whilst smaller ones - called microbubbles - can last for days. It is these that absorb whale 'clicks'. "Rough weather generates more bubbles than usual," James adds. So, during and after a storm, echolocating whales are essentially swimming blind.

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Paragraph 3

For humans, hearing a sudden loud noise might prove frightening, but it does not induce mass fatality. For whales, on the other hand, there is a theory on how sonar can kill. The noise can surprise the animal, causing it to swim too quickly to the surface. The result is decompression sickness, a hazard human divers know all too well. If a diver ascends too quickly from a high-pressure underwater environment to a lower-pressure one, gases dissolved in blood and tissue expand and form bubbles. The bubbles block the flow of blood to vital organs, and can ultimately lead to death.

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Questions 18-21

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Questions 22-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 22-26 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*

True/False/Not Given Questions

1. 문장 안에서 키워드가 되는 단어를 찾고 본문을 스캔 하는데 사용한다.

True/False/Not Given Questions

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4. 결정적 정보를 Passage 에서 찾을 수 있나 없나에 따라 False인지 Not Given인지를 확인한다.

Questions 22-26

22 The aim of the research by the Pelagos Institute in 1998 was to prove that navy sonar was responsible for whale strandings.

23 The whales stranded in Greece were found at different points along the coast.

24 Rosemary Gales has questioned the research techniques used by the Greek scientists.

25 According to Gales, whales are likely to try to help another whale in trouble.

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Paragraph 2

In 1998, researchers at the Pelagos Cetacean Research Institute, a Greek non-profit scientific group, linked whale strandings with low frequency sonar tests being carried out by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). They recorded the stranding of 12 Cuvier's beaked whales over 38.2 kilometres of coastline. NATO later admitted it had been testing new sonar technology in the same area at the time as the strandings had occurred. 'Mass' whale strandings Involve four or more animals. Typically they all wash ashore together, but in mass atypical strandings (such as the one in Greece), the whales don't strand as a group; they are scattered over a larger area.

Questions 22-26

22 The aim of the research by the Pelagos Institute in 1998 was to prove that navy sonar was responsible for whale strandings.

→What was the aim of the research?

→Why did they first start the research?

Questions 22-26

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Not Given

Questions 22-26

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Plausible as this seems, it is still a theory and based on our more comprehensive knowledge of land-based animals. For this reason, some scientists are wary. Whale expert Karen Evans is one such scientist. Another is Rosemary Gales, a leading expert on whale strandings. She says sonar technology cannot always be blamed for mass strandings. "It's a case-by-case situation. Whales have been stranding for a very long time pre- sonar:' And when 80% of all Australian whale strandings occur around Tasmania, Gales and her team must continue in the search for answers.

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- **She has questioned the result of the research by the Greek scientists.**

Questions 22-26

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- She has questioned the result of the research by the Greek scientists.
- Does this mean that she has not questioned the research techniques by them?

Questions 22-26

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Not Given

Questions 22-26

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Paragraph 5

When animals beach next to each other at the same time, the most common cause has nothing to do with humans at all. "They're highly social creatures," says Gales. "When they mass strand it's complete panic and chaos. If one of the group strands and sounds the alarm, others will try to swim to its aid, and become stuck themselves."

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When animals beach next to each other at the same time, the most common cause has nothing to do with humans at all. "They're highly social creatures," says Gales. "When they mass strand it's complete panic and chaos. If one of the group strands and sounds the alarm, others will try to swim to its aid, and become stuck themselves."

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False

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