The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 6 - Passage 2 (p255 - 258)**

- Matching Information
- Multiple selection
- Yes/No/Not Given

Questions 14-18

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-18**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 on the following pages.*

Questions 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Which paragraphs contain the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

Matching Information

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4. 순서대로 나오지 않음을 인지한다.

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4. 순서대로 나오지 않음을 인지한다.
5. NB가 있는지 확인한다.

Questions 14-18

14 descriptions of naturally occurring events that make the past hard to trace
15 an account of the discovery of a particular animal which had died out
16 the reason why a variety of animals all died in the same small area
17 the suggestion that a procedure to uncover fossilised secrets was inappropriate
18 examples of the kinds of animals that did not die out as a result of hunting

Questions 14-18

14 descriptions of naturally occurring events that make the past hard to trace

Questions 14-18

14 descriptions of naturally occurring events that make the past hard to trace

Questions 14-18

Australia’s Lost Giants

What happened to Australia's megafauna, the giant animals that once existed across this enormous continent?

Paragraph F

Unfortunately, the Earth preserves its history haphazardly. Bones disintegrate, the land erodes, the climate changes, forests come and go, rivers change their course - and history, if not destroyed, is steadily concealed. By necessity, narratives are constructed from limited data. Australia's first people expressed themselves in rock art. Paleontologist Peter Murray has studied a rock painting in far northern Australia that shows what looks very much like a megafauna marsupial known as *Palorchestes*. …

Paragraph F

Unfortunately, the Earth preserves its history haphazardly. Bones disintegrate, the land erodes, the climate changes, forests come and go, rivers change their course - and history, if not destroyed, is steadily concealed. By necessity, narratives are constructed from limited data. Australia's first people

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Questions 14-18

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F

Questions 14-18

15 an account of the discovery of a particular animal which had died out

Paragraph E

Another famous boneyard in the same region is a place called Wellington Caves, where *Diprotodon, the largest known marsupial*,* was first discovered. Scientist Mike Augee says that: "This is a sacred site in Australian paleontology." Here's why: In 1830 a local official named George Rankin lowered himself into the cave on a rope tied to a protrusion in the cave wall. The protrusion turned out to be a bone. …

Glossary

marsupial: an animal which carries its young in a pouch

e.g. kangaroos and koalas

Paragraph E

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Questions 14-18

16 the reason why a variety of animals all died in the same small area

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Paragraph A

In 1969, a fossil hunter named Rod Wells came to Naracoorte in South Australia to explore what was then known as Victoria Cave. Wells clawed through narrow passages, and eventually into a huge chamber. Its floor of red soil was littered with strange objects. It took Wells a moment to realize what he was looking at; the bones of thousands of creatures that must have fallen through holes in the ground above and become trapped. Some of the oldest belonged to mammals far larger than any found today in Australia. They were the ancient Australian megafauna – huge animals of the Pleistocene epoch. …

Paragraph A

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Questions 14-18

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A

Questions 14-18

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Paragraph E

… A surveyor named Thomas Mitchell arrived later that year, explored the caves in the area, and shipped fossils off to Richard Owen, the British paleontologist who later gained fame for revealing the existence of dinosaurs. Owen recognized that the Wellington cave bones belonged to an extinct marsupial. Later, between 1909 and 1915 sediments in Mammoth Cave that contained fossils were hauled out and examined in a chaotic manner that no scientist today would approve. Still, one bone in particular has drawn extensive attention: a femur with a cut in it, possibly left there by a sharp tool.

Paragraph E

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Questions 14-18

18 examples of the kinds of animals that did not die out as a result of hunting

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Paragraph B

The disappearance of megafauna in America - mammoths, saber-toothed cats, giant sloths, among others - happened relatively soon after the arrival of human beings, about 13,000 years ago. In the 1960s, paleoecologist Paul Martin developed what became known as the *blitzkrieg hypothesis.* Modern humans, Martin said, created havoc as they spread through the Americas, wielding spears to annihilate animals that had never faced a technological predator. But this period of extinction wasn't comprehensive. North America kept its deer, black bears and a small type of bison, and South America its jaguars and llamas.

Paragraph B

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Questions 14-18

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B

Questions 19 and 20

*Choose **TWO letters, A-E.***
Write the correct letters in boxes 19 and 20 on your answer sheet.

Multiple Selection

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3. 본문의 순서가 바뀔 수 있음을 유의한다.

Questions 19 and 20

Choose TWO letters, A-E.
Write the correct letters in boxes 19 and 20 on your answer sheet.

*Which **TWO of these possible reasons for Australian megafauna extinction are** mentioned in the text?*

A human activity
B disease
C loss of habitat
D a drop in temperature
E the introduction of new animal species

Paragraph B

The disappearance of megafauna in America - mammoths, saber-toothed cats, giant sloths, among others - happened relatively soon after the arrival of human beings, about 13,000 years ago. In the 1960s, paleoecologist Paul Martin developed what became known as the *blitzkrieg hypothesis.* Modern humans, Martin said, created havoc as they spread through the Americas, wielding spears to annihilate animals that had never faced a technological predator. But this period of extinction wasn't comprehensive. North America kept its deer, black bears and a small type of bison, and South America its jaguars and llamas.

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Paragraph C

What happened to Australia's large animals is baffling. For years scientists blamed the extinctions on climate change. Indeed, Australia has been drying out for over a million years, and the megafauna were faced with a continent where vegetation began to disappear. Australian paleontologist Tim Flannery suggests that people, who arrived on the continent around 50,000 years ago, used fire to hunt, which led to deforestation. Here's what's certain, Flannery says. Something dramatic happened to Australia's dominant land creatures - somewhere around 46,000 years ago, strikingly soon after the invasion of a tool-wielding, highly intelligent predator. …

Paragraph C

What happened to Australia's large animals is baffling. For years scientists blamed the extinctions on climate change. Indeed, Australia has been drying out for over a million years, and the megafauna were faced with a continent where vegetation began to disappear. Australian paleontologist Tim Flannery suggests that people, who arrived on the continent around 50,000 years ago, used fire to hunt, which led to deforestation. Here's what's certain, Flannery says. Something

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*Which **TWO of these possible reasons for Australian megafauna extinction are** mentioned in the text?*

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Questions 21 and 22

*Choose **TWO letters, A-E.***

Write the correct letters in boxes 21 and 22 on your answer sheet.

The list below shows possible forms of proof for humans having contact with Australian megafauna.

Questions 21 and 22

Which ***TWO possible forms of proof does the writer say have been found in Australia?***

A bone injury caused by a man-made object
B bones near to early types of weapon
C man-made holes designed for trapping animals
D preserved images of megafauna species
E animal remains at camp fires

Paragraph C

… Flannery's book proved highly controversial. Some viewed it as critical of the Aborigines, who pride themselves on living in harmony with nature. The more basic problem with Flannery's thesis is that there is no direct evidence that they killed any Australian megafauna. It would be helpful if someone uncovered a *Diprotodon* skeleton with a spear point embedded in a rib - or perhaps Thylacoleo bones next to the charcoal of a human campfire. Such kill sites have been found in the Americas but not in Australia.

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Paragraph A

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Paragraph D

… Today the person most vocal about the site is archeologist Judith Field. In 1991, she discovered megafauna bones directly adjacent to stone tools - a headline-making find. She says there are two layers showing the association, one about 30,000 years old, the other 35,000 years old. If that dating is accurate, it would mean humans and megafauna coexisted in Australia for something like 20,000 years. "What Cuddie Springs demonstrates is that you have an extended overlap of humans and megafauna," Field says. Nonsense, say her critics. They say the fossils have been moved from their original resting places and redeposited in younger sediments.

Paragraph D

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Paragraph E

… A surveyor named Thomas Mitchell arrived later that year, explored the caves in the area, and shipped fossils off to Richard Owen, the British paleontologist who later gained fame for revealing the existence of dinosaurs. Owen recognized that the Wellington cave bones belonged to an extinct marsupial. Later, between 1909 and 1915 sediments in Mammoth Cave that contained fossils were hauled out and examined in a chaotic manner that no scientist today would approve. Still, one bone in particular has drawn extensive attention: a femur with a cut in it, possibly left there by a sharp tool.

Paragraph E

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Paragraph F

Unfortunately, the Earth preserves its history haphazardly. Bones disintegrate, the land erodes, the climate changes, forests come and go, rivers change their course - and history, if not destroyed, is steadily concealed. By necessity, narratives are constructed from limited data. Australia's first people expressed themselves in rock art. Paleontologist Peter Murray has studied a rock painting in far northern Australia that shows what looks very much like a megafauna marsupial known as *Palorchestes.* …

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Questions 21 and 22

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Questions 23-26

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet, write

YES	*if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

Yes/No/Not Given Questions

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

Yes/No/Not Given Questions

1. 문장 안에서 키워드가 되는 단어를 찾고 본문을 스캔 하는데 사용한다.
2. Paraphrase가 될 만한 단어, 구를 예측하며 답을 찾는다.

Yes/No/Not Given Questions

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3. Yes/No에 영향을 미칠 결정적 정보를 확인한다.

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3. Yes/No에 영향을 미칠 결정적 정보를 확인한다.
4. 결정적 정보를 Passage 에서 찾을 수 있나 없나에 따라 No 인지 Not Given인지를 확인한다.

Questions 23-26

23 Extinct megafauna should receive more attention than the extinction of the dinosaurs.
24 There are problems with Paul Martin's 'blitzkrieg' hypothesis for the Americas.
25 The Aborigines should have found a more effective way to protest about Flannery's book.
26 There is sufficient evidence to support Tim Flannery's ideas about megafauna extinction.

Questions 23-26

23 Extinct megafauna should receive more attention than the extinction of the dinosaurs.

Questions 23-26

23 Extinct megafauna should receive more attention than the extinction of the dinosaurs.

Paragraph A

… In boneyards across the continent, scientists have found the fossils of a giant snake, a huge flightless bird, and a seven foot kangaroo, to name but a few. Given how much ink has been spilled on the extinction of the dinosaurs, it's a wonder that even more hasn't been devoted to megafauna. Prehistoric humans never threw spears at *Tyrannosaurus rex but really did hunt* mammoths and mastodons.

Paragraph A

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Questions 23-26

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Questions 23-26

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Paragraph B

The disappearance of megafauna in America - mammoths, saber-toothed cats, giant sloths, among others - happened relatively soon after the arrival of human beings, about 13,000 years ago. In the 1960s, paleoecologist Paul Martin developed what became known as the *blitzkrieg hypothesis*. Modern humans, Martin said, created havoc as they spread through the Americas, wielding spears to annihilate animals that had never faced a technological predator. But this period of extinction wasn't comprehensive. North America kept its deer, black bears and a small type of bison, and South America its jaguars and llamas.

Questions 23-26

24 There are problems with Paul Martin's 'blitzkrieg' hypothesis for the Americas.

Not Given

Questions 23-26

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25 The Aborigines should have found a more effective way to protest about Flannery's book.

Paragraph C

… In Flannery's 1994 book called *The Future Eaters,* he sets out his thesis that human beings are a new kind of animal on the planet, and are in general, one prone to ruining ecosystems. Flannery's book proved highly controversial. Some viewed it as critical of the Aborigines, who pride themselves on living in harmony with nature. The more basic problem with Flannery's thesis is that there is no direct evidence that they killed any Australian megafauna. It would be helpful if someone uncovered a *Diprotodon* skeleton with a spear point embedded in a rib - or perhaps Thylacoleo bones next to the charcoal of a human campfire. Such kill sites have been found in the Americas but not in Australia.

Questions 23-26

25 The Aborigines should have found a more effective way to protest about Flannery's book.

→ Is there any opinion on Aborigines action?

Questions 23-26

25 The Aborigines should have found a more effective way to protest about Flannery's book.

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No

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