The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 3 - Passage 2 (p198 - 201)**

- Matching Headings
- Diagram Completion
- Sentence Completion

Questions 14-18

The text on the following pages has five paragraphs, A-E.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

Matching Headings

1. Matching시켜야 하는 단락을 먼저 확인한다.
2. 단락을 먼저 읽고, 토픽의 무엇에 대한 내용인지를 파악한다.
3. 내용 파악 시 주어, 반복되는 단어, paraphrase되는 단어들에 유의한다.
4. 앞 문단에서 나오지 않은 새로운 단어에 유의한다.
5. 늬앙스를 만드는 단어들에 유의한다.
6. 큰 흐름으로 but, however가 있는 경우, 그 다음의 내용에 집중한다.
7. NB가 있는가 확인한다.

List of Headings

i	A joint business project
ii	Other engineering achievements
iii	Examining the overall benefits
iv	A building like no other
v	Some benefits of traditional methods
vi	A change of direction
vii	Examples of similar global brands
viii	From factory to building site

14 Paragraph A
15 Paragraph B
16 Paragraph C
17 Paragraph D
18 Paragraph E

High Speed, High Rise

A Chinese entrepreneur has figured out a way to manufacture 30-story, earthquake-proof skyscrapers that snap together in just 15 days.

Paragraph A

Zhang Yue is founder and chairman of Broad Sustainable Building (otherwise known as 'Broad') who, on 1 January, 2012, released a time-lapse video of its 30-story achievement. It shows construction workers buzzing around like gnats while a clock in the corner of the screen marks the time. In just 360 hours, a 1OO-metre-tall tower called the T30 rises from an empty site to overlook Hunan's Xiang River. At the end of the video, the camera spirals around the building overhead as the Broad logo appears on the screen: a lowercase b that wraps around itself in an imitation of the @ symbol. The company is in the process of franchising its technology to partners in India, Brazil, and Russia. What it is selling is the world's first standardized skyscraper and with it, Zhang aims to turn Broad into the McDonald's of the sustainable building industry. When asked why he decided to start a construction company, Zhang replies, 'It's not a construction company. It's a structural revolution.'

Paragraph A

Zhang Yue is founder and chairman of Broad Sustainable Building (otherwise known as 'Broad') who, on 1 January, 2012, released a time-lapse video of its 30-story achievement. It shows construction workers buzzing around like gnats while a clock in the corner of the screen marks the time. In just 360 hours, a 1OO-metre-tall tower called the T30 rises from an empty site to overlook Hunan's Xiang River. At the end of the video, the camera spirals around the building overhead as the Broad logo appears on the screen: a lowercase b that wraps around itself in an imitation of the @ symbol. The company is in the process of franchising its technology to partners in India, Brazil, and Russia. What it is selling is the world's first standardized skyscraper and with it, Zhang aims to turn Broad into the McDonald's of the sustainable building industry. When asked why he decided to start a construction company, Zhang replies, 'It's not a construction company. It's a structural revolution.'

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14 Paragraph A

iv

Paragraph B

So far, Broad has built 16 structures in China, plus another in Cancun. They are fabricated at two factories in Hunan, roughly an hour's drive from Broad Town, the sprawling headquarters. The floors and ceilings of the skyscrapers are built in sections, each measuring 15.6 by 3.9 meters with a depth of 45 centimeters. Pipes and ducts for electricity, water and waste are threaded through each floor module while it is still in the factory. The client's choice of flooring is also pre-installed on top. Standardized truckloads carry two modules each to the site with the necessary columns, bolts and tools to connect them stacked on top of each other. Once they arrive at the location, each section is lifted by crane directly to the top of the building, which is assembled like toy Lego bricks. Workers use the materials on the module to quickly connect the pipes and wires. The unique column design has diagonal bracing at each end and tabs that bolt into the floors above and below. In the final step, heavily insulated exterior walls and windows are slotted in by crane. …

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15 Paragraph B

viii

Paragraph C

Zhang attributes his success to his creativity and to his outsider perspective on technology. He started out as an art student in the 1980s, but in 1988, Zhang left the art world to found Broad. The company started out as a maker of non-pressurized boilers. His senior vice-president, Juliet Jiang, says, 'He made his fortune on boilers. He could have kept doing this business, but ... he saw the need for nonelectric air-conditioning.' Towards the end of the decade, China's economy was expanding past the capacity of the nation's electricity grid, she explains. Power shortages were becoming a serious obstacle to growth. Large air-conditioning (AC) units fueled by natural gas could help companies ease their electricity load, reduce overheads, and enjoy more reliable climate control into the bargain. Today, Broad has units operating in more than 70 countries, in some of the largest buildings and airports on the planet.

Paragraph C

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16 Paragraph C

ii

Paragraph D

For two decades, Zhang's AC business boomed. But a couple of events conspired to change his course. The first was that Zhang became an environmentalist. The second was the earthquake that hit China's Sichuan Province in 2008, causing the collapse of poorly constructed buildings. Initially, he says, he tried to convince developers to refit existing buildings to make them both more stable and more sustainable, but he had little success. So Zhang drafted his own engineers and started researching how to build cheap, environmentally friendly structures that could also withstand an earthquake. Within six months of starting his research, Zhang had given up on traditional methods. He was frustrated by the cost of hiring designers and specialists for each new structure. The best way to cut costs, he decided, was to take building to the factory. But to create a factory-built skyscraper, Broad had to abandon the principles by which skyscrapers are typically designed. The whole load-bearing structure had to be different. To reduce the overall weight of the building, it used less concrete in the floors; that in turn enabled it to cut down on structural steel.

Paragraph D

For two decades, Zhang's AC business boomed. But a couple of events conspired to change his course. The first was that Zhang became an environmentalist. The second was the earthquake that hit China's Sichuan Province in 2008, causing the collapse of poorly constructed buildings. Initially, he says, he tried to convince developers to refit existing buildings to make them both more stable and more sustainable, but he had little success. So Zhang drafted his own engineers and started researching how to build cheap, environmentally friendly structures that could also withstand an earthquake. Within six months of starting his research, Zhang had given up on traditional methods. He was frustrated by the cost of hiring designers and specialists for each new structure. The best way to cut costs, he decided, was to take building to the factory. But to create a factory-built skyscraper, Broad had to abandon the principles by which skyscrapers are typically designed. The whole load-bearing structure had to be different. To reduce the overall weight of the building, it used less concrete in the floors; that in turn enabled it to cut down on structural steel.

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17 Paragraph D

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Paragraph E

… For Zhang, the environmental savings alone justify the effort. According to Broad's numbers, a traditional high-rise will produce about 3,000 tons of construction waste, while a Broad building will produce only 25 tons. Traditional buildings also require 5,000 tons of water onsite to build, while Broad buildings use none. The building process is also less dangerous. Elevator systems - the base, rails, and machine room – can be installed at the factory, eliminating the risk of injury. And instead of shipping an elevator car to the site in pieces, Broad orders a finished car and drops it into the shaft by crane. In the future, elevator manufacturers are hoping to preinstall the doors, completely eliminating any chance that a worker might fall. 'Traditional construction is chaotic,' he says. 'We took construction and moved it into the factory.' According to Zhang, his buildings will help solve the many problems of the construction industry and what's more, they will be quicker and cheaper to build.

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18 Paragraph E

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Questions 19-22

Label the diagram below.
Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet.

Write your answers in boxes 19–22 on your answer sheet.

pipes and ducts installed while in **19** .....

section contains less **22** ..... than conventional buildings

diagonal bracing at top and bottom of **21** .....

20 ..... chosen by customer

Diagram Completion

1. 그림을 먼저 이해하고, 공통으로 적용되는 패턴이 없는지 살핀다.

Diagram Completion

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2. 빈칸의 앞, 뒤를 살피며 직접적으로 동의어로 paraphrase 가 가능한 단어들을 찾아본다.

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3. 빈칸이 단어들을 선택할 때, 단,복수, 관사, 수량형용사에 주의하며 겹치지 않게 선택한다.

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4. 나머지 정보들도 일치하는지 확인한다.

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

pipes and ducts installed while in 19 _____.

Paragraph B

So far, Broad has built 16 structures in China, plus another in Cancun. They are fabricated at two factories in Hunan, roughly an hour's drive from Broad Town, the sprawling headquarters. The floors and ceilings of the skyscrapers are built in sections, each measuring 15.6 by 3.9 meters with a depth of 45 centimeters. Pipes and ducts for electricity, water and waste are threaded through each floor module while it is still in the factory. The client's choice of flooring is also pre-installed on top. Standardized truckloads carry two modules each to the site with the necessary columns, bolts and tools to connect them stacked on top of each other. Once they arrive at the location, each section is lifted by crane directly to the top of the building, which is assembled like toy Lego bricks. Workers use the materials on the module to quickly connect the pipes and wires. The unique column design has diagonal bracing at each end and tabs that bolt into the floors above and below. In the final step, heavily insulated exterior walls and windows are slotted in by crane. …

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20_____ chosen by customer

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diagonal bracing at top and bottom of 21 _____ .

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Write your answers in boxes 19–22 on your answer sheet.

pipes and ducts installed while in **19** .....

section contains less **22** ..... than conventional buildings

diagonal bracing at top and bottom of **21** .....

20 ..... chosen by customer

diagonal bracing at top and bottom of 21 column

section contains less 22 _____ than conventional buildings

Paragraph B

So far, Broad has built 16 structures in China, plus another in Cancun. They are fabricated at two factories in Hunan, roughly an hour's drive from Broad Town, the sprawling headquarters. The floors and ceilings of the skyscrapers are built in sections, each measuring 15.6 by 3.9 meters with a depth of 45 centimeters. Pipes and ducts for electricity, water and waste are threaded through each floor module while it is still in the factory. The client's choice of flooring is also pre-installed on top. Standardized truckloads carry two modules each to the site with the necessary columns, bolts and tools to connect them stacked on top of each other. Once they arrive at the location, each section is lifted by crane directly to the top of the building, which is assembled like toy Lego bricks. Workers use the materials on the module to quickly connect the pipes and wires. The unique column design has diagonal bracing at each end and tabs that bolt into the floors above and below. In the final step, heavily insulated exterior walls and windows are slotted in by crane. The result is far from pretty but the method is surprisingly safe – and phenomenally fast.

Paragraph D

… The second was the earthquake that hit China's Sichuan Province in 2008, causing the collapse of poorly constructed buildings. Initially, he says, he tried to convince developers to refit existing buildings to make them both more stable and more sustainable, but he had little success. So Zhang drafted his own engineers and started researching how to build cheap, environmentally friendly structures that could also withstand an earthquake. Within six months of starting his research, Zhang had given up on traditional methods. He was frustrated by the cost of hiring designers and specialists for each new structure. The best way to cut costs, he decided, was to take building to the factory. But to create a factory-built skyscraper, Broad had to abandon the principles by which skyscrapers are typically designed. The whole load-bearing structure had to be different. To reduce the overall weight of the building, it used less concrete in the floors; that in turn enabled it to cut down on structural steel.

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section contains less 22 concrete than conventional buildings

Questions 23-26

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

Questions 23-26

23 Zhang refers to his business as a _____ .

24 The first products Broad manufactured were _____ .

25 In the late eighties, _____ were holding back industrial progress in China.

26 In addition to power and cost benefits, Broad's AC units improve _____.

Sentence Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.

Sentence Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
2. 빈칸의 앞뒤 단어의 paraphrase된 형태에 유의하여 답을 찾는다.

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1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
2. 빈칸의 앞뒤 단어의 paraphrase된 형태에 유의하여 답을 찾는다.
3. 문장의 능,수동, 빈칸 앞 뒤의 전치사에 주의하여 답을 찾는다.

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1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
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4. 정답 선택 시 빈칸 앞, 뒤에 겹치는 단어가 없는지 주의한다.

Sentence Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
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4. 정답 선택 시 빈칸 앞, 뒤에 겹치는 단어가 없는지 주의한다.
5. 철자, -s, es에 주의하며, 주어진 단어 수에 맞도록 명사부터 관사로 거꾸로 끊어간다.

Questions 23-26

23 Zhang refers to his business as a _____ .

Paragraph A

Zhang Yue is founder and chairman of Broad Sustainable Building (otherwise known as 'Broad') who, on 1 January, 2012, released a time-lapse video of its 30-story achievement. It shows construction workers buzzing around like gnats while a clock in the corner of the screen marks the time. In just 360 hours, a 1OO-metre-tall tower called the T30 rises from an empty site to overlook Hunan's Xiang River. At the end of the video, the camera spirals around the building overhead as the Broad logo appears on the screen: a lowercase b that wraps around itself in an imitation of the @ symbol. The company is in the process of franchising its technology to partners in India, Brazil, and Russia. What it is selling is the world's first standardized skyscraper and with it, Zhang aims to turn Broad into the McDonald's of the sustainable building industry. When asked why he decided to start a construction company, Zhang replies, 'It's not a construction company. It's a structural revolution.'

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Paragraph C

Zhang attributes his success to his creativity and to his outsider perspective on technology. He started out as an art student in the 1980s, but in 1988, Zhang left the art world to found Broad. The company started out as a maker of non-pressurized boilers. His senior vice-president, Juliet Jiang, says, 'He made his fortune on boilers. He could have kept doing this business, but ... he saw the need for nonelectric air-conditioning.' Towards the end of the decade, China's economy was expanding past the capacity of the nation's electricity grid, she explains. Power shortages were becoming a serious obstacle to growth. Large air-conditioning (AC) units fueled by natural gas could help companies ease their electricity load, reduce overheads, and enjoy more reliable climate control into the bargain. Today, Broad has units operating in more than 70 countries, in some of the largest buildings and airports on the planet.

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