BETA SCHOOL

INNOVATION, INSPIRATION, INTERNATIONALISATION, INTEGRITY

Name:

Class:

IELTS Reading Essential Information

In the IELTS Reading exam, you must answer 40 questions in 60 minutes.

The test is also divided into three sections of increasing difficulty.

IELTS Reading Question Types:

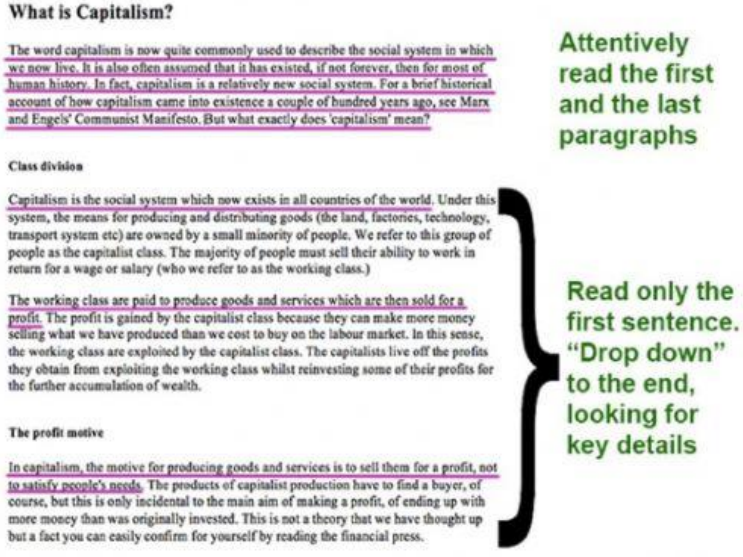
1. Short Answer Questions
2. Multiple Choice
3. Summary Completion
4. Matching Sentence Endings
5. Sentence Completion
6. True, False, Not Given
7. Matching Headings Tips and Strategy
8. Labelling a Diagram
9. Matching Information to Paragraphs.

Skimming and scanning are two very effective strategies in Ielts Reading Test:

Skimming

Skimming means quickly reading the text to get only its main idea. To skim effectively, you need to read only a part of the material

Here's a picture that illustrates skimming process:



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Scanning

Scanning means searching for specific phrases in the text to answer some questions.

Scanning process looks like this:



What is Capitalism?

The word capitalism is now quite commonly used to describe the social system in which we now live. It is also often assumed that it has existed, if not forever, then for most of human history. In fact, capitalism is a relatively new social system. For a brief historical account of how capitalism came into existence a couple of hundred years ago, see Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto. But what exactly does 'capitalism' mean?

Class division

Capitalism is the social system which now exists in all countries of the world. Under this system, the means for producing and distributing goods (the land, factories, technology, transport system etc) are owned by a small minority of people. We refer to this group of people as the capitalist class. The majority of people must sell their ability to work in return for a wage or salary (who we refer to as the working class.)

The working class are paid to produce goods and services which are then sold for a profit. The profit is gained by the capitalist class because they can make more money selling what we have produced than we cost to buy on the labour market. In this sense, the working class are exploited by the capitalist class. The capitalists live off the profits they obtain from exploiting the working class whilst reinvesting some of their profits for the further accumulation of wealth.

The profit motive

In capitalism, the motive for producing goods and services is to sell them for a profit, not to satisfy people's needs. The products of capitalist production have to find a buyer, of course, but this is only incidental to the main aim of making a profit, of ending up with more money than was originally invested. This is not a theory that we have thought up but a fact you can easily confirm for yourself by reading the financial press. Production is started not by what consumers are prepared to pay for to satisfy their needs but by what the capitalists calculate can be sold at a profit. Those goods may satisfy human needs but those needs will not be met if people do not have sufficient money.

You look for specific keywords

Tips!!!!

1.Timing is key!

You will have just 1 hour to complete 40 questions, so you must use your time wisely

2. Read the instructions carefully.

Pay close attention to the instructions you're given to avoid losing easy marks.

3. Don't panic.

It's important that you stay calm and keep your nerves under control.

4. It's really a vocabulary test.

You must also have an awareness of synonyms and paraphrasing if you wish to identify the information required to answer the questions correctly.

5. Don't expect to understand every word.

If you don't understand a word in the test, you should look at the words and sentences around it for clues as to its meaning

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Today, we'll practice **True/False/Not Given questions and multiple choice questions** in IELTS Reading.

a/ **True/False/Not Given questions**

This type of question looks like this on the question paper:

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

In boxes 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

Answering strategy:

Read the first passage.

Look up for answers for the first few questions.

If you found an answer - read the whole sentence carefully, and only then answer the question.

When there are no answers left - move on to next paragraph, and repeat this strategy.

If you prefer, you can read the whole text and only after that answer the questions.

Exercise 1

Read the text and answer the questions below.

. **The hottest month**

According to the Met Office, the UK had its warmest July day ever on July 1, when temperatures hit 36.7 C near London. There were record heat waves in many countries including Spain, while the African continent had the second-warmest July on record.

While the impact of increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is a key driver of rising temperatures, another important factor is El Nino. This natural phenomenon, which appears as a large swathe of warm water in the Pacific every few years, is known to push up global temperatures.

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In recent days there have been reports that this year's El Nino will be particularly intense. As a result, many experts believe that 2015 will be the warmest year on record by some margin.

The seas have also been soaking up a large amount of heat, the NOAA said, with record warming in large expanses of the Pacific and Indian Oceans

Peter Stott, head of climate monitoring and attribution at the UK Met Office, said: "A strong El Nino is under way in the tropical Pacific and this, combined with the long-term global warming trend, means there is the potential to see some very warm months throughout this year - as the new figures for July appear to show.

1. Africa had the warmest July day ever on July 1.

2. The temperature is rising due to the increased level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

3. 2015 might be the hottest year in the history.

4. Record warming was recorded in various seas, such as Black and Azov Sea.

5. The year 2015 might very well consist of a number of very warm months.

b/ Multiple choice questions:

Answering strategy:

Read the first question and underline the key words.

Read the text from the beginning, simultaneously scanning it for the information that relates to the question.

Once you found the key words or their synonyms in the text - look for the answer (it should be somewhere close).

One you've found the answer, read the next few lines of the text to make sure that it is correct. Also, reread the question.

Repeat this strategy with other questions, but now read the text from the place where you stopped the last time.

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EXERCISE 2:

The Economist Newspaper Limited, London, 1999

The general assumption is that older workers are paid more in spite of, rather than because of, their productivity. That might partly explain why, when employers are under pressure to cut costs, they persuade a 55-year old to take early retirement. Take away seniority-based pay scales, and older workers may become a much more attractive employment proposition. But most employers and many workers are uncomfortable with the idea of reducing someone's pay in later life – although manual workers on piece-rates often earn less as they get older. So retaining the services of older workers may mean employing them in different ways.

One innovation was devised by IBM Belgium. Faced with the need to cut staff costs, and having decided to concentrate cuts on 55 to 60-year olds, IBM set up a separate company called Skill Team, which re-employed any of the early retired who wanted to go on working up to the age of 60. An employee who joined Skill Team at the age of 55 on a five-year contract would work for 58% of his time, over the full period, for 88% of his last IBM salary. The company offered services to IBM, thus allowing it to retain access to some of the intellectual capital it would otherwise have lost.

The best way to tempt the old to go on working may be to build on such 'bridge' jobs: part-time or temporary employment that creates a more gradual transition from full-time work to retirement. Studies have found that, in the United States, nearly half of all men and women who had been in full-time jobs in middle age moved into such 'bridge' jobs at the end of their working lives. In general, it is the best-paid and worst-paid who carry on working. There seem to be two very different types of bridge job-holder – those who continue working because they have to and those who continue working because they want to, even though they could afford to retire.

If the job market grows more flexible, the old may find more jobs that suit them. Often, they will be self-employed. Sometimes, they may start their own businesses: a study by David Storey of Warwick University found that in Britain 70% of businesses started by people over 55 survived, compared with an overall national average of only 19%. But whatever pattern of employment they choose, in the coming years the skills of these 'grey workers' will have to be increasingly acknowledged and rewar

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Questions 1 – 4

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.*

Write the correct letter in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

1 In paragraph one, the writer suggests that companies could consider

A abolishing pay schemes that are based on age.
B avoiding pay that is based on piece-rates.
C increasing pay for older workers.
D equipping older workers with new skills.

2 Skill Team is an example of a company which

A offers older workers increases in salary.
B allows people to continue working for as long as they want.
C allows the expertise of older workers to be put to use.
D treats older and younger workers equally.

3 According to the writer, 'bridge' jobs

A tend to attract people in middle-salary ranges.
B are better paid than some full-time jobs.
C originated in the United States.
D appeal to distinct groups of older workers.

4 David Storey's study found that

A people demand more from their work as they get older.
B older people are good at running their own businesses.
C an increasing number of old people are self-employed.
D few young people have their own businesses.

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Giúp con bay xa – Kết nối thế giới!
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