

CHRT06

NAME:.....

HACKERS PRACTICE

IELTS

GRE NOVA

1 In 1879, the Canadian government enacted the National Policy, an economic programme that sought to safeguard Canadian manufacturers and promote settlement of Canada's western frontier. A primary goal of the programme's leading advocate, Prime Minister John Macdonald, was to decrease Canada's reliance on imported products. To achieve this, he instituted a high tariff on all manufactured goods that were imported. He argued that the tariff would lead to a higher standard of living and greater employment security for Canadians, and it did for those in the manufacturing sectors of the East, where Canada immediately experienced increased production and profits.

However the ambition of western settlement was slow to be realised. Despite aggressive immigration campaigns, which tried to lure farmers from abroad with free or cheap land, Canada witnessed a decline in immigration in the 1880s. According to economist Ken Norrie, this shows that the influence of the National Policy on settlement of the West was mediocre. In fact, external factors, such as the development of improved agricultural techniques, and favourable economic conditions globally, were largely responsible. The price of wheat, for instance, quadrupled between 1891 and 1921, and this brought profit-seeking agriculturists to Canada's fruitful wheat-growing regions in droves.

Complete the summary below.

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

The National Policy was designed to protect the manufacturing industry and encourage economic growth and western settlement. By using a high tariff, the prime minister increased living standards and job 1..... in the eastern part of the country. But the goal of western settlement did not happen quickly. Actually, the National Policy had a modest effect on this. Better 2 in agriculture and a good world economy were of greater importance.

enact v. ban hành **National Policy** phr. chính sách quốc gia **economic programme** phr. chương trình kinh tế
safeguard v. bảo hộ **frontier** n. khu vực biên giới **advocate** n. người ủng hộ **prime minister** phr. thủ tướng chính phủ **institute** v. thông qua **tariff** n. thuế xuất nhập khẩu **standard of living** phr. mức sống, tiêu chuẩn sống **sector** n. lĩnh vực **mediocre** adj. tầm thường, bình thường **favourable** adj. có lợi, thuận lợi **quadruple** v. tăng gấp bốn lần **agriculturist** n. nhà nông học **fruitful** adj. sinh lời, màu mỡ **in droves** phr. đám đông, nhiều người

2

Although attaching studs and spikes to clothing is today associated with the punk and metal subcultures of the 1980s, the practice is nothing new. In fact, studs and spikes have been around for as long as it has been necessary to protect oneself and exude a spirit of aggression. The medieval brigandine, for instance, was a form of armour that consisted of steel plates on top of fabric, and the plates were riveted there by fasteners that resembled the studs used in contemporary fashions. But apart from keeping the steel plates attached, they also helped absorb the shock from heavy blunt weapons and made it more difficult for blades to pierce through. The same idea was applied to the protective clothing put on animals. Hunting dogs, notably, were often put in spiked collars when their ancient Roman owners took them out to capture dangerous game, like lions and bears. This way, if a dog were to get bitten on the neck, the spikes would protect it and likely injure the more savage beast in the process. And because it was quite obvious that the only individuals who wore studded or spiked garments in the first place were warriors, intimidation was one of the reasons as well; people automatically stayed away from anyone in such clothing. Essentially, while studs and spikes may not serve many practical applications today, they live on as a symbol of ferocity and as a warning to others to keep their distance.

CH
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Summary Completion HACKERS IELTS READING

Complete the summary below.

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

History of Studs

Studs and spikes have been used throughout history for protection. On the type of medieval armour known as the brigandine they fastened steel plates to 3 keeping people safe from injury. They were also used for intimidation; people in spiked or studded clothes were known to be dangerous because they were 4 so others avoided them.

stud n. khuy bấm (để trang trí) spike n. đinh tần subculture n. văn hóa nhòm, tiểu văn hóa practice n. thông lệ exude v. thể hiện medieval adj. (thuộc) thời trung cổ brigandine n. áo giáp nhẹ armour n. áo giáp (sát) rivet v. cố định absorb v. hấp thu blunt adj. cùn collar n. cổ áo game n. thú săn mồi savage adj. hoang dã, hung dữ warrior n. chiến binh, binh lính intimidation n. sự hăm hoa, đe dọa live on phr. tiếp tục tồn tại ferocity n. sự hung dữ

3

It may be tempting to put on a false face or stretch the truth at times, but it turns out that even the most convincing among us may be incapable of pulling off an act of deception that leaves no one in doubt. This is because muscles in the human face react involuntarily to emotions. The scowls, smirks, and frowns that can betray how a liar truly feels may only flash across his or her face for a brief moment - so brief, in fact, that research psychologist Paul Ekman called these emotional displays 'micro expressions' - but they do occur, and they are detectable. According to Ekman, there are seven universal micro expressions: disgust, anger, fear, sadness, happiness, surprise, and contempt. When we feel any of these emotions, they are beyond our control for at least one twentieth of a second. Videotaping a person who is providing a false statement and then going through the tape frame by frame can reveal these expressions, even in people who seem very genuine in person. Of course, this may not always be an option. In such cases, keeping an eye out for hand gestures that obscure the face is advisable. People who move their hands toward their eyes or their mouths - the most expressive parts of the face - may be trying to avoid being caught in the split second that micro expressions occur.

Complete the summary below.

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

Due to the automatic reactions of our facial 5 when we experience certain emotions, the perfect lie may not be possible. These reactions, which are called micro expressions, can be revealed by analysing the individual frames of a videotape of someone who is giving a 6 In cases where this is not possible, it is a good idea to watch for hand 7 that hide the face.

false face phr. mặt nạ, bộ mặt giả dối **stretch** v. phồng đại, thổi phồng, thêu dệt (sự thật) **turn out** phr. hóa ra là **pull off** phr. thực hiện thành công (việc khó khăn) **deception** n. sự lừa dối **involuntarily** adv. không chủ tâm **scowl** n. sự quắc mắt, vẻ cau có **smirk** n. cười tự mãn, nhếch mép **betray** v. tiết lộ, để lộ ra **flash across** phr. chợt hiện ra **micro expression** phr. biểu hiện thoáng qua (những biểu hiện cực nhỏ trên khuôn mặt một cách vô thức và theo cảm xúc thật) **disgust** n. sự ghê tởm **contempt** n. sự coi thường, khinh miệt **genuine** adj. thành thật, chân thật **keep an eye out** phr. chú ý đến, để ý đến **obscure** v. che khuất

4

The bluegill is one of the most popular gaming fish in North America and is frequently found in freshwater lakes and ponds. This relatively small fish has been the subject of intense study by wildlife biologists for its unusual mating habits. While similar to other fish in that the male cares for the offspring, the bluegill is unique in that some males use deception and mimicry to inseminate eggs meant for a different, larger male. Around 20 per cent of bluegill males attempt to enter the mating process through trickery before they are fully grown. These fish, known as cuckolds or sneakers, will seek out a large parental male, hide in the weeds adjacent to the male's grounds, and wait for a school of female fish to pass over. Once a female chooses a partner, she will tilt her body and release roughly 30 eggs. Normally, the resident male would shower these eggs with his seed, but before he has a chance to reach them, the diminutive cuckold will leave his safety zone and dart into the nest of the larger male to inseminate the eggs himself, quickly returning to his point of origin without being caught.

With this tactic, the cuckold can fertilise as many of the eggs as possible before they settle into the hole, and then use his undersized body to escape undetected. This technique is only available to younger bluegills, however, since the size of adult bluegills precludes the agility required for this operation. Nonetheless, older cuckolds do adopt another method to achieve their goals. An adult cuckold is still smaller than most male bluegills and can easily be mistaken for a female. As they age, the cuckold will acquire a set of shaded areas and stripes on its body that is similar to that on females, which completely disguises them from other males and allows them to easily slip into schools of female fish unnoticed. In this fashion, they wait until a nearby female decides to release her eggs before swooping down and inseminating them. If a good selection is fertilised, then the cuckold has accomplished his reproductive duties.

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-G, below.

Techniques of Bluegill Cuckolds

Bluegill cuckolds cheat their way into fertilising eggs that are not meant for them. They do this by hiding near another male's 8 and darting into it at just the right moment. Because a cuckold has a much smaller 9 than most males, it can easily get out of danger quickly. Older cuckolds have another method. They are still not as big as most males, so they swim with female bluegills and wait for one to release its eggs. These cuckolds can avoid being noticed because they take on a 10 that looks like the one on females.

A hole	B colour	C nest	D pattern
E seed	F tail	G body	

offspring n. con cái; **deception** n. mưu mẹo; gian dối; **mimicry** n. sự bắt chước; **inseminate** v. thụ tinh; **trickery** n. mưu mẹo; **adjacent to** phr. gần kề, liền sát; **school** n. nhóm, bầy; **diminutive** adj. nhỏ xíu, bé; **dart** v. phóng đến, phi đến; **tactic** n. chiến lược; **fertilise** v. thụ thai; **preclude** v. ngăn ngừa, loại bỏ; **agility** n. sự nhanh nhẹn; **swoop** v. nhào xuống, lao vào; **reproductive** adj. (thuộc) sinh sản

5 Whilst often considered a modern invention, zoos are actually embedded in a history of animal captivity that spans back thousands of years. A discovery during excavations near Hierakonpolis, Egypt, uncovered the remnants of hippos, elephants, baboons and wildcats buried in the city's cemetery. Dating back to around 3500 B.C., the remnants point to the existence of a menagerie, a private collection of animals kept by the wealthiest members of society to demonstrate power, to intimidate enemies, to entertain rulers and their guests, and even to hunt. Menageries remained popular in Egypt and elsewhere for quite some time. Queen Hatshepsut of Egypt, who ruled around 1500 B.C., kept a menagerie of animals acquired during expeditions to Punt, in present-day Somalia. Around the same time in China, Emperor Wen Wang founded the Garden of Intelligence, which included a huge collection of animals kept on a 1,500-acre property.

Menageries were also a central part of the Aztec culture of central Mexico between the 14th and 16th centuries. When Spanish explorer Hernán Cortés reached the New World in 1520, he wrote about his discovery of a massive collection of animals at Tenochtitlan, the capital of Aztec ruler Montezuma. More than 300 people were assigned to the care of the extensive royal menagerie, reputed to be the largest assortment of animals in history. The complex in which the animals were housed was impressive enough in its own right, with two main houses, a botanical garden and an aquarium. Unfortunately, the facilities and the animals kept within them were subsequently destroyed by the Spanish during an attack. Zoos began to replace menageries in Europe during the 18th century, when the Age of Enlightenment ushered in a new belief in science and reason, which extended to the field of biology. Therefore zoos were created to facilitate the scientific observation of animals in something similar to their natural habitat. They were open to the public, for a fee, to ensure they had the necessary funding. The first of these modern zoos was the Tiergarten Schönbrunn, opened in Vienna, Austria in 1752, inaugurating a new age of zoology and consigning the menagerie to ancient history.

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-G, below.

From Menageries to Zoos

An archaeological dig in the Egyptian city of Hierakonpolis revealed the 11 of many species of animal, which had been buried within the city's cemetery thousands of years ago. This was evidence of a menagerie, a private collection of exotic creatures. The 12 would use such a collection to show their authority and scare enemies.

Zoos as we know them today began to appear during the 18th century, when the Enlightenment spread an interest in science throughout Europe, which included the 13 These zoos tried to create something like a natural 14 for their animals, so that they could be studied.

A	environment	B	army	C	garden	D	biology
E	elite	F	remains	G	architecture		

embed v. ẩn vào, gắn vào captivity n. sự giam cầm excavation n. sự khai quật uncover v. phát hiện ra menagerie n. bầy thú expedition n. cuộc thám hiểm, cuộc viễn chinh reputed adj. được cho là, nổi tiếng là usher in phi đánh dấu sự khởi đầu inaugurate v. mở ra consign v. đặt vào, gửi đi

6 There are thirteen species of otter, all of which are associated with water, such as rivers, or in the case of the sea otter, coastal areas of the sea. Otters can be distinguished by their elongated body, their stubby arms and legs, and their webbed feet, which allow them to traverse the water with considerable dexterity. They also have the ability to hold their breath underwater for long periods of time, and some otters have been observed staying under the surface for up to five minutes. They can also be distinguished by their fur, which is very dense and has unfortunately made them the target of humans throughout history. The sea otter, which lives in coastal regions of the northern Pacific Ocean, has the thickest fur of any animal. Historically, this made it one of the most lucrative species for hunters and led to a sharp drop in the worldwide population of sea otters, which is only now starting to abate. As the value of its fur increased, demand for this 'soft gold', as it was called, also grew and brought about a period called the 'Great Hunt'. During this period, which lasted from approximately 1741 to 1911, hunters from Russia and other regions ravaged wild sea otter populations with great intensity.

The hunting of sea otters only started to decline when the disappearance of large populations made commercial hunting no longer possible. Eventually an international accord was signed in 1911 that imposed a ban on the hunting of sea otters. By that point, it was estimated that only around two thousand sea otters remained in the wild, and most experts believed the species would eventually become extinct. However, conservation efforts during the 20th century contributed to a substantial growth in the sea otter population, and their return to the habitats of the Pacific coast from which they had almost completely disappeared. Nonetheless, sea otters are still considered an endangered species, and are threatened by fishing, disease, and pollution, as well as poaching. Sea otters may represent one of the great success stories of marine conservation, but their recovery is still at risk by human activity, and maintaining that success requires renewed vigilance.

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-H, below.

Saving the Otter

Renowned for the ability to hold its breath for lengthy spells underwater, the otter has unfortunately been the target of hunters because of its 15 fur. Along with their fur, these otters are notable for having short arms and 16 bodies.

The 17 otter population was hunted intensely during the 18th century, a period when their fur was one of the most profitable commodities in the world. However, a ban was instituted in the early 20th century and populations have recovered, in a rare example of a successful 18 conservation effort.

A	glossy	B	strong	C	local	D	thick
E	marine	F	global	G	long	H	wild

otter n. con rái cá **elongated** adj. kéo dài **Stubby** adj. lùn và mập/ dày và ngắn **traverse** v. đi qua, di chuyển **dexterity** n. sự khéo léo, tinh linh hoạt **lucrative** adj. có lợi, sinh lời **abate** v. giảm bớt bring about phr. dẫn đến **ravage** v. tàn phá, phá hủy **accord** n. hiệp ước **impose a ban on** phr. ra lệnh cấm **substantial** adj. quan trọng, đáng kể **poaching** n. (nan) săn bắn trái phép **vigilance** n. sự chú ý, sự thận trọng

How Steam Power Drove the Industrial Revolution

Prior to the industrialisation and urbanisation that fuelled spectacular growth in Britain's economy over the course of the 19th century, most work was performed by manual labour and animals, heat was provided by the burning of organic materials, and energy needs were satisfied by watermills. While waterpower offered abundant and cheap energy, its geographical constraints made it inconvenient. The steam engine, however, faced no such limitations. It would not be long before it became the icon of the Industrial Revolution and the driving force behind the fundamental changes that all of Western civilisation would ultimately undergo.

As commercial enterprises began to equip themselves with steam-driven machines, the manufacturing industry was transformed. Textile machines running on steam power, for example, could spin multiple threads with the turn of a single wheel and coordinate precise movements using levers, cams, and gears. The mining industry also benefitted because, for these machines to effectively produce mechanical power, water had to be heated in a boiler, which required a cheap and reliable fuel source - coal.

In transport, high horsepower steam engines gave life to ships and locomotives, greatly improving their reliability, precision, and speed. Consequently, urban industrialists were able to deliver tons of finished products to previously unreachable areas in relatively little time, while raw materials from distant British colonies zoomed into the massive and more cost-effective factories that had replaced smaller production plants. These mega factories, although initially built on the outskirts of residential areas, expanded into cities as more than half of the English population, lured by the job opportunities manufacturers were offering, moved away from the countryside. Adjusting to life in cities would prompt eye-opening lifestyle shifts for the majority of British people.

Among these is that people learned to read, with the literacy rate skyrocketing. Books had previously been a rare and tightly-controlled resource because they were quite time-consuming and expensive to produce, but millions of pages of text could be churned out in a single day thanks to the efficiency of these new machines. With printing presses and literacy, new forms of thought in the fields of politics, philosophy, and science began to spread among the people.

Ultimately, the age of the steam engine had drawn to a close by the end of the 19th century, when it was replaced by a new form of power called electricity. Although electricity is a vital part of contemporary existence, it is questionable whether it ever would have been possible without the technological breakthrough - and the social, intellectual, and cultural advances it spurred - that was the steam engine.

Complete the summary below.

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

IELTS
GRE NOVA
Urbanisation and the Steam Engine
LET'S MAKE IT HAPPEN

The steam engine allowed manufacturers to bring resources from all around the world into their 19 At first, they were built on the edges of populated areas, but it wasn't long before they began opening in 20 People began leaving rural jobs to pursue the new opportunities factory work offered. This led to many changes in the 21 of most of the British population.

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Summary Completion HACKERS IELTS READING

manual labour phr. lao động chân tay/thủ công organic material phr. nguyên liệu/vật liệu hữu cơ abundant adj. phong phú, dồi dào constraint n. sự cưỡng ép, sự hạn chế steam engine phr. động cơ hơi nước driving force phr. động lực textile n. vải dệt cam n. đĩa cam (một bộ phận trong máy có tác dụng đổi chiều vận động của máy) horsepower n. mã lực locomotive n. đầu máy (xe lửa) outskirt n. ngoại ô, vùng ngoại ô eye-opening adj. đầy kinh ngạc literacy rate phr. tỷ lệ biết chữ skyrocket v. tăng vọt churn out phr. sản xuất hàng loạt contemporary adj. hiện tại, đương thời spur v. thúc đẩy