

# HACKERS PRACTICE

IELTS

- 1** The Pueblo Indians were a major cultural influence in the United States' Four Corners region for over one thousand years. Initially, the civilisation was based in individual homesteads in the Colorado Plateau's highlands, where its members farmed and developed various handicrafts, such as pottery and blankets. However, during the 11th and 12th centuries the Pueblo moved into the neighbouring canyons and built the massive multifamily dwellings from which their names are derived. Archaeologist Kristen Kuckelman believes this occurred after persistent droughts made farming on plateau lands impossible. She believes that the region's inhabitants moved into the valleys because they were less impacted by the droughts. After they migrated, they had to learn how to produce food more effectively on less land, so they implemented a system of agricultural cooperation that eventually led to specialism. Once they settled in the canyons, the civilisation became increasingly more communal in order to maximise the returns on its labour.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage?

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

- 1 The Pueblo got their names from their style of housing.
- 2 The Pueblo people moved into neighbouring communities with more farmland.

**homestead** n. nhà cửa vườn tược, ấp trại **plateau** n. cao nguyên **handicraft** n. đồ, nghề thủ công **canyon** n. hẻm núi, hẻm vực **dwelling** n. chỗ ở, nhà ở **persistent** adj. kiên gan, bền bỉ **communal** adj. chung, công cộng **maximise** v. tối đa hóa **return** n. tiền lời, điểm lợi thu về

- 2 We now know that trees and other vegetation play an invaluable role in reducing air pollution in cities. Not so long ago, in the early 1980s, chemists discovered that trees produce emissions. This prompted the then U.S. President Ronald Reagan to falsely declare, 'Trees cause more pollution than automobiles do.' This, of course, caused people to speculate that trees were harmful, despite the facts that the words 'emission' and 'pollution' are not synonymous and that the president's remark was not accurate. While it is true that trees and plants, like all living things, emit chemical substances as byproducts of their metabolisms, these emissions are not a threat, but instead include the oxygen we breathe and the various chemical compounds that give flowers and shrubs their fresh and fragrant scents. It is only in the presence of significant amounts of man-made pollution, like that caused by the emissions of automobiles, that plants and trees release volatile organic hydrocarbons. But when they do, they can become participants in the formation of such ground-level ozone pollution as photochemical smog.

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- 3 A politician in the 1980s incorrectly blamed plants for air pollution.  
 4 Plants contribute to photochemical smog as much as automobiles.

**emission** n. khí thải **declare** v. công bố **speculate** v. phỏng đoán, dự đoán **synonymous** adj. đồng nghĩa  
**byproduct** n. sản phẩm phụ **metabolism** n. sự trao đổi chất **shrub** n. cây bụi **volatile** adj. dễ bay hơi **hydrocarbon**  
 n. hydrocacbon **photochemical** adj. (thuộc) quang hóa

3

Industrialisation and corporate growth in the late 19th century created an environment in which business correspondence increased monumentally, calling for a way to transcribe messages more quickly and legibly than handwritten script. The first device capable of fulfilling this need was the Sholes and Glidden typewriter. However, before it would become a commercial success, certain issues needed to be remedied. For instance, the type bars in their earliest typewriters moved very sluggishly, and the keys and other components tended to jam often. To fix this problem, Sholes - the designer - rearranged the layout of the keyboard so that the letters in subsequent versions of his machine no longer appeared in alphabetical order. Instead, he placed the keys with the intention that the most commonly used letter combinations in the English language, like ST and TH, would be spread far apart from one another. This modification caused a dramatic decline in mechanical jams and typing errors because the new arrangement increased the time it took for users to locate letters. Thereby it ensured that each key had enough time to fall back into its position before the next one was struck. These seemingly small changes were key to making typewriters a useful transcription and correspondence device.

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- 5 Industrialisation created a need for a writing method that was faster than handwriting.  
 6 The type bars on early typewriters had to be replaced often.  
 7 The redesign made locating letters more time-consuming.

**correspondence** n. trao đổi thư từ **monumentally** adv. cực kỳ, tốt bậc **call for** phr. kêu gọi **transcribe** v. sao chép/ghi lại **remedy** v. sửa chữa **sluggishly** adv. chậm chạp **subsequent** adj. sau đó, tiếp theo **modification** n. sự sửa đổi, thay đổi, điều chỉnh **seemingly** adv. về bề ngoài, có vẻ