READING PRACTICE

Summary completion questions

What do they test?

In this kind of question, you are required to complete a summary of the text or a part of the text. You either will be given a list of words to choose from or will need to choose words from the text. The examiners are testing your ability to understand main ideas.

What do you need to do?

- Read the gapped summary to get an overall understanding.
- Decide whether it is a summary of the whole text or just part of the text.
- Identify the part of speech needed for each gap.
- Look for key words before and after the gap.
- Choose either words from the list or exact words from the text to complete the summary.
- Once you have finished, reread the summary to check that it makes sense.

Activity 10.1: Guided practice

Here is an example of a gapped summary. Can you identify the part of speech that is missing in each case?

Since cinema was **1** _____ at the **2** _____ of the nineteenth century, it has been used in Australia to explore the relationship of white and **3** _____ Australians to the outback, a dry and lightly populated area covering the **4** _____ of the country. Indigenous Australians were some of the first people to be on **5** _____. At first, Aborigines were not given the chance to express their own **6** _____ or control how they were represented. However, after the 1960s, films such as *The Land My Mother* and *On Sacred Ground* **7** _____ Aborigines to speak for themselves. These films looked at how the **8** _____ Aboriginal connection to the land was affected by European development and practices such as **9** _____. Later, Aborigines started to make their own films in which they examined their **10** _____, their stories and their feelings about the land.

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TIP As well as thinking about grammar, you should also be thinking about collocation: which words tend to go together. For example, what nouns usually go with the verb *express*?

Now look at the list of words to choose from and put them into categories according to part of speech.

majority	forced	mining	appeared	new
end	European	enabled	most	viewpoints
traditional	introduced	Aboriginal	past	camera
Aborigines	bush	cinema	gave	beginning

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE

Read the text, and choose the best words to complete the summary above, making sure they are the correct part of speech.

Outback on Screen

Shirley Graham

Many of Australia's creative interpretations of the outback over the last two centuries have reflected a mostly immigrant people's interpretation of a landscape very different to the lands which they or their forebears came from. But like artists, poets and novelists, Australian film makers from the beginning have used the outback to define a sense of belonging.

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Covering 70 per cent of Australia, the outback is remote, arid and lightly populated. Most of the remaining continent has been defined as 'the bush', comprising the well-watered domesticated or semi-domesticated coastal fringes east and south of the Great Dividing Range flanking eastern Australia, moving west via Melbourne to Adelaide as well as incorporating the island of Tasmania. Today, when most of Australia's almost 23 million people live in urban areas, the character of the outback survives as a major ingredient in the nation's novels, poetry, paintings, feature and short films, TV drama and advertising.

In 1896 cinema made its first global appearance at a time of intense nationalism for Australian identity, especially as interpreted through literature and painting. Australian novelists, short story writers and ballad writers of the 1880s and 1890s used the bush and outback to define what it was to be Australian. The painters Tom Roberts, Frederick McCubbin and Arthur Streeton created their own myths about frontier and farm life. From the 1890s onward Australian cinema would perpetuate these myths, eventually questioning and extending them.

Prior to white settlement, Aboriginal people had occupied Australia for at least 50,000 years – not a single Aboriginal nation but a gathering of several hundred communities or tribes, each with its own language, set of beliefs and territory on which many lived a nomadic and spiritual existence that recognised a community's unique relationship with the land. Whites occupied much of that land after European settlement in 1788, dispossessing most tribes except those living a very remote existence.

Aboriginal people were first officially recognised as Australian citizens in 1967, one year after the Northern Territory Gurindji tribe launched the first Indigenous bid to obtain title to traditional land. They were among the earliest Australians filmed in the 1890s. In 1898 Cambridge University anthropologist Alfred Cort Haddon filmed Torres Strait Islanders and mainland Aborigines, making this the world's first film of an anthropological field trip. In 1901 and 1912 Professor Walter Baldwin Spencer filmed the lifestyles and spiritual activities of the tribes of Central and Northern Australia.

Aborigines on screen in early filmmaking were often exploited subjects rather than people who had any say in how they were filmed and who would see the results. With rare exceptions, it was not until the 1960s and '70s that documentary filmmakers sought to include the perspective of Aboriginal people. David Roberts in 1976 made the documentary *Walya Ngamardiki: The Land My Mother*, featuring Arnhem Land Aboriginal people talking about traditional attachment to their land and their attitudes to the uranium mining that could change it irretrievably. Oliver Howes's documentary *On Sacred Ground* (1981) looks at the dispossession and loss of identity that provides a background to the late 1970s Noonkanbah land rights confrontation between traditional Aboriginal owners and miners in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

Over time, Aboriginal people gained opportunities to speak for themselves about their relationship to and ownership of land, a number of whose landforms had sacred associations. More recently a new generation of Aboriginal filmmakers, producing for a variety of screen media including television, have been telling stories of Aboriginal history, myths, legends and connections with the land.

Courtesy of the National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. The full essay appears at aso.gov.au

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Activity 10.2: Exam-style practice

Here is another, similar exercise. In this case you will only be given the text and the questions, and you will need to choose the words from the text.

Suggested time: 14 minutes

*Complete the following summary using **ONE** word from the text.*

The company Harley-Davidson has profited considerably from the desire of people to **1** _____. Harley-Davidson motorcycles are often associated in the minds of the public with members of criminal **2** _____, but the Australian managing director says that sales to outlaw bikers make up only a very small **3** _____ of their **4** _____. The increase in the number of people **5** _____ motorcycles in Australia shows that many kinds of people ride them, whether to **6** _____ to work or just for fun. The global president of the company feels that everyone has a Harley **7** _____ waiting to be activated. Once it has, many owners become addicted to the **8** _____ feeling of riding and the special **9** _____ they form with other riders.

Wild and Free and Off to Work

They may hint at a life lived on the edge but motorbikes are also practical, economic and fun.

Report: Dan Hall

One of the world's biggest brands has made a lot of money out of youthful rebellion – or, in many cases, nostalgia for it. 'Who doesn't have a little something to rebel against in their life?' Harley-Davidson's global chief marketing officer, Mark Hans-Richer, says about the raw attraction of the big, high-powered motorcycles. Blame Peter Fonda and the late Dennis Hopper in the 1969 classic film *Easy Rider* for producing instant, iconic images of freedom, rebellion and the desire to push back.

The appeal of rugged individualism is occasionally tarnished by association with outlaw biker crime, as was the case in Sydney last year when a violent brawl between rival outlaw motorcycle gangs at Sydney airport resulted in a death.

But Australians are signing up to the ranks of motorcycle owners in droves, whether it is for the pure exhilaration of riding or the convenience and low cost of commuting on a motorcycle. Motorcycle registrations have risen by almost 10 per cent a year since 2004, with more than 620,000 now registered across the country. This is 57.4 per cent more motorcycles on the road than in 2004.

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It isn't just leather-clad members of bikie gangs who are buying motorcycles. For people who have to commute to work, choosing two wheels can lessen the travel time in a fun and economical way. Motorcycles come in all shapes and sizes, from wasp-sounding scooters to giant, gurgling monsters adorned with polished chrome and accessories, and not one stereotype defines the average motorcycle rider.

In fact, everyone, whether they have flirted with the idea of riding or not, has it in them to be a motorcycle rider, Harley-Davidson global president and chief operating officer Matt Levatich says. He calls this 'the Harley gene' and says everyone has it. It's just that for some, the Harley gene is dormant and waiting to be roused by the roar of a turbo-charged engine. 'Ten years ago, Harley-Davidson did some research and the research agency came up with the idea of the Harley gene,' Levatich says.

'A big part of the company's strategy is to encourage people with a dormant interest in motorcycles to bring their Harley gene to life, because typically, when you get someone on a Harley-Davidson, they don't get off.'

Activating this interest is a big part of Harley-Davidson's marketing strategy: turning dreams and latent interest into a full-blown motorcycle addiction. 'Really subtle things push someone that is generally curious about motorcycles to act on that curiosity,' Levatich says. 'First-time riders are usually engaged through an experience with a dealership; they feel welcome, it gets demystified for them and they do a test ride.' The feeling, so riders say, is liberating.

'[A Harley-Davidson motorcycle] is not a like a soft drink. This is not a commodity product. This is an experiential product,' Hans-Richer says. 'I have ridden all over the world and the people you meet all have the same joy of life. They come from all walks of life and yet they will form an immediate bond; it's a cool leveller.'

But not all motorcycle owners are on the straight and narrow – and Harley as a brand has to deal with association with the wilder fringes of the motorcycling world. The image of outlaw motorcycle gangs is the same all over the world, Hans-Richer says.

The fact that the image of bike riders is quite rugged and includes elements of risk is part of what attracts people to motorcycles and this naturally attracts a fair number of risk-takers.

'Harley-Davidson is a little more rebellious than your average everyday brand,' Hans-Richer says. 'You can push that way to the edge and become an outlaw, but the motorcycle doesn't make you do that; that's just who [outlaw bikers] are and it just happens a motorcycle might be part of that.'

Sales to outlaw motorcycle gang members make up about 1 or 2 per cent of the company's business, Harley-Davidson's Australian managing director Peter Nochar says.

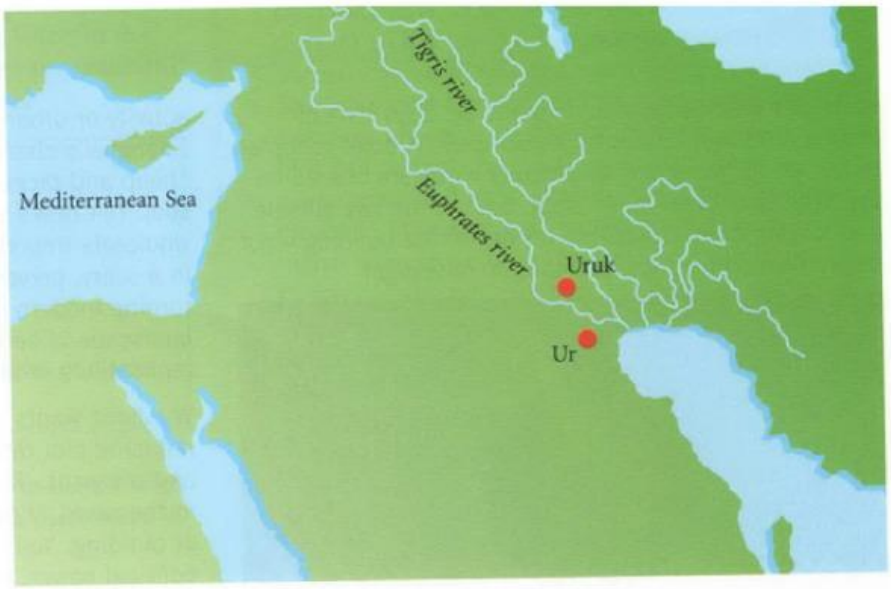
'While outlaw gangs are in the headlines quite a bit, they are actually a small proportion of the business,' Nochar says. 'These are the folks that define the outer edge of the biker identity.'

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LISTENING PRACTICE

2 You are going to hear part of a lecture on the ancient Sumerian cities of Ur and Uruk. Before you listen, read the summary below and decide what information you need to listen for to fill the spaces.

Then listen and answer questions 1–9 with words you hear in the recording.



Complete the summary below. Write ***NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

Ur

The excavations of Ur led by Leonard Woolley (1922 – **1** .....) revealed that Ur was founded over **2** ..... years ago. Its inhabitants were among the earliest people to bring water and **3** ..... under their control.
Away from the river, conditions made it difficult to **4** ..... everyone. As the population increased, the inhabitants needed to get more supplies through **5** ..... .
The world's first writing system arose in Ur to record how much **6** ..... they had.

Uruk

Population exceeded **7** ..... (compared to 34,000 in Ur at the same time).
Uruk was known as the **8** ..... city.
Uruk was actually two cities combined: Kullab and Eanna, the **9** ..... centre.

LIVEWORKSHEETS