Student Name: _____

Class: _____ **Date:** _____

MINDSET FOR IELTS 2

UNIT 4: TRAVEL & TRANSPORT

Reading

Exercise 1: Read the passage below and match each paragraph with one of the following headings.

1. *Lobster habitats*
2. *Why lobsters must be measured when caught*
3. *Adult male lobsters are a prime catch*
4. *Lobster fishing methods*
5. *The world's heaviest lobster*
6. *Different types of American lobster*

A The American lobster is a species of lobster found on the Atlantic coast of North America, chiefly from Labrador to New Jersey. It is also known as Atlantic lobster, Canadian lobster, true lobster, northern lobster, Canadian Reds, or Maine lobster. It can reach a body length of 64cm, and a mass of over 20 kilograms, making it not only the heaviest crustacean in the world, but also the heaviest of all living arthropod species.

B Most American lobsters come from the northeastern coast of North America, with the Atlantic Provinces of Canada and the U.S. state of Maine being the largest producers. They are caught primarily using lobster traps, although lobsters are also harvested as bycatch by bottom trawlers, fishermen using gillnets, and by scuba divers in some areas. Maine completely prohibits scuba divers from catching lobsters (violations could result in up to a $1000 fine).

C In the United States, the lobster industry is regulated. Every lobster fisher is required to use a lobster gauge to measure the distance from the lobster's eye socket to the end of its carapace: if the lobster is less than 83mm long, it is too young to be sold and must be released back to the

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sea. There is also a legal maximum size of 130mm in Maine, meant to ensure the survival of a healthy breeding stock of adult males.

Exercise 2: Read the information.

The annual Busójárás celebration

Agnes Kovacs travels to a small Hungarian town to witness a local festival that has entertained people for hundreds of years

A The costumes are intentionally frightening. Several people walk around the square of the small town wearing masks. The faces are red, with small eyes and large pointed teeth. Then, there are the horns. In some of the costumes, they look like goat's horns. Other masks have bull's horns. The people wear huge cloaks made of sheepskin, which make them look bigger than they really are. With the sticks and rattles they carry to make noise with, they look like monsters.

B This carnival has been a tradition in southern Hungary for several centuries. The town of Mohács was the site of a famous battle between the Hungarians and the Ottoman Empire 500 years ago. The Turkish army was far superior at the time and would eventually overrun most of Hungary. However, the small town of Mohács managed to repel the invaders, albeit briefly. Legend has it that the townspeople dressed up as monsters and managed to drive away the Turks.

C The carnival is a celebration of continued life and combines historical events with ancient traditions of chasing away the winter darkness. It is held at the end of each winter and, as in many other winter festivals around Europe, a man-like figure is constructed from straw. On the final night of the carnival, the man is paraded through the town and set on fire. People from the town hold hands and dance around the burning man until dawn.

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Then match the paragraph headings with the paragraphs.

1. Paragraph A _____	*i Rituals that have continued to the present day*
2. Paragraph B _____	*ii A connection between the carnival and historic events*
3. Paragraph C _____	*iii The effect of the things people wear during the carnival*

Exercise 3: The reading passage has seven paragraphs: A – G.

Yoruba Town

A. The Yoruba people of Nigeria classify their towns in two ways. Permanent towns with their own governments are called "ilu", whereas temporary settlements, set up to support work in the country are "aba". Although ilu tend to be larger than aba, the distinction is not one of size, some aba are large, while declining ilu can be small, but of purpose. There is no "typical" Yoruba town, but some features are common to most towns.

B. In the 19th century most towns were heavily fortified and the foundations of these walls are sometimes visible. Collecting tolls to enter and exit through the walls was a major source of revenue for the old town rulers, as were market fees. The markets were generally located centrally and in small towns, while in large towns there were permanent stands made of corrugated iron or concrete. The market was usually next to the local ruler's palace.

C. The palaces were often very large. In the 1930's, the area of Oyo's palace covered 17 acres, and consisted of a series of courtyards surrounded by private and public rooms. After colonization, many of the palaces were completely or partially demolished. Often the rulers built two-storey houses for themselves using some of the palace grounds for government buildings.

D. The town is divided into different sections. In some towns these are regular, extending out from the center of the town like spokes on a wheel, while in others, where space is limited, they are more random. The different areas are further divided into compounds called "ile". These vary in size considerably from single dwellings to up to thirty houses. They tend to be larger in the North. Large areas are devoted to government administrative buildings. Newer developments such as industrial or commercial areas or apartment housing for civil servants tend to be built on the edge of the town.

E. Houses are rectangular and either have a courtyard in the center or the rooms come off a central corridor. Most social life occurs in the courtyard. They are usually built of hardened mud and have roofs of corrugated iron or, in the countryside, thatch. Buildings of this material are easy to alter, either by knocking down rooms or adding new ones. And can be improved by

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coating the walls with cement. Richer people often build their houses of concrete blocks and, if they can afford to, build two-storey houses. Within compounds there can be quite a mixture of building types. Younger well-educated people may have well-furnished houses while their older relatives live in mud walled buildings and sleep on mats on the floor.

F. The builder or the most senior man gets a room either near the entrance or, in a two storied house, next to the balcony. He usually has more than one room. Junior men get a room each and there are separate rooms for teenage boys and girls to sleep in. Younger children sleep with their mothers. Any empty room are used as storage, let out or, if they face the street, used as shops.

G. Amenities vary. In some towns most of the population uses communal water taps and only the rich have piped water; in others piped water is more normal. Some areas have toilets, but bucket toilets are common with waste being collected by a "night soil man". Access to water and electricity are key political issues.

Choose the most suitable paragraph headings B – G from the list of headings. Write the appropriate numbers (i –ix) in the text boxes below the headings.

List of Paragraph Headings	*Example:* Paragraph A *Answer: v*
i. Town facilities	1. Paragraph B____
ii. Colonisation	2. Paragraph C____
iii. Urban divisions	3. Paragraph D____
iv. Architectural home styles	4. Paragraph E____
v. Types of settlements	5. Paragraph F____
vi. Historical foundations	6. Paragraph G____
vii. Domestic arrangements	
viii. City defenses	
ix. The residences of the rulers	
x. Government buildings	

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