READING
MATCHING HEADINGS

TASK DESCRIPTION

- You choose the correct heading for each paragraph from a list of headings.
- The list of headings in the box is in random order.
- There are always more headings than you need, so you will not need to use them all.
- You will never need to use a heading more than once.
- The words in the headings summarize the main ideas in the passage, but do not use exactly the same words or phrases.
- There may be some example headings too, so don't use these headings again.

STRATEGIES

- Read all the headings and underline or highlight the key words.
- Read the first paragraph of the passage, marking the topic sentence(s) and related phrases and vocabulary. **(The topic sentence(s) may not always come at the beginning of the paragraph/ section)**
- Re-phrase the main idea of the paragraph in your mind.
- Read the list of headings to see if there is a match between **IDEAS** in the headings and the **IDEAS** you have identified in the paragraph. **(be careful when there is a match between WORDS in the headings and those in the paragraph → could be a distractor)**
- Choose the heading that best summarizes the main idea of the first paragraph.
- Go on to the next paragraph and repeat the procedures.
- If you think two headings fit one paragraph, mark both of them and rule one of these out later.

SAMPLE TASK

EXERCISE 1

*Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **A—C** from the list of headings below.*

List of Headings

i The destruction of the library
ii Collection methods
iii Replacing lost books
iv The library's original purpose
v Storage methods

List of Paragraphs

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C

THE OLD LIBRARY OF ALEXANDRIA

A The ancient library of Alexandria, which served as the intellectual and cultural hub of Egypt for 250 years, was tragically destroyed in 43 BC. Now there is widespread speculation about its true beginnings. The most popular theory is that Ptolemy I Soter (who ruled from 304 to 282 BC) gathered a vast selection of books on kingship, ruling and the world's people, so he might better understand trade terms and how to lead his subjects.

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B Ptolemy I longed to possess all the literature in the world. The manuscripts took the form of scrolls kept in pigeonholes, the best of them wrapped in jackets of leather or linen. They are likely to have remained in the groups in which they were acquired, rather than being properly categorised. Parchment wasn't used until later, when the first books began to be written and kept in wooden chests in Roman times.

C As the library expanded, Ptolemy's successors used increasingly unscrupulous techniques to obtain manuscripts. One source claims that every ship sailing into Alexandria's harbour was routinely searched and, if a book was found, it was confiscated and taken to the library. There it was examined and a decision made whether to keep it and make a replacement copy, to be given to its rightful owner together with adequate reimbursement, or to just return the original copy outright

SKILLS-BUILDING EXERCISES

EXERCISE 2

Identifying an appropriate heading for paragraphs in a passage

Which of the headings (i or ii) best reflects the content of each paragraph (1-6)?

1. **i** What is special about the Rafflesia?
   ii Why scientists find the Rafflesia interesting
2. **i** Unusual features of the Rafflesia
   ii Unusual features of theTetrastigma vine
3. **i** How to identify the plant
   ii How the plant spreads
4. **i** The conservation status of the plant
   ii How the plant should be protected
5. **i** Threats to the plant from tourism
   ii How the plant is regarded
6. **i** Similarities and differences with the Titan arum
   ii Why the Rafflesia's position is being challenged by the Titan arum

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST FLOWER

A The Rafflesia is not only the world's largest flower - it is also one of the most bizarre. There are several species of Rafflesia that grow in the rainforests of Southeast Asia. The largest is the Rafflesia arnoldii, which produces a flower a metre in width and can weigh up to 11 kilograms. This species has been found only on the islands of Sumatra, Borneo and Java in Southeast Asia, in particular in the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak.

B The Rafflesia lives as a parasite on the Tetrastigma vine, which grows only in primary (undisturbed) rainforests. Rafflesia lacks any observable leaves, branches, or even roots, yet is still considered a vascular plant. The plant grows as thread-like strands of tissue completely embedded within the vine that hosts it Unlike most plants, the Rafflesia has no leaves and no chlorophyll, so it cannot photosynthesize and make its own food. Because it lacks roots, it cannot obtain water and minerals from the ground. All of its water and nutrients come from

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the Tetrastigma vine.

C Rafflesia can only be seen when it is ready to reproduce. Then, a tiny bud forms outside the root or stem of its host and develops over a period of a year. The cabbage-like head that develops eventually unfolds, revealing a massive, fleshy, reddish-brown flower. A foul smell of spoiled meat attracts flies and beetles to pollinate the plant. To pollinate successfully, the flies or beetles must visit both the male and female plants, in that order. The fruit produced contain many thousands of hard seeds that are eaten and spread by ground squirrels and tree shrews.

D it is not known how many individual plants exist; they are rare and hard to spot except when they are in bloom, and the blossom only exists for a few days. However, all species of Rafflesia are classified as threatened or endangered. The remaining primary forests where the Rafflesia live are disappearing. To make matters worse, the flower of the Rafflesia is collected and used as an ingredient in traditional medicines for women to promote their recovery from childbirth.

E This strange and smelly parasitic plant has attracted eco-tourists eager to see the world's largest flower. Landowners have been urged to preserve the flowers and charge tourists a fee to see them. The flower of Rafflesia arnoldii has become an iconic symbol of the Southeast Asian rainforest, and is often used on tile covers of tourist brochures to symbolize the rich biodiversity of the region's forests. The flower has also been depicted on Indonesian postage stamps on several occasions.

F There are some plants with flowering organs bigger than the flower of the Rafflesia. The enormous Titan arum, also found in Indonesia, can reach a height of three metres and can weigh an incredible 75 kilograms. Like the Rafflesia, the Titan arum emits an unpleasant, rotting smell to attract pollinators. Technically, however, the Titan arum is not a single flower, it is a cluster of many tiny flowers, called an inflorescence. So the Rafflesia holds the record for the largest individual flower.

EXERCISE 3

3.1. *Read the first sentence of a paragraph about the city of Auroville, India. It is the topic sentence. Which of the three options seems to be the most likely heading? Why?*

In today's world of conflict, greed and constant struggles for power, Auroville - aka 'the City of Dawn' - claims on its website that it was planned and built to create the ultimate model of unity, peace and harmony that can be projected across all humanity.

A. The reason why attempts to create the perfect city always fail
B. An urban ideal designed for an imperfect world
C. A conflict between reality and imitation

3.2. *Read the full paragraph and check your answer.*

In today's world of conflict, greed and constant struggles for power, Auroville - aka 'the City of Dawn' - claims on its website that it was planned and built to create the ultimate model of unity, peace

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and harmony that can be projected across all humanity. It has no government, no one owns any property, and money rarely, if ever, changes hands. There is no leader and rules do not exist. While most experiments at creating the perfect city do not meet with success, the majority of Auroville's residents believe their city to be an exception. Although its critics point to the fact that levels of crime have been creeping up for some years now, its citizens choose to remain there, still believing in its utopian dream, still following its path towards a better world.

➔ ***The heading you want will probably not use the same words as those which appear in the paragraph, but will paraphrase the ideas.***

3.3. *Read this opening sentence about Longearbyen. Which heading seems to fit this sentence best?*

Longyearbyen, Norway, holds the record for being the furthest north city in the world, boasting the world's most northerly school, airport and university.

A. An unwelcoming place to die
B. A city at the top of the world
C. An unusual approach to regulation

3.4. *Now read the full paragraph and think about the overall message of the paragraph. Which heading now best fits the paragraph? Identify the topic sentence in the paragraph*

Longyearbyen, Spitsbergen, in the Svalbard Archipelago of Norway, holds the record for being the furthest north city in the world, boasting the world's most northerly school, airport and university. But what really sets it apart is that it can also lay claim to some of the world's strangest rules. In Longyearbyen, for example, it has been forbidden to die since 1950, the year in which scientists discovered that bodies simply cannot decompose there - the cold is too extreme. To this day, anyone found ill or dying is not given the chance to pass away, and is instead immediately taken by airplane or ship to another part of Norway so that they can die and be buried safely. But it doesn't end there. Aside from prohibiting death, there are more peculiar rules and freedoms in Longyearbyen. Residents are permitted to openly walk the streets with high-powered guns (there are 3,000 polar bears living locally). At the same time, no one is allowed to own any cats, which are forbidden because they are a danger to the bird population.

➔ ***Be careful: sometimes the first sentence of a paragraph seems to fit entirely with one particular heading. However, don't be fooled – you still need to check by reading the whole paragraph.***

3.5. *Read the first sentence of the next paragraph about Marloth Park in South Africa. Find words or phrases that correspond to the underlined words in the headings A – C below.*

Despite the fact the town of Marloth Park is close to the Kruger National Park, one of the largest game reserves in Africa, and despite the constant threat of visits from wild animals such as lions and hippopotamuses, its anxious residents are not allowed to build fences around their houses to keep out their neighbours.

A. An unusual approach to <u>regulation</u>

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B. Dealing with the occasional dangers of the wild

C. Where humans and animals cautiously co-exist

3.6. *Now focus on the adverbs and adjectives of the headings. Which heading is no longer a possible answer?*

A. An unusual approach to regulation

B. Dealing with the occasional dangers of the wild

C. Where humans and animals cautiously co-exist

➔ ***Pay particular attention to adjectives and adverbs in headings and texts, as they may help you eliminate an incorrect heading immediately.***

3.7. *Read the rest of the paragraph and decide on you answer. Identify the topic sentence in the paragraph.*

In fact the only fence permitted in the town was built by the local authority, interestingly, with the aim of keeping humans out of the park, rather than containing the animals inside. Consequently, it is not unusual to see giraffes or elephants causing traffic jams, for example, and even predator attacks on humans are unnervingly common - a lion was recently said to have mauled and eaten an escaping burglar. Yet even after this, while some residents then called for all lions to be rounded up and shot, others suggested that they be allowed to walk the thoroughfares as a type of crime control, after an increase in the number of burglaries. Everywhere in Marloth Park, a wary understanding exists between man and beast.

3.8. *Some paragraphs have no clear topic sentence. Read this paragraph and formulate the main idea before reading the list of headings.*

The real Hallstat is in Austria and is proud to be a traditional UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Chinese Hallstat is a carbon copy, built in Guangdong province, China, by a millionaire who sponsored the construction of the imitation town. It cost approximately $940 million to build, and looks exactly like the real Hallstat, all the way down to its wooden houses, its narrow streets, and its funicular railway. When the residents of Austria's Hallstat (including the mayor) were invited to visit it, they expressed pride that their town was considered so improbably beautiful that it had been reproduced in its entirety, but they still had cause for complaint. Originally, the Chinese company had promised to meet with the Austrian residents to confirm that they were happy for their homes to be copied; instead, they simply sent their employees to Austria to take photos, and they returned home to China without speaking to a single resident of the original Hallstat.

3.9. *Now choose the correct heading.*

A. A conflict between reality and imitation

B. The importance of official recognition

C. The result of encouraging wider investment

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EXERCISE 4

*Read the passage and answer questions **1 – 6***

*The reading passage has six paragraphs, **A – F**. Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number, i – viii*

List of headings

i. The benefits of collaboration
ii. A forerunner of the modern metropolis
iii. A period of intense activity and plans completed
iv. A clear contrast between then and now
v. The rise and mysterious decline of Cahokia
vi. An archaeological theory to explain Cahokia's development
vii. The light and dark of archaeological finds
viii. A city completely unlike any of its contemporaries

1. Paragraph A
2. Paragraph B
3. Paragraph C
4. Paragraph D
5. Paragraph E
6. Paragraph F

CAHOKIA – ANCESTOR OF TODAY'S CAPITAL CITIES

A A thousand years ago the Mississippians, a diverse group of Native Americans who lived in the area which is today known as the southeastern United States, took a small village on the Mississippi River and turned it into one of the world's first great urban centres. Cahokia, as it has been called by archaeologists, became as large as London was in the 11th century, and some would argue that it was just as forward-looking and prosperous as its European equivalents. Sophisticated, cosmopolitan and ahead of its time, Cahokia was at the heart of ancient society in North America; an ancestor of today's capital cities.

B In one respect in particular, Cahokia was quite unusual compared to other cities around at the same time. Archaeologists working on the site have found enough evidence over the past fifty years to conclude that, at a certain time, around 35% of the population were not from Cahokia at all; it seems that many of the tribes that lived all along the Mississippi River at some point began to relocate to Cahokia. These researchers have been unable to find more than a handful of other examples of such relocation of tribes, but they do know that something about Cahokia attracted thousands of people to this regional centre. And that, they postulated, appears to have been thanks to a small group of planners who one day decided to redesign the entire village.

C After the redesigns of the village were put in place, the Native Americans at Cahokia worked with tireless determination to carry them out. Over the course of a few decades, they transported huge volumes of soil from the nearby countryside to create 120 huge mounds of

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earth, the biggest of which rose to one hundred feet. On top of these, they built a vast urban environment, complete with a vibrant town centre, municipal buildings, and a fifty-acre plaza at the foot of the biggest mound. What makes it even more impressive to our modern imaginations is that, with no machinery then, they used their bare hands and woven baskets to dig up and carry the soil from the surrounding regions back to their city- in-waiting. Eventually, after these efforts, the vision of the city planners was fulfilled, but even they could not have predicted how popular Cahokia would become.

D From this period on, Cahokia was alive with intense activity, and grew in size every year, partly because of the co-operation between the residents. While the men busied themselves with manual work, like constructing new buildings, or hunting and fishing in the forests and rivers within a day's walk of the city, the women made sure that the fields stayed healthy and grew crops, and the homes were kept clean. In many ways, it seems to have been the ideal place to live, and one with an exciting and prosperous future ahead of it. And yet, having become a major population centre around AD 1050, by 1350 it had been almost completely abandoned. Somewhere in the course of 300 years, something happened to Cahokia to cause this, but it is an enigma that even archaeologists or historians themselves struggle to resolve.

E This rather curious state of affairs exists today because researchers have never found a single piece of evidence that can conclusively explain why the residents left. Academics who have studied other Native American sites have always found weapons of war buried deep underground. And yet, the bows, arrows and swords that littered the ground at these other sites were nowhere to be seen at Cahokia. Other factors, such as disease or colonisation from European invasion, do not seem to be possible in this case, as common as they were elsewhere at that time. The absence of definitive theories as to Cahokia's decline is highly unusual, but then again, Cahokia was no ordinary city and perhaps comparisons with other urban centres of the time cannot be made.

F While academics remain bemused as to why the residents fled the city, we can still marvel at the individual artefacts that archaeologists have discovered: the jewellery worn, the pots used to cook in, the small workshop at the base of one of the mounds. That said, there is also a more unpleasant side to their investigations. Human sacrifice, it seems, was a common fact of life in Cahokia; even if we cannot be sure whether this was for religious or for other reasons, we can have no doubt that it happened frequently. The bodies of hundreds of people, mostly young women, have been found buried in mass graves, and the way in which they died was often horrific. A sombre reminder that even 'advanced' city states had their shadowy sides.

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EXAM PRACTICE

EXERCISE 5

Questions 1-4

The Reading Passage has five paragraphs, ***A-E****.*
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs ***B-E*** *from the list of headings below.*

List of headings

i. Economic and social significance of tourism
ii. The development of mass tourism
iii. Travel for the wealthy
iv. Earning foreign exchange through tourism
v. Difficulty in recognising the economic effects of tourism
vi. The contribution of air travel to tourism
vii. The world impact of tourism
viii. The history of travel

Paragraph A - viii

1. Paragraph B
2. Paragraph C
3. Paragraph D
4. Paragraph E

CONTEXT, MEANING AND SCOPE OF TOURISM

A

Travel has existed since the beginning of time, when primitive man set out, often traversing great distances in search of game, which provided the food and clothing necessary for his survival. Throughout the course of history, people have travelled for purposes of trade, religious conviction, economic gain, war, migration and other equally compelling motivations. In the Roman era, wealthy aristocrats and high government officials also travelled for pleasure. Seaside resorts located at Pompeii and Herculaneum afforded citizens the opportunity to escape to their vacation villas in order to avoid the summer heat of Rome. Travel, except during the Dark Ages, has continued to grow and, throughout recorded history, has played a vital role in the development of civilisations and their economies.

B

Tourism in the mass form as we know it today is a distinctly twentieth-century phenomenon. Historians suggest that the advent of mass tourism began in England during the industrial revolution with the rise of the middle class and the availability of relatively inexpensive transportation. The creation of the commercial airline industry following the Second World War and the subsequent development of the jet aircraft in the 1950s signalled the rapid growth and expansion of international travel. This growth led to the development of a major new industry: tourism. In turn, international tourism became the concern of a number of world governments since it not only provided new employment opportunities but also

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produced a means of earning foreign exchange.

C Tourism today has grown significantly in both economic and social importance. In most industrialised countries over the past few years the fastest growth has been seen in the area of services. One of the largest segments of the service industry, although largely unrecognised as an entity in some of these countries, is travel and tourism. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (1992), 'Travel and tourism is the largest industry in the world on virtually any economic measure including value-added capital investment, employment and tax contributions'. In 1992, the industry's gross output was estimated to be $3.5 trillion, over 12 per cent of all consumer spending. The travel and tourism industry is the world's largest employer with almost 130 million jobs, or almost 7 per cent of all employees. This industry is the world's leading industrial contributor, producing over 6 per cent of the world's gross national product and accounting for capital investment in excess of $422 billion in direct, indirect and personal taxes each year. Thus, tourism has a profound impact both on the world economy and, because of the educative effect of travel and the effects on employment, on society itself.

D However, the major problems of the travel and tourism industry that have hidden, or obscured, its economic impact are the diversity and fragmentation of the industry itself. The travel industry includes: hotels, motels and other types of accommodation; restaurants and other food services; transportation services and facilities; amusements, attractions and other leisure facilities; gift shops and a large number of other enterprises. Since many of these businesses also serve local residents, the impact of spending by visitors can easily be overlooked or underestimated. In addition, Meis (1992) points out that the tourism industry involves concepts that have remained amorphous to both analysts and decision makers. Moreover, in all nations this problem has made it difficult for the industry to develop any type of reliable or credible tourism information base in order to estimate the contribution it makes to regional, national and global economies. However, the nature of this very diversity makes travel and tourism ideal vehicles for economic development in a wide variety of countries, regions or communities.

E Once the exclusive province of the wealthy, travel and tourism have become an institutionalised way of life for most of the population. In fact, McIntosh and Goeldner (1990) suggest that tourism has become the largest commodity in international trade for many nations and, for a significant number of other countries, it ranks second or third. For example, tourism is the major source of income in Bermuda, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and most Caribbean countries. In addition, Hawkins and Ritchie, quoting from data published by the American Express Company, suggest that the travel and tourism industry is the number one ranked employer in the Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, France, (the former) West Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States. However, because of problems of definition, which directly affect statistical measurement, it is not possible with any degree of certainty to provide precise, valid or reliable data about the extent of world-wide tourism participation or its economic impact. In many cases, similar difficulties arise when attempts are made to measure domestic tourism.

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