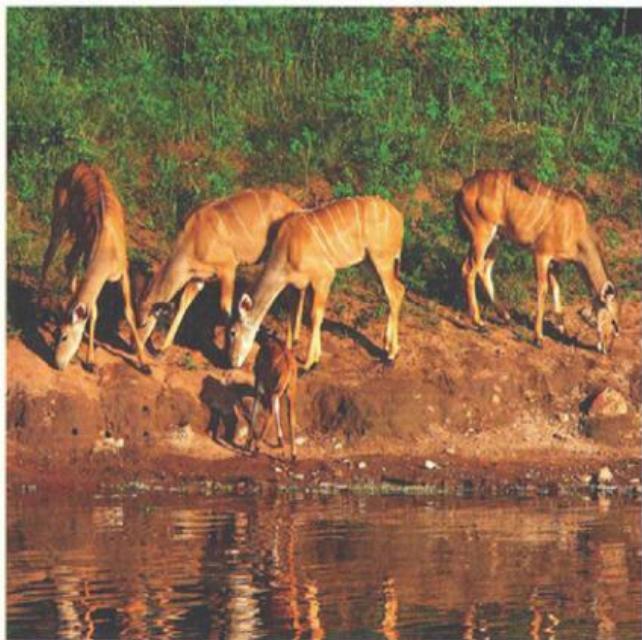


READING & LISTENING PRACTICE

Reading (Matching headings; Short-answer questions)



Before you read

- 1 Work in pairs and answer the questions.
 - 1 For what reasons do people hunt animals?
 - 2 Do you think all these reasons are good reasons?

Test practice

► TEST STRATEGIES page 170

- 2 Complete the test task. Use cause/effect language to help you answer some questions.

► HELP

- 1-6 Remember to make sure the heading matches the meaning of the whole paragraph.
- 8 Look for language in the passage which describes a change for the worse.

Task analysis

- 3a Work in pairs. Look at any answers you got wrong for questions 1-6. Why were they wrong?
 - 1 You did not understand the heading.
 - 2 You did not correctly identify the main idea in the paragraph.
 - 3 The vocabulary in the passage was too difficult.
 - 4 A different reason.
- b Look at any answers you got wrong for questions 7-10. Why were they wrong?
 - 1 You did not find the right information in the passage.
 - 2 You did not read the whole section carefully.
 - 3 You did not understand the language in the question or passage.
 - 4 A different reason.

Questions 1-6

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-F from the list of headings below.

List of Headings

- Using hunting to stop a worse crime
- Legal hunting has little financial benefit
- Trying to make a living
- Start by learning about the problem
- Different agricultural styles lead to different outcomes
- Emotional reactions may have negative consequences
- The system is not perfect but can be beneficial
- Motivation to take care of animals
- Travelling to Africa by plane

Example Paragraph G iv

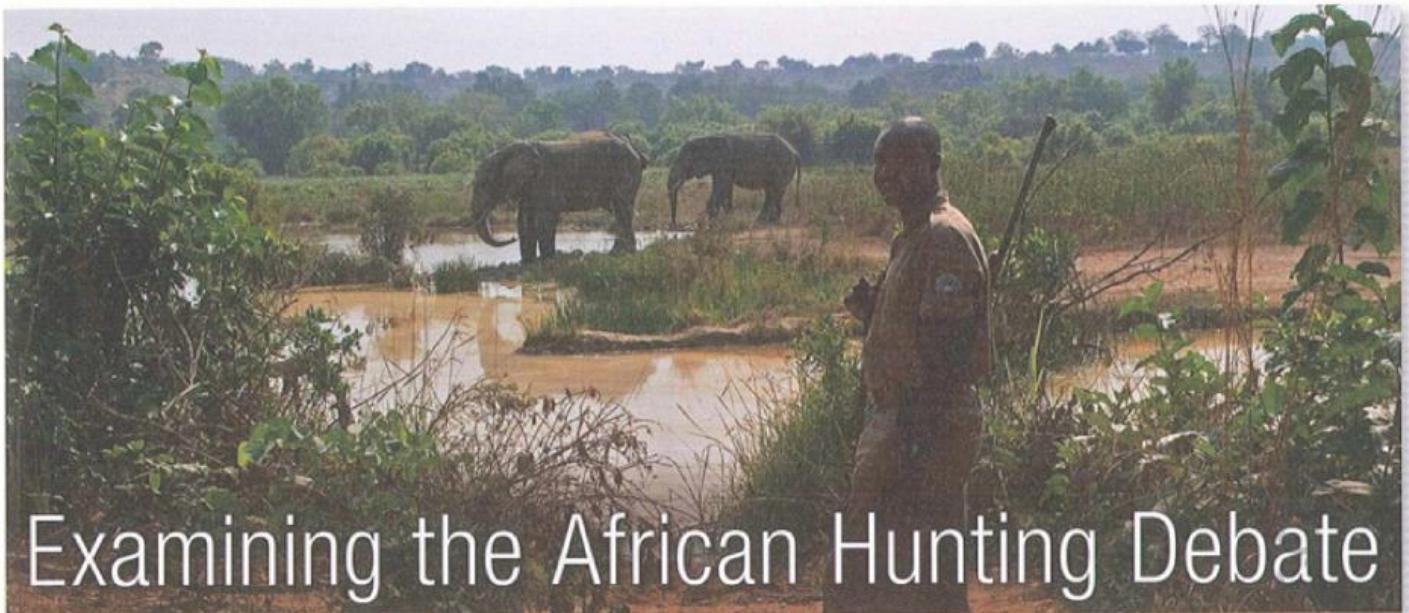
- 1 Paragraph A _____
- 2 Paragraph B _____
- 3 Paragraph C _____
- 4 Paragraph D _____
- 5 Paragraph E _____
- 6 Paragraph F _____

Questions 7-10

Answer the questions.

Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

- 7 What do trophy hunters provide that helps prevent the unlawful killing of animals?
- 8 What greatly reduced wild animal numbers in the past in Namibia?
- 9 What stop animals in Namibia from moving from place to place?
- 10 What percentage of trophy hunting income goes to local villages?



Examining the African Hunting Debate

A When a famous Zimbabwean lion was hunted and killed by a foreign tourist, people on social media were furious. This resulted in an airline ban of the transportation of trophies killed by tourists and people repeatedly asking travellers to avoid countries that allow this kind of trophy hunting. Trophy hunting describes legal hunting where people pay to do it. It is permitted in countries including Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. While many people are disgusted by this, what they don't often realise is that stopping this kind of hunting might actually do more harm than good.

B Let's look at Namibia for example. The local Minister of Environment and Tourism, Pohamba Shifeta, said that if airlines stopped transporting wildlife trophies, this would prevent the Namibians from protecting wildlife in their country. This is because the money that people pay to trophy hunt is used to stop illegal hunting, which is a much bigger problem than legal hunting. This suggests that trophy hunting can have a positive impact on the protection of wildlife, in theory at least.

C Namibia is often described as trophy hunting's biggest success story. It is indeed true that hunting played an important role in increasing the number of wild animals after wars in the 1970s and 80s negatively affected herd sizes. Today there are still eighty animal protection organisations in Namibia that rely completely on money from legal hunting. As Namibian journalist John Grobler says, farmers look after their animals better if they sell them to hunters. Namibia is currently experiencing a lack of rain which means some farmers may not have enough food for their animals. If they can't earn money from their animals because hunting is stopped, farmers may decide to let them die. If hunting is stopped altogether, farmers will let the whole herd die.

D In Botswana, hunting large animals is now illegal for everyone and they have not suffered from the problems that John Grobler suggests above. However, there is a big difference between Botswana and Namibia – in Botswana there are no fences between people's land, which means animals are able to move around freely. If farmers stop feeding them, they just go somewhere else to find food. In Namibia there are fences so the same thing will not happen there. Botswana's ban on hunting is not without its problems, however. Large, wild animals are regularly killed when human life, food crops or farm animals are put in danger. In fact, this kind of animal death is considered to be a bigger killer than controlled hunting.

E Interestingly, in a recent article, Botswanan villagers said they would protect local wildlife better if they could earn money from it through hunting. However, this opinion goes against the results of a large study carried out by Economists at Large. They concluded that in nine African countries that allow trophy hunting, the 'sport' accounted for just 1.8 percent of total tourism revenue, while, more importantly, only 3 percent of the money actually reached the communities where hunting occurs.

F So what does all of this tell us? It tells us that whatever we might think about the hunters, hunting can have a positive effect – both for wildlife and for African people – when and where it is properly and ethically managed. However, too often the opposite occurs and the industry suffers from bad management and bad ethics. It also tells us that trophy hunting is far more complex than both those who love it and those who hate it often realise. So while the hunting industry might need some serious changes, it's perhaps not time to stop it completely when African wildlife organisations have no other way of making money. It is interesting to look at Zambia in this regard. Before hunting was stopped in 2013, 60 percent of the Zambian Wildlife Authority's (ZAWA) revenue came from legal hunting. Today, ZAWA has very little money and has had to receive some from the Zambian government more than once.

G So what can we do? Apart from supporting Africa's national parks and wildlife areas as photographic tourists, there are no easy answers or quick solutions. But if we first try to understand the issue, it is a step in the right direction. And while this situation might make us angry, remember that shouting at our computer doesn't really help anyone.

Review

1a Match the words below with the definitions 1–10. Four words are not used.

breeze cave flood fog fossil fuels lightning
greenhouse gases humid soil stream thunder
volcano waterfall water shortage

- 1 a small river
- 2 cloudy air near the ground
- 3 a large hole in the side of a cliff or mountain
- 4 the top layer of the earth in which plants grow
- 5 the loud noise you hear during a storm
- 6 when there is uncomfortable weather with wet, hot air
- 7 a lack of H₂O
- 8 a light wind
- 9 a mountain with a hole in the top where hot liquid sometimes flows out
- 10 a source of energy that is created over millions of years from dead animals/plants, e.g. coal/oil

b Write definitions for the four unused words in Exercise 1a.

2a Choose the correct verb to complete the IELTS speaking test answers.

What do you think has had the biggest negative impact on the environment in your country?

'Well, factories 1 *have had / had* a large effect over the years because they 2 *'ve released / released* a lot of chemicals into the air when they are making their products. In homes, people 3 *have also caused / also caused* damage. For example, when the refrigerator 4 *has first become / first became* available to homeowners, it created a lot of CFC gases. No one 5 *knew / has known* how dangerous they were at the time, but since then we 6 *'ve learnt / learnt* more about them and so fridges are more environmentally friendly these days.'

What has the government in your country done to help protect the environment?

'One of the main things they 7 *'ve done / did* is to introduce recycling laws. When I was young my parents 8 *haven't separated / didn't separate* their rubbish at home but they 9 *'ve had / had* to do this for the last ten years or so. In the past we 10 *have just buried / just buried* all our waste in the ground but in the last decade we 11 *'ve been able / were able* to reuse a lot of material. This 12 *already had / has already had* a positive impact on my country, I think.'

b Practise answering the two questions in Exercise 2a.

3 Complete the paragraph from an essay with *is, are, a, an, the* or no article (–).

Parks 1 important for our well-being and should not be used for 2 other purposes. Green areas 3 necessary for cities to function successfully because 4 people need a place to go to relax after work or at weekends. It is true that accommodation 5 also important for a successful city but if the city is full of 6 buildings without any green areas, children 7 less able to play outside safely and people 8 less able to do sport in 9 attractive environment. The welfare of families 10 more important than 11 development of new homes or offices. For this, we need 12 green areas, plants and trees to remain.

4 Complete the description with an appropriate word. The first letter is given.

The pangolin

The pangolin is a mammal which lives in Asia and Africa. It has no 1 f but is instead covered with scales, larger than those on a lizard or snake. It can be between 30 centimetres and 1 metre in length, including its long 2 t at the back. 3 M are usually much heavier than 4 f . Pangolins walk on their back legs because their front 5 p have long claws which make them difficult to move about on. They use their tails to maintain their balance.

Pangolins have a strong sense of smell and good hearing which helps them to locate insect 6 n . They then use their long claws and long tongue to catch the insects. Pangolins are not social 7 c . They tend to spend time with each other only to breed. It is typical 8 b for young pangolins to stay with their mothers until they become 9 a at the age of around two years old, at which time their mothers leave them to become independent. Pangolins live to an age of around twenty years, but as many are caught for their meat and scales, all eight species are at different stages of 10 d o .

Reading 1

Sentence completion

1 Quickly read the passage on the right and answer these questions.

- 1 Where do honey badgers live?
- 2 What do they look like?
- 3 Why is 'honey badger' not a good name for this animal?

2 Read Questions 1–8 below.

- 1 Underline the key words.
- 2 Decide what type of information you need for each gap.

Questions 1–8

- 1 Although they are not big animals, honey badgers are fearless, and tough.
- 2 Honey badgers will attack if they need to protect themselves.
- 3 The pattern and colours on the honey badger's back make it
- 4 The food they eat is meat-based and
- 5 form the biggest part of a honey badger's diet.
- 6 Honey badgers find the creatures they eat by their
- 7 are often used to catch honey badgers which attack beehives.
- 8 For one particular type of food, the honey badger has a with another creature.

3 Now complete Questions 1–8. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

The honey badger

It looks harmless and vulnerable. But the honey badger is afraid of nothing... and will attack and eat almost anything



The honey badger (*Melivora capensis*), is an African and south-Asian mammal that has a reputation for being one of the world's most fearless animals, despite its small size. And in spite of its gentle-sounding name, it is also one of its most aggressive. Honey badgers have been known to attack lions, buffalo, and snakes three times their size. Even humans are not safe from a honey badger if it thinks the human will attack or harm it. They are also extremely tough creatures, and can recover quickly from injuries that would kill most other animals.

At first glance, honey badgers look like the common European badger. They are usually between 75cm and 1 metre long, although males are about twice the size of females. They are instantly recognisable by grey and white stripes that extend from the top of the head to the tail. Closer inspection, which is probably not a wise thing to do, reveals pointed teeth, and sharp front claws which can be four centimetres in length.

Honey badgers are meat-eating animals with an extremely varied diet. They mainly eat a range of small creatures like beetles, lizards and birds, but will also catch larger reptiles like snakes and small crocodiles. Some mammals, such as foxes, antelope and wild cats also form part of their diet.

The badgers locate their prey mainly using their excellent sense of smell, and catch most of their prey through digging. During a 24-hour period, they may dig as many as fifty holes, and travel more than 40 kilometres. They are also good climbers, and can easily climb very tall trees to steal eggs from birds' nests, or catch other tree-dwelling creatures.

As their name suggests, honey badgers have always been associated with honey, although they do not actually eat it. It is the highly nutritious bee eggs (called 'brood') that they prefer, and they will do anything to find it. They usually cause a lot of damage to the hive in the process, and for this reason, humans are one of their main predators. Bee-keepers will often set special traps for honey badgers, to protect their hives.

One of the most fascinating aspects of the honey badger is its working relationship with a bird called the greater honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*). This bird deliberately guides the badger to beehives, then waits while the badger breaks into the hive and extracts the brood. The two creatures, bird and mammal, then share the brood between them.