UNIT

01

SENTENCE COMPLETION

EXAM FOCUS

FORMAT

Questions 38 – 40

Complete the sentences below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.

38 Von Frisch discovered the difference between dance types by changing the position of the ..... .

39 The dance outside the hive points in the direction of the ..... .

40 The angle of the dance from the vertical shows the angle of the food from the ..... .

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STRATEGIES

Solar Collector[43]

Solar collectors absorb heat from the sun's rays. They can be used to effectively heat and cool buildings. The most common type of collector for space heating is a flat plate designed

[43] Tham khảo Unit 1, Sentence completion Questions, Page 12, Basic IELTS Reading

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to absorb both radiation falling directly on it, as well as radiation scattered by the atmosphere.

Collectors are usually panels of aluminium, copper, or steel. The panels are usually painted black. The black colouring inhibits reflection and encourages absorption. Insulation is placed behind the collector to prevent heat loss.

Refer to the passage Solar Collector and choose from the passage **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** to complete the following sentences.

1. Collectors are coloured black to prevent .....

Strategies

1	Read the instruction carefully and try to understand the questions.
2	.....
3	.....
4	.....

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Check-up. Refer to the passage Public Libraries and choose from the passage **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** to complete the following sentences.

Public Libraries[44]

The word public comes from a Latin word, publicus, meaning people. A public library is for all the people in a community to use. It charges no fee for its services. The public library will

[44] Tham khảo Reading Passage 2, Unit 10, Basic IELTS Reading

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have available, within the limits of its budget, a wide variety of books and other materials. These books or other materials may be borrowed, or taken out for a specific time, by anyone in the community. The library loans its materials.

1. A public library provides free services to everyone .....
2. People who borrow the books can keep them for .....

EXAM PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Read some sentences about the article. Then, complete the sentences using NO MORE THAN THREE words.

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
Multilingual		
		Văn hóa
		Giao tiếp

Multilingual: what it is like to speak many languages[45]

Today, over 50% of the world's total population can speak more than one language. Maybe you are one of these people who can communicate in many languages. However, it may be likely that you can speak more than Richard Doner, an American teenager who can hold a conversation in over twenty languages.

Richard lives in New York. It is a city where there are people from hundreds of different countries. There are around 180 languages spoken in New York schools. This is why Richard believes that New York is the perfect city for him. "I can discuss many different topics with people from all over the world and I don't even need to travel to another country," Richard says.

Can he see a disadvantage? "You can never rest. You have to continuously practice and put in lots of effort all the time to be able to remember the languages. I believe that, if your brain doesn't do any work, you can forget what you know. I don't have time to speak all of

[45] Tham khảo Vocabulary and Reading, Unit 9, Student's book Foundation - Mindset for IELTS

LIVEWORKSHEETS

my languages every day, so if I want to get better, if I want to make progress, the important thing is that I speak each one as often as I can. If I don't, I start to forget the phrases and words that I know".

He also believes that when you learn a language, you don't only learn words or phrases. "A language helps you begin to learn more about the people and their cultures – their ideas, their food, what is important to them and so on".

Richard is very popular all over the world. There are lots of video online of him practicing his skills in a wide range of languages, such as Arabic, Mandarin, German and even Swahili – language that is common in West Africa.

The most important thing for Richard is to have fun when he learns a language, Learning is easier if you can make it interesting for yourself, he explains. "Also, take your time – you have to learn at a speed that works for you. I don't think many would disagree with him!

1. In New York, you can find people from a large number of .....
2. If Richard wants to talk with people from different countries, it isn't necessary to .....
3. To remember languages, Richard makes sure his brain does .....
4. If you know a language, you can start to understand about the people and .....
5. Swahili is a popular language in .....
6. When he learns a language, it is absolutely necessary for Richard to .....

Exercise 2. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
		Con mồi
		Kẻ săn mồi
		Di cư
		Côn trùng

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		Chất độc, độc tố
		Hầm, hang
		Loại bỏ
		Thuốc trừ sâu

The life of the European bee-eater[46]

A brilliant movement of colour as it catches its food in the air, the European bee-eater moves between three continents.

True to their name, bee-eater eat bees (though their diet includes just about any flying insect). When the bird catches a bee, it returns to its tree to get rid of the bee's poison, which it does very efficiently. It hits the insect's head on one side of the branch, then rubs its body on the other. The rubbing makes its prey harmless.

European bee-eaters (*Merops apiaster*) form families that breed in the spring and summer across an area that extends from Spain to Kazakhstan. Farmland and river valleys provide huge numbers of insects. Flock of bee-eaters follow tractors as they eat well- a researcher once found a hundred bees in the stomach of a bee-eater near a hive.

European bees pass the winter by sleeping in their hives, which cuts off the bee-eater's main source of food. So, in late summer, bee-eaters begin a long, dangerous journey. Massive flocks from Spain, France and northern Italy cross the Sahara Desert to their wintering grounds in West Africa. Bee-eaters from Hungary and other parts of Central and Eastern Europe cross the Mediterranean Sea and Arabian Desert to winter in southern Africa. "It's an extremely risky stratagem, the migration," says C. Hilary Fry, a British ornithologist who has studied European bee-eaters for more than 45 years. "At least 30 percent of the bird will be killed by predators before they make it back to Europe the following spring."

In April, they return to Europe. Birds build nests by digging tunnels in riverbanks. They work for up to 20 days. By the end of the job, they've moved 15 to 26 pounds of soil – more than 80 times their weight.

[46] Tham khảo Reading 1, Unit 5. Animal World, Student's book – Complete IELTS band 4-5

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The nesting season is a time when families help each other, and sons or uncles help feed their father's or brother's chicks as soon as they come out of their eggs. The helpers benefit, too: parents with helpers can provide more Food for chicks to continue the family line.

It's a short, spectacular life. European bee-eaters live for five to six years. The difficulties of migration and avoiding predators along the way affect every bird. Bee-eaters today also find it harder to find food, as there are Fewer insects around as a result OF pesticides. Breeding sites are also disappearing, as rivers are turned into concrete-walled canals.

by Bruce Barcott, National Geographic magazine, 2008

1. Bee-eater's prey are bees and other .....
2. Bee-eaters need to remove the ..... from bees before eating them.
3. There is plenty of food for bee-eaters on agricultural land and in .....
4. Bee-eaters migrate to spend the winter in different parts of .....
5. Because of ....., almost one-third of bee-eaters do not survive migration.
6. Bee-eaters make nests in ....., which they build themselves.
7. When nesting, the ..... receive food from different family members.
8. One problem for bee-eaters is ....., which have reduced the amount of food available.

Exercise 3. Choose NO MORE THAN ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

English	Part of speech	Vietnamese
		Hạn hán
		Giữ, bắt giữ
Dam (n)		
Haul (v)		
Hygiene (n)		
		Bệnh, dịch bệnh
		Trồng trọt, cày cấy

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The burden of thirst[47]

Millions of women carry water long distances. If they had a tap by their door, whole societies would be transformed.

Aylito Binayo's feet know the mountain. Even at four in the morning, she can run down the rocks to the river by starlight alone and climb the steep mountain back up to her village with a container of water on her back. She has made this journey three times a day since she was a small child.

So has every other woman in her village of Foro, in the Konso district of south-western Ethiopia in Africa. Binayo left school when she was eight years old, in part because she had to help her mother fetch water from the Toiro River. The water is unsafe to drink; every year that the drought continues, the river carries less water, and its flow is reduced. But it is the only water Foro has ever had.

In developed parts of the world, people turn on a tap and out pours abundant, clean water. Yet nearly 900 million people in the world have no access to clean water. Furthermore, 2.5 billion people have no safe way to get rid of human waste. Polluted water and lack of proper hygiene cause disease and kill 3.3 million people around the world annually, most of them children. In southern Ethiopia and in northern Kenya, a lack of rain over the past few years has made even dirty water hard to find. But soon, for the first time, things are going to change.

Bringing clean water close to villagers' homes is the key to the problem. Communities where clean water becomes accessible and plentiful are transformed. All the hours previously spent hauling water can be used to cultivate more crops, raise more animals or even start a business. Families spend less time sick or caring for family members who are unwell. Most important, not having to collect water means girls can go to school and get jobs. The need to fetch water for the family, or to take care of younger siblings while their mother goes, usually prevents them ever having this experience.

But the challenges of bringing water to remote villages like those in Konso are overwhelming. Locating water underground and then reaching it by means of deep wells requires geological expertise and expensive, heavy machines. Abandoned wells and water projects litter the villages of Konso. In similar villages around the developing world, the

[47] Tham khảo Reading - Unit 9. Every drop counts, Student's book – Complete IELTS band 4-5

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biggest problem with water schemes is that about half of them break down soon after the groups that built them move on. Sometimes technology is used that can't be repaired locally, or spare parts are available only in the capital.

Today, a UK-based international non-profit organisation called WaterAid is tackling the job of bringing water to the most remote villages of Konso. Their approach combines technologies proven to last — such as building a sand dam to capture and filter rainwater that would otherwise drain away. But the real innovation is that WaterAid believes technology is only part of the solution. Just as important is involving the local community in designing, building and maintaining new water projects. Before beginning any project, WaterAid asks the community to create a WASH (water, sanitation, hygiene) committee of seven people. The committee works with WaterAid to plan projects and involve the village in construction. Then it maintains and runs the project.

The people of Konso, who grow their crops on terraces they have dug into the sides of mountains, are famous for hard work. In the village of Orbesho, residents even constructed a road themselves so that drilling machinery could come in. Last summer, their pump, installed by the river, was being motorised to push its water to a newly built reservoir on top of a nearby mountain. From there, gravity will carry it down in pipes to villages on the other side of the mountain. Residents of those villages have each given some money to help fund the project. They have made concrete and collected stones for the structures. Now they are digging trenches to lay pipes. If all goes well, Aylito Binayo will have a tap with safe water just a three-minute walk from her front door.

adapted from National Geographic magazine

1. The water levels in the Toiro River are falling because of .....
2. Globally, the number of people who die each year as a result of using dirty water is .....
3. When families have clean water, they can spend more time growing .....
4. Specialist knowledge and equipment are needed to dig .....
5. WaterAid uses a dam made of ..... to capture rainwater.

LIVEWORKSHEETS