

Test 3 READING

READING PASSAGE 1

1	10/ten million	PARAGRAPH 1 'At one time, there may have been as many as <u>ten million</u> of these little animals ...'
2	cats and foxes/ foxes and cats	PARAGRAPH 1 '... <u>their populations</u> ... were destroyed by the introduction of <u>cats</u> and <u>foxes</u> ...'
3	monitored	PARAGRAPH 2 '... <u>scientists</u> from the Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory monitored these two populations.'
4	fire	PARAGRAPH 2 '... a <u>wild-fire</u> destroyed the entire area occupied by the remaining colony.'
5	extinct	PARAGRAPH 2 '... in October 1991, a <u>wild-fire</u> destroyed the entire area occupied by the remaining colony. Thus the mala was finally pronounced <u>extinct</u> in the wild.'
6	5/five months	PARAGRAPH 3 '... the female can breed when she is just <u>five months</u> old ...'
7	15/fifteen weeks	PARAGRAPH 3 '... the mother carries her young... in her pouch for about <u>fifteen weeks</u> ...'
8	(strong) medicinal powers	PARAGRAPH 4 '... discuss this with the leaders of the Yapa people. Traditionally the mala had been an important animal in their culture, with strong <u>medicinal powers</u> for old people.'
9	skills and knowledge/ knowledge and skills	PARAGRAPH 4 'The <u>skills and knowledge</u> of the Yapa would play a significant and enduring role in this and all other mala projects.'
10	F	PARAGRAPH 5 shows that although an electric fence was able to protect the mala, they could not survive in the 'unfenced wild'.

11	T	PARAGRAPH 5 shows that the reintroduction programme had to be abandoned.
12	NG	There is no information in the passage as to whether the mala population size increased in size.
13	T	PARAGRAPH 7 confirms that the scientists felt the programme had surpassed their expectations.

READING PASSAGE 2

14	ii	Section A describes how in the seventeenth century Russian authorities used a variety of means to find out about and prevent the import of plague from foreign countries.
15	v	Section B shows that there was some success in preventing the import of the plague, though not total prevention.
16	i	Section C explains how Russian involvement in wars with other countries allowed the spread of the plague to Russian soldiers.
17	vii	Section D describes how the Tsar Peter 1 tried to limit the spread of the plague in a variety of ways.
18	iv	Section E summarises the measures taken by the Russian authorities as being limited in their success by being too piecemeal.
19	viii	Section F shows how a coherent preventive strategy was developed for more systematic control of plague.
20 and 21	B and D	PARAGRAPH A says that: <i>'Information on disease outbreak occurring abroad was regularly reported to the tsar's court through various means, including ... undercover agents...'</i> (B) PARAGRAPH B says that: <i>'... foreign vessels were not allowed to dock in Russian ports if there was credible information about the existence of epidemics in countries from whence they had departed.'</i> (D)
22 and 23	A and E	PARAGRAPH C explains that: <i>'... none of the occurrences was of the same scale as in the past...'</i> (A) PARAGRAPH E summarises the ad-hoc nature of the anti-plague measures: <i>'... all of the measures had a provisional character: they were intended to respond to a specific outbreak, and were not designed as a coherent set of measures to be implemented systematically at the first sign of plague.'</i> (E)

24	Astrakhan	PARAGRAPH F <i>'The first attempts to organise procedures and carry out proactive steps to control plague date to the aftermath of the 1727–1728 epidemic in Astrakhan.'</i>
25	houses	PARAGRAPH F <i>'The houses of infected persons were to be burned along with all of the personal property they contained ...'</i>
26	fire	PARAGRAPH F <i>'... letters brought by couriers were heated above a fire before being copied.'</i>

READING PASSAGE 3

27	N	PARAGRAPH 1 states that: <i>'Even if the claims of misconduct and incompetence were eventually proven to be largely untrue, or confined to a few individuals, the damage was done. The perceived wrongdoings of a few people had raised doubts about the many.'</i>
28	Y	PARAGRAPH 2 confirms the statement by saying that the scientists kept a low profile and hoped for the best.
29	N	PARAGRAPH 2 shows the reaction of news reports to be hostile.
30	Y	PARAGRAPH 3 says that: <i>[Ralph Cicerone] concluded that 'the perceived misbehavior of even a few scientists can diminish the credibility of science as a whole.'</i>
31	NG	PARAGRAPH 4 Although the passage states that the US public's confidence in scientists, as a source of information about global warming, had dropped between 2008 and 2010, it does not tell us whether confidence has increased or decreased since 2010.
32	Y	In PARAGRAPH 6, the writer suggests that climate scientists should take professional advice to help to rebuild their reputation.
33	A	PARAGRAPH 7 The first step Gaines-Ross suggests <i>'take the heat – leader first'</i> , meaning that the heads should resign.
34	C	PARAGRAPH 9 says that, contrary to the PR advice, <i>'many climate researchers have avoided the media and the public ...'</i>

35	C	PARAGRAPH 12 says that climate scientists should not be ' <i>... conceding to unfounded arguments which are based on prejudice rather than evidence ...</i> '
36	D	PARAGRAPH 14 Uses the term marathon to indicate the time it will take to rebuild confidence: a marathon race being a long distance race rather than a short sprint.
37	C	PARAGRAPH 1 <i>'... some of the relevant statistics had been withheld from publication.'</i>
38	F	PARAGRAPH 6 <i>'... climate science needs professional help to rebuild its reputation. It could ... follow the advice given by Leslie Gaines-Ross, a 'reputation strategist' at Public Relations (PR) company Weber Shandwick.'</i>
39	D	PARAGRAPH 6 <i>'In her recent book '... <u>2 steps to safeguarding and recovering reputation</u>', Gaines-Ross's strategy ...'</i>
40	A	PARAGRAPH 12 <i>'It is also important to engage with those critics.'</i>