

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 '... their populations ... were destroyed by the introduction of <u>cats</u> and foxes ...'
3	monitored	PARAGRAPH 2 '... scientists 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 <u>strong 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: 'Information on disease outbreak occurring abroad was regularly reported to the tsar's court through various means, including ... undercover agents...' (B) PARAGRAPH B says that: '... 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.' (D)
22 and 23	A and E	PARAGRAPH C explains that: '... none of the occurrences was of the same scale as in the past...' (A) PARAGRAPH E summarises the ad-hoc nature of the anti-plague measures: '... 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.' (E)

24	Astrakhan	PARAGRAPH F '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.'
25	houses	PARAGRAPH F 'The <u>houses</u> of infected persons were to be burned along with all of the personal property they contained ...'
26	fire	PARAGRAPH F '... letters brought by couriers were heated above a <u>fire</u> before being copied.'

READING PASSAGE 3

27	N	PARAGRAPH 1 states that: '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.'
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: '[Ralph Cicerone] concluded that 'the perceived misbehavior of even a few scientists can diminish the credibility of science as a whole.'
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 'take the heat - leader first', meaning that the heads should resign.
34	C	PARAGRAPH 9 says that, contrary to the PR advice, 'many climate researchers have avoided the media and the public ...'

35	C	PARAGRAPH 12 says that climate scientists should not be '... <u>conceding to unfounded arguments which are based on prejudice rather than evidence</u> ...'
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 '... <u>some of the relevant statistics had been withheld from publication.</u> '
38	F	PARAGRAPH 6 '... <u>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.</u> '
39	D	PARAGRAPH 6 'In her recent book '... <u>2 steps to safeguarding and recovering reputation</u> ', Gaines-Ross's strategy ...'
40	A	PARAGRAPH 12 'It is also important to engage with those <u>critics.</u> '