

Your name: _____

Date: _____

IELTS – READING

QUESTION TYPE:

**Table Completion
& Note Completion**



EXAM ADVICE:

- **Step 1: Read the instructions carefully** to check how many words you can write.
- **Step 2: Study the layout of the table/ the note** and try to understand what is happening generally, **look at any headings** to help you decide what kind of words to look for in the passage. Note the **position of the gaps**.
- **Step 3: Quickly read through the sentences or phrases** with gaps in to get a general idea of what information you'll be looking for in the text. Try and work out **what type of word** is missing in each case.
- **Step 4: Scan the passage** to locate the right parts that help you find the answers.
- **Step 5: Read the appropriate section** carefully to find the answers.
- **Step 6: Transfer the word(s) exactly** as they are to the gap. Remember to check your spelling.
- **Step 7: Do the same steps with the remaining gaps.**

Exercise 1.

The construction of roads and bridges

[...]

By the early nineteenth century - the start of the railway age - men such as John McAdam and Thomas Telford had created a British road network totalling some 200,000 km, of which about one sixth was privately owned toll roads called turnpikes. In the first half of the nineteenth century, many roads in the US were built to the new standards, of which the National Pike from West Virginia to Illinois was perhaps the most notable.

In the twentieth century, the ever-increasing use of motor vehicles threatened to break up roads built to nineteenth-century standards, so new techniques had to be developed.

On routes with heavy traffic, flexible pavements were replaced by rigid pavements, in which the top layer was concrete, 15 to 30 centimetres thick, laid on a prepared bed. Nowadays, steel bars are laid within the concrete. This not only restrains shrinkage during setting but also reduces expansion in warm weather. As a result, it is possible to lay long slabs without danger of cracking.

[...]

Complete the table below. Use ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Time period	Type of roads
Early 19 th century	Turn pikes also called (1) _____ roads

First half of the (2) _____ century	National Pike
20 th century	Flexible pavements were replaced by (3) _____ pavements
Now	(4) _____ bars are laid within the concrete

Exercise 2. Read the text and complete the note.

Sport has long-term results in other academic areas for children and young people. It encourages school attendance and a desire to succeed academically. While most research data so far has come from developed countries, there are also studies that support this relationship in developing countries. For example, a study on sports involvement among children and young people in Namibia showed that those who took part in sport and physical activity were more likely to pass the Grade 10 examinations. There is further research that suggests this relationship continues in university education.

In addition, sports and other forms of exercise also improve the quality of sleep for both adults and children. It does this by helping people fall asleep faster and sleep better. Sleeping better can make people feel more positive about the day and better able to deal with problems. When children do not get enough sleep, they often cannot concentrate very well. A lack of sleep can also lead to eating more unhealthy foods. However, it is important not to do sports too late in the day. Doing sports in the evening within a few hours of going to bed may make it difficult to fall asleep.

Lastly, team sports such as football and basketball may help to develop better leadership qualities. Studies in high schools show a link between developing these qualities and sports participation. Because people train together and learn to co-operate, there are more likely to think as a team in work and in social situations. In summary, therefore, sports can benefit children in many ways that benefit adults. The biggest difference is that when children start taking part in sports at a young age, they are more likely to stay active as they grow older.

Complete the notes below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Long-term benefits of sport for children

Education

- can improve (1) _____ and children's motivation to do well in studies
- positive effect of sport extends into (2) _____, according to research in both developed and developing countries

Quality of sleep

- good sleep habits help people with the (3) _____ they meet
- helps people eat more healthily and concentrate better – as long as they are not too active in the (4) _____

Character traits

- team sports develop (5) _____
- learn to co-operate has many benefits both in (6) _____ and in work