Continue

Questions 1 – 3: Choose the correct heading=>ANSWER:Explanation:i) The expansion of international tourism in recent yearsKeywords: expansion, international tourismAt the beginning of paragraph 1, Section A, the writer says: “The market for tourism in remote areas is booming as never before”. The writer only refers to the expansion of tourism in remote areas, not to international tourism.=> Incorrectii) How local communities can balance their own needs with the demands of wilderness tourism.Keywords: how, balance, needs, demands, wilderness tourismSection C discusses how to balance the needs of local communities and demands for wilderness tourism. For example:Paragraph 6 states that “Although tourism inevitably affects the region in which it takes place, the cost to these fragile environments and their local cultures can be minimized. Indeed, it can even be a vehicle for reinvigorating local cultures, as has happened with the Sherpas of Nepal’s Khumbu Valley and some Alpine villages.”— minimized: reduced, controlled to an appropriate level or standard.— reinvigorating: strengthening, boostingThen, in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9, the writer continues to discuss strategies, solutions and measures which have been taken in the Swiss Alps, Arctic tourist destinations and American Southwest regions.In paragraph 10, the writer explains: “Merely restricting tourism cannot be the solution to the imbalance, because people’s desire to see new places will not just disappear. Instead, communities in fragile environments must achieve greater control over tourism ventures in their regions, in order to balance their needs and aspirations with the demands of tourism”.=> Section Ciii) Fragile regions and the reasons for the expansion of tourism there.Keywords: fragile, reasons, expansion of tourismParagraph 1 of Section A defines fragile regions as: ” highly vulnerable to abnormal pressure) not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants. The three most significant types of fragile environment in these respects, and also in terms of the proportion of the Earth’s surface they cover, are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas”In paragraph 2 of Section A, the writer explains: “Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural landscape beauty and the unique cultures of their indigenous people. And poor governments in these isolated areas have welcomed the new breed of “ adventure tourist”, grateful for the hard currency they bring. For several years now, tourism has been the prime source of foreign exchange in Nepal and Bhutan. Tourism is also a key element in the economies of Arctic zones.”=> Section Aiv) Traditional methods of food-supply in fragile regionsKeywords: traditional methods, food-supplyAlthough in Section B, the writer mentions a little about traditional methods of food-supply as “In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit over a relatively short season”, it is not the main idea of Section B. Section B discusses a lot more about the impacts of tourism on the fragile regions in general and on the traditional methods of food-supply in particular.For example, in paragraph 3 of Section B, the writer argues the effects of tourism on the local community: “Once a location is established as a main tourist destination, the effects on the local community are profound.” And: ” The result has been that many people in these regions have turned to outside supplies of rice and other foods”Paragraph 4 continues to argue that tourism also influences the hunting and collecting habits of the inhabitants “However, as some inhabitants become involved in tourism, they no longer have time to collect wild food; this has led to increasing dependence on bought food and stores”.=> Incorrectv) Some of the disruptive effects of wilderness tourismKeywords: disruptive effects, wilderness tourism— disruptive effects = serious decline in farm output, undermine traditional survival systems, erosion.Section B describes the impacts of wilderness tourism in detail:In paragraph 3 of Section B, the writer says: ” In some hill-regions, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet because there is insufficient labour to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops.”In paragraph 4 of Section B, the writer says: “All kinds of wage labour or government handouts, tend to undermine traditional survival systems”.In paragraph 5 of Section B, the writer says: “Much attention has focused on erosion along major trails, but perhaps more important are the deforestation and impacts on water supplies”=> Section Bvi) The economic benefits of mass tourismKeywords: benefit, mass tourism— Mass tourism: the act of visiting a destination with large amounts of people at one time.It is not clearly mentioned in Passage 1 that mass tourism can bring about economic benefits to these regions.In Section B, for example, we learn that: “hill-farmers…can make more money in a few weeks working as porters for foreign trekkers than they can in a year working in the fields…” However, as we have already seen from v) above, Section B is mostly about the “disruptive effects” of wilderness tourism.=> Incorrect4) The low financial cost of setting up wilderness tourism makes it attractive to many countriesKeywords: low financial cost, wilderness, tourism, attractiveIn paragraph 1 of Section A, the writer says: “The attraction of these areas is obvious: by definition, wilderness tourism requires little or no initial investment”. low financial cost of setting up = little or no initial investment=>ANSWER: YES5) Deserts, mountains and Arctic regions are examples of environments that are both ecologically and culturally fragile.Keywords: deserts, mountains, Arctic, examples, ecologically, culturally, fragile.In paragraph 1 of Section A, the writer says: “these areas are fragile (i.e. highly vulnerable to abnormal pressures) not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants. The three most significant types of fragile environment in these respects, and also in terms of the proportion of the Earth“s surface they cover, are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas.”— both ecologically and culturally fragile = fragile not just in terms of their ecology but also in terms of the culture=>ANSWER: YES6) Wilderness tourism operates throughout the year in fragile areas.Keywords: operate, throughout the year, fragileIn paragraph 1 of Section A, the writer says: ” Consequently, most human activities, including tourism, are limited to quite clearly defined parts of the year.”— are limited to a quite clear defined parts of the year: only take place in certain months or quarters of the year. So, wilderness tourism does not operate throughout the year in fragile areas.=>ANSWER: NO7) The spread of tourism in certain hill-regions has resulted in a fall in the amount of food produced locally.Keywords: spread, hill-regions, fall, food, produced, locallyIn paragraph 4, Section B, the writer says: “it is not surprising that they give up their farm-work, which is thus left to others members of the family. In some hill regions, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet, because there is insufficient labour to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops. The result has been that many people in these regions have turned to outside supplies of rice and other foods.”— amount of food = farm output— has resulted in a fall in the amount of food produced locally = has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet.=>ANSWER: YES8) Traditional food gathering in desert societies was distributed evenly over the year.Keywords: traditional, food gathering, desert, distributed, evenly, yearIn paragraph 4, Section B, the writer says: “In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit over a relatively short season”.— traditional food gathering = hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit—distributed evenly over the year: took place regularly and frequently through the year >< a relatively short season=>ANSWER: NO9) Government handouts do more damage than tourism does to traditional patterns of food-gatheringKeywords: handouts, dangerous, traditional patternsIn paragraph 2 of Section B, the writer says: “Tourism is not always the culprit behind such changes. All kinds wage labour, or government handouts, tend to undermine traditional survival systems”. This means that besides tourism, government handouts are also dangerous to traditional survival systems, i.e. the patterns of food-gathering. But the writer does not compare what does more damage to the traditional systems, government handouts or tourism.=>ANSWER: NOT GIVENQuestions 10 – 13: Complete the tableChoose ONE word from the passage10) revived production of …Keywords: Swiss Pays d“Enhaut, activity, revived, production.Positive ways in which some local communities have responded to tourism.In paragraph 7, Section C, the writer says: “Local concern about the rising number of second home developments in the SwissPays “Enhaut resulted in limits being imposed on their growth. There has also been a renaissance in communal cheese production in the area”.— revived production = renaissance in communal cheese production=>ANSWER: cheese11) operate … businessesKeywords: Arctic communities, operate, businessesSection C: But some Arctic communities are now operating tour businesses themselves, thereby ensuring that the benefits accrue locally.=>ANSWER: tourism/tourist/ tour12) Produce and sell … Keywords: Acoma, San Ildefonso, produce, sellIn paragraph 9, Section C, the writer says: “The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery”— produce and sell = businesses=>ANSWER: pottery13) Produce and sell …Keywords: Navajo and Hopi, produce, sellIn paragraph 9, Section C, the writer says: “The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery”=>ANSWER: jewellery/ jewelryCAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2FLAWED BEAUTY: THE PROBLEM WITH TOUGHENED GLASSQuestions 14-17: Look at the following people and the list of statements below.Match each person with the correct statement.Explanations:A. SUGGESTS THAT PUBLICITY ABOUT NICKEL SULPHIDE FAILURE HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED.Keywords: publicity, nickel sulphide failureIn paragraph 3, the writer states that “What you hear is only the “tip of the iceberg”, says Trevor Ford, a glass expert at Resolve Engineering in Brisbane, Queensland. He believes the reason is simple: “No-one wants bad press”.— publicity = press— “Tip of the iceberg”: a small part of the big problem. Trevor Ford implied that what the public knew about the nickel sulphide failure was only a small part of the big problem. In other words, Trevor Ford suggests that publicity about nickel sulphide failure has been suppressed or hidden.=>ANSWER 15: AB. REGULARLY SEES CASES OF NICKEL SULPHIDE FAILUREKeywords: regularly, see, failureIn paragraph 3, the writer states that: “Others disagree. „On average I see about one or two buildings a month suffering from nickel sulphide related failures,“ says Barrie Josie, a consultant engineer involved in the Bishops Walk investigation. Other experts tell of similar experiences. Tony Wilmott of London-based consulting engineers Sandberg, and Simon Armstrong at CladTech Associates in Hampshire both say they know of hundreds of cases.” Barrie Josie, Tony Wilmott, Simon Armstrong see some cases of nickel sulphide related failures.=> incorrectC. CLOSELY EXAMINED ALL THE GLASS IN ONE BUILDINGKeywords: examined, all, one buildingIn paragraph 10, the writer says that: “John Barry, an expert in nickel sulphide contamination at the University of Queensland, analysed every glass pane in the building.”examine = analyseall = every=>ANSWER: 17. CD. WAS INVOLVED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF BISHOP WALKKeywords: involve, construction, Bishop WalkIn paragraph 3, the writer says that Barrie Josie was a consultant engineer who was involved in the Bishop Walk investigation, not in the construction of Bishop Walk.=> incorrectE. RECOMMENDED THE REBUILDING OF WATERFRONT PLACEKeywords: recommend, rebuilding, Waterfront PlaceIn paragraph 10, the writer says that John Barry analysed every glass pane in the building of Waterfront Place and “discovered at least another 120 panes with potentially dangerous inclusions which were then replaced”. Barry did not recommend the rebuilding of Waterfront Place.=> incorrectF. THINKS THE BENEFITS OF TOUGHENED GLASS ARE EXAGGERATED.Keywords: benefits, exaggeratedIn paragraph 9, the writer states: “if you experience one nickel sulphide failure in your building, that probably means you’ve got a problem in more than one pane. Josie says that in the last decade he has worked on over 15 buildings with the number of failures into double figures”. So, it is Josie who thinks the benefits of toughened glass are exaggerated, not Brian, Trevor, Graham, John Barry.=> incorrectG. CLAIMS THAT NICKEL SULPHIDE FAILURE IS VERY UNUSUALKeywords: nickel sulphide failure, unusualIn paragraph 2, Brian Waldron “insists that cases are few and far between. “It’s a very rare phenomenon”, he says”.unusual = few and far between/ rare phenonmenon=>ANSWER: 14.GH. REFERS TO THE MOST EXTREME CASE OF DELAYED FAILUREKeywords: extreme case, delayed failureIn paragraph 8, Graham Dodd says, “the oldest pane of toughened glass known to have failed due to nickel sulphide inclusions was in in Pilkington’s glass research building in Lathom, Lancashire. The pane was 27 years old”.=>ANSWER: 16. HKeywords: toughened, architects, stronger, fragments, breaks.In paragraph 4, the writer explains: “Toughened glass is found everywhere…This glass has five times the strength of standard glass, and when it does break it shatters into tiny cubes rather than large, razor-sharp shards. Architects love it because large panels can be bolted together to make transparent walls…”=>ANSWER: F. sharpKeywords: disadvantage, shatterIn paragraph 7, the writer explains: “This leaves unstable alpha crystals in the glass, primed like a coiled spring, ready to revert to the beta phase without warning.”In paragraph 8, the writer continues: “When this happens, the crystals expand…the stresses this releases can shatter the whole sheet…The time that elapses before failure occurs is unpredictable.”+ unexpectedly = without warning, unpredictable=>ANSWER: I. unexpectedlyKeywords: ordinary, healed, cooled,In paragraph 5, the writer says how toughened glass is manufactured: “It is made by heating a sheet of ordinary glass to about 620 oC to soften it slightly, allowing its structure to expand, and then cooling it rapidly with jets of cold air.”+ quickly = rapidly=>ANSWER: C. quicklyKeywords: outer layer, before, inner layer.In paragraph 5, the writer says: “This causes the outer layer of the pane to contract and solidify before the interior”.=>ANSWER: K. contractsKeywords: crystals, nickel sulphide, unstable, expand, weatherIn paragraph 6, the writer says: “The problem starts when glass contains nickel sulphide impurities. Trace amounts… As the glass is heated, these atoms react to form tiny crystals of nickel sulphide”=>ANSWER: E. warmKeywords: frequency, expertsIn paragraph 2, Brian Waldon says: “it“s a very rare phenomenon”.In paragraph 3, Barrie Josie says: “On average I see about one or two buildings a month suffering from nickel sulphide related failures”; Tony Wilmott and Simon Armstrong say they know of hundreds of cases; Trevor Ford says: “what you hear is only the tip of the iceberg”. These experts, therefore, argue about how common the problem is.=>ANSWER: L. disputedKeywords: little, doubt, reason, Bishops WalkIn paragraph 1, the accident at Bishops Walk shopping centre is mentioned. “The fragments of the glass roof were examined by experts. “They found that minute crystals of nickel sulphide trapped inside the glass had almost certainly caused the failure”.+ little doubt = almost certainly+ reason = caused=>ANSWER: TRUEKeywords: toughened glass, same, appearance, ordinary glassIn paragraph 5, the writer says: ” It is made by the heating a sheet of ordinary glass to about 620°C to soften it slightly, allowing its structure to expand, and then cooling it rapidly with jets of cold air.”it = toughened glassSo, the writer only mentions the process of manufacturing toughened glass from ordinary glass. There is no information about the comparison of their appearance.=>ANSWER: NOT GIVENKeywords: plenty, documented evidence, failureIn paragraph 9, the writer says: “Data showing the scale of the nickel sulphide problem is almost impossible to find. The picture is made more complicated by the fact that these crystals occur in batches.”+ documented evidence = data+ incidence = scale+ plenty of documented evidence available >< almost impossible to find=>ANSWER: FALSECAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3Keywords: plenty, scientific evidence, photoperiodismIn paragraph 2, the writer says: “The seasonal impact of day length on physiological responses is called photoperiodism, the amount of experimental evidence for this phenomenon is considerable.”scientific evidence = experimental evidenceplenty = considerable=>ANSWER: TRUEKeywords: bird, encouraged, breed out of seasonIn paragraph 2, the writer says: “For example, some species of birds“ breeding can be induced even in midwinter simply by increasing day length artificially (Wolfson 1964)”.+ types = species+ out of season = even in midwinter=>ANSWER: TRUEKeywords: Photoperiodism, restricted, geographicIn paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 the writer refers to temperate zones – those parts of the world with a temperate climate. However, there is no mention of any geographical restriction of photoperiodism.Keywords: desert annuals, long-day plantsIn paragraph 4, the writer says: “Day-neutral plants have an evolutionary advantage when the connection between the favourable period for reproduction and day length is much less certain. For example, desert annuals germinate, flower and seed whenever suitable rainfall occurs, regardless of the day length” desert annuals are examples of day-neutral plants, not long-day plants.Keywords: bamboo, flower, several, life cycleIn paragraph 5, the writer says: “Bamboos are perennial grasses that remain in a vegetative state for many years and then suddenly flower, fruit and die” Bamboos flower only once in their life, then die.=>ANSWER: FALSEKeywords: scientists, Chusquea abietifolia, cue, seasonal rhythmIn paragraph 5, the writer says: “Every bamboo of the species Chusquea abietifolia …set seed and died during 1884. The next generation of bamboo flowered and died between 1916 and 1918, which suggests a vegetative cycle of about 31 years.The climatic trigger for this flowering cycle is not yet known, but the adaptive significance is clear. The simultaneous production of masses of bamboo seeds…. is more than all the seed-eating animals can cope with at the time, so that some seeds escape being eaten and grow up to form the next generation (Evans 1976)”.+ yet to determine = not yet known+ cue = trigger+ seasonal rhythm = cycle=>ANSWER: TRUEKeywords: hemlock, fast growingIn paragraph 7, the writer states: “Shade-tolerant plants have lower photosynthetic rates and hence have lower growth rates than those of shade-intolerant species”, and “For example, eastern hemlock seedlings are shade-tolerant.”+ fast growing plant >ANSWER: FALSEKeywords: day length, cue, breedingIn paragraph 2, the writer states: “Day length is an excellent cue, because it provides a perfectly predictable pattern of change within the year. In the temperate zone in spring, temperatures fluctuate greatly from day to day, but day length increases steadily by a predictable amount”.+ unpredictable = fluctuate greatly from day to day=>ANSWER: temperaturesKeywords: plants, not respond, light levelsIn paragraph 2, the writer states: “Plants which flower after a period of vegetative growth, regardless of photoperiod, are known as day-neutral plants”+ not respond to light levels = regardless of photoperiod=>ANSWER: day-neutral plants/day-neutralKeywords: bird, temperate, associate, longer day, nesting, availabilityIn paragraph 3, the writer states: “Thus many temperate-zone birds use the increasing day lengths in spring as a cue to begin the nesting cycle, because this is a point when adequate food resources will be assured”birds in temperate climates = temperate-zone birds=>ANSWER: food/ food resources/ adequate food/ adequate food resourcesKeywords: plant, long, depend, reproduceIn paragraph 4, the writer states: “Long-day plants are adapted for situations that require fertilization by insects, or a long period of seed ripening”.=>ANSWER: insects/ fertilization by insectsKeywords: desert annual, signal, reproductionIn paragraph 4, the writer states: “Day-neutral plants have an evolutionary advantage when the connection between the favourable period for reproduction and day length is much less certain. For example, desert annuals germinate, flower and seed whenever suitable rainfall occurs, regardless of the day length”+ a signal for reproduction = germinate, flower and seed=>ANSWER: rainfall/ suitable rainfallKeywords: no limit, photosynthetic rateIn paragraph 6, the writer states: ” Some plants reach maximum photosynthesis at one quarter full sunlight, and others, like sugarcane, never reach maximum, but continue to increase photosynthesis rate as light intensity rises.”+ no limit = never reach maximum=>ANSWER: sugarcaneKeywords: tolerance to shade, criterion, forestry, horticulture.In paragraph 7, the writer states: “Plants in general can be divided into two groups: shade-tolerant species and shade-intolerant species. This classification is commonly used in forestry and horticulture.”=>ANSWER: ClassificationCheck Other CAMBRIDGE IELTS BOOK TEST EXPLANATIONThe explaination is collected from Reading IELTS Website. This Academic IELTS Reading post focuses on solutions to IELTS Cambridge 5 Reading Test 4 Reading Passage 1 entitled ‘The Impact of Wilderness Tourism’. This is a target post for IELTS candidates who have huge problems finding out and understanding Reading Answers in the AC module. This post can help you the best to comprehend every Reading answer very easily. Finding out IELTS Reading answers is a steady process, and this post will assist you in this respect. IELTS Cambridge 5 Test 4: AC Reading Module Reading Passage 1: Questions 1-13 The headline of the passage: The Impact of Wilderness Tourism Questions 1-3: List of headings [In this question type, IELTS candidates are provided with a list of headings, usually identified with lower-case Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, etc,). A heading will refer to the main idea of the paragraph or section of the text. Candidates must find out the equivalent heading to the correct paragraphs or sections, which are marked with alphabets A, B, C and so forth. Candidates need to write the appropriate Roman numerals in the boxes on their answer sheets. There will always be two or three more headings than there are paragraphs or sections. So, some of the headings will not be used. It is also likely that some paragraphs or sections may not be included in the task. Generally, the first paragraph is an example paragraph that will be done for the candidates for their understanding of the task. TIPS: Skimming is the best reading technique. You need not understand every word here. Just try to gather the gist of the sentences. That’s all. Read quickly and don’t stop until you finish each sentence.] Question no. 1: Section A Section A contains two paragraphs. In the first paragraph, take a look at line no. 7, “ . .. these regions are fragile (i.e. highly vulnerable to abnormal pressures). . .” Then, in the second paragraph, the author of the passage says, “Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural landscape beauty and the unique cultures of their indigenous people. And poor governments in these isolated areas have welcomed the new breed of ‘adventure tourist’, grateful for the hard currency they bring. For several years now, tourism has been the prime source of foreign exchange in Nepal and Bhutan. Tourism is also a key element in the economies of Arctic zones such as Lapland and Alaska and in desert areas such as Ayers Rock in Australia and Arizona’s Monument Valley.” Here, Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural landscape beauty and the unique cultures of their indigenous people, poor governments in these isolated areas have welcomed the new breed of ‘adventure tourist’, grateful for the hard currency they bring = the reason for the expansion of tourism there, So, the answer is: iii (Fragile regions and the reasons for the expansion of tourism there) Question no. 2: Section B Section B explains how wilderness tourism has negatively affected areas such as mountains, deserts and arctic regions. Look at these lines from the first paragraph, “ .. .. When hill-farmers, for example, can make more money in a few weeks working as porters for foreign trekkers than they can in a year working in their fields, ... In some hill-regions, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet, because there is insufficient labour to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops. The result has been that many people in these regions have turned to outside supplies of rice and other foods.” Then, in the second paragraph, the writer talks about the effects in the Arctic region, “ .. . However, as some inhabitants become involved in tourism, they no longer have time to collect wild food; this has led to increasing dependence on bought food and stores. … . ..” So, the answer is: v (Some of the disruptive effects of wilderness tourism) Question no. 3: Section C In section C, the first few lines of the second paragraph indicate the answer to this question, “In the Swiss Alps, communities have decided that their future depends on integrating tourism more effectively with the local economy. .. ..” Here, integrating tourism more effectively with the local economy = How local communities can balance their own needs with the demands of wilderness tourism, Also, in the third paragraph, in lines 3-4, the writer talks more about the integration, “ . . . But some Arctic communities are now operating tour businesses themselves, thereby ensuring that the benefits accrue locally. … ..” Here, Arctic communities are now operating tour businesses themselves = How local communities can balance their own needs with the demands of wilderness tourism, So, the answer is: ii (How local communities can balance their own needs with the demands of wilderness tourism) Question 4-9: YES, NO, NOT GIVEN [In this type of question, candidates are asked to find out whether: The statement in the question matches with the claim of the writer in the text- YES The statement in the question contradicts with the claim of the writer in the text- NO The statement in the question has no clear connection with the account in the text- NOT GIVEN TIPS: For this type of question, you can divide each statement into three independent pieces and make your way through with the answer.] Question no. 4: The low financial cost of selling up wilderness tourism makes it attractive to many countries. Keywords for the question: low financial cost, selling up, wilderness tourism, makes, attractive, many countries, The answer lies in section A, in beginning of the first paragraph, “ .. . . Countries all across the world are actively promoting their ‘wilderness’ regions – such as mountains. Arctic lands, deserts, small islands and wetlands – to high-spending tourists. The attraction of these areas is obvious: by definition, wilderness tourism requires little or no initial investment. . …” Here, wilderness tourism requires little or no initial investment = low financial cost of selling up wilderness tourism, So, the answer is: YES Question no. 5: Deserts, mountains and Arctic regions are examples of environments that are both ecologically and culturally fragile. Keywords for the question: Deserts, mountains and Arctic regions, examples of environments, The answer is in the first paragraph of section A in lines 7-8, “ .. .. these regions are fragile (i.e. highly vulnerable to abnormal pressures) not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants. . ..” Here, not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants = both ecologically and culturally, So, the answer is: YES Question no. 6: Wilderness tourism operates throughout the year in fragile areas. Keywords for the question: wilderness tourism, operates, throughout the year, fragile areas, The last lines of paragraph no. 1 in section A gives us the answer, “ . .. . Consequently, most human activities, including tourism, are limited to quite clearly defined parts of the year.” Here, limited to quite clearly defined parts of the year = tourism does not operate throughout the year in fragile areas, So, the answer is: NO Question no. 7: The spread of tourism in certain hill-regions has resulted in a fall in the amount of food produced locally. Keywords for the question: spread of tourism, certain hill-regions, resulted, fall in the amount of food, produced locally, In section B, lines 2-8 of the first paragraph says, “. . .. When hill-farmers, for example, can make more money in a few weeks working as porters for foreign trekkers than they can in a year working in their fields, it is not surprising that many of them give up their farm-work, which is thus left to other members of the family. In some hill-regions, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet, because there is insufficient labour to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops. .. ..” Here, the lines suggest that many farming communities have left their jobs of farming as they can earn more money by selling pottery to the travellers due to the spread of tourism. This has resulted in a serious decline in farm output (resulted in a fall in the amount of food produced locally). So, the answer is: YES Question no. 8: Traditional food-gathering in desert societies was distributed evenly over the year. Keywords for the question: traditional food-gathering, desert societies, distributed evenly, over the year, In section B, in the second paragraph, take a look at the first few lines, “In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit over a relatively short season. . .. ..” Here, hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit = traditional food-gathering, over a relatively short season = NOT distributed evenly over the year, So, the answer is: NO Question no. 9: Government handouts do more damage than tourism does to traditional patterns of food-gathering. Keywords for the question: government handouts, do more damage, than, tourism does, traditional patterns, food-gathering, We find the mention of ‘government handouts’ in line no. 6 in the second paragraph of section B. However, we find NO COMPARISON on whether ‘government handouts’ do more damage to traditional patterns of food-gathering than tourism does. So, the answer is: NOT GIVEN Question 10-13: Completing table: ONE WORD ONLY [In this type of question, candidates need to fill in the gaps in a table with ONE WORD ONLY. Skimming and scanning, both reading skills are essential for this question-type.] Title of the table: The positive ways in which some local communities have responded to tourism Question no. 10: People/Location: Swiss Pays d’Enhaut Activity: Revived production of _____. Keywords for the question: Swiss Pays d’Enhaut, revived, production, Take a look at section C. In paragraph no. 2, the writer says, “ .. .. Local concern about the rising number of second home developments In the Swiss Pays d’Enhaut resulted in limits being imposed on their growth. There has also been a renaissance in communal cheese production in the area, providing the locals with a reliable source of income that does not depend on outside visitors.” Here, renaissance in communal cheese production = revived production of cheese, So, the answer is: cheese Question no. 11: People/Location: Arctic communities Activity: Operate _____ businesses. Keywords for the question: Arctic communities, operate, businesses, Again, in section C, take a look at paragraph no. 3. In lines 3-4, the writer says, “ . .. But some Arctic communities are now operating tour businesses themselves, thereby ensuring that the benefits accrue locally. … .” So, the answer is: tourism/tourist/tour Question no. 12: People/Location: Acoma and San Ildefonso Activity: Produce and sell _____. Keywords for the question: Acoma and San Ildefonso, produce, sell, In paragraph no. 4 of section C, the author says in lines 3-4, “ .. . The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, ….” Here, businesses = produce and sell, So, the answer is: pottery Question no. 13: People/Location: Navajo and Hopi Activity: Produce and sell _____. Keywords for the question: Navajo and Hopi, produce, sell, In paragraph no. 4 of section C, the author says in lines 4-5, “ .. . while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with Jewellery.” Here, similarly successful = successful in producing and selling, So, the answer is: jewelry/ jewellery Click here for solutions to Cambridge 5 AC Test 4 Reading Passage 2 Click here for solutions to Cambridge 5 AC Test 4 Reading Passage 3 If you think the post is helpful, please follow and like us: Cambridge IELTS 5 is the latest IELTS exam preparation. READINGIELTS.COM will help you to answer all questions in cambridge ielts 5 reading test 4 with detail explanations. Passage 1: The Impact of Wilderness Tourism =>ANSWER: 1. III 2. v 3. II Explanation: Keywords: expansion, international tourism At the beginning of paragraph 1, Section A, the writer says: “The market for tourism in remote areas is blooming as never before”. The writer only refers to the expansion of tourism in remote areas, not to international tourism. => Incorrect Keywords: how, balance, needs, demands, wilderness tourism Section C discusses how to balance the needs of local communities and demands for wilderness tourism. For example: Paragraph 6 states that “Although tourism inevitably affects the region in which it takes place, the cost to these fragile environments and their local cultures can be minimized. Indeed, it can even be a vehicle for reinvigorating local cultures, as has happened with the Sherpas of Nepal’s Khumbu Valley and some Alpine villages.” + minimized: reduced, controlled to an appropriate level or standard. + reinvigorating: strengthening, boosting Then, in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9, the writer continues to discuss strategies, solutions and measures which have been taken in the Swiss Alps, Arctic tourist destinations and American Southwest regions. In paragraph 10, the writer explains: “Merely restricting tourism cannot be the solution to the imbalance, because people’s desire to see new places will not just disappear. Instead, communities in fragile environments must achieve greater control over tourism ventures in their regions, in order to balance their needs and aspirations with the demands of tourism”. => Section C Keywords: fragile, reasons, expansion of tourism Paragraph 1 of Section A defines fragile regions as: ” highly vulnerable to abnormal pressure) not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants. The three most significant types of fragile environment in these respects, and also in terms of the proportion of the Earth’s surface they cover, are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas” In paragraph 2 of Section A, the writer explains that: “Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural landscape beauty and the unique cultures of their indigenous people. And poor governments in these isolated areas have welcomed the new breed of “ adventure tourist”, grateful for the hard currency they bring. For several years now, tourism has been the prime source of foreign exchange in Nepal and Bhutan. Tourism is also a key element in the economies of Arctic zones…” => Section A Keywords: traditional methods, food-supply Although in Section B, the writer mentions a little about traditional methods of food-supply as “In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit over a relatively short season”, it is not the main idea of Section B. Section B discusses a lot more about the impacts of tourism on the fragile regions in general and on the traditional methods of food-supply in particular. For example, in paragraph 3 of Section B, the writer argues the effects of tourism on the local community: “Once a location is established as a main tourist destination, the effects on the local community are profound.” And: ” The result has been that many people in these regions have turned to outside supplies of rice and other foods” Paragraph 4 continues to argue that tourism also influences the hunting and collecting habits of the inhabitants “However, as some inhabitants become involved in tourism, they no longer have time to collect wild food; this has led to increasing dependence on bought food and stores”. => Incorrect Keywords: disruptive effects, wilderness tourism disruptive effects = serious decline in farm output, undermine traditional survival systems, erosion.Section B describes the impacts of wilderness tourism in detail: In paragraph 3 of Section B, the writer says: ” In some hill-regions, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet because there is insufficient labour to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops.” In paragraph 4 of Section B, the writer says: “All kinds of wage labour or government handouts, tend to undermine traditional survival systems”. In paragraph 5 of Section B, the writer says: “much attention has focused on erosion along major trails, but perhaps more important are the deforestation and impacts on water supplies” => Section B Keywords: benefit, mass tourism Mass tourism: the act of visiting a destination with large amounts of people at one time. It is not clearly mentioned in Passage 1 that mass tourism can bring about economic benefits to these regions. In Section B, for example, we learn that: “hill-farmers…can make more money in a few weeks working as porters for foreign trekkers than they can in a year working in the fields…” However, as we have already seen from v) above, Section B is mostly about the “disruptive effects” of wilderness tourism. => Incorrect Keywords: low financial cost, wilderness, tourism, attractive In paragraph 1 of Section A, the writer says: “The attraction of these areas is obvious: by definition, wilderness tourism requires little or no initial investment”. low financial cost of setting up = little or no initial investment =>ANSWER: YES Keywords: deserts, mountains, Arctic, examples, ecologically, culturally, fragile. In paragraph 1 of Section A, the writer says: “these areas are fragile (i.e. highly vulnerable to abnormal pressures) not just in terms of their ecology, but also in terms of the culture of their inhabitants. The three most significant types of fragile environment in these respects, and also in terms of the proportion of the Earth“s surface they cover, are deserts, mountains and Arctic areas.” + both ecologically and culturally fragile = fragile not just in terms of their ecology but also in terms of the culture =>ANSWER: YES Keywords: operate, throughout the year, fragile In paragraph 1 of Section A, the writer says: ” Consequently, most human activities, including tourism, are limited to quite clearly defined parts of the year.” + are limited to a quite clear defined parts of the year: only take place in certain months or quarters of the year. So, wilderness tourism does not operate throughout the year in fragile areas. =>ANSWER: NO Keywords: spread, hill-regions, fall, food, produced, locally In paragraph 4, Section B, the writer says: “it is not surprising that they give up their farm-work, which is thus left to others members of the family. In some hill regions, this has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet, because there is insufficient labour to maintain terraces and irrigation systems and tend to crops. The result has been that many people in these regions have turned to outside supplies of rice and other foods.” + amount of food = farm output + has resulted in a fall in the amount of food produced locally = has led to a serious decline in farm output and a change in the local diet. =>ANSWER: YES Keywords: traditional, food gathering, desert, distributed, evenly, year In paragraph 4, Section B, the writer says: “In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit over a relatively short season”. + traditional food gathering = hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit + distributed evenly over the year: took place regularly and frequently through the year >< a relatively short season =>ANSWER: NO Keywords: handouts, dangerous, traditional patterns In paragraph 2 of Section B, the writer says: “Tourism is not always the culprit behind such changes. All kinds wage labour, or government handouts, tend to undermine traditional survival systems”. This means that besides tourism, government handouts are also dangerous to traditional survival systems, i.e. the patterns of food-gathering. But the writer does not compare what does more damage to the traditional systems, government handouts or tourism. =>ANSWER: NOT GIVEN Keywords: Swiss Pays d“Enhaut, activity, revived, production. Positive ways in which some local communities have responded to tourism. In paragraph 7, Section C, the writer says: “Local concern about the rising number of second home developments in the Swiss Pays “Enhaut resulted in limits being imposed on their growth. There has also been a renaissance in communal cheese production in the area”. + revived production = renaissance in communal cheese production =>ANSWER: cheese Keywords: Arctic communities, operate, businesses =>ANSWER: tourism/tourist/ tour Keywords: Acoma, San Ildefonso, produce, sell In paragraph 9, Section C, the writer says: “The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery” + produce and sell = businesses =>ANSWER: pottery Keywords: Navajo and Hopi, produce, sell In paragraph 9, Section C, the writer says: “The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery” =>ANSWER: jewellery/ jewelry CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1 KEYWORDS TABLE Passage 2: Flawed Beauty: the problem with toughened glass 14.G 15.A 16.H 17.C Explanations: Keywords: publicity, nickel sulphide failure In paragraph 3, the writer states that “What you hear is only the “tip of the iceberg”, says Trevor Ford, a glass expert at Resolve Engineering in Brisbane, Queenland. He believes the reason is simple: “No-one wants bad press”“. + publicity = press + “Tip of the iceberg”: a small part of the big problem. Treveor Ford implied that what the public knew about the nickel sulphide failure was only a small part of the big problem. In other words, Trevor Ford suggests that publicity about nickel sulphide failure has been suppressed or hidden. =>ANSWER 15: A Keywords: regularly, see, failure In paragraph 3, the writer states that: “Others disagree. „On average I see about one or two buildings a month suffering from nickel sulphide related failures,“ says Barrie Josie, a consultant engineer involved in the Bishops Walk investigation. Other experts tell of similar experiences. Tony Wilmott of London-based consulting engineers Sandberg, and Simon Armstrong at CladTech Associates in Hampshire both say they know of hundreds of cases.” Barrie Josie, Tony Wilmott, Simon Armstrong see some cases of nickel sulphide related failures. => incorrect Keywords: examined, all, one building In paragraph 10, the writer says that: “John Barry, an expert in nickel sulphide contamination at the University of Queensland, analysed every glass pane in the building.” + examine = analyse + all = every =>ANSWER: 17.C Keywords: involve, construction, Bishop Walk In paragraph 3, the writer says that Barrie Josie was a consultant engineer who was involved in the Bishop Walk investigation, not in the construction of Bishop Walk. => incorrect Keywords: recommend, rebuilding, Waterfront Place In paragraph 10, the writer says that John Barry analysed every glass pane in the building of Waterfront Place and “discovered at least another 120 panes with potentially dangerous inclusions which were then replaced”. Barry did not recommend the rebuilding of Waterfront Place. => incorrect Keywords: benefits, exaggerated In paragraph 9, the writer states: “if you experience one nickel sulphide failure in your building, that probably means you’ve got a problem in more than one pane. Josie says that in the last decade he has worked on over 15 buildings with the number of fail

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