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Cambridge ielts 10 reading test 4 pa

READ PORTION 1 Question 1-5: 1. FALSE (para 2, the first line: Unique to these region, steps are) 2. TRUE (para 1, line 4-8: West India has developed a method of gaining access to clean, fresh groundwater during the dry season for drinking, bath, watering animals and irrigation. The meaning of) 3. NOT GIVEN ... Cambridge IELTS 10 - Reading TEST 1 with explanations Read More » You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40 based on Reading section 3 below. When evolution runs backwards, Evolution is not supposed to run backwards – but an increasing number of examples show that it does and that it can sometimes represent the future of a species. The description of any animal as an evolutionary throw is controversial. For the better part of a century, most biologists are reluctant to use those words, aware of a principle of evolution that says 'evolution can't run backwards. But as more and more examples come to light and modern genetics enter the scene, that principle must be rewritten. Not only are evolutionary setbacks possible, they sometimes play an important role in the forward march of evolution. The technical term for an evolutionary throw is an 'atavism', of the Latin atavus, meaning ancestor. The word has ugly connotations due to Cesare Lombroso, a 19th-century Italian medicine that argued that criminals were not made and identified by certain physical characteristics thrown to a primitive, sub-human state. While Lombroso measured criminals, a Belgian paleontologist named Louis Dollo studied fossil records and concluded to the opposite conclusion. In 1890, he suggested that evolution was irreversible: that an organism was unable to return, even in part, to a previous stage already realized in the ranks of its ancestors. Early 20th-century biologists have come to a similar conclusion, although they qualified it in terms of probability, which states that there is no reason why evolution can't run backwards – it's just very unlikely. And so the idea of irreversibility stuck in evolution and became known as 'Dollo's law. If Dollo's law is right, atavisms should only be very rarely prevented, if at all. Yet almost since the idea shot root, exceptions have cut up. In 1919, for example, a humpback whale with some legitimate annexes over a metre long, complete with a full set of limb legs, was captured from Vancouver Island in Canada. Explorer Roy Chapman Andrews argued at the time that the whale should be a throwback to a country-living ancestor. 'I can't see any other explanation,' he wrote in 1921. Since then, so many other examples have been discovered that it no longer makes sense to say that is as good as irreversible. And it holds a puzzle: how can properties that disappeared millions of years ago suddenly re-appear? In 1994, Rudolf Raff and colleagues at Indiana University in the USA decided to use genetics to put a number on the likelihood of evolution going into reverse. They argued that while some evolutionary changes involve losing genes and therefore irreversible, others may be the result of genes being turned off. If these silent genes are somehow turned on again, they have argued long-abandoned properties can appear again. Raff's team continued to calculate its likelihood. Quiet genes collect random mutations, they argue, finally delivering them useless. So how long can a gene survive in a species if it is no longer used? The team calculated that there is a good chance of silent genes sur surreling for up to 6 million years in at least a few individuals in a population, and that some could survive as long as 10 million years. In other words, throwing back is possible, but only to the relatively recent evolutionary past. As a possible example, the team pointed to the mole salamanders of Mexico and California. Like most amphibians this begins to live in a youthful 'tadpool' state, then metamorphosis in adult form - except for one species, the axolotl, who famously lives his entire life as a youthful. The simplest explanation for this is that the axolotl lineage alone has the ability to lose metamorosis while others retained it. However, from a detailed analysis of the salamanders' family tree, it is clear that the other lines have evolved from an ancestor who himself lost the ability to metamorphosis. In other words, metamorphosis in mole salamanders is an atavism. The salamander example matches Raff's 10million-year time frame. More recently, however, it has been reported that the time limit breaks, suggesting that silent genes may not be the whole story. In a paper published last year, the biologist Gunter Wagner of Yale University reported some work on the evolutionary history of a group of South American lizards called Bachia. Many of these have minuscule limbs; some look more like snakes than lizards and some have completely lost the toes on their rear limbs. Other species, however, sport up to four toes on their hind legs. The simplest explanation is that the adhesive lines never lost their toes, but Wagner begs to disagree. According to his analysis of the Bachia family tree, the toned species re-developed from of then-unemployed ancestors and, which took place more, number loss and profit on more than one occasion over tens of millions of years. So what's going on? One possibility is that these qualities are lost Then just appears again, in much the same way that similar structures can arise independently in unrelated species, such as the dorsal fins of sharks and killer whales. Other Others intriguing possibility is that the genetic information needed to make toes somehow survive for ten or maybe hundreds of millions of years in the lizards and has been activated. These atavistic properties have an advantage and distribution by the population, effectively reversing evolution. But if quiet genes expire within 6 to million years, how can long-lost properties be reactivated over longer times? The answer may lie in the ute. Early embryos of many species develop ancestral characteristics. Snake embryos, for example, sprout behind limb buds. Later in the development of these functions disappears due to development programmes that say 'lose the bone'. If for any reason this does not happen, the conditional function cannot disappear, leading to an atavism. Questions 27-31 Select the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write the correct letter in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet. 27 When discussing the theory developed by Louis Dollo, the author says that A it was immediately referred to as Dollo's law. B it supports the possibility of evolutionary cast. C it was changed by biologists in the early twentieth century. D it is based on many years of research. 28 The humpback whale that captured Vancouver Island is mentioned due to A the exceptional size of its body. B the way it exempts Dollo's law. C the amount of local controversy it caused. D the reason given for its unusual functions. 29 What is said about 'silent genes'? A their numbers vary by species. B Raff disagreed with the use of the term. C They can lead to the re-emerging of certain characteristics. D They can have an unlimited life life. 30 The author calls the mole salamander because A it released what happens in the development of most amphibians. B this indicates that Raff's theory is correct. C it has lost and recycles more than one ability. D its ancestors became the subject of extensive research. 31 Which of the next claim Wagner? A members of the Bachia lizard family have lost and recycled certain functions several times. B Evidence shows that the evolution of the Bachia lizard is due to the environment. C His research on South American lizards supports Raff's allegations. D His findings will apply to other species of south American lizards. Questions 32-36 Complete each sentence with the correct end, A-G, below. Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 32-36 on your answer sheet. 32 For a long time biologists rejected 33 Opposing views on evolutionary cast back being represented by 34 Examples of evolutionary cast resulted in 35 The shark and killer whale called to release 36 One explanation for the findings of Wagner's research is a question of how certain long-lost appears again. B the appearance of a specific feature in different species. C parallels drawn between behavior and appearance. D the continued existence of certain genetic information. E the doubt felt about evolutionary casts. F the possibility of evolution reversible. G Dollo's findings and the beliefs held by Lombroso. Questions 37-40 Agree the following statements together with the demands of the author in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet. YES writes if the statement agrees with the demands of the author NOT given if it is impossible to say what the author thinks about these 37 Wagner was the first person to do research on South American lizards. 38 Wagner believes that Bachia lizards with toes have accessible ancestors. 39 The temporary occurrence of long-denied properties in embryos is rare. 40 Evolutionary setbacks can be caused by developmental problems in the ute. The requested URL. .php was not found on this server. Apache/2.2.22 (Linux) Server at Port 80 This IELTS Academic Reading Post focuses on the solutions for IELTS Cambridge 10 Test 4 Passage 1 that entitled 'The Megaburns of California'. This is a solution post for candidates who have major problems finding Reading Answers. This post allows you to best guide you to understand each reading reply easily. Finding IELTS Reading replies easily is a gradual process that needs attention and a good habit of reading and I hope this post can help you in this regard. IELTS Cambridge 10 Test 4: AC Reading Module Reading Course 1: The heading to the passage: The megaburns of California Questions 1-6: (Completion of notes with ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER): In this type of question, candidates are asked to write word and/or number only to complete some notes on the given topic. For this type of question, first skim the passage to find the keywords in the paragraph with the answer in question, and then scan to find the exact word. [TIPS: Here scanning technique will come in handy. Target the keywords of the questions to find the answers. Remember to focus on proper nouns, random uppercase, numbers, special characters of text etc.] Questions 1 and 2: Properties of wildfires and wildfire conditions today compared to the past: – Appearance: more frequent – Temperature: warmer - Speed: faster - Movement: 1 _____ Question 1: Movement: _____ more unpredictable Keywords for the question: movement, more unpredictable Read the last lines of paragraph no. 1. The wildfires themselves, say experts, are generally warmer, faster and spread inexplicable as in the past. Here means erratically unpredictable. Thus, the answer is: distribute Question 2: Size of fires: _____ on average two decades ago. Keywords for the question: size of fire, larger, than two decades ago The first lines of paragraph no. 2 gives us the answer. Megafires, also known as 'siege fires' are the increasingly frequent fires that burn 50,000 hectares or more - 10 times the size of the average forest fire from 20 years ago. Here, 20 years ago means two decades ago. Thus, the answer is: 10/ten times Questions 3-6: Reasons wildfires cause more damage today compared to the past: - Rainfall: 3 _____ average - More brush to act than 4 _____ - Increase in Annual temperature - Extended fire 5 _____ – More building of 6 _____ in vulnerable locations Question 3: Rainfall: _____ average keywords for the question: rainfall, Average We can use the query 'rainfall' in paragraph no. 3 but the word is not given directly there. We can align a synonym of 'rainfall' in line no. 4 see. Let's read lines 1-4 paragraph no. 3. One explanation for the tendence to make more superhot fires is that the region, which usually has dry summers, has had considerably under normal precipitation in many recent years. Here the words 'precipitation' means 'rainfall', 'normal' means 'average'. Thus, the answer is: under Question 4: More brush to act than

These lines mean that previously US forest service has a policy to cut off (extinction) the underbuilding regularly because it was the main reason (primary fuel) forest fires. But now the service is on halt (stop). Thus, more undercruning grows increasingly and it is acting as the fuel for megafires. Thus, the answer is: Fuel Question 5: Extended fire _____ Keywords for the question: extended fire In paragraph no. 4 the author mentions three other factors of megafires. Look at the second factor in lines 5-7, . . Secondly, fire seasons are on average 78 days longer than they were 20 years ago. Here, 78 days longer than they were 20 years ago = expanded So, the answer is: Seasons Question 6: More built of _____ in vulnerable places Keywords for the question: more built, vulnerable places, again, in paragraph no. 4 the author mentions three other factors of megafires. Look at the third factor in lines 7-9, Third is increased construction of houses in forested areas. As we know, word is vulnerable/risky for catching fire, here forested areas vulnerable place. Also, increased construction means more building. Thus, the answer is: homes Questions 7-13: TRUE, FALSE, NOT IN this type of question, candidates are asked to find out if: The declaration in question corresponds to the account in the text- WHERE The declaration in question contradicts the account in the text- FALSE The declaration in question has no clear connection to the account in the text- NOT GIVEN [For this type of question, you can split each statement into three independent pieces and make your way through with the Question 7: The amount of open space in California has declined over the past ten years. Keywords for the question: quantity of open space, California, reduced, last ten-year Lines 1-7 of paragraph no. 6 give the answer. In California, where population growth averages more than 600,000 a year on average, more residential housing is built. What was once open space is now residential homes that provide fuel to make fires. .. . The lines suggest that California has a large population growth (600,000 every ten years/decade) and more residential homes have been built. Thus, open spaces were occupied by residential homes which meant that the amount of open space had reduced (decreased). So, the answer is: TRUE Question 8: Many experts believe California has made little progress in preparing itself to fight fires. Keywords for the question: many experts, California, little progress, fighting fires, In the beginning of paragraph 7, The author mentions, it said, many experts give California high points for making progress on readiness in recent years, after some of the biggest fires in state history have scorched thousands of acres, burned thousands of homes, and killed The lines suggesting that California has high points or praise for the progress in the preparation Thus, the question contradicts with the information in the passage. Thus, the answer is: FALSE Questions 9: Staff in the past have been criticised for mishandling firekeeper. Keywords for the question: staff, criticised, mishandling, burner, in the final half of paragraph 7, the author talks about the criticism, Stung in the past through criticism of bungling that allowed fires to spread when they might have been contained, Staff met the peculiar challenges of neighbourhood - and canyon - hoping fires better than that Here, bumped into the past by criticism = criticized, bungling = mishandling, they could have been = containing fire, so, the answer is: WHERE Question 10: California has replaced a variety of firefighting tools. For this question: replace, firefighting tools, in paragraph 9, the author begins by saying, besides providing money to the fire engines that the mammoth state and wind along snake canyon roads should scratch through, the state has invested. These lines indicate that the state of California has invested money to upgrade (replace) its firefighting engines or tools. So, the answer is: TRUE Question 11: More firefighters have been hired to improve firefighting capacity. Keywords for this question: more firefighters, hired, improved, firefighting capacity, in this passage, we find the author calling the author to improve upgrading firefighting engines or tools, but there is no talk of or more firefighters being hired to enhance firefighting capacity. Thus, the answer is: NOT GIVEN Question 12: Citizens and government groups disapprove of the efforts of different states and agencies collaborate. Keywords for this question: citizens and government groups, disapproving, disapprove, states and agencies, working together, looking at the end of paragraph 9, Where the author declares, There is a sense among both government and residents that the speed, dedication, and coordination of firefighters from various states and jurisdictions leads to greater efficiency than in the past 'siege fire' The lines clearly indicate that both citizens (residents) and government groups have the efforts of different states and agencies (jurisdictions) together (jurisdictions) Support. Thus, the statement in the passage contradicts with the question. Thus, the answer is: FALSE Question 13: Randy Jacobs believes that the loss of life of fires will continue at the same levels despite changes made. Keywords for this question: Randy Jacobs, loss of life, the same levels, We find the comments of Randy Jacobs at the end of the corridor that says, despite all the damage that will continue to be caused by wildfires, we will no longer suffer the loss of life endured in the past due to the fire prevention and firefighting measures put in place. This means that due to the fire prevention and firefighting measures, citizens of California will no longer suffer the loss of fires as they did in the past. Thus, the statement clearly contradicts the given question. So, the answer is: FALSE Click here for solutions for Cambridge 10 Test 4 Reading section 2 Click here for solutions for Cambridge 10 Test 4 Read Part 3 3