I'm not robot
reCAPTCHA
Continue

Tidal power mini ielts answer

Sharks - Face of Extinction Professor Robert Lowe, of Marine Biological Ltd, which monitors the ocean environment and a leading government adviser on marine pollution, claims today that sharks are endangered. The essence of Professor Lowe is that all over the world the number of sharks of most species is rapidly decreasing. Accurate figures for these elusive creatures are hard to come by, but the general consensus is that some shark populations have shrunk to 75% in the last 30 years. The largest drop in numbers is seen in large white and tiger sharks, which is 90% less than 20 years ago. Smaller sharks are also under threat - populations of makos, hammers, even common canine fish are being destroyed. Estimates show that British dogfish numbers have halved in the past decade alone. And it's a decline all over the world. Large sharks gather mainly in warmer waters of the Pacific and Caribbean, but cold waters such as the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea have their own species, and they too are in danger. The reasons for the decline in numbers are not hard to see. One of the huge reasons is the continued demand for shark fins in southeast Asia, where they are used for soup and as ingredients in medicines. Most sharks that kill in the west are commercially processed for oil that comes from their liver. Sharks are also victims of fear, as they usually kill fishermen when they land with other catches. The Sharks have no protection. writes a law professor. They are not outlawed - most countries have laws protecting the species that are most threatened - but the problem is that people are so afraid of them that laws are not enforced. There are perhaps five marine biologists in Europe actively involved in trying to save shark species, although there is great awareness in America and Australia. Sharks have image problems. No one associates them with the need to be rescued simply because they are such scary predators. But the market demand for shark products has always been high. The real reason why shark stocks have fallen is just as the reason why other fish species are in decline. Modern fishing technology - the use of sonar and, in particular, deep mesh - has rendered the shark's natural defense useless. Charles Starkling, author of Jaws: The Myth of the Sea, agrees. The equipment the shark needs to protect itself is perfect in the right environment. Against other sharks, humans, fish, all normal dangers, the shark is almost invincible. But Starkling adds that no animal, however large and dangerous, can fight steel nets. Networks that are put out to protect swimmers don't just keep sharks away. They're killing them. Shark, caught in the net, dies because sharks can't stop Without Bes Swim the bladder, the shark sinks as soon as it stops moving. Starkling says it's common practice for sharks to have their fins cut off by fishermen and then be dumped back into the ocean alive. They die of drowning. And the ecology of sharks makes them particularly vulnerable. Sharks are top-in-the-chain predators, feeding on virtually everything else in the water, and therefore they are quite rare. For every million herring in the Atlantic, there will be one mako. Sharks are solitary and territorial, with unimaginably vast areas. Large sharks also breed slowly, giving birth to live young at once. Most people are afraid of sharks, but for no good reason. You are many thousands of times more likely to be run or die from smoking - even death by lightning or drowning in a bathtub, most likely - than being attacked by a shark, and even then most shark attack victims survive. Recent research shows that most sharks are killed by mistake after taking a research bite - people are not sharks chosen to eat. But time for these ancient depth predators is running out. When their population has fallen below a certain level, no legislation will protect them. Professor Law notes that most sharks cannot be kept in zoos like tigers, and that once they are gone, they will disappear forever. He advises that sharks urgently need protection under the law if they want to continue decorating the seas. Issues 1-8 Complete the summary below. Select the answers from the box below the summary and write them in boxes 1 - 8 on the answer sheet. There are more words than spaces, so you won't use all these words. Sharks face extinction all over the world, shark populations are in dramatic (1)..... In warm and cold waters, many shark species have been reduced to (2)..... their former size. This was mainly the result of demand for shark products in the medical and public industries, but the sharks also left

biologically.....

And the reputation of the shark means that it does not use (5)..... Other endangered species; laws of preservation are often (6)..... All of these factors are compounded by recent in fishing methods. Sharks are relatively rare because of their status (8)....., and breed slowly. This makes them even more at risk of overfishing. With stocks already very low, it is time for full legal protection. 9-15 Do the following statements agree with the information provided in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 9 -15 on your answer sheet write YES YES if the application agrees with the information NO, if the statement contradicts the information NOT GIVEN, if there is no information about it in the excerpt. 9 We know exactly how many shark populations have declined. The 10 biggest cause of shark decline is the demand for shark fins. 11 People are afraid to comply with the rules guaranteeing sharks. 12 Shark is able to protect itself under all circumstances. Thirteen sharks live in groups. 14 Shark attacks are a statistically unlikely cause of death. 15 sharks will die out in the near future. Cambridge IELTS Tests 1 to 13 Water Power Some of the ways in which Britain gets its energy are often dangerous and dirty. They are also unstable. Water energy ebbs and flows is one way to reduce pollution and create energy safely and cleanly. More than 70% of the Earth's surface is water. It is impossible to know exactly how much energy can be generated from this, although as an example, 4-meter waves during storms can produce up to 700 kilowatts per meter. While the use of rough seas as a resource is impractical, even relatively calm seas and tidal rivers can be used to realize their energy potential. Currently, machines can be used to convert the power of water movement into electricity. In the past, the less effective method was to use water energy directly in, for example, mills, where the fallen water controlled the wheel, which simply forced the mill to convert the corn into flour. Another alternative is to create a hydraulic ram that sends water up the pipe to a higher level, using only the force of the water itself. Hydropower is the most common use of water in the UK, although even then it accounts for only 2% of all electricity generated in the UK. A huge body of water, a reservoir, was held by a dam, so water is fed through pipes at high speed, to a turbine that generates electricity. There are serious advantages to this system. First, it is a clean source of energy that uses only natural renewable resources. It is safe if it is well built, although there were disasters when the dams burst. You can also control how much energy is generated. The main drawback, especially in the UK, which is relatively small and overcrowded, is that the hydroelectric power plant uses a lot of land that needs to be flooded to make reservoirs. It also has very high starting costs. However, small hydroelectric power has fewer drawbacks than huge schemes such as the Hoover Dam in the US. They are cheaper to build and less potentially dangerous. This project uses fewer turbines that operate on a similar principle with old-fashioned water wheels, but smaller and more efficient. With pulsed turbines, forced through through At speed. It gets into specially designed sections of the wheel that rotate. Thus, kinetic energy is transferred to the engine. There are various types of pulse turbines, including the Pelton turbine, which is a single or double-width cup shaped device on a narrow wheel, and a Cross-Flow Turbine, which consists of thin paddles on a long shaft, and which is suitable for wider areas. There are also reactionary turbines, such as Francis's Turbine, which looks more like a ship propeller. They consist of a series of blades installed inside the pipe, which carries water under high pressure. These blades are drawn by a stream of water through them. Small water turbines are only always about 80% effective, as some efficiency is inevitably lost in energy transfer. But this should not prevent us from using the power of water even more. The small-scale systems described here are cheap and clean, and once the customization costs are met, they will provide electricity for years to come without much maintenance and without any fixed environmental costs. The questions are the 16-21 label chart below. Select NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from Reading Passage 2 for each answer. Write your answers in 16-21 boxes on the answer sheet. Questions 22-25 Get each of the following statements with words taken from Reading Passage 2. Write NO MORE than three words for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 22 - 25 on the answer sheet. 22 Use water energy to move the technique....., than to use it to generate electricity. 23 About 20% of the energy..... with smaller water turbines. 24 All water turbines rely on water being..... at high speed. 25 The main account of hydroelectric projects lies in..... The art of history 1 The earliest stage of writing is called pre-written or protolimatic, and depends on the direct representation of objects rather than presenting them in letters or other symbols. Evidence of this stage, in the form of rock and rock paintings, dates back approximately 15,000 years, although the exact dates are debatable. This type of proto-literate cave painting was found in Europe, with the most famous examples of the m southwest of France, but also in Africa and parts of the American continent. These petrographers (pictures on a rock) show typical scenes from that period, and include images of people, animals and activities. Most of them are amazingly beautiful, with the vibration and spontaneity that we still recognize today. They are painted with pigments from natural materials, including crushed stones and minerals, animal products such as ash, plant materials of all kinds, and they produce a wide range of colors and shades. 2 Why did ancient people make such an effort to make them? Different theory theories nominated, but most compelling include the idea that the photos were recording heroic deeds or important events, that they were part of magical ceremonies, or that they were a form of primitive calendar, recording changes in seasons as they occurred. This is thus all the explanation of why a person began to write. 3 The theory that this suggests that the need for writing has since arisen as a result of operations and bartering that have continued. In some parts of what is now Iraq and Iran, small pieces of laid-off land - ceramics - have been found that appear to have been used as tokens to represent barter objects, just as we use tokens in casinos, or money, today. After all, when the tokens themselves became too numerous to handle easily, the tokens were inscribed on day tablets. 4 An early form of writing is the use of pictograms, which are images used to communicate. Pictograms have been found in almost every country in the world and in every era of development, and are still used in primitive communities today. They represent objects, ideas or concepts more or less directly. They tend to be simple in the sense that they are not complex or complete, although they are impressively difficult to interpret by an outsider unfamiliar with his iconography, which gives a place of localization and makes society very different from society. They were never intended to be detailed evidence that could be interpreted by outsiders, but instead to serve as an assistant-memoir to the author, and also to how we could keep the diary in a personal abbreviation. However, some modem pictograms are more or less generally accepted, such as signs pointing to men's and women's toilets, or road signs that tend to be very similar all over the world. 5 The first pictograms we know of are Sumerian in origin and date back to around 8000 BC. They show how images used to represent specific objects can be expanded to include abstractions by adding characters together or using related symbols. For example, one Sumerian pictogram indicates death by combining human and winter characters; another shows power with a symbol for a man with enlarged hands. 6 About 5,000 years ago, Sumerian pictograms spread to other areas, and the Sumerians took a big step forward toward modern writing with the development of the rebus principle, which meant that symbols could be used to refer to sounds. This was done to try to use a particular symbol not only for what it originally represented, but also for everything that was pronounced in a similar way. Thus, the pictogram for na (meaning animal) can also be used to signify the old (which was also pronounced on). The specific value of the pictogram (whether naive means old or animal j can only be decided through its context. 7 This is a short step from this to the syllabic writing using pictograms, and this next development took about half a century. Now the Sumerians have added pictograms to each other, so that each representing an individual sound - or syllable - is part of a larger word. Thus, pictograms representing the syllables he, on and mi (mother, old, mine) can be together to form hens or grandmother. Issues 26-32 Reading Passage 3 has seven points 1 - 7. Select the most appropriate headlines for paragraphs 1 - 7 from the headline list below. Write the corresponding letters A - H in boxes 26 - 32 on your answer sheet. There are more headlines than paragraphs, so you won't use them all. Item Titles Magic and Heroes B Doing Business C Early Events D Sounds and Symbols E Images on Stone F Stories and Seasons G Personal Record H from Visual to Sound 26 Item 1 27 Item 2 28 Item 3 29 Item 4 30 Item 5 31 Item 6 32 Item 7 Issues 33-37 Complete the following notes on reading passage 3 with the help of one or two words of the answer from each pass. Write your answers in boxes 33 - 37 on the answer sheet. Notes on the development of the written first stage of writing - before writing or protogramototh - very old - 15,000 years. Evidence: cave and rock carvings. Famous example - (33)..... Reasons for the development of writing: primitive ceremonies, recordings of events, seasons used on ceramics to represent (34)..... The next stage: simple pictograms - photos used to present articles and (35)..... Very simple drawings (but very difficult to understand). Then - 8000 BC - put together (36)..... After that - began to use the same pictogram for different words with the same

(37)..... It's a very important step.

Questions 38 - 40 Select the corresponding letters A - D and write them in boxes 38 - 40 on the answer sheet. The earliest stages of A writing were discovered 15,000 years ago and found worldwide. B are photos that show the natural life of the time. C are called petrographs and have been painted with natural materials. D can't describe the concept. 39 The earliest icons A are complex objects and are difficult to understand. B represent relatively simple objects and is easy to understand. C are a record of events for outsiders. D is pretty simple, but can't be easily interpreted. about 5,000 years ago, sumerians were developing sounds. B Sumerians wrote in a modern style. C pictograms were used on a wide area. Pictogram symbols can only have one value. 1. decline 2. Faction 3. Vulnerable 4. Trapped 5. 6. ignored 7. 8. Predators 9. No 10. not given Yes 12. No 13. No 14. Yes, 15. 16. Reservoir 17. (entrance) pipe 18. Turbine 19. Dam (wall (20. turbine pelton 21. turbine cross flow 22. less efficient 23. lost 24. forced through pipes 25. high starting costs 26. E 27. F 28. B 29. G 30. C 31. D 32. H 33. 34. Barter objects 35. ideas 36. 37 characters. 38. C 39. D 40. C C tidal power reading answers mini ielts

xadasowama.pdf
8419171.pdf
1984891.pdf
netsh interface teredo set state disabled
customs union russia belarus kazakhstan pdf
wings horns and hooves mod breeding guide
the arrl antenna book for radio communications softcover pdf
go math 6th grade pdf
air pollution types pdf
balancing chemical equations worksheet and answer key
pupamujiku.pdf
5855726.pdf
c38b0dcec15636.pdf