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## Road to ielts reading test 3 answers free printable pdf

A variety of tasks is used, including: multiple choice questions, identifying information, identifying writer's views/claims, matching information, matching headings, matching features, matching sentence endings, sentence completion, summary completion, note completion, table completion, flow-chart completion, diagram label completion, short-answer questions, e. Click below on the given test pdf file will be open and download. Forage (v) — to go in search of things to eat. Tide E is a popular second choice, however it shouldn't be chosen as there is no mention of school children, who play a crucial role in the passage. Section 2 - Whales and Dolphins Taste buds. Last sentence of Paragraph One: 'some cetaceans have taste buds, the nerves serving these have degenerated or are rudimentary' (underdeveloped). (The) baleen (whales). Paragraph Three, last sentence points out that baleens have their vision restricted by the position of their eyes. Forward and downward. Paragraph Four, sentence one. Some still do it nowadays. Hence the idea of why it is so important to protect the rainforests. What it means is that the last paragraph is devoted to processing the data received in the previous studies and using it to improve the course. The author was surprised, or 'taken aback' by the lines that represent motion, a fairly recent development intended to show movement in a still picture. A. First sentence of Paragraph three illustrates the consistency of answers among the group of blind people who shows their understanding of movement symbolically displayed in a picture. E. Paragraph Three, sentence two: lines extending beyond circle's perimeter signify braking. C. Last sentence of paragraph two: dashed spokes signify rapid movement of the wheel. A. Paragraph Three, second sentence: curved spokes are an indicator of steadily spinning wheel. Pairs. Second Paragraph of Part 2 contains mentions twenty pairs of words used in the experiment. Shapes. Last sentence of the First Paragraph mentions abstract shapes as the main object of the experiment. Sighted. 'Sighted individuals' are mentioned in the Second Paragraph. Sighted. The percentages are written in numbers which makes it very easy to find them as they stand out in the text. Deep. Paragraph Three of Part 2 contains all the comparison pairs and it's pretty easy to find them. Blind. Part 2, Paragraph Three, sentence four. you can print out it or can take the test online. IELTS General Reading practice test 1 pdf / Answer test 1 IELTS General Reading practice test 2 pdf / Answer test 2 IELTS General Reading practice test 3 pdf / Answer test 3 IELTS General Reading practice test 4 pdf / Answer test 4 IELTS General Reading practice test 5 pdf / Answer test 5 Home / IELTS Reading Practice Tests Printable / IELTS Reading Practice Test 3 Printable / Page 4 Answer Keys Section 1 - Rainforests False. In the third sentence of Paragraph One the opposite is said - the media gives 'frequent and often vivid' coverage of deforestation. False. Third sentence of Paragraph one mentions children probably having formed their own opinion on the problem of deforestation 'independent of any formal tuition'. 1. Displace (v) — to force something out of its usual place. This species was eventually displaced by a more numerous one. No paragraph and heading used twice. Multiple choice - select the one answer by read the paragraph, just follow the keywords, it will be easy to find answer. Matching sentence ending - These type of question are rare but simple, yes no and not given - these are the same type of question as previous but keep remember always read carefully what are they asking. Fill in the blanks. To harbour misconceptions about something is to have wrong ideas about it. True. Sentence two of Paragraph Two phrases the idea in a complicated way. 'Limited repertoire' keyword here is unchanged and helps to find the answer in the text. Bowhead, humpback. Third sentence in the last paragraph. Rendition (n) — a way of performing a song, a poem and so on. Mike gave his rendition of Somebody to Love by Jefferson Airplane at one of our karaoke nights. Our small river was more a dirty, turbid creek really. Harbour (v) — (here) to have in mind, to think about something for a long time. Gill has harboured the thought of quitting her job for over a month now. Cetacean (n) — any mammal living in the sea (such as whales or dolphins). Cetaceans were the focus of her marine biology dissertation. - blanks are the easiest part of reading just read the para and find the answer. r Download General reading Practice test pdf Makkar general reading practice and ielts general reading practice test British council in pdf version all are available here. ALSO, CHECK- CUE CARD WITH ANSWER 50 plus IELTS General reading practice test pdf 2021-22 with answers We bring New ielts General reading practice test 2021. I had to object to those new developments suggested by the office as I believed them too risky and brash. Sentences in italics give examples of usage for some more complex words and phrases. And remember — you are not given a vocabulary list (or a dictionary) at your real exam. Section 1 Confront (v) — to face or deal with difficulties. There is no way around it - eventually you will have to confront that bully at school, there will be space and you have to write the correct Answer in between them. True False and not given - these kind of question little tricky, most of student finding difficulty to solve it. author saying exact same which information given in paragraph then it is true, if the statement is contradict s then is false and if the information not given in the paragraph then it will be not given. Matching headlines - match the paragraph information with given question, sometimes you have to read full passage. Titles C and D are too specific and do not cover the major ideas expressed. This facts makes it easier to change these ideas, they are 'accessible to modification'. False. Paragraph Four, second sentence mentions 'open-form questions', which is the direct opposite of yes/no questions. Neural (adj) — relating to brain and its activity. Neural impulses are what keeps us alive. Another example when key words remain unchanged, which makes answering easier. Airborne flying fish. Paragraph Four, sentence four talks about bottlenose dolphins' keen vision both in and out of water as well as the evolutionary purpose of such feat, namely to be able to track and catch flying fish. Clear (open) water(s). Paragraph Five, second sentence. Here you can find the IELTS general 50 ielts reading practice test 2021-22 pdf free. it could be process chart, mechanism or flow chart. mostly the information are given in the first two and lines and last lines. choosing a title - you have to choose a suitable by reading paragraph. Matching sentence endings - just match the ending information with the starting of sentence. Deem (v) — to believe or consider. I had always deemed YouTube to be a source of mindless entertainment, but I was proved very wrong. n — noun; v — verb; phr v — phrasal verb; adj — adjective; adv — adverb Courtship (n) — the period of romantic relationship that precedes marriage (for humans) or mating (for everyone else). Courtship rituals vary greatly between species, just read the question carefully and find the answer from paragraph. There are no half-points in IELTS Reading. (The) freshwater dolphin(s). Second sentence of Paragraph Four. Object (v) — to be against something vocally. Texts for the Academic Reading test are taken from books, journals, magazines and newspapers. Depict (v) — to represent or show something in a story or a picture. You can see this picture depicting the rough realities of Victorian-era life in England. Logging (v) — the act of chopping trees down for wood or clearing the area. This area has seen heavy logging activity and now it has almost no wildlife left. Rudimentary (adj) — basic and undeveloped. The methods our company chose to use would be considered rudimentary by professionals. Blind people showed preference for same choices made by the sighted people. Similar. See previous answer. B. Last sentence of the text gives raw data showcasing similarities between sighted and blind people's perception of shapes. Remember that when the opposite statement is true, then the answer should be 'False'. Not given. Paragraph Six focuses on the differences in responses between boys and girls. Speculation (n) — the act of speculating - guessing and making assumptions without any information to back it up. Trace (v) — (here) to copy something, such as a drawing, by drawing over its lines and copying it. Tracing pictures is what some people do to learn how to draw. Peers (n) — people of the same age or social position. I recall back in the school days peers' opinion was the most important thing for me. Note that both gaps have to be filled correctly to get a point. General Reading has 3 parts and 40 questions and to be solved in 60 minutes. Each part contains 250- 300 words. Sacrifice (v) — to give up something valuable for a cause. Many ancient religions have practices of sacrificing animals to please their gods. Make sure to fill both gaps to get the point for this answer. Touch / sense of touch. Paragraph Two, thirds sentence mentions touching being a part of 'courtship ritual', or simply put, wooing their mating partners. (The) freshwater dolphin(s). Paragraph Four, second sentence has the answer to this one. The keywords here remain unchanged in the text. (The) water. Thirds sentence of Paragraph Four. This forest is favored by many animals, they often come here to forage. Section 2 Terrestrial (adj) — relating to Earth. This particular species of fish doesn't look like any other terrestrial organism. I couldn't understand most of Joyce's writing because of its sheer complexity, the information that influenced their opinions didn't come from their classrooms, so the opposite is true. True. First sentence of the second paragraph uses a rather difficult phrasing that contains the answer: children 'harbour misconceptions' about the pure science taught at school. If the word isn't on the list then you are either supposed to know it or it is too specific to be worth learning and you don't have to know it to answer the question. Indigenous (adj) — being natural to any particular place as opposed to have arrived there from someplace else. The indigenous population of the tundra. Distinctive (adj) — easily recognized because of how different it is from other things. The distinctive style of the Beatles songs. Complexity (n) — state of being difficult to understand, containing multiple parts. Consensus (n) — a collective agreement. After a prolonged debate session the sides have finally reached a consensus. Captive (adj) — if a living thing is captive, it is held in a limited space with no freedom of movement, e.g. in a cage or in prison. A number of captive animals has been shipped to London Zoo. Turbid (adj) — (about a liquid) not transparent or see-through. Exceptional is paraphrased as 'extremely keen' in the text. (The) lower frequencies. Last paragraph, sentence three. Below you can download 50 Academic reading test pdf 2021 with answers absolutely free of cost. Symbols in brackets mean part of speech (see bottom of the list). The ideas about 'pure' science are not isolated, but are a part of some bigger system of knowledge. And these paragraphs taken from journals, biography, magazines and newspapers, and sometimes scholars books. Graphic (adj) — (about a description of something) powerful and effective. She felt it necessary to give us the most graphic rendition of the story. However, it does not make a comparison of how likely boys or girls are to have mistaken views. True. Paragraph Six, second sentence confirms that this study follows the series of studies focused on the importance of rainforests and how school pupils understand it. Not given. No such or similar information can be found in the text. M. Last sentence of Paragraph Four mentions Africa as the most prevalent answer. E. Paragraph Four, the second sentence points out the popular opinion of children about rainforests providing habitats for animals. G. Paragraph Seven, sentence two says that number one reason of rainforests destruction according to pupils is human activity. P. Paragraph Nine focuses on the popular misconception about potential volume of oxygen which wouldn't be produced were the rainforests completely destroyed. Therefore, False should be used for the answer. Most topics are of general interest and informative. General reading practice test pdf 2021-22 There are two different kind of IELTS Reading, Academic reading and General reading. ielts academic reading test contain 40 question. matching information - in this type of questions student have to find the information from given paragraph Like paragraph A, B, C, D and so on. Taste buds (n) — small areas of tongue responsible for recognizing taste. Taste buds can be distinctly seen on some species' tongues. First sentence of Paragraph Ten can also be used to answer the question. J. Second sentence of Paragraph Ten has the author of the text surprised by how few of the pupils are aware of the possible threat of global warming associated with deforestation. B. The first part of the title is self-explanatory and fits the passage perfectly - most of it reviews and analyzes children's opinions on rainforests and their importance. Downloadable Academic Reading sample tasks Academic Reading sample task - Matching features (PDF, 22KB) Academic Reading sample task - Table completion (PDF, 59KB) Academic Reading sample task - Flow-chart completion (selecting words from the text) (PDF, 173 KB) Academic Reading sample task - Identifying information (True False Not Given) (PDF, 174KB) Academic Reading sample task - Matching headings (PDF, 92KB) Academic Reading sample task - Matching sentence endings task (PDF, 132KB) Academic Reading sample task - Multiple choice (more than one answer) (PDF, 223KB) Academic Reading sample task - Multiple choice (one answer) (PDF, 256KB) Academic Reading sample task - Note completion task (PDF, 260KB) Academic Reading sample task - Sentence completion task (PDF, 190KB) Academic Reading sample task - Summary completion (selecting from a list of words or phrases) (PDF, 259 KB) Academic Reading sample task - Summary completion (selecting words from the text) (PDF, 189 KB) Download all Academic Reading samples (ZIP, 1.85MB) Academic Reading answer sheet IELTS Reading answer sheet (PDF, 130KB) Find out more about the Academic Reading test Listening Answer Sheet Listening Answer Sheet (PDF, 233KB) Ielts reading is a very essential part of ielts test. Girls at the office would often engage in shameless speculation about other people's private lives. Section 3 Appreciate (v) — to recognize how good or valuable something is. Mark never appreciated the good things in life he had. However, the second part of the title is a bit more difficult. Title A is too general and doesn't fully reflect the content of the passage. Consistent with (phr) — behaving or acting according to an established view. The data you provided me with is consistent with our previous observations. To be taken aback (phr) — to be shocked or surprised. We got taken aback by her unexpected hostility towards her guests. Note that you can (but you're not necessarily required to) use up to three words. (The) acoustic sense. First sentence of Paragraph Six mentions cetacean's weak sense of taste, which are well compensated by their great acoustic sense. C. The point is introduced in the very first sentence of the paragraph: 'it has become clear that blind people can appreciate the use of outlines and perspectives to describe the arrangement of objects and other surfaces in space'. C. Sentences four and five of Paragraph One, you could be confuse to find it, because most of the information are paraphrased by author. table and flow chart completion - Diagram is based on the information provide in the paragraph. Note the very last sentence where the authors give a brief summary of their conclusion. Band 9.08.58.07.57.06.56.05.55.04.54.03.53.0 Score/4039-4037-3835-3633-3430-3227-2923-2619-2215-1813-1410-128-96-7 Vocabulary The vocabulary below is meant to help you with the more difficult words.

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