

IELTS

Name :

Batch:

CRASH

Reading Lecture-2

QUESTION TYPE 6: Matching Headings to Paragraphs

Task Description

এ ধরনের প্রশ্নে **Reading Text** এর কয়েকটি **Paragraph** এর **Heading** ঠিক করতে বলা হয়। সাথে দেয়া হয় সম্ভাব্য **Heading** এর একটি তালিকা। তালিকায় সাধারণতঃ প্যারাগ্রাফ এর সংখ্যার চেয়ে বেশী সংখ্যক **Heading** থাকে।

এ ধরনের প্রশ্নে সাফল্য পেতে হলে প্রত্যেকটি প্যারাগ্রাফ এর প্রধান ভাবটা (**main focus**) বুঝতে হবে। আর **Most Suitable Heading** টা যেন প্যারাগ্রাফ এর ম• ল ভাব প্রকাশ করে।

Cracking Matching Headings to Paragraphs

Heading অবশ্যই প্যারাগ্রাফ এর ম• ল সুর বা ম• ল মনোভাব বা প্রধান বিষয়কে প্রতিফলন করবে।

সাধারণতঃ সব **Paragraph** এর **Heading Match** করতে বলা হয় না। শুধুমাত্র নির্বাচিত **Paragraph** গুলোই পড়তে হবে এবং তার **Heading Match** করতে বলা হবে। একবার **Paragraph Heading** তালিকাটায় দ্রুত চোখ বুলিয়ে নেয়া ভালো।

প্রশ্নের প্রথম **Paragraph** টি পড়ুন। মনে রাখবেন, আপনি **Main Idea** টা খুঁজছেন। হঠাৎ কোন অর্থ / না জানা শব্দ বা উদাহরণ বা বর্ণনার মধ্যে হারিয়ে যাবেন না, আপনার উদ্দেশ্য **Paragraph** এর ম• ল সুর খোঁজা। এবার **Heading** এর তালিকায় ফিরুন আপনার এম্মুনি পড়া **Paragraph** এর জন্য **Most Suitable Heading** খুঁজে বের করুন।

Exercise Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Behind the Scenes at the Museum

With more and more of what museums own ending up behind locked doors, curators are hatching plans to widen access to their collections.

- A. When, in 1938, the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, in Washington, DC, decided it had run out of space, it began transferring part of its collection from the cramped attic and basement rooms where the specimens had been languishing to an out-of-town warehouse. Restoring those specimens to pristine conditions was a monumental task. One member of staff, for example, spent six months doing nothing but gluing the legs back on to crane flies. But 30 million items and seven years later, the job was done.
- B. At least for the moment. For the Smithsonian owns 130 million plants, animals, rocks and fossils and that number is growing at 2-3% each year. On an international scale, however, such numbers are not exceptional. The Natural History Museum in London has 80 million specimens. And, in a slightly different scientific context, the Science Museum next door to it has 300,000 objects recording the history of science and technology. Deciding what to do with these huge accumulations of things is becoming a pressing problem. They cannot be thrown away, but only a tiny fraction can be put on display.
- C. The huge, invisible collections behind the scenes at science and natural history museums are the result of dual functions of these institutions. On the one hand, they are places for the public to go and look at things. On the other, they are places of research- and researchers are not interested merely in the big, showy things that curators like to reveal to the public.

- D. Blythe House in West London, the Science Museum's principal storage facility, has as might be expected, cabinets full of early astronomical instruments such as astrolabes and celestial globes. The museum is also custodian to things that are dangerous. It holds a lot of equipment of Sir William Crookes, a 19th century scientist who built the first cathode-ray tubes, experimented with radium and also discovered thallium- an extremely poisonous element. He was a sloppy worker. All his equipment was contaminated with radioactive materials but he worked in an age when nobody knew about the malevolent effects of radioactivity.
- E. Neil Brown is the senior curator for classical physics, time and microscopes at the Science Museum. He spends his professional life looking for objects that illustrate some aspect of scientific and technological development. Collections of computers, and domestic appliances such as television sets and washing machines, are growing especially fast. But the rapid pace of technological change and the volume of new objects, makes it increasingly hard to identify what future generations will regard as significant. There were originally, for example, three different versions of the videocassette recorder and nobody knew at the time, which was going to win. And who, in the 1970s, would have realized the enormous effect the computer would have by the turn of the century?
- F. The public is often surprised at the Science Museum's interest in recent objects. Mr. Brown says he frequently turns down antique brass and mahogany electrical instruments on the grounds that they already have enough of them, but he is happy to receive objects such as Atomic domestic coffee maker, and a 114 piece Do-It-Yourself toolkit with canvas case, and a green beer bottle.
- G. Natural history museums collect for a different reason. Their accumulations are part of attempts to identify and understand the natural world. Some of the plants and animals are "type specimens". In other words, they are the standard reference unit, like a reference weight or length, for the species in question. Other specimens are valuable because of their age. One of the most famous demonstrations of natural selection in action was made using museum specimens. A study of moths collected over a long period of time showed that their wings became darker (which made them less visible to insectivorous birds) as the industrial revolution made Britain more polluted.
- H. Year after year, the value of such collections quietly and reliably increases, as scientists find uses that would have been unimaginable to those who started from a century or two ago. Genetic analysis, pharmaceutical development, bio-mimetics (engineering that mimics nature to produce new designs) and bio-diversity mapping are all developments that would have been unimaginable to the museum's founders.
- I. But as the collections grow older, they grow bigger. Insects may be small, but there are millions of them and entomologists would like to catalogue everyone. And when the reference material is a pair of giraffes or a blue whale, space becomes a problem. That is why museums such as the Smithsonian are increasingly forced to turn to out of town storage facilities. But museums that show the public only a small fraction of their material risk losing the fickle goodwill of governments and the public, which they need to keep running. Hence the determination of so many museums to make their back room collections more widely available.

Questions 1-9 Choose the most suitable heading for Sections A-I from the list of headings on the following page.

1. Section A
2. Section B
3. Section C
4. Section D
5. Section E
6. Section F
7. Section G
8. Section H
9. Section I

Headings

- (i) An unexpected preference for modern items
- (ii) Two distinct reasons for selection in one type of museum
- (iii) The growing cost of housing museum exhibits
- (iv) The growing importance of collections for research purposes
- (v) The global 'size' of the problem
- (vi) Why some collections are unsafe
- (vii) Why not all museums are the same
- (viii) The need to show as much as possible to visitors
- (ix) How unexpected items are dealt with
- (x) The decision- making difficulties of one curator
- (xi) The two roles of museums
- (xii) Who owns the museum exhibits?
- (xiii) A lengthy, but necessary task

QUESTION TYPE 7: Yes, No, Not Given/ True, False, Not Given Statements

Task Description

এ ধরনের প্রশ্নে কয়েকটি “বিবৃতি” (**statement**) দেয়া হবে। বিবৃতি পড়ে বলতে হবে লেখক এর দৃষ্টি ভঙ্গির সাথে এটা যায়-কি যায় না অথবা এ ব্যাপারে লেখক তথ্য দেননি বা আলোচনা করেননি।

এ ধরনের প্রশ্নে ভালো করতে হলে লেখকের মনোভাব বোঝার ক্ষেত্রে দক্ষতা দেখাতে হবে। লেখক সরাসরি যা বলেছেন তার পাশাপাশি, তার না বলা বক্তব্য ও মনোভাব বুঝতে হবে। যেমন-লেখক হয়তো সরাসরি বলেননি যে, চিড়িয়াখানা তিনি পছন্দ করেন না। কিন্তু লেখক যদি বন্যপশু শিকার ও বন্দী করা, অর্থের বিনিময়ে বন্যপ্রাণী প্রদর্শন, সার্কাসে প্রাণী ব্যবহার, নিষ্ঠুরতা, পছন্দ না করেন এবং এদের স্বাভাবিক

গোপনীয়তা, স্বাভাবিক বন্য জীবন এর পক্ষে সোচচার হন, তাহলে আমরা অনুমান করতে পারি যে, তিনি চিড়িয়াখানা পছন্দ করেন না। কিন্তু যদি লেখক চিড়িয়াখানা ব্যবস্থাপনার বিভিন্ন দুর্বল দিক নিয়ে সমালোচনা করে থাকেন, তাহলে কিন্তু আমরা বলতে পারি না যে, তিনি চিড়িয়াখানা পছন্দ করেন না। এখানে সাবধান থাকা উচিত যেন আমরা লেখকের মনোভাব আন্দাজ বা অনুমান না করি।

Cracking Yes, No, Not Given/ True, False, Not Given Statements

Yes - **Statement** টা লেখকের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি বা তথ্যের সাথে একমত পোষন করে।
No - **Statement** টা লেখকের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি বা তথ্যের সাথে দ্বিমত পোষন করে।
Not Given - মানে লেখক এ ব্যাপারে কোন সুস্পষ্ট তথ্য বা মতামত দেননি। যদি লেখকের মতামত কি হতে পারে তার সম্পর্কে সংশয় থাকে বা মতামত অনুপস্থিত থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে উত্তর **Not Given**.

Statement গুলোতে একবার চোখ বুলিয়ে নিন যাতে ম• ল **Reading Text** পড়ার আগে ধারণা নিতে পারেন যে কোন বিষয়ে লেখকের মতামত বা মনোভাব আপনি খুঁজছেন। এবার একটি একটি করে **Statement** উত্তর করার জন্য আগান। প্রথম বাক্যটির উত্তর করা আপনার উদ্দেশ্য। **Reading Text** এ গিয়ে এ সংক্রান্ত **Section** টি যত্ন করে পড়ুন এবং লেখকের মনোভাব বুঝে **Yes, No, Not Given** উত্তর দিন। আর প্রথম **Statement** এর তথ্য খুঁজেতে দ্রুত চোখ বোলাতে গিয়ে যদি অন্য কোন **Statement** এর তথ্য পেয়ে যান, **Mark K**রে রাখুন যেন পরে খুঁজে পেতে সুবিধা হয়। এভাবে একে একে **Statement** গুলো উত্তর করুন।

Exercise Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Staff Value a Career Path above Salary

Companies are learning that they will hold on to staff only if they give them the chance to develop, as Ruth Prickett reports.

Staff retention is once again a key concern for almost two-thirds of UK Companies, while turnover in the retail sector is twice as high as the national average. But firms wishing to buy their employees' loyalty would be well advised to offer career opportunities rather than money, according to a survey by Reed Personnel Services.

With staff turnover at 26 per cent, it is not surprising that three out of four retailers have introduced, or are considering introducing, measures to retain people. Less predictably, however, respondents put a higher salary second to the chance of career progression in a list of the top five reasons why people change jobs.

Employers' responses to the problem vary widely, from staff recognition programmes to multi-skilling and team-building exercises, but 70 per cent of those surveyed listed training as their primary solution. 'This research emphasises how effective it can be to concentrate on increasing staff morale rather than pay,' said James Reed, Chief Executive of Reed.

Tesco, one of the retailers featured in the survey, began a staff retention programme some years ago. Although out mover was 33 per cent last year, the company is confident that morale is rising and long-term loyalty has increased.

Employees in every store have recently gone through a management programme focusing on improving core skills and process development. Managers scrutinized jobs and attempted to eliminate unnecessary or bureaucratic processes so that staff were able to concentrate on the main business.

The company has been running a programme called Project Future since early 1997 and, according to Cartwright, it is now an ongoing process. Managers attend short core skill workshops in their stores, together with shop-floor staff who are earmarked for promotion.

This training fits in with managers' individual career development plans, and the company is also keen to encourage employees to apply for jobs in different functions. 'I've been here for 12 years, but never in the same job for more than two,' Cartwright said. 'It's almost like working for a different company each time you move.' It is also worth noting that Tesco's expansion into Central Europe has opened up new possibilities for long-term posts abroad. More than 100 of its British managers are working in Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Republics, and 31 more Central European hypermarkets are planned for the next few years.

Questions 1-7 Look at the statements that follow. Indicate-

TRUE if the statement agrees with the writer
FALSE if the statement does not agree with the writer
NOT GIVEN if there is no mention of this in the passage.

1. Employee group says that a career path is more important than money.
2. Staff turnover in the UK in general is 26%.
3. Retailers are attempting to keep their staff.
4. Most employers in the survey prefer training to encourage staff to stay.
5. Tesco has reduced staff turnover.
6. Managers in each Tesco store designed the training programme.
7. All Tesco employees take part in Project Future.

QUESTION TYPE 8: Diagram labeling

Task Description

এই ধরনের প্রশ্নে students are asked to locate information in the passage যার উপর ভিত্তি করে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করতে বলা হয়। Students-দেরকে passage থেকে শব্দ দিয়ে গ্যাপ fill-up করতে বলা হয়।

Solving Diagram labeling questions

Read the questions first and identify the type of word needed to for the answer. Look for the information in the passage and check how many words you can use for the answer. Remember that the answers may not come in order.

Exercise Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

The Chicken Egg

Chicken egg consists of six main parts: albumin, yolk, shell, germinal disc, chalaza and air cell. In further paragraphs we will learn all the important information you need to know about these parts.

One of the main parts of the egg is yolk - the yellow, inner part of the egg where the embryo will form. The yolk contains the food that will nourish the embryo as it grows. Yolk is a major source of vitamins, minerals, almost half of the protein, and all of the fat and cholesterol. The yolk contains less water and more protein than the white part of the egg, some fat, and most of the vitamins and minerals of the egg. The yolk is also a source of lecithin, an effective emulsifier. Yolk color ranges from just a hint of yellow to a magnificent deep orange, according to the feed and breed of the hen. Yolk is anchored by chalaza - a spiral, rope-like strand that anchors the yolk in the thick egg white. There are two chalazae anchoring each yolk; one on the top and one on the bottom.

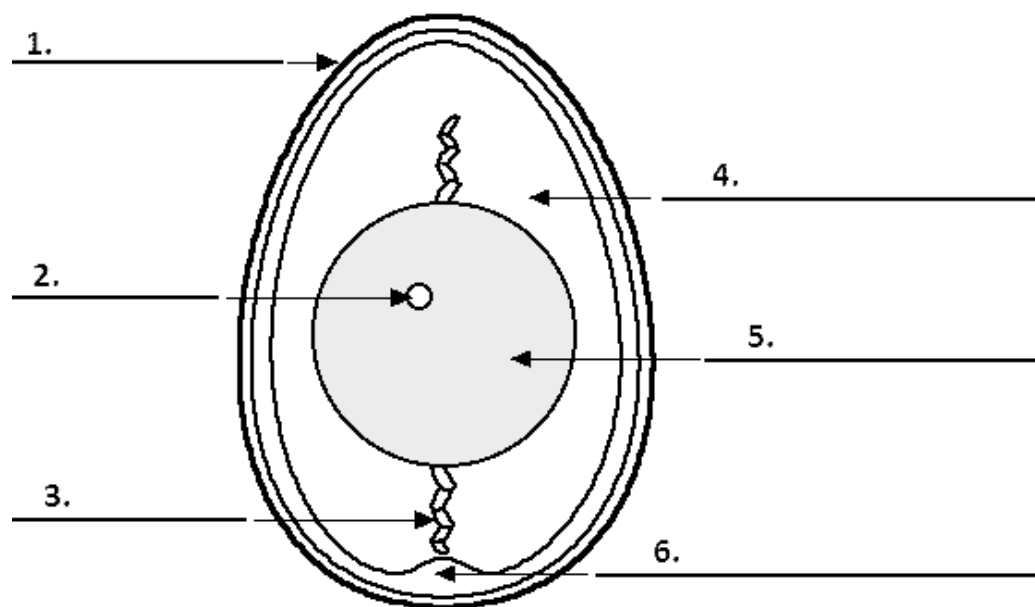
Another very important part of the egg is the albumin, which is the inner thick white part of the egg. This part of the egg is a excellent source of riboflavin and protein. In high-quality eggs, the inner thick albumen stands higher and spreads less than thin white. In low-quality eggs, it appears thin white.

Now let's talk about the outer part of the egg - the shell It is a hard, protective coating of the egg. It is semi-permeable; it lets gas exchange occur, but keeps other substances from entering the egg. The shell is made of calcium carbonate and is covered with as many as 17,000 tiny pores.

Air cell is an air space that forms when the contents of the egg cool and contract after the egg is laid. The air cell usually rests between the outer and inner membranes at the eggs larger end. As the egg ages, moisture and carbon dioxide leave through the pores of the shell, air enters to replace them and the air cell becomes larger.

And last but not least, let's look at the germinal disc. It's a small, circular, white spot (2-3 mm across) on the surface of the yolk; it is where the sperm enters the egg. The nucleus of the egg is in the blastodisc. The embryo develops from this disk, and gradually sends blood vessels into the yolk to use it for nutrition as the embryo develops.

Questions 1-6 Complete the diagram below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.



QUESTION TYPE 9: Selecting Factors/ Phrases

Task Description

এই ধরনের প্রশ্নে একটি **sentence** এর **first half** প্রশ্নে দেওয়া থাকে এবং বাকি অর্ধেক নিচে **option** আকারে দেওয়া থাকে। পরীক্ষার্থীর কাজ হলো **grammar** বিবেচনা করে দুইটি অংশ মিলিয়ে একটি অর্থবহ বাক্য বানানো।

Cracking Selecting Factors/Phrases

বাক্যের প্রথম অংশ যেটি প্রশ্নে দেওয়া সেটি পড়ুন। এরপর নিচের **option** গুলো পড়ে দেখুন। কিছু **option** প্রশ্নের সাথে মিলে যেতে পারে। পরীক্ষার্থীর কাজ হলো এরপর **passage** এ গিয়ে **sentence** টি খুঁজে বের করা এবং একটি **option select** করা এবং **answer** মনোনয়ন করা।

Exercise Read the passage below and answer the questions which follow.

Internet- Discovery and Delight

Almost everyone with or without a computer is aware of the latest technological revolution destined to change forever the way in which humans communicate, namely the Information Superhighway, best exemplified by the ubiquitous Internet. Already, millions of people around the world are linked by computer simply by having a modem and an address on the 'Net', in much the same way that owning a telephone links us to almost anyone who pays a telephone bill. In fact, since the computer connections are made via the phone line, the Internet can be envisaged as a network of visual telephone links. It remains to be seen in which direction the Information Superhighway is headed, but many believe it is the educational hope of the future.

The World Wide Web, an enormous collection of Internet addresses or sites, all of which can be accessed for information, has been mainly responsible for the increase in interest in the Internet in the 1990s. Before the World Wide Web, the 'Net' was comparable to an integrated collection of computerized typewriters, but the introduction of the Web in 1990 allowed not only text links to be made but also graphs, images and even video. A website consists of a 'home page', the first screen of a particular site on the computer to which you are connected, from where access can be had to other subject related 'pages' or screens at the site and on thousands of other computers all over the world. This is achieved by a process called 'hypertext'. By clicking with a mouse device on various parts of the screen, a person connected to the 'Net' can go travelling, or surfing through a web of pages to locate whatever information is required.

Anyone can set up a site, promoting your club, your institution, company's products or simply yourself, is what the Web and Internet is all about. And what is more, information on the Internet is not owned or controlled by any one organization. It is perhaps true to say that, no one and therefore everyone owns the "Net". Because of the relative freedom of access to information, the Internet has often been criticized by the media as a potentially hazardous tool in the hands of young computer users. This perception has proved to be largely false however, and the vast majority of users- both young and old get connected with the Internet for the dual purposes for which it was intended- discovery and delight.

Questions 1-6 Based on the information provided in the above passage, match the halves of the given sentences together.

1. Having a modem and an Internet address
2. It is unclear what the Information Superhighway
3. The introduction of the Web on the Internet allows
4. By a process called hypertext
5. The Internet has often been criticized
6. The vast majority of Internet users

- a. because young computer users have potentially hazardous tools.
- b. surfing through the net is possible.
- c. thousands of other computers all over the world with a home page.
- d. will lead to in the future.
- e. for allowing access to potentially dangerous information.
- f. do not abuse the freedom of access to information.
- g. as the educational hope of the future.
- h. enables millions of people around the world to be linked by computer.
- i. abuse the Internet for the purpose of discovery and delight.
- j. a transfer of graphics and images on interconnected computers.

COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICE PASSAGE

You should spend about **20 minutes** on Questions **1-13** which are based on Reading Passage below.

In Praise of Amateurs

Despite the specialization of scientific research, amateurs still have an important role to play.

During the scientific revolution of the 19th century, scientists were largely men of private means who pursued their interest in natural philosophy for their own teaching. Only in the past century or two has it become possible to make a living from investigating the workings of nature. Modern science was, in other words, built on the work of amateurs. Today, science is an increasingly specialized and compartmentalized subject, the domain of experts who know more and more about less and less. Perhaps surprisingly, however, amateurs- even those without private means- are still important.

A recent poll carried out at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by astronomer Dr Richard Fienberg found that, in addition to his field of astronomy, amateurs are actively involved in such field as acoustics, horticulture, ornithology, meteorology, hydrology and paleontology. Far from being crackpots, amateur scientists are often in close touch with professionals, some of whom rely heavily on their co-operation.

Admittedly, some fields are more open to amateurs than others. Anything that requires expensive equipment is clearly a "no-go" area. And some kinds of research can be dangerous; most amateur chemists, jokes Dr Fienberg, are either locked up or have blown themselves to bits. But amateurs can make valuable contributions in fields from rocketry to paleontology and the rise of the internet has made it easier than ever before to collect data and distribute results.

Exactly which field of study has benefited most from the contributions of amateurs is a matter of some dispute. Dr Fienberg makes a strong case for astronomy. There is, he points out, a long tradition of collaboration between amateur and professional sky watchers. Numerous comets, asteroids and even the planet Uranus were discovered by amateurs. Today, in addition to comet and asteroid spotting, amateurs continue to do valuable work observing the brightness of variable stars and detecting novae- new stars in the Milky Way and supernovae in other galaxies. Amateur observers and helpful, says Dr Fienberg, because there are so many of them (they far outnumber the professionals) and because they are distributed all over the world. This makes special kinds of observation possible: if

several observers around the world accurately record the time when a star is eclipsed by an asteroid, for example, it is possible to derive useful information about the asteroid's shape.

Another field in which amateurs have traditionally played an important role is paleontology. Adrian Hunt, a paleontologist at Mesa Technical College in New Mexico, insists that his is the field in which amateurs have made the biggest contribution. Despite the development of high-tech equipment, he says, the best sensors for finding fossils are human eyes- lots of them. Finding volunteers to look for fossils is not difficult, he says, because of the near-universal interest in anything to do with dinosaurs. As well as helping with research, volunteers learn about science, a process he calls 'recreational education'.

Rick Bonney of the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology in Ithaca, New York, contends that amateurs have contributed the most in his field. There are, he notes, thought to be as many as 60 million birdwatchers in America alone. Given their huge numbers and the wide geographical coverage they provide, Mr Bonney has enlisted thousands of amateurs in a number of research projects. Over the past few years, their observations have uncovered previously unknown trends and cycles in bird migrations and revealed declines in the breeding populations of several species of migratory birds, prompting a habitat conservation programme.

Despite the successes and whatever the field of study, collaboration between amateurs and professionals is not without difficulties. Not everyone, for example, is happy with the term 'amateur'. Mr. Bonney has coined the term 'citizen scientist' because he felt that other words, such as 'volunteer' sounded disparaging. A more serious problem is the question of how professionals can best acknowledge the contributions made by amateurs. Dr Fienberg says that amateur astronomers are happy to provide their observations but grumble about not being reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. Others feel let down when their observations are used in scientific papers, but they are not listed as co-authors. Dr Hunt says some amateur paleontologists are disappointed when told that they cannot take finds home with them.

These are legitimate concerns but none seems insurmountable. Provided amateurs and professionals agree the terms on which they will work together beforehand, there is no reason why co-operation between the two groups should not flourish. Last year Dr S. Carlson, founder of the Society for Amateur Scientists won an award worth \$290,000 for his work in promoting such co-operation. He says that one of the main benefits of the prize is the endorsement it has given to the contributions of amateur scientists, which has done much to silence critics among those professionals who believe science should remain their exclusive preserve.

At the moment, says Dr Carlson, the society is involved in several schemes including an innovative rocket-design project and the setting up of a network of observers who will search for evidence of a link between low frequency radiation and earthquakes. The amateurs, he says, provide enthusiasm and talent, while the professionals provide guidance 'so that anything they do discover will be taken seriously'. Having laid the foundations of science, amateurs will have much to contribute to its ever-expanding structure.

Questions 1-5

Reading Passage 1 contains a number of opinions provided by four different scientists.

Match each opinion (**Questions 1-5**) with the scientists **A-D**.

A → Dr Fienberg	C → Rick Bonney
B → Adrian Hunt	D → Dr Carlson

1. Amateur involvement can also be an instructive pastime.
2. Amateur scientists are prone to accidents.
3. Science does not belong to professional scientists alone.
4. In certain areas of my work, people are a more valuable resource than technology.
5. It is important to give amateurs a name which reflects the value of their work.

Questions 6-13

Complete the summary below. Choose **ONE** or **TWO** words from the passage for each answer.

Summary

Prior to the 19th century professional**6**..... did not exist and scientific research was largely carried out by amateurs. However, while**7**..... today is mostly the domain of professionals, a recent US survey highlighted the fact that amateurs play an important role in at least seven**8**..... and indeed many professionals are reliant on their**9**..... . In areas such as astronomy, amateurs can be invaluable when making specific**10**..... on a global basis. Similarly in the area of paleontology, their involvement is invaluable and helpers are easy to recruit because of the popularity of**11**..... . Amateur birdwatchers also play an active role and their work has led to the establishment of a**12**..... . Occasionally, the term 'amateur' has been the source of disagreement and alternative names have been suggested but generally speaking, as long as the professional scientists**13**..... the work of the non-professionals, the two groups can work productively together.