

## READING PASSAGE 1

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

### Australia's Airborne Dentists

Australians living or travelling in rural and remote areas can face particular difficulties when they need medical care. Hundreds of kilometres from major cities and many hours by road from the closest hospital or clinic, some rural Australians do not have easy access to doctors, nurses and dentists. Organisations such as the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) have been established to bring health services to outback Australian communities. The RFDS provides free medical care to people who live, work or travel in remote and regional parts of Australia. This non-profit organisation is the oldest and largest airborne health service of its kind in the world, and since 1928 it has used small aircraft to send doctors and nurses to some of Australia's most far-away communities.

In recent years, the RFDS has also started to fly dentists to regional Australia. As well as offering mobile dental clinics, the RFDS offers a range of preventative and educational services. Looking after the teeth of people in remote areas presents special challenges. These include providing care to disparate communities with no established dental facilities, and dealing with higher incidences of other diseases which are linked to, or caused by poor dental health.

People in remote areas have very infrequent visits by health staff. RFDS dentists might only visit a community once every few months, or sometimes once per year. Because of infrequent dentist visits, patients in these areas often need to put up with their dental problems before they can get treatment. Consequently, people in remote areas are more likely to have tooth decay (the blackening and deterioration of teeth) and develop gum and other mouth diseases.

In some locations that the RFDS visits, there are no suitable dental facilities, so dentists have to bring everything with them. This includes drills, dentists' chairs, portable X-ray machines, and computers for keeping track of patients' treatments. Equipment can weigh up to 100 kilograms, and since the small planes that transport dentists have limited space, dentists cannot always bring everything that they need.

While dentists in town or city centres can specialise in certain types of treatment, RFDS dentists need to be 'all-rounders'. They need to be able to do all kinds of dental procedures, as they don't have the ability to refer patients to more specialised dentists. Even with their broad experience, there are some services that are particularly challenging for RFDS dentists. For example, dentures (or artificial teeth) can be very difficult to provide, as they need to be the right shape and size for the patient, and this requires many visits over a long period of time. As a result, it is not practical to make dentures available.

Some chronic illnesses are more common in remote communities than in the rest of Australia. These illnesses can in turn lead to a lowered resistance to infection, including gum and other oral infections. As a result, people in outback Australian communities are more likely to experience oral health problems than city folk, and this poses extra challenges for both the dentists and the doctors of the RFDS.

Because there aren't a lot of dental services in remote areas, people living in these areas also receive less education about good dental hygiene than their city counterparts do. Australians in very remote communities might not be aware of things that people in cities take for granted, such as the importance of daily tooth brushing. Also, basic dental hygiene items such as toothpaste and toothbrushes can be more expensive in outback areas. Many people are on low incomes, meaning they have extra difficulty affording these products. If this is the case, the RFDS supplies these.

As well as treating patients, RFDS dentists try to focus on preventative oral health and educate their patients on good oral hygiene, such as tooth brushing and flossing. The RFDS also provides mouthguards for young sports players. Playing contact sports, such as rugby league or Australian rules football, can damage young people's teeth, so mouthguards provide protection which prevents accidental injuries.

Adding fluoride to water supplies has been proven to reduce the incidence of tooth decay in many parts of the world. City dwellers in Australia use water supplies that have been fluoridated, and their rates of tooth decay are lower because of this. In remote areas, it is not practical to fluoridate drinking water supplies, and so people living in these areas are more subject to tooth decay. As a result, it is particularly important that people living in areas without fluoridated water pay special attention to regular brushing of their teeth with fluoridated toothpaste.

Despite many challenges, the RFDS continues to offer much needed dental and medical support. Its presence in isolated communities greatly improves the quality of dental health, and supports important oral hygiene and health initiatives.

Questions 1–7

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet, write

<b>TRUE</b>	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
<b>FALSE</b>	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 1 Many of the RFDS doctors work as volunteers.
- 2 RFDS dentists make trips to outback communities each month.
- 3 RFDS dentists are accompanied on their journeys to remote areas by a dental nurse.
- 4 RFDS dentists must provide a wide range of dental services.
- 5 Rural dental patients are more informed about oral hygiene than urban patients.
- 6 RFDS dentists educate patients about good eating habits.
- 7 Urban Australians generally have better teeth because their water is treated.

### Questions 8–13

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.

#### Challenges faced by RFDS dentists

- need to bring equipment including **8** \_\_\_\_\_ for records
- aircraft used to carry equipment have restricted **9** \_\_\_\_\_
- problems offering some services, e.g. fitting **10** \_\_\_\_\_
- people in remote areas are more likely to have infection in their mouth

#### Products supplied by RFDS dentists

If necessary RFDS provides:

- **11** \_\_\_\_\_ and **12** \_\_\_\_\_ for regular use
- **13** \_\_\_\_\_ to limit dental accidents on the sports field

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Questions 1–7 True / False / Not Given

题号	答案	题干翻译	定位句 (英文)	定位句翻译	详细解释
1	NOT GIVEN	很多 RFDS 医生是志愿者。	Organisations such as the Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) have been established to bring health services to outback Australian communities. The RFDS provides free medical care to people who live, work or travel in remote and regional parts of Australia. This non-profit organisation ...	像皇家飞行医生服务 (RFDS) 这样的组织被建立起来, 为澳大利亚内陆社区提供医疗服务。RFDS 为在偏远和地区性区域生活、工作或旅行的人们提供免费医疗。这是一家非营利机构.....	只提到“non-profit”“free medical care”, 没说医生是不是 voluntary, 也没说“many doctors work as volunteers”, 信息缺失, 所以是 <b>NOT GIVEN</b> 。
2	FALSE	RFDS 的牙医每个月都会前往内陆社区出诊。	People in remote areas have very infrequent visits by health staff. RFDS dentists might only visit a community once every few months, or sometimes once per year.	偏远地区的居民很少见到医护人员。RFDS 牙医可能几个月才去一个社区一次, 有时甚至一年一次。	题干“each month = 每月一次”是频繁、固定; 原文“once every few months / once per year”强调非常不频繁, 含义相反, 故 <b>FALSE</b> 。
3	NOT GIVEN	RFDS 牙医在前往偏远地区的途中有牙科护士随行。	... some rural Australians do not have easy access to doctors, nurses and dentists. ... since 1928 it has used small aircraft to send doctors and nurses to some of Australia's most far-away communities.	一些农村居民很难接触到医生、护士和牙医..... 自 1928 年以来, 它一直使用小型飞机把医生和护士送往一些最偏远的社区。	文中只是分别提到 doctors / nurses / dentists, 从未说“dentists are accompanied by a dental nurse”或“没有护士”。题干加了额外细节, 原文无信息支持或否定, 因此 <b>NOT GIVEN</b> 。
4	TRUE	RFDS 牙医必须提供种类很广的牙科服务。	While dentists in town or city centres can specialise in certain types of treatment, RFDS dentists need to be ‘all-rounders’. They need to be able to do all kinds of dental procedures...	城市里的牙医可以专攻某些治疗, 而 RFDS 牙医需要做“多面手”。他们必须能做各种各样的牙科治疗.....	“all-rounders / do all kinds of dental procedures”就是“provide a wide range of dental services”的同义改写, 所以是 <b>TRUE</b> 。
5	FALSE	农村地区的牙科病人比城市病人更了解口腔卫生。	Because there aren't a lot of dental services in remote areas, people living in these areas also receive less education about good dental hygiene than their city counterparts do.	由于偏远地区牙科服务不多, 那里的居民在良好口腔卫生方面接受的教育比城市居民更少。	题干说“more informed (更了解)”, 原文是“receive <b>less</b> education”, 方向相反, 答案 <b>FALSE</b> 。
6	NOT GIVEN	RFDS 牙医会教育病人良好的饮食习惯。	As well as treating patients, RFDS dentists try to focus on preventative oral health and educate their patients on good oral hygiene, such as tooth brushing and flossing.	除了治疗病人之外, RFDS 牙医还注重预防性的口腔健康, 并在良好口腔卫生方面教育病人, 例如刷牙和使用牙线。	原文只谈“oral hygiene (口腔卫生)”, 举例刷牙、用牙线, 没有任何“diet / eating habits”的内容, 因此对饮食习惯是 <b>NOT GIVEN</b> 。
7	TRUE	城市里的澳大利亚人通常牙齿更好, 因为他们的饮用水经过处理。	City dwellers in Australia use water supplies that have been fluoridated, and their rates of tooth decay are lower because of this. In remote areas, it is not practical to fluoridate drinking water supplies, and so people living in these areas are more subject to tooth decay.	澳大利亚城市居民使用的自来水已加氟, 因此他们的龋齿率更低。偏远地区难以给饮用水加氟, 所以那里的居民更容易蛀牙。	“water ... fluoridated” = 水被处理; “rates of tooth decay are lower” = 牙齿更好。且有“because of this”表因果, 与题干一致, 所以是 <b>TRUE</b> 。

Questions 8–13 Note Completion (ONE WORD ONLY)

题号	答案	题干翻译	定位句 (英文)	定位句翻译	详细解释
8	computers	需要携带的设备包括用于保存记录的 8 _____。	This includes drills, dentists' chairs, portable X-ray machines, and <b>computers</b> for keeping track of patients' treatments.	这些设备包括钻机、牙医椅、便携式 X 光机, 以及用于记录病人治疗情况的 电脑。	“for records”= 为了记录, 原文中负责记录的是 <b>computers</b> , 且紧跟“for keeping track of patients' treatments”, 语义完全对应, 因此填 <b>computers</b> 。
9	space	运送器械的飞机 9 _____ 有限。	Equipment can weigh up to 100 kilograms, and since the small planes that transport dentists have limited <b>space</b> , dentists cannot always bring everything that they need.	设备重量可达 100 公斤, 而运送牙医的小飞机空间有限, 因此牙医无法总是带上所有需要的东西。	题干“restricted 9 _____”与原文“limited space”同义, restricted = limited, 所以答案是 <b>space</b> 。
10	dentures	在提供某些服务时会遇到困难, 例如安装 10 _____。	For example, <b>dentures</b> (or artificial teeth) can be very difficult to provide, as they need to be the right shape and size for the patient, and this requires many visits over a long period of time. As a result, it is not practical to make <b>dentures</b> available.	例如, **假牙 (dentures) **非常难以提供, 因为需要为病人匹配合适的形状和尺寸, 这需要在很长一段时间里多次就诊。因此, 提供假牙并不现实。	笔记举例“fitting 10 _____”, 指“安装什么东西”, 原文说明最难提供的服务就是 <b>dentures</b> , 即假牙, 因此答案是 <b>dentures</b> 。
11	toothpaste	RFDS 如有需要会提供: 11 _____ 和 12 _____ 供日常使用。	Also, basic dental hygiene items such as <b>toothpaste</b> and toothbrushes can be more expensive in outback areas. ... If this is the case, the RFDS supplies these.	此外, 像 牙膏 和牙刷这样的基础口腔卫生用品在内陆地区可能更贵.....如果出现这种情况, RFDS 就会提供这些用品。	“for regular use”指日常口腔护理用品, 对应“basic dental hygiene items”。列表顺序是 toothpaste and toothbrushes, 因此 11 填 <b>toothpaste</b> 。
12	toothbrushes	同上。	Also, basic dental hygiene items such as toothpaste and <b>toothbrushes</b> can be more expensive in outback areas. ... If this is the case, the RFDS supplies these.	此外, 像牙膏和 牙刷 这样的基础口腔卫生用品在内陆地区可能更贵.....如果出现这种情况, RFDS 就会提供这些用品。	与 11 搭配的第二个用品即 <b>toothbrushes</b> , 注意要用复数形式。
13	mouthguards	用来减少运动场上牙齿意外的 13 _____。	The RFDS also provides <b>mouthguards</b> for young sports players. Playing contact sports, such as rugby / league or Australian rules football, can damage young people's teeth, so <b>mouthguards</b> provide protection which prevents accidental injuries.	RFDS 还为年轻运动员提供 护齿套 (mouthguards)。进行橄榄球等对抗性运动会损害年轻人的牙齿, 因此护齿套能提供保护, 防止意外受伤。	笔记“limit dental accidents on the sports field”与原文“prevent accidental injuries”同义, 能够在运动场上减少牙齿受伤的就是 <b>mouthguards</b> 。