

WORKSHEET: KEY TO IELTS VIDEO 4 - IELTS READING TRUE / FALSE / NOT GIVEN

TASK 1

Noticing how ideas are connected and how different tenses are used will help improve all 4 language skills.

A) Listen and fill in the gaps below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

I'll begin by _____ bad advice you can see in many videos about True False Not given, _____ stems from the mistakes people _____ write _____ tasks. The _____ of bad advice is to answer the question by matching words in the passage and the question. I _____ briefly in _____ video, and _____ in more detail _____ a problem. Next is _____ test writers use _____ words from the passage to try to 'trick you.' I'll be explaining why test writers _____, and why you shouldn't follow _____ about putting False or Not given _____ similar words being used. I'll also explain why _____ False and not given _____. As I've shown in previous videos, bad advice _____ comes from using _____. So let's look at some common mistakes.

B) Read this section again and circle:

| | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One example of the simple past• Four examples of the future tense | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One example of the Passive• One example of the Present perfect |
|--|---|

TASK 2

Listen to this section and take notes.

Notes:

When this section is finished, use your notes to answer the following questions:

- 1) What does the word contradict mean?
- 2) Why was the advice about Not given incorrect?
- 3) Can you complete these instructions?

| | |
|------------------|--|
| TRUE | if the statement 1) _____ the information in the passage |
| FALSE | if the statement 2) _____ the information in the passage |
| NOT GIVEN | if 3) _____ information on this |

TASK 3

Complete the summary below using **TWO WORDS** for each answer. NB, in a reading test summary, sometimes the information is in a different order to the information in the passage.

When writing her dissertation, my niece began with a question, then decided on the 1) _____ and searched for these using her 2) _____. She included synonyms in her search. This produced a very large number of possible articles, but 3) _____ helped her to eliminate the ones that were 4) _____ to her question. Next she read the remaining 6 papers 5) _____. She used her 6) _____ skills to help think carefully about the information and to reach 7) _____ about the question.

8) What does the word 'evaluate' mean? _____

TASK 4

A) Read this extract from a passage. What information might a test writer focus on in a reading test?

Cats are highly successful predators with a strong hunter instinct, killing over 27 million small birds each year in the UK alone. Of the 71 different breeds of cat, only 22 can have a solid black coat. This could have an evolutionary purpose. For example, black fur could be an advantage for a cat when hunting, making it more difficult for birds to spot them. However, as the mutation that causes this colour is in the same genetic family known to give humans resistance to diseases, scientists speculate that the variation may have less to do with camouflage and more to do with disease resistance.

B) Circle or underline the key terms in the question below, then use your scanning skills to find relevant words and phrases in the passage.

Q) Researchers think it is possible that black cats have greater protection from illness.

TASK 5

Practise using your reading skills. Complete this extract from a True, False, Not given task in Cambridge IELTS 9, pp 87-89

The life and work of Marie Curie
Marie Curie is probably the most famous woman scientist who has ever lived. Born Maria Sklodowska in Poland in 1867, she is famous for her work on radioactivity, and was twice a winner of the Nobel Prize. With her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henri Becquerel, she was awarded the 1903 Nobel Prize for Physics, and was then sole winner of the 1911 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.

From childhood, Marie was remarkable for her prodigious memory, and at the age of 16 won a gold medal on completion of her secondary education. Because her father lost his savings through bad investment, she then had to take work as a teacher. From her earnings she was able to finance her sister Bronia's medical studies in Paris, on the understanding that Bronia would, in turn, later help her to get an education.

In 1891 this promise was fulfilled and Marie went to Paris and began to study at the Sorbonne (the University of Paris). She often worked far into the night and lived on little more than bread and butter and tea. She came first in the examination in the physical sciences in 1893, and in 1894 was placed second in the examination in mathematical sciences. It was not until the spring of that year that she was introduced to Pierre Curie.

1. Marie Curie's husband was a joint winner of both Marie's Nobel Prizes.
2. Marie became interested in science when she was a child.
3. Marie was able to attend the Sorbonne because of her sister's financial contribution.

TASK 6

Practice your referencing skills by matching the underlined phrases (1-7) with the correct person (A-C) below

A) Marie Curie, B) Bronia, C) Bronia and Marie's father

From childhood, Marie was remarkable for her prodigious memory, and at the age of 16 won a gold medal on completion of ¹her secondary education. Because her father lost ²his savings through bad investment, ³she then had to take work as a teacher. From ⁴her earnings ⁵she was able to finance ⁶her sister Bronia's medical studies in Paris, on the understanding that Bronia would, in turn, later help ⁷her to get an education.

TASK 7 Make notes about the good advice for T/F/NG:

Remember to use these skills for other reading tasks too.

