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To: IELTS Prep Group
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Lesson Objective

The student shall be able to use "power words" as part of their oral vocabulary, read and comprehend both social and business language and demonstrate effective oral communication skills

Section One

Vocabulary

Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to understand definitions of English vocabulary

MATCH THE WORD WITH THE CORRECT DEFINITION

VOCABULARY	DEFINITIONS
A. THERAPY (Noun)	1. A strong movement of air in one direction. A mass of air, body of water, etc., that has a steady flow in a particular direction.
B. CHRONIC (Adj)	2. A small piece of a larger object that has broken, often into a lot of pieces.
C. BRUISING (Adj)	3. Not active or moving; stationary. It does not move or change.
D. INSERTION (Noun)	4. The treatment of physical, mental, or social disorders or disease.
E. CURRENTS (Noun)	5. To form a connection in your mind between different people or things.
F. INHALATION (Noun)	6. The act of putting something into something else.
G. FRAGMENTS (Noun)	7. To put something interesting in a museum or other public place so that people can go and look at it. To manifest; display, show (something) to the public for interest or instruction.
H. STATIC (Adj)	8. Continuing for a long time; constantly Recurring, Lasting for a long period of time or marked by frequent recurrence, as certain diseases.
I. EXHIBIT (Noun)	9. To crush something into very small pieces, or powder, or a nearly liquid substance. To do great damage to something or to destroy it completely.
J. ASSOCIATE (Verb)	10. Causing mental or emotional injury. Brutally forceful and compelling; tough, violent
K. PULVERIZE (Verb)	11. The process of breathing air, smoke, or other substances into your lungs.

Section Two

Reading Comprehension and Pronunciation skills.

Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to effectively read written English in a social or business environment.

ARTICLE 1

Passage 1:

Volcanoes have existed since the birth of the earth, and they have helped shape the continents as we know them. The word volcano is thought to have come from Roman mythology, specifically derived from Vulcan, the Roman god of fire who was thought to be Jupiter's blacksmith and responsible for making arrows and shields. Vulcan also had a Greek equivalent, known as Hephaestus, whose name means "burning" or "flaming." Volcanoes were featured in ancient poetry, where they are described as the blacksmith's workshop. When a mountain erupted, the ancients thought it was caused by smoke escaping through the chimney of Vulcan's workshop when he was at work.



But what are volcanoes, really? A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface which allows hot magma, volcanic ash and gases to escape from the magma chamber below the surface. Volcanic eruptions can cause destruction and consequent disaster in several different ways. One is the volcanic eruption itself, causing harm from the explosion of the volcano or the immediate fall of rock. Then there is lava - molten rock or liquid rock - that may be produced during the eruption of a volcano. As it leaves the volcano, the hot lava destroys any buildings and plants in its path. Third, there is volcanic ash,

consisting of fragments of pulverized rock, minerals and volcanic glass, which may form a cloud and settle thickly in nearby locations. When volcanic ash is mixed with water it forms a concrete-like material, and in sufficient quantity, ash may cause roofs to collapse under its weight. Small quantities of volcanic ash will also harm humans if inhaled.

Questions:

- 1) In ancient mythology, which TWO elements are combined in the names of gods associated with volcanoes?**
 - a) Heat
 - b) Power
 - c) Fire
 - d) Strength
 - e) Smoke

- 2) According to the article, in which TWO ways is lava similar to volcanic ash?**
 - a) They both can damage buildings.
 - b) They both form clouds of gas.
 - c) They are both stone in different forms.
 - d) They are both very hot.
 - e) They are both gases in different forms

- 3) In ancient mythology, which TWO elements are combined in the names of gods associated with volcanoes?**
 - a) Heat
 - b) Power
 - c) Fire
 - d) Strength
 - e) Smoke

- 4) In paragraph two of the article, which TWO properties of volcanic eruptions are described as having a direct effect on the area surrounding an eruption?**
 - a) Heat of the explosion
 - b) Movement of lava
 - c) Falling of rock
 - d) Hardened ash
 - e) Flying ash

Passage 2:

However, the main danger to humans in the immediate surroundings of a volcanic eruption is pyroclastic flows. These are currents of hot gas and rock which can reach speeds of up to 700 kmh (450 mph) and temperatures of about 1,000 °C (1,830 °F). It is believed that the Roman town of Pompeii near Naples was destroyed by a pyroclastic flow in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79, and that heat was the main cause of death of people and not, as previously believed, the inhalation of ash.

One recent volcanic eruption causing chaos and disaster was the Puyehue-Cordón Caulle eruption in Chile in 2011. At least 3,500 people were evacuated from nearby areas, while the ash cloud was blown across cities all around the Southern hemisphere, creating travel chaos when airlines were forced to cancel hundreds of flights. Ash poses a threat to aircrafts because once sucked into engines, it can be transformed into molten glass by the high engine temperatures and can cause an engine to fail. Further, ski resorts in Argentina had to be closed, a nearby river was contaminated and its temperature rose to 45 °C (113 °F) and pastureland in Southern Argentina was destroyed.

Questions:

- 1) Which TWO of the following were likely affected by the eruption of the volcano Puyehue-Cordón Caulle in Chile in 2011?**
 - a) Aviation manufacturing industry
 - b) Ski equipment industry
 - c) Fishing industry
 - d) Farming industry
 - e) Glass industry

- 2) In which **TWO** ways does the article suggest that the effects of volcanic eruptions in the present are similar to effects in the past?
- a) People are not evacuated quickly enough.
 - b) Flying ash causes travel chaos.
 - c) Recreation resorts have to be closed.
 - d) Ash causes damage after combination with water.
 - e) Ash clouds threaten human health
- 3) Which **ONE** of the following is the main topic of this article?
- a) Volcanoes in Greek mythology
 - b) Effects of volcanic eruptions
 - c) The eruption of Mount Vesuvius
 - d) Causes of death near volcanoes
 - e) Notable recent volcanic eruptions

ARTICLE 2

Passage 1:

Acupuncture is an ancient Chinese medical therapy that involves the insertion of very fine needles at key points in the body of the patient. It was not until the 1960s and 1970s that acupuncture reached a wider international audience in the West, as younger people searched for more natural therapies instead of taking all sorts of chemicals produced by pharmaceutical companies into their bodies. As a result of this change in thinking about medicine, many different alternative therapies such as hypnosis and aromatherapy became increasingly popular.



Today, the World Health Organization recognizes acupuncture as an effective treatment for a host of conditions and acupuncture is now offered in many North American hospitals (the Cleveland Clinic Center for Integrative Medicine provides more than 10,000 treatments annually). Also, the US Department of Defense treats soldiers suffering acute and chronic pain with acupuncture.

Most commonly, acupuncture is seen to have a positive effect on people who suffer from constant pain, such as neck and back pain. In addition, some evidence has shown that acupuncture can help with pain that has a neurological origin. For example, it can help sufferers of migraines and other severe headaches. However, acupuncture supporters say that it is important to go regularly to acupuncture appointments for it to work.

Questions:

- 1) According to the passage, for which **TWO** reasons did acupuncture become popular in the 1960s and 1970s?
- a) Because some people were not comfortable taking pills
 - b) Because hypnosis and aromatherapy gained popularity
 - c) Because large corporations started to be interested in Chinese therapies
 - d) Because young people started thinking about alternatives to traditional medicines
 - e) Because young people started to suffer from more illness than in the past
 - f) Because major medical organizations endorsed acupuncture treatment
- 2) According to the passage, acupuncture is likely to help which **TWO** kinds of people?
- a) People who have specific long-term pain
 - b) People who do other alternative therapy at the same time
 - c) People who have problems with their blood
 - d) People who experience pain of unknown origin
 - e) People who go to multiple acupuncture treatments
 - f) People who are not afraid of pins or needles

3) The author of the article most likely mentions the World Health Organization and the US Department of Defense for which TWO purposes?

- a) To offer a counter argument to that of traditional medical doctors
- b) To help explain the uses of acupuncture for new conditions
- c) To show how acceptance of acupuncture has grown since the 1970s
- d) To demonstrate why acupuncture is the chosen therapy for some conditions
- e) To discredit those who suggest that acupuncture's effects are psychological
- f) To suggest that acupuncture has become part of mainstream medicine

Passage 2:

Although acupuncture and other alternative therapies have helped some individuals, they have not been fully accepted by everyone. Traditional medical professionals have doubted the value of such therapies for a long time, saying that there is no clear evidence that shows that acupuncture improves the medical condition of patients. Many medical doctors believe that patients feel better after doing acupuncture only because they believe in the benefits of this kind of therapy and not because of any real medical change. In some cases, patients who have lost faith in modern medicine turn to acupuncture because they will try anything to feel better. Still, doctors cannot explain why acupuncture improves some medical problems but not others. Some acupuncture supporters say that traditional medicine is opposed to acupuncture treatments primarily because they might compete with traditional medical practice—it's really an economic issue.

It is probably fair to say that acupuncture could be an option for patients who suffer from continual pain, but it may not be useful for more serious illnesses that need to be supervised by traditionally trained doctors. Although doctors continue to tell people that acupuncture is not enough on its own to treat illnesses, the number of people who are using this type of therapy continues to rise.

There are pros and cons to keep in mind when considering acupuncture treatment, as with any medical treatment. First, it is critical that the acupuncture practitioner uses single-use disposable needles from a sterile new pack for each treatment to avoid the risk of infection. There can be bruising, light bleeding or soreness at the sight of the needle insertion after treatment. Also, acupuncture may be unsafe for individuals with blood diseases. Aside from these rather minimal disadvantages, acupuncture is a remarkably safe medical treatment, and it has few side effects. In addition, research has shown that it works very well in combination with other forms of medical treatment.

Questions:

1) Which TWO people would most likely go for acupuncture treatments, based on information in the passage?

- a) A person who does not believe he is very sick
- b) A person who wants to stop his migraines quickly
- c) A person who has long-term skin problems
- d) A person who regularly has backaches
- e) A person who has constant neck pain
- f) A person who generally follows his doctor's advice

2) Which TWO statements best describe people who use acupuncture?

- a) They are wealthy.
- b) They are open to different methods of treatment.
- c) They are interested in science.
- d) They are primarily young adults.
- e) They have not found traditional medicine adequate.
- f) They are educated in alternative medicine.

3) The author's presentation of the pros and cons of acupuncture suggests that he would likely agree with which TWO of the following statements?

- a) Acupuncture therapy's advantages far outweigh its disadvantages.
- b) Acupuncture therapy should be used to treat a greater variety of medical conditions.
- c) Acupuncture treatments are safer than many other medical treatments.
- d) Acupuncture therapy's popularity threatens the income of traditional doctors.
- e) Acupuncture practitioners need more careful regulation.
- f) Acupuncture therapy should replace some traditional medical treatments for chronic pain.

ARTICLE 3:

Passage 1:

Every summer, thousands of tourists travel to Washington, DC, to see the capital's great monuments and museums, including the National Gallery of Art and a number of Smithsonian museums. These are what might be called static museums. You walk in; see the pioneer Wright Brothers plane hanging from the ceiling or a great Vermeer painting or a display of things made by American Indians. You look at them, maybe read a sign next to the painting or exhibit or perhaps wear a headset that plays a taped guide to give you more background about what you're seeing.



Curators of smaller museums have noticed that, given the choice of theme parks, interactive games and even "natural habitat" zoos, travelers with kids are not coming the way they used to. Looking at pictures or old objects just is not entertaining enough. The curators have decided that they need to make history and art come to life, to somehow transport visitors to the time periods or experiences the paintings and objects come from. So a whole new kind of museum – the living history museum – has been developed.

Questions:

- 1) Which TWO of the following are mentioned as examples of what you might see in a static museum?
 - a) A wartime cannon
 - b) An early airplane
 - c) A soldier's uniform
 - d) An antique chair
 - e) An Indian weaving

- 2) For which TWO reasons are living history museums probably attractive to museum curators?
 - a) They have a better chance of attracting lots of visitors.
 - b) They do not require locating expensive paintings to display.
 - c) They are more like other kinds of entertainment families enjoy.
 - d) They can be smaller than traditional museums.
 - e) They require period actors who are easy to train.

- 3) The passage suggests that which TWO of the following statements are likely to be true of families vacationing with children in the US?
 - a) They prefer small museums to large ones.
 - b) They expect their vacation activities to be entertaining.
 - c) They are most interested in the history of the US.
 - d) They expect that learning new things will be fun.
 - e) They include many kinds of activities in their vacation plans

- 4) The author mentions the Wright Brothers and Vermeer in order to accomplish which TWO of the following purposes?
 - a) To propose the kinds of exhibits a living history museum curator should avoid
 - b) To give examples of exhibits found in a living history museum
 - c) To explain what children might particularly enjoy at a static museum
 - d) To give specific examples of exhibits at a static museum
 - e) To suggest the range of things a visitor might see in a static museum

Passage 2:

A place like Williamsburg, Virginia is the first and perhaps most successful of these models. Williamsburg is a completely re-created colonial village from the days before the American Revolution and the creation of the United States. Today's recreated village features people dressed in 18th-century costumes. Every day, they fire off cannons, parade as British soldiers and farm gardens using massive plow horses. Visitors get to pose for photographs with those in costume, help the

tinsmith make spoons or hold yarn for women who are weaving colonial cloth. Another such museum, in Massachusetts, Old Sturbridge Village, depicts early New England life from 1790-1840 with historians in costume, antique buildings, water-powered mills and a working farm. Visitors can look at antiques and do some hands-on crafts. Then there are many living history farms across the US, where families can visit and see real working farms, operated with historical tools and machines and growing crops from seeds identical to those planted 150 years ago.

But critics, usually professional historians and other experts, say all this fun does not tell the truth of what life was really like. They say, for example, that life in colonial America was not interesting. In many cases it was not just unpleasant but harsh. They say that visitors to the living history museum may come away entertained but full of wrong ideas about history. The living history museums' supporters answer this argument by saying that learning even a few things about colonial America is better than knowing nothing at all. In addition, visitors to these museums associate museums with fun and not with being bored!

Questions:

1) What TWO things does the passage say about the Colonial Williamsburg living history museum?

- a) People are dressed as British soldiers.
- b) Paintings of famous Colonial events are on display.
- c) Visitors have fun eating Colonial foods.
- d) Visitors pose for photographs with museum workers in costumes.
- e) Visitors stay in Colonial houses as part of their visit.

2) What are TWO major ideas in the last paragraph of the passage?

- a) Museums should be interesting but not necessarily fun.
- b) Theme parks and light shows are better than museums.
- c) Some experts do not think living history museums are a good idea.
- d) There are not enough historical objects in living history museums.
- e) Museums that show Colonial America teach people something about history.

3) Which TWO of these statements would be made by a critic of the living history museum?

- a) "The way they made candles with yarn and animal fat was really interesting."
- b) "The Colonial house was charming and cozy but nothing like a real Colonial dwelling."
- c) "My favorite exhibit was the guy making a tin lantern with nothing but a sheet of tin, some shears and his own imagination."
- d) "Going to this museum was nothing like looking at all those rooms full of boring paintings on our school trip."
- e) "I liked watching the giant plow horses, but of course no ordinary person with a garden had such a horse in Colonial Virginia."

4) What are the TWO main ideas of this passage?

- a) Museum experts feel that museums must change to attract visitors.
- b) Museum experts care more about the number of visitors than about history.
- c) Museums that display artworks and exhibits do not make families welcome.
- d) Museums like Colonial Williamsburg make learning about the past fun
- e) Museums in the United States are different than in other countries.