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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
1. CULLING (Noun)	A. Being released from obligation and duty. To state officially that you are not affected by something.
2. AFFLICTED (Adj)	B. Very intense feelings or actions that involve great activity
3. EXEMPTIONS (Noun)	C. Something that happens in a way that is full of danger or risk
4. SUBSIDIZE (Verb)	D. To kill the weaker animals in order to reduce the number
5. PERILOUSLY (Adv)	E. To pay part of the cost of something
6. FIERCE (Adj)	F. The state of being affected badly by something that makes you suffer
7. UNDERMINE (Verb)	G. lessen the effectiveness, power, or ability of, especially gradually or insidiously

Reading Comprehension and Pronunciation skills.

Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to effectively read and comprehend written English in a social or business environment.
- Reading Tip
Multiple choice questions often require detailed reading of paragraphs because the questions may be written to test your understanding of the main idea or supporting points. Also, the wrong options (called distractors) will come from the same part of the passage as the answer, and you need to eliminate these.

Article 1

A Surfer Is Killed, and Australia Asks: Do More Sharks Need to Die?

- A)** SYDNEY, Australia — The state wants to subsidize surfers who buy electromagnetic devices to repel sharks. Other voices insist on deploying nets or hooks to catch and kill them. One hunter has proposed dispatching a rapid-response team on helicopters to “just shoot the shark in the head.”

The death last week of Laeticia Brouwer, a 17-year-old surfer, in a shark attack off Australia’s southern coast has renewed debate in the country over what, if anything, should be done to protect people who venture offshore in a place mad for watersports. Fourteen people have been killed by sharks nationwide since the start of 2012.

Last week, the federal environment minister, Josh Frydenberg, accused Western Australia, the state where the last three fatal attacks occurred, of failing to respond to the problem. “The commonwealth would welcome any proposal to protect human life first and foremost,” he said, suggesting culling or other measures as the state saw fit.



- B) Vic Hislop, a former shark hunter from Queensland, called for the helicopter strike teams in an interview with News.com.au, warning, "As they continue to let the sharks escape after they eat somebody, it's going to get worse and worse. Make no mistake."

But Western Australia denies that killing sharks would be productive. Last week, the state fisheries minister, Dave Kelly, said that culling did not "actually make our beaches any safer." And its premier, Mark McGowan, said people would always face a very small RISK of being attacked in the ocean, calling it a "harsh reality."

Culling is controversial because many shark species are endangered: Perhaps 100 million sharks are killed every year, often for their fins. Hunting of vulnerable types, including the great white shark, is prohibited, yet states can seek exemptions if they think attacks are threatening people or tourism revenue.

- C) In 2014, Western Australia used baited drum lines — hooks suspended between a float and the ocean floor — to trap sharks after a series of attacks. Sixty-eight of them, all measuring more than 10 feet, were shot before the policy was revoked over ecological concerns. In Queensland, where drum lines have been used for decades, scientists say that there is little evidence to show that they have reduced the danger.

Some beaches are protected by nets designed to catch sharks before they come too close to shore. New South Wales snagged 133 "target" creatures in mesh along its northern coast from 2015 to 2016, and the majority of those died. The state government says only one person has been killed by a shark in netted bays between Newcastle and Wollongong over the past 70 years. But because attacks have always been relatively uncommon, it is hard to show that these measures are saving lives, and scientists abhor them for killing other endangered species.

"If you kill all the sharks you won't have any attacks, but you don't take every car off the road just because some people crash," said Nathan Hart, an associate professor of biological sciences at Macquarie University.

- D) "Lethal methods are entirely political tools, not public safety tools," added Christopher NEFF, a lecturer in public policy at the University of Sydney. "There's not enough evidence to show that they work." He said his research revealed that three-quarters of Australians living in shark-afflicted parts of Western Australia preferred nonlethal approaches anyway. Like many other surfers, Ms. Brouwer would have been among them: At her memorial, her parents said that she "loved the ocean with all that it contained."

Instead of deploying drum lines, Western Australia's government said that it would now subsidize 1,000 Shark Shields, paying about a quarter of the cost. Tests on the personal devices, which emit a short-range electromagnetic field into the water, found that they could prevent "investigative" attacks by curious sharks but did not stop ambushes by determined PREDATORS in hunting mode.

Experts testifying at a federal Senate hearing in Perth on Thursday said that more research into individual deterrents was required.

- E) States and territories already pour millions of dollars into helicopters and drones to keep watch for predators, although they can only spot those swimming close to the surface. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, a national research agency, has tagged 210 great white sharks to better understand their movements. Other technologies are also evolving, Professor Hart said. He cited early research into camouflaged wet suits and "counter-illumination" surfboards, whose undersides emit light to diminish their silhouette.

New South Wales is testing smart drum lines that send alerts to officials, allowing animals to be tagged, towed and released in deeper waters. Scientists using this method in Brazil reported a 97 percent decline in bites in the deadly waters off Recife, at the country's eastern tip. Dr. NEFF said that surface-to-seabed enclosures, which are popular in Hong Kong, could be better used on "low-energy beaches" in Australia. In South Africa, flags are erected to warn swimmers when aerial surveillance is likely to be ineffective because of poor weather, he said.



According to the Australian Shark Attack File, administered by the Taronga Conservation Society Australia, there were an average of 6.5 unprovoked attacks per year in the 1990s, most of them nonfatal, but 22 in 2015.

- F) There is no evidence to suggest that the perceived uptick in attacks is caused by a growing population of sharks, or that the creatures are coming closer to the shore, Dr. NEFF argued. Certainly Australia's human population is growing, and people spend more time in the water. On a per-capita basis, the chances of being killed by a shark have almost never been lower, said George Burgess, curator of the International Shark Attack File in Florida.

Two people died in attacks in Australia in 1950, when 8.3 million people lived in the country and there were far fewer tourists than today. Last year, WITH the population at 24 million, the number of fatalities was the same. Improved emergency responses also mean that victims are more likely to survive than in the past: 90 percent did in the decade ending in 2011, compared with 55 percent in the 1930s.

Australians are more likely to drown in the bath than be killed by a shark. "Part of the challenge is to make sure people understand that when they enter the water, there are RISKS. It's not a backyard pool," Mr. Burgess said in an interview. "It is incumbent upon us to use the brains that we have been endowed with to avoid the teeth that the shark has been endowed with."

Question:

Summarize the key points and the most relevant arguments of the article!

Article 2

As Rising Seas Erode Shorelines, Tasmania Shows What Can Be Lost

- A) ISLE OF THE DEAD, Tasmania — Maybe the hardened convicts who carved the 19th-century gravestones dotting this tiny island were barely literate, or perhaps one of them just had a wicked sense of humor. The schoolmaster Benjamin Horne went to his repose in 1843 WITH this sentence chiseled above his head: "Sincerely regretted by all who knew him." If he ever managed to sleep peacefully beneath that pungent epitaph, Mr. Horne can rest no longer.

The very island on which he lies is being chewed away by the sea. The roots of trees that have stood for decades now dangle perilously over a fast-eroding shore. A few miles away, a seaside coal mine once worked by the convicts is under similar assault by the waves.

- B) The ocean is rising in large part, of course, because people the world over have burned so much coal, pumping planet-warming carbon dioxide into the AIR. Perhaps a new stone marker ought to be planted above the eroding mine: Cause, Meet Effect.

Chris Sharples, a coastal consultant, has lately been SPOTTING such problems all over southern Tasmania, including once-sturdy electric poles in danger of falling over as the ocean strips the land away. Under a brilliant sky, he walked the shoreline near the historic mine one recent day and pointed to a steep scarp cut by the waves, a bellwether of recent damage.

"It's a smoking gun for sea-level rise causing an acceleration of erosion," he said. "And it's coal! Mined for burning!"

- C) Both the imperiled island cemetery and the coal mine are part of the Port Arthur Historic Sites, in the far southeastern corner of Tasmania, the Australian island state. Convict ancestry was once a badge of shame in Australia, but now it is bragged about, and Port Arthur, a 19th-century prison that received some of the most incorrigible criminals in the British Empire, has become one of the country's premier tourist attractions.

It is also under costly siege by a rising sea, and Port Arthur is but one example of a looming global problem.

In country after country, managers of national parks and other historic sites are realizing that climate change, with its coastal flooding and erosion, rising temperatures and more intense rainstorms, represents a profound RISK to the heritage they are trying to preserve.



Venice, home of architectural and artistic masterpieces, is under such grave threat that \$6 billion worth of sea gates are being installed to protect against increased tidal flooding. Rising temperatures seem to be on the verge of wiping out large sections of the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. Coastal erosion threatens scores of treasured sites in Scotland, including the spectacular Neolithic ruins of the Orkney Islands. The famed statues of Easter Island are in danger.

- D)** In the United States, most of the glaciers that in the 19th century dotted what is now GLACIER National Park have already melted, and the rest are expected to be gone within this century. Archaeological sites on the Alaska coast are being lost. The very symbol of America, the Statue of Liberty, cannot be considered safe: Flooding from Hurricane Sandy, made worse by a century of sea-level rise, destroyed much of the infrastructure on Liberty Island in 2012 and closed the monument to visitors for months.

Like so many other problems associated with climate change, this was a crisis foretold.

In a report in 2007, the staff of the World Heritage Convention, an arm of the United Nations that oversees listings of heritage sites, warned of the peril from human-caused climate change. It specifically pointed out the RISK to coral reefs, including the Great Barrier Reef.

- E)** When the group wanted to update its report in 2016, the conservative government of Australia, under fierce attack at home for the perceived weakness of its climate policies, demanded that any mention of the Great Barrier Reef be stripped out of the new version. The United Nations complied, though the suppressed material quickly leaked.

In the very year that controversy played out, the reef suffered profound damage from high water temperatures, fulfilling the prophecy of a decade earlier. And the same sort of damage is occurring again this year, part of an unprecedented back-to-back die-off that may leave large segments of the reef in ruins.

- F)** Rising ocean temperatures and rising sea levels are two sides of a coin: Most of the excess heat trapped by human emissions of greenhouse gases is absorbed by the ocean, and the water expands as it warms, accounting for much of the rise in the sea over the past century. It has gone up about eight inches since 1880, which sounds small, but has been enough in some places to cause extensive erosion, forcing governments to spend billions to cope. The problem is worse in places where the land is also sinking, as in Venice and along much of the East Coast of the United States.

Over the long term, the rise of the sea appears to be accelerating because of runaway growth in greenhouse emissions, and scientists fear much bigger effects this century, perhaps so large they could ultimately force the abandonment of entire coastlines.

- G)** Though awareness of the RISK to historic sites and natural wonders is growing, the effort to tackle the problem is in its infancy. In most places, discussion and report-writing have yet to give way to concrete action. "We're a long way from managing this issue well," said Adam Markham, who is deputy director for climate and energy with the Union of Concerned Scientists, an American group, and who was the lead author of the most recent report on world heritage sites.

Much could be done to shore up old buildings, but that is invariably expensive — and most park services and heritage agencies are badly underfunded. Beyond money, the agencies face deep philosophical issues. How far will they ultimately be willing to go to salvage buildings or parks at risk? Should they, for instance, build sea walls that would forever alter the character of old forts or other coastal sites?

- H)** In Tasmania, the archaeology manager of the Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority, David Roe, wrestles WITH such questions. The historic site has spent \$5 million reinforcing old prison buildings, which are under attack by the rising salt water in the soil and also vulnerable to wind damage. But Dr. Roe is reluctant to consider more aggressive solutions, like a sea wall that would isolate the site from the ocean that connected it to a once-mighty empire.

As he sees the matter, to build such a thing would be to undermine the cultural value that made the place worth preserving. "We can't retreat" from the rising sea, Dr. Roe said. "We can't elevate. We can't rebuild. Perhaps all we can do is manage loss."



- 1) David Luchsinger was in charge of the Statue of Liberty for the National Park Service when Hurricane Sandy ravaged Liberty Island in 2012, and he led the team that brought the park back to life on July 4 the following year. Mr. Luchsinger, retired and living in New Hampshire, said the issue with historic sites was not just finding the money to make them more resilient, but also slowing the emissions that are putting them at RISK in the first place.

"To turn a blind eye on how sea-level rise and climate change are going to affect preserving our history is just, to me, unacceptable," he said. "That's where we come from. That is who we are."

Question:

What are the major concerns related to climate change in this article?

Source