

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 - TEST 1 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1D	contemporary	to his own time	writing belonging to the same period of time/ current
1E	time limit	deadline	the time by which an activity must be finished – in this case, the dictionary
1G	subtleties of meaning	shades of meaning	a fine distinction of meanings or words, which are almost the same, but are slightly different
4	central	running down the middle	the long desk was in the centre of the room
4	stood	standing up	the clerks were standing up while they were working
5	in excess of	over	more than 40,000 words
9	well known	famous	many people knew Johnson because of his work

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 1- PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	explain	argue	we might present an argument in order to explain the behaviour of the teacher subjects
14	biological explanation	animal aggression instinct, genetic need	these are two explanations of human behaviour that are based on biological factors
17	expected (adj)	predict (v)	tell in advance – the behaviour of the teacher subjects
18	aim	problem	the aim of such studies is to find the answer to a problem/question
19	continue	proceed	the teacher-subjects were told to continue with the experiment
20	help	have a positive effect on	punishment of pupils would help them by improving their learning
21	instructed	told	Milgram gave instructions to the teacher-subjects = told them what to do
21	give	administer	the teacher-subjects had to give/administer a level of shock
22	before	prior to	Milgram explained his idea first, before doing the experiment
22	comply with	obey	when we comply with a rule, we obey it
25	personal values	individual properties/personal and moral code	a person's moral code is composed of individual properties like loyalty.....

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	pessimistic view	seems to be getting worse	environmentalists think that the future of the Earth will be bad
27	a hit-list	a number of reasons	a list of the reasons why people should be worried about the future
31	linked to	associated with	pollution is linked to industrialisation
34	exaggerate their claims	overstate their argument	make people take their point more serious than the real facts indicate
37	waste	trash/rubbish	waste is not such a big problem as many people believe
38	long-term	extend well into our future	lasting/extending over a long time
38	catastrophic	devastating	very serious and destructive
40	urgent	pressing	demanding immediate attention

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 - TEST 2 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	similar to	like	having the same characteristics as candlewax
1	moulded	reshaped	to be formed, to be made into new shapes
2	unique	had the distinction of	the only one of its type, unlike all the other kinds of plastic
2	entirely	totally	completely, fully synthetic, 100% synthetic
3	several reasons for	generated by a number of factors	caused by, resulting from some factors
3	great advances	immense technological progress	great achievements, huge /considerable improvement in chemistry in this period
3	field	domain	in terms of the area or sector of chemistry, economy, science, etc.
3	search	find	search for new solutions, find another way
3	alternatives	substitutes	things to replace natural materials
5	e.g. (for example)	such as	for instance, things like wood flour, asbestos, cotton.
8	intense	extreme	very, very hot,
9-10	fill	flow completely into	all the Bakelite went into the mould until the mould was full
9-10	remove	extract	withdraw, pull the object out of the mould
11	principles	essential features	the method of preparing plastics was applied in basically the same way as in the past
12	immediately	early years	initially, at the beginning, at first Bakelite was not welcomed by people.
12	practical and versatile material	material of a thousand uses	Bakelite could be used in many different ways
12	(not) welcomed	treated with disdain	at first, people had a bad opinion of Bakelite
13	limited	restricted	not many options to choose, only a small selections of colours from which to choose

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 2- PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
15	above-average	superiority	the feeling of being higher, better than others
16	release	punctured	remove, take away the tension inside out of the body and mind.
16	nervous energy	psychic tension	anxiety, stress, tension in the mind
17	current	modern	humour theorists today
17	largely	most	current theories do not pay much attention to Aristotle's opinions about humour
17	view	belief	Aristotle's opinion about humour
18	artificial intelligence	reasoning in machines	machines with logical functions, like computers
22	activated/active	sprang to life	the orbital prefrontal cortex (part of the brain) is activated/becomes active, comes alive
24	most difficult task	extremely demanding job	a very difficult task which requires a lot of effort, knowledge...
25	react	respond	humans act according both to their environment and own thoughts.
26	Person's subjective views	Person's outlook	personal opinions and thinking
27	the operation of the brain	how it works in general	how the brain/mind works, solves a problem

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
29	protect ideas	keep their discoveries and proofs secret	keep the findings, discoveries, evidences in secret by using Latin, so that only a few people could read about them
30-31	the ideas	hypothetical entities	thoughts about what the world is actually like
30-31	may have been to do with	may have related to	connected to the fact that English didn't have the technical language to express scientific ideas
33	overtaken	this momentum was lost	German was used more as a scientific language for a time
34	developed again	again enjoyed substantial lexical growth	English language developed again after a time when German was used more in science
37	express ideas	describe his experiments	express the ideas by describing the experiments in narrative style, based on a transcript of the lectures.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 - TEST 3 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
3	failed	the results have been disappointing	the results of the programme were low, the goal of early child's education was not achieved
3	Reasons	explanations for this	the causes of the programme's failure
4	positive outcomes	the results were phenomenal	the children were more advanced in language, skills and social development
5	a variety of poor and wealthy families	a cross-section of socio-economic status, age, and family configurations	families with a wide range of typical socioeconomic status, at different ages, single parent or two parent families.
7	not succeed in its aim	results have been disappointing	the results have not been good –“Headstart” did not achieve its aim
11	scored highly	more advanced	the children in the programme got higher scores, indicating that they were more advanced in key areas

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 3- PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
16	food production	food chain, food supply, the productivity of fishing and farming	the threat and its impacts on the food supply in the region
18	coastal erosion	and scoured away from the coastline	the loss of land caused by the currents of the Mediterranean Sea
20	increase the fertility	Accumulated	natural fertilizers in the sediment collect and form a steady, increasing quantity
21	relatively high	still a lot	although there is less sediment than before, the level is still high
23	water is pumped	pumped with the water	water pumped into the lagoons to produce food.
24	marked increase in pollutants	pollutants are building up faster and faster	the amount of pollutants is increasing rapidly
25	in the short term	in the immediate future	solution that is applied to a relatively short period of time

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	military	camouflaged vehicles, battlefield	AI can be used for military purposes, such as to identify camouflaged vehicles on the battlefield.
28	separate	disparate	different and unconnected areas of research
28	brings together	encompassed	AI research includes and unites a lot of different fields of study
29	became a topic of conversation again	re-entered public consciousness	the release of a movie about a robot boy generated/created public debate about AI
30	difficulties	problems	problems of filtering and categorising information
31	first used	coined	the term was invented and used for the first time
33	lowest point	peaked	reached the top: AI developed remarkably up to the early 1980s
35	degree of success	making progress	AI gained some success in early applications
37	reflected contemporary ideas	encapsulated the optimism of the 1960s	the film showed what most people thought about AI and its potential at that time
38	[not] justified	undue	People's expectations of AI research were not realistic – they were too optimistic

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 - TEST 4 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1 A	Expansion	blooming	developing much more than before
3 B	disruptive	undermine	become less stable, damaging the traditional way of life
4	low financial cost of setting up	little or no initial financial investment	requiring little money to invest at first
5	both ecologically and culturally fragile	fragile not just in terms of their ecology but also in terms of the culture	both ecology and the culture are highly vulnerable to abnormal pressures
7	a fall in the amount of food	a serious decline in farm output	food production declined in some hill regions
10	revived	renaissance	the communal cheese production has started up again successfully

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 4- PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14-17 C	Examine	Analyse	experts analysed every glass pane in the building
14-17 A	Publicity	press	no-one likes publicity or press about bad things
14-17 A	suppress	tip of the iceberg	to keep something secret - most of the information was hidden
14-17 G	Unusual	very rare	cases of accidents are few and far between
19	unexpectedly	without warning	when toughened glass breaks into small pieces [shatters] it can happen unexpectedly
23	Frequency	rare	Some experts think that nickel sulphide failure is frequent, others think that it is rare
24	little doubt	almost certainly	experts are almost sure what caused the glass to shatter
24	Reason	caused	the reason/cause of the accident
26	documented evidence	data	information
26	Plenty	impossible to find	there is not enough data about nickel sulphide failure in glass
26	Incidence	scale	how often an accident happens or how serious it is

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 5 – TEST 4 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	scientific evidence	experimental evidence	experiments show that photoperiodism is a scientific fact
27	Plenty	considerable	a lot of evidence for photoperiodism
28	types	species	breeding can be encouraged in the winter for some kinds of birds
28	out of season	even in midwinter	in unfavourable conditions, seasons
32	yet to determine	not yet known	we have still not found out what starts this flowering cycle
32	Cue	trigger	it is not known what causes this flowering cycle to start
32	seasonal rhythm	cycle	during a regular cycle of time, bamboos start to flower
33	fast growing plant	have lower growth rates	plants which do not like shade have higher growth rates and grow quickly
34	unpredictable	fluctuate greatly	the temperature often goes up and down, it changes so rapidly that it is difficult to predict.
35	not respond to light levels	regardless of photoperiod	day-neutral plants are plants which flower after a period of vegetative growth
36	birds in temperate climates	temperate-zone birds	birds which live in temperate zones where the climate is cool and mild.
39	no limit	no limit	sugarcane never reaches a maximum rate of photosynthesis.

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Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	Expertise	skills	ability to perform some action
2	to investigate	to analyse	to examine sth, especially by separating it into parts, in order to understand or explain it
4	to copy	to replicate, to reproduce	to make sth that is exactly like sth else
6	financing	funded support	providing money for a project
6	athletes	sportsmen and women	people who compete in sports

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 1- PASSAGE 2

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
16	a local supplier	the domestic market	a product purchased on the domestic market is supplied by a local/national company
18	global economy	world economy	the economy of the whole world
18	to increase	to expand, to rise	to become greater in amount, value, number, etc
21	geographic neighbours	nearby nations	example: countries still trade disproportionately with their geographic neighbours/ nearby nations
22	computer components	disk drives	disk drives are small and light and are “component” parts of computers
25	introduction	invention	the new means of transporting goods was the container ship – it was introduced/invented

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
33	impossible	out of the question	that cannot exist or be done: conditions are too difficult for farming – it is out of the question, or impossible
34&35	to catch	to exploit	example: the people survive by exploiting/catching sea mammals and fish
37	a few	a handful of	a small number of people, things or places, in the text: a handful of islands
38&39	to give up	to abandon	to stop doing sth, in the text: their way of life, moving from place to place
38&39	to depend on	to rely on	example: they still rely heavily on/ depend heavily on nature to provide food and clothing
38&39	lifestyle	Ways	in the text: their way of living by hunting and fishing was their traditional lifestyle

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 - TEST 2 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
7	improving the quality of life	creating a better place to live	Efficient cities can improve the quality of life for their inhabitants/ create a better place to live
10	bicycle friendly cities	cities with high levels of bicycle usage	Cities where people use bicycles a lot can be efficient
10	averagely good	reasonable but not very special	The city's public transport is only averagely good/ reasonable but not special
11	a limited public transport system	minimal public transport	Perth is a good example of a city with minimal public transport/ a limited public transport
12	rail transport system	rail network	It would be hard for a city as hilly as Auckland to develop a really good rail network/rail transport system system

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 2- PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	to increase	to accelerate	become or make greater in size, amount, or degree: the increasing decline in the number of some illnesses
16	to affect (adversely)	to afflict	to leave bad effects on: diseases which affect old people are less common
17	due to	in the face of	because of medical advances, certain disease affect old people
18	playing a part	contributing	factors which help to explain why some diseases are now less common among the elderly population
19	link	correlation	a relationship between two things or situations: for example, level of education and how long we live
21	reduction	drop	the amount by which something is made smaller, less, or lower: there is a drop in the number of elderly disabled people
21	elderly people	old people	people who are old
23	independent	self-reliance	reliance on one's own powers and resources rather than those of others: the elderly are less dependent on others
24	regular exercise	daily physical activity	doing something physically active, such as taking exercise every day
26	feelings of loneliness	emotionally isolated	old people may sometimes feel lonely, especially if they need help

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	farming	settle, grow plants and herd animals	People began farming/ to settle, grow plants and herd animals.
27	A developed system of numbering	a sophisticated system of numbering	the need for a sophisticated number system/ a developed system of numbering became paramount
	Necessary	paramount	
28	paramount	limited	a limited/ restricted range of numbers,
30	Concept	abstract idea	a thought or suggestion as to a possible course of action
30	separate from	independent of	thinking of numbers without connecting those numbers to particular objects
34	body language	gestures	A movement of part of the body to express an idea or meaning, such as counting using your fingers
39	system of counting	numeration system	a system for counting numbers of things

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 - TEST 3 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
4	Teach	educate	give intellectual, moral, and social instruction to cinema audiences – by showing images of other places/people
6	Important	worth trying	it is necessary to make the effort to understand the impact of the early cinema
6	First	initial	the early audiences were the first to experience the shock of real, moving images
9	Important	mattered	movement was the feature of cinema which attracted audiences the most
11	Attraction	magic	audiences were attracted to cinema because they entered a new, magical world

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 3- PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	Feedback	comments	what a manager, for example, thinks about someone's performance of a task
15	Realistic	achievable	it must be possible to reach/achieve targets or goals
15	Achievement	performance	rewards should depend on how much employees achieve when they perform their work
18	Transparent	Fair	Allow people see clearly
23	Staff	employees	the staff of an organisation or company are the people that it employs/the employees
24	Earnings	pay, remuneration	money paid for work or a service
24	Disclose	openly communicate	managers should inform all staff about earnings
27	Promotion	advancement	in an organisation, a more responsible and well-paid job

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
28	Drug	Treatment	a type of medicine or chemical substance used to cause changes in the body
28	Delay	slow	to make happen more slowly changes in the body that cause aging
29	extend human life	increasing longevity	increase the number of years that humans live
30	people	mortals	humans in general
30	diet	regimen	a set of rules about what to eat, that most people will not like
31	disease	disorder	age-related disorders/diseases
32	rats who ate what they wanted	free-feeding rats	rats fed a low-calorie diet lived longer on average than free feeding rats/ rats who ate what they wanted
39	emission	production	Process of making free radicals
40	in short supply	scarce	insufficient for the demand
40	focus on	emphasize	give special importance or value to sth

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 - TEST 4 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
4	positive side	advantage	a quality of something that makes it better or more useful – the benefits of promoting the sale of drugs
6	Research	a study	the study showed that free samples of drugs effectively influenced doctors when they prescribed drugs for patients
9	Marketing technique	marketing practices	the methods used by sales reps to sell their products
9	moral grounds	ethical judgement	concerned with principles of right and wrong behaviour
13	drug company	pharmaceutical company	company which makes and sells drugs and medicines

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 4- PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	Illiterate	(unable to) read or write	many young mothers were unable to read or write before the Campaign
21,23	child mortality	infant mortality	deaths of very young children
15,18	maternal literacy	maternal education	the ability of mothers to read and write as a result of education

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 6 – TEST 4 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
30	a new approach	a change	more schools now admit that bullying is a problem that should be tackled
32	Bullied	victimised	pupils who suffer from bullying
34	anti-bullying campaign	intervention campaign	campaign organized to reduce bullying in schools
35	most important step	key step	a step or measure which is very important can be called a “key” measure, in the same way as a “key word”
37	early part	early phase	a part of a plan or process can be called a “phase”
38	self-confident	assertive	pupils who are not frightened to say what they want or to defend themselves
38	Potential	liable to	if something (like bullying) has the potential to happen, then it is liable to happen
39	members of staff	lunchtime supervisors	school staff includes adults who supervise children during the lunch break
39	recognise the difference	distinguish	a fight in the school playground may be friendly play or may be bullying – staff must distinguish what it is

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Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	navigate	find their way,	to find the position of something or the direction you want to go Bats have an engineering problem: how to find their way and find their prey in the absence of light
2	early mammals	our mammalian ancestors	animals with warm blood, which now includes humans, first appeared millions of years ago, when dinosaurs dominated the Earth Our mammalian ancestors probably only managed to survive at all....
2	avoid dying out	manage to survive	trying to remain alive, trying to exist ...our mammalian ancestors probably only managed to survive at all because they found ways of scraping a living at night
2	avoid dying out	scraping a living	at night, these early mammals just managed to find enough food to eat and survived
6	eg/arm	Limb	in humans, limbs refer to arms and legs Although the sensation maybe referred to the sensation to the front of the face, like the referred pain in a phantom limb
8	calculate	measure	to ascertain the dimensions, quantity, or capacity of something For example, to measure the depth of sea under a ship
9	finding	detection	the act of discovering something by investigation It was only a matter of time before weapons designers adapted it for the detection of submarines
11	inaccurate	incorrect	wrong, not exact It is technically incorrect to talk about bat "radar", since they do not use radio waves.
11	refer to	talk about	relating to something or someone Radar is an inaccurate term when referring to bats
11	because	Since	It is technically incorrect to talk about bat " radar", since they do not use radio waves.
12	underlying	based on	the basic mathematics which explain radar and sonar are similar
13	first used	Coined	when a new word or term, such as "echolocation" is invented, we say that the new word has been "coined".

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 2

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning	
16	effects	consequences	water policies have effects/consequences on damage to the environment	
17	call (n)	demanding (v)	scientists demand a change in water policy	
18	Surprising (adj)	Unexpectedly (adv)	the downward trend in demand for water is surprising, because nobody expected this to happen	
22	increasing	soaring	rising quickly	Food production has kept pace with soaring populations mainly because of the expansion of artificial irrigation systems that make possible the growth of 40% of the world's food
22	primarily	Mainly	the most important reason	
22	due to	because of		
25	reduction (n)	decreased (v)	the state of being made less or smaller Modern technologies have led to a reduction/decrease in domestic water consumption	
25	modern technologies	new technologies	But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of new technologies that help to conserve water in homes...	
25	domestic	in homes	conserving water in houses/homes.	

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	ways of learning; technique for learning	approaches to learning	Educating Psyche by Bernie Neville is a book which looks at radical new approaches to learning, describing the effect of emotion, imagination and the unconscious on learning.
28	unimportant	peripheral	not as important as the main aim, part, of something ...we know from our experience that we often remember what we have perceived peripherally, long after we have forgotten what we set out to learn
28	recall	remember	it is easier to remember unimportant details
30	think about	focus on	students should concentrate on peripheral things, not the curriculum
32	Prior to	Beforehand	before the class starts Beforehand, the students have been carefully prepared for the language learning experience
33	similar to	not unusual	not different from what is usual/ normal Such methods are not unusual in language teaching/ similar to those of language teaching
36	retain	learn	keep something/ continue to have something. In this context, both learn and retain can be understood as “keep in mind” / remember vocabulary +Students in suggestopedia class retain more new vocabulary than those in ordinary classes. +...that students can regularly learn 1000 new words of a foreign language
36	ordinary	conventional	following what is traditional or considered acceptable by society in general +Another difference from conventional teaching is the evidence that students can regularly learn 1000 new words of a foreign language during a suggestopedic session... +In the follow-up class, the teaching activities are similar to those used in conventional classes.
37	admit	acknowledge	to accept that something is true Lozanovacknowledges/admits that the ritual surrounding suggestion in his own system is also a placebo
39	become well known	gain notoriety	to become generally known and accepted While suggestopedia has gained some notoriety through success in the teaching of modern languages

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 - TEST 2 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning	
3	near	in the neighbourhood	in the area near Kyoto	
4	power produce d by severe weather conditions	Nature’s forces	powerful forces that occur naturally – like storms or earthquakes	Clearly, Japanese carpenters of the day knew a few tricks about allowing a building to sway and settle itself rather than fight nature’s forces.
4	absorb	sway and settle itself	deal with (effect, changes,...)/ reduce the effect of a force	
5	interior access	inner staircase	in a Chinese pagoda, stairs inside the temple provided a way to reach the top	
7	observe observation post	watch watchtower	watchtower is the tower on which a guard or lookout is stationed to keep watch for approaching danger The Chinese built their pagodas..., and used them in later centuries as watchtowers	
8	eaves	roof	the lower part of a roof, which extends beyonds the walls of the building	The roof of a Japanese temple building can be made to overhang the sides of the structure by fifty percent or more of the building’s overall width
8	up to half	by fifty percent		
9	original	first	pagodas first came to Japan with Buddhism	
11	floor	storey	level of a building More surprising is the fact that the individual storeys of a Japanese pagoda, unike their counterparts elsewhere, are not actually connected to each other.	
11	bear	carry	But the answer is not so simple because the startling thing is that the shinbashira actually carries no load at all/ does not bear the weight	
11	weight	load		
11	stop	constrain	to hold back/restrict something by force – the individual floors could not move far The shinbashira, running up through a hole in the centre of the building, constrained individual storeys from moving too far	

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning	
14	purifying	removal of the bug	the act of making (water) clean/ rid of impure elements The costs included: ... £23m for the removal of the bug cryptosporidium from drinking water by water companies	
15	development	onward march	a process of growth or change in a given direction the onward march of intensive farming has seemed unstoppable in the last half-century...	
17	chemicals	fertilisers	a kind of chemical added to soil, which may then be washed into water sources by rain, causing algae to grow as an (unwanted) result in lakes or rivers the growth of algae is increasing in lakes because of the fertilizer run-off	
22	conclude	draw a conclusion	come to a decision/agreement	Professor Pretty draws a simple but memorable conclusion from all this: our food bills are actually threefold. We are paying for our supposedly cheaper food in three separate ways/ We are making three different types of payment:..
22	three different types	three seperate ways		
22	make payment	pay for		
23	realistic	feasible	possible, likely, capable of being accomplished ...in Britain, where the immediate need to supply food is less urgent, and the costs and the damage of intensive farming have been clearly seen, it may be more feasible/realistic	
25	initiate change	introduce	to make change begin. In this context we can consider “change” as the introduction of a new standard for farmers and consumers. Professor Pretty wants the government to initiate change by establishing what he refers to as a Greener Food Standard	
26	change	shift	It could go a long way, he says, to shifting consumers as well as farmers towards a more sustainable system of agriculture	

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 3

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning	
27	identify the problem	understand the problem	to find out what the problems are Before solutions could be proposed, the problems had to be understood/identified	
28	transport modes	means of transport	having identified the transport needs of local people, to help people to move their goods, some methods were tried – including donkeys and wheelbarrows	
29	official district officials	authority governmental authorities of the district	a person who is in a position of authority or who has the power to make decision (in the district, in this context) ... it was necessary to start the process from the level of the governmental authorities of the district	
30	model a future mode	reference a reference for future work	something to look for information/ advice or example to follow The experiences from Makete will help this initiative, and Makete District will act as a reference for future work	
32	almost	virtually	very nearly, so that any slight difference is not important	When the project began, Makete district was virtually totally isolated/almost inaccessible during the rainy season
32	isolated	inaccessible	without much contact with other places or people; hard to reach	
33	expenditure	spent on	the amount of time that people in Makete had to spend each day on transport	
34	local area	Locality	the area that surrounds the place you are in or are talking about Interesting facts regarding transport were found: 95% was on foot; 80% was within the locality	
36	movement	transport	the act of carrying people or goods from one place to another using vehicles, roads, etc. Most goods were transported along the paths that provide short-cuts up and down the hillsides...	
37	Motorized vehicles	buses and trucks	The effort to improve the efficiency of the existing transport services were not very successful because most of the motorised vehicles in the district broke down and there were no resources to repair them = Frequent breakdown of buses and trucks in Makete hindered attempts to make the existing the transport services more efficient	
37	attempt	Effort		
37	make the existing transport services more efficient	improve the efficiency of the existing transport services		
38	local people	Communities	A group of people living in the same locality and under the same government.	Paths and secondary roads were improved only at the request of communities who were willing to
38	participate in	lend a hand	join in and help	participate in construction and maintenance

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 - TEST 3 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning	
2	city life	urban lifestyles	the way people in cities live and work	Whereas prehistoric man had no exposure to urban lifestyles- the forcing house of intelligence the evidence suggests that ants have lived in urban settings for close on a hundred million years
2	factor that encourages the development of (st)	the forcing house of (st)	a place where growth or maturity (for example of fruit or vegetables) takes place more quickly –in this case, intelligence	
3	large city	megalopolis	Yet Hoelldobler and Wilson’s magnificent work for ant lovers, The Ants, describes a super colony of the ant Formica yessenis on the Ishikari Coast of Hokkaido. This “megalopolis” was reported to be composed of 360 million workers and...	
3	humans	ancestors	our human ancestors did not build anything like this	
4	find their way	navigate	find where you need to go, based on your present position	Research conducted at Oxford, Sussex and Zurich Universities has shown that when desert ants return from a foraging trip, they navigate by integrating bearings and distances
4	position	bearing	direction measured from a fixed point	
4	make calculations	integrate	Combine two or more things so that they work together. In this context, integrating is a form of making calculations, as according to the text, ants combine “bearings and distances”.	
5	smell	oudour	Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the foraging team using oudour clues	
9	unwanted material	Waste	materials that are no longer needed Farmer ants secrete antibiotics to control other fungi that might act as “weeds”, and spread waste to fertilise the crop	
10	upgrade	improve or modify	to make something more efficient/better	Even more impressively, DNA analysis of the fungi suggests that the ants
10	exchange	swap and share	the act of giving something	
			to somebody or doing something for somebody and receiving something in return	improve or modify the fungi by regularly swapping and sharing strains with neighbouring ant colonies
13	waste energy	use enormous amounts of energy	To use more energy than necessary The farming methods of ants are at least sustainable. They do not ruin environments or use enormous amounts of energy	

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 3- PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	methods	techniques	a particular way of doing something, especially with special skills A number of new techniques developed since the 1950s, however, have placed the study of these subjects on a sounder and more objective footing.
19	Dental	Teeth	the dental studies were studies of human teeth
26	prehistoric	ancient	very old, belonging to a period of history that is thousands of years in the past Studies carried by Turner of many thousands of New and Old World specimens, both ancient and modern, suggest that the majority of prehistoric Americans are linked to...

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
28	exclude	discard	get rid of something that is no longer needed Those confined to particular geographical areas, such as countries bordering the Mediterranean or the Nordic countries therefore had to be discarded
31	natural forests	primary forests	The myth of the “natural forest” has survived , yet there are effectively no remaining “primary” forests in Europe
31	(not) natural	Artificial	The forests of Europe are no longer natural, they have been planted and created artificially
32	boundaries	Frontiers	a real or imagined line that marks the limits or edges of something and separate it from other things or places This means that a forest policy is vital, that it must transcend national frontiers and generations of people
36	collect information	establish a databank	gather information, facts for a particular purpose ...the amount of damage caused the experts to propose as the third resolution that the Strasbourg conference consider the establishment of a European databank on the subject
37	be given priority	preferential	being given advantage over other things, people In this context, it means being considered of utmost importance, so the program has to be done first Proposed developments include a preferential research program on mountain forests

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 - TEST 4 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning	
1	general	Conventional	based on, or in accordance with general agreement, use, or practice; customary	
1	It is generally believed that...	The conventional picture is that...	believed by many people that The conventional picture is that tens of thousands of slaves dragged stones on sledges	
4	test (v)	experiment (n)	they tested their theory in a small scale experiment, using a wind tunnel	
7	raise	Lift	move something to a higher position	So Clemmons was right: the pyramids builders could have used kites to lift massive stones into places
7	very heavy	massive	bulky, large and heavy	
8	Additional evidence for	more of a case for	other/further evidence to support the theory Others feel there is more of a case for the theory	
9	lift	bear the weight	support/sustain the weight of something. In this context, its meaning is equal to lift. The wooden pulleys could sustain the weight of the stones means that they were able to lift them And they are known to have used wooden pulleys, which could have been made strong enough to bear the weight of massive blocks of stone	
12	develop ideas of	experiment with	to think of and try new methods, ideas, to find out what effect they have Although it dates from several hundred years after the building of the pyramids, its sophistication suggests that the Egyptians might have been developing ideas of flight for a long time	
13	send	Deliver	to take something to somewhere/somebody ... the Chinese were using them to deliver/send messages and dump flaming debris on their foes	

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 4- PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning	
18	more than	Exceed	be greater than a particular amount During 2000, commercial catches of Pacific salmon in Alaska exceeded 320,000 tonnes,...	
19	a sharp decrease	a crash	a sudden serious fall in the number, price or value of something Between 1940 and 1959, overfishing led to crashes in salmon populations so severe that in 1953 Alaska was declared a federal disaster area	
20	each year	Annual	happening or done once every year ...during the 1990s, annual harvests were well in excess of 100 million, and on several occasions over 200 million fish	
21	keep a check on	monitor	to watch and check something over a period of time in order to see how it develops, so that you can make any necessary changes There are biologists throughout the state constantly monitoring adult fish as they show up to spawn	
21	permit	Allow	make something possible The fisherman know the approximate time of the year when they will be allowed to fish,...	
22	stop close down	put a halt to bring to a halt	one or more field biologists in a particular can put a halt to fishing. Even sport fishing can be brought to a halt	
23	Be successful	to prosper	to be fortunate or successful, especially in terms of one's finances It is this management mechanism that has allowed Alaska salmon stocks- and, accordingly, Alaska salmon fisheries- to prosper,...	
24	established	founded	(an organization, a system, etc. that is meant to last for a long time) created/ started	In 1999, the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) commissioned a review of the Alaska salmon fisheries. The Council, which was founded in 1996, certifies fisheries that meet high environmental standards...
24	recognise	Certify	state officially (usually in	
26	allow	grant permission	Seven companies producing Alaska salmon were immediately granted permission to display the MSC logo on their products	

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 7 – TEST 4 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning	
28	Problem solving	work out problem	For example, Glass and Singer (1972) exposed people to short bursts of very loud noise and then measured their ability to work out problems and... Subjects exposed to noise find it difficult at first to concentrate on problem-solving tasks	
29	+ become trouble some + affect	interfere with	noise becomes a problem when it stops people from doing something, and makes them perform worse than before ... but it did interfere with the subject's ability to repeat numbers while tracking (Finkelman and Glass, 1970)	
29	high noise level	loud noise	For example, high noise levels interfered with the performance of the subjects who were required to monitor three dials at a time...	
30	intense	Loud	noise which is loud can also be described as intense	
33	make mistakes	produce errors	do something wrong As shown in Table 1 the unpredictable noise produced more errors in the later proofreading task than predictable noise	
35	Problem solving	work out problems	to work out a problem means to find the solution to a problem	
37	make the noise stop	turn the noise off	This is true even if the individual never actually exercises his or her option to turn the noise off (Glass and Singer, 1972)	
38	High pitched noise	loud noise	high noise, noise that is loud	Exposure to high pitched noise results in more errors than exposure to low-pitched noise
38	Low pitched noise	soft noise	low noise	
39	difficult to perform	interfered with the performance	monitoring three dials at the same time was difficult and the people did not perform as well	
39	at the same time	at a time	For example, high noise levels intefered with the performance of the subjects who were required to monitor three dials at a time	

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 - TEST 1 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	Cold	freezing	an early timekeeping invention affected by cold/ freezing temperatures
2	Farming	agriculture	measuring the solar year was necessary in countries where crops were grown; farming or agriculture was seasonal
5	Devised	formulated	the Egyptians planned and developed this calendar
5	Civil	municipal	connected with people living in towns and cities in the country
6	Divide	split	to (cause to) separate into parts or groups: They divided/ split the day into two equal halves
8	organize public events	co-ordinate communal activities	the Babylonians organized things for people in the community to do at certain times of the year
9	Resemble	be shaped like	look like: It was called the anchor escapement, which was a lever-based device resembling/ shaped like a ship's anchor

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	Disaster	accident	although only a terrible accident, in which many people died, would be called a disaster, in paragraph B, the Grand Canyon accident is called a “disaster”.
15	coincidental	fortuitous	it was a lucky chance that the creation of the FAA and the development of the jet engine happened almost at the same time
18	weather conditions	meteorological conditions	in good weather, pilots could fly using VFR
19	categories	types	airspace is divided into different types, using letters to indicate the category
26	city (n)	metropolitan (adj)	Class C refers to airspace over a city – metropolitan airspace
26	averagesized	medium-sized	A pilot entering Class C airspace is flying over an average-sized/ medium-sized city

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	researchers with differing attitudes	sceptics and advocates	researchers who question the results – sceptics – and those who think the results prove that telepathy exists – advocates.
27	agree on	concur on	have the same opinion about something: sceptics and advocates alike do agree on/ concur on one issue.
29	alter (v)	change (n)	most scientists have not changed their attitude towards telepathy
30	success rate	hit-rate	the percentage of people in a psychological test who show a particular characteristic or ability
32	pick out	Choose	select: the telepathy test involved identification of a picture /picked out chosen from a random selection of four taken from a large image bank
37	Limit	Minimize	reduce something to the least possible level or amount: the idea was to limit/ minimise the risk of flawed results

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 - TEST 2 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
2	advantage	be effective	This method [spinning] was very effective/advantageous as the glass had not touched any surfaces between being soft and becoming hard, so it stayed perfectly unblemished
2	remained	stayed	To stay in the same place or in the same condition. This method [spinning] was very effective as the glass had not touched any surfaces between being soft and becoming hard, so it stayed/remained perfectly unblemished
3	slow	took a long time	However, the process took a long time/ was slow and was labor intensive
4	varying	virtually any	the process enabled glass of almost any thickness to be produced – different thicknesses
5	method	Process	a particular way of doing something to make a product. The metal used in the float process/method had to have specific properties
11	commercial success	succeed in making marketable flat glass	the first full-scale plant did not make money instantly/immediately. Later, it succeeded – the glass was marketable - easy to sell; attractive to customers
12	now	today	the present time [Today], the process invented by Pilkington has [now] been improved.
13	detecting	locating	to discover or notice something, especially something that is not easy to see, hear, etc/ find the exact position of something. Computers are better than humans at detecting/locating faults in glass
13	faults	flaws	mistake in something that means that it is not correct or does not work correctly. Flaws/faults in the glass
13	humans	unaided eye	locating flaws/faults the unaided human eye/ would be unable to see because the faults are too small

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 2

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	today	current	at the present time
15	study	narrative history	a study, giving a historical account of climate shifts during the last 1000 years
15	a thousand years	ten centuries	the book is a study covering a thousand years/ ten centuries
16	enough food	self – sufficient	the increased productivity from farmland made some countries self-sufficient/ they had enough grain and livestock and this protected people against famine
16	food	grain and livestock	things that people or animals eat. Livestock: the animals kept on a farm, for example cows or sheep
17	human	land-hungry farmers and others	these people moved to other countries, using their efficient farming methods in these new lands. This had an impact on the environment: cutting trees
19	documentation	written account	during the Little Ice Age there were few documents or written evidence about the climate at that time
19	limited	incomplete	at that time, there is a limit to the amount of written information about weather conditions – the record is not complete
20	consistent freezing	deep freeze	a period during which the climate was extremely cold all the time
21	very	intensely	during part of the Little Ice Age, the winters were very/extremely/intensely cold
24	cutting down	fell before the newcomers' axes	the forests fell because the new migrants came with their tools/axes to cut the trees and create new farmland
24	trees	forest and woodland	large numbers of trees create forests and woodlands. Millions of hectares of forest and woodland/trees fell before the newcomers axes....triggering for the first time humanly caused global warming
25	discovered	explored	find other lands. During these three centuries, Norse voyagers from Northern Europe explored/discovered seas, settled Greenland and visited North America

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 3

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	relationship	associated with	a connection between people or things in your mind, in this case between smell and the feelings we experience
27	feelings	emotional responses	certain smells make us respond emotionally/have feelings
28	relationship	bonding	the process of forming a special relationship with somebody or with a group of people = relationship. Smell plays a role in bonding with others
29	not appreciated	undervalued	not considered as important/valuable
30	difficulties of talking about	struggling to express	we don't have an adequate vocabulary to describe smells, so we find it hard to talk about/express our ideas about them
30	smells (n)	olfactory (adj)	connected with sense of smell. An olfactory experience is a feeling connected with a particular smell
32	defining	distinguish	recognizing the difference between two people/cultures or groups by smells. The interpretation of smells as a factor in defining/distinguish groups
32	groups	other cultures	the interpretation of smells is a factor in defining/distinguishing us from other groups/other cultures
33	aware of	realize	recognize/become conscious of the importance of smell in people's lives
33	importance (n)	essential (adj)	completely necessary; we don't always realise that smell is extremely important in a particular situation
33	damaged	impaired	something which no longer works properly – the sense of smell, for example, is damaged/impaired
34	experiment	test	the experiment/test shows that we can recognize people, such as family members, by the smell of their clothes
34	without realizing it	even when not consciously considered	we are aware of smells, although we may not realise that we recognise those smells (until we are tested)
36	in the atmosphere	in the air	in the air which surrounds us
37	odours	smells	things that we sense/detect through our noses
37	recognize	distinguish	because the smell of clothing worn by a partner is different and familiar to us, we can recognise

			it/distinguish the smell of clothing from those clothes worn by other people
37	husbands and wives	marriage partners	In one well-known test, women and men were able to distinguish by smell alone clothing worn by their marriage partners/husbands or wives from similar clothing worn by other people
38	linguistic groups	languages	different languages can be classified into various groups, depending on how closely related they are to each other
38	lack	not exist	the language to describe smells does not exist in our vocabulary – our vocabulary lacks these words
39	do not smell	odourless	these chemicals in the air seem to have no smell
40	unpleasant	offensive	these smells are unpleasant and make us feel disgusted
40	not unpleasant	acceptable	Odours regarded as unpleasant/offensive in certain cultures are not regarded as not unpleasant/acceptable in others
40	regarded as	considered	some smells are NOT thought to be unpleasant in certain cultures

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 - TEST 3 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	buildings	property	according to the text, every year, lightning does considerable damage to buildings during thunderstorms.
2	every year	each year	yearly
3	receive funds from	support from, backed by	supported with money/funds by the EPRI
4	receives financial support	funded by	the EPRI, which is funded by/receives financial support/money from power companies
6	difficulty	stumbling block	the main difficulty/stumbling block associated with using the laser equipment is related to its size
7	removing	extract	to take electrons out of atoms, a laser is used to create a line of ionization by removing/extracting electrons from atoms
7	create	generate	to produce ionization
8	control	guide	the laser would be used to control where lightning strikes the ground
10	as a protection for the lasers	to stop the laser itself being struck	to make sure that the laser is not harmed or damaged.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14-18	geniuses	prodigies	intelligent or skillful people, especially youngsters who have talents
14-18	never appreciate	unrecognized, unrewarded	People do not understand the value of/respect true genius
14-18	difficulties	adversity	gifted people develop their greatness through difficulties/adversities.
19	failed to take into account	they are not norm-referenced	However, the difficulty with the evidence produced by these studies, is that they do not consider individuals within the context of society at the time
22	the same as	similar to	not much different from
23	lessen	minimise	The ease with which truly great ideas are accepted and taken for granted fails to lessen/ minimise their significance

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	differences	not in the a same way	although the same law holds for a living organism, the result of this law is not in the same way/different... biological system has ability to renew itself
29	improvements	developments	although more and more people attain an advanced age as a result of developments/improvements in medical care and better nutrition, the upper limit for most remains 80 years
29	stable	remain	the life span remains at 80 years, it does not change~it is stable
32	prolonging	extend	it follows from the above that sparing use of energy reserves~a low metabolic rate should tend to extend/prolong life
34	in accordance with	according to	ageing in this case [ageing of objects] must occur according to/in accordance with the laws of physical chemistry and of thermodynamics
34	principles	laws	scientific rules which are true. Objects age in accordance with principles/laws of physical chemistry and of thermodynamics
35	environment	environmental conditions	the conditions that affect the behavior and development of somebody/something; the physical conditions that somebody/something exists in
37	biological system	living organisms	the life and death of living organisms is part of a biological system, which is able to renew itself and continue
40	conserving energy	sparing use of energy reserves	Saving energy in order to extend/prolong life span

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 - TEST 4 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	middle – years education	lower secondary schools	in Japan, children in the middle years of education attend lower secondary schools
3	format	pattern	the regular way in which something happens or is done Lessons all follow the same pattern
4	less successful students	strugglers	teachers give help to students who have difficulties in learning/ are less successful. They struggle to learn
5	key	major contributing factors	the most important/the key factors that contribute to the success of maths teaching in Japan
6	wider	greater	English pupils have a wider/greater range of achievement scores than their Japanese counterparts
6	achievement	attainment	a thing that somebody has done successfully, especially using their own effort and skill
8	state – run lower secondary schools	state schools	the state is responsible in Japan for lower secondary schools. The state runs/organises these state schools.
10	well – organized	well set out	textbooks are designed in a way that is easy to follow/understand
11	patiently	slowly	at a slow speed, not quickly, in order that the students understand
12	carefully	with a lot of repetition and elaboration	repeating and explaining things in more detail, if the students do not understand
	supplementary	extra	provide additional tuition in order to help students with difficulties to learn better
	effort	hard work	teachers encourage students to work hard at maths
	correct answers	accuracy	the ability to find the right answers without making mistakes

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 4 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	imbalance	disorder	a situation in which two or more things are not the same size/equal in a way that causes problems. An imbalance/ A disorder in many ecologies around the world.
14	around the world	Widespread	these ecological problems affect many parts of the world
15	no longer responding to	have developed resistance to	the insects are no longer killed by chemical pesticides
15	pesticides	potent chemicals	strong chemicals that destroy pests
16	began to use	took to	farmers started to use pesticides
18	respond to	develop resistance to	some insects no longer died when the pesticides were used
21	free from danger	safe	bio-control is free from danger/safe under certain circumstances [when it is handled by experts]
23	ate	was devouring	was eating the grass needed to feed cattle
24	blighted	plagued	damaged, caused a serious problem Coconut tree groves were damaged/blighted/plagued by leaf – mining hispid
25	wiping out	eradication	the act of destroying or getting rid of something completely, especially something bad. An Argentinian weevil may be successful in wiping out water hyacinth
26	plague	Infest	to exist in large numbers in a particular place, often causing damage or disease. Salvinia molesta plagues/infests about 30,000 hectares of rice fields in Kerala

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 8 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	comparing	determination of variation	by comparing differences between ants from a single nest, taxonomists can determine how much individuals vary
29	key criterion	the most important factor	extremely important Range is the key criterion/most important factor for ecological collections
32	effective	works well	gives good results It is particularly effective/works well for wet habitats.
32	hard to find	Elusive	some species of ants are difficult to find and study
34	Little	Minimal	these traps do not require much work
35	containers	tubes	things made of glass or plastic in which insects can be stored Separate containers are used for individual specimens

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9- TEST 1 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
4	rich(a)	fortune(n)	Perkin's scientific breakthrough made him rich and famous (brought him fortune and fame)
4	famous(a)	fame(n)	
4	discovery	scientific breakthrough	when something new and important is discovered, this is a "breakthrough"
9	potential	Possibilities	something with potential means that it is possible that it will become important in some way
9	immediately	nearly instant	Without waiting or thinking: Perkin immediately understood that the new dye had commercial possibilities.
9	understand	Recognize	to know the meaning or importance of something: Perkin knew the significance of the new dye
11	consult	ask advice	to get information or advice from a person, book, etc. with special knowledge on a particular subject
13	now	Current	at the present moment

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	assumptions	ground rules	these are special rules which scientists set, in this case that life forms will be similar to humans in many ways
15	likelihood	best educated guess	likelihood of life on other planets=> the chance that there is life on other planets, based on what we already know
16	signals	radio waves	aliens would send or reply to messages/ signals in the form of radio waves
17	response	Reply	if we receive a message from an alien civilisation, we should not answer at once
18	life expectancy	Lifetime	the length of time that a living thing, especially a human being, is likely to live: the length of the
21	overcome	deal with	to defeat or succeed in controlling something or manage some situation successfully
22	resemble	be like	look like someone or something: a life form that looks like us
22	in many ways	pretty well	having many of the same characteristics as us
26	promptly	immediately	we should not reply to the signals promptly – we should delay our reply

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 3

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	Transfer (from sea to land)	move out onto (the land)	go from sea to land
27	Before	prior	the invasion of the land by plants came first, before animals
28	Big changes	a major redesign of every aspect of life	the two big physical changes were breathing and reproduction.
29	Ancestors	earlier marine incarnation	the ancient ancestors of land animals who came from the sea are their “earlier marine incarnation”
29	Lack	never developed	whales did not develop gills for breathing when they returned to the sea – so they lacked these gills
30	Resemble	look like	the fossils look like/resemble/ are like dolphins
31	Migrate back	return	turtles migrated or went back to the sea a long time ago
32	Incomplete remains	fragments	small pieces of something, like some bones of an animal, are fragments – we don’t have the complete animal parts
35	Recorded	Plot	when the direction of something is recorded, we plot it on a map or graph
36	Dense	tight	a lot of points (in the upper part of the triangle) very close together
36	Towards the top	in the upper part of the triangle	in the triangle, all the points recorded were near the top
39	Ancient creatures	fossils	they are remains of tortoises from a long time ago, preserved in rocks as fossils

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 - TEST 2 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	policy initiative	strategy	a plan to improve education
2	a global team	an international working party	a global team/ an international working party has been established to evaluate noise and reverberation control for school rooms
3	growth in classroom noise	heightened noise levels	there is more noise in classrooms
4	suitable	appropriate	acceptable or right for someone or something: suitable/ appropriate/ acceptable standards
4	worldwide	international	existing or happening in all parts of the world
4	regulations	standards	rules that should be obeyed
5	at risk	vulnerable	children with disabilities face more dangers and difficulties
6	proportion	%, percentage	between 6 and 10 out of every 100 children have some hearing loss
6	auditory problems	hearing loss	“auditory” refers to the ability to hear something
8	upset	painful, distressing	Crowd noise and the noise generated by machinery make children with autism feel pain and distress/ upset them.
9	have not been diagnosed	undiagnosed	many undiagnosed children exist in the education system with „invisible“ disabilities
11	teaching method	teaching practice	a particular way of teaching
11	cooling system	mechanical means of ventilation	such as air-conditioning

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
15	prevent	rule out any attempt at	prevented a transit observation/ ruled out any attempt at making accurate observations
16	discoveries	breakthroughs	one of the most vital breakthroughs/ discoveries in the cosmos – detecting Earth-sized planets orbiting other stars
16	leading on from	paved the way for	after the transit observations, it then became possible to make other discoveries
17	failed to overcome	made it impossible	when the instruments could not overcome these problems, it was impossible to make accurate observations
18	the distance of the Sun from the Earth	the AU	the AU = the astronomical unit
18	with a fair degree of accuracy	reasonably accurate	Reasonably accurate for the time/ With a fair degree of accuracy, that is quite close to today's value
19	work out	calculate, measure	Calculating the angle would allow astronomers to measure/work out the distance of the Earth from the Sun
20	go around	orbit (orbital)	a planet goes around/ orbits the Sun
21	unable	impossible	owing to the movement of the ship, Le Gentil was unable to make any calculations
21	make any calculations	making accurate observations	
24	pass in front of the Sun	cross the Sun's disc	Venus begins to cross the Sun's disc/ Venus starts to pass in front of the Sun
24	distorted	smeared, not circular	it (Venus) looks smeared [no longer clear], not circular/ the shape of Venus appears distorted

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 3

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	achievement	success	neuroeconomics studies the brain's secrets to success/achievement in an economic environment
28	distinctive	different	iconoclasts are different from other people in 3 distinct ways
29	efficiently	in the quickest way	when confronted with information streaming from the eyes, the brain will interpret this information in the quickest way possible/efficiently
29	rely on	draw on	it will draw on/rely on both past experience/previous events and any other source of information
29	previous events	past experience	
31	cognitive	perceptual	connected with thinking or conscious mental processes
32	different events	things it (the brain) has never encountered before = novelty	The best way to see things differently to other people is to bombard the brain with things it has never encountered before/different events' A new thing/experience is a novelty
32	think differently	make new judgments	Novelty forces the brain to make new judgments/ think differently
33	are unusually receptive to	have an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to	Successful iconoclasts have an extraordinary willingness to be exposed to/ are unusually receptive to /open to new experiences, things that are different
33	new experiences	what is fresh and different	
37	a psychological illness	a mental disorder	fear of public speaking makes it too common to be considered a psychological illness/ a mental problem of some kind
39	groups	circuits	Neuroscience has revealed which brain circuits/ groups are responsible for functions like understanding what other people think, empathy, fairness, and social identity
39	groups decide on an action	groups coordinate decision making	when groups of people decide on some course of action together, they coordinate their efforts

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 - TEST 3 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
2	language	Linguistic	Linguistic education means education related to language
2	small	Minor	Arguments can start as easily over minor points of usage/ small difference in language usage as over major policies of linguistic education.
3	affect	influence	Linguistic factors influence how we judge intelligence/ Our assessment of a person's intelligence is affected by...
5	still exist (today)	be still with us	Prescriptivism still exists today/ These attitudes are still with us.
6	it is pointless to try	attempt the impossible tasks	If a task is impossible, it is no use [=pointless] attempting/trying to do it
6	stop	Halt	stop/ halt language change
8	Misrepresented	painting unreal pictures of the other	Both descriptivists and prescriptivists have been misrepresented/ painted unreal pictures of the other opinion
1 1	conversely	Nevertheless	However
1 2	popular speech	the custom of speaking	The normal manner in which people speak should determine the grammar that is acceptable

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	site	station	Place: the first test site/ station to test the designs
15	bring back	re-import	Power would go first to the French electricity grid and then a cable would bring it back into Britain
18	reliable	predictable	The same amount of power would be produced because we can rely on the tides to be constant
19	cut down on	reduce	Carbon dioxide emissions will be lower because this renewable energy would cut down on/reduce the emissions
20	plant	station	A factory in which a particular product is made or power is produced: power plant/power station
21	a means of increasing national income	export earner	Power from undersea turbines could be exported to other countries to earn money for Britain
23	raise	lift	The towers will be designed to be lifted/raised out of the water for maintenance and to clean seaweed from the blades
24	comparatively	relatively	Compared with a wind turbine, the blades would turn quite slowly

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 3

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	Transmission (n)	pass along communication channels	Information is passed along = transmitted along these channels
28	unnecessary	Superfluous = redundant	strip out/ omit/ leave out superfluous (redundant)/ unnecessary bits from data which contributed little real information/ data
28	information	Data	
28	omit	strip out = leave out	
31	incident	Event	This incident was the launch of Voyager 1, the space probe
32	initially intended to	set out	He set out with an apparently simple aim/ initially intended to achieve an apparently simple aim
32	achieve (v)	aim (n)	If we want to achieve something, this is our aim
33	transmit	send back	Sent back/ transmitted spectacular images pictures of Jupiter and Saturn
33	picture	Image	
34	leave	soar out of	soared out of/ left the Solar System. "Soar" gives the poetic idea of flying very high in the sky
35	be about to	be on the brink of	Sensors and circuits were on the brink of failing/ were about to stop working
35	stop working	Fail	
36	tell	Instruct	They had to tell Voyager 1 what to do
36	replace	change the failing parts	Use spares to change the failing parts/ replace them with spares
37	transmit	send out	The message was sent out/ transmit the message
38	starting point (n)	he set out with	When we "set out" to do something, we start to do it – in this case to find out the meaning of "information".

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 - TEST 4 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
5	teaching position	professorship	Marie became the first woman to teach at the Sorbonne, becoming a professor there after her husband died
10	medical technique	treatment	the use of drugs, exercises, etc. to cure a person of an illness or injury: X-radiography was used as a medical technique/ a treatment for the wounded soldiers
11	saw the importance	understood the need	Marie knew that it was necessary to collect a lot of radioactive material
11	collect	accumulate	to collect a large quantity of things over a long period of time: accumulate/ collect intense radioactive sources/ material
12	contributed to	made a decisive contribution to	The radioactive material at the Radium Institute was very important for making later discoveries

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 4 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	a particular study	one experiment	in one experiment, the researchers studied the reactions of children in front of a mirror
15	imitation (n)	mimic (v)	when other people copy/imitate what children do, this makes the sense of identity of children stronger
15	developing a sense of identity	are distinct from other people	as children understand that they are distinct/different from other people, they learn that they have their own identity
16	identify a static image of themselves	recognise themselves visually without the support of seeing contingent movement	know/ perceive something: children become able to recognise/ identify/ themselves visually even when they are not moving
19	features	characteristics	the examples given are trustworthiness, shyness or sporting ability
20	relationships with other people	social experience	children build up their sense of identity from the reactions of others to them
21	mastery (n)	control (v)	children learn to master/control things like toys or even the behaviour of other people
22	aggressive behaviour	frustration and anger	young children may struggle to have a toy and become angry and aggressive
23	reflection	movements in the mirror	Lewis and Brooks-Gunn suggest that infants' developing understanding that the movements they see in the mirror are contingent on their own, leads to a growing awareness that they are distinct from other people/ Observing their own reflection contributes to children's self awareness
23	observe	see	
23	contribute to	lead to	
25	problems	difficulties	it is difficult/it is a problem to understand young children because it is not easy to communicate with them
26	disputes	disagreement	as children become more self aware, they may fight over the ownership of things

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 9 – TEST 4 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	views	attitudes	museums have now “altered” their ideas about how history should be presented
28	fewer differences	the sharp distinction is gradually evaporating	museums and theme parks are now both using ideas from each other
29	people in charge	those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history	the people in charge are those whose job it is to interpret history and make museums and heritage sites attractive and interesting
31	the public	the ordinary visitor	museums were not primarily intended for the public/ the ordinary visitor
34	balance	steer a narrow course between	museums must present evidence, but in an attractive way, balancing both things
34	Conflicting priorities	evidence and attractiveness	it is sometimes difficult to choose which is most important – to provide evidence or to make the museum a visitor attraction
35	present beliefs	contemporary perceptions	Such presentations tell us more about contemporary perceptions/ present beliefs of the world than about our ancestors
35	reveal	tell	
35	the past	our ancestors	our ancestors are the people who lived before us, earlier in the past
40	false impression	bias	only one side of the story if presented, therefore the image of how people lived in the past is not accurate or fair.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 - TEST 1 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	ancient	during the sixth and seventh centuries/a bygone era	these stepwells are very old.
1	stepwells	stepwells	a series of stone steps from the ground down to where there is water.
1	all over the world	unique to this region	found only in this part of India
2	a range of functions	places of gathering, of leisure and relaxation and of worship	the stepwells had many uses or functions for village people.
6	shade	shelter from the ..heat	these buildings – pavilions – protected those who used the stepwells from the hot sun.
7	climatic event	eight-year drought	in southern Rajasthan there was no rain for 8 years – this dry period is called a “drought”. It is a serious event which relates to the climate
8	frequent visitors	tourists	the tourists “flock” to the stepwells. This means that large numbers of them visit these sites.
8	nowadays	today	the stepwells now attract tourists.
9	excellent	pristine	this stepwell today is in pristine condition, which means that – after restoration – it is now perfect.
10	geometrical pattern	geometrical formation	the steps go down in a regular way, following straight lines, like in geometry.
11	look more like	resemble	the stepwell is like a tank, a thing which stores water, rather than a well – a well is something which goes down into the ground.
12	provide a view of	overlook	the verandas are quite high, because they are built on pillars, so they look over the steps and give a view of them.
13	levels	storeys	“storeys” are levels of a structure, such as a building [a block of apartments, for example]

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	rapid growth	spectacular growth	the number of cars continues to grow very quickly and dramatically – figures are given
14	private transport	Car	cars are the most popular means of private transport
17	fresh	New	some new measures have been proposed
17	goal	Objective	something which must be done - developing a sustainable transport system
17	long-term	sustainable	can continue for a long time – it will take until 2040 to develop a transport system that will not damage the environment
18	environmental	Ecological	reducing emissions will reduce the effect on the environment and is necessary if plants and animals are to survive in future
19	charging	Pricing	making it more expensive to travel by road, by making people pay money
19	alone	Solely	only depending on road transport
19	restrict	Curb	limit the growth of road transport
20	improve	increase the efficiency of	make other transport modes better
20	method	Mode	other ways to restrict the growth of road transport using logistics, technology...
22	need	requirement	demand for transport continue to increase
22	grow	Rise	go up
22	technological developments	information technologies	the examples given are teleworking and teleservices
23	moved	Relocation	some industries have been moved to a new location
26	are predicted to	can be expected to	people think that these figures will increase

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 1 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
29	Strengthen	deepen	make every individual engaged in the project feel more strongly involved in its success
29	commitment to	engagement in	when people support something with their effort and time [by writing, in this example], they show that they feel involved in making it successful
32	play it safe	avoid risk	faced with a difficult or unknown situation, we rely on what we know, and do not try something new.
33	take gambles	take chances	put yourself in a situation in which you might win or you might lose
34	Dominant	overbearing	a person who imposes ideas on others, without listening to them is dominant or overbearing
34	liable to	can happen	if something is liable to take place, this means that it is likely to happen.
35	Share	interchange	exchange ideas with other people
37	most people	almost every individual	almost everyone
37	have the potential	can	have the possibility to become something or to do something
40	Manager	boss	leader, head
40	Persuasive	powerful	if an argument is persuasive, it is strong or powerful enough to change the opinion of other people
40	Colleague	peer	those who work together in a group

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 - TEST 2 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
2	Conditions	Factors	the different factors mentioned explain why conditions were present in Britain for industrial growth
4	increase in population	population growth	the number of people goes up
7	industrial revolution	Industrialization	the process of developing industries
7	Fear	be afraid	feeling worried about the possible results of a particular situation
7	Unemployment	out of work	the state of having no jobs
9	prevent dysentery	succumbing to dysentery	we are told that dysentery is a disease that results when you drink dirty water. Tea helped to prevent this, and so people did not fall ill or „succumb to“ dysentery.
13	death rate	mortality rate	the number of people who die in a particular group or area in a particular period of time.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	domestic	home	domestic=connected with the home or family
15	Overdirect	too much guidance	teachers who overdirect pupils try to help or guide them too much
16	anxiety	fear	an uncomfortable feeling of fear and worry – in this case anxiety that you might do something wrong
17	technique	method/practice	e a way of doing an activity
17	Socially disadvantaged	deprived	not having the things that are necessary for a pleasant life, such as enough money, food, or good living conditions
19	self-reliance	independence	the ability to live your life without being helped or influenced by other people
19	goals	the highest level of expertise	goals are things that you want to achieve, in this case reaching a higher standard
20	channel(v)	harness(v)	to direct something into a particular place or situation, to control something: “channel their feelings”
20	assist their learning	improve their learning efficiency	if they learn more efficiently, this will of course help pupils to learn better
21	support(n)	backup(n)	agreement with and encouragement for children’s education
22	successful	achieve at high level	succeed in getting the results wanted or hoped for
22	a considerable amount	a great deal	a lot
22	subject	specific domain	“a domain” is an area of knowledge, for example a particular subject at school
23	strong connection	close relationship	the state of being closely related to someone or something else
24	direction	regulation	instructions about how to think or study
24	do not have	lack(v) – lack(n) of	lack of internal regulation – they cannot direct their own learning
25	understand	identify	if they identify their learning skills, children understand the way that they learn
26	extremely high	impressive	extremely high/impressive examination results
26	test	examination	a way of checking a student's knowledge or skill in a particular subject

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 2 - PASSAGE 3

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	Mass production	print out huge numbers	a great number of texts, produced as a result of “technological developments”
28	most important	mainly	the reader is concerned „mainly“ with the ideas – they are the most important thing
28	underlying ideas	the meaning of words	the meaning that the writer implies and the reader “interprets”
29	happy	content	showing satisfaction
29	assistant	apprentice	someone who works for someone else to do a job, especially in order to learn the skills
29	copy	reproduction	the process of copying something
31	the public	visitors	the visitors to museums
35	unlike	a fundamental difference	one very important and basic thing which makes paintings different from other forms of art
38	give their opinions	express their views	visitors should feel free to say what they think of paintings
40	those with power	those who seek to maintain and control	powerful people in the art world will not make art more accessible to visitors by putting reproductions of works of art in museums

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 - TEST 3 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
2	significance	importance	Tourism today has grown significantly in both economic and social importance
3	difficulty of recognising	hidden or obscured	The economic effects of tourism are difficult to understand, because they are hidden
3	effect	impact	The result of a particular influence
4	world	international	Countries all over the world take part in the tourist trade
8	hide	obscure	to make something difficult to discover and understand
10	show statistically	provide precise, valid or reliable data	accurate data are required to produce reliable statistics of economic effects
11/12	the most important	Major = number one ranked	Tourism is the most important source of income in Greece and many other countries
13	problem	difficulty	The problems associated with measuring international tourism are often reflected in the measurement of domestic tourism

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
15	Autumn	fall	(the words have the same meaning)
15	Drop	discard	Lose leaves
16	Evidence	clue	A sign or some information that helps you to find the answer to a problem, question, or mystery
19	the most vividly coloured red	the reddest	The leaves which have the brightest red colour
20	Surface	side	The surfaces/sides of leaves
21	most abundant	the best conditions for red colours	There will be most red colours where the conditions are best – so the red leaves will be most abundant in these conditions
22	go further	the more (north) you travel	As you go/travel more and more north, the leaves on the trees are more and more red
24	seem to contradict	sound paradoxical	The idea appears to be the opposite of what we know about chlorophyll, but still the idea is possibly true
25	colours	hues	Hues=particular shades of colours

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 3 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	abandoned	derelict	(buildings or places) are not cared for and are in bad condition – a plantation in the passage
28	cemetery	burial ground	A place where people are buried in the ground when they die
28	significant	important	An important/significant archaeological discovery
28	accidentally	only by chance	The cemetery was a chance discovery – nobody was looking for it at the time
29	Take	carry	The Lapita took/carried with them everything they would need to build a new life
29	animals	livestock	Animals and birds that are kept on a farm, such as cows, sheep, or chickens
30	bones	remains	Pieces or parts of bones that continue to exist when most of it has been used, destroyed, or taken away
33	beyond the point where land is visible	beyond the point where land is visible	The Lapita sailed to a point where they could see no land, only the ocean
36	a prevailing wind	against the wind	A prevailing wind blows in your face, so it is difficult to sail with the wind against the direction you want to go
39	Halt	call it quits	Stop

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 - TEST 4 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	Unpredictably	erratically	likely to change suddenly and without reason and therefore not able to be predicted (= expected before it happens) - so we don't know which direction the fires will take
2	20 years	2 decades	2 decades
3	Rainfall	precipitation	water that falls from the clouds towards the ground, especially as rain or snow
3	Average	normal	typical and usual
5	Extended	longer	when something is extended, we make it longer
6	more	increased	if the construction of homes is increased, this means that there are more homes
6	building	construction	the process or business of making structures such as houses or factories
8	readying itself	preparedness	when we prepare to do something, we „ready ourselves“ or make ourselves “ready“
9	mishandling	bungling	if we bungle some task, we do it or handle it badly
10	replaced	upgrade	when we upgrade something, we replace it with something newer and better – like upgrading our Windows 7 to Windows 10
10	tool	facility	equipment – for example, fire engines
12	agency	jurisdiction	a business or organisation that represents one group of people when dealing with another group
12	citizen	resident	a person who is a member of a particular country or a particular town or city
12	working together	coordination	when firefighters coordinate, they work together on an agreed plan of action

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 4 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	Personality	character	the type of person you are, shown by the way you behave, feel, and think
15	be impossible	cannot	cannot happen or be achieved
15	Fixed	determined	a person's character cannot be changed or transformed – only when they are very young. It is fixed
16	less challenging to develop	one of the easiest to acquire	optimism is not as difficult to develop as other qualities of personality
17	a (wide) variety of	a range of	a number of different (skills)
18	Happiness	joy	the feeling of being happy
18	Feel	experience	when we feel emotions, we experience them
19	Accept	tolerate	if we accept a situation, we tolerate it
20	actively notice	pay attention to	it is possible to notice something by accident, but if we notice something actively, we are looking out for it
20	good things	positive things	positive things are good things – she says that you should write down 3 of these each day
20	Happen	come about	if something comes about, this means that it actually happens
21	Learn	acquire	get something (knowledge)
21	responsibility	mora moral moral obligation	something that it is your duty to deal with or to carry out
22	shyness	reticence	a reticent person does not like to speak in front of a lot of people
23	rational thinking	judgment	the ability to form valuable opinions and make good decisions
26	a sense of duty	moral obligation	something that we think that we should do, because it is the right thing to do

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 10 – TEST 4 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	modified	qualified	the idea was changed a little because of new findings
29	characteristic	trait=character	a typical or noticeable quality of someone or something
29	re-emerge	reappear	appear again
30	suggest that...is correct	fits with	the evidence supports Raff's theory
31	several times	on more than one occasion	the features have been lost and regained more than once
32	reversible	run backwards	If something is reversible, it can be changed back to what it was before
33	views	convictions	strong opinions or beliefs about something
34	the question	the puzzle	the question of how certain long-lost traits could reappear
35	different	unrelated	species that are not the same
36	one explanation	another possibility	his findings can be explained by one possible theory
39	long-lost traits	ancestral features	features possessed by ancient ancestors which have been found again

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 1 - PASSAGE 1

	Key words in questions	Similar words in the text	Meaning
1.	Already	not new, in vogue for some time	a method which is used now by some people.
2.	grown indoors	hothouse production	grown inside, in controlled conditions of heat and light.
3.	Located	situated	built in a particular place.
4.	Distance	transportation	transportation of food means that it is carried for some distance.
5.	Produce	Return	as part of the process, energy is produced from composting plants, and this energy is returned to the national system (the grid).
6.	consumption	Use	the amount of energy that we use.
7.	Cut	reduce	we would use less energy than before by introducing vertical farming.
8.	vehicles	tractors	tractors are the type of farm vehicles which are most commonly used, often with a piece of machinery called a plough to prepare the land for planting crops
9.	Need	require	artificial light is necessary.
10.	disadvantage	drawback	the worst thing about vertical farming is that artificial light must be used to grow plants.
11.	One form	One variation	one different method which is used
12.	plant	Grow	when we plant something, we put it into the soil in order to grow.
13.	not fixed	move on rails	if something is not fixed, it can be moved to a new position.
14.	most probable	far more likely	more food will probably be grown in towns and cities.
15.	towns and cities	Urban	the adjective for anything which relates to towns and cities is "urban".
16.	destruction	despoil	because of the way that we have treated some land, it can no longer be used to grow crops.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 1 - PASSAGE 2

Words in the questions	Words in the text	Meaning
put together	assembled	in a factory, when different pieces are used to make a complete thing, like a car, for example, they are “assembled”.
components	parts	various parts of which something is made
manufactured	constructed	made, usually by machinery
ancient	historically important	very old
a pair of	two	two, usually of similar things, like shoes/hands
lifted	raised	moved to a higher level
shut out water	seal off from water	the gates are closed to prevent water entering the canal basin
taken out	removed	the wheel turns when the clamp is removed
rotate	turn	when something rotates, it turns but remains in the same place
move onto	pass onto	the boat moves to the aqueduct from the wheel
directly	straight	it moves to the aqueduct without any other step in the process
beneath	under	in a lower position than something/somebody, in this case- the wall

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 1 - PASSAGE 3

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1.	based on	modelled on	to have a basis –in this case, past volcanic explosions now provide a basis or model on which to test the effects of releasing aerosol sprays into the stratosphere
2.	earlier	historic	in the past
3.	be successful	work	geo-engineering has been shown to be effective and function or operate well = to work.
4.	common	generally	because most scientists often use this definition, the definition is said to be common, or generally used.
5.	refer to	define (definition)	to state or set forth the meaning of (a word, phrase, etc.), in this case the meaning of the term “geo-engineering”.
6.	tiny	minute	very small
7.	create	form	To cause to exist; bring into being: sulphur dioxide from aerosols would result in the development = creation/formation of clouds.
8.	place	deposit	to put or set in a particular place, position, situation, – putting iron into the sea/ocean.
9.	sea	ocean	the vast body of salt water that covers almost three fourths of the earth's surface
10.	encourage	stimulate	to promote the development of something, in this case the growth of algae in the ocean.
11.	strong	reinforced	the cables attached to the ice sheets would be made extra strong so that they would not break = reinforced.
12.	lose	shed	the leaves fall from the trees [= the trees shed their leaves] in the winter.
13.	allow	enable	in the passage, these words = make possible: after the trees lose/shed their leaves, the radiation of heat from the snow is possible
14.	change the direction of	re-route	in the passage, the direction of some Russian rivers would be changed = they would be rerouted.
15.	bring more	increase	the action of re-routing Russian rivers would result in a greater flow of cold water into areas where ice is formed.
16.	worth exploring	Shouldn't exclude	if a topic [geo-engineering] merits more research, then we should include [=not exclude] thinking about this topic in

		thinking thoroughly	our research projects. In this case, we are not exploring a new country or new planet, but a new scientific idea
17.	limit the effectiveness	at half strength	if a project operates at half strength, then – in the same way as lifting a weight with half our strength – this limits its effectiveness.
18.	non-fossil-based	renewable	supplies of fossil-based fuels [coal, oil and gas] are limited, we cannot make new supplies. Other energy sources – such as wind or solar power – supply energy all the time – they make new supplies = they are renewable energy sources.
19.	replace	substitute	put one thing in place of another – research into renewable energy must continue, and research into geo-engineering cannot take its place.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 2 - PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
3	most of	nearly all of	the biggest number or amount of: nearly all of/ most of the starboard half survived intact
3	undamaged	intact	not damaged/ in the original state
4	contain	house	have something, include something as a part: it housed/contained a large quantity of expensive and beautiful items
4	historical objects	artefacts	objects of historical interest, like the guns or pumps found on the ship
5	launch	initiate	to begin something such as a plan or introduce something new such as a product: initiate/ launch a project called 'Solent Ships'
7	be agreed	be given the go ahead	the operation was not given the go ahead/ agreed until January 1982 – then it was allowed to start
9	By	via	through: via/by/through a network of bolts and lifting wires
11	place	locate	locate/ place/(put into position) the legs into the 'stabbing guides'
13	extra	additional	more: extra/ additional protection for that part of the ship
13	protection	cushioning	the airbags protected that part of the ship from damage

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 2 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
18	support	back up	the experiment provided evidence that agreed with/supported/backed up what local people believed in their folklore
18	the folklore	the local belief	the traditional stories and culture of a group of people
20	view	vision	an opinion about how people used to live on the island
22	build	construct	they could no longer construct/ build wooden canoes for fishing
24	need	require	require/ need both a lot of/ a great deal of wood and a lot of people to transport the statues
24	a great deal of	a lot of	

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 2 - PASSAGE 3

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
29	satisfying	rewarding	the harder it is to decipher the meaning, the more rewarding/ satisfying is the moment of recognition
29	work out	decipher	discover the meaning of something: decipher/ work out the meaning of a painting
30	experiments	studies	the studies have been experiments about how our eyes move when we look at a painting
30	paintings	works	paintings are often referred to as 'works' or 'works of art'
30	carefully	meticulously	with great attention of the artist to detail: Mondrian's works are meticulously/ carefully composed
30	put together	composed	when a painting is composed, the artist puts together an idea of where everything in the painting should be
31	emotions	feelings	the amygdala plays a crucial role in our feelings/ emotions
32	complexity	intricacy	the state of having many parts and being difficult to understand or find an answer to: Alex Forsythe analysed the visual intricacy/ complexity of different pieces of art
33	motifs	patterns=images	designs: appealing pieces show signs of 'fractals'-repeated motifs/ images recurring in different scales
33	pleasing	appealing	when a painting is 'appealing', it gives you pleasure/it is 'pleasing'
33	works of art	pieces	paintings can also be called 'pieces', as well as 'works/works of art'.
33	occur frequently	are common	repeated patterns = fractals are common in nature
33	in the natural world	throughout nature	plants, animals and everything in the world that is not made by people
36	trend of the period	fashion of the time	a style that is popular at a particular time: the fashion/ trend of the time might shape what is currently popular
37	rules	laws	regulations: it would be foolish to reduce art appreciation to a set of scientific laws
40	insights (n)	shed light on (v)	if we provide insights into something, we shed light on it = gain some better understanding of it

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1.	fall	land	one of the cocoons that she had collected fell into/ landed in the hot tea
2	invent	devise	create something new: invented/ devised a special reel
2	pull out	draw...from	get something out of a particular place: pull out silk fibres/ draw the fibres from the cocoon
3	only	solely	silkworm farming was only/ solely restricted to women
4	be allowed to	be entitled to	be given permission to do something: only royalty were allowed/ entitled to have clothes made of silk
6	evidence	indication	a sign/ reason that something exists, is true. The earliest evidence/ indication of silk paper being used was discovered in the tomb of a noble
8	hide	conceal	prevent something from being seen: monks hide/ conceal silkworm eggs in canes and take them to Constantinople
9	decline	downfall	something becomes less in amount or importance: The nineteenth century and industrialisation saw the decline in/ downfall of the European silk industry
10	valuable	precious	of great value because of being rare, expensive, or important: It was named the Silk Road after its most valuable/ precious commodity
10	material	commodity	type of product, transported along the Silk Road
11	tradesmen	merchants	people who buy and sell goods
13	currently	in more recent decades	now – and in the recent past, too - both silk and silk yarn are exported from China

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 3 - PASSAGE 2

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
15	experts	biologists	the biologists in the text are experts in the study of animals
15	according to	depending on	how biologists define migration is different, because they study different types of animals
19	straight	linear	the migration routes of most animals tend to follow straight lines – they are linear, not zigzaggy
20	eat more than they need	overfeed	to prepare for migration, animals are likely to eat more than they need/ overfeed
21	difficulties	challenges	despite the difficulties or challenges of the journey, migrating animals continue on the route to their final destination
22	ignore	Resist	take no notice of something: Arctic terns illustrate migrating animals' ability to ignore/ resist distractions such as food
23	rely on	be dependent on	to need a particular thing or the help and support of someone or something: Pronghorn, rely on/ are dependent on distance vision and speed to avoid danger
23	eyesight	distance vision	the ability to see
23	avoid	keep safe from	Pronghorn, rely on/ dependent on distance vision and speed to avoid/ keep safe from predators

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 3 - PASSAGE 3

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
34	category	type	I kept in mind two categories/ types of readers
35	areas	parts	different parts/areas of both music and mathematics are easy, even for beginners
37	intuitive thinking	intuition	an ability to understand or know something immediately based on your feelings rather than facts: mathematics is not restricted to the analytical and numerical; intuitive thinking/ intuition plays a significant role
38	leave out	omit	not include: Other scientists have written books to explain their fields to non-scientists, but have necessarily had to leave out/ omit the mathematics
38	is central to	provides the foundation of	mathematics is the necessary basis for explaining their theories/ideas
39	perform	carry out	do something: It may help to have a pencil and a paper ready to check claims and perform/ carry out experiments.

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1

Q	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
2	illnesses	ailments	the writer questioned whether identical twins are more similar to each other than fraternal twins in terms of illnesses/ailments
5	invent	coin	create something new: invented/ coined the phrase “nature and nurture”
6	study of epigenetics	work in epigenetics	the work in epigenetics took the form of scientific studies
7	Mathematical method	statistical concept	the scientists used this approach to understand all the data that they had collected
8	pioneered	first suggested	Galton was one of the first people to use this new idea
9	live apart	be separated	not live together: identical twins who had lived apart/ been separated at birth and reunited as adults
11	create	build	genes act to create/build new parts of our bodies, including bones and organs
12	uncover affect	reveal impact	One way the study of epigenetics is revolutionizing our understanding of biology is by uncovering/ revealing a mechanism by which the environment directly affects/ impacts our genes
13	suffer	experience	the rats suffer/experience stress

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 4 - PASSAGE 2

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	underestimate	Overlook	film sound is important, so we must not forget it or think that it is insignificant
16	dull	Banal	not interesting: little dialogue was evident, and most of it was dull/ banal
20	anticipate	Foreshadow	predict something: background music often anticipates/ foreshadows a change in mood
22	help	aid	Background music may help/ aid the audience/ viewer understanding by linking scenes
22	audience	Viewer	people who watch and listen to a film
26	actor	Performer	a person who acts/performs in a film
26	appearance	Physiognomy	the features of a person/an actor, especially their face
26	moves	Gestures	the movements made by somebody
26	consistent with	Fit	when these three things – voice, expression and movement all create the same effect

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 11 - TEST 4 - PASSAGE 3

	Keywords in the Questions	Words in the text	Meaning
28	incompatible characteristics	paradox	language has two opposite features and therefore seems strange
30	universal	just about everybody	everybody can use language
32	silence	absence of a sound	even when we make no sound, this can express meaning, too
33	had a major impact on	transformed	other inventions have changed our lives dramatically
33	aspects of life	existence	these inventions have changed our lives in different ways
38	nature	essence	true quality of something: the nature/ essence of language
40	recording	documentation	the process of noting down events: the recording/ documentation of history

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
2	Synthetic	Replicate	made from artificial substances, often copying a natural product
3	between	Gap	The period between 2 harvests
4	atmospheric conditions	The air	the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth and that we breathe
5	Remove	Strip	To take the bark off the tree
6	affect	spoil	To cause a change to the taste of bottle contents
6	Bottle contents	the product contained in the bottle	Which inside the bottles
7	produce	Manufacture	to make something or bring something into existence
9	products	goods	Something is made to be sold
9	In keeping with	suit	To match with the quality
11	easily	Without difficulty	Needing little effort
12	aid	support	To make a contribution to local biodiversity
13	stop	Prevent	To pause desertification

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
14	Because	In order to	The reason for doing something
15 + 26	A feeling of	A sense of	An emotional feeling about something
16	Club	A group of	a number of people that meet together because they have the same interests
16	Share	Exchange	To give and receive things between

			people in order that everyone can use those things
17	Similar	Like-minded	People who have the same way of thinking
18	Whole life	Life- long	lasting for the whole of a person's life
19	Searching for	In a hunt for	Looking for something which is difficult for you to find
21	Male	Boys and men	
25	Unusual	Unexpected	different from others of the same type in a way that is surprising, interesting, or attractive
26	Inspire	Fulfil	To make somebody have a particular emotion about something – in this case, satisfaction about collecting things

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 3

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
32	different	divergent	Developing or moving in different directions
32	outcomes	ends	Results of an action or event
34	expectation	prospective	Expect or believe something will happen
35	find	detect	Discover something which is difficult to see, hear.....
36	successful	effective	To bring the results you want
39	to be good at the job of	professionalization	The process of making people more expert at the job that they do
40	provide a detailed definition of	articulate	To express clearly in words your thoughts or feelings about something

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
4	financial assistance from the government.	state subsidies	the governments help to to pay part of the cost of something:
5	collaborate as a group	collective actions	to work with other people for a special purpose
8	reduce	mitigate	to make something less harmful, unpleasant, or bad

8	variation	wild swings	big changes in amount or level
9	infrastructure	basic services	the basic systems and services, such as transport and power supplies, that a country or organization uses in order to work effectively:
9	major	significant	noticeable, quite large
10-11	farmers with small farms	small-scale agriculture	
10-11	buyers	purchasers	the people who buy something
12-13	co-operation	work together	the act of working together with someone or doing what they ask you
12-13	interested parties	stakeholders	people involved financially or in other ways in a particular project

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
14	Aim	Goal	The purpose of Bingham's journey
15	Route	Track	A rough road
15	New	Recently	Not long ago
16	Lack of enthusiasm	Less than keen on	Reluctance to do something
17	Dramatic	Vivid	Exciting and impressive
19	Theory	A big idea	A set of ideas to explain something
20	Common belief	Wide acceptance	Trusted by many people
21	Search	Locate	To find where something is
23	Significance	Importance	the quality of being important

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
27	Observe	Study	to watch carefully the way something happens or the way someone does something, especially in order to learn more about it
27	Select	Pick up	To choose an object
28	Simultaneously	At the same time	At the same time as something else
28	Mechanism	Activation	A way of doing something that is planned or part of a system
29	Test	Task	An activity which aims to help achieve a particular learning goal
30	Perform better	More able to handle	To do tasks better
31	Superior	Better	Of a higher standard
39	Identify words	Word recognition	Being able to recognize words
40	Negative consequences	Difficulties	Some problems, disadvantages

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
1	populate	colonise	to live in the islands and make it their home
3	start	begin	
3	project	programme	plan, scheme
3	conservation	protect tortoise populations	the protection of tortoises, especially from the damaging effects of human activity
5	bigger	more ambitious	
7	meet	come across	to see and talk
8	small number	a few	
12 + 13	not native	alien	coming from a different country, race, or group
12 + 13	destruction	damage or destroy	to damage the tortoises' habitat so badly that it cannot be used

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
14	diseases	illness	
16	classify	categorise	to divide diseases into groups
16	extend	spread	to have an effect on a wider or increasing area
17	vary	A very large discrepancy	different from each other
17	level of access	options available to people	the possibility of being able to use healthcare system
18	mixture	combination	a thing you get when two or more things are combined
20	disappear	eradicate	to get rid of diseases completely
20	better	improvement	
24	growth	expansion	the increase of cities

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3

The question	Words in the question	Words in text	Meaning
27+28	stimulate	trigger	to excite to activity or growth, to cause something to happen
27+28	substance	chemical	a type of solid, liquid or gas with chemical or other properties
27+28	associated	linked	related to
27+28	part	region	area

29+30	particularly active	at their most active	producing or involving action or movement
29+30	area	region	a part of something
31	associated with	involved in	related to
31	expect	anticipate	to look forward to
33	precise	exact	
33	remarkably	impressively	in an unusual or surprising way, so that people notice it
37	prior	before	earlier in time or order
38	many	numerous	consisting of great numbers of units or individuals
40	actual	real	existing in fact or reality
40	pictures	images	ideas or representations of what things look like
40	events	experiences	the conscious events that make up an individual life

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
1-2	early human	from our earliest origins	our ancestors
1-2	sharp points	tips	the thin pointed end of something
1-2	use	make use of	
3	cover	coat	to place or to apply something over or upon something, for protection, concealment, decoration or warmth
4	because of	due to	
5	how to make glass	glass-making knowledge	the method of producing glass
6-7	avoid the occurrence of	counter the effect of	to prevent something from happening
9	fastest	quicker than any previous production method	
12	concern for the	concern for green	being worried about the

	environment	issues	environment
12	glass containers	glass bottles and jars	things made from glass that can be used to contain something
12	increased demand	more popular	regarded with more favor, approval, or affection by people

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
14	discovery	find	the action of noticing or realizing something for the first time
15	predators	killers	animals that kill and eat other animals
18	appealing	inspiring	evoking or attracting interest, desire, curiosity, sympathy, or the like
18	positive message	vision	future goals or anticipation
19	no evidence	no known instance	no proof
19	put something in danger	prey on	to hunt or kill another animal for food

20	populations increased enormously	exploded	to increase suddenly and quickly in number
21	minimal threat	little risk	insignificant danger
21	provided	as a condition	on the condition or understanding (that)
21	kept away from	kept out of	avoid a certain area
22	links efficiently	marries well	to connect, unite with something
22	return	bring back	to go or come back, as to a former place, position, or state
25	agricultural practice	farming	the business of operating a farm
25	extend	spread	to distribute over a greater or a relatively great area of space or time
26	commercial advantages	lucrative	producing a lot of profit

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 12 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3

The question	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
27	problems	failures	lack of success
27	external bodies	governments, regulators, central banks and auditors	Those responsible for the 2008 financial crisis
28	close examination	scrutiny	a close and thorough examination or investigation
28	impact	effect	influence
29	take part in	to be involved in	to participate in something
29	solve major problems	address important issues	
31	look far ahead	focus on longer-term	think about what is going to happen in the future and perhaps make plans for the future
32	financial arrangements	compensation, pay	money given or received as an equivalent for services
32	chief executives	senior managers	people who have important jobs as managers of companies
33	in every area	in all sectors	
34	scrutiny	picked over and examined	inspected carefully and thoroughly
34	increase	spread far and wide	to distribute over a greater or a relatively great area of space or time
37	significant	important	
39	place emphasis on	concentrate on	give special importance or attention to one thing in particular
40	pay	remuneration	

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1

CASE STUDY: TOURISM ZEALAND WEBSITE

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
1	Information	Details	data, facts
	Regularly	on a regular basis	at regular intervals or times
2	Impact	Effect	a powerful influence
3	Sports	Rugby	rugby is a team sport
4	Tour	Journey	a trip including different places
	Various	a number of	Several
5	Driving	Motoring	travel by car
	depending on	according to	conditioned by
6	Local	in the area	connected to a place which is near
7	Send	Submit	to give to somebody
8	travel companies	travel organisations	businesses dealing with holidays, travel
	individual tourists	independent travellers	people not travelling in organised groups
11	Like	Enjoy	to find something pleasant
	become involved in	Interactive	people together having an influence on each other
13	unlikely that they will return	a once-in-a-lifetime visit	a visit to a place that you will make only once

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 1 – Passage 1

1. Information = Details

1. Regularly = on a regular basis

2. Impact = Effect

3. Sports = Rugby

4. Tour = Journey

4. Various = a number of
5. Driving = Motoring
5. depending on = according to
6. Local = in the area
7. Send = Submit
8. travel companies = travel organisations
8. individual tourists = independent travellers
11. Like = Enjoy
11. become involved in = Interactive
13. unlikely that they will return = a once-in-a- lifetime visit

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2

WHY BEING BORED IS STIMULATING AND USEFUL, TOO

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
17	Potential	can lead to	can develop into something in future
18	affected by	prone to	likely to suffer the thing mentioned
20	Avoid	stay away from	to try not to do something
	an unpleasant experience	infectious social situations	a bad thing to happen to you
21	Sort	Type	having the qualities or features of the group
23	Today	Modern	related to now
24	as a result	Causes	it follows that
	Cannot	inability to	not able to do something
26	characteristic	personality trait	something associated with the character of a person

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 1 – Passage 2

17. Potential = can lead to
18. affected by = prone to
20. Avoid = stay away from
20. an unpleasant experience = infectious social situations
21. Sort = Type
23. today = Modern
24. as a result = Causes
24. Cannot = inability to
26. characteristic = personality trait

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 3

ARTIFICIAL ARTISTS

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
28	Worried	Scared	afraid, concerned
29	key difference	Unlike	different in an important way
32	long-term	Millennia	thousands of years
33	Surprised	moved to tears	emotionally affected
34	Criticised	blasted, condemned	attacked in words
36	Angry	Outraged	very angry
37	Music	Tunes	pieces of music
38	Research	Study	investigation
	help explain	provide a clue	help to discover

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1

BRINGING CINNAMON TO EUROPE

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
1	added to	mixed with	put together with
2	Show	Indicate	to be a sign of sth
	People	lovers and friends	people you are close to
3	sweet smell	Scent	Perfume
4	Indication	Sign	a visible symbol of sth
5	Treatment	Cure	a successful remedy
	health problems	Ailments	Illnesses
8	Arrived	Reached	came to the end of a journey
9	Destinations	Markets	places where goods go for sale
11	take over	Displace	to take the place of sth or somebody
12	Plant	Cultivate	to grow a plant or tree

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 2 – Passage 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2

OXYTOCIN



Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
14	beneficial effects	positive aspects	good consequences
17	Ignoring	taking no notice	paying no attention to
	research data	Findings	results of a study
19	Jealousy	Envy	a feeling of discontented aroused by someone else's possessions, qualities, or luck
20	Effect	Outcome	Result
21	Bonding	reinforce the bonds	strengthen the links
	Research	Studies	Experiments
22	Produce	Release	make in the body
23	reinforced the belief	fuelled the view	strengthened the opinion
24	Participants	Volunteers	people who take freely part in something
	took part in	Played	participated in
25	Showed	Revealed	Demonstrated

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 2 – Passage 2

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3

MAKING THE MOST OF TRENDS

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
27	Profound	Significant	very important
28	Reputation	Image	good name
30	might appear	at first glance	on the surface
32	turned to its own advantage	Counteracted	prevented the bad effects of something
	harmful effects	negative impacts	bad results
33	Collaborate	team up with	work together with
35	Discovered	Revealed	Found
37	Avoid	Avert	stop something from happening
	Core	Conventional	basic and traditional
38	Identify	Determine	find out
39	Emphasise	re-affirm	give special importance to
40	lack of connection	Disparity	a difference

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1

THE COCONUT PALM

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
1	Making	Construction	building
5	Halved	broken in half	divided in 2 equal parts
10	Probably	Likely	expected
	Transported	Moved	carried
12	Varieties	Relatives	types

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 3 – Passage 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2

HOW BABY TALK GIVES INFANT BRAINS A BOOST

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
14	Individual	one-on-one	one person to another
15	create speech	produce words	form words
17	Vocalising	babble/talking	making sounds
18	Analyse	Study	study carefully
20	Idea	Hypothesis	theory
	Language	Speech	communication
22	Recorded	Captured	copied (sounds)

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 3 – Passage 2

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE HARAPPAN CIVILISATION?

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
27	Explanation	Cause	reason why something happens
32	Collect	Gather	pick up
35	Adapt	Adjust	make changes
36	Links	interactive networks	connections
	Inhabitants	Population	people who live in an area
37	Information	Data	facts, figures
	Vital	Essential	very important
38	Examining	Investigating	looking at
40	Decline	Fall	continuous decrease in the quality, wealth of something

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 3 – Passage 3

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1

CUTTY SARK: THE FASTEST SAILING SHIP OF ALL TIME

1. Passage 1 – Test 4 – Cambridge 13

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
1	Ships	Vessels	large boats
8	Risk	Gamble	chance
9	Carry	Transport	take

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 4 – Passage 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2

SAVING THE SOIL

2. Passage 2 – Test 4 – Cambridge 13

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
14	plant remains	decomposing plants	material from dead plants
15	Store	lock in	hold securely
16	Hold	Store	maintain, keep
19	Damage	Hurt	harm
20	Mixture	Cocktail	combination of several things
25	the near future	Immediate	very soon
26	Overview	accurate picture	an overall idea

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 4 – Passage 2

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 13 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3

BOOK REVIEW

3. Passage 3 – Test 4 – Cambridge 13

Q	Words in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
27	ignorant about	oblivious to	not aware of
29	Linking	Associating	Connecting
32	Food	Provisions	supplies of what we eat
34	Methods	Ways	means of doing something
36	Emotions	inner states	Feelings

Cambridge IELTS 13 – Test 4 – Passage 3

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1

THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN’S PLAY

Q	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
3	populations	people in the world	all the people living in a certain area
4-6	limited	curtailed	reduced in number
8	the rest of the child’s life	the child’s later life	in future years
9	self-control [noun]	self-regulate [verb]	to control your own behaviour
10	provide information	give clues	to indicate something
12	think up	create	to invent a story or idea
13	significant [adjective]	importance [noun]	how important something is

THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN’S PLAY

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2

THE GROWTH OF BIKE-SHARING SCHEMES AROUND THE WORLD

Q	Words in the question	Words in the text	Meaning
15	turn down	reject	refuse to agree to
	scheme	plan	a detailed proposal for doing or achieving something
16	profit [verb]	benefit [verb]	gain some advantage
18	Problems	threats	serious difficulties
25	hand out	distribute	give something to someone
26	take away	remove	take (something) away from the original position
	as quickly as	as soon as	immediately, at once

The growth of bike-sharing schemes around the world

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 3

MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS AND THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

Q	Words in the questions	Words in the text	Meaning
27	Good	competent	capable
	Staff	Employees	people employed by a particular organization
30	Cooperation [noun]	Work together [verb]	help each other at work
	Encourage	Motivate	
31	Pay	Compensation	the money received by an employee from an employer as a salary or wages
	Change jobs	(Employee) turnover	percentage of workers who leave an organization and are replaced by new employees
33	Tendency	Predisposition	likely to act in a particular way
	Dislike	View negatively	to not like or not enjoy
	Workplace	Work environment	a place where people work
36	Research	Study	the devotion of time and attention to acquiring knowledge on an academic subject
	American [adjective]	United States [noun]	relating to the USA
37-38	Discover	Find	find
	Lower	Reduce	make smaller or less in amount, degree, or size
39-40	Fit	Align with	place or arrange (things) correctly

Motivational factors and the hospitality industry

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1

ALEXANDER HENDERSON (1831-1913)

Q	Words in the questions	Words in the text	Meaning
1	Younger	Childhood	being a child, being young
6	Give up on	Drop	stop, discontinue a course of action
	Scenery	Landscape	all the visible features of an area of countryside or land
	Focus on	Specialize	concentrate on and become expert in a particular subject or skill
7	Finished	Completed	bring a task to an end
10	Take up considerable time	Time-consuming	taking a lot of or too much time
12	Took many trips	Travelled	made many journeys
13	Photographed	Took many photos of	took photographs

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2

BACK TO THE FUTURE OF SKYSCRAPER DESIGN

Q	Words in the questions	Words in the text	Meaning
14	Avoid	Steer clear of	keep away from
15	Tall buildings	Skyscrapers	very tall building with many stories
	Prestige	Status	the relative social, professional, or other standing of someone
16	Circulation of air	Air changes	movement of air in a system
17	Circulation of air	Ventilation	movement of fresh air in and out of a room
18	Advertising	Marketing	promoting and selling products or services
	Large	Widespread	great size, extent, or capacity
19	Have good ventilation	Get fresh air	having a good passage of air from one place to another
24-25	Demand	Clamour for	request something passionately
26	Disease	Infection	an illness that can be carried from one person to another
	Hundreds of years	Centuries	for 200, 300,400... years
	Epidemics	Outbreak	a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3

WHY COMPANIES SHOULD WELCOME DISORDER

Q	Words in the questions	Words in the text	Meaning
30	Fundamental	Basic	the most important thing on which other things are based
	Incorrect	Misguided	wrong
31	Advantages	Benefits	things to be gained
33	Organizations	Companies	businesses
	Put into practice	Embrace	to welcome something new that you start to do
35	Numerous	Countless	many
	Training sessions	Seminars, workshops	meetings for discussion or training
38	Value	usefulness	the quality of being useful

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1

THE CONCEPT OF INTELLIGENCE

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
1	Influence	Drive	<u>affect</u> on something
3	Different [adjective]	Little correspondence [noun]	not similar
7	Same	Equal	same
	Possibilities	Opportunities	circumstances that makes it possible to do something
8	Preferential treatment [noun]	Favour [verb]	Show preference for something or someone
	Section	Group	a number of people that are classed together
9	Gain benefits	Be rewarded	gain something in recognition of their services efforts, or achievements
	Achieve	Accomplish	Successfully gain something
10	Variation	Different	not similar
12	Abilities	Competencies	the ability to do something successfully or efficiently
13	Low intelligence [noun]	Unintelligent [adjective]	having or showing a low level of intelligence
	Uncontrolled [adjective]	Chaos [noun]	complete disorder, not controllable

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2

SAVING BUGS TO FIND NEW DRUGS

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prompt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cause
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> two or more types of things with particular qualities
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daunting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> difficult to achieve
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bioprospecting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the search for plant and animal species to obtain medicinal drugs
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a while 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> during a period of time
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharmaceutical science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> science relating to medicinal drugs
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expert knowledge in a particular field
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Especially 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Particularly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to a higher degree than is usual or average
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overpower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subdue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> defeat or overcome with superior strength
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep it fresh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain (the prey) in its original or existing state
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be useful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> be used for

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3

THE POWER OF PLAY

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
27	Categories	Types	a category of people or things having common characteristics
29	Combine	Hybrid	a thing made by combining two different elements
	Best	Optimal	best
30	Elements	Aspects	a part of something
	Significant [adjective]	Weight [noun]	important/importance
31	Scale	Continuum	a series of items in which each item is almost the same as the ones next to it, but the last is very different from the first
33	Mistake [noun]	False [adjective]	a wrong action or judgment
	Separate types	Dichotomy	a division between two different things
35	Agree [verb]	Consensus [noun]	have the same opinion about something
36	Differ [verb]	Unlike [preposition]	to be different from
	Target	Goal	aim
37	Investigate	Exploration	learn about or examine something
	Aspects	Facets	one side of something
38	Be based on	Stem from	originate in or be caused by
39	Without intervention	Free	not under the control or in the power of another
	Real	True	what it is really like, not what people think it is like

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1

THE SECRET OF STAYING YOUNG

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look after 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take care of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> keep (someone or something) safe and provided for
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> close to death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> certain to die soon
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Come together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> join (at one point)
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coincide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> related with
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Precise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accurate, not approximated
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2

WHY ZOOS ARE GOOD

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
14	• Quickly	• Sudden	• at a fast speed
	• Die out	• Become extinct	• no longer in existence
15	• Study	• Undertake research	• no longer in existence
16	• Learning	• Education	• the acquisition of knowledge or skills through experience, study, or by being taught
18	• Live longer	• Have greater life expectancy	• live for more years
23-24	• Teach	• Educate	• show or explain to (someone) about something
	• Overseas	• Abroad	• in or to a foreign country
25-26	• Public	• General population	• concerning the people as a whole
	• Awareness	• Conscious	• having knowledge or perception of something

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 14 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
29	• Extinct (adjective)	• Dying out	• ceasing to exist
30	• Danger	• Threat	• a person or thing likely to cause damage or harm
	• Ocean trash	• Marine debris	• waste in the ocean
32	• Expect	• Look for	• regard (something) as likely to happen
	• Eating	• Ingesting	• eating
36	• Entire	• Whole	• all of
38	• Impact	• Effect	• a result or consequence of an action or other cause
40	• Assess	• Figure out	• calculate

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1

NUTMEG – A VALUABLE SPICE

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
2	to surround	to encase	to cover something completely, especially in order to protect it
2	to break	to split	to divide into two or more parts
6	trading company	commercial operation	a business organisation that exchanges goods
10	cultivated	grown	to grow plants/crops
12	to secretly take	to smuggle	to take goods out of a country secretly and illegally
13	to destroy	to wipe out	to completely destroy or remove something

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2

DRIVERLESS CARS

Question	Keywords in the question	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
16	appropriate	best suit	Suitable, correct and acceptable for a situation
16	each trip	particular journey	each specific act of travelling from one place
17	problems	challenges	to another difficult <u>tasks</u> that test your ability or skill
17	overcome	conquer	defeat somebody or something
19	motor accidents	road collisions	an accident in which 2 or more cars crash into each other
20	schemes	initiatives	plans for dealing with a particular problem
	workable	viable	(an idea) that can be used successfully
21	drop	reduce	to fall in amount or number
	cars	vehicles	forms of road transport
22	yearly	annual	happening once every year
	twice as high	double	an increase of 2 times in the amount or number
23/24	travel independently	travel autonomy	able to travel without help from anyone else
25/26	general public	communities	ordinary people in society in general
	have confidence	trust and accept	have the feeling or belief that one can rely on someone or something
	various	infinite	very great in amount

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 2

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 1 – PASSAGE 3

WHAT IS EXPLORATION

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
27	• exploring	• questing	making a long or arduous search for something.
	• intrinsic element	• nature	elements that are belonging naturally; essential
28	• urge	• instinct	a strong desire or impulse
29	• people	• humanity	the human race; human beings collectively
31	• interest	• endeavour	an attempt to achieve a goal
32	• cast new light on	• give new insight on	to provide information that helps people understand something more clearly
36	• learning about oneself	• self-discovery	the process of acquiring insight into one's own character.
38	• a large number	• a great many	a large number

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1

COULD URBAN ENGINEERS LEARN FROM DANCE ?

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
2	• past	• medieval	In the history of Europe, the Medieval Period lasted from the 5th to the 15th century
	• present	• now	at the present time or moment
3	• objective	• aim	a thing aimed at or sought; a goal
4	• ignore	• fail to take into account	fail to consider
	• unforeseen	• unexpected	not expected or regarded as likely to happen
5	• be reversed	• be removed	to change a previous decision to an opposite decision
6	• have an impact	• affect	have an effect on; make a difference to
7/8	• movement	• flow	a continuous movement
10	• difficulties	• barriers	obstacles or problems that make it hard to do something
11	• cross	• make crossings	to go to the other side of something, such as a road or an ocean
12	• separate	• divide	separate or be separated into parts

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2

SHOULD WE TRY TO BRING EXTINCT SPECIES BACK TO LIFE ?

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
14	avoid	prevent	stop (something) from happening or arising
15	reproduce	clone	produce an exact copy of an animal or plant from its cells
16	habitat	ecosystems	a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment
17	become extinct	come to an end	no longer in existence
18	<u>identify</u>	pinpoint	find or locate exactly
	enable	make it possible	give (someone or something) the authority or means to do something
	live	survive	be able to continue to exist
19	minimise	reduce	reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree
20	reduced size	smaller	of a size that is less than normal or usual
21	more	extra	a greater or additional amount or degree
22	decrease	mitigate	make less severe, serious, or painful
25	brought back	return(ed)	bring back something or someone to the place where it was before
26	current	today	now, at the present time
	insufficient	not enough	not enough; inadequate

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 2

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3

HAVING A LAUGH

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> group setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> social situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> any situation in which you and at least 1 other person are present
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a wide range of cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diverse societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> societies which are very different from each other
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> elicit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evoke or draw out from someone in reaction to one's own actions or questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> instinctive or intuitive feeling as distinguished from reasoning or knowledge
35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> relieve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cause (pain, distress, or difficulty) to become less severe or serious
36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stimulating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> energising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give vitality and enthusiasm to
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> predict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to think that something will probably or certainly happen
40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> traditional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> existing in or as part of a tradition; long-established
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> notion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> view 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a conception of or belief about something

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 2 – PASSAGE 3

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1

HENRY MOORE (1898 – 1986)

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
1	• want	• wish	• have a desire to do something
4	• become aware	• discover	• find out
9	• turn to	• focus on	• give attention or effort to a different subject
	• not available	• shortage	• not able to be used or obtained in sufficient amounts
10	• some drawings	• a series of sketches	• drawings
11	• employ	• offer [someone] a commission	• order a piece of artistic work from someone and pay them for it
13	• increase	• boost	• increase
	• make it possible for	• enable	• make possible

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2

THE DESOLENATOR : PRODUCING CLEAN WATER

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
15	• clean	• purify	• remove contaminants from
16	• different	• unlike	• not the same as another or each other
17	• water shortage	• water stress; water scarcity	• not enough water
18	• customers	• users	• people who buy and use products
20	• finance	• funding	• money provided for a particular purpose
23	• catch	• trap	• catch
24	• purified	• distilled	• (water) made pure by undergoing heating and condensation
25-26	• display	• show	• indicate
	• device	• unit	• a manufactured item
	• require	• necessitate (necessary)	• make essential

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 2

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3

WHY FAIRY TALES ARE REALLY SCARY TALES

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
27	plot	story	an account of people and events told for entertainment
	global	world	all over the world
	variation	variety; different	a number or range of things
29	develop	devise	invent or develop a new way of doing something
	significance	importance	the importance of something, especially for what happens in future
	social	society	community
30	factual basis	knowledge	facts, information or understanding
	development	evolution (evolve)	develop gradually <u>over time</u>
	biological research	biologist	an expert in or the study of biology
31	analyse	analysis	(to make) a detailed examination of something
	spoken	oral	by word of mouth
	originally	tradition (traditionally)	established from long ago
32	links	relations (relate)	relationships between two or more things
33	variation	alter (alteration)	change
34	change over time	evolve (evolution)	develop gradually over time
	events	incidents	happenings; things that happen
35	story	tale	a story created using imagination
	unimportant	trivial	of little value or importance
36	horror	fear	an unpleasant emotion caused by the belief that someone or something is dangerous
38	stick	survive	be accepted over a period of time
	have significance	matter	be of importance

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 3 – PASSAGE 3

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1

THE RETURN OF THE HUARANGO

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> approach or enter (a place)
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> crucial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> important, vital
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a long time ago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ancient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very old, a very long time ago
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> survive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> withstand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> remain undamaged or unaffected by
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> become 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> turn into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> start to develop into
6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> remedy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a medicine or treatment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> build (building) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make a structure from materials
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expanse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an area of something, typically presenting a wide continuous surface
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> large 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> huge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extremely big

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 1

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2

SILBO GOMERO – THE WHISTLE ‘LANGUAGE’ OF THE CANARY ISLANDS

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
18	• in existence	• in use	• currently being used
22	• change	• adjust	• change or move (something) slightly in order to achieve the desired result
23	• everyday	• daily	• happening every day
	• transmission	• communicate (communication)	• exchange information, news, or ideas
	• short	• brief	• short, concise
24	• quickly	• rapid (rapidly)	• very fast
	• essential	• vital	• very important
	• relay information	• communicate	• exchange information, news, or ideas
	• e.g.	• such as	• for <u>example</u>
25	• new	• modern	• relating to the present
	• under threat	• be threatened	• likely to be harmed or damaged by something or someone
26	• receive	• get	• come to have or hold (something)

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 2

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES OF BIG BUSINESSES

Question	Keywords in the questions	Similar words in the passage	Meaning
27	• harm	• damage, hurt	• physical injury
28-29	• control	• regulation	• a rule or directive made and maintained by an authority
32	• ordinary people	• the public	• the community of people
34	• big business	• major company	• a large company
	• law	• rules	• legal regulations
35	• good environmental practices	• sound environmental practices	• practices that benefit the environment

CAMBRIDGE IELTS 15 – TEST 4 – PASSAGE 3