

3. Reading

Starter Quiz · 课前小测

IELTS Academic

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. How many questions are in Academic Reading?

2. The passage says nothing at all about a statement, but the statement is obviously true in the real world. What is the answer?

☐ TRUE

☐ FALSE

☐ NOT GIVEN

3. A heading and a paragraph share the word 'pollution'. What does that tell you?

☐ They probably match

☐ Very little — match the paragraph's function, not its words

☐ The paragraph is the introduction

4. Complete: Academic Reading lasts _____ minutes, including transfer time.

5. Passage: 'One cause of the decline was overfishing.' Statement: 'The main cause of the decline was overfishing.'

☐ TRUE

☐ FALSE

☐ NOT GIVEN

6. Which task type's answers are NOT in passage order?

☐ True / False / Not Given

☐ Matching information ('which paragraph contains...')

☐ Summary completion

7. Where do Academic Reading passages come from?

☐ Notices and advertisements

☐ Books, journals and newspapers

☐ Personal emails

8. A statement that repeats several of the passage's own words is more likely to be TRUE.

☐ True

☐ False

9. 'The samples were _____ in a sealed container.' What form must the answer take?

10. The three passages get more difficult as you go.

☐ True

☐ False

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1. **40**

Three passages, 40 questions in 60 minutes.

2. **NOT GIVEN**

The task tests the passage, not the world. If the passage neither states nor contradicts it, the answer is NOT GIVEN however true it is.

3. **Very little — match the paragraph’s function, not its words**

The shared word is usually the trap. Ask what the paragraph is DOING — introducing, arguing against, concluding — and the first and last sentences usually say.

4. **60**

There is no extra transfer time. Write on the answer sheet as you go.

5. **FALSE**

FALSE. ‘One cause’ and ‘the main cause’ are different claims, and the passage’s wording contradicts the statement’s qualifier.

6. **Matching information (‘which paragraph contains...’)**

Matching information is the exception, and a paragraph can be used more than once. Leave it until last, when you already know where things are.

7. **Books, journals and newspapers**

Academic passages are from books, journals, magazines and newspapers. Notices belong to General Training.

8. **False**

Often the opposite. The passage paraphrases a true statement, and a word-for-word match is frequently a trap in which one qualifier has been changed.

9. **past participle**

‘Were’ forces a past participle — stored, kept, placed. Deciding this before you search eliminates most wrong candidates.

10. **True**

Passage 1 is the most accessible. Leave enough time for passage 3.