

IELTSFever Academic Reading Test 94

Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on the IELTSFever Academic IELTS Reading Test 94 Reading Passage. Magnetic Therapy below.

Magnetic Therapy

{A} Magnetic therapy, which is a \$5 billion market worldwide, is a form of alternative medicine which claims that magnetic fields have healing powers. Magnetic devices that are claimed to be therapeutic include magnetic bracelets, insoles, wrist and knee bands, back and neck braces, and even pillows and mattresses. Their annual sales are estimated at \$300 million in the United States and more than a billion dollars globally. They have been advertised to cure a vast array of ills, particularly pain.

{B} The therapy works on the principle of balancing electrical energy in the body by pulsating magnetic waves through different parts of the body. The electrical currents generated by magnets increase the blood flow and oxygen which helps to heal many of the ailments. The natural effects of the Earth's magnetic field are considered to play an essential role in the health of humans and animals. It is generally accepted that our body draws some benefit from the Earth's magnetic field. To restore the balance within our body allows us to function at our optimum level. For example, when the first astronauts returned to earth sick, NASA concluded that their illness resulted from the lack of a planetary magnetic field in outer space. To resolve the problem, NASA placed magnets in the astronauts' space suits and space travel vehicles, and astronauts have returned to Earth healthy ever since.

{C} Historically it is reported that magnets have been around for an extremely long time. The therapeutic power of magnets was known to physicians in ancient Greece, Egypt and China over 4000 years ago, who used naturally magnetic rock -lodestone- to treat a variety of physical and psychological ailments. Cleopatra the beautiful Egyptian queen was probably the first celebrity to use magnets. It is documented that in order to prevent aging, she slept on a Lodestone to keep her skin youthful. Ancient Romans also used magnet therapy to treat eye disease.

{D} The popularity of magnet therapy in the United States began to rise during the 1800s and soared in the post-Civil War era. Sears-Roebuck advertised magnetic jewelry in its catalog for the healing of virtually any ailment. An Austrian psychoanalyst by the name of Wilhelm Reich immigrated to the United States in 1939 and researched the effects of electromagnetism on humans. Today, Germany, Japan, Israel, Russia and at least 45 other countries considers magnetic therapy to be an official medical procedure for the treatment of numerous ailments, including various inflammatory and neurological problems.

{E} For those who practice magnetic therapy, strongly believe that certain ailments can be treated if the patient is exposed to magnetic fields while at the same time there is a strong resentment from the medical establishment and critics claim that most magnets don't have the strength to effect the various organs and tissues within the body and it is a product of Pseudoscience and is not based on proper research and analysis. There are few reported complications of magnetic therapy and the World Health Organization says low levels of magnetic energy is not harmful. Documented side effects are not life-threatening and include pain, nausea and dizziness that disappeared when the magnets were removed. If considering magnet therapy, as with any medical treatment, it is always advisable to consult one's regular physician first. Magnet therapy is gaining popularity; however, the scientific evidence to support the success of this therapy is lacking. More scientifically sound studies are needed in order to fully understand the effects that magnets can have on the body and the possible benefits or dangers that could result from their use.

{F} Researchers at Baylor University Medical Center recently conducted a double-blind study on the use of concentric-circle magnets to relieve chronic pain in 50 post-polio patients. A static magnetic device or a placebo device was applied to the patient's skin for 45 minutes. The patients were asked to rate how much pain they experienced when a "trigger point was touched." The researchers reported that the 29 patients exposed to the magnetic device achieved lower pain scores than did the 21 who were exposed to the placebo device. However, this study had significant flaws in their design. Although the groups were said to be selected randomly, the ratio of women to men in the experimental group was twice that of the control group; the age of the placebo group was four years higher than that of the control group; there was just one brief exposure and no systematic follow-up of patients.

{G} Magnet therapy is gaining popularity; however, the scientific evidence to support the success of this therapy is lacking. More scientifically sound studies are needed in order to fully understand the effects that magnets can have on the body and the possible benefits or dangers that could result from their use.

Questions 1-6

Reading passage 1 has seven paragraphs, A-G

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-x, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

List of headings

- (i) Earth itself as the biggest magnet
- (ii) The commercial magnetic products
- (iii) Utilize the power from natural magnetic field
- (iv) Early application of magnet
- (v) Brief introduction of how the magnetic therapy works
- (vi) Pain-reducing effect
- (vii) Arguments for and against the therapy
- (viii) An experiment on post-polio patients
- (ix) Conditions of magnet use today

- (1) Paragraph A
- (2) Paragraph B
- (3) Paragraph C
- (4) Paragraph D
- (5) Paragraph E
- (6) Paragraph F

Questions 7-8

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 7-8 on your answer sheet.

Which TWO of the lodestone benefits in ancient times are mentioned by the writer in the text?

- (A) make facial mask
- (B) diminish the energy
- (C) improve eyesight
- (D) keep younger appearance
- (E) remove dizziness

Questions 9-10

Choose *TWO* letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 9-10 on your answer sheet.

Which *TWO* weakness of the Baylor research does the writer present?

- (A) The number of the subjects involved were not enough.
- (B) There was no further evidence to support.
- (C) The patients were at the same age.
- (D) The device used in the experiment did not work properly.
- (E) The gender ratio was not in proportion

Questions 11-13

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-F, below.

Write the correct letters, A-F, in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.

- (11) The first NASA astronauts' sickness
- (12) According to the WHO, under the physician's instruction, a small amount of magnetic energy
- (13) The author holds that in order to fully understand the magnetic effects, we

- (A) has no negative side effects.
 - (B) resulted from the physical ailment.
 - (C) should have more sophisticated studies

(D) is exposed to the placebo device.

(E) must select the subjects randomly.

(F) came from the absence of a magnetic field.

Reading Passage 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26, which are based on the IELTSFever Academic IELTS Reading Test 94 Reading Passage. Activities for Children below.

Activities for Children

{A} Twenty-five years ago, children in London walked to school and played in parks and playing fields after school and at the weekend. Today they are usually driven to school by parents anxious about safety and spend hours glued to television screens or computer games. Meanwhile, community playing fields are being sold off to property developers at an alarming rate. "This change in lifestyle has, sadly, meant greater restrictions on children," says Neil Armstrong, Professor of Health and Exercise Sciences at the University of Exeter. 'If children continue to be this inactive, they'll be storing up big problems for the future.'

{B} In 1985, Professor Armstrong headed a five-year research project into children's fitness. The results, published in 1990, were alarming. The survey, which monitored 700 11-16-year-olds, found that 48 per cent of girls and 41 per cent of boys already exceeded safe cholesterol levels set for children by the American Heart Foundation. Armstrong adds, "heart is a muscle and need exercise, or it loses its strength." It also found that 13 percent of boys and 10 percent of girls were overweight. More disturbingly, the survey found that over a four-day period, half the girls and one-third of the boys did less exercise than the equivalent of a brisk 10-minute walk. High levels of cholesterol, excess body fat and inactivity are believed to increase the risk of coronary heart disease.

{C} Physical education is under pressure in the UK - most schools devote little more than 100 minutes a week to it in curriculum time, which is less than many other European countries. Three European countries are giving children a head start in PE, France, Austria and Switzerland - offer at least two hours in primary and secondary schools. These findings, from the European Union of Physical Education Associations, prompted specialists in children's physiology to call on European governments to give youngsters a daily PE programme. The survey shows that the UK ranks 13th out of the 25 countries, with Ireland bottom, averaging under an hour a week for PE. From age six to 18, British children received, on average, 106 minutes of PE a week. Professor Armstrong, who presented the findings at the meeting, noted

that since the introduction of the national curriculum there had been a marked fall in the time devoted to PE in UK schools, with only a minority of pupils getting two hours a week.

{D} As a former junior football international, Professor Armstrong is a passionate advocate for sport. Although the Government has poured millions into beefing up sport in the community, there is less commitment to it as part of the crammed school curriculum. This means that many children never acquire the necessary skills to thrive in team games. If they are no good at them, they lose interest and establish an inactive pattern of behaviour. When this is coupled with a poor diet, it will lead inevitably to weight gain. Seventy per cent of British children give up all sport when they leave school, compared with only 20 percent of French teenagers. Professor Armstrong believes that there is far too great an emphasis on team games at school. "We need to look at the time devoted to PE and balance it between individual and pair activities, such as aerobics and badminton, as well as team sports. "He added that children need to have the opportunity to take part in a wide variety of individual, partner and team sports.

{E} The good news, however, is that a few small companies and children's activity groups have reacted positively and creatively to the problem. "Take That, shouts Gloria Thomas, striking a disco pose astride her mini-space hopper. 'Take That, echo a flock of toddlers, adopting outrageous postures astride their space hoppers. 'Michael Jackson, she shouts, and they all do a spoof fan-crazed shriek. During the wild and chaotic hopper race across the studio floor, commands like this are issued and responded to with untrammelled glee. The sight of 15 bouncing seven-year-olds who seem about to launch into orbit at every bounce brings tears to the eyes. Uncoordinated, loud, excited and emotional, children provide raw comedy.

{F} Any cardiovascular exercise is a good option, and it doesn't necessarily have to be high intensity. It can be anything that gets your heart rate up: such as walking the dog, swimming, running, skipping, hiking, "Even walking through the grocery store can be exercise," Samis-Smith said. What they don't know is that they're at a Fit Kids class, and that the fun is a disguise for the serious exercise plan they're covertly being taken through. Fit Kids trains parents to run fitness classes for children. "Ninety per cent of children don't like team sports,' says company director, Gillian Gale.

{G} A Prevention survey found that children whose parents keep in shape are much more likely to have healthy body weights themselves. "There's nothing worse than telling a child what he needs to do and not doing it yourself," says Elizabeth Ward, R.D., a Boston nutritional consultant and author of Healthy Foods, Healthy Kids. "Set a good example and get your nutritional house in order first." In the 1930s and '40s, kids expended 800 calories a day just walking, carrying water, and doing other chores, notes Fima Lifshitz, M.D., a pediatric endocrinologist in Santa Barbara. "Now, kids in obese families are expending only 200 calories a day in physical activity," says Lifshitz, "incorporate more movement in your family's life park farther away from the stores at the mall, take stairs instead of the elevator, and walk to nearby friends' houses instead of driving."

Questions 14-17

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G, in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

- (14) Health and living condition of children
- (15) Health organization monitored physical activity
- (16) Comparison of exercise time between UK and other countries
- (17) Wrong approach for school activity

Questions 18-21 Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2? In boxes 18-21 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	if the statement is True
FALSE	if the statement is false
NOT GIVEN	If the information is not given in the passage

- (18) According to American Heart Foundation, cholesterol levels of boys are higher than girls'.
- (19) British children generally do less exercise than some other European countries.
- (20) Skipping becomes more and more popular in schools in the UK.
- (21) According to Healthy Kids, the first task is for parents to encourage their children to keep the same healthy body weight.

Questions 22-26

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D. Write your answers in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet.

Question 22 According to paragraph A, what does Professor Neil Armstrong concern about?

A Spending more time on TV affect academic level

- (B) Parents have less time stay with their children
- (C) Future health of British children
- (D) Increasing speed of property's development

Question 23 What does Armstrong indicate in Paragraph B?

- (A) We need to take a 10 minute walk everyday
- (B) We should do more activity to exercise heart
- (C) Girls' situation is better than boys
- (D) Exercise can cure many disease

Question 24 What is the aim of First Kids' training?

- (A) Make profit by running several sessions
- (B) Only concentrate on one activity for each child
- (C) To guide parents how to organize activities for children
- (D) Spread the idea that team sport is better

Question 25 What did Lifshitz suggest at the end of this passage?

- (A) Create opportunities to exercise your body
- (B) Taking elevator saves your time
- (C) Kids should spend more than 200 calories each day
- (D) We should never drive but walk

Question 26 What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) health of the children who are overweight is at risk in the future
- (B) Children in UK need proper exercises
- (C) Government mistaken approach for children
- (D) Parents play the most important role in children's activity

Reading Passage 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on the IELTSFever Academic IELTS Reading Test 94 Reading Passage. John Franklin: "the discovery of the slowness" below.

John Franklin:

"the discovery of the slowness"

{A} John Franklin (1786-1847) was the most famous vanisher of the Victorian era. He joined the Navy as a midshipman at the age of 14, and fought in the battles of Copenhagen and Trafalgar. When peace with the French broke out, he turned his attention to Arctic exploration and in particular to solving the conundrum of the Northwest Passage, the mythical clear-water route which would, if it existed, link the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans above the northern coast of the American continent. The first expedition Franklin led to the Arctic was an arduous overland journey from Hudson Bay to the shores of the so-called Polar Ocean east of the Coppermine River. Between 1819 and 1822. Franklin and his twenty-strong team covered 5550 miles on foot. Their expedition was a triumph of surveying - they managed to chart hundreds of miles of previously unknown coastline.

{B} There followed a career as a travel writer and salon-goer ('the man who ate his boots' was Franklin's tag-line), a second long Arctic expedition, and a controversial spell as Governor of Van Diemen's Land. Then, in May 1845, Franklin set off with two ships - the Erebus and the Terror - and 129 men on the voyage that would kill him. In July, the convoy was seen by two whalers, entering Lancaster Sound. Nothing more would be heard of it for 14 years. Had the ships sunk or been iced in? Were the men dead, or in need of rescue? Or had they broken through to the legendary open polar sea, beyond the 'ice barrier'?

{C} In his personal correspondence and in his published memoirs. Franklin comes across as a man dedicated to the external duties of war and exploration, who kept introspection and self-analysis to a minimum. His blandness makes him an amenable malleable subject for a novelist, and Sten Nadolny has taken full advantage of this licence. Most importantly, he has endowed John Franklin with a defining character trait for which there is no historical evidence: ('slowness' or 'calmness').

{D} Slowness influences not only Franklin's behaviour, but also his vision, his thought and his speech. The opening scene of the Discovery of Slowness (The Discovery of Slowness by Sten Nadolny) - depicts Franklin as a young boy, playing catch badly because his reaction time is too slow. Despite the bullying of his peers, Franklin resolves not to fall into step with their way of doing things'. For Nadolny, Franklin's fatal fascination with the Arctic stems from his desire to find an environment suited to his peculiar slowness.

{E} He describes Franklin as a boy dreaming of the 'open water and the time without hours and days' which exist in the far north, and of finding in the Arctic a place where nobody would find him too slow'. Ice is a slow mover. Ice demands a corresponding patience from those who venture onto it. The explorers who have thrived at high latitudes and at high altitudes haven't usually been men of great speed. They have tended instead to demonstrate unusual self-possession, a considerable capacity for boredom, and a talent for what the Scots call 'tholing', the uncomplaining endurance of suffering.

{F} These were all qualities which the historical Franklin possessed in abundance, and so Nadolny's concentration and exaggeration of them isn't unreasonable. Even as an adult, his slowness of thought means that he is unable to speak fluently, so he memorized entire fleets of words and batteries of response, and speaks a languid, bric-a-brac language. In the Navy, his method of thinking first and acting later initially provokes mockery from his fellow sailors. But Franklin persists in doing things his way, and gradually earns the respect of those around him. To a commodore who tells him to speed up his report of an engagement, he replies: 'When I tell something, sir, I use my own rhythm.' A lieutenant says approvingly of him: 'Because Franklin is so slow, he never loses time.'

{G} Since it was first published in Germany in 1983, *The Discovery of Slowness* has sold more than a million copies and been translated into 15 languages. It has been named as one of German literature's twenty 'contemporary classics', and it has been adopted as a manual and manifesto by European pressure groups and institutions representing causes as diverse as sustainable development, the Protestant Church, management science, motoring policy and pacifism

{H} The various groups that have taken the novel up have one thing in common: a dislike of the high-speed culture of Postmodernity. Nadolny's Franklin appeals to them because he is immune to the compulsion to be constantly occupied, and to the idea that someone was better if he could do the same thing fast.' Several German churches have used him in their symposia and focus groups as an example of peacefulness, piety and self-confidence. A centre scheme (a 'march of slowness' or 'of the slow'). inspired by the novel. Nadolny has appeared as a guest speaker for RIO, a Lucerne-based organisation which aims to reconcile management principles with ideas of environmental sustainability. The novel has even become involved in the debate about speed limits on German roads. Drive down an autobahn today, and you will see large road-side signs proclaiming 'tranquillity' or 'unhurriedness', a slogan which deliberately plays off the title of the novel.

{I} A management journal in the US described *The Discovery of Slowness* as a 'major event not only for connoisseurs of fine historical fiction, but also for those of us who concern themselves with leadership, communication and systems-thinking, issues'. It's easy to see where the attraction lies for the management crowd. The novel is crammed with quotations about time-efficiency, punctiliousness and profitability: 'As a rule, there are always three points in time: the right one, the lost one and the premature one. What did too late mean? They hadn't waited for it long enough, that's what it meant.'

Questions 27-32

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-H, in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

(27) What was Sir John Franklin's occupation before he went on a career of arctic exploration?

(28) A story John Franklin reacted strangely when he met bullies by other children.

(29) Reason of popularity for the book The Discovery of Slowness

(30) A depiction that Sten Nadolny's biography on John Franklin is not much based on facts.

(31) The particular career Sir John Franklin took after his expedition was unmatched before.

(32) what is the central scheme and environment conveyed by the book The Discovery of Slowness

Questions 33-36

Summary Complete the Summary paragraph described below.

In boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet,

write the correct answer with one word chosen from the box below

In his personal correspondence to and in his published memoirs by Sten Nadolny, John Franklin was depicted as a man dedicated to the exploration, and the word of "slowness" was used to define his**33**..... ; when Franklin was in his childhood, his determination to the**34**..... of the schoolboys was too slow for him to fall into step. And Franklin was said to be a boy dreaming of finding a place he could enjoy the**35**..... in the Arctic. Later in 20th , His biography of discovery of slowness has been adopted as a **36** as for the movement such as sustainable development, or management science, motoring policy.

A exploration	B blandness	C personality	D policy
E pressure	F guidebook	G management	H timelessness
I sports	J Bully	K evidence	

Questions 37-40

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

Question 37 why does the author mention the ice is a slow mover" in the geological arctic, to demonstrate the idea

- (A) of the difficulties Franklin conquered
- (B) that Franklin had a dream since his childhood
- (C) of fascination with the Arctic exploration that explorer
- (D) like Franklin should possess the quality of being patient

Question 38 When Franklin was on board with sailors, how did he speak to his follow sailors

- (A) he spoke in a way mocking his followers
- (B) he spoke a bric-a-brac language to show his languish attitude
- (C) he spoke in the words and phrases he previously memorized
- (D) he spoke in a rhythmical tune to save chatting time

Question 39 His effort to overcome his slowness in marine time life had finally won the

- (A) understanding of his personality better
- (B) capacity for coping with boredom
- (C) respect for him as he insisted to overcome his difficulties
- (D) the valuable time he can use to finish a report

Question 40 why is the book The Discovery of Slowness sold more than a million copies

- (A) it contains aspects of the life people would like to enjoy
- (B) it contains the information for the flag language applied in ships
- (C) it induces a debate about speed limits German
- (D) it contains the technique for symposia German churches

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