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USLUBIY KO‘RSATMASI

IELTS/CEFR matching heading questions

2025-2026 academic year

SO‘Z BOSHI

Ushbu uslubiy ko’rsatma barcha ingliz tilidan IELTS/CEFR imtixonlariga tayyorlanish uchun mo`ljallangan. Uslubiy ko‘rsatma reading yo‘nalishida test topshiruvchilar uchun mo‘ljallangan bo’lib, tushunish darajasi va so’z boyligini ko’tarish uchun hizmat qiladi. Ayniqsa, reading imtixonidagi turli mavzular doirasida bo’lganligi uchun kundalik hayotdagi yoki akademik sohadagi mavzular uslubiy ko’rsatmada keltirib o’tilgan. Bularning barchasi ingliz tilidan IELTS/CEFR test darrajasidagi asosiy ma’lumotardan foydalangan holda ishlab chiqildi. Bu esa o’quvchining musta’qil ishlashi uchun katta yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga, bu ko’rsatma IELTS/CEFR topshirish arafasidagi o’quvchilar uchun judda katta foydali manbadir. Chunki bunda reading bo’limlari uchun ham so’zlar bazasi shakllangan. Uslubiy ko’rsatma reading ni oshirishda o’quvchiga katta yordam beradi.

Tuzuvchi: **D. Zokirova**

Ushbu o’quv-uslubiy ko’rsatma akademik litsey xorijiy tillar kafedra muhokamasida ko’rib chiqilgan va pedagogik kengashining 2026-yil 26 - may 10 yig’ilishi qarori bilan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

Matching Headings Question Type

The “Matching Headings” task is one of the most frequently used question types in the IELTS Reading section. In this task, candidates are required to match a list of headings with the correct paragraphs or sections of a reading passage.

This question type assesses learners’ ability to:

- identify the main idea of a paragraph;
- distinguish between general and specific information;
- recognize paraphrasing and synonyms;
- understand the writer’s purpose;
- skim texts efficiently.

Because many IELTS candidates find this task challenging, teachers should provide systematic instruction and targeted practice in reading for gist and identifying central ideas.

1. Overview of the Matching Headings Task

In the IELTS Reading test, candidates are given:

- a reading passage divided into paragraphs or sections;
- a list of headings labeled with Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, etc.).

The task requires candidates to choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph.

Important Features

- There are usually more headings than paragraphs.
- Some headings will not be used.
- Each heading is generally used only once.
- Questions do not always follow the order of information in the text.

2. Purpose of the Question Type

The primary purpose of the Matching Headings task is to evaluate whether candidates can identify the overall theme or central idea of a paragraph rather than focus on minor details.

This question type specifically measures:

2.1 Reading for Gist

Candidates must quickly understand what a paragraph is mainly about.

2.2 Understanding Paragraph Organization

Students need to recognize:

- topic sentences;
- supporting ideas;
- examples;
- concluding statements.

2.3 Recognizing Synonyms and Paraphrasing

The wording in the heading is rarely identical to the wording in the paragraph.

For example:

Paragraph	Heading
excessive use of smartphones among teenagers	the dangers of screen addiction

In this case:

- “excessive use” paraphrases “addiction”;
- “smartphones” relates to “screens”.

3. Common Characteristics of Matching Headings Questions

3.1 Headings Represent Main Ideas

A correct heading summarizes the entire paragraph, not just one sentence or example.

Students often make the mistake of choosing a heading because of one matching keyword. However, IELTS tests understanding of overall meaning rather than vocabulary recognition alone.

3.2 Keywords May Be Misleading

IELTS frequently includes distractors.

For example:

- a paragraph may mention “pollution,”

- but its main focus could be “government solutions.”

Therefore, students should avoid selecting headings based solely on repeated words.

3.3 The Main Idea Is Not Always in the First Sentence

Although topic sentences are common in academic writing, the main idea may appear:

- in the middle of the paragraph;
- at the end;
- or be developed gradually throughout the paragraph.

Students must therefore read the entire paragraph carefully.

4. Recommended Strategy for Students

Teachers should train learners to follow a structured approach.

Step 1: Read the Headings First

Students should quickly read all headings before reading the paragraphs.

Why?

This helps learners:

- predict possible themes;
- understand differences between headings;
- identify similar headings that may confuse them.

Teaching Tip

Encourage students to underline key concepts.

Example:

- causes of climate change
- effects on wildlife
- government responses
- technological solutions

Step 2: Skim the Paragraph

Students should skim the paragraph quickly to identify:

- repeated ideas;
- the writer's purpose;
- topic sentences;
- concluding ideas.

Important

Students should not attempt to understand every word.

The focus should be on:

"What is the paragraph mainly discussing?"

Step 3: Identify the Main Idea

After skimming, students should summarize the paragraph in one sentence using their own words.

Example:

"This paragraph explains how cities reduce traffic through bicycle-sharing systems."

Then they should compare this summary with the headings.

Step 4: Use the Elimination Method

Eliminating incorrect headings significantly improves accuracy.

For example:

- if a paragraph discusses "problems,"
- headings related to "solutions" can usually be removed immediately.

Teachers should encourage learners to narrow choices systematically.

Step 5: Check the Overall Meaning

Before choosing a heading, students should ask:

"Does this heading cover the entire paragraph?"

If the heading matches only one detail, it is probably incorrect.

5. Common Student Difficulties

5.1 Choosing Based on Keywords

This is the most common mistake.

Students see the same word in both the heading and the paragraph and assume the answer is correct.

However, IELTS heavily relies on paraphrasing rather than direct repetition.

5.2 Selecting a Heading That Is Too Specific

Some headings describe only a small example or supporting detail.

The correct heading should represent the paragraph as a whole.

5.3 Ignoring the Final Sentence

In many academic texts, the concluding sentence contains the writer's central point.

Students who read only the beginning may misunderstand the paragraph.

5.4 Confusing Similar Headings

IELTS often includes headings with similar wording.

Example:

- causes of urban pollution
- solutions to urban pollution
- effects of urban pollution

Students must carefully distinguish between:

- cause,
- effect,
- solution,
- advantage,

- disadvantage,
- comparison,
- development,
- criticism.

6. Teaching Techniques and Classroom Activities

6.1 Skimming Practice

Teachers should provide timed activities where students:

- read a paragraph within 30–40 seconds;
- identify the main idea immediately.

This develops reading speed and confidence.

6.2 Main Idea Identification Exercises

A useful activity is asking students to write:

“One-sentence summaries”

for each paragraph.

This trains learners to focus on central meaning.

6.3 Paraphrasing Activities

Because IELTS frequently uses paraphrasing, teachers should include exercises such as:

- synonym matching;
- sentence transformation;
- heading-to-paragraph matching;
- paraphrase identification.

Example:

Paragraph Phrase	**Heading Phrase**
increasing rapidly	growing quickly

Paragraph Phrase	Heading Phrase
harmful consequences	negative effects

6.4 Distinguishing Main Ideas from Details

Teachers can ask students to:

- underline supporting examples;
- circle the main point;
- separate facts from central arguments.

This improves analytical reading skills.

6.5 Group Discussion Activities

Students can work in pairs or groups to justify their answers.

Questions may include:

- Why is this heading suitable?
- Why are the other headings incorrect?
- Which sentence best expresses the main idea?

This develops critical thinking and academic discussion skills.

7. Sample Classroom Exercise

Reading Paragraph

Many large cities have introduced bicycle-sharing systems to reduce traffic congestion and environmental pollution. These programs encourage people to use environmentally friendly transportation and have become especially popular among younger commuters.

Headings

i. The financial cost of public transport
ii. A solution to urban transportation problems
iii. The health risks of cycling
iv. The history of bicycle manufacturing

Correct Answer

✅ ii. A solution to urban transportation problems

Explanation

The paragraph focuses on how bicycle-sharing systems help solve urban traffic and pollution issues. Therefore, the best heading is related to transportation solutions.

8. Assessment Recommendations

Teachers should assess students based on:

- ability to identify main ideas;
- speed of comprehension;
- understanding of paraphrasing;
- accuracy in distinguishing general and specific information.

Suggested Assessment Methods

- timed practice tests;
- paragraph summarization tasks;
- heading matching quizzes;
- peer discussion and explanation activities.

9. Advantages of Teaching Matching Headings Skills

Developing proficiency in Matching Headings tasks helps students:

- improve academic reading ability;
- develop faster skimming skills;
- recognize text organization;
- understand author intention;
- enhance vocabulary through paraphrasing.

These skills are beneficial not only for IELTS but also for university-level academic reading.

10. Conclusion

The Matching Headings question type is designed to assess a candidate’s ability to identify the overall meaning of paragraphs in academic texts.

Success in this task requires:

- effective skimming;
- understanding of paragraph structure;
- recognition of synonyms and paraphrasing;
- ability to distinguish main ideas from details.

Teachers should provide systematic instruction, regular timed practice, and extensive paraphrasing exercises to help students master this important IELTS Reading skill.

With consistent training and strategic reading techniques, students can significantly improve both their confidence and performance in the IELTS Reading examination.

List of headings	
I.	Reasons for immigration.
II.	European immigrants.
III.	American immigration in the 60s.
IV.	Prohibition of slavery in 19thC,
V.	Measures to reduce immigration.
VI.	Looking for a new opportunity.
VII.	Survival of immigration despite economic problems.
VIII.	Religious discrimination

15. Paragraph A___
16. Paragraph B___
17. Paragraph C___
18. Paragraph D___
19. Paragraph E___
20. Paragraph F___

Immigrations to the United States

A. The United States of America has long been the world's chief receiving nation for immigrants. An immigrant is a person who leaves his or her country to settle and live in another country. Over the years, many millions of people have uprooted and left family and friends to move to America. Some felt forced to leave because they feared for their lives due to dangers present in their home countries. For example, many immigrants left countries that were at war or that didn't give them the freedom to practice their faith. Immigrants also left their native lands if they couldn't find work or enough food to live. Whatever the reason, immigrants usually have had to sacrifice a life that is familiar for one that is unknown.

B. The United States was founded by immigrants. From the 1600s through 1775, European colonists settled in the land that is now the United States. Most of these immigrants were from England. Others arrived from France, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, and Spain. Many of these colonists came here looking for economic opportunity. They wanted better land to farm or better work. Others came to escape religious persecution. Some were even convicts brought over from English jails. West Africans also immigrated to the American colonies, but they came against their will. They were captured, sold into slavery, and shipped to the colonies.

C. Since the United States was established in the late 1700s, it has seen three waves of immigration. The first wave of American immigration took place from 1820 to 1870. Over seven million people made the voyage to America, mostly from northern and western Europe. About a third of these immigrants were Irish people trying to escape a famine that plagued Ireland in the mid-1840s. Another third of the immigrants from this wave were German. The Chinese also began to immigrate to America during this time. They got word of the Gold Rush in California. They came to work in the mines and get rich.

D. This flood of immigrants wasn't always welcome by those already in America. Some feared these newcomers would take away their jobs. Others didn't like the politics, customs, and/or religions the new immigrants brought with them. For example, many Irish people were discriminated against for being Roman Catholic. The Chinese also suffered greatly from discrimination.

E. The third wave of immigration began in 1965 and continues today. Most immigrants in this wave have come from Asian countries as well as South American countries, Caribbean countries, and Mexico. A large number of these immigrants have settled in the East and Midwest. However, many others have moved to California.

F. Most immigrants have come to America with the hope of building a better life. However, they were sometimes met with hatred by the people already living in the country who feared the economic and cultural impacts of these newcomers. While this discrimination and the economic downfall of the Great Depression had a negative effect on immigration, American immigration has managed to survive.

Answers

15. Paragraph A — I. Reasons for immigration
16. Paragraph B — II. European immigrants
17. Paragraph C — VI. Looking for a new opportunity
18. Paragraph D — VIII. Religious discrimination
19. Paragraph E — III. American immigration in the 60s
20. Paragraph F — VII. Survival of immigration despite economic problems

Explanation

15. Paragraph A — I. Reasons for immigration
    Paragraph A explains *why* people immigrated to America. It says many people left their countries because of war, danger, lack of freedom, hunger, or unemployment. Some also wanted a safer and better life. Therefore, the best heading is "Reasons for immigration."

16. Paragraph B — II. European immigrants
    Paragraph B mainly talks about immigrants coming from European countries such as England, France, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, and Spain during the 1600s–1700s. Since the paragraph focuses mostly on Europeans settling in America, the correct heading is "European immigrants."

17. Paragraph C — VI. Looking for a new opportunity
    Paragraph C describes immigrants coming to America for economic opportunities. Irish people escaped famine, Germans searched for better lives, and Chinese immigrants came because of the Gold Rush and job opportunities. This shows people were seeking new chances and success, so the best heading is "Looking for a new opportunity."

18. Paragraph D — VIII. Religious discrimination
    Paragraph D explains that immigrants often faced discrimination because of their religion, politics, and customs. It specifically mentions Irish Catholics and Chinese immigrants being discriminated against. Therefore, the most suitable heading is "Religious discrimination."

19. Paragraph E — III. American immigration in the 60s
    Paragraph E talks about the third wave of immigration that began in 1965. It explains that many immigrants started coming from Asian and South American countries. Since the paragraph focuses on immigration after the 1960s, the correct heading is "American immigration in the 60s."

20. Paragraph F — VII. Survival of immigration despite economic problems
Paragraph F says immigrants faced hatred and economic difficulties, especially during the Great Depression, but immigration still continued. This means immigration survived despite problems, so the correct heading is “Survival of immigration despite economic problems.”

List of headings

1. Failing relationships and negative feelings
2. Winning the lottery may not make you happier
3. What is Hedonic Adaptation?
4. Philanthropy benefits the giver
5. Wealth management issues
6. Spend your winnings wisely
7. What you do, not what you buy
8. Behavioral Changes
9. Case of Lisa Arcand

14. Paragraph A___
15. Paragraph B___
16. Paragraph C___
17. Paragraph D___
18. Paragraph E___
19. Paragraph F___
20. Paragraph G___
21. Paragraph H___

A. This is partially due to a phenomenon called hedonic adaptation or the hedonic treadmill. This describes our tendency to become used to the happiness after experiencing it for the first time. For example, landing the job that you have always wanted may give you happiness but the thrill wears off after a certain period of time. Though it may sound a little bit counterintuitive, hedonic adaptation helps us

maintain a steady and emotional equilibrium which makes us less sensitive to any changes including negative events. This phenomenon allows us to revert back to our default emotional state after experiencing high levels of emotion whether good or bad.

B. Piecing together this information, winning the lottery would make you happy but only for a short period of time. After getting used to the luxuries of having enough funds for grandiose homes, better food, and nicer clothes, we go back to how we used to feel before we won the prize. Therefore, winning the lottery doesn't guarantee happiness, in fact, lottery winners even reported being unhappy after they have won the prize.

C. One of the reasons why this is so is because large sums of money can be a lot to manage. Take for example the case of Lisa Arcand from Massachusetts. She won $1 million in 2004 and like all winners, she went on lavish vacations and bought a nice house. However, a million dollars isn't much for taxes; she even opened a restaurant to keep the cash flowing but to no avail, losing everything in 2007. Another example is Michael Caroll who turned from lottery winner to factory worker, even after winning £9.7 million in 2002. Janite Lee, Willie Hurt, and Lou Eisenberg, are just some of the many names that have won the lottery but went from rags to riches and back to rags because of poor financial decisions.

D. Aside from difficulty in managing finances, winning the lottery can be an isolating experience. Unwanted attention and unwanted requests for money from peers can make us paranoid and anxious. Eventually, lottery winners wind up cutting themselves from others because of the fear of being used as a just a source of money than a source of friendship.

E. While the constant fear of losing everything can haunt lottery winners, some even become greedier than they were before winning. A study conducted by social-psychologist Paul Piff at the UC Berkeley Campus in California, proves that gaining wealth can actually change our behaviour drastically. Using a rigged game of Monopoly, Piff chose a player at random to play the game at a certain advantage such as more starting money, and better ability to move around the board. In just after 15 minutes, the advantaged players displayed dramatic change in behaviour including forceful movement of boardgame pieces, speaking louder, and even minute things such as eating more snacks compared to other players.

F. Winning the lottery will make you happy but thanks to hedonic adaptation, the thrill and excitement of spending all that cash won't last long. While most of us would

indulge in a fabulous lifestyle after winning, there are ways that winning the lottery can make us happier than having the latest supercar in your garage. It's that old saying it's not what you have, but what you do that counts. The key to happiness, it seems, is to invest in experiences. Think carefully before you start spending.

G. Having a lot of money can open new opportunities for us to enjoy life more than just having expensive things. With hedonic adaptation embedded in our systems, finding what really guarantees happiness can be a hurdle on the way. However, findings show that people tend to adapt faster to extrinsic and material things than we do on experience. Travelling, exploring, and even learning a new skill, gives us more gratification than having the latest clothes from your favourite designer or luxury brand. Therefore, investing in experiences makes us happier than investing in things.

H. Another thing that would help you convert your money into happiness is through charity. Believe it or not, giving others provides more happiness than spending it on yourself. A study by the University of British Columbia and Harvard Business School proved that spending more on others provides more happiness than spending it on yourself. Participants were asked to spend money however they wish, be it on themselves or unto others. Afterwards, a survey was conducted to rate their level of happiness. The group who donated their money to charity feel happier than those who spent it on themselves.

While having money does make us happy today, it doesn't guarantee our happiness in the long-run. Thanks to hedonic adaptation, we get used to the emotions that we feel but we can get around it by making every penny count – not on materialistic things – but on experiences and by giving back to the community.

Answers

14. Paragraph A — 3. What is Hedonic Adaptation?
15. Paragraph B — 2. Winning the lottery may not make you happier
16. Paragraph C — 5. Wealth management issues
17. Paragraph D — 1. Failing relationships and negative feelings
18. Paragraph E — 8. Behavioral Changes
19. Paragraph F — 6. Spend your winnings wisely
20. Paragraph G — 7. What you do, not what you buy
21. Paragraph H — 4. Philanthropy benefits the giver

Explanation

14. Paragraph A — 3. What is Hedonic Adaptation?

Paragraph A explains the concept of **hedonic adaptation** (also called the hedonic treadmill). The paragraph says that people naturally get used to happy or sad events over time. For example, getting a dream job makes someone very happy at first, but after some time the excitement decreases and life feels normal again. This directly matches the heading "What is Hedonic Adaptation?"

15. Paragraph B — 2. Winning the lottery may not make you happier

Paragraph B explains that lottery winners feel happy only for a short time. After becoming accustomed to luxury and wealth, they return to their normal emotional state. The paragraph clearly says that winning the lottery does not guarantee long-term happiness. Therefore, the best heading is "Winning the lottery may not make you happier."

16. Paragraph C — 5. Wealth management issues

Paragraph C gives examples of lottery winners who lost their money because they could not manage it properly. Lisa Arcand and others spent too much money or made poor financial decisions and eventually became poor again. The main idea is the difficulty of handling large amounts of money, so the correct heading is "Wealth management issues."

17. Paragraph D — 1. Failing relationships and negative feelings

Paragraph D discusses how lottery winners may become isolated and anxious. Friends and other people constantly ask for money, causing winners to distrust others and distance themselves socially. This damages relationships and creates negative emotions, which matches the heading "Failing relationships and negative feelings."

18. Paragraph E — 8. Behavioral Changes

Paragraph E describes a psychology experiment showing that wealth can change people's behavior. Participants who had advantages in the Monopoly game became louder, more aggressive, and acted differently from others. Since the paragraph focuses on how money changes behavior, the correct heading is "Behavioral Changes."

19. Paragraph F — 6. Spend your winnings wisely

Paragraph F explains that although money and luxury bring temporary excitement, lasting happiness depends on how we use money. The paragraph advises people to spend wisely and focus on meaningful experiences instead of only material things. Therefore, the best heading is "Spend your winnings wisely."

20. Paragraph G — 7. What you do, not what you buy

Paragraph G argues that experiences such as traveling, exploring, and learning new skills make people happier than buying expensive products. The key message is that happiness comes from actions and experiences, not possessions. That is why the heading "What you do, not what you buy" fits perfectly.

21. Paragraph H — 4. Philanthropy benefits the giver

Paragraph H explains that giving money to others or donating to charity can make people happier than spending money on themselves. Research mentioned in the paragraph supports this idea. Since helping others increases the giver's happiness, the correct heading is "Philanthropy benefits the giver."

List of headings

i The need for population reduction
ii The problem with being a fussy eater
iii Reproductive patterns
iv The need for further research
v A possible solution to falling numbers
vi The fastest runners
vii A rather lonely beginning
viii A comparison between past and present survival rates
ix Useful physical features

14 Paragraph **A**
15 Paragraph **B**
16 Paragraph **C**
17 Paragraph **D**
18 Paragraph **E**

Read the text below and answer Questions 14-18.

Understanding hares

With its wild stare, swift speed and secretive nature, the UK's brown hare is the rabbit's mysterious cousin. Even in these days of agricultural intensification, the hare is still to be seen in open countryside, but its numbers are falling.

A

Like many herbivores, brown hares spend a relatively large amount of their time feeding. They prefer to do this in the dark, but when nights are short, their activities do spill into daylight hours. Wherever they live, hares appear to have a fondness for fields with a variety of vegetation, for example short as well as longer clumps of grasses. Studies have demonstrated that they benefit from uncultivated land and other unploughed areas on farms, such as field margins. Therefore, if farmers provided patches of woodland in areas of pasture as well as assorted crops in arable areas, there would be year-round shelter and food, and this could be the key to turning round the current decline in hare populations.

B

Brown hares have a number of physical adaptations that enable them to survive in open countryside. They have exceptionally large ears that move independently, so that a range

of sounds can be pinpointed accurately. Positioned high up on their heads, the hares' large golden eyes give them 360° vision, making it hard to take a hare by surprise. Compared to mammals of a similar size, hares have a greatly enlarged heart and a higher volume of blood in their bodies, and this allows for superior speed and stamina. In addition, their legs are longer than those of a rabbit, enabling hares to run more like a dog and reach speeds of up to 70 kph.

C

Brown hares have unusual lifestyles for their large size, breeding from a young age and producing many leverets (babies). There are about three litters of up to four leverets every year. Both males and females are able to breed at about seven months old, but they have to be quick because they seldom live for more than two years. The breeding season runs from January to October, and by late February most females are pregnant or giving birth to their first litter of the year. So it seems strange, therefore, that it is in March, when the breeding season is already underway, that hares seemingly go mad: boxing, dancing, running and fighting. This has given rise to the age-old reference to 'mad March hares'. In fact, boxing occurs throughout the breeding season, but people tend to see this behaviour more often in March. This is because in the succeeding months, dusk – the time when hares are most active – is later, when fewer people are about. Crops and vegetation are also taller, hiding the hares from view. Though it is often thought that they are males fighting over females, boxing hares are usually females fighting off males. Hares are mostly solitary, but a female fights off a series of males until she is ready to mate. This occurs several times through the breeding season because, as soon as the female has given birth, she will be ready to mate again.

D

But how can females manage to do this while simultaneously feeding themselves and rearing their young? The reason is that hares have evolved such self-sufficient young. Unlike baby rabbits, leverets are born furry and mobile. They weigh about 100 g at birth and are immediately left to their own devices by their mothers. A few days later, the members of the litter creep away to create their own individual resting places, known as 'forms'. Incredibly, their mother visits them only once every 24 hours and, even then, she only suckles them for a maximum of five minutes each. This lack of family contact may seem harsh to us, but it is a strategy that draws less attention from predators. At the tender age of two weeks, leverets start to feed themselves, while still drinking their mother's milk. They grow swiftly and are fully weaned at four weeks, reaching adult weight at about six months.

E

Research has shown that hares' milk is extremely rich and fatty, so a little goes a long way. In order to produce such nutritious milk, females need a high-quality, high-calorie diet. Hares are selective feeders at the best of times: unlike many herbivores, they can't sit around waiting to digest low-quality food – they need high- energy herbs and other leaves in order to sprint. This causes them problems when faced with the smallest alterations in food availability and abundance. So, as well as reductions in the diversity of farmland habitat, the decline in the range of food plants is injurious to hares.

F

The rapid turnaround in the breeding cycle suggests that hares should, in principle, be able to increase their populations quickly to exploit new habitats. They certainly used to: studies show that hares evolved on the open plains and spread rapidly westward from the Black Sea after the last ice age (though they were probably introduced to Britain as a species to be hunted for the pot by the Romans). But today's hares are thwarted by the lack of rich farmland habitat. When the delicate herbs and other plants they rely on are ploughed up or poisoned by herbicides, these wonderful, agile runners disappear too, taking with them some of the wildness from our lives.

Answers

14 — v (A possible solution to falling numbers)
15 — ix (Useful physical features)
16 — iii (Reproductive patterns)
17 — vii (A rather lonely beginning)
18 — ii (The problem with being a fussy eater)

Explanation

4 — **v (A possible solution to falling numbers)**
This paragraph talks about how scientists tried to solve the problem of decreasing population numbers. The writer explains that researchers found a way to help the species survive, so the main idea is about a *solution* to the decline in numbers. Therefore, heading **v** matches best.

15 — **ix (Useful physical features)**
In this paragraph, the text focuses on the animal's/body's special physical characteristics and how these features help it survive in its environment. Since the paragraph mainly describes helpful body features, heading **ix** is correct.

16 — **iii (Reproductive patterns)**
Here the passage explains how the species reproduces — for example, mating habits, breeding seasons, number of babies, or parenting behavior. Because the paragraph is about reproduction, heading **iii** fits perfectly.

17 — **vii (A rather lonely beginning)**
This paragraph describes the early stage of life when the young animal starts life alone or separated from others. The key idea is isolation at the beginning of life, so heading **vii** is the best choice.

18 — **ii (The problem with being a fussy eater)**
The paragraph explains that the species only eats certain foods, and this creates survival

difficulties when that food is unavailable. Since the main problem is being too selective about food, heading **ii** matches the paragraph well.

List of headings

I.	Perfect for a quiet holiday
II.	Land of nature wonders
III.	Bad for animals
IV.	A visit to the zoo
V.	Perfect for an active holiday
VI.	Difficult start
VII.	New perspectives
VIII.	New rules to follow

14. Paragraph A___
15. Paragraph B___
16. Paragraph C___
17. Paragraph D___
18. Paragraph E___
19. Paragraph F___

A. The mountains of Scotland (we call them the Highlands) are a wild and beautiful part of Europe. A golden eagle flies over the mountains. A deer walks through the silence of the forest. Salmon and trout swim in the clean, pure water of the rivers. Some say that not only fish swim in the deep water of Loch Ness. Speak to the people living by the Loch. Each person has a story of the monster, and some have photographs.

B. Tresco is a beautiful island with no cars, crowds or noise — just flowers, birds, long sandy beaches and the Tresco Abbey Garden. John and Wendy Pyatt welcome you to the Island Hotel, famous for delicious food, comfort and brilliant service. You will appreciate superb accommodation, free saunas and the indoor swimming pool.

C. The Camel and Wildlife Safari is a unique mixture of the traditional and modern. Kenya's countryside suits the Safari purposes exceptionally well. Tourists will have a chance to explore the bush country near Samburu, to travel on a camel back or to sleep out under the stars. Modern safari vehicles are always available for those who prefer comfort.

D. Arrival can be the hardest part of a trip. It is late, you are road-weary, and everything is new and strange. You need an affordable place to sleep, something to eat and drink, and probably a way to get around. But in general, it's a wonderful trip, full of wonderful and unusual places. Whether it is the first stop on a trip or the fifth city visited, every traveller feels a little overwhelmed stepping onto a new street in a new city.

E. No zoo has enough money to provide basic habitats or environments for all the species they keep. Most animals are put in a totally artificial environment, isolated from everything they would meet in their natural habitat. Many will agree that this isolation is harmful to the most of zoo inhabitants, it can even amount to cruelty.

F. A new London Zoo Project is a ten year project to secure the future for the Zoo and for many endangered animals. The plan has been devised by both animal and business experts to provide world-leading accommodation for all our animals, to more fully engage and inform people about conservation issues, to redesign certain aspects of Zoo layout.

Answers

14. Paragraph A — II. Land of nature wonders
15. Paragraph B — I. Perfect for a quiet holiday
16. Paragraph C — V. Perfect for an active holiday
17. Paragraph D — VI. Difficult start
18. Paragraph E — III. Bad for animals

19. Paragraph F — VII. New perspectives

Explanation

14. **Paragraph A — II. Land of nature wonders**

Paragraph A describes the Highlands of Scotland with beautiful natural scenery: mountains, forests, rivers, and Loch Ness. The paragraph focuses mainly on nature and natural beauty. Words like *"wild and beautiful," "silence of the forest,"* and *"deep water of Loch Ness"* show that this place is full of natural wonders. Therefore, the best heading is **"Land of nature wonders."**

15. **Paragraph B — I. Perfect for a quiet holiday**

Paragraph B says that Tresco has *"no cars, crowds or noise — just flowers, birds, long sandy beaches."* These details show a calm and peaceful environment. It is a place where people can relax quietly away from busy city life. That is why the correct heading is **"Perfect for a quiet holiday."**

16. **Paragraph C — V. Perfect for an active holiday**

This paragraph talks about safari activities in Kenya. Tourists can explore the bush country, watch animals, ride in safari vehicles, and even sleep under the stars. These are adventurous and exciting activities, not relaxing ones. Therefore, the best heading is **"Perfect for an active holiday."**

17. **Paragraph D — VI. Difficult start**

Paragraph D explains that the beginning of a trip is often stressful and uncomfortable. It says travelers may feel *"road-weary,"* and everything seems *"new and strange."* People can feel lost or overwhelmed in a new city at first. These details clearly match the heading **"Difficult start."**

18 **Paragraph E — III. Bad for animals**

This paragraph criticizes zoos. It says animals are removed from their natural habitats and placed in artificial environments. The text also mentions that this isolation can even amount to cruelty. Since the paragraph explains the negative effects of zoos on animals, the correct heading is **"Bad for animals."**

19. **Paragraph F — VII. New perspectives**

Paragraph F talks about a new project at London Zoo. The project aims to improve conditions for animals, redesign the zoo, and educate people about conservation. This shows

a modern and different way of thinking about zoos and animals. Therefore, the best heading is **"New perspectives."**

List of headings	
I.	Health benefits of soursops
II.	The soursop tree
III.	Side effects of soursops
IV.	Effectiveness in destroying cancerous cells
V.	Recent scientific discoveries on the tree
VI.	Nutrients in soursop fruits
VII.	The soursop fruit
VIII.	The use of various parts of the tree

15. Paragraph A___
16. Paragraph B___
17. Paragraph C___
18. Paragraph D___
19. Paragraph E___
20. Paragraph F___

Soursop Fruit

A. The soursop tree is known for its delicious fruits. The fruit is large with a thin, greencolored skin covered with conical nibs. The pulp is white and soft, and quite delicious. It has both sweet and sour taste. The fruit can be eaten directly, or its pulp can be pressed and strained to extract the juice, which is not only delectable, but also rich in many essential nutrients.

B. The flesh or pulp of the fruit, from which the juice is extracted, is very rich in fiber, carbohydrates, and other nutrients, like vitamin B1 and B2, vitamin C, and potassium. On the other hand, it is quite low in saturated fats and sodium. About 1 cup of undiluted juice or nectar contains 160 calories.

C. The soursop tree is mainly known for its medicinal properties. Certain compounds

found in the extracts derived from the fruits, seeds, bark, and the leaves of the soursop tree have been observed to be effective in destroying cancerous cells in some laboratory studies. The leaves of this tree have been found to be particularly effective in killing cancer cells without harming the healthy cells of the body. Moreover, the extract derived from the leaves does not affect the immune system adversely, unlike the chemotherapy drugs.

D. Apart from the ability to kill cancer cells, the soursop tree has several other health benefits. The seeds of this fruit can be used for inducing vomiting, while the juice can be immensely beneficial for treating urethritis. It can also help treat hematuria which is a condition characterized by the presence of blood in urine. Soursop juice can help alleviate liver ailments as well. The juice is usually taken while fasting in order to cure liver problems. It may also prove beneficial in conditions like leprosy.

E. The various parts of the tree, including its leaves and the young shoots have been used for conditions, like cough, catarrh, fever, gallbladder problems, inflammation and swelling, diarrhea, indigestion, rheumatism, dysentery, eczema, and some other skin problems. The pulp of the fruit, as well as the crushed leaves of the tree, can be used as a poultice to ensure fast healing of wounds.

F. To sum up, soursop is not only a delicious, but also a very nutritious fruit. However, it is imperative to talk to a physician before considering to use it for medicinal purposes. If taken in large dosage, it can induce vomiting and depress the cardiovascular system. It can also induce uterine contractions, for which pregnant women should not use this fruit for medicinal purposes. All these possible side effects need to be considered before using this fruit, or any other part of the tree for the treatment of cancer and other ailments.

Answers

15. Paragraph A — VII. The soursop fruit
16. Paragraph B — VI. Nutrients in soursop fruits
17. Paragraph C — IV. Effectiveness in destroying cancerous cells
18. Paragraph D — I. Health benefits of soursops
19. Paragraph E — VIII. The use of various parts of the tree
20. Paragraph F — III. Side effects of soursops

Explanation

15. Paragraph A — VII. The soursop fruit
    Explanation: Paragraph A mainly describes the fruit itself — its size, color, taste, pulp, and how people eat or drink it. Therefore, the best heading is "The soursop fruit."

16. Paragraph B — VI. Nutrients in soursop fruits
    Explanation: This paragraph talks about the nutritional content of soursop such as fiber, carbohydrates, vitamins B1, B2, vitamin C, potassium, calories, and low fat. So the correct heading is "Nutrients in soursop fruits."

17. Paragraph C — IV. Effectiveness in destroying cancerous cells
    Explanation: Paragraph C explains that extracts from the tree may help kill cancer cells in laboratory studies without harming healthy cells. Hence, the best heading is "Effectiveness in destroying cancerous cells."

18. Paragraph D — I. Health benefits of soursops
    Explanation: This paragraph discusses many medical and health benefits of soursop, including helping arthritis, hematuria, liver problems, and other illnesses. Therefore, the correct heading is "Health benefits of soursops."

19. Paragraph E — VIII. The use of various parts of the tree
    Explanation: Paragraph E explains how different parts of the tree — leaves, shoots, pulp, and crushed leaves — are used to treat many conditions. So the best heading is "The use of various parts of the tree."

20. Paragraph F — III. Side effects of soursops
    Explanation: This paragraph warns about the negative effects of using soursop too much, such as vomiting, cardiovascular problems, and risks for pregnant women. Therefore, the correct heading is "Side effects of soursops."

List of Headings:

A) Considering ecological costs
B) Modifications to the design of the snow gun
C) The need for different varieties of snow
D) A problem and a solution
E) Converting wet snow to dry snow
F) New method for calculating modifications
G) Artificial process, natural product
H) Snow formation in nature

15. Paragraph I
16. Paragraph II
17. Paragraph III
18. Paragraph IV
19. Paragraph V
20. Paragraph VI

SNOW-MAKERS

I. In the early to mid-twentieth century, with the growing popularity of skiing, ski slopes became extremely profitable businesses. But ski resort owners were completely dependent on the weather: if it didn't snow, or didn't snow enough, they had to close everything down. Fortunately, a device called the snow gun can now provide snow whenever it is needed. These days such machines are standard equipment in the vast majority of ski resorts around the world, making it possible for many resorts to stay open for months or more a year.

II. Snow formed by natural weather systems comes from water vapour in the atmosphere. The water vapour condenses into droplets, forming clouds. If the temperature is sufficiently low, the water droplets freeze into tiny ice crystals. More water particles then condense onto the crystal and join with it to form a snowflake. As the snow flake grows heavier, it falls towards the Earth.

III. The snow gun works very differently from a natural weather system, but it accomplishes exactly the same thing. The device basically works by combining water and air. Two different hoses are attached to the gun. One leading from a water pumping station which pumps water up from a lake or reservoir, and the other leading from an air compressor. When the compressed air passes through the hose into the gun. It atomizes

the water - that is, it disrupts the stream so that the water splits up into tiny droplets. The droplets are then blown out of the gun and if the outside temperature is below 0°C, ice crystals will form, and will then make snowflakes in the same way as natural snow.

IV. Snow-makers often talk about dry snow and wet snow. Dry snow has a relatively low amount of water, so it is very light and powdery. This type of snow is excellent for skiing because skis glide over it easily without getting stuck in wet slush. One of the advantages of using a snow-maker is that this powdery snow can be produced to give the ski slopes a level surface. However, on slopes which receive heavy use, resort owners also use denser, wet snow underneath the dry snow. Many resorts build up the snow depth this way once or twice a year, and then regularly coat the trails with a layer of dry snow throughout the winter.

V. The wetness of snow is dependent on the temperature and humidity outside, as well as the size of the water droplets launched by the gun. Snow-makers have to adjust the proportions of water and air in their snow guns to get the perfect snow consistency for the outdoor weather conditions. Many ski slopes now do this with a central computer system that is connected to weather-reading stations all over the slope.

VI. But man-made snow makes heavy demands on the environment. It takes about 275,000 litres of water to create a blanket of snow covering a 60x60 metre area. Most resorts pump water from one or more reservoirs located in low-lying areas. The run-off water from the slopes feeds back into these reservoirs, so the resort can actually use the same water over and over again. However, considerable amounts of energy are needed to run the large air-compressing pumps, and the diesel engines which run them also cause air pollution.

Answers

15. Paragraph I — D) A problem and a solution
16. Paragraph II — H) Snow formation in nature
17. Paragraph III — G) Artificial process, natural product
18. Paragraph IV — C) The need for different varieties of snow
19. Paragraph V — F) New method for calculating modifications
20. Paragraph VI — A) Considering ecological costs

Explanation

15. Paragraph I — D) A problem and a solution

This paragraph explains a problem and its solution.
The problem was that ski resorts depended on natural snow, so they had to close if there was not enough snow.
The solution was the invention of the snow gun, which can produce artificial snow whenever needed.
Therefore, heading **D** is correct.

16. Paragraph II — H) Snow formation in nature

This paragraph describes how snow forms naturally:

- water vapour condenses,
- clouds form,
- droplets freeze into ice crystals,
- snowflakes are created.

It explains the natural process of snow formation, so **H** is the best heading.

17. Paragraph III — G) Artificial process, natural product

This paragraph explains that the snow gun works differently from nature, but it still produces snow similar to natural snow.
The process is artificial, but the result is a natural-like product.
Therefore, the correct heading is **G**.

18. Paragraph IV — C) The need for different varieties of snow

This paragraph discusses why different types of snow are needed for different situations.
For example, some ski slopes require hard snow while others need softer snow.
So the best heading is **C**.

19. Paragraph V — F) New method for calculating modifications

This paragraph talks about a new method or system used to calculate improvements or modifications to snow-making technology.
That is why heading **F** fits best.

20. Paragraph VI — A) Considering ecological costs

This paragraph focuses on environmental concerns such as:

- water usage,
- energy consumption,
- effects on nature.

It discusses ecological costs, so the correct heading is **A**.

i The need for population reduction
ii The problem with being a fussy eater
iii Reproductive patterns
iv The need for further research
v A possible solution to falling numbers
vi The fastest runners
vii A rather lonely beginning
viii A comparison between past and present survival rates
ix Useful physical features
14 Paragraph **A**
15 Paragraph **B**
16 Paragraph **C**
17 Paragraph **D**
18 Paragraph **E**

Read the text below and answer Questions 14-18.

Understanding hares

With its wild stare, swift speed and secretive nature, the UK's brown hare is the rabbit's mysterious cousin. Even in these days of agricultural intensification, the hare is still to be seen in open countryside, but its numbers are falling.

A

Like many herbivores, brown hares spend a relatively large amount of their time feeding. They prefer to do this in the dark, but when nights are short, their activities do spill into daylight hours. Wherever they live, hares appear to have a fondness for fields with a variety of vegetation, for example short as well as longer clumps of grasses. Studies have demonstrated that they benefit from uncultivated land and other unploughed areas on farms, such as field margins. Therefore, if farmers provided patches of woodland in areas of pasture as well as assorted crops in arable areas, there would be year-round shelter and food, and this could be the key to turning round the current decline in hare populations.

B

Brown hares have a number of physical adaptations that enable them to survive in open countryside. They have exceptionally large ears that move independently, so that a range

of sounds can be pinpointed accurately. Positioned high up on their heads, the hares' large golden eyes give them 360° vision, making it hard to take a hare by surprise. Compared to mammals of a similar size, hares have a greatly enlarged heart and a higher volume of blood in their bodies, and this allows for superior speed and stamina. In addition, their legs are longer than those of a rabbit, enabling hares to run more like a dog and reach speeds of up to 70 kph.

C

Brown hares have unusual lifestyles for their large size, breeding from a young age and producing many leverets (babies). There are about three litters of up to four leverets every year. Both males and females are able to breed at about seven months old, but they

have to be quick because they seldom live for more than two years. The breeding season runs from January to October, and by late February most females are pregnant or giving birth to their first litter of the year. So it seems strange, therefore, that it is in March, when the breeding season is already underway, that hares seemingly go mad: boxing, dancing, running and fighting. This has given rise to the age-old reference to 'mad March hares'. In fact, boxing occurs throughout the breeding season, but people tend to see this behaviour more often in March. This is because in the succeeding months, dusk – the time when hares are most active – is later, when fewer people are about. Crops and vegetation are also taller, hiding the hares from view. Though it is often thought that they are males fighting over females, boxing hares are usually females fighting off males. Hares are mostly solitary, but a female fights off a series of males until she is ready to mate. This occurs several times through the breeding season because, as soon as the female has given birth, she will be ready to mate again.

D

But how can females manage to do this while simultaneously feeding themselves and rearing their young? The reason is that hares have evolved such self-sufficient young. Unlike baby rabbits, leverets are born furry and mobile. They weigh about 100 g at birth and are immediately left to their own devices by their mothers. A few days later, the members of the litter creep away to create their own individual resting places, known as 'forms'. Incredibly, their mother visits them only once every 24 hours and, even then, she only suckles them for a maximum of five minutes each. This lack of family contact may seem harsh to us, but it is a strategy that draws less attention from predators. At the tender age of two weeks, leverets start to feed themselves, while still drinking their mother's milk. They grow swiftly and are fully weaned at four weeks, reaching adult weight at about six months.

E

Research has shown that hares' milk is extremely rich and fatty, so a little goes a long way. In order to produce such nutritious milk, females need a high-quality, high-calorie diet. Hares are selective feeders at the best of times: unlike many herbivores, they can't sit around waiting to digest low-quality food – they need high- energy herbs and other leaves in order to sprint. This causes them problems when faced with the smallest alterations in food availability and abundance. So, as well as reductions in the diversity of farmland habitat, the decline in the range of food plants is injurious to hares.

F

The rapid turnaround in the breeding cycle suggests that hares should, in principle, be able to increase their populations quickly to exploit new habitats. They certainly used to: studies show that hares evolved on the open plains and spread rapidly westward from the Black Sea after the last ice age (though they were probably introduced to Britain as a species to be hunted for the pot by the Romans). But today's hares are thwarted by the lack of rich farmland habitat. When the delicate herbs and other plants they rely on are ploughed up or poisoned by herbicides, these wonderful, agile runners disappear too, taking with them some of the wildness from our lives.

Answers

14. A — **v** (A possible solution to falling numbers)
15. B — **ix** (Useful physical features)
16. C — **iii** (Reproductive patterns)
17. D — **vii** (A rather lonely beginning)
18. E — **ii** (The problem with being a fussy eater

Explanation

14. Paragraph A → v (A possible solution to falling numbers)

Explanation:
Paragraph A explains that hare populations are decreasing and then gives a solution to help increase their numbers. The writer says farmers should provide:

- woodland areas,
- assorted crops,
- year-round shelter and food.

The paragraph ends by saying this "could be the key to turning round the current decline in hare populations."
So this paragraph is mainly about how to solve the problem of declining hare numbers.

15. Paragraph B → ix (Useful physical features)

Explanation:
Paragraph B describes the hare's body features and explains how these help it survive:

- large ears → detect sounds accurately,
- large golden eyes → wide vision,
- enlarged heart and blood volume → speed and stamina,
- long legs → fast running.

All these are physical adaptations that are useful for survival.
Therefore the best heading is Useful physical features.

16. Paragraph C → iii (Reproductive patterns)

Explanation:
Paragraph C focuses on how hares:

- breed at a young age,
- produce many leverets,
- have several litters each year,
- behave during breeding season.

The whole paragraph is about the hare's breeding and mating behaviour, which matches Reproductive patterns.

17. Paragraph D → vii (A rather lonely beginning)

Explanation:
Paragraph D explains that baby hares:

- are left alone by their mothers,
- hide in separate places called "forms,"
- are visited only once every 24 hours.

This means young hares begin life in a very isolated and lonely way.
That is why the best heading is A rather lonely beginning.

18. Paragraph E → ii (The problem with being a fussy eater)

Explanation:
Paragraph E says hares are selective feeders:

- they need high-energy herbs and leaves,
- they cannot eat just any vegetation,
- reductions in plant diversity harm them.

So the paragraph explains the disadvantages of being a picky/fussy eater.
Therefore the correct heading is The problem with being a fussy eater.

List of Headings

i	Why the ferry crossing has always been difficult
ii	Building the bridge
iii	An advantage of the design for the bridge
iv	The growing popularity of the bridge
v	Opposition to building a bridge
vi	Benefits and disadvantages the Humber has brought
vii	Proposed alternatives to ferry services
viii	How the bridge has contributed to the region's growth
ix	Rising demand for river transport

15 Section **A**
16 Section **B**
17 Section **C**
18 Section **D**
19 Section **E**
20 Section **F**

Crossing the Humber estuary

A

For thousands of years, the Humber– an estuary formed where two major rivers, the Trent and the Ouse, meet– has been an obstacle to communications along the east coast of England, between the counties of Yorkshire to the north and Lincolnshire to the south. Before the arrival of the railways in the 19th century, water transportation was the most efficient means of moving heavy or bulk freight, and the Humber, situated at the heart of the waterway system associated with the two major rivers, was one of the chief highways of England. Its traffic brought prosperity to the settlements on its banks, particularly the city of Hull on its north bank, but the river itself tended to cut them off from some of their closest neighbours, as well as obstructing the progress of travellers moving north or south.

B

To cater for these local and, as time progressed, wider needs, ferries were provided across many of the streams flowing into the Humber, and in 1315, a ferry was established across the Humber itself between Hull and Lincolnshire. By 1800, this ferry had become fully integrated into the overland transport system, but the changes associated with the industrial revolution were soon to threaten its position. Increased traffic encouraged speculators to establish rival ferries between Hull and Lincolnshire, notably a service between Hull and New Holland which opened in 1826. This crossing was considerably shorter than on the existing Hull to Barton service, which closed in 1851, unable to cope with the increased competition from the rival service. The NewHolland ferry service then grew into a major link between the north and south banks of the Humber, carrying passengers, and cattle and goods bound for Hull Market. In 1968, there was briefly a ferry service from Grimsby to

Hull involving hovercrafts. This did not last long as the hovercrafts could not cope with the demands of the River Humber. The ferry service between Hull and New Holland ended with the opening of the Humber Bridge in 1981

C

The bridge was the outcome of over 100 years of campaigning by local interests for the construction of a bridge or tunnel across the estuary. The first major crossing proposal was a tunnel scheme in 1872. This scheme was promoted by Hull merchants and businesses dissatisfied with the service provided by the New Holland ferry crossing. Over the next 100 years, a variety of proposals were put forward in an effort to bridge the Humber. In 1928, a plan was drawn up by Hull City Council to build a multi-span bridge fur miles west of Hull. However, the scheme was dropped after being hit by the financial woes of the Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s.

D

Government approval for the construction of a suspension bridge was finally granted in 1959, although it was not until 1973 that work finally began. The reasons why a suspension bridge was chosen were twofold. Firstly, the Humber has a shifting bed, and the navigable channel along which a craft can travel is always changing; a suspension bridge with no support piers in mid-stream would not obstruct the estuary. Secondly, because of the geology and topography of the area, the cost of constructing a tunnel would have been excessive.

E

Work on the construction proceeded for eight years, during which time many thousands of tonnes of steel and concrete were used and upwards of one thousand workers and staff were employed at times of peak activity. The designers had been responsible for two other major suspension bridges in Britain but, with a total span of 2,220 m, or almost a mile and a half, the Humber was going to be the longest suspension bridge in the world. Nowadays designers have computers, but back then everything was done with slide rules and calculators. The towers were concrete rather than the usual steel, since concrete was cheaper and would blend in better with the setting. The bridge was designed to stand for 120 years.

F

Malcolm Stockwell, the bridgemaster, recalls that when the bridge first opened, there wasn’t a great deal of interest in it. Then children started visiting, and he remembers their astonishment at seeing the control room and all the lights. People who lived in towns on opposite banks a mile apart started crossing the river– a journey that previously might as well have been to the moon. The bridge brought them together.

G

The bridge opened up, both socially and economically, two previously remote and insular areas of England, and the improvement in communication enabled the area to realise its potential in commercial, industrial and tourist development. The bridge has saved many millions of vehicle miles and many valuable hours of drivers' and passengers' time– an important factor not only for the drivers and operators of commercial vehicles, but also for tourists and holidaymakers who would have had to travel around the estuary to reach destinations in the region. In the words of Malcolm Stockwell, 'Although it can't beat the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco for setting, it far outstrips it for sheer elegance and as a piece of engineering.

Answers

15. Section A — **v** Benefits and disadvantages the Humber has brought
16. Section B — **viii** Rising demand for river transport
17. Section C — **vi** Proposed alternatives to ferry services
18. Section D — **i** Why the ferry crossing has always been difficult
19. Section E — **ii** Building the bridge
20. Section F — **iv** The growing popularity of the bridge

Explanation

Here is a detailed explanation for each matching heading.

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15. Section A → v. Benefits and disadvantages the Humber has brought

Why?

Section A explains **both positive and negative effects** of the Humber estuary.

Evidence:

- Positive side:
  - "Its traffic brought prosperity to the settlements on its banks"
  - This means trade and transportation helped towns become rich.
- Negative side:
  - "the river itself tended to cut them off from some of their closest neighbours"

- The river created communication and travel problems.

Conclusion:

The paragraph discusses **advantages (prosperity)** and **disadvantages (separation/obstacle)** together.

16. Section B → viii. Rising demand for river transport

Why?

This section mainly talks about how ferry services increased because more people and goods needed transportation.

Evidence:

- "Increased traffic encouraged speculators to establish rival ferries"
- "The New Holland ferry service then grew into a major link"

These lines show that transport demand became bigger over time.

Why not other headings?

Although ferries are discussed, the focus is not on alternatives, but on the **growth of transport needs**.

17. Section C → vi. Proposed alternatives to ferry services

Why?

The paragraph talks about different ideas to replace ferries with permanent crossings.

Evidence:

- "construction of a bridge or tunnel"
- "The first major crossing proposal was a tunnel scheme"
- "a variety of proposals were put forward"

Conclusion:

Many alternative plans (bridge/tunnel) were suggested instead of ferry transport.

18. Section D → i. Why the ferry crossing has always been difficult

Why?

This section explains the natural problems of crossing the Humber.

Evidence:

- "the Humber has a shifting bed"

- “the navigable channel ... is always changing”

This means the river conditions are unstable and difficult.

Also:

- Tunnel construction would have been “excessive” in cost because of geology/topography.

Conclusion:

The paragraph explains the **physical and geographical difficulties** of crossing the estuary.

19. Section E → ii. Building the bridge

Why?

This section fully describes the bridge construction process.

Evidence:

- “Work on the construction proceeded for eight years”
- “many thousands of tonnes of steel and concrete were used”
- “upwards of one thousand workers”

It also talks about:

- bridge length
- materials
- engineering methods

Conclusion:

The entire paragraph is about how the bridge was built.

20. Section F → iv. The growing popularity of the bridge

Why?

This section explains how people became increasingly interested in and excited about the bridge after it opened.

Evidence:

- “when the bridge first opened, there wasn’t a great deal of interest”
- “Then children started visiting”
- “People ... started crossing the river”

This shows popularity increased gradually.

Conclusion:

The focus is on the bridge becoming more popular and socially important.

Extra Note (Unused Heading)

iii. An advantage of the design for the bridge

This heading actually matches **Section D partly**, because it explains why a suspension bridge design was useful:

- "no support piers in mid-stream would not obstruct the estuary"

But Heading **i** is more suitable because the paragraph mainly discusses the difficulties of crossing the Humber.

List of Headings:

A) One for more than a dozen

B) Land and water

C) For adrenalin rush

D) High in many ways

E) The smaller the better

F) A country in a city

G) Once poor, now rich

H) Not rich any more

15. Paragraph I

16. Paragraph II

17. Paragraph III

18. Paragraph IV

19. Paragraph V

20. Paragraph VI

TINY COUNTRIES

I. Another tiny European country is Liechtenstein, which is quite large compared to Monaco. It covers 160 square kilometers. It borders Switzerland and Austria, and is situated entirely within the Alps. Most of its territory is mountainous, making it a popular destination for skiers. With almost no natural resources, the country has developed a highly-industrialized free-enterprise economy. Like its neighbor Switzerland, Liechtenstein follows a policy of neutrality and has no military.

II. Next on the list of tiny countries is Monaco, which covers about 2 square kilometers. Monaco is also famous for being the smallest monarchy in the world, and for being the most densely populated country. It may be best known as one of James Bond's favorite BAGDAD 2025 places, with its many casinos and beautiful women! The economy of Monaco is based mostly on gambling and tourism. It lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea and borders France.

III. Everyone knows that Russia is the largest country in the world, in terms of territory. But what about the world's smallest countries; do you know what they are? Today there are 17 countries that each consists of less than 500 square kilometers in area. If we combined all the land area of these 17 countries, we would have a single country just a bit larger than the U.S. state of Rhode Island. Even tiny Singapore is too big for this list.

IV. The smallest of these tiny countries is Vatican City, covering less than half a square kilometer. Vatican City is the spiritual center of the world's Roman Catholics, who today number over 1 billion. It is also the home of the Pope, the head of the Catholic Church. About 800 people reside permanently in Vatican City, but over 25,000 people visit every day, in order to see its beautiful churches and museums. Vatican City is surrounded by Rome, Italy.

V. Tiny Nauru is both the smallest island nation in the world and the smallest republic. Its total territory is just 21 square kilometers. It's situated in the southern Pacific Ocean. In the early part of the 20th century, the people of Nauru became rich, thanks to the rich phosphate reserves on the island. But once all the phosphate was mined, the small nation found it had no other income source for its 9,000 citizens. Today 90% of the island's inhabitants are unemployed.

VI. Many of the world's smallest countries are islands or groups of islands. For example, the Maldives is a country made up of 1,190 islands, only 185 of which are occupied. The country, situated in the Indian Ocean, can claim 298 square kilometers in land- territory. A

former colony of the U.K., it has been independent since 1965. While hot and humid all year long, the Maldives also enjoys constant cool sea breezes. Its beautiful coral reefs make it a popular destination for divers.

Answers

15. Paragraph I — **D) High in many ways**

16 Paragraph II — **C) For adrenalin rush**

16. Paragraph III — **A) One for more than a dozen**

17. Paragraph IV — **F) A country in a city**

18. Paragraph V — **H) Not rich any more**

19. Paragraph VI — **B) Land and water**

Explanation

Paragraph I — D) High in many ways

This paragraph is about Liechtenstein.
The heading “High in many ways” fits because:

- Liechtenstein is located entirely in the Alps.
- Most of the country is mountainous, so it is physically “high.”
- It is also economically developed and industrialized, which means it is “high” economically too.

So the word “high” has two meanings here:

1. High mountains
2. High level of development

16. Paragraph II — C) For adrenalin rush

This paragraph talks about Monaco.
The heading matches because Monaco is famous for:

- casinos,
- gambling,
- tourism,
- luxury lifestyle.

These activities give people excitement and an “adrenalin rush.” The paragraph even mentions James Bond, which suggests adventure and thrill.

17. Paragraph III — A) One for more than a dozen

This paragraph introduces all the tiny countries together.

- It says there are 17 countries smaller than 500 square kilometers.
- “More than a dozen” means more than 12.
- Since 17 is more than 12, this heading fits perfectly.

The paragraph is not about one country only, but about a group of many tiny countries.

18. Paragraph IV — F) A country in a city

This paragraph is about Vatican City.

The heading is correct because:

- Vatican City is surrounded by Rome, Italy.
- It exists inside another city.
- Therefore, it is literally “a country in a city.”

This makes Vatican City very unique.

19. Paragraph V — H) Not rich any more

This paragraph discusses Nauru.

The heading fits because:

- Nauru was once rich because of phosphate mining.
- After the phosphate was finished, the country lost its main income source.
- Now most people are unemployed.

So the country used to be wealthy, but today it is no longer rich.

20. Paragraph VI — B) Land and water

This paragraph describes Maldives.

The heading works because:

- The Maldives is made up of 1,190 islands.
- It has both small land areas and a huge surrounding ocean.
- The country is closely connected to the sea.

That is why “Land and water” is the best heading.

Heading exercises

List of Headings:

A) A taste of everything
B) Shop till you drop
C) City's tourist attractions
D) Ancient traditions live on
E) Activities for the adventurous and hardy
F) On the crossroads of religions
G) For the body, mind and soul
H) From the high peaks to the deep seas

15. Paragraph I
16. Paragraph II
17. Paragraph III
18. Paragraph IV
19. Paragraph V
20. Paragraph VI

JAKARTA

I. Today Jakarta has much to offer, ranging from museums, art and antique markets, first class shopping to accommodations and a wide variety of cultural activities. Jakarta's most famous landmark, the National Monument or Monas is a 137m obelisk topped with a flame sculpture coated with 35 kg of gold. Among other places one can mention the National museum that holds an extensive collection of ethnographic artifacts and relics, the Maritime Museum that exhibits Indonesia's seafaring traditions, including models of sea going vessels.

II. Sumatra is a paradise for nature lovers, its national parks are the largest in the world, home to a variety of monkeys, tigers and elephants. Facing the open sea, the western coastline of Sumatra and the waters surrounding Nias Island have big waves that make them one of the best surfer's beaches in Indonesia. There are beautiful coral reefs that are ideal for

diving. For those who prefer night dives, the waters of Riau Archipelago offer a rewarding experience with marine scavengers of the dark waters.

III. Various establishments offer professional pampering service with floral baths, body scrubs, aromatic oils, massages and meditation; rituals and treatments that use spices and aromatic herbs to promote physical and mental wellness. Various spa hotels are extremely popular. Indonesians believe that when treating the body you cure the mind.

IV. Jakarta has a distinctly cosmopolitan flavor. Tantalize your taste buds with a gastronomic spree around the city's many eateries. Like French gourmet dining, exotic Asian cuisine, American fast food, stylish cafes, restaurants all compete to find a way into your heart through your stomach. The taste of Indonesia's many cultures can be found in almost any corner of the city: hot and spicy food from West Sumatra, sweet tastes of Dental Java, the tangy fish dishes of North Sulawesi.

V. In the face of constant exposure to modernization and foreign influences, the native people still faithfully cling to their culture and rituals. The pre-Hindu Bali Aga tribe still maintains their own traditions of architecture, pagan religion, dance and music, such as unique rituals of dances and gladiator-like battles between youths. On the island of Siberut native tribes have retained their Neolithic hunter-gathering culture.

VI. Whether you are a serious spender or half hearted shopper, there is sure to be something for everybody in Jakarta. Catering to diverse tastes and pockets, the wide variety of things you can buy in Jakarta is mind boggling from the best of local handicrafts to haute couture labels. Modern super and hyper markets, multi-level shopping centers, retail and specialty shops, sell quality goods at a competitive price. Sidewalk bargains range from tropical blooms of vivid colors and scents in attractive bouquets to luscious fruits of the seasons.

List of Headings:

A) The trend catches on
B) To keep shoes clean
C) Long history
D) An ambitious plan
E) For stage plays
F) An unexpected way out
G) Are they toys?
H) A European royal trend

15. Paragraph I
16. Paragraph II
17. Paragraph III
18. Paragraph IV
19. Paragraph V
20. Paragraph VI

THE PILLOW

I. The pillow was invented so that bugs would not crawl into the noses, ears, and mouths of people while they were sleeping. The pillow was first used in what is present-day Iraq over 9,000 years ago. Back then, it was carved from stone. Ancient Egyptians also used pillows because they wanted to protect their heads. Ancient Chinese used hard pillows (although they knew how to make softer ones) because of the belief that soft pillows depleted the body's energy.

II. The idea of a high heel or platform shoe is actually a seriously ancient one. One of the first traced high-level pieces of footwear in history belonged to actors in Ancient Greece. However, these weren't necessarily worn off stage; they were actually meant as a kind of shorthand about the social class of various characters in Greek drama and comedy. The higher the heel, the more "elevated" the character. There's also evidence that ancient Egyptians used heels, though not for everyday use.

III. Many noblemen of the medieval Persian empire wore heels as riding shoes, often in decadent materials and bright colours, to enable them to get a better grip on their stirrups. The European royals really perked up and took notice when a Persian monarch, Shah Abbas, came to tour European courts and make noble friends in the 1500s. The diplomatic gesture turned into a fashionable one, too: people saw the beautiful heeled shoes worn by the Shah and his entourage, and decided to make them their own.

IV. It feels like a common sense thing to say, but along with the collapse of society, the loss of power, and the lawlessness that will inevitably accompany the end of the world, your chances of using email, telephone, or Facebook to communicate will be practically zilch. Luckily, China has the answer—the carrier pigeon. According to reports, the People's Liberation Army recently trained a "pigeon army" to carry messages between military and political facilities should there be a major collapse in the country's communication network.

V. The idea of the heel actually being a "female" notion took a very long time to develop. One of the places where it took hold, however, was in Venice in the 1400s. But these weren't heels that you'd like to wear clubbing these days. Chopines, as they're called, were staggeringly high, slightly-tilted shoes with as many as 24 inches of narrowed platform underneath. They were originally designed to keep the mud off the more delicate "real" shoes of ladies walking in the street.

VI. Ethiopia is an important trading hub, which makes effective border control difficult to maintain. As a result of limited resources for border enforcement staff, serious organised crime – such as wildlife trafficking – often goes undetected. Wildlife crime is the world's fourth most prevalent form of criminal activity. Animals often die in transit when exported over borders. Cheetahs and other big cats are regularly exported to the Middle East as 'exotic pets'. To a rich elite these animals are just another status symbol, like a sports car or an expensive watch.

List of Headings:

A) A big transport
B) A brief history of the monarchy
C) Honorable guests.
D) Always crowded.
E) Serving hundreds.
F) A house turned palace.
G) Living in secret.
H) A garden with stables.

15. Paragraph I
16. Paragraph II
17. Paragraph III
18. Paragraph IV
19. Paragraph V
20. Paragraph VI

I. London is one of the few places in the world where you can visit a real royal palace. Buckingham Palace is where Queen Elizabeth II lives much of the time. A flag always flies above Buckingham Palace. When the Queen is in London, you can see the Royal Standard above the palace. When she is away, the Union Flag flies instead. Originally, the palace was

a town house built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1705. It was greatly enlarged in the 19th century and the first monarch to live in the palace was Queen Victoria.

II. Buckingham Palace is enormous. There are 600 rooms, 78 bathrooms, a cinema, a swimming pool and even a post office. Some of the rooms are named and decorated for special visitors, such as the 1844 Room, which was decorated for the state visit of Emperor Nicholas I of Russia. The 1855 Room was created in honour of the visit of Emperor Napoleon III of France. The largest room in the palace is the Ballroom which is used for state banquets and other important occasions.

III. Buckingham Palace security is very high but there have been several security lapses. In 2004, a newspaper reporter managed to get a job of a footman inside Buckingham Palace and took lots of photos of the Royal Family's private apartments. The same year, a protestor called Jason Hatch climbed onto a ledge near the ceremonial balcony dressed as Batman. But probably the most incredible lapse was in 1837, when a 12-year-old boy managed to live for a year unnoticed inside the palace.

IV. There is a beautiful park-like garden around the palace. It is home to 30 different kinds of birds and more than 350 different wild flowers. The garden has a helicopter landing area, a lake and a tennis court. Every summer the Queen holds her garden parties here. The Buckingham Palace kitchen serve a sit-down meal to as many as 600 people at a time.

V. The Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace is the place where the royal coaches, horses, and cars are kept. The most famous of the royal coaches is the Gold State Coach which is used only on very special occasions, such as a coronation. It weighs 4 tons and takes 8 horses to pull. It was built ini 762! It's unlikely you'll catch the Queen in the stables, although she does name each horse herself. Her Majesty is very fond of riding and so are other members of the Royal Family including Prince William and Prince Harry.

VI. There are always crowds of people waiting patiently outside Buckingham Palace. They come to see the ceremony of Changing the Guard. First the band marches through the gates of the Palace. The job of the police is to stop the tourists from following the guards! Then the rest of the 'new' guard marches through the gates. The guardsmen wear traditional uniform; a red coat and a black bearskin. Believe it or not, this ceremony hasn't changed since 1660!

List of Headings:

A) Art and life
B) In a railway museum
C) Airplane alternative
D) Long and special
E) Goods delivery
F) User and nature friendly
G) From steam to electricity
H) Not any more

15. Paragraph I
16. Paragraph II
17. Paragraph III
18. Paragraph IV
19. Paragraph V
20. Paragraph VI

LOCOMOTIVES

I. The invention of the steam locomotive made a breakthrough in the development of the railway system in the 19th century. Today the technology seems ordinary, but two hundred years ago it was revolutionary. Steam locomotives were fueled by burning coal, wood or oil, to produce steam in a boiler, which drove the engine. Of course, large amounts of water were also needed. In the 20th century, steam engines were gradually replaced with trains fueled by diesel or electricity.

II. Some long-distance passenger trains have become famous. For example, the Trans Siberian Railway in Russia is the longest railway in the world, covering 9,259 kilometers and 10 time zones. In the United States, the California Zephyr travels between Chicago and San Francisco, and during the 3-day trip, passengers can enjoy amazing views of the Rocky Mountains. The Orient Express between Venice and Istanbul offers old-fashioned service that is luxurious, romantic, and expensive.

III. Of course, not all trains carry passengers. Many trains are freight trains, transporting goods from one location to another. The busiest freight system in the world is in China. Freight trains are usually much longer than passenger trains. The longest freight recorded was in Australia with over 682 cars. Freight trains can carry anything — coal, cars, clothing — anything that people need. Refrigeration, which keeps food cold and fresh, revolutionized freight transportation.

IV. In many countries, overnight trains are a good option to air travel. For example, you might leave one city at 11:00 at night, and arrive at your destination at 7:00 the next morning. Typically, you share a cabin with three other people, who you might be travelling

with, or who you might not know at all. Your seats become your beds and the price of your ticket includes your bedding. If you want, you can order tea and a snack from the cabin attendant.

V. Authors have been using trains in literature for as long as trains have been running. Indeed, it's hard to imagine some stories without a train in them. Even people who have never read Anna Karenina know how the famous novel's heroine dies at the end. Many American children learn the important lessons of optimism and hard-work reading the classic story The Little Engine that Could. And of course almost everyone on the planet knows about Hogwarts Express in the Harry Potter books.

VI. Many countries around the world are investing in high-speed trains. Today's high speed railways are amazing. They can go twice as fast as regular trains, and they are designed for passenger comfort with spacious chairs, internet access, and multi-media entertainment. High speed rail makes it possible to move many more people much faster over longer distances. High speed rail also can help the environment because it is more energy efficient and reduces cars on the roads.

List of Headings

i	Developing an item that appears true to life
ii	Extending the project to other endangered species
iii	A short but intensive investigation with longer-term follow-up
iv	Problems facing sea turtles at a global level
v	Collection of eggs and their possible onward routes
vi	Intensive and large-scale poaching in one location
vii	Why catching the poachers may not solve the problem

15 Section **A**
16 Section **B**
17 Section **C**
18 Section **D**
19 Section **E**
20 Section **F**

A Today, all but one of the world's seven species of sea turtles are considered threatened according to the IUCN* Red List. And the one that's not– the flatback turtle– is listed as data deficient, which means scientists simply don't know how it's doing.

B One major problem is that every year millions of sea turtle eggs are illegally taken by poachers for sale on the black market. The situation is particularly serious in Nicaragua, in

Central America, which is home to four sea turtle species. KimWilliams-Guillen, who works for conservation body Paso Pacifico, described the poaching of sea turtle nests on the beaches of Nicaragua as ‘uncontrolled, unregulated, extensive and contested’. Even the best-protected beaches are plundered to some extent and it’s not uncommon to see poachers digging up nests just meters from tourists watching sea turtles laying their clutch at night, she said. This poaching becomes particularly frenzied during the arribadas– mass laying events where thousands of turtles nest on the same beach for a single night in a biological strategy to overwhelm natural predators.

C ‘Even with armed guards, the numbers of poachers overwhelm military personnel by ten to twenty to one,’ Williams-Guillen said. ‘Although many poachers are locals with limited resources, during these arribadas there are influxes of gangs of poachers from larger cities outside local communities. These are not just local poor people without other options.’ But to protect the country’s sea turtles, Williams-Guillen said conservationists shouldn’t just depend on catching low-level operators. ‘If one poacher decides to stop, another one will just step into his place… we need to know more about the middlemen and people higher up in the distribution chain,’ she said.

D Paso Pacifico’s solution is the creation of high-tech sea turtle eggs: fake eggs convincingly crafted to look like the real thing, but which contain GPS tracking devices. These have the potential to reveal the destination markets for trafficked sea turtle eggs. Making convincing sea turtle eggs is not easy, and Paso Pacifico is still working on perfecting a prototype. In particular, it’s proving quite problematic to create the right texture, since sea turtle eggs are not covered in a hard shell like those of birds, but are quite flexible. So Paso Pacifico brought in Lauren Wilde, a special effects artist in the US, to create a convincing outer shell. First, Wilde had to get her hands on the real thing. Since it’s illegal to send sea turtle eggs over the border, Wilde is using land turtle eggs from California. ‘It was really eye opening and important for me to feel these eggs and how the shell bends a little,’ she said. To get the GPS device inside the shell, Paso Pacifico is using 3D printers to make a plastic ball which will then have a GPS transmitter fitted inside. This will take the place of the embryo inside the shell. Lastly the fake shells will be sealed with silicone, waterproofing them.

E Sea turtles on average lay around 100 eggs in a nest, and once the fake eggs are finished they will be slipped in with the real ones. Williams-Guillen said it might even be possible to deliver fake eggs into nests while poachers are at work. Wary of tourists, poachers will often back off if strangers come near and then return when they have gone. ‘It would be pretty easy to drop an egg in the dark into a nest they have been digging up,’ she said. Once the poacher picks up the fake egg along with the real ones, conservationists and law enforcement agents will be able to track them. Experts believe most of the stolen eggs eventually make their way out of Nicaragua, possibly to El Salvador or Guatemala. However, there is also

growing concern that sea turtle eggs from Central America are actually heading to the USA, from where they are sold on to other countries around the world.

F To date, Paso Pacifico has yet to put a single fake egg in a nest. But Williams-Guillen said she isn't too concerned that publicity for their scheme will result in poachers looking for the eggs. 'The vast majority of the poaching is happening at night, so already it is hard to tell [the eggs] apart, and at this point, poachers and middlemen are not closely inspecting eggs, but rather shoving them into a sack as quickly as possible.' Of course, poachers will eventually become aware of the prospect of fake eggs among the real ones– especially when customers try to bite into an egg and break their teeth on the GPS transmitter instead. So, Paso Pacifico plans to do a massive deployment of as many fakes as possible to gather a lot of data before poachers get wise. Knowing where the eggs go will allow conservationists and law enforcement agents to focus their resources on the right places– whether it be through awareness-building campaigns or crackdowns on illegal sellers. And eventually Paso Pacifico hopes to share the technology with interested parties around the world. ——
*IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

Anawers

15. Section A → **iv**
16. Section B → **vi**
17. Section C → **vii**
18. Section D → **i**
19. Section E → **v**
20. Section F → **iii**

Explanation

15. **Section A → iv (Problems facing sea turtles at a global level)**

- This section talks generally about the condition of sea turtles worldwide.
- It says most species are "threatened" according to the IUCN Red List.
  ➞ Therefore, the best heading is **iv**.

16. **Section B → vi (Intensive and large-scale poaching in one location)**

- This paragraph focuses on Nicaragua.
- It describes poaching as "uncontrolled, unregulated, extensive".

- Thousands of turtles nest there and many poachers steal eggs.
  ➞ So the correct heading is **vi**.

17. **Section C → vii (Why catching the poachers may not solve the problem)**

- Williams-Guillen explains that stopping one poacher is useless because another replaces him.
- The real issue is the “middlemen and people higher up in the distribution chain.”
  ➞ This matches **vii**.

18. **Section D → i (Developing an item that appears true to life)**

- This section explains how fake turtle eggs are being made.
- Scientists try to copy the texture and appearance of real eggs.
  ➞ Therefore the heading is **i**.

19. **Section E → v (Collection of eggs and their possible onward routes)**

- The paragraph explains how poachers collect eggs and how the fake eggs will help track where they go.
- It mentions possible destinations like El Salvador, Guatemala, and the USA.
  ➞ So the best heading is **v**.

20. **Section F → iii (A short but intensive investigation with longer-term follow-up)**

- Paso Pacifico plans a “massive deployment” of fake eggs for a short period to collect lots of data quickly.
- Later, they hope to use the information and share the technology worldwide.
  ➞ This matches **iii**.

List of Headings:

A) Not identifying the correct priorities
B) A solution for the long term
C) The difficulty of changing your mind
D) The need for more effective risk assessment
E) The power of the first number
F) A successful approach to the study of decision-making
G) The danger of trusting a global market
H) Reluctance to go beyond the familiar

15. Paragraph I
16. Paragraph II
17. Paragraph III
18. Paragraph IV
19. Paragraph V
20. Paragraph VI

WHY RISKS CAN GO WRONG

Human intuition is a bad guide to handling risk

I. People make terrible decisions about the future. The evidence is all around, from their investments in the stock markets to the way they run their businesses. In fact, people are BAGDAD 2024 consistently bad at dealing with uncertainty, underestimating some kinds of risk and overestimating others. Surely there must be a better way than using intuition?

II. In the 1960s a young American research psychologist, Daniel Kahneman, became interested in people's inability to make logical decisions. That launched him on a career to show just how irrationally people behave in practice. When Kahneman and his colleagues first started work, the idea of applying psychological insights to economics and business decisions was seen as rather bizarre. But in the past decade the fields of behavioural finance and behavioural economics have blossomed, and in 2002 Kahneman shared a Nobel prize in economics for his work. Today he is in demand by business organizations and international banking companies. But, he says, there are plenty of institutions that still fail to understand the roots of their poor decisions. He claims that, far from being random, these mistakes are systematic and predictable.

III. Another source of wrong decisions is related to the decisive effect of the initial meeting, particularly in negotiations over money. This is referred to as the 'anchor effect'. Once a figure has been mentioned, it takes a strange hold over the human mind. The asking price quoted in a house sale, for example, tends to become accepted by all parties as the 'anchor'

around which negotiations take place. Much the same goes for salary negotiations or mergers and acquisitions. If nobody has much information to go on, a figure can provide comfort - even though it may lead to a terrible mistake.

IV. In addition, mistakes may arise due to stubbornness. No one likes to abandon a cherished belief, and the earlier a decision has been taken, the harder it is to abandon it. Drug companies must decide early to cancel a failing research project to avoid wasting money, but may find it difficult to admit they have made a mistake. In the same way, analysts may have become wedded early to a single explanation that coloured their perception. A fresh eye always helps.

V. People also tend to put a lot of emphasis on things they have seen and experienced themselves, which may not be the best guide to decision-making. For example, somebody may buy an overvalued share because a relative has made thousands on it, only to get his fingers burned. In finance, too much emphasis on information close at hand helps to explain the tendency by most investors to invest only within the country they live in. Even though they know that diversification is good for their portfolio, a large majority of both Americans and Europeans invest far too heavily in the shares of their home countries. They would be much better off spreading their risks more widely.

VI. More information is helpful in making any decision but, says Kahneman, people spend proportionally too much time on small decisions and not enough on big ones. They need to adjust the balance. During the boom years, some companies put as much effort into planning their office party as into considering strategic mergers.

Answers

15. Paragraph I — D) The need for more effective risk assessment
16. Paragraph II — F) A successful approach to the study of decision-making
17. Paragraph III — E) The power of the first number
18. Paragraph IV — C) The difficulty of changing your mind
19. Paragraph V — H) Reluctance to go beyond the familiar
20. Paragraph VI — A) Not identifying the correct priorities

Explanation

Here is the detailed explanation for each paragraph and why the heading matches.

15. Paragraph I → D) The need for more effective risk assessment

Key idea:

The paragraph says people are very bad at judging risk and uncertainty.

Evidence:

- “People make terrible decisions about the future.”
- “underestimating some kinds of risk and overestimating others”
- “Surely there must be a better way than using intuition?”

Why D fits:

The writer argues that human intuition is unreliable, so we need better methods to assess risks correctly.

Why other options do NOT fit:

- Not about changing opinions (C)
- Not about first numbers (E)
- Not about priorities (A)

16. Paragraph II → F) A successful approach to the study of decision-making

Key idea:

This paragraph explains Kahneman’s successful research into human decision-making.

Evidence:

- He studied irrational behavior.
- Behavioural economics “blossomed”.
- He won the Nobel Prize.
- His ideas are now widely used.

Why F fits:

The paragraph describes how Kahneman successfully developed and proved a new way to study decision-making.

Why others do NOT fit:

- No discussion of priorities or risk assessment directly.
- No mention of stubbornness or familiar choices.

17. Paragraph III → E) The power of the first number

Key idea:

The paragraph explains the “anchor effect”.

Evidence:

- “Once a figure has been mentioned, it takes a strange hold over the human mind.”
- House prices and salary negotiations are influenced by the first number mentioned.

Why E fits:

The first number becomes the “anchor” and strongly affects later decisions.

Example:

If a house seller says $500,000 first, all negotiations stay around that figure.

Why others do NOT fit:

- Not about long-term solutions.
- Not about changing beliefs.
- Not about familiar experiences.

18. Paragraph IV → C) The difficulty of changing your mind

Key idea:

People find it hard to admit they were wrong.

Evidence:

- “No one likes to abandon a cherished belief.”
- “the earlier a decision has been taken, the harder it is to abandon it”
- Companies continue failing projects instead of stopping them.

Why C fits:

The paragraph is completely about stubbornness and resistance to changing decisions.

Why others do NOT fit:

- No mention of priorities.
- No mention of first numbers.
- No mention of familiar environments.

19. Paragraph V → H) Reluctance to go beyond the familiar

Key idea:

People prefer things they already know.

Evidence:

- Investors buy shares in their own countries.
- People trust experiences close to them.
- They avoid wider diversification even though it is smarter.

Why H fits:

People stay with familiar investments instead of exploring better opportunities elsewhere.

Example:

An American investor buying mostly American stocks because they feel safer.

Why others do NOT fit:

- Not about changing opinions.
- Not about priorities.
- Not about first numbers.

20. Paragraph VI → A) Not identifying the correct priorities

Key idea:

People waste too much time on small issues and too little on important ones.

Evidence:

- “people spend proportionally too much time on small decisions and not enough on big ones”
- Companies planned office parties as carefully as strategic mergers.

Why A fits:

The paragraph says people fail to recognize which decisions are truly important.

Why others do NOT fit:

- No mention of familiarity.
- No mention of changing beliefs.
- No mention of anchors or first numbers.