

# Graded Reading Passages for **IELTS**

Intermediate Level



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IN THE NAME OF GOD

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خاتسفيد

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# UNIT 1

## Content: Education

### Justify Your Answer

In every school subject, it is important to make sure that your answers are **reasonable**<sup>1</sup>. How do you know whether or not your answer makes sense? Follow these steps when you think you are **done**.



1. Read the question again<sup>2</sup>. Make sure you understood what was being asked.
2. Read your answer. Does it match the question? If the question asks you how many, your answer should be a number. If the question asks how much money, the answer should be a money amount. If the question asks why, the answer should be a **reason**.
3. Think about the question. Is there more than one way to answer it? Can you justify, or prove your answer with information you read, by making a sketch<sup>3</sup>, or by solving a number problem in another way<sup>4</sup>?
4. Make sure your final answer is **neat** and easy to read.

#### I. Find a synonym for each of the following items in the passage.

- |                  |                     |                   |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. logical:..... | 2. is correct:..... | 3. finished:..... |
| 4. fit:.....     | 5. explain:.....    | 6. clear:.....    |

#### II. Find the reference of the following pronouns in the passage.

- 1 How can this sentence be paraphrased without it?.....
- 2 Is it possible to use "a" instead of "the" here? Why?.....
- 3 Why do we have "making" not "make"? .....
- 4 What happens if we use "other" instead of "another"?.....



1. it:.....      2. it:.....      3. it:.....

### III. Are the following sentences true or false?

1. Answering questions reasonably in every school subject is important.  
True       False
2. Understanding the question is the first step in answering it correctly.  
True       False
3. There is always just one way to answer a question.  
True       False
4. The final answer should be clear and understandable.  
True       False

### IV. Complete the following sentences.

1. Making sure that your answers are logical is .....
2. The answers should match the .....
3. The answer should be a reason when the question .....
4. When you prove your answer, you ..... it.

### V. Check the best answer.

1. A reasonable answer is an answer which is.....  

<i>a. sensible</i>	<i>b. answerable</i>
<i>c. understandable</i>	<i>d. readable</i>
2. If a question asks "how long", the answer should be a .....  

<i>a. time</i>	<i>b. duration</i>
<i>c. date</i>	<i>d. frequency</i>
3. You can prove your answer if you .....  

<i>a. read the answer again</i>	<i>b. think you know the answer</i>
<i>c. think about the question</i>	<i>d. solve the problem in another way</i>
4. By "making a sketch", it means.....  

<i>a. solving</i>	<i>b. answering</i>
<i>c. designing</i>	
<i>d. proving</i>	

# UNIT 2

## Content: Math

### Using Arrays for Multiplication

When you build *an array*<sup>5</sup>, you put objects into equal **rows**. Every row *must*<sup>6</sup> have the same number of objects in it. Sometimes looking at an array can help you understand the multiplication facts that you may have trouble remembering. In the given diagram, there are four arrays that show different rows with different **squares** in each row.

Mathematicians, even students, have some rules to follow whenever they **do** math. One of those rules is about what the order of the numbers means when you **multiply**. *The number of groups, sets, or rows always comes first*<sup>7</sup>. The number of things in each group, set, or row comes second. You can get the same answer if you do it the other way around.

*It is important for math to have a common meaning so that people can understand it*<sup>8</sup>. People all around the world agree that the first array shows (2 x 3), two equal rows of three. Can you see it?

#### I. Find a synonym for each of the following items in the passage.

1. items:.....
2. problem:.....
3. solve:.....
4. differently:.....
5. similar:.....
6. in order that: .....

#### II. Find the reference of the following pronouns in the passage.

- 5 Why do we have “an array” not “array”?.....
- 6 Is it correct to use “should” instead of “must”? Why?.....
- 7 What happens if “The number of” is replaced with “A number of”?.....
- 8 What happens if “is” is replaced with “was”?.....







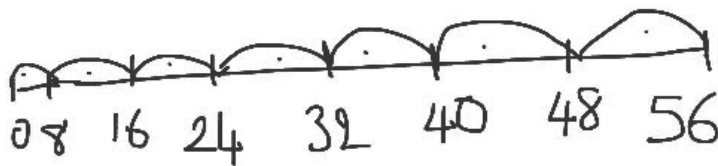
# unit 18

## Repeated Subtraction is Division

Content: Math

Some students are very **nervous** about learning division. They don't know that they can already divide. When you take away the same amount<sup>71</sup> over and over again, which is called **repeated subtraction**, you are really dividing something to share it equally. Think about a chocolate cream pie.

$$56 \div 8 = 7$$



If there are eight people having dinner *at your house*<sup>72</sup>, and you cut the pie into eight equal pieces, you are ready to share it fairly. You scoop out one piece of pie at a time so you can serve it. Scooping it out is taking it away from the whole pie. There are eight pieces of pie, and each person gets one piece. Eight pieces of pie divided by eight people means that each person gets one piece.

If this confuses you, you can subtract instead. Start with the eight pieces of pie, and subtract one piece for the first person. Now there are seven pieces. Repeat again. Keep *taking away*<sup>73</sup> one piece for each different person until the pie and the people are all matched up. If someone does not want pie, you will have a **remainder**, or something left over<sup>74</sup>.

- 71 Is it possible to use “the same amount” between “take” and “away”? .....
- 72 When is it possible to use “in” instead of “at” as a preposition for “house”? .....
- 73 Is it possible to use “to take away” instead of “taking away”? .....
- 74 What is the difference between “remainder” and “leftover” in terms of the part of speech? .....

# Preparatory Reading Passages for IELTS

## I. Find a synonym for each of the following items in the passage.

1. anxious:.....      2. evenly:.....      3. parts:.....  
4. pick up:.....      5. mix up:.....      6. the rest:.....

## II. Do the following statements reflect the authors' claim?

1. Some students know who to divide before receiving any formal instruction.  
Yes       No       Not Given
2. The result of repeated subtraction is equal parts.  
Yes       No       Not Given
3. Scooping sth out means dividing it into equal parts.  
Yes       No       Not Given
4. If the number of pieces is less than the number of people, there will be a remainder.  
Yes       No       Not Given

## III. Complete the following sentences with the required number of words.

1. Repeated subtraction means \_\_\_\_\_ the same amount \_\_\_\_\_ .  
2. Fair division of something gives us \_\_\_\_\_ of that.  
3. Repeated subtraction is not \_\_\_\_\_ if the pieces are not \_\_\_\_\_ .  
4. Scooping sth out means taking the \_\_\_\_\_ away from the \_\_\_\_\_ .

## IV. Check the best answer.

1. The result of repeated subtraction of a whole is not.....  
*a. more than one piece*      *b. a reduction in the whole*  
*c. equal parts*      *d. a remainder*
2. If you want to divide a cake among four people in such a way that one person eats twice as much as the others, it should be divided into ..... pieces.  
*a. four*      *b. three*  
*c. five*      *d. six*
3. We will have left over pieces if there are .....  
*a. more people than pieces*      *b. more pieces than people*  
*c. less pieces than people*      *d. equal numbers of people and pieces*
4. A remainder is something that ..... after everything has gone.  
*a. reminds*      *b. remains*  
*c. remands*      *d. remands*

# unit 19

## Step by Step Instructions

## Content: Research

When you participate in a science fair, one of the things *you must do*<sup>75</sup> is to explain how to do your experiment step by step. Someone who has never heard of your topic before should be able to read your **instructions** and follow them to do exactly the same things you did, with exactly the same materials.



Start by listing all the things that you used for your experiment. It may seem **silly**, but you should even write down the pencil and paper that you used to take notes. Remember, someone who wants to repeat your experiment should be able to do exactly *what you did*<sup>76</sup>.

Next, *it is important to be very clear about what the steps are*<sup>77</sup>. Give as much detail as possible. Label each step with numbers to show the **order** of the steps, or use words like first, next, then, and finally. If a little picture would help someone understand your instructions, **draw** one next to the step it is showing. Make sure to show the special **features**, or details, of any objects you are talking about. *Read over what you have written when you are done*<sup>78</sup>.

### I. Find a synonym for each of the following items in the passage.

- |                     |                    |                   |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. take part: ..... | 2. orderly:.....   | 3. foolish:.....  |
| 4. name:.....       | 5. specific: ..... | 6. finished:..... |

- 75 What kind of relative clause is it? .....
- 76 What kind of relative clause is it? .....
- 77 Rewrite this sentence without "it". .....
- 78 How many relative clauses are there in this complex sentence? .....

# unit 40

## In Danger of Extinction

## Content: Nature

The koala is an endangered species. An **endangered** species is a certain kind of animal that does not have enough members of its kind to survive unless it is protected<sup>182</sup>. Animals that are not protected may become extinct, or completely die out. Interestingly, the koala is partly to blame for its own condition as<sup>183</sup> an endangered **creature**.



When you were younger, were you a picky eater? Did your parents have to force you to eat things that were good for you? Hopefully you listened to *what they taught you*<sup>184</sup> and ate up your dinner. Koalas are too stubborn for their own good!

Koalas live in tall eucalyptus trees, *also known as gum trees*<sup>185</sup>. Lucky for them, they eat the leaves of the eucalyptus trees. Since there are over 600 different **varieties** of eucalyptus tree, the koala should have no trouble finding food. However, koalas are even pickier than you ever were about what they eat. Out of the 600 varieties, they will only eat the leaves of about 120 kinds of eucalyptus trees. Really, they are even pickier than that. The koalas of a specific area will only eat about four or five different kinds of eucalyptus leaves. They *would actually rather starve than eat*<sup>186</sup> the other kinds. Now that's stubborn! The biggest problem right now is that the brush land where many koalas live in Australia *is being cut down*<sup>187</sup> to make room for houses and cities.

- 182 Rewrite this clause with "if". .....
- 183 Is "as" a preposition or a connective? .....
- 184 What kind of relative clause is it? .....
- 185 What is the adjective clause of this adjective phrase? .....
- 186 Is it possible to use "to starve" instead of "starve"? Why? .....
- 187 What is the tense and voice of the verb? .....



# unit 52

## Habitat Destruction

## Content: Nature

Humans are the leading cause of plants and animals becoming endangered or **extinct**. An **endangered species** has so few members that there is a good possibility it will not last much longer. *If something is not done to protect endangered species, they will **die out** and we will not have any more of that kind of plant or animal on Earth<sup>236</sup>.* The most dangerous thing we as humans do that harms plants and animals is that we destroy their **habitats** because we do not pay very close attention to living things that may already be in an area that we want to use.



Thousands of acres of tropical rain forest habitat have been destroyed so *the land and **lumber** could be used for building projects<sup>237</sup>.* The loss of plant and animal life in this one habitat alone has been horrible. Many of the **organisms** that live in the tropical rain forests cannot be found anywhere else in the world. We are just beginning to discover medicines and other resources that *we risk losing if more species die out<sup>238</sup>.*

Most of us don't live near the tropical rain forests, but that does not mean we are far removed from habitat destruction. Every time a town **expands**, building more houses and businesses, it pushes the local wildlife farther from its natural habitat. Wetlands and grasslands are unique habitats that are especially at risk<sup>239</sup>. Thankfully, people are becoming more aware of how human actions impact nature. This is the first step toward protecting habitats.

236 What kind of conditional sentence is it? .....

237 What kind of adverb clause is it? .....

238 What kind of conditional sentence is it? .....

239 What is the adjective phrase of this adjective clause? .....



**I. Find a synonym for each of the following items in the passage.**

- |                    |                    |                        |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. major: .....    | 2. survive:.....   | 3. natural home:.....  |
| 4. timber:.....    | 5. very bad: ..... | 6. living things:..... |
| 7. away from:..... | 8. develops:.....  | 9. in danger:.....     |

**II. Do the following statements reflect the authors' claim?**

- Endangered species will die out if humans do not stop destroying their habitats.  
Yes       No       Not Given
- Tropical rain forests are rich in natural resources.  
Yes       No       Not Given
- We are putting our life in danger by endangering some species.  
Yes       No       Not Given
- The closer we are to the tropical rain forests, the more dangers we are in.  
Yes       No       Not Given

**III. Complete the following sentences with the required number of words.**

- Endangered species are those \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ which are in need of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- The most dangerous act of human beings is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Trees in the forests are cut down for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Expanding cities and towns means pushing \_\_\_\_\_ farther.

**IV. Check the best answer.**

- Which cause is the final one in the chain of causes for the issue?  
a. *human beings*                      b. *endangered species*  
c. *habitat deconstruction*        d. *not paying close attention to living things*
- The second paragraph implies that habitat deconstruction is the result of .....  
a. *species extinction*                b. *organisms extinction*  
c. *forest destruction*                d. *city construction*
- What is promising in this issue?  
a. *people's awareness*                b. *locality of the issue*  
c. *protecting habitats*                 d. *constructing habitats*

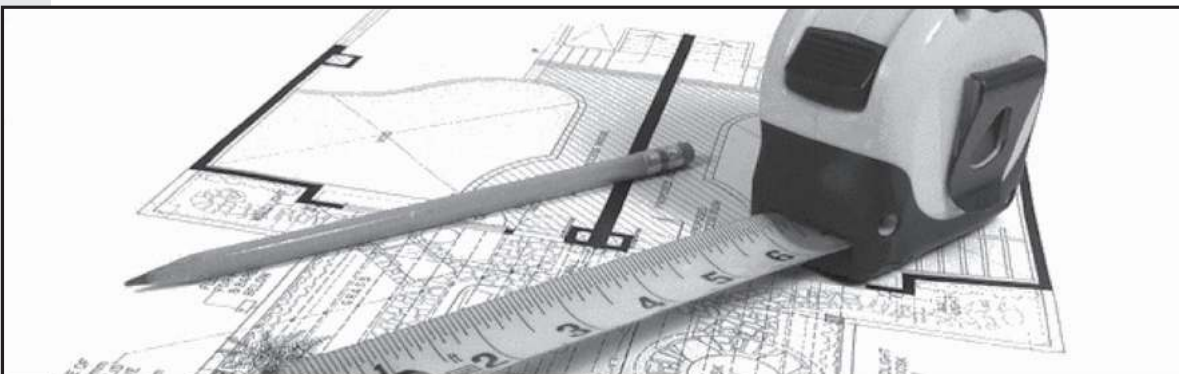


# unit 53

## Estimation

## Content: Math

When you don't need an exact answer, **estimation** is a good way to quickly figure out a math problem. This skill can be especially helpful in real life when you are in certain situations, such as shopping with a limited amount of money. *You can **round** the cost of items **up**<sup>240</sup> to the nearest dollar and add each item in your head as you shop. This can save you the embarrassment of not having enough money when it comes time to pay at the **cash register**. *Before you even do the shopping for a project you are planning<sup>241</sup>, you can use estimation to figure out about how much the project will cost<sup>242</sup>. Businesses that provide services, such as car repair, will often give an estimate before they begin working so that *the **customer** can decide whether or not they want to spend that amount of money on the repair*<sup>243</sup>.**



Estimation is also very useful when you want to check to see whether or not your exact answer is **reasonable** for the problem you are solving. Use rounding to get an **approximate** answer. Your estimate should be fairly close to your exact answer. An estimate that is off by a thousand or more could help you recognize a mistake you may have made in place value. This is especially true when you have long columns of numbers to add together, or very large numbers with carrying or regrouping. *If you make it a habit to check your answers using estimation<sup>244</sup>, you will avoid making silly mistakes.*

240 Is it possible to rewrite this part of the sentence in another way? How?.....

241 Change this adverb clause to an adverb phrase. ....

242 What kind of relative clause is it? .....

243 What kind of adverb clause is it? .....

244 Change the voice of this clause from active to passive. ....

# Preparatory Reading Passages for IELTS

## I. Find a synonym for each of the following items in the passage.

- |                    |                     |                  |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. guessing: ..... | 2. understand:..... | 3. anxiety:..... |
| 4. supply:.....    | 5. consumer: .....  | 6. logical:..... |
| 7. rough:.....     | 8. notice:.....     | 9. stupid:.....  |

## II. Do the following statements reflect the authors' claim?

1. You should use estimation more when you are poor.

Yes       No       Not Given

2. Estimation is usually used after a service is provided.

Yes       No       Not Given

3. Rounding makes estimation easier.

Yes       No       Not Given

4. Estimation is a mental strategy for avoiding mistakes.

Yes       No       Not Given

## III. Complete the following sentences with the required number of words.

1. If you increase an exact figure to the next highest whole number, you \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Before you get to \_\_\_\_\_ , you must use estimation to calculate the money you must pay.
3. You should know the \_\_\_\_\_ of services that you want to be \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. When buying so many items, you can use \_\_\_\_\_ the values to make \_\_\_\_\_ much easier.

## IV. Check the best answer.

1. Which of the following is not correct about estimation?

a. It is for avoiding mistakes.      b. It cannot be the exact answer.  
c. Rounding makes it easier.      d. It does not have a real life application.

2. Estimation is a concept which is more related to .....

a. shopping      b. calculating  
c. problem solving      d. making decision

3. The second paragraph implies that .....

a. estimation should become a habit for you  
b. estimation should be as correct as possible  
c. you should avoid estimation if you make silly mistakes  
d. you should avoid estimation if you have a long list of items