

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1 - 5**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

Britain needs strong TV industry

Comedy writer Armando Iannucci has called for an industry-wide defence of the BBC and British programme-makers. *"The Thick of It"* creator made his remarks in the annual MacTaggart Lecture at the Edinburgh TV Festival.

"It's more important than ever that we have more strong, popular channels... that act as beacons, drawing audiences to the best content," he said. Speaking earlier, Culture Secretary John Whittingdale rejected suggestions that he wanted to dismantle the BBC.

'Champion supporters'

Iannucci co-wrote *"I'm Alan Partridge"*, wrote the movie *"In the Loop"* and created and wrote the hit *"HBO"* and *"Sky Atlantic show Veep"*. He delivered the 40th annual MacTaggart Lecture, which has previously been given by Oscar winner Kevin Spacey, former BBC director general Greg Dyke, Jeremy Paxman and Rupert Murdoch. Iannucci said: "Faced with a global audience, British television needs its champion supporters."

He continued his praise for British programming by saying the global success of American TV shows had come about because they were emulating British television. "The best US shows are modelling themselves on what used to make British TV so world-beating," he said. "US prime-time schedules are now littered with those quirky formats from the UK - the *"Who Do You Think You Are"*s and the variants on *"Strictly Come Dancing"* - as well as the single-camera non-audience sitcom, which we brought into the mainstream first. We have changed international viewing for the better."

With the renewal of the BBC's royal charter approaching, Iannucci also praised the corporation. He said: "If public service broadcasting - one of the best things we've ever done creatively as a country - if it was a car industry, our ministers would be out championing it overseas, trying to win contracts, boasting of the British jobs that would bring." In July, the government issued a green paper setting out issues that will be explored during negotiations over the future of the BBC, including the broadcaster's size, its funding and governance.

Primarily Mr Whittingdale wanted to appoint a panel of five people, but finally he invited two more people to advise on the channel renewal, namely former Channel 4 boss Dawn Airey and journalism professor Stewart Purvis, a former editor-in-chief of ITN. Iannucci bemoaned the lack of "creatives" involved in the discussions.

"When the media, communications and information industries make up nearly 8% our GDP, larger than the car and oil and gas industries put together, we need to be heard, as those industries are heard. But when I see the panel of experts who've been asked by the culture secretary to take a root and branch look at the BBC, I don't see anyone who is a part of that cast and crew list. I see executives, media owners, industry gurus, all talented people - but not a single person who's made a classic and enduring television show."

'Don't be modest'

Iannucci suggested one way of easing the strain on the licence fee was "by pushing ourselves more commercially abroad".

"Use the BBC's name, one of the most recognised brands in the world," he said. "And use the reputation of British television across all networks, to capitalise financially overseas. Be more aggressive in selling our shows, through advertising, through proper international subscription channels, freeing up BBC Worldwide to be fully commercial, whatever it takes.

"Frankly, don't be icky and modest about making money, let's monetise the bezeesus Mary and Joseph out of our programmes abroad so that money can come back, take some pressure off the licence fee at home and be invested in even more ambitious quality shows, that can only add to our value."

Mr Whittingdale, who was interviewed by ITV News' Alastair Stewart at the festival, said he wanted an open debate about whether the corporation should do everything it has done in the past. He said he had a slight sense that people who rushed to defend the BBC were "trying to have an argument that's never been started".

"Whatever my view is, I don't determine what programmes the BBC should show," he added. "That's the job of the BBC." Mr Whittingdale said any speculation that the Conservative Party had always wanted to change the BBC due to issues such as its editorial line was "absolute nonsense".

Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the information in the IELTS reading text?

In boxes **1-5** on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Armando Iannucci expressed a need of having more popular channels.
2. John Whittingdale wanted to dismantle the BBC.
3. Iannucci delivered the 30th annual MacTaggart Lecture.
4. Iannucci believes that British television has contributed to the success of American TV-shows.
5. There have been negotiations over the future of the BBC in July.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 11-15**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

The battle over the gender price gap

Boots has reduced the price of "feminine" razors to bring them in line with men's. The chemist chain says it's just an isolated incident, but campaigners say it's part of a "pink tax" that discriminates against women. Who's right and what's the bigger story, ask Jessica McCallin and Claire Bates.

Campaigners against what's been dubbed the "pink tax" - where retailers charge women more than men for similar products - are celebrating after Boots said it would change the price of some of its goods. A Change.org petition has already gathered more than 43,000 signatures. The issue has been raised in Parliament. Paula Sherriff, Labour MP for Dewsbury, called a debate on the issue on Tuesday. She wants the government to commission independent research to quantify the extent of the problem, arguing that it amounts to women paying thousands of pounds more over the course of their lives.

Stevie Wise, who launched the petition, was driven by a Times investigation which claimed that women and girls are charged, on average, 37% more for clothes, beauty products and toys. The investigation was inspired by research in the US which found that women's products are routinely more expensive than men's. The New York Department of Consumer Affairs had compared the prices of 800 products with male and female versions and concluded that, after controlling for quality, women's versions were, on average, 7% more expensive than men's.

Boots says the two examples highlighted in the Change.org petition are exceptional cases, but campaigners are not so sure. "This is a very exciting response," says Wise. "We are delighted with Boots' decision, but we now need to get them to look at all of their products, not just the ones highlighted in the petition. We hope this decision is just the first of many and we may broaden our campaign to focus on other retailers as well." Wise says that women have been getting in touch with examples of other price discrepancies from lots of companies and says there seems to be a particular problem with toys and clothes. Argos has been criticised for identical scooters that cost £5 more if they were pink rather than blue. Argos said it was an error that had already been rectified and that it would never indulge in differential pricing.

Among the examples sent to Wise was Boots selling identical child car seats that cost more in pink. Another retailer was selling children's balance bikes which cost more for a flowery print aimed at girls than a pirate print aimed at boys. But the latter example already appears to have been tweaked on the retailer's website, albeit by applying a £10 discount to the flowery version. With many retailers indulging in complicated algorithms to calculate price, or frequently changing prices around promotions, it's easy for them to argue that what appears to be a gender price gap is in fact an innocent mistake.

One of the main things that retailers consider when deciding what to charge is what the customer is willing to pay, argues Mark Billige, UK managing partner at Simon-Kucher, a management consultancy that advises companies on things like pricing. "They have to consider what it costs to make the product and what their competitors are charging, but in a world where consumers have lots of choices, willingness to pay becomes very important as people will vote with their wallets if they don't like the price of a product. There is something in the fact that women are willing to pay more. Why, I don't know, but it will probably have something to do with psychology."

When challenged over sexist pricing, both Levi's and Tesco argued that different versions of things could have different production costs even if appearing fairly similar. Prof Nancy Puccinelli, a

consumer psychologist at Oxford University says that her research suggests that women are actually much more careful shoppers than men, better able to scrutinise adverts and pricing gimmicks. She wonders if women are perceiving more value in the more expensive products. "For men, razors are functional, whereas women may perceive hair removal as more hedonistic, more about self-care, and be more willing to pay more. But there could also be environmental factors hindering their choices, like product placement in the store. If products are separated into male and female sections far away from each other it's harder to scrutinise prices." Such a situation could either be deliberate or accidental but the campaigners are not convinced.

"It's just the tip of the iceberg," says the Fawcett Society's head of policy, Jemima Olchawski. "It's been happening in plain sight and, to me, it shows that bias against women is ingrained across our society. The worst thing about it is that women are getting ripped off twice. They are paid less than men and are also charged more for similar products." The campaign may lead to further changes, but the perennial advice to shop around remains the same. "There are quite a few comparison websites you can use to see if there's a price difference," says Sally Francis, senior writer at moneysavingexpert.com. If, as Tesco claim, there are "additional design and performance features" testing the male and female versions at home should settle whether they are worth it.

There is an opportunity for some companies, argues Olchawski. "The finding shows the power of marketing in our lives, how it shapes our perception of what it means to be a man or a woman. Some companies could choose not to play into this, not to play into the stereotypes and rip women off, but launch products more in tune with moves toward gender equality."

Questions 11-15

Do the following statements agree with the information in the IELTS reading text?

In boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

11. "Pink tax" means that women are being charged more than men for the same products.
12. Due to the fact that the petition gathered more than 43,000 signatures the issue has been raised in Parliament.
13. After comparing the prices of 800 products., it was concluded that women's versions were 7% more expensive than men's.
14. It is hard for the retailers to pretend that the gender price gap is an innocent mistake.
15. If male and female products are situated in different sections, it makes it harder to examine the prices.

Questions 11-13

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Becoming a volunteer for ACE

11. Why does the speaker apologise about the seats?

- A. They are too small.
- B. There are not enough of them.
- C. Some of them are very close together.

12. What does the speaker say about the age of volunteers?

- A. The age of volunteers is less important than other factors.
- B. Young volunteers are less reliable than older ones.
- C. Most volunteers are about 60 years old.

13. What does the speaker say about training?

- A. It is continuous.
- B. It is conducted by a manager.
- C. It takes place online.

PART 2 **Questions 11–20**

Questions 11–14

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

- 11 The museum building was originally
- A** a factory.
 - B** a private home.
 - C** a hall of residence.
- 12 The university uses part of the museum building as
- A** teaching rooms.
 - B** a research library.
 - C** administration offices.
- 13 What does the guide say about the entrance fee?
- A** Visitors decide whether or not they wish to pay.
 - B** Only children and students receive a discount.
 - C** The museum charges extra for special exhibitions.
- 14 What are visitors advised to leave in the cloakroom?
- A** cameras
 - B** coats
 - C** bags

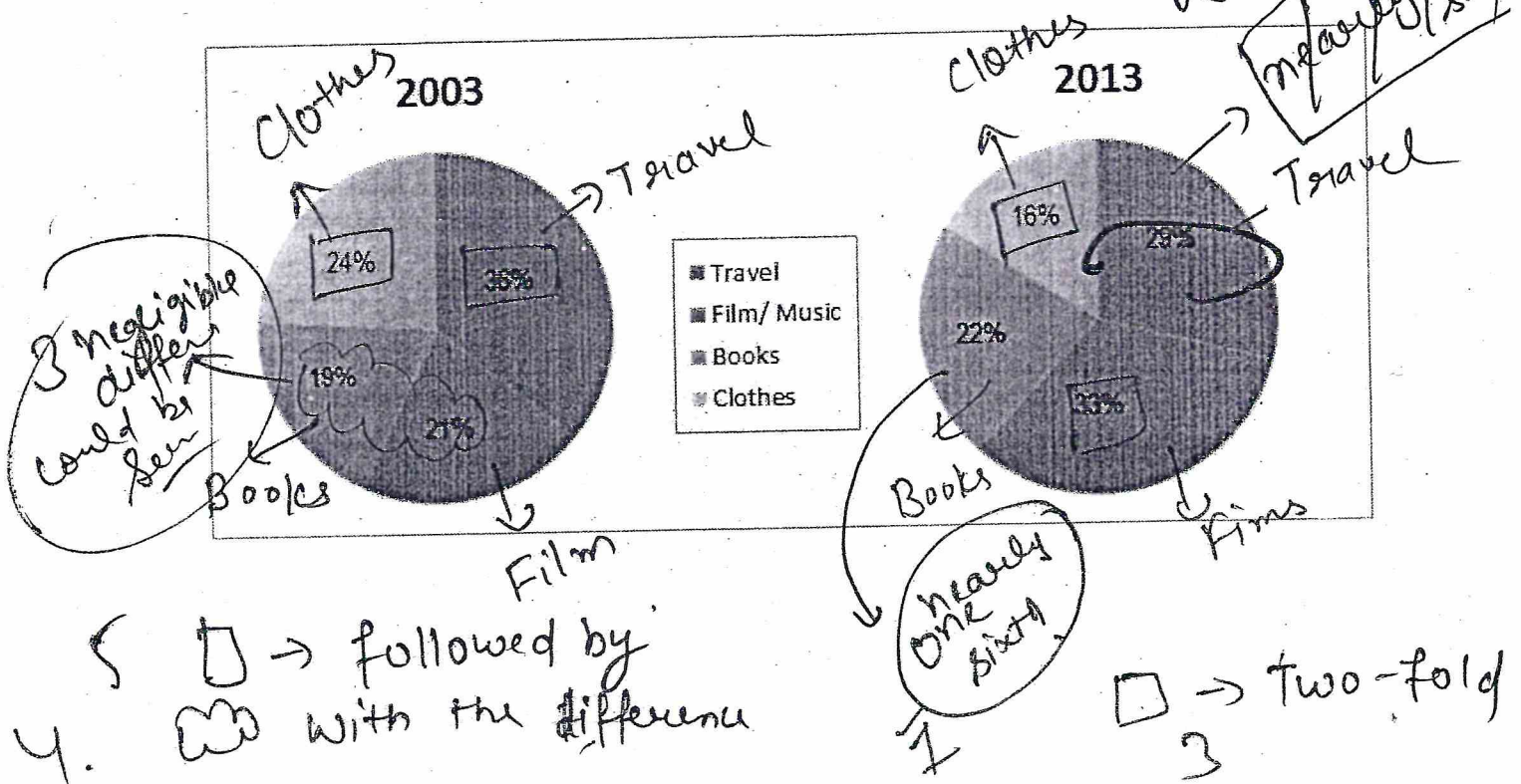
Task 1 - Pie chart

Original.

The pie charts below show the online sales for retail sectors in New Zealand in 2003 and 2013.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

» Write at least 150 words.



Specialisation :-

Sample to explain the structures with the help of diagram to students.

Task - I

- **INTRODUCTION-**

ACTIVE- the given pie charts depict the information regarding the cyber shopping related to different retail sectors in a specific country during the years 2003 and 2013.

PASSIVE- the information about the cyber shopping concerning with various retail sectors in New Zealand during two different years, 2003 and 2013 is illustrated by the rendered pie charts.

- **OVERALL-** From an overall perspective, it is readily apparent that the maximum proportion of online sales had shifted from travelling sector to entertainment niche/domain from 2003 to 2013 while the least ratio of online sales turned from books in the first year to clothes in the later year.

- **Sentence formation for comparison-**

With a difference of ___%, the percentage of virtual shopping sales for ___ field in 2003 was more/less than that in 2013, being ___% and ___% respectively.

there was a rise in the ratio of home shopping sales for ___ and ___ sectors in the later/second given year since it was ___% and ___% in 2003 and went up to ___% and ___% after a decade, correspondingly.

___% of the online sales was calculated for ___ area/sphere in the earlier 2000s while an increment/decrement can be noted in the percentage of same for the similar sector in 2013.

the average fraction of the cyber shopping for ___ retail sector was ___ though it plummeted/plunged to ___ of the total in the other year.

Fraction to be used:- 10%- one-tenth, 20%- one-fifth, 25%- a quarter, 33.33%- one-third, 50%-half, 16%- nearly one-sixth.

Task 1 - (Pie chart) (Vocabulary)

- 10% - tenth
- 20% - a fifth
- 25% - a quarter
- 33% - a third / one-third
- 40% - two-fifths
- 50% - a half
- 67% - two-thirds
- 75% - three-fourths

73% → nearly three quarters

51% → Just over a half

49% - Just under a half

32% - nearly a third

3% - a tiny fraction

26% - roughly one quarter

49% - around a half

24% - almost a quarter

77% - approximately three quarters

TRACCTIONS

Full sample 29 Feb 2024 (Thursday) (Pie chart)

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The assigned pie charts depict information regarding online sales for travel, film, books and clothes in New Zealand for two selected years (2003 and 2013)

To begin with, in 2003, the travel sector contributed the highest percentage of sales, followed by the retailing of films and music at 36% and 21%, respectively. Interestingly, the percentage of online book sales stood at 19%, making it the lowest among all sectors. Surprisingly, clothes accounted for 24% of online retail sales.

Moving ahead, ~~in~~ with ~~the~~ difference of 4%, the percentage of film sales was more than travel retailing ~~to~~ in 2013, recorded at 33% and 29%, ~~orderly~~ ~~orderly~~. Undoubtedly, the clothes sector became the least popular choice for online purchases in 2013, with a figure of 16%. Notably, the percentage of online book sales remained nearly one-fifth, ~~totaling~~ ~~totaling~~ 22%.

Overall, it is clear that the greatest proportion of sales could be seen in the travel sector, while the trend was opposite for clothes and books in both years.

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-8**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

How I was floored by a tick

When Allan Little began to feel ill, he knew almost immediately what it was - Lyme Disease. But getting a medical diagnosis, and treatment, took a lot longer. I'd been going for years to the same little town in New England and Lyme Disease is everywhere there. You can't walk more than a few hundred metres in the countryside without coming across a public health notice warning you not to get bitten by a deer tick.

So the intense headache, the aching limbs, the burning joints, the ferocious fever and night sweats that hit me in a matter of hours, a few days after I'd got back to London, were all consistent with what I'd read about the condition. I went to a London GP, who wasn't convinced. She took a blood sample and advised me to go home, rest, and take paracetamol. The next day, the blood test came back. It was negative for Lyme. My condition grew worse. I could hardly stand up. I called another doctor, who came to my house. He was also sceptical. He took another blood test. This too came back negative. But he gave me a prescription for powerful painkillers which made me feel well enough to get on a train to Edinburgh, my home town.

Within three hours of arriving at Waverley Station I was an in-patient in the Infectious Diseases Department of the city's Western General Hospital: diagnosis, Acute Lyme Disease. By now I had found the tick bite and the distinctive livid red rash, about six inches in diameter. (To be fair to those London GPs, I hadn't noticed it when I'd consulted them.)

"It's attacked your liver," the Edinburgh Consultant said. "You have three distinct kinds of liver inflammation". I made a lame sick-bed joke: "You're sure that's not like Lager-and-Lime Disease then?" She laughed politely and reassured me that that would look quite different. Why then had both blood tests come back negative? Dr Roger Evans of Raigmore Hospital in Inverness is one of the UK's leading Lyme Disease researchers. "In early Lyme Disease," he told me, "the test is not reliable because no antibodies have been produced. In the first few weeks of infection, you could test negative, but still have Lyme Disease."

This is a problem for GPs, especially in urban centres where Lyme Disease is unfamiliar. Lyme is not a viral infection. It's bacterial. GPs will not prescribe antibiotics if they think you're showing symptoms of a viral infection - and it does look and feel like a bad case of flu, or chronic fatigue syndrome, neither of which can, or should, be treated with antibiotics. "In the early weeks of infection, when the blood test is not reliable," says Evans, "the GP needs to assess the patient clinically, looking for other symptoms that identify Lyme Disease." In other words, symptoms that distinguish it from flu.

If you have been bitten:

- Remove the tick as soon as possible - the safest way is to use a pair of fine-tipped tweezers, or a tick removal tool
- Grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible, pull upwards slowly and firmly, as mouthparts left in the skin can cause a local infection

- Once removed, apply antiseptic to the bite area, or wash with soap and water and keep an eye on it for several weeks for any changes
- Contact your GP if you begin to feel unwell and remember to tell them you were bitten by a tick or have recently spent time outdoors

Catching it early is vital. Angela Howard fell ill with Lyme Disease in the 1990s. She had never heard of it. Her doctor, she says, told her to go home and see whether her symptoms persisted. It was only when a visiting American friend saw the distinctive rash - concentric red rings around the place where the tick bite had occurred that she realised she might have Lyme Disease. She says her doctor was still reluctant to diagnose Lyme. "Doctors say you can only get this abroad - that it comes from overseas. But I hadn't been abroad. I'd been picnicking in Wiltshire." She was not treated early and her symptoms have persisted for years.

There is an accumulation of anecdotal evidence that Lyme Disease often goes undiagnosed. One problem is that no-one knows how prevalent it now is. It is not a notifiable disease in the National Health Service - doctors are not required to inform a central database when they diagnose it. So there is no reliable evidence of how widespread it is, or where in the country you are most likely to get it. Roger Evans at Raigmore Hospital wants to remedy that.

"We're using Scotland as a pilot study," he said. "We're trying to create maps of areas where there's a risk of tick exposure. We're using satellite data from the European Space Agency to create an app that will give information, but which will also be interactive, so that users can put in information about where they've been bitten and whether the Lyme Disease rash has appeared." Why has Lyme, which 30 years ago seemed largely limited to a small area of New England - Lyme is the town in Connecticut where it was first identified - now so prevalent across the continental USA and in Europe? One theory is climate change: that small gradations in climate can create new habitats for micro-organisms, or keep them alive and active for longer.

I was struck, at the time of my own treatment, that awareness was far greater in Scotland than in England and Wales. And awareness of the condition is vital to catching it early. For when you catch it early, treatment is easy and in most cases successful. It floors you though. It took me four or five months to get my strength and stamina back. It is a debilitating and dangerous illness and there is no doubt that it is getting more common. You can get it in the Scottish Highlands, in Devon and Cornwall, in Richmond Park in London and probably in your own back garden - anywhere where there are small furry animals on whose skins a deer tick can live. If you get it, you can get treatment. But take it from me: it really helps if you know what it is you've got.

Questions 1-8

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1. Alan had no doubt about his illness from the beginning.
2. Both blood tests were negative for Lyme Disease.
3. Alan didn't become a Waverley Station patient for more than 3 hours.
4. Blood tests were inaccurate because they were taken unprofessionally.
5. Lyme Disease is very unfamiliar in the UK.
6. When bitten, you should remove the tick, preferably with a tool.
7. After you remove the tick and apply antiseptic, you should take paracetamol.
8. It is advise to contact a doctor, if you feel ill after removing the tick.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 8-12**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

How bacteria invented gene editing

This week the UK Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority okayed a proposal to modify human embryos through gene editing. The research, which will be carried out at the Francis Crick Institute in London, should improve our understanding of human development. It will also undoubtedly attract controversy - particularly with claims that manipulating embryonic genomes is a first step towards designer babies. Those concerns shouldn't be ignored. After all, gene editing of the kind that will soon be undertaken at the Francis Crick Institute doesn't occur naturally in humans or other animals.

It is, however, a lot more common in nature than you might think, and it's been going on for a surprisingly long time - revelations that have challenged what biologists thought they knew about the way evolution works. We're talking here about one particular gene editing technique called CRISPR-Cas, or just CRISPR. It's relatively fast, cheap and easy to edit genes with CRISPR - factors that explain why the technique has exploded in popularity in the last few years. But CRISPR wasn't dreamed up from scratch in a laboratory. This gene editing tool actually evolved in single-celled microbes.

CRISPR went unnoticed by biologists for decades. It was only at the tail end of the 1980s that researchers studying *Escherichia coli* noticed that there were some odd repetitive sequences at the end of one of the bacterial genes. Later, these sequences would be named Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats - CRISPRs. For several years the significance of these CRISPRs was a mystery, even when researchers noticed that they were always separated from one another by equally odd 'spacer' gene sequences.

Then, a little over a decade ago, scientists made an important discovery. Those 'spacer' sequences look odd because they aren't bacterial in origin. Many are actually snippets of DNA from viruses that are known to attack bacteria. In 2005, three research groups independently reached the same conclusion: CRISPR and its associated genetic sequences were acting as a bacterial immune system. In simple terms, this is how it works. A bacterial cell generates special proteins from genes associated with the CRISPR repeats (these are called CRISPR associated - Cas - proteins). If a virus invades the cell, these Cas proteins bind to the viral DNA and help cut out a chunk. Then, that chunk of viral DNA gets carried back to the bacterial cell's genome where it is inserted - becoming a spacer. From now on, the bacterial cell can use the spacer to recognise that particular virus and attack it more effectively.

These findings were a revelation. Geneticists quickly realised that the CRISPR system effectively involves microbes deliberately editing their own genomes - suggesting the system could form the basis of a brand new type of genetic engineering technology. They worked out the mechanics of the CRISPR system and got it working in their lab experiments. It was a breakthrough that paved the way for this week's announcement by the HFEA. Exactly who took the key steps to turn CRISPR into a useful genetic tool is, however, the subject of a huge controversy. Perhaps that's inevitable - credit for developing CRISPR gene editing will probably guarantee both scientific fame and financial wealth.

Beyond these very important practical applications, though, there's another CRISPR story. It's the account of how the discovery of CRISPR has influenced evolutionary biology. Sometimes overlooked is the fact that it wasn't just geneticists who were excited by CRISPR's discovery - so too were biologists. They realised CRISPR was evidence of a completely unexpected parallel between the way humans and bacteria fight infections. We've known for a long time that part of our immune system "*learns*" about the pathogens it has seen before so it can adapt and fight infections better in future. Vertebrate animals were thought to be the only organisms with such a sophisticated adaptive immune system. In light of the discovery of CRISPR, it seemed some bacteria had their own version. In fact, it turned out that lots of bacteria have their own version. At the last count, the CRISPR adaptive immune system was estimated to be present in about 40% of bacteria. Among the other major group of single-celled microbes - the archaea - CRISPR is even more common. It's seen in about 90% of them. If it's that common today, CRISPR must have a history stretching back over millions - possibly even billions - of years. "It's clearly been around for a while," says Darren Griffin at the University of Kent.

The animal adaptive immune system, then, isn't nearly as unique as we thought. And there's one feature of CRISPR that makes it arguably even better than our adaptive immune system: CRISPR is heritable. When we are infected by a pathogen, our adaptive immune system learns from the experience, making our next encounter with that pathogen less of an ordeal. This is why vaccination is so effective: it involves priming us with a weakened version of a pathogen to train our adaptive immune system. Your children, though, won't benefit from the wealth of experience locked away in your adaptive immune system. They have to experience an infection - or be vaccinated - first hand before they can learn to deal with a given pathogen.

CRISPR is different. When a microbe with CRISPR is attacked by a virus, the record of the encounter is hardwired into the microbe's DNA as a new spacer. This is then automatically passed on when the cell divides into daughter cells, which means those daughter cells know how to fight the virus even before they've seen it. We don't know for sure why the CRISPR adaptive immune system works in a way that seems, at least superficially, superior to ours. But perhaps our biological complexity is the problem, says Griffin. "In complex organisms any minor [genetic] changes cause profound effects on the organism," he says. Microbes might be sturdy enough to constantly edit their genomes during their lives and cope with the consequences - but animals probably aren't. The discovery of this heritable immune system was, however, a biologically astonishing one. It means that some microbes write their lifetime experiences of their environment into their genome and then pass the information to their offspring - and that is something that evolutionary biologists did not think happened.

Darwin's theory of evolution is based on the idea that natural selection acts on the naturally occurring random variation in a population. Some organisms are better adapted to the environment than others, and more likely to survive and reproduce, but this is largely because they just happened to be born that way. But before Darwin, other scientists had suggested different mechanisms through which evolution might work. One of the most famous ideas was proposed by a French scientist called Jean-Baptiste Lamarck. He thought organisms actually changed during their life, acquiring useful new adaptations non-randomly in response to their environmental experiences. They then passed on these changes to their offspring.

People often use giraffes to illustrate Lamarck's hypothesis. The idea is that even deep in prehistory, the giraffe's ancestor had a penchant for leaves at the top of trees. This early giraffe had a relatively short neck, but during its life it spent so much time stretching to reach leaves that its neck lengthened slightly. The crucial point, said Lamarck, was that this slightly longer neck was somehow inherited by the giraffe's offspring. These giraffes also stretched to reach high leaves during their lives, meaning their necks lengthened just a little bit more, and so on. Once Darwin's ideas gained traction, Lamarck's ideas became deeply unpopular. But the CRISPR immune system - in which specific lifetime experiences of the environment are passed on to the next generation - is one of a tiny handful of natural phenomena that arguably obeys Lamarckian principles.

"The realisation that Lamarckian type of evolution does occur and is common enough, was as startling to biologists as it seems to a layperson," says Eugene Koonin at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, who explored the idea with his colleagues in 2009, and does so again in a paper due to be published later this year. This isn't to say that all of Lamarck's thoughts on evolution are back in vogue. "Lamarck had additional ideas that were important to him, such as the inherent drive to perfection that to him was a key feature of evolution," says Koonin. No modern evolutionary biologist goes along with that idea. But the discovery of the CRISPR system still implies that evolution isn't purely the result of Darwinian random natural selection. It can sometimes involve elements of non-random Lamarckism too – a "continuum", as Koonin puts it. In other words, the CRISPR story has had a profound scientific impact far beyond the doors of the genetic engineering lab. It truly was a transformative discovery.

Questions 8-12

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8. The research carried out at the Francis Crick Institute in London is likely to be controversial.
9. Gene editing, like the one in the upcoming research, can happen naturally in humans or other animals.
10. CRISPR-Cas is a gene editing technique.
11. CRISPR was noticed when the researchers saw some odd repetitive sequences at the ends of all bacterial genes.
12. A group of American researchers made an important revelation about the CRISPR.

PART 2 **Questions 11–20**

Questions 11–14

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



Boat trip round Tasmania

- 11** What is the maximum number of people who can stand on each side of the boat?
- A** 9
 - B** 15
 - C** 18
- 12** What colour are the tour boats?
- A** dark red
 - B** jet black
 - C** light green
- 13** Which lunchbox is suitable for someone who doesn't eat meat or fish?
- A** Lunchbox 1
 - B** Lunchbox 2
 - C** Lunchbox 3
- 14** What should people do with their litter?
- A** take it home
 - B** hand it to a member of staff
 - C** put it in the bins provided on the boat

PART 2 **Questions 11–20**

Questions 11–14

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.



Oniton Hall

- 11** Many past owners made changes to
- A** the gardens.
 - B** the house.
 - C** the farm.
- 12** Sir Edward Downes built Oniton Hall because he wanted
- A** a place for discussing politics.
 - B** a place to display his wealth.
 - C** a place for artists and writers.
- 13** Visitors can learn about the work of servants in the past from
- A** audio guides.
 - B** photographs.
 - C** people in costume.
- 14** What is new for children at Oniton Hall?
- A** clothes for dressing up
 - B** mini tractors
 - C** the adventure playground

WRITING

WRITING TASK 1

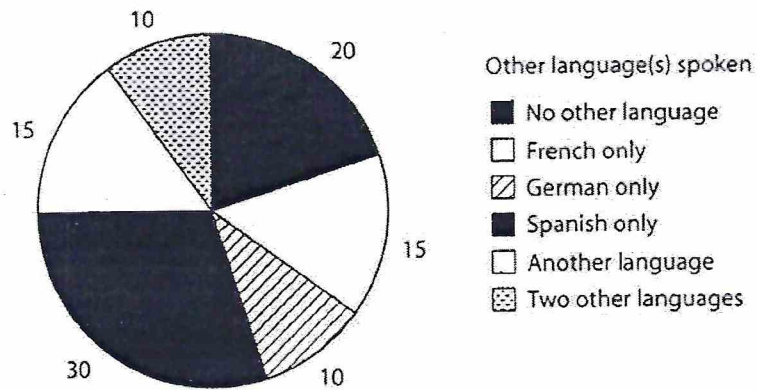
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The charts below show the proportions of British students at one university in England who were able to speak other languages in addition to English, in 2000 and 2010.

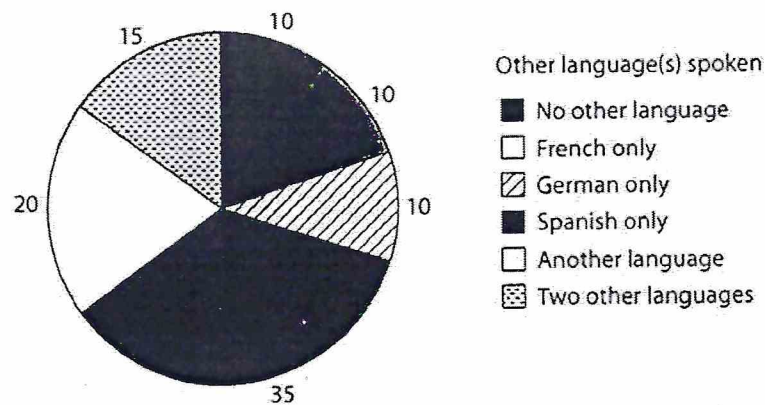
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2000



% of British Students able to speak languages other than English, 2010



Edit by: IELTS Đoan đề và Giải đề

Book-11 Test-2(British students who could speak other languages in addition to English)

Writing Task-1(Pie chart)

Introduction -Rephrase the given question statement.

Sample:-The provided pie charts illustrate the percentage of British pupils at a university who spoke other languages apart from English in England in the years 2000 and 2010.

Sentence formation:-

1)Past perfect tense:-

Sample:-The percentage of pupils at the university, who had the ability of speaking another language and French only was identical in 2000.However, in 2010, the proportion of students fluent in another language experienced a 5% increase and reached at 20%.While French speakers/users decreased from 15% to 10%.

2)Simple past tense -Subject+second form of verb

Sample:-The proportion of students who spoke German, in addition to English, was same for both the years (10%)

3)In addition, bilingual students who could speak Spanish, increased from 30% in 2000 to 35% in 2010.

4)In 2000, one fifth of students did not know any language except English, this proportion decreased in 2010, and just 10% of students were monolingual.

Overall:-

1)Mention the languages which were spoken maximum and least by the British students.

Sample:Overall, the proportion of British students who knew two or more language increased in 2010 compared with 2000. In addition, for both years, the percentage of students who were able to speak Spanish was more than others.

Basic connectors:-Moreover,

Furthermore,probingfurther,movingon,moving further,____,____.

Book 11 Test 3 (Task 2) - Format- 3 sided essay

Many governments think that economic progress is their most important goal. Some people, however, think that other types of progress are equally important for a country.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Introduction

1. Rephrasing : It is considered by the authorities of many nations that economic progress is the key to success while others disagree with this notion and opine that many other aspects such as green environment, security, social values and the provision of educational & health facilities is more important.

2. Your opinion(Use I)

3. Thesis statement

BP 1 (1st view)-Why economic progress is important

Ideas- All the progress is dependent on economic growth

1. Opening statement

2. Point

3. Explanation

4. Example

BP 2 (2nd view)- Why other types of progress is important

Ideas- Only economic progress is not sufficient if people are not socially secure, healthy and educated

2. Point

3. Explanation

4. Example

Body Paragraph 3 (Your opinion)

1. Point(Use I)

2. Explanation

3. Example

Conclusion

1. Rephrase both the views using While/Whereas/However

2. Restate your opinion(Use I)

Full sample (4)

1 March 2024 (Friday) (Piechart)
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The assigned pie charts depict information regarding the number of pupils who were capable of speaking ~~other~~ ^{other} languages than English at a specific university in England in two distinct years (2000 and 2010).

Overall, it is clear that the majority were proficient in Spanish. In addition to English, while the tendency was opposite for ~~the~~ German language and other languages in both years.

To begin with, in 2000, 20% of the ~~population~~ ^{students} were not able to speak languages other than English, but this figure dropped after ten years, with merely 10% of them speaking only this language. Notably, a similarity ~~was~~ ^{was} seen in both years among those who spoke ~~two other~~ ^{two other} languages ~~other~~ than English.

Interestingly, with the difference of 5%, the percentage of those who spoke French language in 2000 was more than 2010, with figures of 15% and 20%.

Probing further, Spanish was widely spoken among undergraduates in both 2000 and 2010, with over 30% of university students conversant in the language. Surprisingly the percentage of those who spoke another language was 15% in 2000 but after one decade it ~~was~~ increased by 5%.

In 2000, 10% of students spoke the German language,
~~and this was~~ but ~~it~~ remained same in 2010.
the percentage