

**Academic Reading Test 7**

1. **iii** Various information within Paragraph A.
2. **v** Various information within Paragraph B.
3. **vi** Various information within Paragraph C.
4. **i** Various information within Paragraph D.
5. **iv** Various information within Paragraph E.
6. **vii** Various information within Paragraph F.
7. **royalty** Gold's early uses were no doubt ornamental, and its brilliance and permanence linked it to deities and royalty in early civilisations.
8. **(safe) haven** In addition to this, there is a reasonably strong principle that when the US dollar is strong, the price of gold goes down and when the US dollar is weak, the reverse happens. Due to its stability and these trends, gold has been dubbed a safe haven.
9. **core** Geologists have worked out that most of the gold that has been on Earth since its formation lies close to the Earth's core.
10. **duty** From records, it can be learned that some of the mines were owned by the governments and some were worked privately with a duty paid to the state.
11. **technology** The Romans mined gold extensively throughout their empire, and advanced the technology of gold-mining considerably.
12. **slaves** their costs were low, as their chief labourers were slaves.
13. **(highly) toxic** Methods for extracting the gold from the crushed rock vary according to local conditions, but the processes can be highly toxic with the use of cyanide and hydrochloric acid.
14. **dermatologist** The first publication of a dog detecting cancer was the case of a young female from the UK, who remarked to a dermatologist examining a suspicious mole on her leg, which her dog had been licking, nipping and barking energetically and persistently.
15. **shelter** If we are sick, this could directly affect our ability to provide nourishment and shelter for the dog.
16. **prey** Smelling disease helps the dog catch his own prey, as well as larger prey for man and so the sick scent is very important for a dog's survival

17. **competition** Drug dogs, de-mining dogs and police dogs are trained and utilised as substance detectors, even in the face of competition from the latest technology.

18. **(individual) ingredient** Dogs can differentiate smells much better than humans and, while a human will smell something like spaghetti sauce as one smell, a dog smells each individual ingredient.

19. **reactions** Specialist doctors have diverse reactions to the notion of dogs detecting cancer.

20. **(assessment) tool** We need to gain a deeper understanding before applying dogs as an assessment tool for cancer in clinical settings.

21. **(high) (value) reward** Training dogs to smell cancer is done in the same way that bomb and narcotics dogs are trained: pairing the target odour with a high value reward.

22. **(organic) compounds** The odours of drugs and gunpowder can be isolated, but 'cancer scent' is one of the thousands of organic compounds within a human's breath.

23. **samples** In order for the dogs to generalise the cancer scent, many samples with the common odour must be used.

24. **sensitivity** Work toward the development of an 'electronic nose' for cancer detection has been underway for several decades. However, nothing has achieved the high sensitivity and specificity seen with dogs.

25. **(public) (health) screening** Whether or not sniffer dogs actually make it into the continuum of diagnostic evaluation has yet to be seen, but if their image could be employed in public health screening, it may encourage people with worrisome symptoms to take earlier action. This on its own would be the definitive benefit for some sick people.

26. **D** This is a holistic answer and involves synthesis of the whole text. This text in its entirety fits "A New Possible Role for Dogs" better than the other three answers.

27. **JC** "Bats eat tremendous quantities of flying pest insects, so the loss of bats is likely to have long-term effects on agricultural and ecological systems", said Justin Cramer, a researcher with the University of Pretoria.

28. **JD** Jon Dyson, another of the scientists involved, followed up his proposition with a possible problem. "While these studies indicate that reduction in bat fatalities can be achieved with a modest reduction in power production, if it is to be successful, the companies who operate the wind farms need to be sounded out about this solution, so that they can analyse its cost-effectiveness and decide whether they might agree."

29. **LD** Lindsay Dutton, summarises the conclusion. "Seasonal involvement of species with shared behaviours indicates that behaviour plays a key role in the attraction of bats to wind turbines, and that migratory tree bats might actually be drawn to turbines."

30. **JC** Justin Cramer, a researcher with the University of Pretoria. "Consequently, not only is the conservation of bats important for the well-being of ecosystems, but it is also in the best interest of national and global trade."

31. **PG** Scientist Petra Greenway explains. "Some studies have demonstrated that bat fatalities occur primarily on nights with low wind speed and typically increase immediately before and after storm fronts, which is a time of high activity for bats. Weather patterns are therefore a probable predictor of bat activity and fatalities, and mitigation efforts that focus on these high risk periods may reduce bat fatalities substantially."

32. **GB** Gary Bradman, a University of Tennessee professor. "The bottom line is that the natural pest-control services provided by bats save farmers a lot of money."

33. **TRUE** particularly due to the concurrent effects of a new bat disease

34. **FALSE** Foremost, the majority of bat fatalities at industrial turbines are species that migrate long distances and rely on trees as roosts throughout the year.

35. **NOT GIVEN** There is nothing in the text relating to this and so the answer is 'not given' in the text.

36. **TRUE** Continuing on the same research trajectory, scientists have built an active research program to investigate the causes and consequences of bat fatalities at wind turbines.

37. **(motion) (sensor) video** scientists ... use motion sensor video for studying and monitoring bats and birds flying around wind turbines at night, and test whether bats are attracted to turbines.

38. **storm fronts** Some studies have demonstrated that bat fatalities occur primarily on nights with low wind speed and typically increase immediately before and after storm fronts, which is a time of high activity for bats.

39. **(The) inception velocity** This can be done by increasing the minimum wind speed, known as the inception velocity, at which the turbine's blades begin rotating to produce electricity.

40. **(Its) cost effectiveness** the companies who operate the wind farms need to be sounded out about this solution, so that they can analyse its cost-effectiveness