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IELTS reading the history of salt answers

Gray Walker, The Last Designed History of Salt - IELTS Reading Answers 2017 'IELTS Reading Recent Real Test Series' will help students practice and understand the questions that may appear on the actual IELTS exam. Reading Passage 1 Gray Worker A. Given the rate at which workers are growing gray, employers know surprisingly little about how high their productivity is. The common assumption is that they are paid more than before, rather than because of their extra productivity. That may partly explain why employers are persuading 55-year-olds to retire early when they are under pressure to cut costs. Earlier this year, Canada's Sun Life, an insurance company, announced that it had offered redundancies to all UK employees over the age of 50 to have new blood. B. In Japan, says Mariko Fujiwara, an industrial anthropologist who runs a think tank in Hakuohdo, Japan's second-largest advertising agency, most companies are falling to 45 in cases like Nissan, including lowering the retirement age from the traditional 57 to 50. Salaries in Japan are more associated with publicity than anywhere else. Given that the percentage of workers who have worked with the same employer for more than 32 years has increased from 11% in 1980 to 42% in 1994, it is not surprising that the cost of year-based wages has become the most indecisable option in corporate income statements. C. In Germany, Patrick Paul, a spokesman for Hoechst, expressed a widely held view: The company is working to lower the average age of its workforce. Perhaps the main reason for replacing the elderly is that it has become easier to 'throw' the corporate culture. Old workers are less willing to try new ways of thinking. Younger workers are cheaper and more flexible. Some German companies are being hampered from getting rid of old workers as quickly as they want. Graphite producer SGL Carbon is not seeing a drop in the average age of workers. The reason, says the company's Ivo Lingnau, is that SGL does not value the elderly more. Union agreements place strict limits on the percentage of workers who can retire early. D. Obviously, when older people do heavy physical work, their age can affect their productivity. But other skills can increase with age, including many of the skills that are important for commodity management, such as dealing with people diplomatically, running meetings, or discovering problems. Peter Hicks, who coordinates OECD work on the policy implications of aging, says many studies show that older people get paid more because they're worth more. The \$18 \$37 professional IELTS teacher writes to help candidates on the big day 4.5 grade E. And the virtues of young people can be overstated. A small number of companies that have kept older workers Good judgment and productivity are good, says Mr. Peterson. Besides, their educational standards are much better than those of today's young high school graduates. Companies may say that older people are not worth educating because they are at the end of their work lives; in fact, young people tend to switch jobs too often to deliver the worst returns from education. The average age of an employer-focused education is in your late 40s and early 50s. It is usually passed on to administrators. F. Eliminating these seniority-based wages, older workers can be a much more attractive employment offer. But most businesses (and many workers) are uncomfortable with the idea of reducing someone's wages later in life - even though workers on sculptural rates can often earn less over time. So maintaining the services of the elderly can mean hiring in new ways. One innovation described in Mr. Walker's report on combating the G. age barrier was devised by IBM Belgium. Faced with the need to cut staff costs and decided to focus on cuts to 55-60 year olds, IBM set up a separate company called Skill Team that reconsidered an early retired person who wanted to work until age 60. Employees who join the skills team at the age of 55 on a five-year contract work 58% of the total term for 88% of the last IBM salary. Because the company provided services to IBM, it was able to maintain access to a portion of the intellectual capital that would have been lost. H. The best way to tempt you to do your previous job is to build these legins: part-time or temporary employment that makes a more gradual transition from full-time work to retirement. After studying this phenomenon, Mr. Quinn learned that nearly half of all men and women who worked full-time in middle-time in the United States moved to such a bridge job at the end of their work lives. Generally, it's the best pay and worst pay to keep things going: there are, he says, two very different types of bridge job owners - people who keep doing things because they have to and those who keep doing things because they want to, although they can afford to retire. I. As the home market becomes more flexible, you can find more jobs where the old one suits you. Often, they will be self-employed. Sometimes, they can start their own business: a study by David Story of the University of Warwick found that, in the UK, more than 70% of businesses started by people survive 55% compared to an average of just 19%. To coax the sphere back into the job market, the job doesn't have to pay. It should be more fun than travelling around the country, watching your grandchildren or playing golf in an airstream trailer. Only then will there be more Joe Clarks. Question 1-4 the following statement is agreed. Read the information given in Passage 3? If the statement in box 1-4 on the answer sheet is true and false, if the statement is false, and if the information is not provided in Pass 1, write TRUE. Sun Life, a Canadian insurance company, has said it will hire more Canadian employees rather than UK employees to acquire new ones. 2. Employees in Japan, unlike other places, receive a salary for 3 years. Elderly workers are laid off by some German companies, refreshing the corporate culture. 4. According to Peter Hicks, companies pay older people more regardless of the contributions they make. Write the answer in box 5-6 in question 5-6 correct letter, A, B, C, D, E. Answer sheet. According to the verse, there are some advantages to hiring an elderly person, please choose two things below: A. Their products are better than young. B. Pay less compared to young people. C. Run fast when meeting D. Advanced time question 7-8 correct character selection, A, B, C, D, E. Write an answer in the box on your answer sheet 7-8 advanced time problem identification. According to Mr. Peterson, compared to older employees, young graduates have some weaknesses in the workplace, two of which are to choose from below: A. They are not worthy of education. B. Productivity is less productive than productivity. C. They change things more often in D. Their academic standards are elderS E. They are usually in some way behind high school graduates. Write the answer in box 9-13 on question 9-13 correct letter, A, B, C, or D. Answer sheet. 9. According to Section F, businesses and workers still have the opinion that A. senior workers are more likely to attract other employees. C. Older people have more motivation than younger people D. Young people often earn less for their sculptural fee salaries. 10. SkillTeam, founded by IBM, asks all seniors to continue their work on a previous working day basis through the following moves: Mr. Quinn's research is correct: A. Nearly 50 percent of all U.S. employees have switched to 'bridge' jobs. B. Only the worst wages continue to work. C. More men than women fell into the category of 'leg' work. D. Some seniors continue to work for motivation rather than economic incentives. 12. According to David Story, which of the following is correct: If you hire more seniors, 70% of your business succeeds. B. The average success of the self-employed is getting lower and lower. C. Elders are more likely to survive. D. Seniors' working hours are more flexible. 13. What is the primary purpose of the author of this verse? A. There must be a successful retirement program to help seniors get the job done right. D. While more jobs are in the world, only seniors should spend about 20 minutes on reading aisle 2 and question 14-27 based on reading passage 2 below. Salt A. The history of salt is so simple and rich that we almost take it for granted. In chemical terms, salt is one of the most basic molecules on earth with a combination of chloride ions and sodium ions. It is also one of the most abundant: it has been estimated that salt deposits in the state of Kansas can supply the needs of the world for the next 250,000 years. B. But salt is also an essential element. Without it, life itself would not be possible because the human body needs minerals to function properly. The concentration of sodium ions in the blood is directly related to the regulation of safe fluid levels. And while we are all familiar with many uses for cooking, we may not be aware that this element is used in about 14,000 commercial applications. From making pulp and paper to setting dyes for textiles and fabrics, from producing soaps and detergents to making roads safer in the dark, salt plays an essential role in everyday life. C. Salt has a long and influential role in the history of the world. Since the dawn of civilization, it has been a key element of economic, religious, social and political development. In every corner of the world, it has been the subject of superstition, folklore, war, and even used as a currency. D. As a valuable and portable commodity, salt has long been a cornerstone of the economy throughout its history. In fact, researcher M.R. Bloch speculated that civilization began along the edges of the desert because of the natural surface sediments of salt found there. Bloch also believed that the first war, likely fought near the ancient city of Essalt amt on the Jordan River, could fight for the city's precious mineral supply. Electronic. In 2200 BC, Chinese Emperor Hsia Yu imposed one of the first known taxes. He imposed a tax on salt. In Tibet, Marco Polo was squeezed into the image of a grand khan used as a coin for a small salt cake, noting that to this day it is still being used as money among nomads on the Danakli Plains in Ethiopia. Greek slave traders often barter for slaves, producing the expression that someone has no value for his salt. The Roman Legion was paid with salt - salarium, the Latin origin salary of the word. The merchants of Timbuktu in the 12th century were the gateway to the Sahara Desert and - Rated this mineral high as a book and gold. In France, Charles of An states imposed a salt tax gabel in 1259 to fund the restoration of the Kingdom of Naples. Anger against Gabel inflamed the French Revolution. The revolutionaries eliminated taxes shortly after Louis XVI, but the French Republic rebuilt Gabel in the early 19th century. G. The Erie Canal, the engineering marvel that connected the Great Lakes to New York's Hudson River in 1825, was called a salt-made ditch. Three imports of salt paid half of the cost of building the canal. The British monarchy supported itself with a high salt tax, leading to a black market that has been soy-full of white decisions. In 1785, the Earl of Dundonald wrote that 10,000 people were arrested in England each year for salt smuggling. And mahatma Gandhi, who was protesting British rule in 1930, led a 200-mile march into the Arabian Sea to collect tax-tax salts on India's poor. H. In religion and culture, salt has long caught important places with Greek worshippers and consecrated them to the ritual. In addition, in Buddhist tradition, salt repels evil spirits, so it is customary to throw them on your shoulders before entering the house after the funeral; it scares off evil spirits that can stick to your back. Shindo religion is also used to cleanse the area. Before sumo players enter the ring for a match, in fact, a handful of elaborate shinto rituals are thrown into the center, driving out malicious souls. In the southwestern United States, Pueblo workshops salt mothers. Other indigenous tribes have had significant restrictions on who can eat salt hoppy legends, and angry warrior twins are said to have punished humanity by keeping valuable salt deposits far from civilization, which require effort and courage to harvest precious minerals. Today, india has a symbol of good fortune and a gift of salt that mentions mahatma Gandhi's liberation from India. The impact of J. salt deficiency is highlighted in times of war in which the human body and national economy are strained to their limits. Thousands of Napoleon's troops died during the French retreat from Moscow, which lowered resistance to insufficient wound healing and disease - resulting in salt deficiency. Select the question 14-16 three letters A-H. Write your answer in the 14-16 box on the answer sheet. NB: Your answers may be provided in any order. What are the three doors of salt? A. Many cities accept the name from the word salt. B. Salt contributed to the French Revolution. C. The use of salt is countless. D. Salt was produced in China within 2000. Electronic. Many commercial applications for salt F. salt deposits in Kansas are vast. G. There are several salts. Used these days. H. Slaves used salt as their currency. Complete the Q17-21 summary. For each answer, do not select more than one word in the verse. Write your answer in the box 17-21 on the answer sheet. Salt is 17. _ In addition to being used in cooking, this basic mineral has thousands of business 18. Therefore, salt not only led to war, but was also used to raise 20. There are also many cases of its place in religion and culture, being used as a means to eliminate evil 21. _ If the statement is true in box 22-27 of the answer sheet, if the statement is false, and if the information is not provided in Passage 22, write TRUE. It has been suggested that salt is responsible for the first war. 23. The first tax on salt was imposed by the Chinese emperor. 24. Salt is no longer used as a form of currency. 25. Most of the money for the construction of the Iri Canal came from salt tax. 26. Hoppy legend believes that salt deposits are far from civilization to penalize mankind. 27. Lack of salt is associated with the death of some soldiers. Also check: pass 3 read and you should spend about 20 minutes on question 28-40, which is based on verse 3 read on the next page. Can better design designed at the end cure our abandoned culture? A. Jonathan Chapman, senior lecturer at the University of Brighton, UK, is one of a new breed of sustainable designers. Like many of us, they are concerned about the huge waste associated with Western consumer culture and the damage this does to the environment. Some, like Chapman, aim to make the things we want to keep rather than throw them away. Others are working to create more efficient or durable consumer goods or goods designed with recycling in mind. The waste that aces the relationship with consumer durability is a typical example of such waste as a giant B. domestic power tool, such as an electric drill. No matter how much DIY buyers plan to do, the truth is that these things throw away what was used on average for just 10 minutes. Most will provide time of conscience to collect dust on the shelves of the garage. People are reluctant to admit that they wasted their money. However, an end is inevitable for thousands of years at landfill waste sites. In design, manufacturing, packaging, transportation and disposal, power tools consume more than three times the number of resources, which insects. C. We need to look at the underlying motivations of consumers to understand why we were so wasted. Chapman says people own things to express who they are and to show them what group they belong to. But in the world of mass production, its symbolism lost most of its power. For most of human history, people have had intimate relationships with objects they use or cherish. Often they made things themselves or their families delivered them. For more professional objects, people rely on professional manufacturers who live close by, whom they probably know personally. Chapman points out that all these factors have given things an emotional connection between narrative and today's mass production that cannot be matched. Without such personal connections, consumerism idolizes novelty instead of culture. We know we can't buy happiness, but the opportunity to remake ourselves with glossy, box-fresh products seems irresistible. When the novelty disappears we renew our excitement by simply buying more new stuff: The Door of Awareness calls John Thackara, a network for sharing ideas about the future of design, a new schlock. D. As a sustainable designer, Chapman's solution is what he calls an emotionally durable design. Think about your favorite old jeans. They just don't feel right until they are worn and washed a hundred times, are they? It's like they share your life story. You can fake that look, but it's not the same. Chapman says the gradual development of relationships like this transforms interaction with things into something richer than just a utility. Swiss industry analyst Walter Stahel, a visitation professor at the University of Surrey, called it the teddy bear factor. No matter how undying and wears your favorite teddy becomes, we rush out and don't buy another one. As an adult, teddy bears are linked to childhood, which protects them from obsolescence, which they say requires a sustainable design. It's not just about creating sturdy items that people want to keep. Sustainable design is a matter of properly cost-effectively handling the entire process of production, energy use and disposal. Tim Cooper of the Centre for Sustainable Consumption at Sheffield Hallam University in the UK is on system design, cultural design. He believes sustainable design has been surprisingly slow to take off, but says environmental crises and resource depletion are pushing the agenda's top priorities. F. Thackara agrees. For him, the roots of the impending environmental collapse can be summed up in two words: weight and speed. We're making more stuff than the earth can sustain, and we're using vast amounts of energy to move faster and faster. The information age was for our light it reduces the impact on the environment, but vice versa. We are simply adding information technology to the industrial age and rushing the metabolism of developed countries. Thackara argues. C. Once you grasp it, the treatment is almost rocket science: minimize waste and energy use, stop moving things around too much and use more people. EZIO MANZINI, PROFESSOR OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF POLITICO DI MILANO IN ITALY, EXPLAINS THAT THE PROCESS OF MOVING TO SOCIETY AFTER LEAVING THE COMPANY IS TO CHANGE THE ENGINE OF AN AIRCRAFT DURING A FLIGHT. H. Manzini says it's important to redesign the globalized world into what he calls multi-community. His vision is that all resources, from food to electricity production, should be supplied as much as possible and distributed locally. These local hubs are then connected to national and global networks to allow for the most efficient material use and flow. I. So what does post-dumpingsim look like? First of all, we will increasingly buy sustainable design products. This can be as simple as choosing energy-saving bulbs, more efficient washing machines, or locally sourced groceries with less packaging. J. We spend less on materials goods and more on service. For example, instead of buying a second car, you can buy it on a ride-sharing network. We will also buy less and rent much more: why own things we rarely use, especially those that are always likely to be updated? Consumer durability will already be sold as a plan for disposal. Electronics are designed to be recyclable, and additional costs are added to retail prices upfront. As consumers are increasingly concerned about the environment, many large companies are actively adopting sustainable designs and wiping out their green credentials to please customers and stay one step ahead of the competition. Question 28-32 Write the correct letter, A, B, C, or D. Write the correct letter in box 28-32 on the answer sheet. 28. What does 'time of conscience' mean in paragraph 2? A. People feel guilty when they throw things away easily. B. The shelves in the garage need cleaning. C. Consumers are not aware of waste problems. D. Power tools must be placed in the correct place after use. 29. Before mass production, people owned things to show their own history 30 A. Their quality B. Their character C. His character D. The word narrative in section 3 refers to the novel culture pursued by A. Customers. Without a personal connection, people share A. B. FreshC. Buy new stuff for Collection D. Member 32. The artist citing old jeans and teddy bears to show that A. products are used for simple utilities. B. Producers need to create more special things to attract consumers. C. Chapman led a poor childhood life. D. Due to the emotional connections, the object can be stored for longer. Complete the summary using the list in the language A-H below question 33-36. Write the correct letter A-H in box 33-36 on the answer sheet. Tim Cooper has 33 sustainable designs, but... According to Tim Cooper, Thackara weighs in on the origins of the upcoming environmental crisis and 34... The technology that was assumed to have a positive impact on our society is actually the 35th of the world... To treat this, Manzini proposes a 'multi-community', which means all resources must be placed and relocated to 36... A. Property B. Energy C. Local D. Economy E. Slowly F. Rate G. Fast H. Metabolic Question 37-40 Do you agree with the artist's argument in the reading aisle following statements? In box 37-40 on the answer sheet, if the statement is not true, if the statement is false, and if no information is provided in aisle 37, write YES. People often buy rarely used things and throw them away. 38. After the disposal of electronics in society after leaving, we will pay additional fees. 39. Some companies jump on the sustainability band Wagon. 40. The company will spend less on repairs in the future. Read verse 1 to respond to 1. 2. TRUE 3. TRUE 4. False 5. D 6. E 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. D 11. D 12. C 13. B Reading Passage 2 14. B 15. E 16. F 17. Prerequisites(18) Application 19. Portable goods 20. Taxes 21. Young22. TRUE 23. 24 is not granted. False 25. False 26. TRUE 27. True Reading Passage 3 28. A 29. B 30. C 31. B 32. D 33. E 34. F 35. H 36. C 37. Example 38. NO 39. Yes 40. Test 12<it< >>Test 14