

Passage 1

William Morris and the Arts & Crafts Movement

Conditions and Products of the Industrial Age

The Arts & Crafts movement emerged in the second half of the 19th century in England in reaction to the social, moral, and aesthetic chaos created by the Industrial Revolution. William Morris was its founder and leader. He abhorred the cheap and cheerful products of manufacturing, the terrible working and living conditions of the poor, and the lack of guiding moral principles of the times. Morris called for a fitness of purpose, truth to the nature of the materials and methods of production, and individual expression by both artist and worker. These philosophical points are still pivotal to the expression of design style and practice to this day. Design styles from the Arts & Crafts movement on have emphasized, in varying degrees, either fitness of purpose and material integrity, or individual expression and the need for visual subjectivity. Morris based his philosophy on the writings of John Ruskin, a critic of the Industrial Age, and a man who felt that society should work toward promoting the happiness and well-being of every one of its members, by creating a union of art and labour in the service of society. Ruskin admired the medieval Gothic style for these qualities, as well as the Italian aesthetic of medieval art because of its direct and uncomplicated depiction of nature.

Many artists, architects, and designers were attracted to Ruskin's philosophy and began to integrate components of them into their work. Morris, influenced by his upbringing in an agrarian countryside, was profoundly moved by Ruskin's stance on fusing work and creativity, and became determined to find a way to make it a reality for society. This path became his life's work.

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood

Morris met Edward Burne-Jones at Exeter College when both were studying there. They both read extensively the medieval history, chronicles, and poetry available to them and wrote every day. Morris published his first volume of poetry when he was 24, and continued to write and publish for the rest of his life. After graduation, Morris and Burne-Jones tried a few occupations, and eventually decided to become artists. Both became followers of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who founded the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood that was based on many of Ruskin's principles. Morris did not last long as a painter, eventually finding his design vocation while creating a home for himself and his new wife (Rossetti's muse and model).

Discovering the lack of design integrity in Victorian home furnishings and various additional deficiencies in other aspects of home products, he chose to not only design his home, but all its furniture, tapestries, and stained glass.

Morris & Co.

In 1860, Morris established an interior design firm with friends based on the knowledge and experiences he had in crafting and building his home. He began transforming not only the look of home interiors but also the design studio. He brought together craftsmen of all kinds under the umbrella of his studio and began to implement Ruskin's philosophy of combining art and craft. In Morris's case, this was focused on making beautiful objects for the home. The craftsmen were

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IELTS Advantage Practice Reading Test 2

encouraged to study principles of art and design, not just production, so they could reintegrate design principles into the production of their products. The objects they created were made and designed with an integrity a craftsman could feel proud of and find joy in creating, while the eventual owner would consider these products on par with works of art (an existing example is the Morris chair). The look of the work coming out of the Morris studio was based specifically on an English medieval aesthetic that the British public could connect to. The English look and its integrity of production made Morris's work very successful and sought after. His organizational innovations and principled approach gained attention with craftsmen and artisans, and became a model for a number of craft guilds and art societies, which eventually changed the British design landscape.

William Morris and the Kelmscott Press

Morris's interest in writing never waned and made him acutely aware of how the book publishing industry had been negatively affected by industrialization. One of his many pursuits included the revitalization of the book form and its design components through the establishment of the Kelmscott Press. The press was created in 1888 after Morris, inspired by a lecture about medieval manuscripts and incunabula publications, began the design of his first font, Golden, which was based on the Venetian roman face created originally by Nicolas Jenson.

In his reinterpretation of this earlier font, Morris strove to optimize readability while retaining aesthetic integrity — in the process reviving interest in font design of earlier periods. Morris used this font in his first book, *The Story of Glittering Plain*, which he illustrated, printed, and bound at his press. The design approach of this publication and all others Kelmscott produced in its eight years was based on recreating the integrated approach and beauty of the incunabula books and manuscripts of the medieval period. All aspects of the publication were considered and carefully determined to create a cohesive whole. The press itself used hand-operated machinery, the paper was handmade, and the illustrations, fonts, and page design were all created and unified by the same person to make the book a cohesive, beautiful object of design. Morris did not wholly reject mechanization, however, as he recognized the advantages of mechanical process. He considered, redesigned, and improved all aspects of design and production to increase physical and aesthetic quality.

Kelmscott Press produced over 18,000 volumes in the eight years of its existence and inspired a revival of book design on two continents. In addition, Morris inspired a reinterpretation of design and design practice with his steadfast commitment to Ruskin's principles. Future generations of designers held to Morris's goals of material integrity — striving for beautiful utilitarian object design and carefully considered functionality.

Source: <https://opentextbc.ca/graphicdesign/chapter/chapter-2/>

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IELTS Advantage Practice Reading Test 2

Questions 1-5

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD OR NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **1-5** on your answer sheet.

William Morris sought to reverse the negative impact he believed that **1.** ___ had had on the publishing industry by creating his own publishing company in 1888, and one of his first acts was to create a **2.** ___ called Golden. He used Golden for the type in his own **3.** ___, which was published by his press. All of the books published by the press were inspired by books from the **4.** ___ period. The machinery, paper and designs were all created according to a high standard of aesthetic beauty. In total, during its 8-year existence the press produced more than **5.** ___ books.

Questions 6-10

Complete each sentence with the correct ending **A-G** from the box below.

Write the correct letter **A-G** in boxes **6-10** on your answer sheet.

NB not all letters will be used.

6. John Ruskin believed that art and work should be...
7. Ruskin liked Italian art because of its...
8. After William Morris left university, he...
9. The workers at Morris & Co. had to learn about...
10. Morris designed a font which was...

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. worked in various jobs.B. joined together to improve society.C. derived from the work of someone else.D. interior design.E. immediately became a poet.F. art and design, as well as how to manufacture the products.G. simple representation of nature. |
|--|

IELTS Advantage Practice Reading Test 2

Questions 11-14

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the text for each answer.

11. Morris founded an artistic movement in reaction to the __, which he felt was chaotic.
12. Due to its direct and simple representation of nature, Ruskin thought highly of the __ style.
13. Morris' career as a __ ended quickly.
14. As well as printing and binding his first book at the Kelmscott Press, Morris also __ it.

Passage 2

The Origins of Paleoanthropology

A. Paleoanthropology, a subdiscipline of anthropology, is the study of extinct primates. While the majority of researchers doing this kind of work are anthropologists, paleontologists (within the discipline of geology) may also study fossil primates. The primary method used by paleoanthropologists is the analysis of fossil remains. However, they increasingly rely on other scientific disciplines to gain a better understanding of the environmental forces that played a role in our evolution, as well as the formation of the fossil record. For example, geologists identify processes of sedimentation and fossilization, and date fossils and their associated sediments using a variety of techniques. A variety of disciplines are involved in helping to reconstruct ancient environments and biological communities. Paleontologists identify ancient floral and faunal fossils. Palynologists analyze particles in ocean and lake cores, as well as pollen in terrestrial sediments to determine the predominant flora in a given area at a particular time. Taphonomists help determine how fossil assemblages were formed.

B. In the 1920s, Raymond Dart proposed that early hominins (bipedal primates, like ourselves) found in South African caves had inhabited those caves. In addition, he interpreted puncture wounds found in some of the skulls as evidence that those hominins made and used weapons for hunting and male-male aggression. The taphonomist C. K. Brain argued in more recent times that either hominins fell through cracks into subterranean caves after having been cached in trees by leopards, or their bones were dragged in by rodents, such as porcupines, for gnawing. We now realize that while those early members of our tribe likely used simple tools, they were not big-game hunters or warmongers.

C. The most influential fields to have contributed to the science of paleoanthropology are geology, biology, and archaeology. Geologists (even those who were not recognized as such, e.g., Charles Darwin) are primarily responsible for the realizations that (1) the earth is ancient, and it formed via natural processes; (2) the earth was originally covered with water, and life began in that “primordial sea”; (3) life on earth originated with simple forms, with some descendent species becoming more complex over time, as can be seen in the fossil record; (4) species change or go extinct in response to environmental change; (5) new species are the result of a portion of a population adapting to new or changed environmental conditions; (6) the same forces, such as volcanic eruptions, that operate today are those that shaped the earth and caused changes in the fossil record via extinctions and speciation events; and (7) layers and deposits are continually developing or eroding so that organisms are buried and fossils come to light, respectively. The idea that the same forces that operate today are those that shaped the earth and caused changes in the fossil record is termed uniformitarianism. Charles Lyell coined the term and is heralded as the father of modern geology. He greatly influenced Darwin and thus contributed to Darwin’s synthetic view of the evolution of life on earth. Geologists use various methods to date fossils or fossil-containing sediments and have developed a chronology (i.e., a timeline) for the earth as a whole, as well as depositional layers in areas where fossils have been discovered.

D. Biologists and geneticists have played a role in palaeoanthropology in that they have refined the theory of evolution by means of natural selection by determining how traits are inherited. Scientists

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IELTS Advantage Practice Reading Test 2

from a variety of disciplines have classified the known species of the world based on evolutionary relationships.

E. Archaeology has played and continues to play a strong role in paleoanthropology via the study of the archaeological record, that is, the record of past human activity via cultural remains and anthropogenic (human-induced) changes to the environment. Thomas Jefferson has been referred to as the first archaeologist, in that his methods were more scientific than his fellow antiquarians. Antiquarians tended to be after the “goods,” without regard for careful interpretation of the archaeological record. Most would be considered looters by today’s standards. They took items of great cultural and historical significance for personal or museum collections. Some items have been returned to their countries of origin, but the damage is done when the archaeological record is disturbed or destroyed. Once an item has been removed from the area where it was found, scientists can no longer learn from its context, for example, from associated artifacts or the location of the artifact in geographic space and time.

F According to Merriam-Webster Online, the first known use of the term “paleoanthropology” occurred in 1916. However, the earliest paleoanthropologists were not labeled as such and came from a variety of occupations, such as anatomists and physicians. The first hominin fossils discovered were the neanderthals in the 1800s. However, paleoanthropologists disagreed about whether neanderthals were ancestors of humans or were modern humans. Eugène Dubois was the first person to intentionally search for a fossil hominin. He went to Asia with the sole purpose of finding evidence that humans evolved there, as was the reigning belief in Western Europe. In 1891, he discovered a skull cap (known as a calotte) and femur on the Solo River in Trinil, Java. This, along with other discoveries made in China and Java during the first half of the 20th century, supported the Asian origin theory until Raymond Dart and his contemporary, Robert Broom, began discovering much more ancient material in South African quarries and caves. Further discoveries by Louis and Mary Leakey in East Africa cemented Africa as the birthplace of humanity, and the race to find human origins and ancestors was on.

Source:

<https://milnepublishing.geneseo.edu/the-history-of-our-tribe-hominini/chapter/paleoanthropology/>

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IELTS Advantage Practice Reading Test 2

Questions 15-19

Passage 2 has six sections labelled **A-F**.

Choose the correct headings for Sections **B-F**.

List of Headings

- i. Archaeologists versus antiquarians
- ii. Early fossil discoveries
- iii. Environmental changes
- iv. Overview of the subject
- v. The discoveries of geology
- vi. The human story
- vii. The influence of paleoanthropology
- viii. The role of evolutionary studies
- ix. Two views on how fossils came to be in caves

E.g. Section **A** - **iv**

- 15. Section **B**
- 16. Section **C**
- 17. Section **D**
- 18. Section **E**
- 19. Section **F**

Questions 20-23

Choose the appropriate letters **A, B, C** or **D**.

Write your answers in boxes **20-23** on your answer sheet.

20. The main technique employed by paleoanthropologists is
- A. the study of ancient rocks.
 - B. the examination of fossils.
 - C. the analysis of environmental forces.
 - D. the reconstruction of ancient environments.
21. A possible reason for fossils being found in South African caves is that
- A. primates lived in the caves.
 - B. the bones of primates fell into the caves through cracks in their ceilings.
 - C. the caves were used by leopards to sleep in.
 - D. early humans were dragged into the caves by rats.

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IELTS Advantage Practice Reading Test 2

22. One of the insights of geology is that
- A. life on earth started in extremely dry conditions.
 - B. the extinction of certain animals is due to pollution.
 - C. volcanoes have destroyed many fossils.
 - D. the earth is extremely old.
23. Antiquarians
- A. often used scientific techniques first introduced by Thomas Jefferson.
 - B. would frequently steal important objects in order to put them in museums.
 - C. destroyed objects in order to prevent scientists from discovering them.
 - D. carefully interpreted the archaeological record.

Questions 24-27

Look at the information below (Questions 24-27) and the list of people below.

Match each piece of information with the correct person **A-H**.

Answers **A-H** can be used more than once.

- 24. Thought that hominins didn't inhabit caves.
- 25. Originated the practice of looking for hominin fossils.
- 26. Was inspired by the work of Lyell.
- 27. Made discoveries that supported the view that the birthplace of humanity was Asia.

List of people

- A. Raymond Dart
- B. C.K. Brain
- C. Charles Darwin
- D. Charles Lyell
- E. Thomas Jefferson
- F. Eugene Dubois
- G. Robert Broom
- H. Louis and Mary Leakey

Passage 3

The Great Pyramid of Giza

The Great Pyramid of Giza (also known as the Pyramid of Khufu or the Pyramid of Cheops) is the oldest and largest of the three pyramids in the Giza pyramid complex bordering present-day Giza in Greater Cairo, Egypt. It is the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and the only one to remain largely intact.

Based on a mark in an interior chamber naming the work gang and a reference to the Fourth Dynasty Egyptian pharaoh Khufu, some Egyptologists believe that the pyramid was thus built as a tomb over a 10- to 20-year period concluding around 2560 BC, though the evidence is far from conclusive on this. Initially standing at 146.5 metres, the Great Pyramid was the tallest man-made structure in the world for more than 3,800 years until Lincoln Cathedral was finished in 1311 AD. Originally, the Great Pyramid was covered by limestone casing stones that formed a smooth outer surface, and in ancient times it must have looked like a spectacular single shiny white block of stone; what is seen today is the underlying core structure. Some of the casing stones that once covered the structure can still be seen around the base.

Many alternative, often contradictory, theories have been proposed regarding the pyramid's construction techniques. Many disagree on whether the blocks were dragged, lifted, or even rolled into place. The Greeks believed that slave labour was used, but modern discoveries made at nearby workers' camps associated with construction at Giza suggest that it could have been built instead by tens of thousands of skilled workers. Verner posited that the labour was organized into a hierarchy, consisting of two *gangs* of 100,000 men, divided into five *zaa* or *phyle* of 20,000 men each, which may have been further divided according to the skills of the workers.

One mystery of the pyramid's construction is its planning. John Romer suggests that they used the same method that had been used for earlier and later constructions, laying out parts of the plan on the ground at a 1-to-1 scale. He writes that "such a working diagram would also serve to generate the architecture of the pyramid with precision unmatched by any other means". He also argues for a 14-year time-span for its construction. A modern construction management study, in association with Mark Lehner and other Egyptologists, estimated that the total project required an average workforce of about 14,500 people and a peak workforce of roughly 40,000. Without the use of pulleys, wheels, or iron tools, they used critical path analysis methods, which suggest that the Great Pyramid was completed from start to finish in approximately 10 years.

The original entrance to the Great Pyramid is on the northern side, 17 metres vertically above ground level and 7.29 metres east of the center line of the pyramid. From this original entrance, there is the Descending Passage 0.96 metres high and 1.04 metres wide, which goes down at an angle of 26° 31'23" through the masonry of the pyramid and then into the bedrock beneath it. After 105.23 metres, the passage becomes level and continues for an additional 8.84 metres to the Lower Chamber, which appears not to have been finished. There is a continuation of the horizontal passage in the south wall of the lower chamber; there is also a pit dug in the floor of the chamber. It's

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IELTS Advantage Practice Reading Test 2

possible that this Lower Chamber was intended to be the original burial chamber, but Pharaoh Khufu later changed his mind and wanted it to be higher up in the pyramid.

28.2 metres from the entrance is a square hole in the roof of the Descending Passage. Originally concealed with a slab of stone, this is the beginning of the Ascending Passage. The Ascending Passage is 39.3 metres long, as wide and high as the Descending Passage, and slopes up at almost precisely the same angle to reach the Grand Gallery. At the start of the Grand Gallery on the right-hand side there is a hole cut in the wall. This is the start of a vertical shaft which follows an irregular path through the masonry of the pyramid to join the Descending Passage. Also at the start of the Grand Gallery there is the Horizontal Passage leading to the Queen's Chamber. The passage is 1.1m high for most of its length, but near the chamber there is a step in the floor, after which the passage is 1.73 metres high. At the other end of the Grand Gallery is the narrow tunnel that is used to access the King's Chamber.

Adapted from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Pyramid_of_Giza#Interior

Questions 28-32

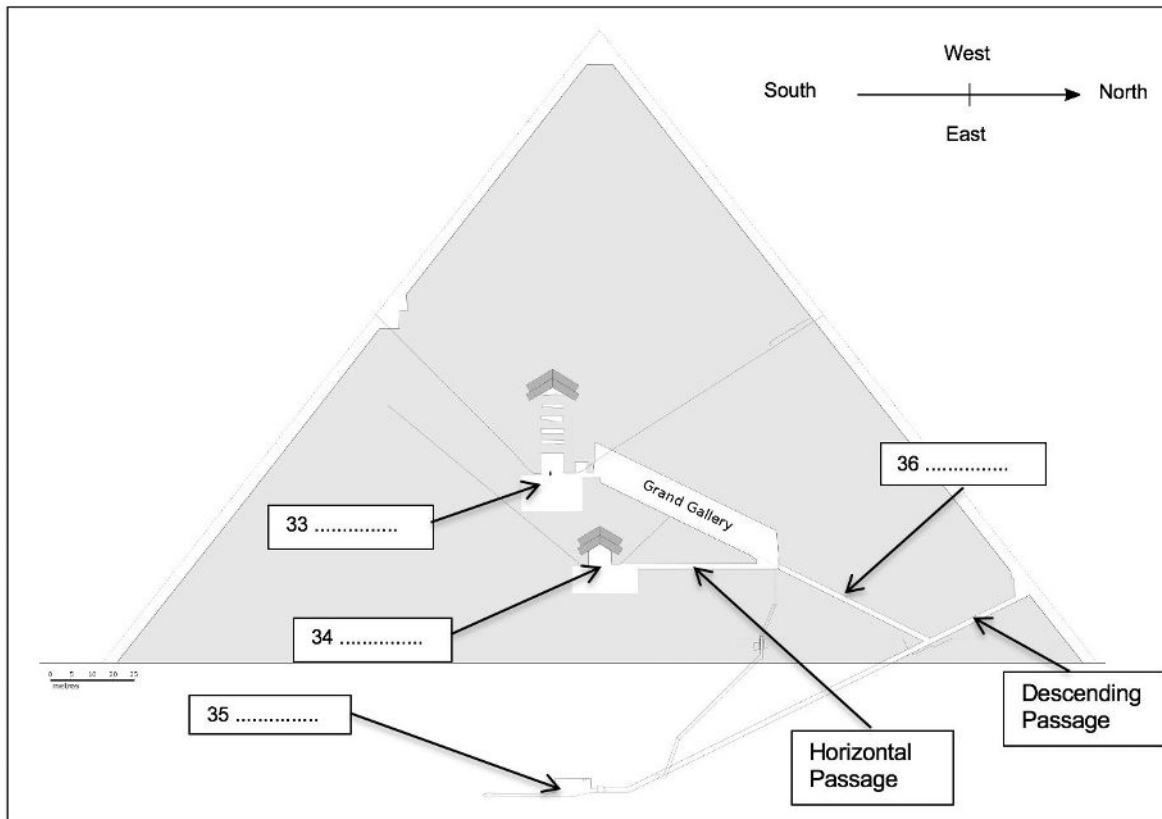
Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in passage 3?

- Yes** *if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer*
No *if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*
Not Given *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

- 28.** It is certain that the Great Pyramid was built as a tomb.
29. A long time ago, the Great Pyramid's appearance would have been extremely impressive and different from its current appearance.
30. The various ideas about how the Great Pyramid was constructed tend to disagree on the kinds of blocks used.
31. The Great Pyramid was built by skilled workers, not slaves.
32. The Lower Chamber may have been intended for another purpose originally.

Questions 33-36

Label the elements of the diagram of the Great Pyramid of Giza using words from the box.



The Great Pyramid

Ascending Passage	Lower Chamber
Bedrock	Pit
Irregular path	Queen's Chamber
King's Chamber	Vertical shaft

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IELTS Advantage Practice Reading Test 2

Questions 37-40

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from passage 3 for each answer.

37. Which building was the first to have a height exceeding that of the Great Pyramid of Giza?
38. Where can some of the limestone which used to form the entire exterior surface of the pyramid now be found?
39. Where was the evidence found which points to the involvement of a large number of skilled labourers in the building of the Great Pyramid?
40. Which of the inner chambers of the Great Pyramid seems to be incomplete?

Answers

1. industrialization
2. font
3. book
4. medieval
5. 18,000
6. B
7. G
8. A
9. F
10. C
11. Industrial Revolution
12. medieval Gothic
13. painter
14. illustrated
15. ix
16. v
17. viii
18. i
19. ii
20. B
21. A
22. D
23. B
24. B
25. F
26. C
27. F
28. N Extra info- para 2
29. Y Extra info- para 2
30. NG Extra info- para 3
31. NG Extra info- para 3
32. Y Extra info- para 5
33. King's Chamber
34. Queen's Chamber
35. Lower Chamber
36. Ascending Passage
37. Lincoln Cathedral Extra info- para 2
38. (around the) base Extra info- para 2
39. (nearby) workers' camps Extra info- para 3
40. (the) Lower Chamber Extra info- para 5

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