

EL TIEMPO

EN ALIANZA CON
BRITISH
COUNCIL

GET READY FOR IELTS™

PREPÁRATE
PARA EL EXAMEN



IELTS TE LLEVA A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y CANADÁ

Si estás contemplando estudiar en Estados Unidos, Canadá o Australia, el British Council te ofrece la herramienta perfecta para iniciar un pregrado o posgrado a través del examen IELTS.

Más de 10.000 instituciones de educación superior alrededor del mundo reconocen el examen para sus procesos de admisión de las cuales más de 3.200 están en los Estados Unidos, incluyendo las más prestigiosas universidades pertenecientes a la Ivy League.

Además del reconocimiento, el formato del IELTS contiene ejercicios de producción de textos y comprensión de lectura del tipo que emplean en sus actividades académicas las universidades.

EL TIEMPO, en alianza con el British Council, se complace en presentar este coleccionable de 20 salidas que ofrece a los estudiantes universitarios enfocados en países

como Estados Unidos, Canadá, Australia, Nueva Zelanda o Europa, un complemento perfecto de preparación para el tomar el examen.

EI IELTS es copropiedad del British Council, Cambridge Assessment English e IDP, y es un examen que evalúa las habilidades comunicativas del idioma inglés. Es la opción ideal para estudiar en el Reino Unido o trabajar en Canadá y Australia donde la prueba está plenamente reconocida por las autoridades para sus respectivos procesos migratorios.

Actualmente, el **British Council** ofrece sesiones públicas en Bogotá, Barranquilla, Cali, Medellín, Manizales, Bucaramanga, Pasto, Cúcuta, Ibagué, Villavicencio, Cartagena y próximamente en más ciudades.

ENCUENTRA EN ESTA SALIDA:

- IELTS Reading passage
- Listening, Writing and Speaking

SALIDA
08

JUEVES
25 DE OCTUBRE

 **READING**

¿SABÍAS QUE?

- El examen IELTS evalúa las cuatro habilidades y está diseñado para reflejar la capacidad de comunicación en inglés en diferentes ámbitos (general y académico).
- Con un máximo de 2 horas 55 minutos, el IELTS es el único examen que garantiza una evaluación más justa de sus habilidades en un tiempo razonable.
- IELTS es uno de los pocos exámenes internacionales que incluyen una entrevista presencial para evaluar la habilidad de expresión oral.
- La administración del British Council y sus aliados te ofrecen los más altos estándares internacionales de seguridad para garantizar tus resultados.

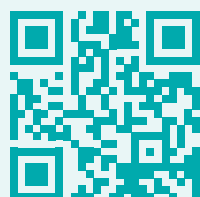
READING

IELTS READING ACADEMIC

The IELTS Reading test is designed to assess a wide range of reading skills, including how well you:

- Do not worry if there is a word that you do not understand – you may not need to use it.
- Check your spelling.
- Be careful to use singular and plural correctly.
- Focus precisely on what you are asked to do in 'completion' type questions.
- If the question asks you to complete the note 'in the...' and the correct answer is 'evening', just use 'evening' as your answer; note that 'in the evening' would be incorrect.
- Pay attention to the word limit; for example, if you are asked to complete a sentence using no more than two words, if the correct answer is 'silk shirt', the answer 'shirt made of silk' would be incorrect.
- Attempt all questions; there are no penalties for incorrect answers, so you have nothing to lose.

LEARN MORE



THREE SECTIONS

You will be given three different passages to read, each with accompanying questions. You can expect to read **2,150 - 2,750** words in total during your test.



TASK

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1–13, which are based on **READING PASSAGE 2** below.

THE TRIUNE¹ BRAIN

The first of our three brains to evolve is what scientists call the reptilian cortex. This brain sustains the elementary activities of animal survival such as respiration, adequate rest and a beating heart. We are not required to consciously "think" about these activities. The reptilian cortex also houses the "startle centre", a mechanism that facilitates swift reactions to unexpected occurrences in our surroundings. That panicked lurch you experience when a door slams shut somewhere in the house, or the heightened awareness you feel when a twig cracks in a nearby bush while out on an evening stroll are both examples of the reptilian cortex at work. When it comes to our interaction with others, the reptilian brain offers up only the most basic impulses: aggression, mating, and territorial defence. There is no great difference, in this sense, between a crocodile defending its spot along the river and a turf war between two urban gangs.

Although the lizard may stake a claim to its habitat, it exerts total indifference toward the well-being of its young. Listen to the anguished squeal of a dolphin separated from its pod or witness the sight of elephants mourning their dead, however, and it is clear that a new development is at play. Scientists have identified this as the limbic cortex. Unique to mammals, the limbic cortex impels creatures to nurture their offspring by delivering feelings of tenderness and warmth to the parent when children are nearby. These same sensations also cause mammals to develop various types of social relations and kinship networks. When we are with others of "our kind" – be it at soccer practice, church, school or a

nightclub – we experience positive sensations of togetherness, solidarity and comfort. If we spend too long away from these networks, then loneliness sets in and encourages us to seek companionship.

Only human capabilities extend far beyond the scope of these two cortexes. Humans eat, sleep and play, but we also speak, plot, rationalise and debate finer points of morality. Our unique abilities are the result of an expansive third brain – the neocortex – which engages with logic, reason and ideas. The power of the neocortex comes from its ability to think beyond the present, concrete moment. While other mammals are mainly restricted to impulsive actions (although some, such as apes, can learn and remember simple lessons), humans can think about the "big picture". We can string together simple lessons (for example, an apple drops downwards from a tree; hurting others causes unhappiness) to develop complex theories of physical or social phenomena (such as the laws of gravity and a concern for human rights).

The neocortex is also responsible for the process by which we decide on and commit to particular courses of action. Strung together over time, these choices can accumulate into feats of progress unknown to other animals. Anticipating a better grade on the following morning's exam, a student can ignore the limbic urge to socialise and go to sleep early instead. Over three years, this ongoing sacrifice translates into a first class degree and a scholarship to graduate school; over a lifetime, it can mean groundbreaking contributions to human knowledge and development. The ability to sacrifice our drive for immediate satisfaction in order to benefit later is a product of the neocortex.

Understanding the triune brain can help us appreciate the different natures of brain damage and psychological disorders. The most devastating form of brain damage, for example, is a condition in which someone is understood to be brain dead. In this state a person appears merely unconscious – sleeping,

perhaps – but this is illusory. Here, the reptilian brain is functioning on autopilot despite the permanent loss of other cortexes.

Disturbances to the limbic cortex are registered in a different manner. Pups with limbic damage can move around and feed themselves well enough but do not register the presence of their littermates. Scientists have observed how, after a limbic lobotomy², "one impaired monkey stepped on his outraged peers as if treading on a log or a rock". In our own species, limbic damage is closely related to sociopathic behaviour. Sociopaths in possession of fully-functioning neocortexes are often shrewd and emotionally intelligent people but lack any ability to relate to, empathise with or express concern for others.

One of the neurological wonders of history occurred when a railway worker named Phineas Gage survived an incident during which a metal rod skewered his skull, taking a considerable amount of his neocortex with it. Though Gage continued to live and work as before, his fellow employees observed a shift in the equilibrium of his personality. Gage's animal propensities were now sharply pronounced while his intellectual abilities suffered; garrulous or obscene jokes replaced his once quick wit. New findings suggest, however, that Gage managed to soften these abrupt changes over time and rediscover an appropriate social manner. This would indicate that reparative therapy has the potential to help patients with advanced brain trauma to gain an improved quality of life.

¹ Triune = three-in-one
² Lobotomy = surgical cutting of brain nerves

Questions 1–9

Classify the following as typical of

- A the reptilian cortex**
- B the limbic cortex**
- C the neocortex**

Write the correct letter, **A, B or C**, in boxes 1–9 on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 giving up short-term happiness for future gains | 6 guarding areas of land |
| 2 maintaining the bodily functions necessary for life | 7 developing explanations for things |
| 3 experiencing the pain of losing another | 8 looking after one's young |
| 4 forming communities and social groups | 9 responding quickly to sudden movement and noise |
| 5 making a decision and carrying it out | |

Questions 10–13

Complete the sentences below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 10–13 on your answer sheet.

- 10** A person with only a functioning reptilian cortex is known as
- 11** in humans is associated with limbic disruption.
- 12** An industrial accident caused Phineas Gage to lose part of his
- 13** After his accident, co-workers noticed an imbalance between Gage's and higher-order thinking.

GET READY FOR IELTS™

will help you experience the types of tasks you will be asked during the test session of the academic IELTS version. Use this material to carry out timed exercises and develop your test technique. Find the answers to the questions, model responses and complementary material on www.britishcouncil.co/examen/ielts



“**EL IELTS fue el primer paso para entrar a la universidad en Canadá**”

Ericka Jiménez

www.eltiempo.com/ielts

ANSWERS

Once you have completed the exercise, check your answers on





IELTS LISTENING



- Do not panic if you think the topic is too difficult or the speaker is too fast; relax and tune in.
- Read, write and listen at the same time.
- Focus precisely on what you are asked to do in completion type questions.
- Pay attention to the word limit; for example, if you are asked to complete a sentence using no more than two words, if the correct answer is 'leather coat', the answer 'coat made of leather' would be incorrect.



IELTS WRITING



- You must write your answers in full; answers written in note form or in bullet points will lose marks.
- Pay attention to spelling, grammar and punctuation; you will lose marks for mistakes.
- Avoid informal language.
- Do not memorise model answers; examiners are trained to recognise them and your test will be invalid.
- Spend several minutes re-reading and correcting your answers.



IELTS SPEAKING



- Do not learn prepared answers; the examiner is trained to spot this and will change the question.
- Express your opinions; you will be assessed on your ability to communicate.
- The examiner's questions tend to be fairly predictable; practise at home and record yourself.



VERSIÓN COMPUTARIZADA: LA NUEVA FORMA DE PRESENTAR IELTS

En el 2019 tendrás la opción de tomar el examen en un computador. La prueba oral mantiene su formato de entrevista cara a cara, que es la manera que más favorece al candidato.



MUY PRONTO

RECIBE UN CURSO DE PREPARACIÓN EN LÍNEA ROAD TO IELTS CON LA COMPRA DEL EXAMEN



ROAD TO IELTS
IELTS preparation and practice

Prepárate para un excelente puntaje en IELTS



Clarity

¿Tienes preguntas? Contáctanos: servicioalcliente@britishcouncil.org.co

¿Quieres IELTS para tu institución? Contacto: **Andrés Giraldo Medellín**: Gerente de Red de Exámenes

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