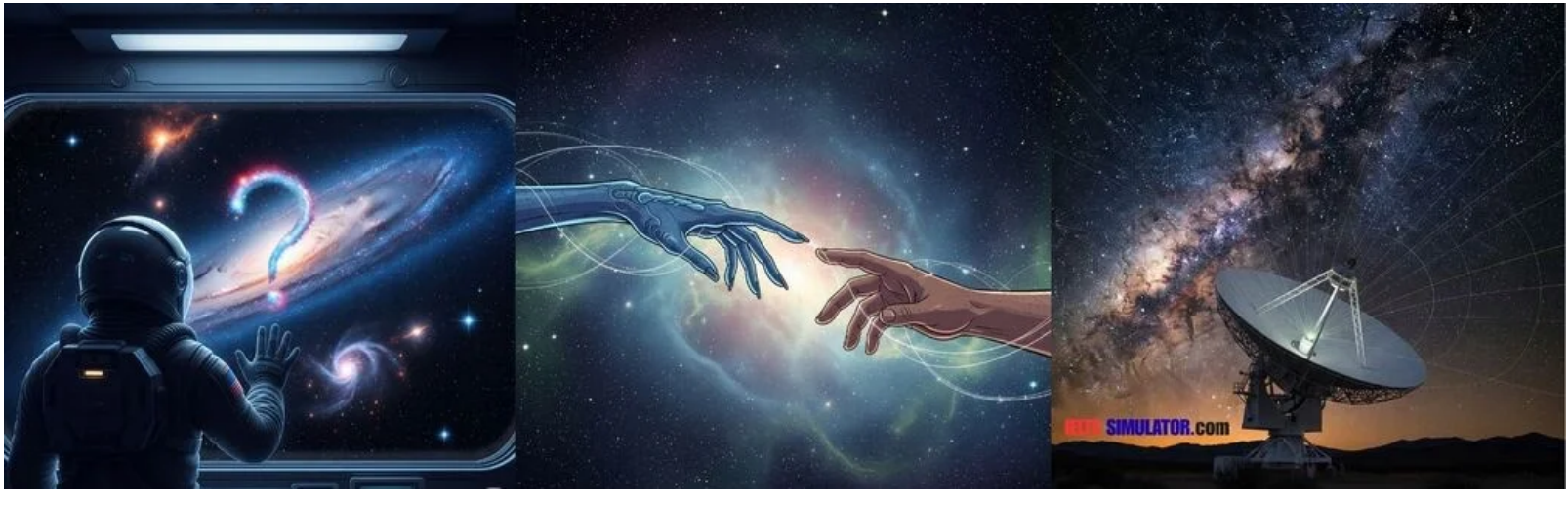


IELTS READING – IS THERE ANYBODY OUT THERE? S45AT2



IELTS Reading IS THERE ANYBODY OUT THERE? reading practice test has 10 questions..

The Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence

The question of whether we are alone in the Universe has haunted humanity for centuries, but we may now stand poised on the brink of the answer to that question, as we search for radio signals from other intelligent civilizations. This search is often known by the acronym SETI [search for extraterrestrial intelligence], is a difficult one. Although groups around the world have been searching intermittently for three decades, it is only now that we have reached the level of technology where we can make a determined attempt to search all nearby stars for any sign of life.

Attempt Free Reading Test..

Questions 14-17

Passage has five paragraphs, **A-E**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B-E** from the headings below.

Choose the correct number, **i-vii**, in boxes 14-17 below.

List of Headings

- i Seeking the transmission of radio signals from planets
- ii Appropriate responses to signals from other civilizations
- iii Vast distances to Earth's closest neighbors
- iv Assumptions underlying the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence
- v Reasons for the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence
- vi Knowledge of extra-terrestrial life forms
- vii Likelihood of life on other planets

Example	Answer
Paragraph A	v

A. The primary reason for the search is basic curiosity – the same curiosity about the natural world that drives all pure science. We want to know whether we are alone in the Universe. We want to know whether life evolves naturally if given the right conditions, or whether there is something very special about the Earth to have fostered the variety of life forms that we see around us on the planet. The simple detection of a radio signal will be sufficient to answer this most basic of all questions. In this sense, SETI is another cog in the machinery of pure science which is continually pushing out the horizon of our knowledge. However, there are other reasons for being interested in whether life exists elsewhere. For example, we have had civilization on Earth for perhaps only a few thousand years, and the threats of nuclear war and pollution over the last few decades have told us that our survival may be tenuous. Will we last another two thousand years or will we wipe ourselves out? Since the lifetime of a plant like ours is several billion years, we can expect that if other civilizations do survive in our galaxy, their ages will range from zero to **q18 several billion years**. Thus any other civilization that we hear from is likely to be far older on average than ourselves. The mere existence of such a civilization will tell of that long-term survival is possible, and gives us some cause for optimism. **q21 It is even possible that the older civilization may pass on the benefits of their experience in dealing with threats to survival such as nuclear war and global pollution, and other threats that we haven't yet discovered.**

Question 18-20

Answer the Questions below.

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

Type your answers in boxes 18-20 below.

18 What is the life expectancy of Earth?

19 What kind of signals from other intelligent civilizations are SETI scientists searching for?

20 How many stars are the world's most powerful radio telescopes searching?

B. In discussing whether we are alone, most SETI scientists adopt two ground rules. First. UFOs [Unidentified Flying objects] are generally ignored since most scientists don't consider the evidence for them to be strong enough to bear serious consideration (although it is also important to keep an open mind **q14 in case any really convincing evidence emerges in the future**). Second, **q14&22 we make a very conservative assumption that we are looking for a life form that is pretty well like us**, since if it differs radically from us we may well not recognize it as a life form, quite apart from whatever we are able to communicate with it. In other words, the life form we are looking for may well have two green heads and seven fingers, but it will nevertheless resemble us in that it should communicate with its fellows. Be interested in the Universe, Live on a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, and perhaps most restrictively have chemistry, like us, based on carbon and water.

C. Even when we make these assumptions. our understanding of other life forms is still severely limited. We do not even know, for example, how many stars have planets, and we certainly do not know how likely it is that life will arise naturally, given the right conditions. However, when we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy [the Milky Way], and 100 billion galaxies. In the observable Universe, **q15 It seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life, leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it.** That means that our nearest neighbors are perhaps 1000 light years away. which is almost next door in astronomical terms.

Questions 21-26

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Passage?

In boxes **21-26** below, choose

YES if the statement agrees with the information

NO if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this more than once.

21 Alien civilizations may be able to help the human race to overcome serious problems.

22 SETI scientists are trying to find a life form that resembles humans in many ways.

23 The Americans and Australians have co-operated on joint research projects.

24 So far SETI scientists have picked up radio signals from several stars.

25 The NASA project attracted criticism from some members of Congress.

26 If a signal from outer space is received, it will be important to respond promptly.

D. q16 An alien civilization could choose many different ways of sending information across the galaxy, but many of these either require too much energy. or else are severely attenuated while traversing the vast distances across the galaxy. It turns out that. for a given **q16 amount of transmitted power: radio waves in the frequency range 1000 to 3000 MHz travel the greatest distance**. and so all searches to date have concentrated on looking for **q19 radio waves** in this frequency range. So far there have been a number of searches by various groups around the world, including Australian searches using the radio telescope at Parkes, New South Wales. **q24 Until now there have not been any detections from the few hundred stars which have been searched**. The scale of the searches has been increased dramatically since 1992 when the US Congress voted NASA \$10 million per year for ten years to conduct a thorough search for extra-terrestrial life. Much of the money in this project is being spent on developing the special hardware needed to search many frequencies at once. The project has two parts. One part is a targeted search using the world's largest radio telescopes. The American-operated telescope in Arecibo. Puerto Rico and the French telescope in Nancy in France. This part of the project is searching the nearest **q20 1000 likely stars** with a high sensibility for signals in the frequency range 1000 to 3000 MHz. The other parts of the project is an undirected search which is monitoring all of the space with a lower using the smaller antennas of NASA's Deep Space Network.

E. q17 There is considerable debate over how we should react if we detect a signal from an alien civilization. q26 Everybody agrees that we should not reply immediately. Quite apart from the impracticality of sending e reply over such large distances at short notice, it raises a host of ethical questions that would have to be addressed by the global community before any reply could be sent. Would the human race face the culture shock if faced with a superior and much older civilization? Luckily, there is no urgency about this. The stars being searched are hundreds of light years away. so it takes hundreds of years for their signal to reach us, and a further few hundred years for our reply to reach them. It is not important, then, if there's a delay of a few years, or decades, while the human race debates the question of whether to reply and perhaps carefully drafts a reply.

Attempt Free Reading Test..

Learn From Experienced Teacher Best IELTS Coaching Dehradun Best IELTS in Dehradun Uttarakhand GMS Road BEST coaching in Dehradun Apply for Class Courses Today Good Results.



8439000086
8439000087
7055710003
7055710004

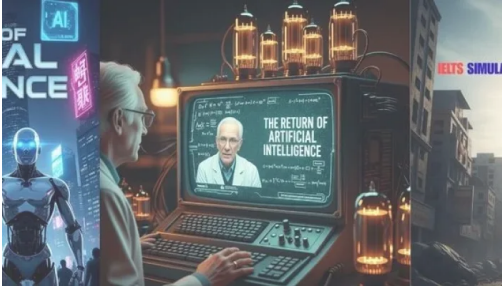
IELTS Simulation 323 GMS Road, Near Ballupur Chowk, Dehradun, India

Chat on WhatsApp

email: info at ieltsband7.com



IELTS READING – The Search for the Anti-aging Pill S35AT3
July 29, 2025
In "IELTS Reading Academic"



IELTS Reading-The Return of Artificial Intelligence S31AT3
July 28, 2025
In "IELTS Reading Academic"

IELTS READING – NETSCAPE S26GT4
IELTS READING NETSCAPE NETSCAPE
File Edit View Go Communication Help
CONTENTS: ARTHUR PHILLIP COLLEGE
Attempt full reading test...
January 12, 2020
In "IELTS Reading Tip – Format, Tips, and Practice for General Training"

Tagged IELTS Academic Reading, Top 10 IELTS Reading Tips to Improve Band Score Fast



📞 7055710004

▶ You Tube
📷 instagram

email: info at ieltsband7.com

