


IELTS READING – Climate Change and the Inuit S33AT3



IELTS Reading Climate Change and the Inuit reading practice test has 10 questions..

The threat posed by climate change in the Arctic and the problems faced by Canada's Inuit people

A. Unusual incidents are being reported across the Arctic. Inuit families going off on snowmobiles to prepare their summer hunting camps have found themselves cut off from home by a sea of mud, following early thaws. There are reports of igloos losing their insulating properties as the snow drips and refreezes, of lakes draining into the sea as permafrost melts, and sea ice breaking up earlier than usual, carrying seals beyond the reach of hunters. Climate change may still be a rather abstract idea to most of us, but in the Arctic, it is already having dramatic effects – if summertime ice continues to shrink at its present rate, the Arctic Ocean could soon become virtually ice-free in summer. The knock-on effects are likely to include more warming, cloudier skies, increased precipitation, and higher sea levels. Scientists are increasingly keen to find out what's going on because they consider the Arctic the 'canary in the mine' for global warming – a warning of what's in store for the rest of the world.

Attempt Free Reading Test..

Questions 27-32

Passage has seven paragraphs, A-G.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B-G from the list of headings below.

Select the correct number from i-ix, in boxes 27-32 below.

List of Headings

i The reaction of the limit community to climate change

ii Understanding of climate change remains limited

iii Alternative sources of essential supplies

iv Respect for limit opinion grows

v A healthier choice of food

vi A difficult landscape

vii Negative effects on well-being

viii Alarm caused by unprecedented events in the Arctic

ix The benefits of an easier existence

Example	Answer
Paragraph A	viii

27 Paragraph B

28 Paragraph C

29 Paragraph D

30 Paragraph E

31 Paragraph F

32 Paragraph G

B. For the Inuit the problem is urgent. They live in precarious balance with one of the toughest environments on earth. Climate change, whatever its causes, is a direct threat to their way of life. **q27 Nobody knows the Arctic as well as the locals, which is why they are not content simply to stand back and let outside experts tell them what's happening.** In Canada, where the Inuit people are jealously guarding their hard-won autonomy in the country's newest territory, Nunavut, they believe their best hope of survival in this changing environment lies in combining their ancestral knowledge with the best of modern science. This is a challenge in itself.

C. The Canadian Arctic is a vast, **q28 treeless polar desert that's covered with snow for most of the year. Venture into this terrain and you get some idea of the hardships facing anyone who calls this home. q33 Farming is out of the question and nature offers meagre pickings. Humans first settled in the Arctic a mere 4,500 years ago, surviving by exploiting q34 sea mammals and q35 fish. The environment tested them to the limits:** sometimes the colonists were successful, sometimes they failed and vanished. But around a thousand years ago, one group emerged that was uniquely well adapted to cope with the Arctic environment. These **q36 Thule** people moved in from Alaska, bringing kayaks, sleds, dogs, pottery, and iron tools. They are the ancestors of today's Inuit people.

D. Life for the descendants of the Thule people is still harsh. Nunavut is 1.9 million square kilometres of rock and ice, and a handful of **q37 islands** around the North Pole. It's currently home to 2,500 people, all but a handful of them indigenous Inuit. Over the past 40 years, most have abandoned their **q38 nomadic** ways and settled in the territory's 28 isolated communities, but they still rely heavily on **q39 nature** to provide food and clothing. **q29 Provisions available in local shops have to be flown into Nunavut on one of the most costly air networks in the world, or brought by supply ship during the few ice-free weeks of summer. It would cost a family around £7,000 a year to replace meat they obtained themselves through hunting with q40 imported meat.** Economic opportunities are scarce, and for many people state benefits are their only income.

E. **q30 While the Inuit may not actually starve if hunting and trapping are curtailed by climate change, there has certainly been an impact on people's health.** Obesity, heart disease, and diabetes are beginning to appear in a people for whom these have never before been problems. There has been a crisis of identity as the traditional skills of hunting, trapping, and preparing skins have begun to disappear. In Nunavut's 'igloo and email' society, where adults who were born in igloos have children who may never have been out on the land, there's a high incidence of depression.

F. **q31 With so much at stake, the Inuit are determined to play a key role in teasing out the mysteries of climate change in the Arctic. Having survived there for centuries, they believe their wealth of traditional knowledge is vital to the task. And Western scientists are starting to draw on this wisdom,** increasingly referred to as 'Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit', or IQ. 'In the early days, scientists ignored us when they came up here to study anything. They just figured these people don't know very much so we won't ask them,' says John Amalgamation, an Inuit leader and politician. 'But in recent years IQ has had much more credibility and weight.' In fact, it is now a requirement for anyone hoping to get permission to do research that they consult the communities, who are helping to set the research agenda to reflect their most important concerns. They can turn down applications from scientists they believe will work against their interests, or research projects that will impinge too much on their daily lives and traditional activities.

Questions 33-40

Complete the summary of paragraphs C and D below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from paragraphs C and D for each answer.

Type your answers in boxes 33-40 below.

If you visit the Canadian Arctic, you immediately appreciate the problems faced by people for whom this is home. It would clearly be impossible for the people to engage in **33**

Type correct answers here

 as a means of supporting themselves. For thousands of years they have had to rely on catching **34**

Type correct answers here

 and **35**

Type correct answers here

 as a means of sustenance. The harsh surroundings saw many who tried to settle there pushed to their limits, although some were successful. The **36**

Type correct answers here

 people were an example of the latter and for them the environment did not prove unmanageable. For the present inhabitants, life continues to be a struggle. The territory of Nunavut consists of little more than ice, rock and a few **37**

Type correct answers here

 In recent years, many of them have been obliged to give up their **38**

Type correct answers here

 lifestyle, but they continue to depend mainly on **39**

Type correct answers here

 for their food and clothes. **40**

Type correct answers here

 produce is particularly expensive.

G. Some scientists doubt the value of traditional knowledge because the occupation of the Arctic doesn't go back far enough. **q32 Others, however, point out that the first weather stations in the far north date back just 50 years. There are still huge gaps in our environmental knowledge, and despite the scientific onslaught, many predictions are no more than best guesses.** IQ could help to bridge the gap and resolve the tremendous uncertainty about how much of what we're seeing is natural capriciousness and how much is the consequence of human activity.

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