

# Academic Reading 1 hour

## Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–14**, which are based on Reading Passage 1.

### Strategies: matching headings to paragraphs

Look at the list of headings.

Read quickly through the text, highlighting the key sentence in each paragraph and summarizing the main ideas in your mind. Don't try to understand every word.

Study the examples and cross them off the list of headings.

Match the main idea of each paragraph with a heading. Lightly cross out headings as you choose them.

When you finish, check that no remaining headings fit anywhere.

### Questions 1–5

#### Improve your skills: identifying key sentences

Find the key sentence in each paragraph, e.g. paragraph A: 1st sentence.

► Check your answers on page 40 before you continue.

#### Improve your skills: focusing on examples

Study the example answers given below. Why is iv the correct heading for paragraph A? Why is ii the correct heading for paragraph F?

► Check your answers on page 40 before you continue.

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs A–G.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B–E and G from the list of headings below. Write the correct number (i–x) in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Headings

- i The problem of dealing with emergencies in space
- ii How space biomedicine can help patients on Earth
- iii Why accidents are so common in outer space
- iv What is space biomedicine?
- v The psychological problems of astronauts
- vi Conducting space biomedical research on Earth
- vii The internal damage caused to the human body by space travel
- viii How space biomedicine first began
- ix The visible effects of space travel on the human body
- x Why space biomedicine is now necessary

| Example | Paragraph A | Answer | iv |
|---------|-------------|--------|----|
|---------|-------------|--------|----|

- |   |             |  |  |
|---|-------------|--|--|
| 1 | Paragraph B |  |  |
| 2 | Paragraph C |  |  |
| 3 | Paragraph D |  |  |
| 4 | Paragraph E |  |  |

| Example | Paragraph F | Answer | ii |
|---------|-------------|--------|----|
|---------|-------------|--------|----|

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| 5 | Paragraph G |  |  |
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# Space travel AND health



**A** Space biomedicine is a relatively new area of research both in the USA and in Europe. Its main objectives are to study the effects of space travel on the human body, identifying the most critical medical problems and finding solutions to those problems. Space biomedicine centres are receiving increasing direct support from NASA and/or the European Space Agency (ESA).

**B** This involvement of NASA and the ESA reflects growing concern that the feasibility of travel to other planets, and beyond, is no longer limited by engineering constraints but by what the human body can actually withstand. The discovery of ice on Mars, for instance, means that there is now no necessity to design and develop a spacecraft

large and powerful enough to transport the vast amounts of water needed to sustain the crew throughout journeys that may last many years. Without the necessary protection and medical treatment, however, their bodies would be devastated by the unremittingly hostile environment of space.

**C** The most obvious physical changes undergone by people in zero gravity are essentially harmless; in some cases they are even amusing. The blood and other fluids are no longer dragged down towards the feet by the gravity of Earth, so they accumulate higher up in the body, creating what is sometimes called 'fat face', together with the contrasting 'chicken legs' syndrome as the lower limbs become thinner.