

IELTS Academic Reading Sample Paper 2
Reading Passage 1

The United States Public Health Service

A. The United States Public Health Service (USPHS) is a division of the Department of Health and Human Services concerned with public health. It contains eight out of the department's eleven operating divisions. The Assistant Secretary for Health (ASH) oversees the PHS. The Public Health Service Commissioned Corps (PHSCC) is the federal uniformed service of the USPHS, and is one of the eight uniformed services of the United States.

B. Its origins can be traced to the establishment in 1798 of a system of marine hospitals. In 1870 these were consolidated into the Marine Hospital Service, and the position of Surgeon General was established. In 1889, the PHSCC was established. As the system's scope grew, it was renamed the Public Health Service in 1912. The Public Health Service Act of 1944 consolidated and revised previous laws and is the current legal basis for the PHS. It became part of the Federal Security Agency and later the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, which became the Department of Health and Human Services on May 4, 1980. In addition, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and the Office of Global Affairs are designated as part of the Public Health Service.

C. The United States Public Health Service Commissioned Corps (PHSCC) employs more than 6,000 uniformed public health professionals for the purpose of delivering public health promotion and disease prevention programs and advancing public health science. Members of the Commissioned Corps often serve on the frontlines in the fight against disease and poor health conditions.

D. The mission of the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps is to protect, promote, and advance the health and safety of the people of the United States. According to the PHSCC, this mission is achieved through rapid and effective response to public health needs, leadership and excellence in public health practices, and advancement of public health science. As one of the United States eight uniformed services, the PHS Commissioned Corps fills public health leadership and service roles within federal government agencies and programs. The PHS Commissioned Corps includes officers drawn from many professions, including environmental and occupational health, medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, psychology, social work, hospital administration, health record administration, nutrition, engineering, science, veterinary, health information technology, and other health-related occupations.

E. Officers of the Corps wear uniforms similar to those of the United States Navy with special PHSCC insignia, and the Corps uses the same commissioned officer ranks as the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps from ensign to admiral, uniformed services pay grades O-1 through O-10 respectively. According to 5 U.S.C. 8331,

service in the PHSCC after June 30, 1960 is considered military service for retirement purposes. Under 42 U.S.C. 213, active service in the PHSCC is considered active military service for the purposes of most veterans' benefits and for antidiscrimination laws.

F. Marine Hospital Service: The origins of the Public Health Service can be traced to the passage, by the 5th Congress of the United States, of "An Act for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen" in July of 1798. This act created Marine Hospitals to care for sick seamen. They were initially located along the East Coast, at the harbors of the major port cities. As the boundaries of the United States expanded, and harbors were built on other coasts, so too were marine hospitals. The Marine Hospital Service was placed under the Revenue Marine Service (a forerunner of the present-day Coast Guard) within the Department of the Treasury. A reorganization in 1870 converted the loose network of locally controlled marine hospitals into a centrally controlled Marine Hospital Service, with its headquarters in Washington, D.C. This reorganization made the Marine Hospital Service into its own bureau within the Department of the Treasury.

G. The position of Supervising Surgeon (later titled the Surgeon General) was created to administer the Service, and John Maynard Woodworth, (1837-1879), was appointed as the first incumbent in 1871. He moved quickly to reform the system and adopted a military model for his medical staff; putting his physicians in uniforms, and instituting examinations for applicants. Woodworth created a cadre of mobile, career service physicians, who could be assigned as needed to the various Marine Hospitals. The commissioned officer corps was established by legislation in 1889, and signed by 22nd/24th President Grover Cleveland.

H. Expansion: Between 1899 and 1943, the service's organization consisted of the Division of Marine Hospitals and Relief, Division of Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine, Division of Insular and Foreign Quarantine and Immigration, Division of Personnel and Accounts, Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, Division of Scientific Research and Sanitation, and Miscellaneous Division, although there were minor name changes throughout this time. The Division of Venereal Diseases was established in 1918, and the Narcotics Division (which would eventually become the National Institute of Mental Health) in 1929. In 1939, the Public Health Service was transferred from the Department of the Treasury into the new Federal Security Agency. At that time the National Institute of Health was already established as a division of the PHS. In 1942 the Communicable Disease Center, which would become the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, was established within the PHS.

1. What is true about The United States Public Health Service's origin?

A. Before 1870, they were not part of marine hospitals.

B. The Public Health Service is a controlled body and Assistant Secretary for Health looks after it.

C. Public Health Service came under Department of Health and Human Services before Federal Security Agency.

D. Earlier a part of Federal Security Agency, PHS then got dissolved into Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and the Office of Global Affairs

2. Marine Hospital Service had following historical events except one -

A. The history of Marine Hospital Service, according to a rule, should cure sailors and seamen.

B. Earlier, the Marine Hospital Service were restricted to some coasts.

C. Department of the Treasury, a part of Revenue Marine Service, controlled Marine Hospital Service.

D. Marine Hospital Service, at least once, had unstructured management.

3. It'd be not true to say that John Maynard Woodworth

A. considered military model as more reliable structure for the healthcare services

B. appointed healthcare professionals to each branch of Marine Hospitals for smoother functioning

C. asked doctors to put military-type apparels as a part of system rule

D. was the first person appointed as the head of the hospitals.

4. What is the purpose of creating U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps?

A. to appoint great leadership who excel in management

B. promote programs and federal agencies of the government

C. look after pharmacy, nursing, health record administration, and many more

D. ensure good health of citizens by protecting them from ailments and making them health conscious

5. What is untrue about the expansion of the PHS?

A. Division of Personnel and Accounts was a part of it along with many other departments.

B. All the departments did not have the same name during 1899 to 1943

C. The Division of Venereal Diseases was formally known as the National Institute of Mental Health

D. PHS, within it, had another department to tackle diseases that spread fast.

Reading Passage 2

Battle of the Little Bighorn

A. The Battle of the Little Bighorn, known to the Lakota and other Plains Indians as the Battle of the Greasy Grass and also commonly referred to as Custer's Last Stand, was an armed engagement between combined forces of the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes and the 7th Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army. The battle, which resulted in the defeat of U.S. forces, was the most significant action of the Great Sioux War of 1876. It took place on June 25–26, 1876, along the Little Bighorn River in the Crow Indian Reservation in southeastern Montana Territory.

B. The fight was an overwhelming victory for the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho, who were led by several major war leaders, including Crazy Horse and Chief Gall, and had been

inspired by the visions of Sitting Bull (Tȟatȟáka Íyotake). The U.S. 7th Cavalry, a force of 700 men, suffered a major defeat while under the command of Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer (formerly a brevetted major general during the American Civil War). Five of the 7th Cavalry's twelve companies were annihilated and Custer was killed, as were two of his brothers, a nephew and a brother-in-law. The total U.S. casualty count included 268 dead and 55 severely wounded (six died later from their wounds), including four Crow Indian scouts and at least two Arikara Indian scouts.

C. Public response to the Great Sioux War varied in the immediate aftermath of the battle. Libbie Custer, Custer's widow, soon worked to burnish her husband's memory, and during the following decades, Custer and his troops came to be considered iconic, even heroic, figures in American history. The battle, and Custer's actions in particular, have been studied extensively by historians. Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument honors those who fought on both sides.

D. In 1805, fur trader François Antoine Larocque reported joining a Crow camp in the Yellowstone area. On the way he noted that the Crow hunted buffalo on the "Small Horn River". St. Louis-based fur trader Manuel Lisa built Fort Raymond in 1807 for trade with the Crow. It was located near the confluence of the Yellowstone and the Bighorn River, about 40 miles (64 km) north of the future battlefield. The area is first noted in the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie.

E. In the latter half of the 19th century, tensions increased between the Native inhabitants of the Great Plains of the US and encroaching settlers. This resulted in a series of conflicts known as the Sioux Wars, which took place from 1854–90. While some of the indigenous people eventually agreed to relocate to ever-shrinking reservations, a number of them resisted, at times fiercely.

F. On May 7, 1868, the valley of the Little Bighorn became a tract in the eastern part of the new Crow Indian Reservation in the center of the old Crow country. There were numerous skirmishes between the Sioux and Crow tribes so when the Sioux were in the valley in 1876 without the consent of the Crow tribe, the Crow supported the US Army to expel them (e.g., Crows enlisted as Army scouts and Crow warriors would fight in the nearby Battle of the Rosebud).

G. Among the Plains Tribes, the long-standing ceremonial tradition known as the Sun Dance was the most important religious event of the year. It is a time for prayer and personal sacrifice on behalf of the community, as well as making personal vows. Towards the end of spring in 1876, the Lakota and the Cheyenne held a Sun Dance that was also attended by a number of "Agency Indians" who had slipped away from their reservations.

H. During a Sun Dance around June 5, 1876, on Rosebud Creek in Montana, Sitting Bull, the spiritual leader of the Hunkpapa Lakota, reportedly had a vision of "soldiers falling into his camp like grasshoppers from the sky." At the same time US military officials were conducting a

summer campaign to force the Lakota and the Cheyenne back to their reservations, using infantry and cavalry in a so-called "three-pronged approach".

1. In the paragraph B, which of the following statement is true?

- A. The chief troop leader's family was killed succumbed to their wounds.
- B. Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer lead the victorious team.
- C. Cavalry's most of the companies had been conquered
- D. the massive force of 700 men registered an unprecedented victory of Lakota

2. What is true in the case of Crow? (B)

- A. The crow singlehandedly tackled Sioux and gained its territory back
- B. It was a joint effort to oust another tribe who had settled in the place without any concern of the Crow.
- C. In the early eighteenth century, the old Crow country had its important tract in the eastern part of the new Crow Indian Reservation.
- D. Sioux were in good terms with the Crow when they settled an agreement of keeping the land as their base.

3. What is false in the case of Agency Indians?

- A. They participated in the event of Sun Dance organized by community.
- B. Agency Indians silently left their own land without much ballyhoo.
- C. The purpose of attending Sun Dance was to relocate themselves into Lakota territory.
- D. The Sun Dance that the Agency Indians participated was held in the later half of the eighteenth century.

4. Which statement is true during the Sun Dance in 1876?

- A. The US force was busy planning to get rid of the other tribes.
- B) The US military had a simple and not a special strategy to push back the Lakota and the Cheyenne.
- C) The organizer wasn't surprised as that they had the expected number of participants in their event.
- D. Hunkpapa Lakota helped the US troops to organize the Sun Dance and expel the Lakota and the Cheyenne.

Reading Passage 3

The growth of bike-sharing schemes around the world

How Dutch engineer Luud Schimmelpennink helped to devise urban bike-sharing schemes.

A. The original idea for an urban bike-sharing scheme dates back to a summer's day in Amsterdam in 1965. Provo, the organisation that came up with the idea, was a group of Dutch activists who wanted to change society. They believed the scheme, which was known as the Witte Fietsenplan, was an answer to the perceived threats of air pollution and consumerism. In

the centre of Amsterdam, they painted a small number of used bikes white. They also distributed leaflets describing the dangers of cars and inviting people to use the white bikes. The bikes were then left unlocked at various locations around the city, to be used by anyone in need of transport.

B. Luud Schimmelpennink, a Dutch industrial engineer who still lives and cycles in Amsterdam, was heavily involved in the original scheme. He recalls how the scheme succeeded in attracting a great deal of attention – particularly when it came to publicising Provo's aims – but struggled to get off the ground. The police were opposed to Provo's initiatives and almost as soon as the white bikes were distributed around the city, they removed them. However, for Schimmelpennink and for bike-sharing schemes in general, this was just the beginning. 'The first Witte Fietsenplan was just a symbolic thing,' he says. 'We painted a few bikes white, that was all. Things got more serious when I became a member of the Amsterdam city council two years later.'

C. Schimmelpennink seized this opportunity to present a more elaborate Witte Fietsenplan to the city council. 'My idea was that the municipality of Amsterdam would distribute 10,000 white bikes over the city, for everyone to use,' he explains. 'I made serious calculations. It turned out that a white bicycle – per person, per kilometre – would cost the municipality only 10% of what it contributed to public transport per person per kilometre.' Nevertheless, the council unanimously rejected the plan. 'They said that the bicycle belongs to the past. They saw a glorious future for the car,' says Schimmelpennink. But he was not in the least discouraged.

D. Schimmelpennink never stopped believing in bike-sharing, and in the mid-90s, two Danes asked for his help to set up a system in Copenhagen. The result was the world's first large-scale bike-share programme. It worked on a deposit: 'You dropped a coin in the bike and when you returned it, you got your money back.' After setting up the Danish system, Schimmelpennink decided to try his luck again in the Netherlands – and this time he succeeded in arousing the interest of the Dutch Ministry of Transport. Times had changed,' he recalls. 'People had become more environmentally conscious, and the Danish experiment had proved that bike-sharing was a real possibility.' A new Witte Fietsenplan was launched in 1999 in Amsterdam. However, riding a white bike was no longer free; it cost one guilder per trip and payment was made with a chip card developed by the Dutch bank Postbank. Schimmelpennink designed conspicuous, sturdy white bikes locked in special racks which could be opened with the chip card – the plan started with 250 bikes, distributed over five stations.

E. Theo Molenaar, who was a system designer for the project, worked alongside Schimmelpennink. 'I remember when we were testing the bike racks, he announced that he had already designed better ones. But of course, we had to go through with the ones we had.' The system, however, was prone to vandalism and theft. 'After every weekend there would always be a couple of bikes missing,' Molenaar says. 'I really have no idea what people did with them, because they could instantly be recognised as white bikes.' But the biggest blow came

when Postbank decided to abolish the chip card, because it wasn't profitable. That chip card was pivotal to the system,' Molenaar says. To continue the project we would have needed to set up another system, but the business partner had lost interest.

F. Schimmelpennink was disappointed, but – characteristically – not for long. In 2002 he got a call from the French advertising corporation JC Decaux, who wanted to set up his bike-sharing scheme in Vienna. That went really well. After Vienna, they set up a system in Lyon. Then in 2007, Paris followed. That was a decisive moment in the history of bike-sharing.' The huge and unexpected success of the Parisian bike-sharing programme, which now boasts more than 20,000 bicycles, inspired cities all over the world to set up their own schemes, all modelled on Schimmelpennink. 'It's wonderful that this happened,' he says. 8 'But financially I didn't really benefit from it, because I never filed for a patent.'

G. In Amsterdam today, 38% of all trips are made by bike and, along with Copenhagen, it is regarded as one of the two most cycle-friendly capitals in the world – but the city never got another Witte Fietsenplan. Molenaar believes this may be because everybody in Amsterdam already has a bike. Schimmelpennink, however, cannot see that this changes Amsterdam's need for a bike-sharing scheme. 'People who travel on the underground don't carry their bikes around. But often they need additional transport to reach their final destination.' Although he thinks it is strange that a city like Amsterdam does not have a successful bike sharing scheme, he is optimistic about the future. 'In the '60s we didn't stand a chance because people were prepared to give their lives to keep cars in the city. But that mentality has totally changed. Today everybody longs for cities that are not dominated by cars.'

1. Which TWO of the following statements are made in the text about the Amsterdam bike-sharing scheme of 1999?

- A. It was initially opposed by a government
- B. It failed when a partner in the scheme withdrew
- C. It aimed to be more successful than the Copenhagen
- D. It was made possible by a change in people's
- E. It attracted interest from a range of bike

2. Which TWO of the following statements are made in the text about Amsterdam today?

- A. The majority of residents would like to prevent all cars from entering the
- B. There is little likelihood of the city having another bike-sharing
- C. More trips in the city are made by bike than by any other form of
- D. A bike-sharing scheme would benefit residents who use public
- E. The city has a reputation as a place that welcomes