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IELTS Reading True, False, Not Given questions are a common type of question in both IELTS Academic Reading exam. It requires you to determine whether a statement agrees with, contradicts, or is not mentioned in the given passage. This article helps you to determine whether a statement agrees with, contradicts, or is not mentioned in the given passage. This article helps you to determine whether a statement agrees with, contradicts, or is not mentioned in the given passage. This article helps you to determine whether a statement agrees with, contradicts, or is not mentioned in the given passage. This article helps you to determine whether a statement agrees with, contradicts, or is not mentioned in the given passage. This article helps you to determine whether a statement agrees with, contradicts, or is not mentioned in the given passage. This article helps you to determine whether a statement agrees with, contradicts, or is not mentioned in the given passage. This article helps you to determine whether a statement agrees with, contradicts, or is not mentioned in the given passage. This article helps you to determine whether a statement agrees with, contradicts and the given passage. This article helps you to determine whether a statement agree whether a statement agree with a statement agree whether a statement agree when
IELTS reading questions with expert tips and provides exercises for practice. Moreover, get the latest IELTS Reading True, False, Not Given questions assess your ability to understand factual information in the passage. You will be given a series
of statements, and you must decide if they are:TRUE The statement agrees with the information in the passage. They might have a similar pattern to IELTS Reading Yes, No, Not Givenquestions, but differ on the basis of the
information given in the passage. While True/False/Not assesses the text based on factual information about a topic, Yes/No/Not Given within a few minutes! Now it is
time to learn the strategies to solve the IELTS Reading True False Not Given questions in just six steps. They will not only help in handling these questions to read the instructions thoroughly to know whether it is Yes, No, Not Given questions or True, False,
Not Given ones (for opinions rather than facts). Make sure you follow the correct format. Scan the passage to find the relevant section related to the statement. Look for keywords and their synonyms instead of exact word matches using the IELTS Reading keyword techniques. Words like all, always, never, only, best, some, may, could can change the
meaning of a sentence. Be careful with these words. Example: Some students find reading difficult. FALSE Reading is difficult for some students. TRUE IELTS passages often paraphrase information, so focus on the meaning rather than the exact words. So, improving your IELTS Vocabulary during preparation is
also important to know the synonyms or paraphrases. Example: Statement: Scientists discovered that exercise helps in reducing stress. Question: Research, "exercise" = "working out," "reducing stress" = "relieves anxiety") Base your answer only on the
passage. If a statement sounds logical but isnt mentioned in the text, the answer is Not Given. Example: Statement: The Amazon rainforest has the highest number of plant species but does not compare it
with other forests.) Many test-takers confuse False and Not Given. Remember: The passage contradicts the passage does not provide any information about the statement. The Eiffel Tower was completed in 1889. The Eiffel Tower was built in 1900. FALSE (Contradicts the passage.) The Eiffel Tower was built in 1900. FALSE (Contradicts the passage does not provide any information about the statement.)
was designed by a French architect. NOT GIVEN (The passage does not mention the designer.) Look at some of the top IELTS Reading True False Not Given topics. Follow the Question Order The answers in the passage appear in the same order as the statements in the
question. This means you dont need to read the entire passage first. Instead, work through the questions one by one and locate the relevant part of the text. Ensure You Have All Three Answer Types The test always includes at least one of each answer type: True, False, and Not Given. If, after answering all the questions, you are missing one category,
youve likely made a mistakedouble-check your answers. Base Your Answer Only on the Passage IELTS does not test your general knowledge. Even if you know a fact to be true, but the passage does not mention it, the correct answer is Not Given. Always rely solely on the information in the passage does not mention it, the correct answer is Not Given.
for or against a statement, the answer is Not Given. Dont assume or guess details that arent present in the text. Even though the True, False, Not Given question type seems straightforward, many test-takers make errors that cost them valuable marks. Heres a detailed look at the most common mistakes and how to avoid them to achieve a high IELTS
band score: Many students skim too quickly or rely on surface-level understanding, leading them to miss key details or misinterpret information in the passage. So, read both the passage and the question, wasting time and reducing
their chances of completing the test. If you are unsure, make an educated quess and move on. Remember that IELTS Reading is a timed test, so practice answering questions quickly and efficiently. Many students rely on word-matching instead of understanding the meaning of the text. IELTS passages often paraphrase information, so looking for
exact words can mislead you. So, instead of searching for the same words, look for words with similar meanings (synonyms, antonyms, rephrased sentences). Focus on ideas, not just vocabulary. Many students miss negative words in the statement or passage, which can reverse the meaning. Pay special attention to words like not, never, no, hardly,
rarely as they can change the entire meaning of the sentence. Its time to implement the tips and strategies given above to solve the IELTS Reading practice tests on True/False/Not Given questions:1. We can decide what to dream 2. Not all
day dreams come true. 3. Day dreaming helps in formation of new ideas. 4. Day dreams may become dreams behind the answers? For the first question, decide means choose . From the passage we understand that, we choose what
our daydreams will be about, which we cannot usually do with dreams. So we cannot decide what to dream. Hence the statement is FALSEFor the second question, the passage clearly states that many day dreams are unlikely to happen and only some day dreams are likely to happen. So the statement is TRUE. For the third question, formation also
means development. From the passage we understand that, people in creative fields develop new ideas through daydreaming. So the statement is TRUE. For the fourth statement, it is not mentioned anywhere in the passage that there is a possibility of a day dream to become a dream. So it is NOT GIVEN. For the fifth question, the passage clearly
states that it was Albert Einstein who said that imagination is more important than knowledge. So the statement is FALSE. True False Not Given IELTS Reading Example 2Questions: The Thames Tunnel was the first tunnel ever built under a river. The Thames Tunnel was the first tunnel ever built under a river. The Thames Tunnel was the first tunnel ever built under a river. The Thames Tunnel was the first tunnel ever built under a river. The Thames Tunnel was the first tunnel ever built under a river. The Thames Tunnel was the first tunnel ever built under a river. The Thames Tunnel was the first tunnel ever built under a river. The Thames Tunnel ever built under a river built under a river. The Thames Tunnel ever built u
upper classes. People were able to travel by sea or land in those days. The aim of the tunnel was to turn a profit as a tourist attraction. Explanation: For the first question, It was the first tunnel ever built under a river. The word
subaqueous which means existing, formed, or taking place underwater is also an indicator of the same. Hence the statement is TRUE. For the second question, ... many believed at that time. It was not a fact.
Hence the statement is FALSE. For the furth guestion, the passage does not state how much each class used the tunnel. So it is NOT GIVEN. For the fourth guestion, In the age of sail and horse-drawn coaches, sail refers to boats (sea) and horse-drawn coaches were the method of land travel, indicating that the statement is TRUE. For the fifth
question, The aim had been for the tunnel to be used by wheeled vehicles to transport cargo so that it could bring in a profit as a tourist attraction. Hence the statement is FALSE. True False Not Given IELTS Reading Example 3Questions: The controversy over the method used in the
construction of the pyramids has been solved by scientists. It is possible that Ancient Egyptians could have lubricated paths to aid transportation by sledges were dragged by animals not humans. The Bomans learned the techniques of moving huge stones from the Ancient Egyptians. The building work of the Ancient Egyptians is
unrivalled. Explanation: For the first question, .. scientists are piecing together the puzzle. This sentence from the passage clearly indicates that the work of scientists is currently a work in progress. Hence the statement is FALSE. For the second question, it is believed that the sand in front of the sledge was wet with water in order to facilitate the
movement of the sledges and reduce friction. This sentence from the passage indicates that Ancient Egyptians could have lubricated paths to aid transportation by sledge. Hence the statement is TRUE. For the third question, These sledges were pulled manually or sometimes by using beasts of burden . . . . Manually meaning by hand (people) and beast
of burden meaning animal, indicating that the sledges were also dragged by humans. Hence the statement is FALSE. For the fourth question, the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from. So it is NOT GIVEN. For the fifth question, the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the passage gives no information about who the Romans learned from the Romans lea
most remarkable feats of building work which have still not been surpassed.., clearly indicates the same. Get your answers once you complete them! Download the FREE IELTS Reading True False Not Given Exercises PDF now! To sum
up, you need to have a mix of comprehension, vocabulary, and time management skills to complete the IELTS Reading True False Not Given task. By comprehending the structure, practising consistently, and implementing the advice provided in this blog, you can enhance your performance in this portion and increase your overall IELTS Reading
score! Also check: This Academic IELTS Reading Post for Academic IELTS Reading Test 3 passage 1 that has a passage titled The thylacine. This is a targeted post for Academic IELTS Reading Post for Academic IELTS Reading Test 3 passage 1 that has a passage titled The thylacine. This is a targeted post for Academic IELTS Reading Post for Academic IELTS Reading Test 3 passage 1 that has a passage titled The thylacine. This is a targeted post for Academic IELTS Reading Test 3 passage 1 that has a passage 1 that 
every reading answer without much trouble. Finding out IELTS Reading ModulePassage 1: Questions 1-13The headline of the passage: The thylacineQuestions 1-5:Completing notes:[In this type of question, candidates are asked to complete different notes with ONE
WORD ONLY from the passage. Keywords are important to find answers correctly. Generally, this type of question maintains a sequence is not maintained. Find the keywords in the passage and you are most likely to find the answers.]Title of the notes: The thylacineQuestion no. 1:Appearance and
                                         chases = when hunting, likely = probably, relied more on .... than any other sense = depended mainly on, So, the answer is: scentQuestion no. 3: young spent first months of life inside its mothers __
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Keywords for this question: young, spent, first months of life, inside its mothers, In lines 3-4 of paragraph no. 3, the writer says, . . . . Newborns
Keywords for this question: Decline, extinction, last evidence, mainland Australia, 3100-year-old, In lines 2-4 of paragraph no. 4, the writer says, . . . . The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, which is around 3,100 years old. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
most recent, well-dated occurrence = last evidence, So, the answer is: fossilQuestion no. 5: reduction in
                                                                                                                                        and available sources of food were partly responsible for decline in TasmaniaKeywords for this question: reduction, available sources of food, partly responsible for decline, Tasmania,In lines 3-7 of paragraph no. 5, the writer describes, .
..... While this determined campaign undoubtedly played a large part, it is likely that various other factors also contributed to the decline and eventual extinction of the species. These include competition with wild dogs introduced by European settlers, loss of habitat along with the disappearance of prey species, and a distemper-like disease which
may also have affected the thylacine. Here, various other factors also contributed = partly responsible, decline and eventual extinction of the species = decline, loss of = reduction, disappearance of prey species = reduction in available sources of food, So, the answer is: habitatQuestions 6-13: TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN[In this type of question, disappearance of prey species = reduction in available sources of food, So, the answer is: habitatQuestions 6-13: TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN[In this type of question, disappearance of prey species = reduction in available sources of food, So, the answer is: habitatQuestions 6-13: TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN[In this type of question, disappearance of prey species = reduction in available sources of food, So, the answer is: habitatQuestions 6-13: TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN[In this type of question, disappearance of prey species = reduction in available sources of food, So, the answer is: habitatQuestions 6-13: TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN[In this type of question, disappearance of prey species = reduction in available sources of food, So, the answer is: habitatQuestions 6-13: TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN[In this type of question, disappearance of prey species = reduction in available sources of food, So, the answer is: habitatQuestions 6-13: TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN[In this type of question, disappearance of prey species = reduction in available sources of food, So, the answer is: habitatQuestions for the food in available sources of food in available sources
candidates are asked to find out whether: The statement in the question agrees with the information in the passage FALSEIf there is no information on this NOT GIVENFor this type of question, you can divide each statement into three independent pieces and follow
through with the answer. This question type generally follows a sequence. So, scanning skills is effective here.]Question no. 6: Significant numbers of thylacines were killed by humans, from the 1830s onwards, In lines 1-3 of paragraph no. 5, the
writer talks about the reasons for the decline in thylacines number, The dramatic decline of the thylacine in Tasmania, which began in the 1830s and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters**
with shotguns = Significant numbers of thylacines were killed by humans, which began in the 1830s onwards, So, the answer is: TRUEQuestion no. 7: Several thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s, The first lines of paragraph no. 6 give us
the answer to this question, as the writer mentions here, There was only one successful attempt to breed a thylacine was born, in captivity = in zoo, during the late 1800s = in 1899, Here, the lines contradict the question. So, the answer is:
FALSEQuestion no. 8: John Goulds prediction about the thylacine surprised some biologists. Keywords for this question: John Gould foresaw the thylacines demise when he
published his Mammals of Australia between 1848 and 1863, writing. The numbers of this singular animal will speedily diminish, extermination will have its full sway, and it will then, like the wolf of England and Scotland, be recorded as an animal of the past. However, there is NO information of biologists being surprised about the prediction made by
John Gould. So, the answer is: NOT GIVENQuestion no. 9: In the early 1900s, many scientists became worried about the possible extinction, thylacine, In paragraph no. 7, the writer says in lines 1-2, However, there seems to have been
little public pressure to preserve the thylacine, nor was much concern expressed by scientists at the decline of this species in the decades that followed = NOT many scientists became worried about the possible extinction of the
thylacine in the early 1900s, So, the answer is: FALSEQuestion no. 10: T. T. Flynns proposal to rehome captive thylacines on an island, proved to be impractical. We learn about the concern of T.T. Flynns proposal, rehome captive thylacine in
paragraph no. 7. However, there is NO INFORMATION about T. T. Flynns proposal to rehome captive thylacines on an island. So, the answer is: NOT GIVENQuestion no. 11: There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines in existence when a piece of legislation protecting the species during their breeding season was passed. Keywords for this
question: were still, reasonable numbers of thylacines, when, legislation, protecting the species on the very edge of extinction, that Tasmanias Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting
thylacines only for the month of December, which was thought to be their prime breeding season. The last known wild thylacine = just one and NOT reasonable
numbers, Here, the lines clearly explain that there was just one and NOT a reasonable number of thylacines in existence when a piece of legislation protecting the species during their breeding season was passed. So, the answer is: FALSEQuestion no. 12: From 1930 to 1936, the only known living thylacines were all in captivity. Keywords for this
question: From 1930 to 1936, only known living thylacines, were, all in captivity, In paragraph no. 7, the writer says in lines 8-11, . . . . . . . . . The last known wild thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Official protection of the species by the Tasmanian government was
introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. Here, leaving just captive specimens = only known living thylacines are now rarely made. Keywords for this question: Attempts to find, living
behaviorate an entirely dietCarnivorous second paragraphs second line. In terms of feeding, it was exclusively carnivorous = of an animal feeding on other animals.probably depended mainly on .. when huntingScent second paragraphs sixth line. During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any
other sense. Scent = a distinctive smellyoung spent first months of life inside its mothers Pouch third paragraphs third and fourth line. Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, and attached themselves to one of the four teats, remaining there for up to three months, last evidence in mainland Australia is a 3,100-years-old. Fossil
that various other factors also contributed to the decline and eventual extinction of the species. These include competition with wild dogs introduced by European settlers, loss of habitat along with the disappearance of prey species. Habitat = the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism. Significant number of thylacines
thylacines started in the 1830s when hunters started hunting them for rewards and sheep farmers for saving their sheep. Several thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s. False sixth paragraphs first line. There was only one successful attempt to breed a thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899. Explanation: Only once was a thylacine
breed in Melbourne Zoo in 1899. Hence, the question statement contradicts the information (False). John Gould foresaw the thylacines demise when he published his Mammals of Australia between 1848 and 1863. Explanation:- No information about
 whether anyone was surprised or not is given. Hence,not given. In the early 1900s, many scientists became worried about the possible extinction of the thylacine, nor was much concern expressed by scientists at the decline of
this species in the decade that followed. Explanation:- Scientists had no concern (not worried) about the reduction in the number of thylacine. T. T. Flynns proposal to rehome captive thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. Not given seventh paragraphs third and fourth line. T. T. Flynn, Professor of Biology at the University of Tasmania. In
1914, he was sufficiently concerned about the scarcity of thylacine to suggest that some should be captured on a small island. Explanation: There is no information about whether his idea was implemented or not, and if implemented or not, and if implemented or not about the scarcity of thylacine in existence when a
piece of legislation protecting the species during their breeding seasons was passed. False seventh paragraphs fifth to seventh line. But it was not until 1929, with the species on the very edge of the extinction, that Tasmanias Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting thylacines only for the month of December, which was thought
to be the their prime breeding season. Explanation:- The thylacines were on the edge of extinction (no living member left), which means they were very low in numbers when a rule to protect them was passed. From 1930 to 1936, the only known living thylacines were all in captivity. True seventh paragraphs last four lines. The last known wild thylacine
to be killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Official protection of the species by the Tasmania government was introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. Explanation: The last wild thylacine was killed by a farmer in 1930.
Then thylacines were left only in captivity (zoo), and on 7th September 1936, the last thylacines are now rarely made. Not given last full paragraph. There have been numerous expeditions and searches for the thylacines over the years, none of which has produced definitive evidence that thylacines
still exist. The species was declared extinct by the Tasmania government in 1986. Explanation:- This paragraph does not tell whether the search for thylacines is now (present) done or not. It was declared extinct after searching for many years until 1986. Which section contains the following information? Examples of a range of potential environmental environmental
advantages of palm tree cultivation. F F paragraphs last three lines from first part and second full part. If ten times more palm oil can be produced from a patch of land than any competitor As for the question of carbon emissions, the
sequesters more carbon in some ways than other alternatives, [...] Of course, if youre cutting down virgin forest its terrible- thats whats happening in Indonesia and Malaysia, its been allowed to get out of hand. But if its replacing rice, for example, it might actually sequester more carbon. Explanation:- F paragraph talks about the advantages of
growing palm trees to the environment. It includes less land that needs to be cleared for more oil and capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. description of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production of an organization organization of a
            (RSPO), consisting of palm growers, retailers, product manufactures, and other interested parties. Over the past decade or so, an agreement has gradually been reached regarding standards that producers of palm oil have to meet in order for their product to be regard as officially sustainable. Explanation:- Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
is an organization that sets standards to be followed by palm oil producers so that palm oil. A paragraphs second, third and last three lines. Its almost certainly in the soap we wash with in the morning, the sandwich we have for
lunch, and the biscuits we snack on during the day Make it an ideal ingredient for long-term preservation, allowing many packaged food on supermarket shelves to have best before dates of months, even years, into the future. Explanation:- The uses of Palm oil are given in the A paragraph. It is used in soap, sandwiches, biscuits, and packed food to
increase its shelf life.references to a particular species which could benefit the ecosystem of oil palm plantation. H paragraphs third to last line. The birds nest fern (Asplenium nidus) grows on trees in a epiphytic fashion (meaning its dependent on the tree only for support, not for nutrients), and is native to many tropical regions, where as a
keystone species it performs a vital ecological role. Ellwood believes that reintroducing the birds nest fern into oil palm plantations could potentially allow these areas to recover their biodiversity, providing a home for all manner of species, from fungi and bacteria, to invertebrates such as insects, amphibians, reptiles and even mammals. Explanations
The birds nest fern is an ecologically important plant that, if planted on palm plantations, can provide a home to many fungi, bacteria, insects, amphibians, reptiles and even mammals, which will increase biodiversity and benefit oil palm plantations. figures illustrating the rapid expansion of the palm oil industry. B full paragraph. Many farmers have
seized the opportunity to maximize the planting of oil palm trees. Between 1990 and 2012, the global land area devoted to growing oil palm trees grew from 6 to 17 million hectares, now accounting for around ten percent of total cropland in the entire world. From a mere two million tonnes produced annually globally 50 years ago, there are now
around 60 million tonnes produced every single year, a figure looking likely to double or even triple by the middle of the century. Explanation:- Palm oil production increased from 2 million tones (a figure) to 60 million tones (a figure) to 60 million tones (a figure) to 60 million tones (a figure) in 50 years, which will double or triple by the middle of the century. Explanation:- Palm oil production increased from 2 million tones (a figure) to 60 million tones (a figure) in 50 years, which will double or triple by the middle of the century. Explanation:- Palm oil production increased from 2 million tones (a figure) to 60 million tones (a figure) in 50 years, which will double or triple by the middle of the century. Explanation:- Palm oil production increased from 2 million tones (a figure) to 60 million tones (a figure) in 50 years, which will double or triple by the middle of the century. Explanation:- Palm oil production increased from 2 million tones (a figure) to 60 mill
E paragraphs first to fifth line. One response to the boycott movement has been the argument for the vital role palm oil boycotted, replaced, eliminated from the global supply chain, given how many low-income people in developing countries
depend on it for their livelihood? Explanation:- Here, the economic justification is that palm oil production eliminated the poverty of many people in developing countries, and many other poor earn their livelihood from palm oil. So, it should not be opposed. Examples of creatures badly affected by the establishment of oil palm plantations. C
paragraphs last three line. Endangered species most famously the Sumatran orangutan, but also rhinos, elephants, tigers, and numerous other fauna have suffered from the unstoppable spread of oil palm plantations. Explanation: This paragraph has information about animal species that suffered from the unstoppable spread of oil palm plantations. Explanation: This paragraph has information about animal species that suffered from the unstoppable spread of oil palm plantations. Explanation about animal species that suffered from the unstoppable spread of oil palm plantations. Explanation about animal species most famously the Sumatran orangutan, but also rhinos, elephants, tigers, and numerous other fauna have suffered from the unstoppable spread of oil palm plantations. Explanation about animal species most famously the Sumatran orangutan, but also rhinos, elephants, tigers, and numerous other famously the Sumatran orangutan about animal species most famously the Sumatran orangutan about a species most famously the Sumatran orangutan about a species
statements are made about the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)?B (It demands that certified producers be open and honest about their practices.) G paragraphs third to fifth line. Over the past decade or so, an agreement has gradually been reached regarding standards that producers of palm oil have to meet in order for their product to
be regarded as officially sustainable. The RSPO insisted upon no virgin forest clearing, transparency and regular assessment of carbon stock, among other criteria. Explanation:- RSPO asks for transparency from certified producers, which means their practices should be open and honest. C (It took several years to establish its set of criteria for
sustainable palm oil certification) G paragraphs first four lines. The industry is now regulated by a group called the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), consisting of palm growers, retailers, product manufacturers, and other interested parties. Over the past decade or so, an agreement has gradually been reached regarding standards that
producers of palm oil have to meet in order for their product to be regarded as officially sustainable. One advantage of palm oil producers need to follow to label (certify) their product as sustainable. One advantage of palm oil
for manufacturers is that it stays . even when not refrigerated solid A paragraphs fourth to fifth line. Why is Palm Oil so attractive for manufacturers? Primarily because its unique properties such as remaining solid at room temperature. The is the best known of the animal suffering habitat loss as a result of the spread of oil palm plantation. Sumatrante
orangutan C paragraphs fifth line. Endangered species most famously the Sumatran orangutan, but also rhinos, elephants, tigers, and numerous other fauna have suffered from the unstoppable spread of oil palm plantations. As one of its criteria for the certification of sustainable palm oil, the RSPO insists that growers check .on a routine basis.
Ellwood believes that reintroducing the birds nest fern into oil palm plantations could potentially allow these areas to recover their biodiversity. Choose the correct letter A, B, C and D.What point does Shester make about Barrs book in the first paragraph? D it covers a range of factors that affected the development of New York, first paragraphs
second to fourth line .The book combines geology, history, economics and a lot of data to explain why business clusters developed where they did and how the early decisions of firms and workers are the factors that affected the development
of New York, as covered in this passage. How does Shester respond to the information in the book about tenements? B She indicates a potential problem with Barrs analysis. Third paragraphs fifth to last line. I would have liked Barr to expand upon his claim that existing tenements prevents skyscrapers in certain neighborhoods because likely no
skyscrapers developer was interested in performing the necessary slum clearance. Later in the book, Barr makes the claim that the depth of bedrock was not a limiting factor for developers, as foundation costs were a small fraction of the cost of development. At first glance, it is not obvious why slum clearance would be limiting, while more expensive
foundations would not. Explanation:- Shester disputes the points made by Barr that slum clearance was an obstacle in developing skyscrapers and foundation cost was not. Barrs analysis problematic. What does Shester say about chapter six of the book? Cit is too
 specialized for most readers. Sixth paragraphs last four lines. Chapter six then presents data on building height throughout the 20th century and uses regression analysis to predict building construction. While less technical than would be preferred by a general
audience. Explanation:- The language used in the sixth chapter was less technical than the research paper but not as easy as ordinary people (without technical knowledge) could understand it. What does Shester suggest about the chapters focusing on the 1920s building boom? D Some parts will have limited appeal to certain people. Eighth
paragraphs first three lines. Chapters eight and nine focus on the building boom of the 1920s. Chapter eight contains lengthy discussions of urban economic theory that may serve as a distraction to readers primarily interested in New York. Explanation:- Chapters eight and nine talk about the building boom of the 1920s, and
chapter eight has an urban economic theory, which might not be interesting to people who like to read about New York. What impresses Shester the most about the chapter on land values? The nature of the research into topic. Last paragraphs first to fifth line. In the final chapter (chapter 10), Barr discusses another of his empirical papers that
estimates Manhattan land values from the mid 19th century to the present day. The data work that went into these estimations is particularly impressive. Towards the end of the chapter, Barr assesses whether skyscrapers are a cause or an effect of high land values. He finds that changes in land values predict future building height, but the reverse is
not true. Explanation:- Sheshter impresses from the data work on estimating the land value in Manhattan from the air in the early 1600s lacks
interest. No Second paragraphs first two lines. Barr begins chapter one by taking the reader on a helicopter time-machine ride giving a fascinating (extremely interesting) description (account) of how 1609 New
York might have been seen from the sky. Chapter two and three prepare the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two focusing on the early development of land and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two and three takes the chapter two and three takes the
focuses on land use before the Civil War. Both chapters are informative and well researched and set the stage (prepare the reader) for economic analysis given in upcoming chapters. The biggest problem for many nineteenth-century New York
immigrant neighborhoods was a lack of amenities. Not given Fourth paragraphs first three lines. Chapter four focuses on immigrant enclaves and analyzes their locations in terms of the amenities available in the area. Explanation:- Barr
talks about immigrants place of living in terms of amenities (facilities) but does not tell whether the lack of facilities was a problem for them or if they had other concerns. Thus, not given the answer. In the nineteenth century, New Yorks immigrant neighborhoods tended to concentrate around the harbor. No fourth paragraph line three to five. Most
Barr indicates how the lack of bedrock close to the surface does not explain why skyscrapers are absent from Bedrock close to the surface between Downtown and Midtown New York is the reason for skyscrapers not explain why skyscrapers not explain why skyscrapers not explain why skyscrapers are absent from Bedrock close to the surface does not explain why skyscrapers are absent from Bedrock close to the surface does not explain why skyscrapers not explain why skyscrapers not explain why skyscrapers are absent from Bedrock close to the surface does not explain why skyscrapers not explain who explain why skyscrapers not explain which is sufficient to the surface of the surface of explain which is sufficient to the surface of explain w
being built between the two urban centers. Explanation:- The specific area is the land between Downtown and Midtown New York, where the bedrock was assumed not near the surface. He points out that although the cost of foundations increases when bedrock is deep below the surface, this cannot be regarded as.., D excessive expense. Seventh
paragraphs third and fourth line. Rather, Barr argues that while deeper bedrock does increase foundation costs, these costs were neither prohibitively high nor were they large compared to overall cost of building a skyscraper. Explanation:- Even though thefoundation costs, these costs were neither prohibitively high nor were they large compared to overall cost of building a skyscraper. Explanation:- Even though thefoundation costs, these costs were neither prohibitively high nor were they large compared to overall cost of building a skyscraper.
compared to the whole cost of building a skyscraper.especially when compared to., The answer is in the same lines total expenditure, Seventh paragraphs third and fourth line. Rather, Barr argues that while deeper bedrock does increase foundation costs, these costs were neither prohibitively high nor were they large compared to overall cost of
building a skyscraper.Explanation:- Overall cost = total expendituresHe describes not only how are made possible by the use of caissons, which enables workers to dig down for considerable distancesExplanation:- Caisson = a large watertight chamber, open at the
bottom, from which the water is kept out by air pressure and in which construction work may be carried out under water. Dig down for considerable distances = deep excavations. Due to the use of caissons, deep excavation became possible.but he also discusses their. The chapter is well researched but relatively easy to understand. F associated
risks, Seventh paragraphs third last line. Barrs thorough technological history discusses not only how caissons work, but also the dangers involved = associated risk. The topic discussed is an academic reading answers topic. The ThylacineReading
Answers has a total of 13 IELTS questions, from 1-5 you have to fill the gaps with correct words taken from the passage and from 6-13 you have to tell whether the statement is true or false and choose the correct answer among the options. Candidates should read the IELTS Reading passage thoroughly to recognise synonyms, identify keywords, and
answer the questions below. IELTS Reading practice papers feature topics such as The ThylacineReading Answers. Candidates can use IELTS reading practice questions and answers to enhance their performance in the reading section. Section 1 The extinct thylacine, also known as the Tasmanian tiger, was a marsupial* that bore a superficial
resemblance to a dog. Its most distinguishing feature was the 13-19 dark brown stripes over its back, beginning at the rear of the body and extending onto the tail. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense rainforest
 with open eucalyptus forest thought to be its prime habitat. In terms of feeding, it was exclusively carnivorous, and its stomach was muscular with an ability to distend so that it could eat large amounts of food at one time, probably an adaptation to compensate for long periods when hunting was unsuccessful and food scarce. The thylacine was not a
fast runner and probably caught its prey by exhausting it during a long pursuit. During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. They emerged to hunt during the evening, night and early morning and tended to retreat to the hills and forest for shelter during the day. Despite the common name
tiger, the thylacine had a shy, nervous temperament. Although mainly nocturnal, it was sighted moving during the day and some individuals were even recorded basking in the sun. The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year. The thylacine, like all
marsupials, was tiny and hairless when born. Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, and attached themselves to one of the four teats, remaining there for up to three months. When old enough to leave the pouch, the young stayed in a lair such as a deep rocky cave, well-hidden nest or hollow log, whilst the mother hunted
Approximately 4,000 years ago, the thylacine was widespread throughout New Guinea and most of mainland Australia, as well as the island of Tasmania. The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, which is around 3,100 years old. Its extinction coincided
closely with the arrival of wild dogs called dingoes in Australia and a similar predator in New Guinea. Dingoes never reached Tasmania, and most scientists see this as the main reason for the thylacine survival there. The dramatic decline of the thylacine in Tasmania, which began in the 1830s and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the
relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters** with shotquns. While this determined campaign undoubtedly played a large part, it is likely that various other factors also contributed to the decline and eventual extinction of the species. These include competition with wild dogs introduced by European settlers, loss of habitat along with the
disappearance of prey species, and a distemper-like disease which may also have affected the thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899. This was despite the large numbers that went through some zoos, particularly London Zoo and Tasmanias Hobart Zoo. The famous naturalist John
Gould foresaw the thylacines demise when he published his Mammals of Australia between 1848 and 1863, writing, The numbers of this singular animal will speedily diminish, extermination will have its full sway, and it will then, like the wolf of England and Scotland, be recorded as an animal of the past. However, there seems to have been little
and placed on a small island. But it was not until 1929, with the species on the very edge of extinction, that Tasmanias Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer in the
north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Official protection of the specimens by the Tasmanian government was introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. There have been numerous expeditions and searches for the thylacine over the years, none of which has
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          . dietAnswer: Carnivorous Supporting statement:In terms of feeding, it was exclusively carnivorous, and its stomach
animal Questions 1-5 Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer. 1. The Thylacine Appearance and behaviour looked rather like a dog had a series of stripes along its body and tail ate an entirely (1).....
was muscular with an ability to distend so that it could eat large amounts of food at one time, probably an adaptation to compensate for long periods when hunting was unsuccessful and food scarce. Keyword:carnivorous, food Keyword Location: 2nd paragraph, 2nd line Explanation: Thylacine was exclusively carnivorous, and its stomach was muscular
line Explanation: During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. 3. young spent first months of life inside its mothers (3)......
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 . Decline and extinction Answer: pouch Supporting statement: Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, and attached themselves to one of the
 four teats, remaining there for up to three months. Keywords: pouch, belly, mother Keyword Location: 3rd paragraph,3rd line Explanation: Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother. 4. last evidence in mainland Australia is a 3,100-year-old (4)...
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Answer: Fossil Supporting statement: The most recent, well-dated
occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, which is around 3,100 years old. Keyword carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia Keyword Location: 4th paragraph,2nd line Explanation: The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia Keyword Location: 4th paragraph,2nd line Explanation: The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia.
Western Australia, which is around 3,100 years old. 5. probably went extinct in mainland Australia due to animals known as dingoes reduction in (5).....
                                                                                                                                                                                            ...... and available sources of food were partly responsible for decline in Tasmania. Answer: Habitat Supporting statement: These include competition with wild dogs introduced by European
settlers, loss of habitat along with the disappearance of prey species, and a distemper-like disappearance Keyword Location: 5th paragraph, last line Explanation: These include competition with wild dogs introduced by European settlers, loss of habitat along with the disappearance Keywords.
of prey species, and a distemper-like disease that may also have affected the thylacine. Questions 6-13 Do the following statement agree with the information NOT GIVEN If there is no information on this Significant
numbers of thylacines were killed by humans from the 1830s and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters with shotguns. Keywords: decline, hunters, shotgunstance, shotgunstance, and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters with shotguns. Keywords: decline, hunters, shotgunstance, and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters with shotguns.
Keyword location: 5th paragraph, 1st line Explanation: From 1830 onwards thylacines were killed by sheep farmers and bounty hunters with shotguns. Several thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement: The thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement: The thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement: The thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement: The thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement: The thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement: The thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement in zoos during the late 1800s. Answer: False Supporting statement in zoos during statement
forest thought to be its prime habitat Keywords: forest, habitat Keywords forest, habitat Keyword Location: 2nd paragraph, 2nd line Explanation: The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense rainforest, with open eucalyptus forest thought to be its prime habitat and they are not born in zoos John Goulds prediction about the thylacine surprised some
biologists. Answer: Not given Explanation: The given sentence is not given in the passage In the early 1900s, many scientists became worried about the possible extinction of the thylacine. Answer: False Supporting statement: A notable exception was T.T. Flynn, Professor of Biology at the University of Tasmania. In 1914, he was sufficiently concerned
about the scarcity of thylacine to suggest that some should be captured and placed on a small island. Keyword:scarcity, captured Keyword Location: 7th paragraph, 2nd line Explanation: T.T. Flynn was sufficiently concerned about the scarcity of thylacine in 1914. T.T. Flynns proposal to rehome captive thylacines on an island proved to be
impractical. Answer: Not given Explanation: Not mentioned in the passage There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines in existence when a piece of legislation protecting the species by the Tasmanian government was introduced in
July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. Keywords: last, died, protection act was passed, all the thylacines were extinct. From 1930 to 1936, the only known living thylacines were all in captivity. Answer: True Supporting
statement: The last known wild thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Official protection of the species by the Tasmanian government was introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. Keyword:protection, Zoo
Keyword Location: 7th paragraph,5th line Explanation: The last known wild thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Attempts to find living thylacines are now rarely made. Answer: Not given Explanation: not mentioned in the passage Read more IELTS Reading Answer samples
In IELTS Reading, there are many different types of questions for which you need to become aware of the strategies to be used in all of them to ace the IELTS Reading Multiple Choice Questions is a very common type of question which seems to be the easiest question type in order to get a band score of
8+. However, if you are unaware of the format in the IELTS Reading Multiple Choice Questions, it can also reduce your score, especially if you become distracted and choose the wrong option. To achieve a band score of 8+, get acquainted with the common mistakes, strategies, and tips to tackle IELTS Reading multiple choice questions. While
attempting to answer these types of questions, it is important to understand the Paraphrasing : Definition & Purpose of the questions given in the passage. In the IELTS Reading Section, MCQ questions typically require test-takers to read a passage, find out the specific information, and choose the correct answer from a set of options provided. To
achieve a top IELTS band score, you will be assessed on your comprehension skill for which you will be evaluated on whether you are able to: Scan the passage and understand the main idea. Locate the information required to answer the guestion Choose the best option that either answers the guestion directly or is the closest to the correct answer.
While you are taking the IELTS Academic as well as IELTS General Reading, candidates will come across these questions in two different formats. Check out the two types of Multiple Choice Questions in IELTS Reading! Before attempting this type of question, it is important to become familiar with the format of the answers. Therefore, it is important
to read the instructions carefully before attempting to answer the questions. Single answers multiple choice: In this type, you will need to select more than one correct option from the list provided. Check out the
video below to learn more about IELTS Reading Multiple Choice Questions! To achieve a band score of 8+ in the IELTS Reading Section, familiarising yourself with the exam structure is as important as the types of questions you might encounter. Similarly, in Multiple Choice Questions, you must incorporate a few strategies to receive a high score in
the IELTS exam. So, lets look at the strategies to answer IELTS Reading multiple choice questions and check out the IELTS exam preparation tips below. Start by reading the questions are two different types of Multiple Choice Questions and check out the IELTS Reading, it is advised to first look at the instructions to become familiar with the answer you
need to provide. After this, always examine the questions thoroughly. In case you do not understand some of the words, try looking them up in the text to see if you can figure them out in context based on the surrounding information. It is important to comprehend the meaning to make an informed choice. The location of the answers will be in order.
The answers for multiple choice questions in IELTS Reading are presented in a sequence in the given passage. For example, Answer 4 wont be too far along in the text if youve already located answers 1, 2 and 3 in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4, respectively. Therefore, it is important to skim through the passage. You should use IELTS reading keyword
techniques to gain a rough understanding of the main idea of the text. While reading the question, underline the keywords. This will help you to locate the specific information that will provide the answer. Remember that synonyms of the same word might be used in the options to confuse you. Be aware of distractions. IELTS examiners frequently use
distractors in their answer choices in an attempt to trick you. Even though they are only a few words, they have the power to entirely alter a sentences meaning or fact. For example, in the 2000s after the reconstruction
In these cases, you might end up confused between two similar options. This mostly happens in IELTS Academic Reading, as the passages are comparatively more difficult than in IELTS General Reading. You have to compare the keywords, synonyms and identify distractors in the two options, and find out which one is the closest to the correct
answer. Use the elimination and paraphrasing techniques. Usually, you can rule out two of the four options, leaving you with just two. However, if you are finding it difficult, you can choose the right answers by considering how these two options differ in meaning. Rephrasing two or three statements in your own words can be helpful if you are unclear
about their differences. To master this technique, it is important to take IELTS Reading practice tests regularly. Use your understanding of the main idea of the text and the keywords to predict the correct answer. Even though it might be correct at times, this will aid you in narrowing down your options. Answers should not be left blank. Time
management in IELTS Reading is very important for solving all 40 questions in just 60 minutes. Therefore, if you get stuck with two similar options or are confused or dont have much time, guess to determine the closest
response. You have some possibility of making the right estimate and receiving the mark. Examiners label questions as wrong if they receive no response. Grab our latest IELTS Multiple Choice Questions with AnswersNow, lets look at sample IELTS reading multiple
choice questions and check how the strategies given above work. Lets take the step towards getting you exam-ready for achieving a band score of 8+ in the IELTS Reading PassageOne of the most famous works of art in the world is Leonardo da Vincis Mona Lisa. Nearly everyone who goes to see the original will already be familiar
with it from reproductions, but they accept that fine art is more rewardingly viewed in its original form. However, if the Mona Lisa was a famous novel, few people would bother to go to a museum to read the writers actual manuscript rather than a printed reproduction. This might be explained by the fact that the novel has evolved precisely because
of technological developments that made it possible to print out huge numbers of texts, whereas oil paintings have always been produced as unique objects. In addition, it could be argued that the practice of interpreting or reading each medium follows different conventions. With novels, the reader attends mainly to the meaning of words rather than
the way they are printed on the page, whereas the reader of a painting must attend just as closely to the material form of marks and shapes in the picture as to any ideas they may signify. Ouestions: 1 According to the passage, Monalisa is :A Da Vincis masterpiece One of the famous works of artC Just another painting D The only work on art2 Why do
people want to view art in its original form? A They can appreciate art better in its original form. B They are tired of viewing duplicates. C both A & BD None of the above 3 According to the passage, what is the difference between a novel and a painting? A No difference B Novels are unique. C Paintings are unique objects. D None of the above 4 What is the
difference between reading a novel and a painting? A No difference. B In a novel, they have to carefully observe the way they are printed and in a painting it is just reading the meaning. D None of the above Explanation for the
Answers: Now that we have looked at the passage and the question, as well as the explanation. Answer Explanation BFor the first question, the answer is in the first line which says One of the famous works of art in the world is Leonardo da Vincis Mona Lisa. So the answer is B. One of the famous works of art in the world is Leonardo da Vincis Mona Lisa. So the answer is B. One of the famous works of art in the world is Leonardo da Vincis Mona Lisa. So the answer is B. One of the famous works of art in the world is Leonardo da Vincis Mona Lisa.
works of art. AFor the second question, the answer is in the second line which says fine art is more rewardingly viewed in its original form. Rewardingly viewed in its original form which says oil
paintings have always been produced as unique objects. So the answer is C.CFor the fourth question, the answer is in the last line which says With novels, the reader attends mainly to the material form of marks and
shapes in the picture as to any ideas they may signify. So the answer is C.10 examples for the IELTS Reading Multiple Choice Questions to get you started. Want to learn more about IELTS Reading
distractors and how to avoid them? Join our webinar to learn with fellow candidates! There are certain mistakes that candidates make while answering the IELTS Academic Reading multiple choice questions practice. So, lets learn about
them. Reading the passage before the questions means that you are reading blindly and wont know what to search for. Additionally, you waste time because you have to read the content again after reading that the first reading was a waste of time. Not paying close attention to the text Owing to the presence of distractors,
certain options might seem to be the correct response. As a result, you will select the wrong response if you don't attentively read the text. Not reading the entire question or statement in the paragraph or the question may seem to make sense in its first section, but its second half may convey a different meaning
by using linkers like however, but can completely alter the meaning of a sentence. Examiners will try to deceive you in this way since they are aware that you are attempting to find the answering the question is a common mistake that candidates make.
Remember that the IELTS exam does not have any negative marking. So, even if you are confused between 2 options, try to choose the closest one and who knows it might fetch you a score. As you take the step towards success, you need to boost your prep further and receive a Band 8+ on the IELTS Reading. Whether it is about solving 40 questions
within a limited time or learning how to solve multiple choice question type in IELTS Reading Section? Check out our highly rated IELTS Reading Academic Test Guide or ultimate guide to IELTS General reading with
actual IELTS test papers. Remember that with consistent practice, you will build confidence, utilise the strategies which you have learnt, and become familiar with the types of questions in IELTS Reading questions in 20
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minutes? Join Us Now! Also Read: The thylacine thylacine thylacine as a marsupial that bore a superficial resemblance to a dog. Its most distinguishing feature was the 13-19 dark brown stripes over its back, beginning at the rear of the body and extending onto the tail. The thylacines average nose-to-tail length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense rainforest, with open eucalyptus forest thought to be its prime habitat. In terms of feeding, it was exclusively carnivorous, and its stomach was muscular with an ability to distend so that it could eat large amounts of food at one time, probably an adaptation to compensate for long periods when hunting was unsuccessful and food scarce. The thylacine was not a fast runner and probably caught its prey by exhausting it during a long pursuit. During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. They emerged to hunt

during the evening, night and early morning and tended to retreat to the hills and forest for shelter during the day. Despite the common name tiger, the thylacine had a shy, nervous temperament. Although mainly nocturnal, it was sighted moving during the day and some individuals were even recorded basking in the sun. The thylacine had an

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extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year. The thylacine, like all marsupials, was tiny and hairless when born. New-borns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, and attached themselves to one of the four teats, remaining there for up to three months. When old
enough to leave the pouch, the young stayed in a lair such as a deep rocky cave, well-hidden nest or hollow log, whilst the mother hunted. Approximately 4,000 years ago, the thylacine was widespread throughout New Guinea and most of mainland Australia, as well as the island of Tasmania. The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the
mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia and a similar predator in New Guinea. Dingoes never reached Tasmania, and most scientists see this as the main reason for the thylacines survival there. The
dramatic decline of the thylacine in Tasmania, which began in the 1830s and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters with shotguns. While this determined campaign undoubtedly played a large part, it is likely that various other factors also contributed to the decline and eventual
extinction of the species. These include competition with wild dogs introduced by European settlers, loss of habitat along with the disappearance of prey species, and a distemper-like disease which may also have affected the thylacine. There was only one successful attempt to breed a thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899. This was despite
the large numbers that went through some zoos, particularly London Zoo and Tasmanias Hobart Zoo. The famous naturalist John Gould foresaw the thylacines demise when he published his Mammals of Australia between 1848 and 1863, writing, The numbers of this singular animal will speedily diminish, extermination will have its full . way, and it
will then, like the wolf of England and Scotland, be recorded as an animal of the past. However, there seems to have been little public pressure to preserve the thylacine, nor was much concern expressed by scientists at the decline of this species in the decades that followed. A notable exception was T.T. Flynn, Professor of Biology at the University of
Tasmania. In 1914, he was sufficiently concerned about the scarcity of the thylacine to suggest that some should be captured and placed on a small island. But it was not until 1929, with the species on the very edge of extinction, that Tasmanias Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting thylacines only for the month of December
which was thought to be their prime breeding season. The last known wild thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Official protection of the species by the Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens.
September, 1936. There have been numerous expeditions and searches for the thylacine over the years, none of which has produced definitive evidence that thylacines still exist. The species was declared extinct by the Tasmanian government in 1986. Questions 1-5 Complete the notes below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each
answer. The thylacine Appearance and behaviour Looked rather like a dog Had a series of stripes along its body and tail Ate an entirely (1) diet Probably depended mainly on (2). when hunting Young spent first months of life inside its mothers (3)...Decline and extinction Last evidence in mainland Australia is a 3100 year old (4) Probably went extinction
in mainland Australia due to animals knows as dingoes Reduction in (5). and available sources of food were partly responsible for decline in TasmaniaQuestions 6-13 on your answer sheet, writeTRUE if the statement agrees with the informationFALSE if
the statement contradicts the information NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this6. Significant numbers of thylacines were killed by humans from the 1830s onwards. Several thylacines were killed by humans from the 1830s onwards. Several thylacines were killed by humans from the 1830s onwards.
worried about the possible extinction of the thylacine. 10. T. T. Flynns proposal to rehome captive thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 11. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines in existence when a piece of legislation protecting the species during their breeding season was passed. 12. From 1930 to 1936, the only known living
thylacines were all in captivity. 13. Attempts to find living thylacine are now rarely made. Palm oil is an edible oil derived from the fruit of the African oil palm tree, and is currently the most consumed vegetable oil in the world. Its almost certainly in the soap we wash with in the morning, the sandwich we have for lunch, and the biscuits we
snack on during the day. Why is palm oil so attractive for manufacturers? Primarily because its unique properties such as remaining solid at room temperature make it an ideal ingredient for long-term preservation, allowing many packaged foods on supermarket shelves to have best before dates of months, even years, into the future. B Many farmers
have seized the opportunity to maximise the planting of oil palm trees. Between 1990 and 2012, the global land area devoted to growing oil palm trees grew from 6 to 17 million hectares, now accounting for around ten percent of total cropland in the entire world. From a mere two million tonnes of palm Nil being produced annually globally 50 years
ago, there are now around 60 million tonnes produced every single year, a figure looking likely to double or even triple by the middle of the century. C However, there are multiple reasons why conservationists cite the rapid spread of oil palm plantations as a major concern. There are countless news stories of deforestation, habitat destruction and
dwindling species populations, all as a direct result of land clearing to establish oil palm tree monoculture on an industrial scale, particularly in Malaysia and Indonesia. Endangered species most famously the Sumatran orangutan, but also rhinos, elephants, tigers, and numerous other fauna have suffered from the unstoppable spread of oil palm
plantations.D Palm oil is surely one of the University of the West of England, Bristol. Palm oil is replacing rainforest is where all the species are. Thats a problem. This has led to some radical questions among environmentalists, such as whether consumers should
try to boycott palm oil entirely. Meanwhile Bhayani Shankar, Professor at Londons School of Oriental and African Studies, argues, Its easy to say that palm oil is the enemy and we should be against it. It makes for a more dramatic story, and its very intuitive. But given the complexity of the argument. I think a much more nuanced story is closer to the
truth. E One response to the boycott movement has been the argument for the vital role palm oil boycotted, replaced, eliminated from the global supply chain, given how many low-income people in developing countries depend on it for their
livelihoods? How best to strike a utilitarian balance between these competing factors has become a serious bone of contention. Feven the deforestation argument isnt as straightforward as it seems. Oil palm plantations produce at least four and potentially up to ten times more oil per hectare than soybean, rapeseed, sunflower or other competing oils
That immensely high yield which is predominantly what makes it so profitable is potentially also an ecological benefit. If ten times more palm oil can be produced from a patch of land than any competitor. As for the question of
carbon emissions, the issue really depends on what oil palm trees are replacing. Crops vary in the degree to which they sequester carbon in other words, the amount of carbon they capture from the atmosphere and store within the plant. The more carbon a plant sequesters, the more it reduces the effect of climate change. As Shankar explains: [Palm
oil production] actually sequester- more carbon in some ways than other alternatives. [] Of course, if youre cutting down virgin forest its terrible thats whats happening in Indonesia and Malaysia, its been flowed to get out of hand. But if its replacing rice, for example, it might actually sequester more carbon. G The industry is now regulated by a group
called the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), consisting of palm growers, retailers, product manufacturers, and other interested parties. Over the past decade or so, an agreement has gradually been reached regarding standards that producers of palm oil have to meet in order for their product to be regarded as officially sustainable. The
RSPO insists upon no virgin forest clearing, transparency and regular assessment of carbon stocks, among other criteria. Only once these requirements are fully satisfied is the oil allowed to be sold as certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO). Recent figures show that the RSPO now certifies around 12 million tonnes of palm oil annually, equivalent to
roughly 21 percent of the worlds total palm oil production. H There is even hope that oil palm plantations might not need to be such sterile monocultures, or green deserts, as Ellwood describes them. New research at Ellwoods lab hints at one plant which might make all the difference. The birds nest fern (Asplenium nidus) grows on trees in an
epiphytic fashion (meaning its dependent on the tree only for support, not for nutrients), and is native to many tropical regions, where as a keystone species it performs a vital ecological role. Ellwood believes that reintroducing the birds nest fern into oil palm plantations could potentially allow these areas to recover their biodiversity, providing a
home for all manner of species, from fungi and bacteria, to invertebrates such as insects, amphibians, reptiles and even mammals. Questions 14-20 Reading Passage has eight sections, A-H. Which sections of an ange of potential environmental advantages of oil palm tree cultivation 15. description of an
organisation which controls the environmental impact of palm oil production 16. examples of the widespread global use of palm oil industry 19. an economic justification for not opposing the palm oil
industry 20. examples of creatures badly affected by the establishment of oil palm plantations Questions 21 and 22 Choose TWO letters, A-E. Which TWO statements are made about the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)? A Its membership has grown steadily over the course of the last decade. B It demands that certified producers be open and
honest about their practices. C It took several years to establish its set of criteria for sustainable palm oil certification. D Its regulations regarding sustainable palm oil certification regarding su
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.23. One advantage of palm oil for manufacturers is that it stays. Even when not refrigerated.24. The .. is the best known of the animals suffering habitat loss as a result of the spread of oil palm plantations.25. As one of its criteria for the certification of sustainable palm oil, the
RSPO insists that growers check on a routine basis.26. Ellwood and his researchers are looking into whether the birds nest fern could restore .. in areas where oil palm trees are grown. Building the Skyline, Jason Barr takes the reader through a detailed history of New York City.
The book combines geology, history, economics, and a lot of data to explain why business clusters developed where they did and how the early decisions of workers and firms shaped the skyline we see today. Building the Skyline is organized into two distinct parts. The first is primarily historical and addresses New Yorks settlement and growth from
1609 to 1900; the second deals primarily with the 20th century and is a compilation of chapters commenting on different aspects of New Yorks urban development. The tone and organization of the book changes somewhat between the first and second parts, as the latter chapters incorporate aspects of Barrs related research papers. Barr begins
chapter one by taking the reader on a helicopter time-machine ride giving a fascinating account of how the New York landscape in 1609 might have looked from the subsoil, before taking the reader back to the surface. His love of the
city comes through as he describes various fun facts about the location of the New York residence of early 19th-century vice-president Aaron Burr a.- well as a number of legends about the city. Chapters two and three take the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two focusing on the early development of land and the implementation of
a grid system in 1811. Chapter three focuses on land use before the Civil War. Both chapters are informative and well researched and set the economic analysis that comes later in the book. I would have liked Barr to expand upon his claim that existing tenements prevented skyscrapers in certain neighbourhoods because likely no
skyscraper developer was interested in performing the necessary slum clearance. Later in the book, Barr makes the claim that the depth of bedrock was not a limiting factor for developers, as foundation costs were a small fraction of the cost of development. At first glance, it is not obvious why slum clearance would be limiting, while more expensive
foundations would not. Chapter four focuses on immigration and the location of neighborhoods and tenements in the late 19th century. Barr identifies four primary immigrant enclaves were located on the least valuable land, between the industries
located on the waterfront and the wealthy neighborhoods bordering Central Park. Part two of the book begins with a discussion of the economic height, and developer height where engineering height is the tallest building that can be safely made at a
given time, economic height is the height that is most efficient from societys point of view, and developer height is the actual height chosen by the developer, who is attempting to maximize return on investment. Chapter five also has an interesting discussion of the technological advances that led to the construction of skyscrapers. For example, the
introduction of iron and steel skeletal frames made thick, load-bearing walls unnecessary, expanding the use of windows and availability of natural light. Chapter six then presents data on building sand increasing the use of windows and availability of natural light.
While less technical than the research paper on which the chapter is based, it is probably more technical than would be preferred by a general audience. Chapter seven tackles the bedrock myth, the assumption that the absence of bedrock close to the surface between Downtown and Midtown New York is the reason for skyscrapers not being built
between the two urban centers. Rather, Barr argues that while deeper bedrock does increase foundation costs, these costs were neither prohibitively high nor were they large compared to the overall cost of building a skyscraper. What I enjoyed the most about this chapter was Barrs discussion of how foundations are actually built. He descries the
use of caissons, which enable workers to dig down for considerable distances, often below the water table, until they reach bedrock. Barrs thorough technological history discusses not only how caissons work, but also the dangers involved. While this chapter references empirical research papers, it is a relatively easy read. Chapters eight and nine
focus on the birth of Midtown and the building boom of the 1920s. Chapter eight contains lengthy discussions of urban economic theory that may serve as a distraction to reader primarily interested in New York. However, they would be well-suited for undergraduates learning about the economics of cities. In the next chapter, Barr considers two of
the primary explanations for the building boom of the 1920s the first being exuberance, and the second being financing. He uses data to assess the viability of these two explanations and finds that supply and demand factors explain much of the development of the 1920s; though it enabled the boom, cheap credit was not, he argues, the primary
cause. In the final chapter (chapter 10), Barr discusses another of his empirical papers that estimates Manhattan land values from the mid-19th century to the present day. The data work that went into these estimations is particularly impressive. Toward the end of the chapter, Barr assesses whether skyscrapers are a cause or an effect of high land
values. He finds that changes in land values predict future building height, but the reverse is not true. The book ends with an epilogue, in which Barr discusses the impact of climate change on the city and makes policy suggestions for New York going forward. Questions 27-31 Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.27. What point does Shester make
about Barrs book in the first paragraph? A It gives a highly original explanation for urban development of New York. 28. How does
Shester respond to the information in the book about tenements? A She describes the reasons for Barrs interest. B She indicates a potential problem with Barrs analysis. C She compares Barr used for his research. 29. What does Shester say about chapter six of the
book? A It contains conflicting data. B It focuses too much on possible trends. C It is too specialised for most readers. D It draws on research that is out of date. 30. What does Shester suggest about the way
construction was financed.C The explanation / a is given for the building boom is unlikely.D Some parts will have limited appeal to certain people.31. What impresses Shester the most about the chapter on land values?A the broad time period that is coveredB the interesting questions that Barr asksC the nature of the research into the topicD the
recommendations Barr makes for the futureQuestions 32-35Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet, writeYES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage? In boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage?
writer thinks about this 32. The description in the first chapter of how New York probably looked from the air in the early 1600s lacks interest. 33. Chapters two and three prepare the reader well for material yet to come. 34. The biggest problem for many nineteenth-century New York immigrant neighbourhoods was a lack of amenities. 35. In the
nineteenth century, New Yorks immigrant neighbourhoods tended to concentrate around the harbour. Questions 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, in boxes 36-40 complete the summary using the list of phrases, A-J, below. Write the correct letter, A-J, below. Write t
explain why skyscrapers are absent from (36) He points out that although the cost of foundations increases when bedrock is deep below the surface, this cannot be regarded as (37). Especially when compared to (38). A particular enjoyable part of the chapter was Barrs account of how foundations are built. He describes not only how (39). are made
possible by the use of caissons, but he also discusses their (40) The chapter is well researched but relatively easy to understand. A development plans deep excavations creas total expenditure construction guidelines Practice The Thylacine IELTS
Academic Reading with Answers, Explanation and PDF. The Thylacine READING PASSAGE Read The Thylacine Reading Passage below. You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13. The extinct thylacine READING PASSAGE Read The Thylacine Reading Passage below. You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13. The extinct thylacine READING PASSAGE Read The Thylacine READING PASSAGE PASSAGE READING PASSAGE READING PASSAGE READING PASSAGE READING PASSAGE READING PASSAGE READING PASSAGE P
13-19 dark brown stripes over its back, beginning at the rear of the body and extending onto the tail. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense rainforest, with open eucalyptus forest thought to be its prime habitat.
In terms of feeding, it was exclusively carnivorous, and its stomach was muscular with an ability to distend so that it could eat large amounts of food at one time, probably an adaptation to compensate for long periods when hunting was unsuccessful and food scarce. The thylacine was not a fast runner and probably caught its prey by exhausting it
during a long pursuit. During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. They emerged to hunt during the day. Despite the common name tiger, the thylacine had a shy, nervous temperament.
Although mainly nocturnal, it was sighted moving during the day and some individuals were even recorded basking in the sun. The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year. The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year. The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year.
crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, and attached themselves to one of the four teats, remaining there for up to three months. When old enough to leave the pouch, the young stayed in a lair such as a deep rocky cave, well-hidden nest or hollow log, whilst the mother hunted. Approximately 4,000 years ago, the thylacine was
widespread throughout New Guinea and most of mainland Australia, as well as the island of Tasmania. The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, which is around 3,100 years old. Its extinction coincided closely with the arrival of wild dogs called dingoes in
Australia and a similar predator in New Guinea. Dingoes never reached Tasmania, and most scientists see this as the main reason for the thylacine survival there. The dramatic decline of the thylacine in Tasmania, which began in the 1830s and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty
hunters** with shotguns. While this determined campaign undoubtedly played a large part, it is likely that various other factors also contributed to the decline and eventual extinction of the species. These include competition with wild dogs introduced by European settlers, loss of habitat along with the disappearance of prey species, and a distemper
like disease that may also have affected the thylacine. ALSO TRY: Conquering Earths Space Junk Problem Cambridge Reading + Answers There was only one successful attempt to breed a thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899. This was despite the large numbers that went through some zoos, particularly London Zoo and Tasmanias Hobart
Zoo. The famous naturalist John Gould foresaw the thylacines demise when he published his Mammals of Australia between 1848 and 1863, writing, The numbers of this singular animal will speedily diminish, extermination will have its full sway, and it will then, like the wolf of England and Scotland, be recorded as an animal of the past. However,
there seems to have been little public pressure to preserve the thylacine, nor was much concern expressed by scientists at the University of Tasmania. In 1914, he was sufficiently concerned about the scarcity of the thylacine to suggest
that some should be captured and placed on a small island. But it was not until 1929, with the species on the very edge of extinction, that Tasmanias Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting thylacine to be
killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Official protection of the specimens by the Tasmanian government was introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. There have been numerous expeditions and searches for the thylacine over
the years, none of which has produced definitive evidence that thylacines still exist. The species was declared extinct by the Tasmanian government in 1986. ALSO TRY: Forest management in Pennsylvania, USA Cambridge Reading + Answers Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 1-5 on
your answer sheet. The Thylacine Appearance and behaviour looked rather like a dog had a series of stripes along its body and tail ate an entirely 1.. diet probably depended mainly on 2... when hunting young spent first months of life inside its mothers 3. Decline and extinction last evidence in mainland Australia is a 3,100-year-old 4... probably
 went extinct in mainland Australia due to animals known as dingoes reduction in 5. ... and available sources of food were partly responsible for the decline in Tasmania Do the following statements agree with the information given in The Thylacine Reading Passage? In boxes 6-13 on your answer sheet, write TRUEif the statement agrees with the
informationFALSEif the statement contradicts the informationNOT GIVENif there is no information on this 6. Significant numbers of thylacines were killed by humans from the 1830s onwards. 7. Several thylacines were biologists. 9. In the early 1900s,
many scientists became worried about the possible extinction of the thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 11. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical to rehome captive thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 11. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical to rehome captive thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 11. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical to rehome captive thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 11. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical to rehome captive thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 11. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 11. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 11. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 11. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 12. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 13. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 14. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 14. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 14. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 14. There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. 15. The instance of th
 Answers The Academic Reading test evaluates a variety of reading abilities, including your capacity to follow an argument and identify the viewpoints, and implicit meanings when reading. So if you have a doubt and seek an explanation to any
answer whatsoever. Feel free to comment below Also, drop your email if you would like to have The Thylacine Test PDF. Here are some more Academic Reading score? What if you could jump from a band 5 to 7 in just 30 days? With the right strategies and
daily practice, it's possible! Learn how to ace your IELTS Reading test in our guide! Table of Contents Limited-Time Offer: Access a FREE 10-Day IELTS Study Plan! Improving your IELTS Reading test in our guide! Table of Contents Limited-Time Offer: Access a FREE 10-Day IELTS Study Plan! Improving your IELTS Reading test in our guide! Table of Contents Limited-Time Offer: Access a FREE 10-Day IELTS Study Plan! Improving your IELTS Reading band score from a 5 to a 7 in just 30 days is an ambitious but achieve strategies, and consistent
practice. Heres a comprehensive guide to help you reach that target in your IELTS exam. The IELTS Reading section consists of 40 questions test various reading skills, including comprehension, vocabulary, and the ability to identify main ideas and details. Familiarizing
yourself with the test format and question types is crucial. Common question types include: Understanding these question types include: Understanding these question types is crucial. Common question types include: Understanding these question types is crucial. Common question types include: Understanding these question types include: Understanding the type the
to 7! A 30-day plan needs clear, weekly goals. Set realistic targets to stay focused and track your progress. Here's a 4-week study plan to help you boost your 30-Day Study Plan for IELTS Reading, you should focus on Building
Foundations: Familiarize with the IELTS Reading Test Format: Spend time understanding the types of texts and questions you will encounter. Resources like the British Council and Cambridge practice tests are invaluable. Practice Skimming involves reading
quickly to get the gist of the text, while scanning focuses on finding specific information. Practice these skills daily. Vocabulary Enhancement: Since IELTS reading is heavily reliant on vocabulary. 30-Day Study Plan for IELTS Reading: Week 2:
Intensive PracticeIn the second week of your 30-Day Study Plan for IELTS Reading, you should focus on intensive practice: Engage with a variety of texts, including newspapers, academic articles, and novels. This will not only improve your reading speed but also expose you to different writing styles. Timed Practice Tests: Take
full-length IELTS reading practice tests under timed conditions. This will help you get used to the pressure of the exam and improve your time management skills. Aim to complete each section in 20 minutes. Analyze Your Mistakes: After each practice test, review your answers. Understand why you got certain questions wrong and identify patterns in
your mistakes. 30-Day Study Plan for IELTS Reading: Week 3: Refining TechniquesIn the third week of your 30-Day Study Plan for IELTS Reading, you should start refining techniquesFocus on Keywords: When answering questions, underline keywordsin both the questions and the text. This will help you locate relevant sections quickly. Practice
 Different Question Types: Spend time on specific question types that challenge you, such as True/False/Not Given. Learn strategies for each type to improve your accuracy. Engage in Active Reading: While practicing, take notes, summarize paragraphs, and ask yourself questions about the text. This will enhance your comprehension and retention. 30-
Day Study Plan for IELTS Reading: Week 4: Mock Exams and Review Full Mock Exams. Simulate the test environment to build confidence and test your endurance. Review and Adjust your study
plan accordingly. Stay Calm and Confident: On the day before the exam, avoid cramming. Instead, relax and ensure you have everything ready for the test day. A calm mindset will help you perform better. Read Instructions Carefully: Misunderstanding instructions can lead to unnecessary mistakes. Always double-check what is required for each
question. Dont Panic Over Unknown Words: If you encounter unfamiliar words, use context clues to infer their meanings. Focus on the overall message rather than getting stuck on individual words. Stay Consistent: Regular practice is key to improvement. Set aside dedicated study time each day to build your skills progressively. By following this
structured approach and dedicating yourself to consistent practice, you can significantly improve your IELTS reading score from a 5 to a 7 within 30 days. Remember, the journey requires patience and perseverance, but the results will be worth the effort. Also Check: Start Preparing for IELTS: Get Your 10-Day Study Plan Today! GirnarSoft Education
22:0022:00-23:0023:00-00:00 Mark Your Calendar: Free Session with Expert on A new IELTS Reading answers with location. In this IELTS Reading exam, you will find The thylacine IELTS reading answers with location mini-IELTS The thylacine IELTS and the standard rest of the standard re
Reading Answers with Explanation In the answer tab, you can find The thylacine IELTS reading passage 1 test Questions Pas
thylacine, also known as the Tasmanian tiger, was a marsupial* that bore a superficial resemblance to a dog. Its most distinguishing feature was the 13-19 dark brown stripes over its back, beginning at the rear of the body and extending onto the tail. The thylacines average nose to-tail length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for
females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense rainforest, with open eucalyptus forest thought to be its prime habitat. In terms of feeding, it was exclusively carnivorous, and its stomach was muscular with an ability to distend so that it could eat large amounts of food at one time, probably an adaptation to compensate
for long periods when hunting was unsuccessful and food scarce. The thylacine was not a fast runner and probably caught its prey by exhausting it during a long pursuit. During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. They emerged to hunt during the evening, night and early morning and tended
to retreat to the hills and forest for shelter during the day. Despite the common name tiger, the thylacine had a shy, nervous temperament. Although mainly nocturnal, it was sighted moving during the day and some individuals were even recorded basking in the sun. The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with
indications that some breeding took place throughout the year. The thylacine, like all marsupials, was tiny and hairless when born. Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, and attached themselves to one of the four teats, remaining there for up to three months. When old enough to leave the pouch, the young stayed in a lair
such as a deep rocky cave, well-hidden nest or hollow log, whilst the mother hunted. Approximately 4,000 years ago, the thylacine was widespread throughout New Guinea and most of mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave
in Western Australia, which is around 3,100 years old. Its extinction coincided closely with the arrival of wild dogs called dingoes in Australia and a similar predator in New Guinea. Dingoes never reached Tasmania, and most scientists see this as the main reason for the thylacines survival there. The dramatic decline of the thylacine in Tasmania,
which began in the 1830s and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters** with shotguns. While this determined campaign undoubtedly played a large part, it is likely that various other factors also contributed to the decline and eventual extinction of the species. These include
competition with wild dogs introduced by European settlers, loss of habitat along with the disappearance of prey species, and a distemper-like disease which may also have affected the thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899. This was despite the large numbers that went through
some zoos, particularly London Zoo and Tasmanias Hobart Zoo. The famous naturalist John Gould foresaw the thylacines demise when he published his Mammalsof Australiabetween 1848 and 1863, writing, The numbers of this singular animal will speedily diminish, extermination will have its full sway, and it will then, like the wolf of England and
Scotland, be recorded as an animal of the past. However, there seems to have been little public pressure to preserve the thylacine, nor was much concern expressed by scientists at the decline of this species in the decades that followed. A notable exception was T.T. Flynn, Professor of Biology at the University of Tasmania. In 1914, he was sufficiently
concerned about the scarcity of the thylacine to suggest that some should be captured and placed on a small island. But it was not until 1929, with the species on the very edge of extinction, that Tasmanias Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting thylacines only for the month of December, which was thought to be their prime
breeding season. The last known wild thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Official protection of the species by the Tasmanian government was introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. There have been
numerous expeditions and searches for the thylacine over the years, none of which has produced definitive evidence that thylacine questions. You will have 20 minutes to answer questions 1 to 13. You can download answers as a
pdf file from here: The thylacine IELTS Reading Answers explanation and location Please watch this video to see the thylacine IELTS Reading Answers explanation, location and keywords for this exam Frist, try to answer questions, and then
 watch the video The thylacine IELTS Reading Answers Explanation and location The thylacine IELTS reading Questions Questions Questions Office Thylacine IELTS Reading Answers Explanations and Locations Questions Question 1
Explanation Question: ate an entirely 1. diet Answer Location: In terms of feeding, it was exclusively carnivorous, Key words: Comparing the question with the passage, we have: The content of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous, Key words: Comparing the question with the passage, we have: The content of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous, Key words: Comparing the question with the passage, we have: The content of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous, Key words: Comparing the question with the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous, Key words: Comparing the question with the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous, Key words: Comparing the question with the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that this is a carnivorous of the passage indicates that the passage indicates the passage indica
mainly on 2.. when hunting Answer Location: During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense Key words: depended mainly on, hunting => the answer is scent Correct Answer: scentQuestion 3
Explanation Question: young spent first months of life inside its mothers 3. Answer Location: Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, Key words: young spent first months, inside its mothers 3. Answer Location: Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, Key words: young spent first months, inside its mothers 2. Answer Location: Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, Key words: young spent first months, inside its mothers 2. Answer Location: Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, Key words: young spent first months, inside its mothers 2. Answer Location: Newborns crawled into the pouch on the belly of their mother, Key words: young spent first months, inside its mothers 2. Answer Location: Newborns crawled into the pouch Correct participation in the pouch of their mothers are not provided into the pouch of their mothers.
Answer: pouchQuestion 4 Explanation Question: last evidence in mainland Australia is a 3,100-year-old 4 Answer Location: The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, which is around 3,100 years old Key words: last evidence, 100-year-old Comparing the
question with the passage, we have: The last evidence of a Tasmanian tiger found on the Australian mainland is about 100 years old => the answer is fossil Correct Answer: fossil Correct Answer Location: loss of habitat along with the
disappearance of prey species, and a distemper-like disease which may also have affected the thylacine Key words: reduction, partly responsible for decline in Tasmania Comparing the question with the passage, we have: The passage points to habitat loss as one of the causes of the decline in the Tasmanian tiger population => the answer is habitat
Correct Answer: habitatQuestion 6 Explanation Question: The dramatic decline of the thylacines were killed by humans from the 1830s onwards. (T/F/Not given) Answer Location: The dramatic decline of the thylacine in Tasmania, which began in the 1830s onwards.
bounty hunters with shotguns. Key words: numbers of thylacines were killed by humans from the 1830s onwards Comparing the question with sentence 6 => the answer: TRUE Question 7 Explanation Question: Several thylacines were born in zoos during
the late 1800s. (T/F/Not Given) Answer Location: There was only one successful attempt to breed a thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899. This was despite the large numbers that went through some zoos, particularly London Zoo and Tasmanias Hobart Zoo. Key words: thylacines were born in zoos, late 1800s Comparing the question with
the passage, we have: The text gives only one case of successful breeding in 1899 => the answer is FALSE Correct Answer: FALSEQuestion 8 Explanation Question: John Goulds prediction about the thylacines demise when he
published his Mammals of Australia between 1848 and 1863, writing, The numbers of this singular animal will speedily diminish, extermination will have its full sway, and it will then, like the wolf of England and Scotland, be recorded as an animal of the past. Key words: John Goulds, prediction, thylacine surprised some biologists. Comparing the
question with the passage, we have: John Goulds prediction of Tasmanian species decline, not to mention other scientists => the answer is NOT GIVEN Correct Answer: NOT GIVEN Correct Answer is NOT GIVEN Correct Answer: NOT GIVE
it was not until 1929, with the species on the very edge of extinction, that Tasmanias Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting thylacines only for the month of December, which was thought to be their prime breeding season. Key words: early 1900s, scientists became worried about the possible extinction of the thylacine.
Comparing the question with the passage, we have: Text text But it was not until 1929, when the species was on the brink of extinction, that the Tasmanian Board of Animal and Birds Protection approved a proposal to protect thylacines only in December, believed to be the breeding season. their main. => the answer is FALSE Correct Answer:
FALSEQuestion 10 Explanation Question: T. T. Flynns proposal to rehome captive thylacines on an island proved to be impractical. (T/F/Not Given) Answer Location: A notable exception was T.T. Flynn, Professor of Biology at the University of Tasmania. In 1914, he was sufficiently concerned about the scarcity of the thylacine to suggest that some
should be captured and placed on a small island Key words: T. T. Flynns proposal, rehome captive thylacines on an island, impractical Comparing the question with the passage does not mention whether T.T. Flynns solution is possible => the answer is NOT GIVEN Correct Answer: NOT GIVEN Question 11 Explanation Question
There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines in existence when a piece of legislation protecting the species during their breeding season was passed. (T/F/Not Given) Answer Location: The last known wild thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens Key words: reasonable
numbers of thylacines, existence, during their breeding season was passed. In 1930 the last individual was killed. => the answer is FALSE Correct Answer: FALSEQuestion 12 Explanation Question: From 1930 to 1936, the
only known living thylacines were all in captivity (T/F/Not Given) Answer Location: Official protection of the species by the Tasmanian government was introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. Key words: 1930 to 1936, thylacines, in captivity. Comparing the question with the
passage, we have: The last individual of the Tasmanian species died on 7 September 1936 at the Hobart . Zoo => the answer is TRUE Correct Answer: TRUE Correct Answer: TRUE Correct Answer is TRUE Correct Answer is TRUE Correct Answer.
thylacine over the years, none of which has produced definitive evidence that thylacines still exist. The species was declared extinct by the Tasmanian government in 1986. Key words: find living thylacines, are now rarely made Comparing the question with the passage, we have: The text of the passage states that search efforts were made to no avail
and finally in 1936 the species was declared extinct. Not to mention finding this species today => the answer is NOT GIVEN Correct Answer: NOT GIVEN Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever. See What's
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 means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand. Watch NowThe fifth task of the IELTS Academic Reading test is IELTS Reading Matching Headings. Candidates have to identify the main idea of a
paragraph and match it to the relevant heading. Students need to be skilled in their reading abilities to successfully complete this task of IELTS Reading Matching Headings. The aim is to identify the relevant heading which depicts the main idea and not just the specific keywords. Such question type assesses you skills to understand the purpose of
each paragraph for which efficient skimming skills and a good grasping power of paraphrased information must be understood. This post will guide you in IELTS Reading practice tests along with a few effective strategies, avoiding pitfalls, and providing tips, techniques, and IELTS Reading practice tests. Reviewing
IELTS Reading Matching Headings and a set of paragraphs. Each headings with Tips & Practice Tests! In this question type, you are presented with a list of headings and a set of paragraphs. Each heading represents the main idea of a
paragraph, and your goal is to match each paragraph with the most appropriate heading. Note that there may be more headings than paragraphs, so not all headings will be used. The following are some of the important aspects which you need to be aware of as you prepare for the IELTS exam, whether it is Academic orIELTS General Reading
module. The task is to match between 5 and 7 headings to paragraphs in the text. If it is used for a reading passage, it will usually be the first set of questions. There are always more headings than paragraphs tests your ability to understand general
information. Connect with our band 9 IELTS Trainers to crack your IELTS Reading in no time! FREE Demo One of the biggest challenges in this question type is that an individual tends to take time to understand and search for the answer. Since the information is being paraphrased, it makes them very difficult to match unless you understand the
overall purpose of the paragraph. There are also certain pitfalls which you must avoid that can affect your IELTS Band Score. Therefore, to achieve a higher band score of 8+, you must first familiarize yourself with the pitfalls so that you can avoid making these mistakes in the exam. Just because a paragraph contains the keyword(s) of a heading, it
doesnt mean that is the correct heading! You still need to read carefully around the keywords in the paragraph and see if it does indeed have the same main idea as the headings. If your estill unsure, just write a note to the side and come back to it later after youre sure about the other headings. If your notes and answers. Students
sometimes carelessly write down the wrong roman numeral on the answer sheet! Familiarize yourself with the roman numeral system (at least just up to 15, which is XV). Dont accidentally use the same heading twice. Again, keep clear notes of what answers youre using for which paragraph. Keep track of your time. You should allow 20 minutes
maximum per reading passage as there are 3 of them to do within 60 mins. If you find that youre spending too much time here, move on to the other questions! Maybe after answering those, youll have a better understanding of the passage and you will be able to go back and finish the heading questions. With the right strategy and methods, you can
enhance the accuracy and speed of your reading passage as well as attempt the IELTS Reading Matching Heading question type. Whether you are aiming for Band 7 or 8+, incorporating a few techniques can help you in pattern recognition, comprehend the paraphrased information, and also choosing the right answer under timed conditions. Check
out the list of the top IELTS Exam Preparation Tips for Band Score of 8+ and boost your preparation for the reading module.1. Do these questions firstAlways do exercises with headings first, as the headings first, as the headings first, as the headings first, as the headings first preparation for the reading module.1.
skim through it quicker, choose the heading and then you will have fewer headings to choose from for the longer paragraphs.3. Read through the list of headingsBecome familiar with them and underline key words that either identify the main idea or target words that you will be scanning for in the passage. Therefore, understand How to Ace IELTS
Reading with 'Keyword Technique'.4. If there are two or three headings that are similar: First, match any headings that are similar headings that are similar headings that are similar headings, write them (2.3 headings) beside the paragraph and try to figure out the difference between them. What are the keywords? How does this change the
meaning? Which one matches the paragraph best?. If you still cant pick one, move on and come back to it later.5. Look for similar words/synonymsAs with most types of IELTS reading questions, you should be able to find words in the paragraph that are similar to words in the heading. Be aware of synonyms for which you must be practising with
IELTS Vocabulary. Many students look for words in the text and ignore synonyms. For example, a keyword in the heading might be hard working, however the word youre looking for could be many different synonyms of hard-working like diligent, assiduous, studious or industrious. 6. Move on if you are spending too
much time and come back laterIELTS Reading Matching Headings questions often take a long time. Dont allow yourself to use more than 20 minutes for each reading passage. If you havent finished after 20 minutes for each reading passage. If you havent finished after 20 minutes, move on to the next passage and come back later if you still have time left. 7. Read the instructions and check if headings can be
reusedAlways read the instructions carefully. Make sure to check if headings can be used more than once.8. Identify the most general heading focus on finding the most general headings question type assesses your ability to grasp the main idea or theme of each paragraph
      ember that it is a test of skimming and understanding difficult language and paraphrased information. Therefore, you need to understand the text structure, tone, and purpose, while avoiding common mistakes like keyword matching. The table below suggests two major techniques which you can use in the IELTS Reading Matching Headings with
Tips & Practice Tests and prepare consistently to achieve a band 8+ in the IELTS exam. Technique 2Analyse the grammar and vocabulary in the headings Distinguish between the two types of words used: information specific to the paragraph and organizing words. So, brush up your IELTS
Grammar knowledge. Organizing words like plural countable words are common, e.g. causes, reasons, advantages, drawbacks, difficulties, responses, problems, effects, solutions, factors, dangers, examples, etc. Learn to recognize how these are expressed in a text. Be aware of similar words. Note that the specific information about the paragraph is
added on to these organizing words: [causes] of poverty in urban areas, [different levels ] of urban poverty. Note how the phrases in italics narrow the meaning of the organizing words in brackets. Use this division of information to help you skim/scan paragraphs. Look for paragraphs that describe effect, levels, problems, etc. Then see if they contain
the specific information in the rest of the heading. Plural organized around uncountable words indicate the paragraph has more than one idea or a list of ideas probably with an introduction. A paragraph can be organized around uncountable words: damage, etc. It can be organized around countable singular nouns where the paragraph is describing one item: a
comparison, impact, development, etc. Headings are usually connected with each other. Check for a heading that looks specific it could be a detail in a paragraph and therefore a distracter for a general heading that looks specific could be a heading for paragraph.
describing just one detail. Check for headings that relate to each other: cause/effect problem/solution. Check for headings with adjective or other qualifying phrases. Headings can have two pieces of information where one is referring back
to the previous paragraph. The IELTS Reading Matching Headings Questions will be efficiently answered if a systematic step-wise method is adopted. This not only saves your time but also increases the accuracy of your answers by allowing you to concentrate on the main idea of the paragraphs rather than focusing on the details. By learning the
steps through consistent practice, you will be able to approach the question type with ease. The following are some of the steps which you can use as you attempt the IELTS Reading Matching Headings Questions. Read the headings and skim a paragraph quickly. Expand the heading into a sentence. This might make the
meaning clearer. When you find the general them or focus of the paragraph, stop skimming and match quickly. Once you have matched the headings, read them in order and see if the sequence makes sense for which practice with IELTS Grammar. When you check, avoid looking at the detail, as it can make you change your mind. Predict a possible
sequence of headings before you look at the text. If a paragraph is difficult, understand the keywords which arefocusing on text development. Always look for change of direction in a text. Skim each paragraph in turn and then decide very quickly what it is about. Make your own heading in a couple of words. Then look at the list of headings and match.
Practicing IELTS Reading Matching Headings exercises with answers is a crucial step in mastering IELTS Reading Matching Headings exercises help you develop the ability to identify the main idea of paragraphs and match them to the correct headings. By working through IELTS Reading Matching Headings exercises help you develop the ability to identify the main idea of paragraphs and matching Headings exercises help you develop the ability to identify the main idea of paragraphs.
can better understand the logic behind matching headings, spot common mistakes, and improve your overall score. Choose the correct number i-ix in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheetList of Headings. The probable effects of the new international trade agreementii. The
environmental impact of modern farmingiii. Farming and soil erosioniv. The effects of government policy in rich countriesvi. The effects of government policy on food outputix. The new prospects for world trade1.
Section A2. Section B3. Sectio
of natural resources. A whole range of policies, from farm-price support to protection for coal-mining, do environmental damage and (often) make no economy. Growth and environmentalism can actually go hand in hand, if politicians have the courage
to confront the vested interest that subsidies create. Section BNo activity affects more of the earths surface than farming. It shapes a third of the planets land area, not counting Antarctica, and the proportion is rising. World food output per head has risen by 4 per cent between the 1970s and 1980s mainly as a result of increases in yields from land
already in cultivation, but also because more land has been brought under the plough. Higher yields have been achieved by increased irrigation, better crop breeding, and a doubling in the use of pesticides and chemical fertilisers in the 1970s and 1980s. Section CAll these activities may have damaging environmental impacts. For example, land
clearing for agriculture is the largest single cause of deforestation; chemical fertilisers and pesticides may contaminate water supplies; more intensive farming and the abandonment of fallow periods tend to exacerbate soil erosion; and the spread of monoculture and use of high-yielding varieties of crops have been accompanied by the disappearance
of old varieties of food plants which might have provided some insurance against pests or diseases in future. Soil erosion threatens the productivity of land in both rich and poor countries. The United States, where the most careful measurements have been done, discovered in 1982 that about one-fifth of its farmland was losing topsoil at a rate likely
to diminish the soils productivity. The country subsequently embarked upon a program to convert 11 per cent of its cropped land to meadow or forest. Topsoil in India and China is vanishing much faster than in America. Government policies have frequently compounded the environmental damage that farming can cause. In the rich countries,
subsidies for growing crops and price supports for farm output drive up the price of land. The annual value of these subsidies is immense: about $250 billion, or more than all World Bank lending in the 1980s. To increase the output of crops per acre, a farmers easiest option is to use more of the most readily available inputs: fertilisers and pesticides.
Fertiliser use doubled in Denmark in the period 1960-1985 and increased in The Netherlands by 150 per cent in the frequency of application in the three years from 1981. In the late 1980s and early 1990s some efforts
were made to reduce farm subsidies. The most dramatic example was that of New Zealand, which scrapped most farm support in 1984. A study of the environmental effects, conducted in 1993, found that the end of fertiliser subsidies had been followed by a fall in fertiliser use (a fall compounded by the decline in world commodity prices, which cut
farm incomes). The removal of subsidies also stopped landclearing and over-stocking, which in the past had been the principal causes of erosion. Farms began to diversify. The one kind of subsidy whose removal appeared to have been bad for the environment was the subsidy to manage soil erosion. In less enlightened countries, and in the European
Union, the trend has been to reduce rather than eliminate subsidies, and to introduce new payments to encourage farmers to treat their land in environmentally friendlier ways, or to leave it fallow. It may sound strange but such payments need to be higher than the existing incentives for farmers to grow food crops. Farmers, however, dislike being
paid to do nothing. In several countries they have become interested in the possibility of using fuel produced from crop residues either as a replacement for petrol (as ethanol) or as fuel for power stations (as biomass). Such fuels produce far less carbon dioxide than coal or oil, and absorb carbon dioxide as they grow. They are therefore less likely to
contribute to the greenhouse effect. But they are rarely competitive with fossil fuels unless subsidised and growing them does no less environmental harm than other crops. Section EIn poor countries, governments aggravate other sorts of damage. Subsidies for pesticides and artificial fertilisers encourage farmers to use greater quantities than are
needed to get the highest economic crop yield. A study by the International Rice Research Institute of pesticide use by farmers in South East Asia found that, with pest-resistant varieties of rice, even moderate applications of pesticide frequently cost farmers more than they saved. Such waste puts farmers on a chemical treadmill: bugs and weeds
become resistant to poisons, so next years poisons must be more lethal. One cost is to human health. Every year some 10,000 people die from pesticide poisoning, almost all of them in the developing countries, and another 400,000 become seriously ill. As for artificial fertilisers, their use world-wide increased by 40 per cent per unit of farmed land
between the mid 1970s and late 1980s, mostly in the developing countries. Overuse of fertilisers may cause farmers to stop rotating crops or leaving their land fallow. That, in turn, may make soil erosion worse. Section FA result of the Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations is likely to be a reduction of 36 per cent in the average levels of farm
subsidies paid by the rich countries in 1986-1990. Some of the worlds food production will move from Western Europe to regions where subsidies are lower or non-existent, such as the former communist countries and parts of the developing world. Some environmentalists worry about this outcome. It will undoubtedly mean more pressure to convert
natural habitat into farmland. But it will also have many desirable environmental effects. The intensity of farming in the environments to which they are naturally suited. And more farmers in poor countries will have the money and the
incentive to manage their land in ways that are sustainable in the long run. That is important. To feed an increasingly hungry world, farmers need every incentive to use their soil and water effectively and efficiently. ParagraphAnswerExplanationSection Av. Governments and management of the environmentThe role of governments in environmental
management is difficult but inescapable. is the topic sentence of this paragraph. Resource management and the whole range of policies are examples of environmental management. Section Bvii. Farming and food outputSome people may take the first sentence No
activity affects more of the earths surface than farming. as the main idea of this paragraph and choose ii as the answer. If you go on reading this paragraph, you will find the rest of the paragraph is all about food output which has nothing to do with environmental impacts. Section Cii. The environmental impact of modern farming. The environmental impact of the paragraph is all about food output which has nothing to do with environmental impacts.
may have damaging environmental impacts. is the topic sentence of this paragraph. These activities refer to farming which is in section B. Some people may choose iii Farming and soil erosion are just examples supporting the main idea.
Therefore, ii is the correct answer. Section Div. The effects of government policies in rich countries. The other two paragraphs are about their policies to reduce the subsidies for farming in rich countries. The other two paragraphs are about their policies to reduce the subsidies and the impacts on the environment. Besides, section D because they
describe two parts of the effects of government policies. From the example, weve known that iv is the heading for section E is the effects of government policies in poor countries. Therefore, it is quite obvious that iv is the heading for section E. Section E is the effects of government policies in poor countries. Therefore, it is quite obvious that iv is the heading for section E. Section E is the effects of government policies.
prospects for world trade as the heading because it contains a keyword trade. However, the last section is about the results of Uruquay Round of world trade negotiations not the possible future of the whole world trade. Enroll into our Free IELTS Webinar and learn more about techniques to improve your reading speed. Did you attempt the Sample
Question of the IELTS Reading Matching Headings? Remember to always note the reasons for the correct answers so that you can work towards including these strategies. This question type requires a very good understanding of how to identify the main ideas and consider the paragraph structures as well as their paraphrased language. Initially, it
might be difficult to tackle this question, but with regular practice, you will enhance your skills of skimming, eliminate wrong options, and emphasize on the main themes and achieve a band 8+ in the exam. Also Check: ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,766 active editors 7,028,467 articles in EnglishLesley James McNair (25May 1883).
25 July 1944) was a lieutenant general of the United States Army who served in both world WarI, he served with the American Expeditionary Forces on the Western Front. At 35, he became the Army's second-youngest general officer. During
the early stages of World WarII, he was the commander of Army Ground Forces, and played the leading role in the organization, equipping, and training of Army units before they departed for overseas combat. He was killed on 25July 1944 while in France as commander of the fictitious First United States Army Ground Forces, and played the leading role in the organization, equipping, and training of Army Units before they departed for overseas combat.
deception plan for the invasion of Normandy. McNair died when the US Eighth Air Force attempted to use heavy bombers in support of ground combat troops, and several planes dropped payloads short of their targets. He received a posthumous promotion to general. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Second Test, 1948 Ashes seriesDaily News
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that Peru's fishing industry is the world's largest producer of fishmeal and fish oil?... that the Albanian noble Blasius Mataranga may have been captured and killed by the Balsha familyafter they lured him into peace talks with a false promise of safe conduct?... that Mayu Sakai found drawing Peter Pan Syndrome difficult because of its fantasy
elements?... that American football player Bob Wicks was teammates with the same quarterback from fourth grade through college?... that Archbishop LetardII of Nazareth was one of only a few fellow bishops about whom William
of Tyre had something nice to say?... that some Italians eat eggplants with chocolate? ArchiveStart a new articleOzzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76.A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh,
killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in H Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza warRussian invasion of Ukrainetimeline Sudanese civil wartimeline Recent deaths: Chuck Mangione Hulk Hogan Thomas Anthony Durkin Giora
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Empire.1893 The Corinth Canal was formally opened, bisecting the narrow Isthmus of Corinth in Greece to connect the Ionian Sea's Gulf of Corinth with the Aegean Sea's Saronic Gulf.1950 Korean War: After American troops withdrew, North Korean forces captured the village of Yongdong in South Korea. 2000 Air France Flight4590 (plane used
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pictured), a Concorde en route from Paris to New York, crashed in Gonesse, France, killing all 109 passengers on board and four people on the ground. 2010 WikiLeaks published 75,000 classified documents about the War in Afghanistan in one of the largest leaks in U.S. military history. Sibylla, Queen of Jerusalem (d.1190) Matt LeBlanc (b.1967) Meg
 Donnelly (b.2000)Azimzhan Askarov (d.2020)More anniversaries: July 24July 25July 26ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutThe Carousel at Glen Echo ParkAmusement rides on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are located throughout the United States. These individual ride listings consist mainly of carousels, but also include
roller coasters, trains, and other ride types. Many NRHP-listed rides operate within amusement parks, with more than one present in Cedar Point, Lagoon, and Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk. There are also high concentrations in New York City, the Greater Binghamton area in New York state, and Portland, Oregon. The first NRHP amusement ride
listing was added in 1975 for the Idora Park Merry-Go-Round (delisted in 1985). The listing for the Portland Zoo Railway Historic District was created in 2020 and is the newest ride entry on the NRHP. Several NRHP-listed
rides, including the Leap-the-Dips roller coaster, have a higher National Historic Landmark status. Of the nearly 100,000 NRHP listings, fewer than 100 are for amusement rides. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: One Direction discographyKerivoulinesAccolades received by InceptionArchiveMore featured listsHudson Yards is a 28-acre (11-hectare) real-
estate development located in Hudson Yards, a neighborhood of the New York City borough of Manhattan. It is situated on the waterfront of the Hudson River, on a platform built over the West Side Yard, a storage depot for the Long Island Rail Road. Related Companies and Oxford Properties are the primary developers and major equity partners in
the project, with the master plan designed by the architectural firm Kohn Pedersen Fox. Construction began in 2012 and the first phase opened in 2019, with completion of the second phase expected by 2032. Major office tenants in the development include Warner Bros. Discovery, L'Oral, and Wells Fargo among others. This photograph shows the
 skyscrapers of Hudson Yards, viewed across the Hudson River from Weehawken, New Jersey, in 2021. Photograph credit: Tony JinRecently featured: Emperor angelfishAmlia RodriguesAtari video game burialArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump
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 ROC651Nanakshahi calendar207Thai solar calendar18031804Tibetan calendar18031804Tibetan calendar. March 13 Treaty of Nymphaeum: Emperor Michael VIII Palaiologos (12231282)Year 1261 (MCCLXI) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. March 13 Treaty of Nymphaeum: Emperor Michael VIII Palaiologos (12231282)Year 1261 (MCCLXI) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. March 13 Treaty of Nymphaeum: Emperor Michael VIII Palaiologos (12231282)Year 1261 (MCCLXI) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar.
 signs a trade and defense agreement with the Republic of Genoa, to counterweight the Venetian presence in the region. Genoa agrees to ally with the Empire of Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing a fleet of up to 50 galleys during the projected Nicaea, by providing the projecte
 sends his general Alexios Strategopoulos with a small advance force of 800 soldiers, most of them Cumans, to keep watch on the Bulgarians and scout the defending positions of the Latin forces in the surroundings of Constantinople. When they reach the village of Selymbria, Strategopoulos is informed by local farmers that the entire Latin garrison
and the Venetian fleet, are absent conducting a raid against the Nicaean island of Daphnousia. He decides not to lose such a golden opportunity and makes plans (without the consent of Michael) to retake the capital.[2]July 25 Reconquest of Constantinople: Alexios Strategopoulos and his men hide at a monastery near the city gates, before entering
through a secret passage. After a short struggle, the guards who are completely taken by surprise are killed and the Venetian quarter is set ablaze. Panic spreads through the capital and Emperor Baldwin II rushes out to save his life, evacuating along with many other Latins with the help of the Venetian fleet. Baldwin manages to escape to the still
Latin-held parts of Greece, but Constantinople is lost for good. [3] August 15 Michael enters Constantinople in triumph and is crowned as emperor of the Byzantine Empire at the Hagia Sophia. To solidify his claim, the legitimate ruler, John IV Laskaris, is blinded on Michael's orders on December 25, his 11th birthday. Michael banishes him to a
monastery and marries his two sisters to lesser Latin and Bulgarian nobles in an attempt to wipe out the Laskarid dynasty. [4] Kublai Khan releases 75 Chinese merchants who were captured along the border of the Mongol Empire. By doing this, Kublai hopes to bolster his popularity and depend on the cooperation of his Chinese merchants who were captured along the border of the Mongol Empire.
his army receives more resources.[5] June 13 Al-Mustansir II becomes the first Abbasid ruler in Cairo (after his escape during the Siege of Baghdad). He is sent with an army by Sultan Baibars to recover Baghdad, but is killed in a Mongol ambush near Anbar (modern Iraq), on November 28. The Abbasid caliphs continue as religious figureheads for the
Mamluks in Egypt until the 16th century.[6]June 12 King Henry III of England obtains a papal bull to absolve himself from his oath to maintain the Provisions of Oxford. He hires an army of 300 French knights as a bodyguard and takes up position in the Tower of London. He dismisses the baronial officials (led by Simon de Montfort) who wish the
royal power to be modified by the principle of representation. This sets the stage for the Second Barons' War.[7]August Battle of Callann in Ireland: Norman forces under John FitzThomas are defeated by a Gaelic army led by King Fnghin Mac Carthaigh. John FitzGerald is killed during the fighting.[8]February The Japanese Bun' era ends and the Kch
era begins during the reign of the 11-year-old Emperor Kameyama (until 1264). Early Following disputes, northern academics from the University of Cambridge in England set up a University of Cambridg
(or Qianguang's) book Xiangjie Jiuzhang Suanfa, published this year. May 25 Pope Alexander IV dies after a pontificate of 6-years at Viterbo. He is succeeded by Urban IV as the 182nd pope of the Catholic Church. August 29 Urban IV offers the crown of Sicily to Charles of Anjou, youngest son of King Louis VIII of France, hoping to strengthen his
position. Wurmsbach Abbey (located in Bollingen) is established by Count Rudolf V of Rapperswil in Switzerland. February 1 Walter de Stapledon, English bishop of Exeter (d. 1326) February 11 Otto III, Duke of Bavaria, king of Hungary and Croatia (d. 1312) February 28 Margaret of Scotland, queen consort of Norway (d. 1283) March 1 Hugh
 Despenser the Elder, English chief adviser (d. 1326)July 25 Arthur II, Breton nobleman (House of Dreux) (d. 1312)October 9 Denis I ("the Poet King"), king of Portugal (d. 1325)Abu Abdallah ibn al-Hakim, Andalusian vizier and poet (d. 1309)November 'Ala' al-Dawla Simnani, Persian Sufi mystic and writer (d. 1336)Albertino Mussato, Paduan
 statesman, poet and chronicler (d. 1329)Constantine Palaiologos, Byzantine prince and general, son of Michael VIII (d. 1303)Elizabeth of Sicily, queen consort of Hungary (House of Anjou) (d. 1303)Konoe Iemoto, Japanese nobleman (kugy) and
regent (d. 1296)Pier Saccone Tarlati di Pietramala, Italian nobleman and condottiero (d. 1356)Wadysaw I okietek ("Elbow-High"), king of Poland (d. 1333)February 28 Henry III ("the Good"), duke of Brabant (b. 1290)May 25 Alexander IV, pope of the Catholic Church (b. 1199)July 8 Adolf IV
 of Holstein, German nobleman (House of Schaumburg) July 25 Nicephorus II of Constantinople, Byzantine patriarchAugust John FitzThomas, 1st Baron Desmond, Norman Irish nobleman, killed in battleAugust 24 Ela of Salisbury, English noblewoman (b. 1187) September 18 Konrad von Hochstaden, German archbishop September 22/27 Plaisance of
Antioch, queen consort of Cyprus (b. 1235) November 27 Sancho of Castile, Spanish archbishop (b. 1233) November 28 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 27 Sancho of Castile, Spanish archbishop (b. 1233) November 27 Sancho of Castile, Spanish archbishop (b. 1233) November 28 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 28 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 28 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 29 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 29 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 29 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 29 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 29 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 29 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 29 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 20 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 20 Estisia Gozzadini, Bolognese noblewoman and academic lawyer (b. 1209) November 20 Estis (b. 1209) N
Athanasius III of Alexandria, Egyptian popeNovember 28 Al-Mustansir II, Abbasid ruler (caliph) of Cairo, killedAbu Bakr Ibn Sayyid al-Ns, Andalusian theologian (b. 1200)An-Nasir Dawud, Kurdish ruler (emir) of Damascus (b. 1206)Benedict II of Esztergom, Hungarian chancellor, governor and archbishopConrad I, Burgrave of
 Nuremberg ("the Pious"), German nobleman and knight (b. 1186)Qin Jiushao, Chinese mathematician and writer (b. 1202)Sayf al-Din Bakharzi, Persian poet and sheikh (b. 1190)Stephen of Bourbon, French Dominican preacher (b. 1202)Sayf al-Din Bakharzi, Persian poet and sheikh (b. 1180) Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The Kingdom of Acre, p. 240. ISBN 978-0-241-2987
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 Saint, p. 71 (2001 ed.). St. Vladimir's Seminary Press. ISBN0-88141-202-3. Rossabi, Morris (1988). Khubilai Khan: His Life and Times, p. 51. Los Angeles: University of California Press. ISBN9781135131371. Williams, Hywel (2005).
Cassell's Chronology of World History, London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson. pp.144146. ISBN0-304-35730-8. BBC History, July 2011, p. 12. Lawrence, C. H. (1984). "The University of Oxford University Press.Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from
1101 to 1200See also: Renaissance of the 12th century Millennia 2nd mill
 DisestablishmentsyteEastern Hemisphere at the beginning of the 12th century is the period from 1101 to 1200 in accordance with the Julian calendar. In the history of European culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "'Golden Age' of the Cistercians". The Golden Age
of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and
Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. Main article: 1100sThe Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism.1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is signed between Henry as king of
 England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings.11011103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti (now parts of Georgia).1102: King Coloman unites Hungary and Croatia under the Hungarian Crown.1102: Muslims conquer Seoro de
Valencia.11031104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne. [citation needed] 1106: Battle of Tinchebray. 11071111: Sigurd I of Norway
becomes the first Norwegian king to embark on a crusade to the Holy Land. He fights in Lisbon and on various Mediterranean isles and helps the King of Jerusalem to take Sidon from the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109:
On June 10, Bertrand of Toulouse captures the County of Tripoli (northern Lebanon/western Syria).1109: In the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German
expansion eastward. Main article: 1110s1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor. 1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with
China.1115: The Georgian army occupies Rustavi in the Waslims.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the
 inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem. Main article: 1120sA Black and White Photo of the 12th
century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January 16, the Council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom.1120: On November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the
White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Norman monarchy of England.1121: On August 12, in the Battle of Didgori, the greatest military victory in Georgians, 15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger
 Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army. 1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order. 1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force. 1122: On September
23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The
 Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty
 beginning the JinSong wars.1125: Lothair of Supplinburg, duke of Saxony, is elected Holy Roman Emperor instead of the nearest heir, Frederick of Swabia, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty.1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal
gains independence from the Kingdom of Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143). Main article: 1130sThe temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs.
Antipope Anacletus II.1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century.1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus
II.1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai.11321183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-
operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north.1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Suger begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic
 building.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily
Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Main article: 1140sAverroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto11401150: Collapse of the
Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the countries and forcing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the saturation of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the saturation of the Huai River.
Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty.1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos.1143: Afonso Henriques is proclaimed King of Portugal by the cortes.1143: The Treaty of Zamora recognizes Portuguese independence from the Kingdom of Len. Portugal also
 recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: An October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: An October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: An October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: An October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: An October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: An October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: An October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city and the Country of Edessa and Cou
new Berber dynasty, the Almohads, led by Emir Abd al-Mu'min, takes North Africa from the Almoravides and soon invades the Iberian Peninsula. The Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany. Main article:
1150s1150: Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Wallingford,
ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir.1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Emperor Frederick I and Pope Eugene III, by the terms of which, the emperor is to prevent any action by Manuel I
Commenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.1155: Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of Ireland
to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter.1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily. After years of turbulent relations, the popes finally settles down to peace with the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and
Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and another 400 shift is added for the new lands.1158: The Treaty of Sahagn ends the war between Castile and Len. Main article: 1160sThe Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs
launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Caishi.1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy.1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control
over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty.1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the
Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma.1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rgen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe.1169: Political disputes within the Pandya Empire sparks the decade-long Pandyan Civil War.1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard
 fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. Main article: 1170sThe defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the
 terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'id and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty.1171: On November 11,
 Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland.1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan.1173: Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant attempt to drive off thro
Pandyan Civil War.1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York.1175: Hnen Shnin (Genk) founds the Jdo sh (Pure Land) sect of Buddhism.1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and
the High King of Ireland, Ruaidr Ua Conchobair.1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's acknowledgment of the imperial Church.1176: On
September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine Empire and the Seljuk Turks in Phrygia. It is a serious reversal for the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final forces a
 Peace of Venice is signed by the papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years. 1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the
 work of the Reconquista would not be stymied by internecine feuding. Main article: 1180s1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel. 11801185: the Genpei War in Japan. 1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is
 attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On
 January 25, the final Peace of Constance between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus strangled. 1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after
 reigning with her father, George III, for six years.1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz.1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire.
Greeks of Thessalonika.1185: The cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI
 marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the New York and South of Tetouan by the
 Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yagub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna. [4]1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster. 1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance. 11891192: The Third Crusade is an
 attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin. Main articles: 1190s and 1200sRichard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart. 1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to
the dissolution of the army.1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Arsuf.1192: In April, Isabella I begins her reign as Christian Queen of the
Kingdom of Jerusalem1192: In the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart defeats Saladin.1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal
strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa.1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shgun for short, the first Muslim empire in India for 14 years (11921206) by defeating Prithviraj Chauhan.1193: Nalanda
the great Indian Buddhist educational centre, is destroyed.1194: Emperor Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar.1198: The brethren of the Crusader hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the
Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in Jerusalem.1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church.1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez near Natchez, Mississippi. This ceremonial center for the Natchez people is occupied and
built until the early 17th century.[5]Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 12th century. Khang Zeduan paints Along the River During the Qingming Festival. It will later end up in the Palace Museum, Beijing. In southeast Asia, there is conflict between the Khmer Empire and the Champa
Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the end of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. The Chj-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sj. It ends up at the Kzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tui Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance
of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical
 tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe. [6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular roles. By the end of the
century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in secular matters.[7]The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvre music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella
 Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and then continued by the Nemanja
dynasty. By the end of the century, both the Capetian dynasty and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles. [8] In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak. In the Middle East, the icon of
Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of
 Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In Sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In Sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In Sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In Sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In Sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire In Sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the city of Tula b
 Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution.1106: Finished building of Gelati.1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the
 distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded.1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built.1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9]1185: First record of windmills.Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia
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 500)Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/12th century" 26 correct answers in IELTS Reading correspond to a band score of 6.5. This is often considered a good starting point for many academic programs and professional requirements. Table of Contents Limited-Time Offer: Access a FREE 10-Day IELTS Study Plan! For many IELTS test-takers,
 achieving a high score in the Reading section is a significant challenge. One benchmark that often comes up is getting 26 correct answers out of 40 in the IELTS exam. But what does this mean in terms of your overall band score, and how can you reach or even surpass this goal? Let's dive into the details of IELTS Reading scoring and explore
 strategies to boost your performance. The IELTS Reading test consists of 40 questions, and your raw score is simply the number of correct answers you provide. However, this raw score is then converted to the IELTS 9-band scale. Here's a general breakdown of how raw scores translate to IELTS band scores: Number of Correct Answers Band Score
39-40 9.0 37-38 8.5 35-36 8 33-34 7.5 30-32 7 26-29 6.5 23-25 6 As you can see, 26 correct answers typically correspond to a band score of 6.5. This is often considered a good starting point for many academic programs and professional requirements. However, aiming higher can open up more opportunities and demonstrate stronger English
 proficiency. Learn Some Well-defined Tips to Get 26 Correct Answers in IELTS Reading From Experts! Consult for Free! Time Management: With only 60 minutes on each of the three passages. If you find yourself stuck on a question, move on and come back to it later
 if time allows. Skimming and Scanning: Develop these crucial skills to quickly identify relevant information. Skim the passage for general understanding, then scan for specific details when answering questions. Understanding, then scan for specific details when answering question Types: Familiarize yourself with various question formats like multiple choice, matching headings, True/False/Not Given
and sentence completion. Each type requires a different approach. Vocabulary Building: A strong 
 notes, or mentally summarizing each paragraph.Improve Your Speed Reading: The faster you can read while maintaining comprehension, the more time you'll have for answering questions. Practice speed reading techniques regularly. Focus on Keywords: In both the questions and the passage, identifying keywords can help you quickly locate relevant
 information. Eliminate Wrong Answers: For multiple-choice questions, use the process of elimination to increase your chances of selecting the correct answer, especially in True/False/Not Given questions. Read the
 Instructions Carefully: Make sure you understand exactly what each question is asking. Misinterpreting instructions is a common pitfall. Check out: IELTS Reading keyword techniques. While 26 correct answers is a good target, pushing beyond this can significantly improve your overall band score. Here are some advanced strategies to help you aim
for 30+ correct answers:Develop Critical Thinking Skills: Many IELTS Reading questions require you to infer meaning or draw conclusions. Practice analyzing texts critically to improve these skills. Master Paraphrasing: The correct answer often paraphrases information from the text. Get comfortable recognizing ideas expressed in different
 words.Improve Your Grammar: A solid understanding of English grammar can help you quickly process complex sentences and identify relationships between ideas.Practice with Timed Tests: Regularly take full-length, timed practice tests to build your stamina and get comfortable with the pressure of the real exam. Analyze Your Mistakes: After each exam. Analyze Your Mistakes: After each exam. Analyze Your Mistakes and identify relationships between ideas. Practice with Timed Tests: Regularly take full-length, timed 
practice test, thoroughly review your incorrect answers. Understanding why you made mistakes is crucial for improvement. Focus on Your Weaknesses: If you consistently struggle with certain question types or topics, dedicate extra practice time to these areas. Remember, achieving a high score in IELTS Reading is not just about answering questions
correctly; it's about developing a comprehensive set of reading and comprehension skills that will serve you well beyond the test. With consistent practice and the right strategies, you can not only reach the 26-correct-answer benchmark but potentially surpass it, opening doors to exciting academic and professional opportunities. Whether you're
aiming for 26 correct answers or setting your sights even higher, the key is persistent, focused practice. Embrace the challenge, stay motivated, and watch your IELTS: Get Your 10-Day Study Plan Today! GirnarSoft Education Services Pvt. Ltd (College Dhekho)Dega Towers, My
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 Session with Expert on Part 1Read the text and answer questions 1-13Part 2Read the text and answer questions 14-26Part 3Read the text and answer questions 14-26Part 3Read the text and answer questions 15-19 dark brown
 stripes over its back, beginning at the rear of the body and extending onto the tail. The thylacines average nose-to-tail length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense rainforest, with open eucalyptus forest thought to be its prime habitat. In terms of feeding
 it was exclusively carnivorous, and its stomach was muscular with an ability to distend so that it could eat large amounts of food at one time, probably an adaptation to compensate for long periods when hunting was unsuccessful and food scarce. The thylacine was not a fast runner and probably caught its prey by exhausting it during a long pursuit.
 During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. They emerged to hunt during the evening, night and early morning and tended to retreat to the hills and forest for shelter during the evening, night and early morning and tended to retreat to the hills and forest for shelter during the evening, night and early morning and tended to retreat to the hills and forest for shelter during the evening.
 was sighted moving during the day and some individuals were even recorded basking in the sun. The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year. The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year. The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year.
their mother, and attached themselves to one of the four teats, remaining there for up to three months. When old enough to leave the pouch, the young stayed in a lair such as a deep rocky cave, well-hidden nest or hollow log, whilst the mother hunted. Approximately 4,000 years ago, the thylacine was widespread throughout New Guinea and most of
mainland Australia, as well as the island of Tasmania. The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia and a similar predator in New Guinea.
 Dingoes never reached Tasmania, and most scientists see this as the main reason for the thylacines survival there. The dramatic decline of the thylacine in Tasmania, which began in the 1830s and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters** with shotguns. While this determined
campaign undoubtedly played a large part, it is likely that various other factors also contributed to the decline and eventual extinction of the species. These include competition with wild dogs introduced by European settlers, loss of habitat along with the disappearance of prey species, and a distemper-like disease which may also have affected the
 thylacine. There was only one successful attempt to breed a thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899. This was despite the large numbers that went through some zoos, particularly London Zoo and Tasmanias Hobart Zoo. The famous naturalist John Gould foresaw the thylacines demise when he published his Mammals of Australia between
1848 and 1863, writing, The numbers of this singular animal will speedily diminish, extermination will have its full sway, and it will then, like the wolf of England and Scotland, be recorded as an animal of the past. However, there seems to have been little public pressure to preserve the thylacine, nor was much concern expressed by scientists at the
decline of this species in the decades that followed. A notable exception was T.T. Flynn, Professor of Biology at the University of the thylacine to suggest that some should be captured and placed on a small island. But it was not until 1929, with the species on the very edge of
extinction, that Tasmanias Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer in the north-east of Tasmania in 1930, leaving just captive specimens. Official protection of the
 species by the Tasmanian government was introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. There have been numerous expeditions and searches for the thylacine over the years, none of which has produced definitive evidence that thylacines still exist. The species was declared extinct by
the Tasmanian government in 1986.*marsupial: a mammal, such as a kangaroo, whose young are born incompletely developed and are typically carried and suckled in apouch on the mothers belly**bounty hunters: people who are paid a reward for killing a wild animalAPalm oil is an edible oil derived from the fruit of the African oil palm tree, and is
currently the most consumed vegetable oil in the world. Its almost certainly in the soap we wash with in the morning, the sandwich we have for lunch, and the biscuits we snack on during the day. Why is palm oil so attractive for manufacturers? Primarily because its unique properties such as remaining solid at room temperature make it an ideal
ingredient for long-term preservation, allowing many packaged foods on supermarket shelves to have best before dates of months, even years, into the future. BMany farmers have seized the opportunity to maximise the planting of oil palm trees grew from 6 to 17 million
 hectares, now accounting for around ten percent of total cropland in the entire world. From a mere two million tonnes of palm oil being produced annually globally 50 years ago, there are now around 60 million tonnes of palm oil being produced annually globally 50 years ago, there are now around 60 million tonnes of palm oil being produced every single year, a figure looking likely to double or even triple by the middle of the century. Chowever, there are multiple
reasons why conservationists cite the rapid spread of oil palm plantations, all as a direct result of land clearing to establish oil palm tree monoculture on an industrial scale, particularly in Malaysia and Indonesia. Endangered
species most famously the Sumatran orangutan, but also rhinos, elephants, tigers, and numerous other fauna have suffered from the unstoppable spread of oil palm plantations. DPalm oil is surely one of the greatest threats to global biodiversity, declares Dr Farnon Ellwood of the University of the West of England, Bristol. Palm oil is replacing
rainforest, and rainforest is where all the species are. Thats a problem. This has led to some radical questions among environmentalists, such as whether consumers should try to boycott palm oil entirely. Meanwhile Bhavani Shankar, Professor at Londons School of Oriental and African Studies, argues, Its easy to say that palm oil is the enemy and we
 should be against it. It makes for a more dramatic story, and its very intuitive. But given the complexity of the argument, I think a much more nuanced story is closer to the truth. EOne response to the boycott movement has been the argument, I think a much more nuanced story is closer to the truth. EOne response to the truth. EOne response to the boycott movement has been the argument, I think a much more nuanced story is closer to the truth. EOne response to the boycott movement has been the argument, I think a much more nuanced story is closer to the truth.
desirable to have palm oil boycotted, replaced, eliminated from the global supply chain, given how many low-income people in developing countries depend on it for their livelihoods? How best to strike a utilitarian balance between these competing factors has become a serious bone of contention. Feven the deforestation argument isnt as
straightforward as it seems. Oil palm plantations produce at least four and potentially up to ten times more oil per hectare than soybean, rapeseed, sunflower or other competing oils. That immensely high yield which is predominantly what makes it so profitable is potentially also an ecological benefit. If ten times more palm oil can be produced from a source of the competing oils.
patch of land than any competing oil, then ten times more land would need to be cleared in order to produce the same volume of oil from that competitor. As for the question of carbon emissions, the issue really depends on what oil palm trees are replacing. Crops vary in the degree to which they sequester carbon in other words, the amount of carbon
 they capture from the atmosphere and store within the plant. The more carbon a plant sequesters, the more it reduces the effect of climate change. As Shankar explains: [Palm oil production] actually sequesters more carbon in some ways than other alternatives. [] Of course, if youre cutting down virgin forest its terrible thats whats happening in
 Indonesia and Malaysia, its been allowed to get out of hand. But if its replacing rice, for example, it might actually sequester more carbon. GThe industry is now regulated by a group called the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), consisting of palm growers, retailers, product manufacturers, and other interested parties. Over the past decade
or so, an agreement has gradually been reached regarding standards that producers of palm oil have to meet in order for their product to be regarded as officially sustainable. The RSPO insists upon no virgin forest clearing, transparency and regular assessment of carbon stocks, among other criteria. Only once these requirements are fully satisfied is
the oil allowed to be sold as certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO). Recent figures show that the RSPO now certifies around 12 million tonnes of palm oil annually, equivalent to roughly 21 percent of the worlds total palm oil production. HThere is even hope that oil palm plantations might not need to be such sterile monocultures, or green deserts, as
 Ellwood describes them. New research at Ellwoods lab hints at one plant which might make all the difference. The birds nest fern (Asplenium nidus) grows on trees in an epiphytic fashion (meaning its dependent on the tree only for support, not for nutrients), and is native to many tropical regions, where as a keystone species it performs a vital
 ecological role. Ellwood believes that reintroducing the birds nest fern into oil palm plantations could potentially allow these areas to recover their biodiversity, providing a home for all manner of species, from fungi and bacteria, to invertebrates such as insects, amphibians, reptiles and even mammals. Katharine L. Shester reviews a book by Jason
 Barr about the development of New York CityIn Building the Skyline, Jason Barr takes the reader through a detailed history of New York City. The book combines geology, history, economics, and a lot of data to explain why business clusters developed where they did and how the early decisions of workers and firms shaped the skyline we see today
 Building the Skyline is organized into two distinct parts. The first is primarily historical and addresses New Yorks settlement and growth from 1609 to 1900; the second deals primarily with the 20th century and is a compilation of the book
changes somewhat between the first and second parts, as the latter chapters incorporate aspects of Barrs related research papers. Barr begins chapter one by taking the reader on a helicopter time-machine ride giving a fascinating account of how the New York landscape in 1609 might have looked from the sky. He then moves on to a subterranean
walking tour of the city, indicating the location of rock and water below the subsoil, before taking the reader back to the surface. His love of the city comes through as he describes various fun facts about the location of the New York residence of early 19th-century vice-president Aaron Burr as well as a number of legends about the city. Chapters two
and three take the reader up to the Civil War (1861-1865), with chapter two focusing on the early development of land and the implementation of a grid system in 1811. Chapter three focuses on land use before the Civil War. Both chapters are informative and well researched and set the stage for the economic analysis that comes later in the book. I
would have liked Barr to expand upon his claim that existing tenements* prevented skyscrapers in certain neighborhoods because likely no skyscraper developer was interested in performing the necessary slum clearance. Later in the book, Barr makes the claim that the depth of bedrock** was not a limiting factor for developers, as foundation costs
were a small fraction of the cost of development. At first glance, it is not obvious why slum clearance would be limiting, while more expensive foundations would not. Chapter four focuses on immigration and the location of neighborhoods and tenements in the late 19th century. Barr identifies four primary immigrant enclaves and analyzes their
locations in terms of the amenities available in the area. Most of these enclaves were located on the least valuable land, between the industries located on the waterfront and the wealthy neighborhoods bordering Central Park. Part two of the book begins with a discussion of the economics of skyscraper height. In chapter five, Barr distinguishes
between engineering height, economic height is the actual height chosen by the developer height is the height that is most efficient from societys point of view, and developer height is the actual height chosen by the developer, who is attempting to maximize return on
investment. Chapter five also has an interesting discussion of the technological advances that led to the construction of skyscrapers. For example, the introduction of iron and steel skeletal frames made thick, load-bearing walls unnecessary, expanding the usable square footage of buildings and increasing the use of windows and availability of natural
light. Chapter six then presents data on building height throughout the 20th century and uses regression analysis to predict building construction. While less technical than would be preferred by a general audience. Chapter seven tackles the bedrock myth, the
assumption that the absence of bedrock close to the surface between Downtown and Midtown New York is the reason for skyscrapers not being built between the two urban centers. Rather, Barr argues that while deeper bedrock does increase foundation costs, these costs were neither prohibitively high nor were they large compared to the overall
cost of building a skyscraper. What I enjoyed the most about this chapter was Barrs discussion of how foundations are actually built. He describes the use of caissons, which enable workers to dig down for considerable distances, often below the water table, until they reach bedrock. Barrs thorough technological history discusses not only how
caissons work, but also the dangers involved. While this chapter references empirical research papers, it is a relatively easy read. Chapter eight contains lengthy discussions of urban economic theory that may serve as a distraction to readers primarily
interested in New York. However, they would be well-suited for undergraduates learning about the economics of cities. In the next chapter, Barr considers two of the primary explanations for the building boom of the 1920s the first being exuberance, and the second being financing. He uses data to assess the viability of these two explanations and
finds that supply and demand factors explain much of the development of the 1920s; though it enabled the boom, cheap credit was not, he argues, the primary cause. In the final chapter (chapter 10), Barr discusses another of his empirical papers that estimates Manhattan land values from the mid-19th century to the present day. The data work that
went into these estimations is particularly impressive. Toward the end of the chapter, Barr assesses whether skyscrapers are a cause or an effect of high land values. He finds that changes in land values predict future building height, but the reverse is not true. The book ends with an epilogue, in which Barr discusses the impact of climate change on
the city and makes policy suggestions for New York going forward.*a tenement: a multi-occupancy building of any sort, but particularly a run-down apartment building or slum bui
fullscreen modes. # Your Answer Correct Answer # Your Answer Correct Answer # Your Answer 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 Our system is evaluating your answers... Preparing for IELTS involves thorough practice, especially in the IELTS Reading section, which evaluates your ability to
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an opportunity to acquaint yourself with the exam pattern, question types and help you develop an effective strategy to drive away your exam blues. Reading Practice Test for academic pdf as mock tests, each with 3 reading passages as below: IELTS Academic Reading Practice
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sets. General Reading Sample Test for IELTS 1Section 1Section 2Section 1Section 2Section 1Section 2Section 1Section 2Section 3 While attempting the IELTS reading Sample Test for IELTS 1Section 1Section 2Section 1Section 2Section 1Section 2Section 1Section 2Section 1Section 2Section 3Section 1Section 2Section 3Section 1Section 2Section 3Section 3Section
desired IELTS band score. So, the ideal way to begin is by referring to an IELTS reading practice test with answers because you will get first-hand knowledge of how to arrive at the answers. But before you do that, learn the question types that are generally asked in the IELTS Reading tasks given below. Multiple-Choice questions IELTS Reading tasks given below.
Multiple-Choice Questions require you to opt for the correct option from a list of options. Tricks to Solve Multiple Choice Questions based on the information in the paragraph in multiple choice questions. Your task is to understand the question and compare it to the paragraph in order
to select the best solution from the available possibilities. Before reading the passage, read the question and select the keywords, read the relevant information. To select the correct option, carefully read the relevant words
and match them with each option. You will find several options with keywords that do not correspond to the information. Try opting for the elimination method mostly. Find the best option by matching the meaning rather than just the keywords. Sentence/Note Completion for the elimination method mostly. Find the best option by matching the meaning rather than just the keywords. Sentence/Note Completion for the elimination method mostly. Find the best option by matching the meaning rather than just the keywords. Sentence Completion for the elimination method mostly. Find the best option by matching the meaning rather than just the keywords. Sentence Completion for the elimination method mostly. Find the best option by matching the meaning rather than just the keywords are required to the information method mostly. Find the best option by matching the meaning rather than just the keywords are required to the information method mostly. Find the meaning rather than just the keywords are required to the information method mostly. Find the meaning rather than just the keywords are required to the information method mostly. Find the meaning rather than just the keywords are required to the information method mostly. Find the meaning rather than just the keywords are required to the information method mostly. Find the meaning rather than just the meaning rather than j
complete an incomplete an incomplete sentence following the word limit. You just have to find the sentence Completion is a part and complete it as mentioned in the text. Tricks to Solve Sentence Completion is a type of IELTS reading question that requires you to fill in a gap in a sentence with a word or phrase from the passage. To
answer these questions, you can use the following strategies: Read the sentence carefully hence this will give you an idea of the type of word or phrase. This
will help you to see how the word or phrase fits into the sentence. Table Completion answer and once you have filled in the gap, make sure that your answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer and once you have filled in the gap, make sure that your answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. Table Completion and table Compl
CompletionTable/Note completion in the IELTS Reading test is quite simple: because of the arrangement and keywords, you may often discover solutions quickly. To answer completion questions, you can use the following strategies: Locate the paragraph containing the keywordTo discover the keywords quickly, use capital letters, numbers/dates, or
italics. To discover the statement, look for synonyms or paraphrased words. Copy the answer in detail. Just provide your answers in a short and crisp
way within the word limit. Tricks to Solve Short AnswersIELTS academic reading short answer questions are open-ended and require you to respond in 1 to 3 words based on the reading passage. First, read the questions, then the text. Before reading the text, make sure you understand what the questions are asking. You will then be aware of the
important topics to keep an eye out for as you skim read. The answers will be listed in chronological order in the text. So, once you've answered question 1, you'll know that question 2 will follow soon after, and so on. Don't exceed the word restriction for your replies, such as 'NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER. 'Use only the actual
 words from the text for your answer. You may need to change the tense of any verbs you use to ensure your answer is grammatically correct. Diagram with suitable words depending upon the situation. Summary Completion In IELTS Reading
Summary Completion questions, comprehending the text well could help you attempt summarizing or completion summary types of questions correctly. Ensure to write within the word limit. Tricks to Solve Summary types of questions correctly.
phrase from the passage. To answer these questions, you can use the following strategies: Read the sentence carefully as this will give you an idea of the type of word or phrase. Read the sentence with the missing word
or phrase: This will help you to see how the word or phrase fits into the sentence. Check your answer: Once you have filled in the gap, make sure that your answer makes sense in the context of the sentence. True/False/Not Given Whether it is True/False/Not Give
you have to understand the writers perspectives and give the answer suitably, keeping in mind the writers viewpoints. Tricks to Solve True/False/Not Given questions are a type of IELTS Reading question that requires you to identify whether a statement is true, false, or not given in the passage. True statements are statements
that are explicitly stated in the passage. False statements are extended in the passage. Not Given statements are statements that are explicitly stated nor contradicted in the passage. The passage of the passage of the passage of the passage. The passage of the passage of the passage of the passage of the passage. The passage of the passage. The passage of the passage. The passage of the passa
you are required to match the initial phrase of a sentence to the most appropriate features of a column to a category in another column. Match the heading type questionsIn IELTS Reading Matching Heading to Paragraph
questions, you are required to match the paragraphs given in a column to the appropriate heading mentioned in another column. Tricks to Solve Matching Features to the correct people, places, or things in a passage. To answer matching features
questions, you can use the following strategies: Read the features first hence this will give you an idea of the types of information that you are looking for in the passage. Match the features to the people, places, or things. As you read the passage, look
for the information that matches each feature. Check your answers and once you have matched all of the features, double-check your answers to make sure that they are correct. Tricks to Solve Matching Headings is a type of IELTS reading question that requires you to match a list of headings to the correct paragraphs in a passage.
To answer matching headings questions, you can use the following strategies: Read the headings first: This will give you a general understanding of the content of each paragraph. Match the headings to the paragraphs: As you read each paragraph, and the paragraph paragraph paragraph.
look for the heading that best summarizes the main idea of the paragraph. Check your answers: Once you have matched all of the headings, double-check your answers to make sure that they are correct. Tricks to Solve Matching Information to the
correct people, places, or things in a passage. To answer matching information first: This will give you an idea of the types of information that you are looking for in the passage. Read the passage guickly: This will give you a general understanding of the content of the
passage. Match the information to the people, places, or things: As you read the passage, look for the information that matches each feature. Check your answers to make sure that they are correct. Tricks to Solve Matching Sentence Endings Matching Sentence Endings is a type of
IELTS reading question that requires you to match a list of sentence endings given sentences to complete them. To answer these questions, you can use the following strategies: Read the passage Read the passage quickly: This will give you a
general understanding of the content of the passage. Match the information to the sentences: As you read the passage, look for the information that matches each feature. Check your answers to make sure that they are correct and most importantly if they are grammatically
correct. The IELTS Reading is different for candidates who are moving overseas for academic opportunities and for those who are taking the exam for migration purposes or work. Therefore, make sure you choose the right exam for migration purposes or work. Therefore, make sure you choose the right exam for migration purposes or work.
Reading.IELTS Academic ReadingHere are some important pointers about IELTS Academic Reading: The test is 60 minutes long. There will be a section will have a long text which will be up to 2,150-2,750 words. The texts or the passages given are appropriate or to the point and target an audience who are taking up undergraduate
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or postgraduate programs or for those who are taking the professional registration like, teacher, doctor and so on in foreign countries. IELTS General Reading General Reading General Practice Test PDF: The reading module of the IELTS General exam
is also 60 minutes long. There are 3 sections and different topics will be given for each section 1, there will be 2 factual passages based on work-related issues. In Section 3, there will be a more complex paragraph on general topics. The topic given will be taken from
newspapers, magazines, journals and so on. The questions will be based on different types, such as matching information, sentence complete without implementing some effective strategies for maximizing the efforts put into the endeavor. So, go through the
top five tips that you should use while taking up the IELTS Reading practice tests and ace the reading section to achieve a high reading band score. Master the skimming allows you to get an overview of the text, scanning helps you locate particular details efficiently. Therefore, practice these IELTS reading
keyword techniques to manage your time effectively and locate answers swiftly. Identify the keywords in both questions and passages and highlight them. They signal important details or concepts in the text that are directly related to the questions. So, learn the keyword techniques to identify relevant information
quickly. Read the instructions carefully: Different question types may have specific requirements, so make sure to read the instructions thoroughly before going through the questions. It will help you to understand how to approach each question types may have specific requirements, so make sure to read the instructions thoroughly before going through the questions. It will help you to understand how to approach each question types may have specific requirements, so make sure to read the instructions thoroughly before going through the question types may have specific requirements, so make sure to read the instructions thoroughly before going through the question types may have specific requirements.
key to success while attempting the IELTS Reading practice test or even during the actual exam. You will get 20 minutes to solve each of the three sections. So, allocate a specific amount of time to each passage and question and aim to stick to it to ensure that you have ample time to answer all the questions within every section. Do not waste your
time on a difficult question and move on to the next ones. Regular practice will open the doors to success: Make sure to set aside dedicated time for the IELTS Reading practice test in your IELTS study schedule and familiarize yourself with the
exam format, but help you to review your performance and prepare your strategies accordingly. If you are preparing for the IELTS Reading exam, we would recommend you to practice, the better you will become at solving the reading passages for IELTS
within the dedicated timeframe. You can also enroll in our IELTS preparation online classes to get your hands on the latest IELTS Reading practice tests or participate in our free online webinars to learn how to solve them directly from the IELTS experts. For Additional IELTS Practice, Check: the thylacine reading answerThe extinct thylacine, also
known as the Tasmanian tiger, was a marsupial that bore a superficial resemblance to a dog. Its most distinguishing feature was the 13-19 dark brown stripes over its back, beginning at the rear of the body and extending onto the tail. The thylacines average nose- to-tail length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The
thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense rainforest, with open eucalyptus forest thought to be its prime habitat. In terms of feeding, it was exclusively carnivorous, and its stomach was muscular with an ability to distend so that it could eat large amounts of food at one time, probably an adaptation to compensate for long
periods when hunting was unsuccessful and food scarce. The thylacine was not a fast runner and probably caught its prey by exhausting it during a long pursuit. During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. They emerged to hunt during the evening, night and early morning and tended to
retreat to the hills and forest for shelter during the day. Despite the common name tiger, the thylacine had a shy, nervous temperament. Although mainly nocturnal, it was sighted moving during the day and some individuals were even recorded basking in the sun. The thylacine reading answers Palm oil Reading answers Building the Skyline: The Birth
and Growth of Manhattans Skyscrapers1. Carnivorous2. Scent3. Pouch4. F15. G16. A17. H18. B19. E20. C21. B or C22. B or C23. Solid24. (Sumatran) orangutan25. Carbon stocks26. Biodiversity27. D28. B29. C30. D31. C32. No33. Yes34. Not given35.
No36. H37. D38. I39. B40. F Note- Before you start solving the Questions to improve their band scores. They must start with blanks and then do True, False and Not Given. The Keywords in and around the questions are
underlinded.QuestionAnswer1CARNIVOROUS2SCENT3POUCH4FOSSIL5HABITAT6TRUE7FALSE8NOT GIVEN9FALSE10TRUE11NOT GIVEN12TRUE13NOT GIVE
behaviourlooked rather like a doghad a series of stripes along its body and tailLocation: The answer to this question is in the passage which
makes it clear that the answer is carnivorous Answer: Carnivorous Location: 2nd paragraph Explanation: The location of the answer is in the question has been written as likely to have relied. Secondly, mainly on in the question is visible as more on in the paragraph. Thus, it confirms
that answer is scentAnswer: Scent Location: 3rd paragraphExplanation: The answer to this question is in the middle line of the third paragraph. The question says, young spent first months of lifeHere young is paraphrased as New born in the passage. Moreover, life inside its motherhas been paraphrased as into the pouch on the belly of their mother
Thus, it confirms that answer is pouchAnswer: PouchDecline and extinction Location: 4th paragraphExplanation: The main keyword of the guestion 3100-year-old helps to locate the answer in the fourth paragraph which is written as it is in the passage. Last evidence has been paraphrased as the most recent in the passage. Answer: Fossilprobably
went extinct in mainland Australia due to animals known as dingoes reduction in 5 and available sources of food were partly responsible for decline in Tasmania Location: 5th paragraph Explanation: The location of the answer is in the last line of the paragraph. The main keyword of the question Tasmania is exactly written in the passage. Reduction in
available sources of food has been paraphrased as disappearance of prey species. The passage states loss of habitat Answer: habitat Answer is habitat Answer is habitat Answer is habitat Answer sheet,
writeTRUE if the statement agrees with the information NOTGIVEN if there is no information on this6Significant numbers of thylacines were killed by humans from the 1830s onwards has been written as began in
1830s in the passage. The information in the question and passage is same as significant numbers of thylacines were killed by humans has been paraphrased as the dramatic decline sheep farmers and bounty huntersAnswer: True7Several thylacines were born in zoos during the late 1800s.Location: 6th paragraphExplanation: The answer to this
question is in the first line of the paragraph. The main keyword late 1800s has been written as 1899in the paragraph and zoos as captivity. The information of the Question is opposite to the passage as the question says there was only one successful attempt to breed but in the passage it is several thylacines were bornAnswer: False8John Goulds
prediction about the thylacine surprised some biologists. Location: 6th paragraphExplanation: Though the main keyword of the question John Goulds has been written in the last line of the passage but there is no reference regarding other biologists. Thus, no information available. Answer: Not Given9In the early 1900s, many scientists became worried
about the possible extinction of the thylacine. Location: 7th paragraph But the question extinction has been written exactly in the middle line of the paragraph But the question statement contradicts the passage it is
clearly stated that but it was not until 1929edge of extinction. Answer: False10 T.T. Flynn helps to locate the answer in the second line of the paragraph as it is written exactly in the paragraph but the passage
does not provide information regarding T.T Flynns proposal is impractical. Thus, information is missing. Answer: Not Given 11 There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines in existence when a piece of legislation protecting the species during their breeding season was passed. Location: 7th paragraph Explanation: The answer to this question is in
the second last line of the paragraph. The main keyword of the question is exactly the same. But the information in the question is opposite to the he last known wild thylacine to be killed was shot by a farmer It means the last individual
was killed. Answer: False 12 From 1930 to 1936, the only known living thylacines were all in captivity. Location: 7th paragraph Explanation: The location of the answer is in the last line of the 7th paragraph. The only known has been written as the last known and captivity is visible as zoo in the passage. Moreover, 1930 to 1936 has been paraphrased as
in 1930on 7th September 1936 Therefore, the answer is true. Answer: True13 Attempts to find living thylacines are now rarely made. Location: 8th paragraph) Explanation: The passage says there have been numerous searchesbut there is no information regarding the findings of species today. Thus, no information available. Answer:
Not Given Insight or evolution?- Reading Passage Answer ExplanationsA second attempt at domesticating the tomato- Reading Module?- Click Here Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build
upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms.
or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for
elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Extinct
carnivorous marsupial from Australasia Tasmanian tiger redirects here. For the cricket team, see Tasmanian Tigers. For other uses, see Thylacine (disambiguation). Thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine (disambiguation). Thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine (disambiguation). Thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine (disambiguation). Thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine (disambiguation). Thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine (disambiguation). Thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine (disambiguation). Thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine (disambiguation). Thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine (disambiguation). Thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Holocene PreOSDCPT [KPqNA female thylacine Temporal range: Early Pleistocene Temporal ra
statusExtinct(1936) (IUCN 3.1)[2]CITES Appendix I(CITES)[2]Scientific classification Kingdom:AnimaliaPhylum:ChordataClade:SarcopterygiiClade:TetrapodomorphaClass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:MammaliaInfraclass:Mam
[3]Historic thylacine range in Tasmania (in green)[4]SynonymsList Didelphis cynocephalus Geoffroy, 1810[5] Thylacinus breviceps Krefft, 1868[10] Thylacinus Geoffroy, 1810[5] Thylacinus breviceps Krefft, 1868[10] Thylacinus Geoffroy, 1810[5] Thylacinus breviceps Krefft, 1868[10] Thylacinus Communis Anon., 1859[9] Thylacinus breviceps Krefft, 1868[10] Thylacinus breviceps Krefft, 1868[10]
rostralis De Vis, 1893[11]The thylacine (/alsin/; binomial name Thylacinus cynocephalus), also commonly known as the Tasmanian wolf, was a carnivorous marsupial that was native to the Australia around
3,6003,200 years ago, prior to the arrival of Europeans, possibly because of the introduction of the dingo, whose earliest record dates to around the same time, but which never reached Tasmania. Prior to European settlement, around 5,000 remained in the wild on the island of Tasmania. Beginning in the nineteenth century, they were perceived as a
threat to the livestock of farmers and bounty hunting was introduced. The last known of its species died in 1936 at Hobart Zoo in Tasmania. The thylacine was known as the Tasmanian tiger because of the dark transverse stripes that radiated from the top of its back, and
it was called the Tasmanian wolf because it resembled a medium- to large-sized canid. The name thylacine is derived from thlakos meaning 'pouch' and -ine meaning 'pouch' and the males used theirs as a protective sheath, covering the
external reproductive organs. The animal had a stiff tail and could open its jaws to an unusual extent. Recent studies and anecdotal evidence on its predatory behaviour suggest that the thylacine was a solitary ambush predator specialised in hunting small- to medium-sized prey. Accounts suggest that, in the wild, it fed on small birds and mammals. It
was the only member of the genus Thylacinus and family Thylacinidae to have survived until modern times. Its closest living relatives are the other members of Dasyuromorphia, including the Tasmanian devil, from which it is estimated to have split 4236 million years ago. Intensive hunting on Tasmania is generally blamed for its extinction, but other
contributing factors were disease, the introduction of and competition with dingoes, human encroachment into its habitat and climate change. The remains of the last known thylacine were discovered at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery in 2022. Since extinction there have been numerous searches and reported sightings of live animals, none of
which have been confirmed. The thylacine has been used extensively as a symbol of Tasmania. The animal is featured on the official coat of arms of Tasmania. Since 1996, National Threatened Species Day has been commemorated in Australia on 7 September, the date on which the last known thylacine died in 1936. Universities, museums and other
institutions across the world research the animal. Its whole genome sequence has been mapped, and there are efforts to clone and bring it back to life.[12]The earliest known non-indigenous illustration of a thylacine; from Harris's 1808 descriptionNumerous examples of thylacine engravings and rock art have been found, dating back to at least
 1000BC.[13] Petroglyph images of the thylacine can be found at the Dampier Rock Art Precinct, on the Burrup Peninsula in Western Australia and New Guinea and rare in Tasmania. Europeans may have encountered it in Tasmania as far back as
1642, when Abel Tasman first arrived in Tasmania. His shore party reported seeing the footprints of "wild beasts having claws like a Tyger".[15] Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne, arriving with the Mascarin in 1772, reported seeing the footprints of "wild beasts having claws like a Tyger".[15] Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne, arriving with the Mascarin in 1772, reported seeing the footprints of "wild beasts having claws like a Tyger".[15] Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne, arriving with the Mascarin in 1772, reported seeing the footprints of "wild beasts having claws like a Tyger".[15] Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne, arriving with the Mascarin in 1772, reported seeing the footprints of "wild beasts having claws like a Tyger".[15] Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne, arriving with the Mascarin in 1772, reported seeing the footprints of "wild beasts having claws like a Tyger".[15] Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne, arriving with the Mascarin in 1772, reported seeing the footprints of "wild beasts having claws like a Tyger".[15] Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne, arriving with the Mascarin in 1772, reported seeing the footprints of "wild beasts having claws like a Tyger".[15] Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne, arriving with the Mascarin in 1772, reported seeing the footprints of "wild beasts having claws like a Tyger".[15] Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne, arriving with the Mascarin in 1772, reported seeing the footprints arrived in 1772, reported seeing the 1772, reported seei
Jacques Labillardire, in his journal from the expedition led by d'Entrecasteaux. In 1805, William Paterson, the Lieutenant Governor of Tasmania, sent a description for publication in the Sydney Gazette.[17] He also sent a description of the thylacine in a letter to Joseph Banks, dated 30 March 1805.[18]The first detailed scientific description
was made by Tasmania's Deputy Surveyor-General, George Harris, in 1808, five years after first European settlement of the island.[3][19][20] Harris originally placed the thylacine in the genus Didelphis, which had been created by Linnaeus for the American opossums, describing it as Didelphis cynocephala, the "dog-headed opossum". Recognition
that the Australian marsupials were fundamentally different from the known mammal genera led to the establishment of the modern classification scheme, and in 1796, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire created the genus Dasyurus, where he placed the thylacine in 1810. To maintain gender agreement with the genus name, the species name was altered to
cynocephalus. In 1824, it was separated out into its own genus, Thylacinus, by Temminck.[21] The common name derives directly from the Greek (thlakos), meaning "portaining to".[22] The name is pronounced THY-l-syne.[24] The thylacine was a basal member of
Dasyuromorphia, an order comprising most of the Australian carnivorous marsupialsThylacine skull (top), at the Royal Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology. The earliest records of the modern thylacine are from the Early Pleistocene, with the oldest known fossil record in southeastern Australia from the Calabrian age around
1.770.78 million years ago.[25] Specimens from the Pliocene-aged Chinchilla Fauna, described as Thylacinus cynocephalus, but have been shown to either have been curatorial errors, or ambiguous in their specific attribution.[26][27][28] The family
Thylacinidae includes at least 12 species in eight genera. Thylacinids are estimated to have split from other members of Dasyuromorphia around 4236 million years ago. [28] The earliest representative of the family is Badjcinus turnbulli from the Late Oligocene of Riversleigh in Queensland, [29] around 25 million years ago. [28] Early thylacinids were
quoil-sized, well under 10kg (22lb). It probably ate insects and small reptiles and mammals, although signs of an increasingly-carnivorous diet can be seen as early Miocene in Wabulacinus. [28] Members of the genus Thylacinus are notable for a dramatic increase in both the expression of carnivorous dental traits and in size, with the
largest species, Thylacinus potens and Thylacinus megiriani, both approaching the size of a wolf.[28] In late Pleistocene and early Holocene times, the modern thylacine was widespread (although never numerous) throughout Australia and New Guinea.[30]A classic example of convergent evolution, the thylacine showed many similarities to the
members of the dog family, Canidae, of the Northern Hemisphere: sharp teeth, powerful jaws, raised heels, and the same general body form. Since the thylacine filled the same features. Despite this, as a marsupial, it is unrelated to any of the
Northern Hemisphere placental mammal predators.[31]The thylacine is a basal member of the Dasyuromorphia, along with numbats, dunnarts, wambengers, and quolls. The cladogram follows:[32]Dasyuromorphia, along with numbats, dunnarts, wambengers, and quolls. The cladogram follows:[32]Dasyuromorphia, along with numbats, dunnarts, wambengers, and quolls.
Thylacinidae after Rovinsky et al. (2019)[28]Thylacinus turnbulliNimbacinus dicksoniMuribacinus gadiyuliNgamalacinus timmulvaneyiTyarrpecinus rothiWabulacinus gadiyuliNgamalacinus timmulvaneyiTyarrpecinus rothiWabulacinus gadiyuliNgamalacinus timmulvaneyiTyarrpecinus rothiWabulacinus gadiyuliNgamalacinus timmulvaneyiTyarrpecinus rothiWabulacinus macknessiThylacinus potensThylacinus potensThylacinus macknessiThylacinus gadiyuliNgamalacinus timmulvaneyiTyarrpecinus rothiWabulacinus macknessiThylacinus m
thylacines, filmed in Hobart Zoo, Tasmania, in 1911, 1928 and 1933, respectively. Two other films are known, recorded in London Zoo. Descriptions of the thylacine come from preserved specimens, fossil records, skins and skeletal remains, and black and white photographs and film of the animal both in captivity and from the field. The thylacine
resembled a large, short-haired dog with a stiff tail which smoothly extended from the body in a way similar to that of a kangaroo.[31] The mature thylacine measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in body length, excluding the tail which measured about 60cm (24in) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34.3ft) in shoulder height and 11.3m (3.34
estimates are scant, it has been suggested that they may have weighed anywhere from 15 to 35kg (33 to 77lb),[28] but a 2020 study that examined 93 adult specimens, with 40 of the specimens, with 40 of
was slight sexual dimorphism, with the males being larger than females on average (35] Males weighed on average 19.7kg (43lb), and females on average weighed 13.7kg (30lb).[34] The skull is noted to be highly convergent on those of canids, most closely resembling that of the red fox.[36]Thylacines, uniquely for marsupials, had largely
cartilaginous epipubic bones with a highly reduced osseous element.[37][38] This was once considered a synapomorphy with sparassodonts,[39] though it is now thought that both groups reduced their epipubics independently. Its yellow-brown coat featured 15 to 20 distinctive dark stripes across its back, rump and the base of its tail,[40] which
earned the animal the nickname "tiger". The stripes were more pronounced in younger specimens, fading as the animal got older.[40] One of the stripes extended down the outside of the rear thigh. Its body hair was dense and soft, up to 15mm (0.59in) in length. Colouration varied from light fawn to a dark brown; the belly was cream-coloured.[41]Its
rounded, erect ears were about 8cm (3.1in) long and covered with short fur.[42] The early scientific studies suggested it possessed an acute sense of smell which enabled it to track prey,[43] but analysis of its brain structure revealed that its olfactory bulbs were not well developed. It is likely to have relied on sight and sound when hunting instead.
[40] In 2017, Berns and Ashwell published comparative cortical maps of thylacine and Tasmanian devil brains, showing that the thylacine had a larger, more modularised basal ganglion. The authors associated these differences with the thylacine had a larger, more modularised basal ganglion. The authors associated that it was similar in
morphology to other dasyuromorph marsupials and dissimilar to that of canids.[45] The thylacine was able to open its jaws to an unusual extent: up to 80 degrees. The thylacine was able to open its jaws to an unusual extent: up to 80 degrees. The thylacine was able to open its jaws to an unusual extent to that of canids.
from 1933. The jaws were muscular, and had 46 teeth, but studies show the thylacine jaw was too weak to kill sheep.[42][47][48] The tail wertebrae were fused to a degree, with resulting restriction of full tail movement. Fusion may have occurred as the animal reached full maturity. The tail tapered towards the tip. In juveniles, the tip of the tail had a
ridge.[49] The female thylacine had a pouch with four teats, but unlike many other marsupials, the pouch opened to the rear of its body. Males had a scrotal pouch, unique amongst the Australian marsupials, the pouch opened to the rear of its body. Males had a scrotal pouch with four teats, but unlike many other native or
introduced animals; unlike foxes, cats, dogs, wombats, or Tasmanian devils, thylacines had a very large rear pad and four obvious front pads, arranged in almost a straight line. [43] The hindfeet were similar to the forefeet but had four digits rather than five. Their claws were non-retractable. [40] The plantar pad is tri-lobal in that it exhibits three
distinctive lobes. It is a single plantar pad divided by three deep grooves. The distinctive plantar pad shape along with the asymmetrical nature of the foot makes it quite different from animals such as dogs or foxes. [51] The thylacine was noted as having a stiff and somewhat awkward gait, making it unable to run at high speed. It could also perform a
bipedal hop, in a fashion similar to a kangaroodemonstrated at various times by captive specimens.[40] Guiler speculates that this was used as an accelerated form of motion when the animal became alarmed.[41] The animal was also able to balance on its hind legs and stand upright for brief periods.[52]Observers of the animal in the wild and in
captivity noted that it would growl and hiss when agitated, often accompanied by a threat-yawn. During hunting, it would emit a series of rapidly repeated guttural cough-like barks (described as "yip-yap", "cay-yip" or "hop-hop-hop"), probably for communication between the family pack members. It also had a long whining cry, probably for
identification at distance, and a low snuffling noise used for communication between family members. [53] Some observers described a faint, clean, animal odour, and some no odour at all. It is possible that the thylacine, like its relative, the Tasmanian devil, gave off an odour when agitated
[54] The thylacine most likely preferred the dry eucalyptus forests, wetlands, and grasslands of mainland Australia and New Guinea. Proof of the animal's existence in mainland Australia came from a desiccated carcass that was discovered in a
cave in the Nullarbor Plain in Western Australia in 1990; carbon dating revealed it to be around 3,300 years old. [55] Recently examined fossilised footprints also suggest historical distribution of the species on Kangaroo Island. [56] The northernmost record of the species is from the Kiowa rock shelter in Chimbu Province in the highlands of Papua
low genetic diversity by the time of European arrival.[58]In Tasmania, they preferred the woodlands of the midlands and coastal heath, which eventually became the primary focus of British settlers seeking grazing land for their livestock.[59] The striped pattern may have provided camouflage in woodland conditions,[40] but it may have also served
for identification purposes.[60] The species had a typical home range of between 40 and 80km2 (15 and 31sqmi).[41] It appears to have kept to its home range without being territorial; groups too large to be a family unit were sometimes observed together.[61]Thylacine family at Beaumaris Zoo in Hobart, 1909Thylacine family at Beaumaris Zoo in
Hobart, 1910There is evidence for at least some year-round breeding (cull records show joeys discovered in the pouch at all times of the year), although the peak breeding season was in winter and spring.[40] They would produce up to four joeys per litter (typically two or three), carrying the young in a pouch for up to three months and protecting
them until they were at least half adult size. Early pouch young were hairless and blind, but they had their eyes open and were fully furred by the time they left the pouch, and until they were developed enough to assist, the
juveniles would remain in the lair while their mother hunted. [63] Thylacines only once bred successfully in captivity, in Melbourne Zoo in 1899. [64] Their life expectancy in the wild is estimated to have been 5 to 7 years, although captive specimens survived up to 9 years. [43] A thylacine fetus at the Australian MuseumIn 2018, Newton et al. collected
and CT-scanned all known preserved thylacine pouch young specimens to digitally reconstruct their development throughout their entire window of growth in their mother's pouch. This study revealed new information on the biology of the thylacine, including the growth of its limbs and when it developed its 'dog-like' appearance. It was found that
two of the thylacine young in the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) were misidentified and of another specimens to 11 worldwide.[65] One of four specimens to 11 worldwide. [65] One of four specimens to 11 worldwide.
insights into thylacine pouch young development, biology, immunology and ecology, [66]1887 illustration of an emu being chased by two thylacines an apex predator, [4] though exactly how large its prey animals could be is disputed. It was a nocturnal and crepuscular hunter, spending the daylight hours in small caves or hollow tree
trunks in a nest of twigs, bark, or fern fronds. It tended to retreat to the hills and forest for shelter during the day and hunted in the open heath at night. Early observers noted that the animal was typically showed inquisitive traits.[67]
At the time, much stigma existed in regard to its "fierce" nature; this is likely to be due to its perceived threat to agriculture. [68] Historical accounts suggest that in the wild, the thylacine preyed on small mammals and birds, with waterbirds being the most commonly recorded bird prey, with historical accounts of thylacines predating on black ducks
and teals with coots, Tasmanian nativehens, swamphens, herons (Ardea) and black swans also being likely items of prey. The thylacine may also have preyed upon the now extinct Tasmanian pademelon and the
short-beaked echidna. Other probable native mammalian prey includes other marsupials like bandicoots and brushtail possums, as well as native rodents like water rats.[70] Following their introduction to Tasmania, European rabbits rapidly multiplied and became abundant across the island, with a number of accounts reporting the predation of
rabbits by thylacines.[71] Some accounts also suggest that the thylacine may have preyed on lizards, frogs and fish.[72] European settlers believed the thylacine to prey regularly upon farmers' sheep or poultry.
(though some accounts suggest that they may have attacked them on occasion), with many sheep deaths likely caused by feral dog attacks instead. [74] Throughout the 20th century, the thylacine was often characterised as primarily a blood drinker; according to Robert Paddle, the story's popularity seems to have originated from a single second-hand
account heard by Geoffrey Smith (18811916)[75][76] in a shepherd's hut.[77]Analysis of the skeleton suggests that, when hunting, the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies suggest that the thylacine relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. Recent studies are the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase. The chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on stamina rather than speed in the chase relied on the chase r
modern mammalian predators that consume large prey, the canine of the thylacine was not suited for slashing bites like that of large canids, indicating, based on the assumption that the bite was largely derived by its skull, that it hunted small to medium-sized prey as a solitary hunter.[78] A 2011 study by the University of New South Wales using
advanced computer modelling indicated that the thylacine had surprisingly feeble jaws; animals usually take prey close to their own body size, but an adult thylacine only ate smaller animals such as bandicoots, pademelons and
possums, and that it may have directly competed with the Tasmanian devil and the tiger quoll.[79][80] Another study in 2020 produced similar results, after estimating the average body mass of thylacine as about 16.7kg (37lb) rather than 30kg (66lb), suggesting that the animal did indeed hunt much smaller prey.[34] The cranial and facial
morphology also indicate that the thylacine would have hunted prey less than 45% of its own body mass, consistent with modern carnivores weighing under 21kg (46lb) which is about the average size of a thylacine had a high bite force quotient of 166, which was similar to that of most quolls, indicating
that it may have been able to hunt larger prey relative to its body size.[82] A 2007 study also suggested that it would have hunted smaller prey.[78] A biomechanical analysis of the 3D skull model suggested that the thylacine
would have likely consumed smaller prey, with its skull displaying high levels of stress that are not suited to withstand forces, and with its bite forces being estimated at a smaller value than that of Tasmanian devils.[79] A 2014 study compared the skull of a thylacine with that of modern dasyurids and an earlier thylacinid taxon Nimbacinus based on
biomechanical analysis of their 3D skull models; the authors suggested that while Nimbacinus was suited to hunt large prey with a maximum muscle force of 651N (146lbf) which are similar to that of large Tasmanian devils, the thylacine skull displayed a much higher stress in all areas compared to its relatives due to its longer snout.[80] If the
thylacine were indeed specialised for small prey, this specialisation likely made it susceptible to small disturbances to the ecosystem. [79]It has been suggested on the basis of the canine teeth and limb bones that the thylacine was a solitary pounce-pursuit predator that hunted smaller prey with trophic niches similar to relatively smaller canids like
the coyote, and that it was not as specialised as large canids, hyaenids and felids of today: its canine lacked the adaptation for producing slashing or deep penetrating bites, and its anatomy was not suited for running fast in high speed.[83][84] However, the trappers reported it as an ambush predator hunting alone or in pairs mainly at night.[40][85]
The elbow joint morphology and the forelimb anatomy of the thylacine was very muscular, capable of distending to allow the animal was most likely an ambush predator. [86][87] The stomach of a thylacine was very muscular, capable of distending to allow the animal was most likely an ambush predator.
unsuccessful and food scarce.[40] In captivity, thylacines were fed a wide variety of foods, including dead rabbits and wallaby flesh or to kill and eat a live wallaby offered to it, but "ultimately it was persuaded to eat
by having the smell of blood from a freshly killed wallaby put before its nose."[89]Killed thylacine, 1869Australia lost more than 90% of its megafauna around 5040,000 years ago as part of the Quaternary extinction event, with the notable exceptions of several kangaroo and wombat species, emus, cassowaries, large goannas, and the thylacine. The
extinctions included the even larger carnivore Thylacoleo carnifex (sometimes called the marsupial lion) which was only distantly related to the thylacine. [90] A 2010 paper examining this issue showed that humans were likely to be one of the major factors in the extinction of many species in Australia although the authors of the research warned that
one-factor explanations might be over-simplistic.[90] The youngest radiocarbon dates of the thylacine in mainland Australia are around 3,200 years ago, synchronous with that of Tasmanian devil, and closely co-inciding with the earliest records of the dingo, as well as an intensification of
human activity.[91]A study proposes that the dingo outcompeted the thylacine in mainland Australia because the dingo outcompeted the thylacine in preying on the Tasmanian nativehen. The dingo is also more likely to hunt in packs than the more solitary thylacine.[92] Examinations of dingo and thylacine skulls show that although
the dingo had a weaker bite, its skull could resist greater stresses, allowing it to pull down larger prey than the thylacine was less versatile in its diet than the omnivorous dingo.[93][78] Their ranges appear to have overlapped because thylacine subfossil remains have been discovered near those of
dingoes. Aside from wild dingoes, the adoption of the dingo as a hunting companion by the indigenous peoples would have put the thylacine under increased pressure. [92] A 2013 study suggested that, while dingoes were a contributing factor to the thylacine under increased pressure.
technological advances, and the abrupt change in the climate during the period. [94][95] A report published in the Journal of Biogeography detailed an investigation into the mitochondrial DNA and radio-carbon dating of thylacine bones. It concluded that the thylacine bones. It concluded that the thylacine during the period. [94][95] A report published in the Journal of Biogeography detailed an investigation into the mitochondrial DNA and radio-carbon dating of thylacine bones. It concluded that the thylacine bones. It concluded that the thylacine bones are not period.
suggested, based on the high number of rock carvings of the thylacine on the Burrup Peninsula, Aboriginal Australians were aware of, and concerned about the thylacine that was killed in the wild; photo from 1930Although the thylacine had died out on mainland Australia,
it survived into the 1930s on the island of Tasmania. At the time of the first European settlement, the heaviest distributions were in the northeast, northwest and north-midland regions of the state. [59] There were an estimated 5,000 at the time. [99] They were rarely sighted but slowly began to be credited with numerous attacks on sheep. This led to
the establishment of bounty schemes in an attempt to control their numbers. The Van Diemen's Land Company introduced bounties on the thylacine from as early as 1830, and between 1888 and 1909, the Tasmanian government paid 1 per head for dead adult thylacines and ten shillings for pups. In all, they paid out 2,184 bounties, but it is thought
that many more thylacines were killed than were claimed for. Its extinction, it is likely that multiple factors rapidly compounded its decline and eventual extinction, including competition with wild dogs introduced by European
settlers,[102] erosion of its habitat, already-low genetic diversity, the concurrent extinction or decline of prey species, and a distemper-like disease that affected many captive specimens at the time.[41][103] A study from 2012 suggested that the disease was likely introduced by humans, and that it was also present in the wild population. The marsupi
carnivore disease, as it became known, dramatically reduced the lifespan of the animal and greatly increased pup mortality.[104] This 1921 photo by Henry Burrell of a thylacine was widely distributed and may have helped secure the animal was in captivity. A 1921 photo by Henry Burrell of a thylacine
with a chicken was widely distributed and may have helped secure the animal's reputation as a poultry thief. The image had been cropped to hide the fact that the animal was in captivity, and analysis by one researcher has concluded that this thylacine was a dead specimen, posed for the camera. The photograph may even have involved photograph to hide the fact that the animal was in captivity, and analysis by one researcher has concluded that this thylacine was a dead specimen, posed for the camera. The photograph may even have involved photograph to hide the fact that the animal was in captivity, and analysis by one researcher has concluded that this thylacine was a dead specimen, posed for the camera.
manipulation.[105][106]The animal had become extremely rare in the wild by the late 1920s. Despite the fact that the thylacine was believed by many to be responsible for attacks on sheep, in 1928 the Tasmanian Advisory Committee for Native Fauna recommended a reserve similar to the Savage River National Park to protect any remaining
thylacines, with potential sites of suitable habitat including the Arthur-Pieman area of western Tasmania. [107] By the beginning of the 20th century, the increasing rarity of thylacines led to increased demand for captive specimens by zoos around the world, placing yet more pressure on an already small population. [108] Despite the export of breeding
pairs, attempts at rearing thylacines in captivity were unsuccessful, and the last thylacine outside Australia died at the London Zoo in 1931.[109]The last known thylacine to be killed in the wild was shot in 1930 by Wilf Batty, a farmer from Mawbanna in the state's northwest. The animal, believed to have been a male, had been seen around Batty's
house for several weeks.[110][111]Alb Quarrel posing for a picture with a thylacine he had recently killed; photo from 1921Work in 2012 examined the thylacines in Tasmania had limited genetic diversity due to their complete
geographic isolation from mainland Australia. [112] Further investigations in 2017 showed evidence that this decline in genetic diversity started long before the arrival of humans in Australia, possibly starting as early as 70120 thousand years ago. [36] The thylacine held the status of endangered species until the 1980s. International standards at the
time stated that an animal could not be declared extinct until 50 years had passed without a confirmed record. Since no definitive proof of the thylacine's existence in the wild had been obtained for more than 50 years, it met that official criterion and was declared extinct by the International Union for Conservation of Nature in 1982[2] and by the
Tasmanian government in 1986. The species was removed from Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 2013.[113]This section appears to contradict the article Endlings. Please discuss at the talk page and do not remove this message until the contradictions are resolved. (March
2024) A thylacine photographed at Hobart Zoo in 1933Footage of a thylacine from 1935 The last captive thylacine, lived as an endling (the known last of its species) at Hobart Zoo until its death on the night of 7 September 1936.[114] The animal, a female, [115] was captured by Elias Churchill with a snare trap and was sold to the zoo in May 1936.
The sale was not publicly announced because the use of traps was illegal and Churchill could have been fined.[114] After its death, the remains of the endling were transferred to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery. The remains of the endling were transferred to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.
decades until a taxidermist record dated from 1936 or 1937 mentioning the animal was noticed. This led to a full audit of all thylacine remains at the museum and the endling was called Benjamin. The myth was widely
circulated in the media, with Wikipedia itself repeating the invention.[115] This animal is believed to have died as the result of neglectlocked out of its sheltered sleeping quarters, it was exposed to a rare occurrence of extreme Tasmanian weather: extreme heat during the
day and freezing temperatures at night.[117] This thylacine features in the last known motion picture footage of a living specimen: 45 seconds of black-and-white footage, the thylacine is seen seated, walking around the perimeter of its
enclosure, yawning, sniffing the air, scratching itself (in the same manner as a dog), and lying down. Fleay's footage of the thylacine was released by the National Film and Sound Archive of Australia, to mark National Threatened Species Day
The digital colourisation process was based on historic primary and secondary descriptions to ensure an accurate colour match.[119][120]Although there had been a conservation movement pressing for the thylacine's protection since 1901, driven in part by the increasing difficulty in obtaining specimens for overseas collections, political difficulties
prevented any form of protection coming into force until 1936. Official protection of the species by the Tasmanian government came all too late; it was introduced on 10 July 1936, 59 days before the last known specimen died in captivity.[121]Between 1967 and 1973, zoologist Jeremy Griffith and dairy farmer James Malley conducted what is regarded
as the most intensive search for thylacines ever carried out, including exhaustive surveys along Tasmania's west coast, installation of automatic camera stations, prompt investigations of claimed sightings, and in 1972 the creation of the Thylacine Expeditionary Research Team with Dr. Bob Brown, which concluded without finding any evidence of the
thylacine's existence.[122]Map showing the location of reported sightings of the thylacine in Western Australia from 1936 to 1998.[67] On the mainland, sightings are
most frequently reported in Southern Victoria.[123]According to the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, there have been eight unconfirmed thylacine sighting on 25 February 2018.[124]Since the disappearance and effective extinction of the
thylacine, speculation and searches for a living specimen have become a topic of interest to some members of the cryptozoology subculture. [125] The search for the animal has been the subject of books and articles, with many reported sightings that are largely regarded as dubious. [126] A 2023 study published by Brook et al. compiles many of the
alleged sightings of thylacines in Tasmania throughout the 20th century and claims that, contrary to beliefs that the thylacine went extinct in the 1930s, the Tasmanian thylacine may have actually lasted throughout the 20th century, with a window of extinction between the
late 1990s and early 2000s.[127][128]In 1983, the American media mogul Ted Turner offered a $1.25million reward for the safe capture of a live thylacine.
When the offer closed at the end of June 2005, no one had produced any evidence of the animal's existence. An offer of $1.75million has subsequently been offered by a Tasmanian tour operator, Stewart Malcolm.[131]A specimen at the Natural History Museum in ViennaResearch into thylacines relies heavily on specimens held in museums and other
institutions across the world. The number and distribution of these specimens has been recorded in the International Thylacine Specimen Database. As of 2022, 756 specimens are held in 115 museums and university collections in 23 countries. [132] In 2017, a reference library of 159 micrographic images of thylacine hair was jointly produced by
CSIRO and Where Light Meets Dark.[133] The Australian Museum in Sydney began a cloning project in 1999.[134] The goal was to use genetic material from specimens taken and preserved in the early 20th century to clone new individuals and restore the species from extinction. Several molecular biologists dismissed the project as a public relations
stunt.[135] In late 2002, the researchers had some success as they were able to extract replicable DNA from the specimens.[136] On 15 February 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[137][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced that it was stopping the project.[138][138] In May 2005, the museum announced the 
was announced that the University of Melbourne would partner with Texas-based biotechnology company Colossal Biosciences to attempt to re-create the thylacine using its closest living relative, the fat-tailed dunnart, and return it to Tasmania.[140] The university had recently sequenced the genome of a juvenile thylacine specimen and was
establishing a thylacine genetic restoration laboratory.[141][142][143][144][145] The research from the University of Melbourne was led by Andrew Pask.[146] A thylacine skeleton at Muse de l'cole de NancyA draft whole genome sequencing of the thylacine was produced
by Feigin et al. (2017) using the DNA extracted from an ethanol-preserved pouch of a young specimen provided by Museums Victoria. The neonatal development of the thylacine was also reconstructed from preserved pouch young specimens from several museum collections. [147] Researchers used the genome to study aspects of the thylacine's
evolution and natural history, including the genetic basis of its convergence with canids, clarifying its evolutionary relationships with other marsupials and examining changes in its population size over time. [148] The genomic basis of the convergence with canids, clarifying its evolutionary relationships with other marsupials and examining changes in its population size over time.
identifying many non-coding genomic regions displaying accelerated rates of evolution, a test for genetic regions evolving under positive selection. In 2021,[150] researchers further identified a link between the convergent skull shapes of the thylacine and wolf,[148] and the previously identified genetic candidates.[149] It was reported that specific
groups of skull bones, which develop from a common population of stem cells called neural crest cells, showed strong similarity between the thylacine and wolf[150] and corresponded with the underlying convergent genetic candidates which influence these cells during development.[149] In 2023, RNA was extracted from a 130-year-old thylacine
specimen in Sweden; this represented the first time RNA has been extracted from an extinct species.[151] In October 2024, a 99.9% thylacine genome was sequenced from a well-preserved skull that is estimated to be 110-year-old,[12][152] allowing for the full genome of the species to be sequenced three months later.[153]The Tasmanian coat of
arms features thylacines as supporters. The thylacine has been used extensively as a symbol of Tasmanian government and the Official logos for the Tasmanian coat of arms. [154] It is used in the official logos for the Tasmanian government and the Official logos for t
 submarine HMASDechaineux.[154] Since 1998, it has been prominently displayed on Tasmanian vehicle number plates.[155][156] The thylacine has appeared in postage stamps from Australia, Equatorial Guinea, and Micronesia.[157]Since 1996,[158] 7 September (the date in 1936 on which the last known thylacine died) has been commemorated in
Australia as National Threatened Species Day.[159]John Gould's lithographic plate from The Mammals of Australia (18451863), often copied since its publication and the most
frequently reproduced, [161] and given further exposure by Cascade Brewery's appropriation for its label in 1987. [162] The government of Tasmania published a monochromatic reproduction of the same image in 1934, [163] the author Louisa Anne Meredith also copied it for Tasmanian Friends and Foes (1881). [161] The thylacine is the mascot for the
 Tasmanian cricket team.[164] A series of postage stamps that feature Mickey Mouse characters with Australian animals features a thylacine stamp in the 2000s.[166] Tiny Tiger, a villain in the popular Crash Bandicoot video game
series, is a mutated thylacine.[167] In Valorant, agent Skye has the ability to use a Tasmanian tiger to scout enemies and clear bomb-planting sites.[168]The animal has made appearance in film and television. Characters in the early 1990s' cartoon Taz-Mania included the neurotic Wendell T. Wolf, the last surviving Tasmanian wolf.[169] The Hunter is
a 2011 Australian drama film, based on the 1999 novel of the same name by Julia Leigh. It stars Willem Dafoe, who plays a man hired to track down the Tasmanian tiger.[170] In the 2021 film, Extinct, a thylacine named Burnie, along with a group of other extinct animals, help the movie's main characters travel through time to rescue their species
from extinction.[171] In the 2022 science-fiction show The Peripheral the Tasmanian tiger is brought back into existence from DNA extracts.[172] An animated web series titled "De-extincting Tasie" meant to explain the revival of the Mr.
DNA character from the Jurassic Park media franchise.[173]Rock art featuring thylacine-like animals are found throughout Northern Australia, particularly in the Kimberley region.[174]Various Aboriginal Tasmanian names for the thylacine-like animals are found throughout Northern Australia, particularly in the Kimberley region.[174]Various Aboriginal Tasmanian names for the thylacine-like animals are found throughout Northern Australia, particularly in the Kimberley region.[174]Various Aboriginal Tasmanian names for the thylacine-like animals are found throughout Northern Australia, particularly in the Kimberley region.[174]Various Aboriginal Tasmanian names for the thylacine-like animals are found throughout Northern Australia, particularly in the Kimberley region.[174]Various Aboriginal Tasmanian names for the thylacine-like animals are found throughout Northern Australia, particularly in the Kimberley region.[174]Various Aboriginal Tasmanian names for the thylacine-like animals are found throughout Northern Australia, particularly in the Kimberley region.[174]Various Aboriginal Tasmanian names for the thylacine-like animals are found throughout Northern Australia, particularly in the Kimberley region.[174]Various Aboriginal Tasmanian names for the thylacine-like animals are found throughout Northern Australia.
 laqunta,[175][176] while kaparunina is used in Palawa kani.[177][178]One Nuenonne myth recorded by Jackson Cotton tells of a thylacine pup saving Palana, a spirit boy, from an attack by a giant kangaroo. Palana marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery, giving thylacines their stripes.[179] A constellation, "Wurrawana Corinna marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery, giving thylacines their stripes.[179] A constellation, "Wurrawana Corinna marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery, giving thylacines their stripes.[179] A constellation, "Wurrawana Corinna marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery, giving thylacines their stripes.[179] A constellation, "Wurrawana Corinna marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery, giving thylacines their stripes.[179] A constellation, "Wurrawana Corinna marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery, giving thylacines their stripes.[179] A constellation, "Wurrawana Corinna marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery, giving thylacines their stripes.[179] A constellation, "Wurrawana Corinna marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery, giving thylacines their stripes.[179] A constellation marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a mark of its bravery marked the pup's back with ochre as a
(identified as within or near Gemini), was also created as a commemoration of this mythic act of bravery.[180]An early European record tells how Aboriginals believed bad weather was caused by a Thylacine carcass being left exposed on the ground, instead of being covered by a small shelter.[181]Mammals portalFauna of AustraliaList of extinct
animals of Australia Based on the lack of reliable first hand accounts, Robert Paddle argues that the predation on sheep and poultry may have been exaggerated, suggesting the thylacine was used as a convenient scapegoat for the mismanagement of the sheep farms, and the image of it as a poultry killer impressed on the public consciousness by a
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February 2023 at the Wayback Machine at the University of New South WalesThe Thylacine at the Australian MuseumThe Thylacine Museum at Natural WorldsTasmanian tiger: newly released footage. The Guardian. 19 May 2020Retrieved from "Thylacine is an academic readiquestion types. You need to improve your skills in scanning, skimming, and deep comprehension so that you can get a higher band score. As you prepare for the IELTS Reading section, you need to utilize strategies so that you can build confidence for the exam day. As the IELTS reading section, you need to answer all the questions within 20 minutes. By incorporating specific tips into your preparation, you will be able to find answers yourself and then check out the right answers given for this passage. Connect with our band 9 II	S Reading passage on The Thylacine simulates the actual exam conditions,
Demo. Remember to not read the passage in the beginning since that would waste your time. It is recommended to always look at the question types which you will encounter. In the passage, The Thylacine, you would be answering two types of questions for which you need to fix while developing your skills in finding the right answer. The question types found in the The Thylacine passage are: To succeed in answering the two types of questions provided in the IELTS Reading Passage, The Thylacine, it is necessary to use a few IELTS Exam Preparation To succeed in the IELTS Reading Passage, The Thylacine, it is necessary to use a few IELTS Exam Preparation To succeed in the IELTS Reading Passage are: To succeed in the IELTS Reading Passage, The Thylacine, it is necessary to use a few IELTS Exam Preparation To succeed in the IELTS Reading Passage are: To succeed in the IELTS Reading Passage, The Thylacine, it is necessary to use a few IELTS Exam Preparation To succeed in the IELTS Reading Passage, The Thylacine, it is necessary to use a few IELTS Exam Preparation To succeed in the IELTS Reading Passage, The Thylacine, you would be answering two types of questions for which you need to fix the passage, The Thylacine, you would be answering two types of questions for which you need to fix the passage, The Thylacine, you would be answering two types of questions for which you need to fix the passage, The Thylacine, you would be answering two types of questions for which you need to fix the passage, The Thylacine, you would be answering two types of questions for which you need to fix the passage, The Thylacine, you would be answering two types of questions for which you need to fix the passage, The Thylacine, you would be answering two types of questions for which you need to fix the passage, The Thylacine, you would be answering two types of questions for which you have a few the passage are:	First understand how to approach them. This will make you feel prepared Fips for Band Score of 8+. Always note the areas of improvement to
co answer and then move on to the passage. Skimming and scanning techniques are two very important skills so that you can always come back to the question as by then, you will be aware of the area where you might find the answer. Always put the timer on since you need to be aware of the Time Management for IELT minute to answer them. For Sentence Completion type of questions, try to understand the meaning of the sentence first. In this way, you would be able to identify the type of word which is missing. With this technique, you will narrow down your options. Always check your answer	g speed as well.Since the information for all questions are provided TS Reading. As you focus on each question type, you can take only a
sense in the context of the sentence. Therefore, you need to practice the important topics from IELTS Grammar to understand sentence structures. To answer True/False/Not Given questions, you need to be able to understand the passage and identify the key information. You also stated, contradicted, and not given. Remember that all questions will be paraphrased so you must not answer based on your skills on How to Ace IELTS Reading with 'Keyword Technique'. You need to understand the context in which the keywords have been used after which you frue, False, and Not Given questions correctly? Check out the video below! You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on the Reading Passage below. The Thylacine also known as the Tasmanian tiger, was a marsupial that bore as	lso need to be able to distinguish between statements that are explicitly by must also look for the entire information. Curious to learn how to answer
13-19 dark brown stripes over its back, beginning at the rear of the body and extending onto the tail. The thylacines average nose- to-tail length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most types of terrain except dense for length for adult males was 162.6 cm, compared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to occupy most females appeared to 153.7 cm for females. The thylacine appeared to 153.7 cm for	se rainforest, with open eucalyptus forest thought to be its prime habitat. ne was not a fast runner and probably caught its prey by exhausting it
Although mainly nocturnal, it was sighted moving during the day and some individuals were even recorded basking in the sun. The thylacine had an extended breeding season from winter to spring, with indications that some breeding took place throughout the year. The thylacine reads in the sun. The pouch on the belly of their mother, and attached themselves to one of the four teats, remaining there for up to three months. When old enough to leave the pouch, the young stayed in a lair such as a deep rocky cave, well-hidden nest or hollow log, whilst the most shadow in the sun. The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, which is around 3,100 years old. Its extinction coing	ne, like all marsupials, was tiny and hairless when born. New-borns other hunted. Approximately 4,000 years ago, the thylacine was widespread
similar predator in New Guinea. Dingoes never reached Tasmania, and most scientists see this as the main reason for the thylacine of the thylacine in Tasmania, which began in the 1830s and continued for a century, is generally attributed to the decline and eventual extinction of the species. These include competition with wild dogs introduced by European settlers, loss of habitat along which may also have affected the thylacine. There was only one successful attempt to breed a thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899. This was despite the large numbers that went through some zoos, particularly London Zoo and Tasmanias Hobart Zoo. The famous nature of the thylacine in captivity, at Melbourne Zoo in 1899.	o the relentless efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters with g with the disappearance of prey species, and a distemper-like disease
Mammals of Australia between 1848 and 1863, writing, The numbers of this singular animal will speedily diminish, extermination will have its full. way, and it will then, like the wolf of England and Scotland, be recorded as an animal of the past. However, there seems to have be expressed by scientists at the decline of this species in the decades that followed. A notable exception was T.T. Flynn, Professor of Biology at the University of Tasmania. In 1914, he was sufficiently concerned about the scarcity of the thylacine to suggest that some should be cap species on the very edge of extinction, that Tasmanias Animals and Birds Protection Board passed a motion protecting thylacines only for the month of December, which was thought to be their prime breeding season. The last known wild thylacine to be killed was shot by a farm	een little public pressure to preserve the thylacine, nor was much concern ptured and placed on a small island. But it was not until 1929, with the
Official protection of the species by the Tasmanian government was introduced in July 193, 59 days before the last known individual died in Hobart Zoo on 7th September, 1936. There have been numerous expeditions and searches for the thylacine over the years, none of which last declared extinct by the Tasmanian government in 1986. Questions 1-5 Complete the notes below. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer. The thylacine Appearance and behaviour Looked rather like a dog Had a series of stripes along its body and tail Ate and spent the first months of life inside its mothers 3 Decline and extinction Last evidence in mainland Australia is a 3100-year-old 4 Probably went extinct in mainland Australia due to animals known as dingoes Reduction in 5 . and available sources of food were partly responsible for the last known and the probably went extinct in mainland Australia due to animals known as dingoes Reduction in 5 . and available sources of food were partly responsible for the last known as dingoes Reduction in 5 .	n entirely 1 dietProbably depended mainly on 2 . when huntingYoung
agree with the information given in the Reading Passage? In boxes 6-13 on your answer sheet, writeTRUE if the statement contradicts the informationNOT GIVEN if there is no information on this6 Significant numbers of thylac were born in zoos during the late 1800s.8 John Goulds prediction about thylacine surprised some biologists.9 In the early 1900s, many scientists became worried about the possible extinction of the thylacine.10 T. T. Flynns proposal to rehome captive thylacines on an island proving existence when a piece of legislation protecting the species during their breeding season was passed.12 From 1930 to 1936, the only known living thylacines were all in captivity.13 Attempts to find living thylacine are now rarely made. Did you attempt the two question types?	oved to be impractical.11 There were still reasonable numbers of thylacines s? Were you able to find all the answers? Lets compare your answer with
the correct ones and read further for the explanations and location of the The Thylacine IELTS reading answer. Note the areas where you made mistakes in order to avoid it in the future. In this way, you will be able to level up your reading preparation and achieve a higher IELT carnivorous Sentence completionParagraph 2, Line 3The thylacine had an exclusively carnivorous diet. ScentSentence completionParagraph 2, Line 1During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. PouchSentence completionParagraph 2, Line 1During long-distance chases, thylacines were likely to have relied more on scent than any other sense. PouchSentence completionParagraph 5, Line 1During long-distance chases, thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, around 3,100 years old. HabitatSentence completionParagraph 5, Line 1During long-distance chases, thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, around 3,100 years old. Sentence completionParagraph 2, Line 1During long-distance chases, thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, around 3,100 years old. Sentence completionParagraph 3, Line 1During long-distance chases, thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, around 3,100 years old. Sentence completionParagraph 3, Line 1During long-distance chases in the future. In the most recent was a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia, around 3,100 years old. Sentence chases in the future in the future in the future. In the most recent was a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave in Western Australia and the future in the futur	pletionParagraph 3, Line 1New-born thylacines crawled into the pouch on Line 1The decline of the thylacine in Tasmania was attributed to factors
ike competition with introduced wild dogs, loss of habitat, and disappearing prey species.6. TrueTrue/False/Not givenParagraph 5, Line 1The passage mentions the decline of the thylacine in Tasmania from the 1830s due to the efforts of sheep farmers and bounty hunters.7. False of sheep farme	ivenParagraph 7, Line 1The passage mentions that there was little public False/Not givenParagraph 7, Line 8The passage mentions that official
protection of the thylacine by the Tasmanian government was introduced in July 1936, 59 days before the last known individual died.12. TrueTrue/False/Not givenParagraph 7, Line 9The passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive spectors are specified by the passage of the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive spectors are specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive spectors are specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive spectors are specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive spectors are specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving only captive specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving specified by the passage states that the last known wild thylacine was shot in 1930, leaving specified by the last kno	

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