

## Questions 1-6

The reading passage has seven paragraphs: **A – G**.

Choose the most suitable paragraph heading title **BG** from the list of titles on the right.

Write the appropriate numbers (**i –ix**) in the text boxes below the headings.

**NB** There are more paragraph headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.

## Yoruba Town

**A.** The Yoruba people of Nigeria classify their towns in two ways. Permanent cities with their governments are called "ilu." In contrast, temporary settlements set up to support work in the country are "aba." Although you tend to be larger than aba, the distinction is not one of size; some aba is significant, while declining ilu can be small, but of purpose. There is no "typical" Yoruba town, but some features are common to most towns.

**B.** In the 19th century, most towns were heavily fortified, and the foundations of these walls are sometimes visible. Collecting tolls to enter and exit through the walls was a significant source of revenue for the old town rulers, as were market fees. The markets were generally located centrally and in small towns. In contrast, in large towns, there were permanent stands made of corrugated iron or concrete. The market was usually next to the local ruler's palace.

**C.** The palaces were often huge. In the 1930s, the area of Oyo's palace covered 17 acres. It consisted of a series of courtyards surrounded by private and public rooms. After colonization, many of the courts were entirely or partially demolished. Often the rulers built two-story houses for themselves using some of the palace grounds for government buildings.

**D.** The town is divided into different sections. In some cities, these are regular, extending out from the center of the city like spokes on a wheel, while in others, where space is limited, they are more random. The different areas are further divided into compounds called "file." These vary in size considerably from single dwellings to up to thirty houses. They tend to be more prominent in the North. Large areas are devoted to government administrative buildings. Newer developments such as industrial or commercial areas or apartment housing for civil servants tend to be built on the edge of the town.

**E.** Houses are rectangular, and either has a courtyard in the center of the rooms come off a central corridor. Most social life occurs in the yard. They are usually built of hardened mud and have roofs of corrugated iron or, in the countryside, thatch. Buildings of this material are easy to alter, either by knocking down rooms or adding new ones. And can be improved by coating the walls with cement. More affluent people often build their houses of concrete blocks and build two-story dwellings if they can afford to. Within compounds, there can be quite a mixture of building types. Younger well-educated people may have well-fished houses while their older relatives live in mud-walled buildings and sleep on mats on the floor.

**F.** The builder or the most senior man gets a room near the entrance or, in a two-storied house, next to the balcony. He usually has more than one room. Junior men get a room each, and there are separate rooms for teenage boys and girls to sleep in. Younger children sleep

with their mothers. Any empty rooms are used as storage, let out, or, if they face the street, used as shops.

**G.** Amenities vary. In some towns, most of the population uses communal water taps. Only the rich have piped water; in others, piped water is more typical. Some areas have toilets, but bucket toilets are familiar with waste being collected by a "night soil man." Access to water and electricity are critical political issues.

*569 words*

List of Headings from which you need to choose

- i. Town facilities
- ii. Colonisation
- iii. Urban divisions
- iv. Architectural home styles
- v. Types of settlements
- vi. Historical foundations
- vii. Domestic arrangements
- viii. City defenses
- ix. The residences of the rulers
- x. Government buildings

Match the headings with the paragraph

*Example:* Paragraph A -**Answer: v**

1. Paragraph B
2. Paragraph C
3. Paragraph D
4. Paragraph E
5. Paragraph F
6. Paragraph G

**46 D PATHRIBAGH, NEAR SGRR PG COLLEGE  
DEHRADUN**

Email- [theieltsbridge@gmail.com](mailto:theieltsbridge@gmail.com)  
Web- [www.theieltsbridge.com](http://www.theieltsbridge.com)

# THE IELTS BRIDGE #07302390901

Correct answers:

1. vi

2. ix

3. iii

4. iv

5. vii

6. i

#bestieltsinstituteindehradun #ieltsclassesindehradun  
#ieltsinstituteindehradun #ieltsnearme

46 D PATHRIBAGH, NEAR SGRR PG COLLEGE  
DEHRADUN

Email- [theieltsbridge@gmail.com](mailto:theieltsbridge@gmail.com)

Web- [www.theieltsbridge.com](http://www.theieltsbridge.com)