

未来风险

14 YES

【原文参考依据 -A 段倒数第 5 行】

Many of those fellow species now seem bound to become extinct, but a significant proportion could and should continue to live alongside us.

第 14 题 YES 由题目中的“species”和“disappear”定位至 A 段第八句。“extinct”与“disappear”可替换。而且题目和原文都有 seem 这个词，语气是一样的。再者，第六行虽然也有出现“species”这个词，但是此句没有提到物种灭绝的问题，所以定位在第八行。

15 NO

【原文参考依据 -A 段末尾】

There is nothing in the physical fabric of the Earth or in our own biology to suggest that this is not possible.

第 15 题 NO 根据 the nature of Earth 和 human biology 定位至 A 段末句。文中“there's nothing to suggest...not possible”--没有什么可以表明这是不可能发生的，即有可能发生，而选项中是 impossible，是对原文内容的否定，所以是 NO

16 YES

【原文参考依据 -D 段第二句】

Yellowstone National Park in the USA occupies the caldera (the crater formed when a volcano collapses) of an exceedingly ancient volcano of extraordinary magnitude.

17 NG

【原文参考依据 -E 段】

An asteroid the size of a small island, hitting the Earth at 15000 kilometres an hour (a relatively modest speed by the standards of heavenly bodies), would strike the ocean bed like a rock in a puddle, send a tidal wave around the world as high as a small mountain and as fast as a jumbo jet, and propel us into an ice age that could last for centuries. There are plans to head off such disasters (including rockets to push approaching asteroids into new trajectories), but in truth it's down to luck.

18 NO

【原文参考依据 -F 段 6-7 行】 If the world does become inhospitable (=inhabitable) in the next few thousand or million years, then it will probably be our own fault.

19 NG

【原文参考依据 -G 段】

Given average luck on the geological and the cosmic scale, the difference between glory and disaster will be made, and is being made, by politics. Certain kinds of political systems and strategies would predispose us to long-term survival (and indeed to comfort and security and the pleasure of being alive), while others would take us more and more frenetically towards collapse. The broad point is, though, that we need to look at ourselves -humanity- and at the world in general in a quite new light. Our material problems are fundamentally those of biology. We need to think, and we need our politicians to think, biologically.

20 temperature

【原文参考依据 -C 段】

Others planets in the solar system are quite beyond habitation, because their temperature is far too high or too low to be endured , and ours, too, in principle could tip either way. Even relatively unspectacular changes in the atmosphere could do the trick. The core of the Earth is hot, which in many ways is good for living creatures, but every now and again, the molten rock bursts through volcanoes on the surface. Among the biggest volcanic eruptions in recent memory was Mount St Helens, in the USA, which threw out a cubic kilometre of ash-fortunately in an area where very few people live. In 1815, Tambora expelled so much ash into the upper atmosphere that climatic effects seriously harmed food production around the world for season after season.

正确原文对应 在 C 段 line3-4 ,
 “Other planets in the solar...and ours,too”beyond habitation=uninhabitable,and ours,too=the earth,...,like other planets.所以是 temperature。

21 (molten) rock / ash

【 原文 参考 依据 -C 段 】

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22 food

【 原文 参考 依据 -C 段 】

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短缺指的是某样事物，所以应该是食物短缺，不是食物生产效率低，加 production 是不行的

23 tidal wave

【 原文 参考 依据 -E 段 】

An asteroid the size of a small island, hitting the Earth at 15000 kilometres an hour (a relatively modest speed by the standards of heavenly bodies), would strike the ocean bed like a rock in a puddle, send a tidal wave around the world as high as a small mountain and as fast as a jumbo jet, and propel (推动，驱动) us into an ice age that could last for centuries.

24 ice age

【 原文 参考 依据 -E 段 】

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nd propel (推动, 驱动) us into an ice age that could last for centuries.

25 rockets

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -E 段 】

There are plans to head off such disasters(including rockets to push approaching asteroids (小行星) into new trajectories(轨道)), but in truth it's down to luck.

26 D

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -G 段 】

The broad point is, though, that we need to look at ourselves -humanity- and at the world in general in a quite new light. Our material problems are fundamentally those of biology. We need to think, and we need our politicians to think, biologically. Do that, and take the ideas seriously, and we are in with a chance. Ignore biology and we and our fellow creatures haven't a hope.

名利场

15 D 【原文参考依据 -D 段 3-4 行】

An Egyptian papyrus from the 16th century BC contains detailed recipes to remove (conceal=remove) blemishes, wrinkles, and other signs of age(=facial defects caused by aging).

16 G

【原文参考依据 -G 段 末尾】

In Assyrian records of tribute and spoils of war, perfumes and resins are mentioned; the text from the time of Tukulti-Ninurta II refers to balls of myrrh as part of the tribute brought to the Assyrian king by the Aramaean kings.

17 F

【原文参考依据 -F 段 倒数第二句】

In Ancient Israel, brides would wear their hair long on the wedding day as a sign of their virginity(贞洁).

18 A

【原文参考依据 -A 段 9-13 行】

Evidence also appears in the Bible and other classical writings, where it is written that spices and perfumes were prestigious products known throughout the ancient world and coveted by kings and princes.

19 E

【原文参考依据 -E 段 第二句】

Besides beautification, its purpose was also medicinal as covering the sensitive skin of the lids with colored ointments that prevented dryness and eye disease: the eye-paint repelled (驱逐) the little flies that transmitted eye inflammations (炎症).

20 B

【原文参考依据 -B 段】

Cosmetics were also connected with cultic worship and witchcraft:....From this, in the course of time, developed the custom of personal use, to enhance the beauty of the face and the body, and to conceal defects.

21 C

【原文参考依据 -C 段 首句】

Perfumes and fragrant spices were precious commodities in antiquity, very much in demand, and at times even exceeded silver and gold in value.

22 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据 -A 段 4-7 行】

Cosmetics and perfumes have been popular since the dawn of civilization; it is shown by the discovery of a great deal of pertinent archeological material, dating from the third millennium BC. 原文对应信息并没有表明关于化妆品和香水的文献记载最早的时间。

23 FALSE

【原文参考依据 -C 段】

Therefore they(perfumes and fragrances) were luxury products, used mainly in the temples and in the house of the noble and the wealthy.

'be exclusive to'指的是为...所独有，专属于，题干中是香水和香料是贵族和富人所独享的，而原文中 'used mainly in the temples and in the house of the noble and the wealthy' 是主要用于寺庙或贵族及富人的家里。因此题干信息与原文信息相抵触， FALSE.

24 TRUE

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -D 段 末 尾 】

The very common creams used by women in the ancient Far East, particularly important in the hot climate and prevalent in that area of the globe, were made up of oils and aromatic scents.....but, for those of limited means, scented animal and fish fats were commonly used.

25 TRUE

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -E 段 倒 数 第 二 句 】

The use of kohl for painting the eyes is mentioned three times in the Bible, always with disapproval by the sages.

always with disapproval (=against the use of kohl) ... 圣经里面对画眼线提及三次，每次都是不赞同

26 FALSE

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -F 段 】

Long hair was always considered a symbol of beauty, and kings, nobles and dignitaries grew their hair long and kept it well-groomed and cared for.

文章表明，长发总是被视为美丽的象征，国王、贵族及显赫的人物纷纷蓄起长发并梳洗整洁、小心照料。原文蓄长发的是国王、贵族及显赫的人物，题干只局限在女性中，题干与原文意思相矛盾，因此是 FALSE.

27 NOT GIVEN

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -G 段 】

It is known that the Egyptian Queen Hatsheput(15th century BC) sent a royal expedition to the Land of Punt(Somalia) in order to bring back myrrh seedlings to plant in her temple.对比原文信息可以看出，“bring back myrrh seedling to plant in her temple”这里并没有说明是否要“establish a trade route for myrrh”。对此，原文的信息不足以判断，因此是 Not Given.原文没有提及建立一个贸易通路来获取....

鸟的迁徙

14-20 matching

14. iv

【原文参考依据——A 段首句】A 段首句提到鸟类有许多独特的结构特征，使得它们表现出令人惊叹的耐力。之后论述了这些特征，换言之，讲的就是鸟类生理和解剖结构的特点如何适用飞行。

15. v

【原文参考依据——B 段首句】

The fundamental reason that birds migrate is to find adequate food during..... 迁徙的基本目的是为了食物。

16. ii

【原文参考依据——C 段首句】

One puzzling fact is that many birds journey much further than would be necessary just to find food and good weather. 鸟类的旅程距离远远长于它们寻找食物和好天气所必须飞行的距离，说的就是"rejection of closer feeding ground", "puzzling"和"unplained"是同义表达。

17. x

【原文参考依据——D 段首句】

One of the greatest mysteries is how young birds know how to find the traditional wintering areas without parental guidance. 鸟类不需要 parent guidance, "without"和"lack of"是同义表达。

18. vii

【原文参考依据——E 段首句】

Mouthing evidence has confirmed that birds use the positions of the sun and stars to obtain compass directions. 大量的证据显示鸟类能够利用太阳和星星的方向来辨别方向，后面又例举了一些研究发现，说的正是对鸟如何迁徙的研究。

19. i

【原文参考依据——F 段首句】

Nevertheless, all journeys involve considerable risk, and part of the skill in arriving safely is setting off at the right time. "set off"与"migrate"是同义表达, the right time = the best moment.

20. viii

【原文参考依据——G 段】整段讲的都是不管风带来的麻烦，鸟类都能成功迁徙。

21-22 选择题 (in any order)

21、A

【原文参考依据——C 段首句】journey much further than necessary

22、C

【原文参考依据——E 段倒数第二句】E 段的倒数第二句说，鸟类在温暖日照下长时间飞行会有脱水危险，danger of dehydration (脱水，缺水)，反过来的意思就是鸟类夜间飞行所需要的水比较少。

23-26 填空题

23、parental guidance

【原文参考依据——D 段第一句话】根据 "cuckoos" 定位到 D 段。

One of the greatest mysteries is how young birds know how to find the traditional wintering areas without parental guidance.

24、compass

【原文参考依据——E 段第一句话】根据"observing the sun and the stars"定位到 E 段第一句话。

Mouting evidence has confirmed that birds use the positions of the sun and stars to obtain compass directions.

25、predators

【原文参考依据——E 段倒数第三行】E 段倒数第四行提到，夜间飞行可以带来其他的好处——Daytime predators are avoided（倒三行）。

26、visible

【原文参考依据——F 段第七行】

Birds are adept at both, in laboratory tests, some have been shown to detect the minute difference in barometric pressure between the floor and ceiling of a room. Often birds react to weather changes before there is any visible sign of them.

厨师手册

14 presentation 【原文参考依据 -A 段】

Although the recipes in one book are often similar to those in another, their presentation varies wildly, from an array of vegetarian cookbooks to instructions on cooking the food that historical figures might have eaten.

15 (daily) routine

【原文参考依据 -A 段】 The daily routine can be put to one side and they liberate(解放, 释放) the user, if only temporarily.

16 cultures

【原文参考依据 -A 段】

Cookbooks also provide an opportunity to delve into distant cultures without having to turn up at an airport to get there.

17 E

【原文参考依据 -E 段第四行】

Cookbooks thus became a symbol of dependability(=stability) in chaotic (=unrest) times.

18 D

【原文参考依据 -D 段 4-5 行】

Recipes were distorted(=being altered) through reproduction(=pass on).

19 F

【原文参考依据 -F 段第二行】 Like earlier cookery writers she plagiarised(剽窃) freely, lifting not just recipes but philosophical observations from other books.

20 D

【原文参考依据 -D 段 4-5 行】

As words acquired commercial value, plagiarism exploded. Recipes were distorted through reproduction.

21 C

【原文参考依据 -C 段末尾】 But then, they were not written for careful study.

22 D

【原文参考依据 -H 段】 The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book , before launching into a collection of recipes that sometimes resembles a book of chemistry experiments... But in her book is reassuringly authoritative. Its recipes are short, with no unnecessary chat, and no unnecessary spices.

23 A

【原文参考依据 -B 段】

De re coquinaria (it means concerning cookery').....some or all of them drawn from manuscripts that were later lost. The editor was sloppy(草率的, 敷衍的), allowing several duplicated (复制的) recipes to sneak in.

24 E

【原文参考依据 -I 段】

Mediterranean Food.....even if people could not very often make the dishes here described, it was stimulating to think about them. David's books were not so much cooking manuals as guides to

o the kind of food people might well wish to eat.

25 B

【 原 文 参 考 依 据 -F 段 首 句 】

The Book of Household Management. Like earlier cookery writers she plagiarised freely, lifting not just recipes but philosophical observations from other books.

26 C

【原文参考依据-G 段】Le Guide Culinaire....many of whom still consider it the definitive (最佳的, 最具权威的) reference book.

岛上的雀鸟

1-4 表格题

1. (severe) drought

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --C 段 倒 五 行 】

When a severe drought hit in 1977, the birds soon devoured the last of the small, easily eaten seeds.

2. large seeds

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --C 段 末 句 】

Smaller members of the medium ground finch population, lacking the bill strength to crack large seeds, died out.

3. heavy rains

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 首 句 】

Eight years later, heavy rains brought by an El Nino transformed the normally meager vegetation on Daphne Major. 八年后，即 1977+8=1985 年。

4. small seeds

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 第 七 行 】

Small seeds came to dominate the food supply, and big birds with big bills died out at a higher rate than smaller ones. 题干的“main food resource”替代了原文的“.....dominate(占主要地位) the food supply”。

5-8 summary

5. finch evolution

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --H 段 首 句 】

On the inhabited island of Santa Cruz, just south of Daphne Major, Andrew Hendry of McGill University and Jeffrey Podos of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst have discovered a new, man-made twist in finch evolution.

6. medium-sized bills

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --I 段 倒 八 行 】

But in the late 1960s and early 70s, medium ground finches with medium-sized bills began to thrive at Academy Bay along with small and large-billed birds. 题干的“flourished(兴旺，繁荣)”替代了原文的“thrive(繁荣的，昌盛的)”。

7. human population

8. rice

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --I 段 倒 四 行 】

The booming human population had introduced new food sources, including exotic plants and bird feeding stations stocked with rice.

9-13 判断题

9. False

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --A 段 末 句 】

They have witnessed Darwin's principle in action again and again, over many generations of finches. 题干说 Grants 质疑了 Darwin 的理论，而原文则说 Grants 在世世代代的雀鸟里见证了 Darwin 的理论。因此题干与原文相反。

10. Not Given

【原文参考依据--C 段】C 段首句出现了题干中被比较的两种雀鸟，但并没有比较食物对它们的影响程度。

11. True

【原文参考依据 --F 段 倒 四 行】
Then, in 2002 and 2003, another drought struck. None of the birds nested that year, and many died out. 本题虽有“all”这种极端词，但与文中“None of the birds nested”意思相符。

12. False

【原文参考依据 --H 段 首 句】
On the inhabited island of Santa Cruz, just south of Daphne Major, Andrew Hendry of McGill University and Jeffrey Podos of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst have discovered a new, man-made twist in finch evolution. 他们发现的是一个新现象，因此与前人的发现不同。

13. True

【原文参考依据 --K 段 首 句】
The finches of Santa Cruz demonstrate a subtle process in which human meddling can stop evolution in its tracks, ending the formation of new species. 题干的“intervention{介入}”替代了文中的“meddling{干预}”。

电子信号影响飞行

14-17 填空题

14. navigation and communications

【原文参考依据——A 段第二行】

Modern airliners are packed with electronic devices that control the plane and handle navigation and communications.

15. radiation

【原文参考依据——A 段第四行】

Each has to meet stringent safeguards to make sure it doesn't emit radiation that would interfere with other devices in the plane—standards that passengers' personal electronic devices don't necessarily meet.

16. antennae

【原文参考依据——A 段最后一行】

Emissions from inside the plane could also interfere with sensitive antennae on the fixed exterior.

17. smoke

【原文参考依据——C 段末句】

But the devices that could be affected, such as smoke detectors and fuel level indicators, could still create serious problems for the flight crew if they malfunction.

18-22 matching

18. C

【原文参考依据——E 段第二句】 Nevertheless, it(指 RTCA) recommended a ban on their use during "critical" periods of flight, such as take-off and landing. ban = forbid

19. D

【原文参考依据——F 段】 F 段第 5-7 行提到 cellphone transmit ... interference is very low, 然后下一句 the use of computers and electronic game systems is much more worrying... 可知选 D。

20. B

【原文参考依据——B 段第三句】

"We've found cellphones actually have no impact on the navigation system," says Maryanne Greczyn,..... have no impact on = pose little risk on

21. E

【原文参考依据——H 段首句】

Some engineers, however, such as Bruce Donham of Boeing, say that common sense suggests phones are more risky than laptops. 注意第三句, 从 nevertheless 开始意思已发生转折, 不再是波音公司的观点。

22. A

【原文参考依据——C 段第三句】 They(指

Britain's Civil Aviation Authority) concluded that the transmissions could create signals at a power and frequency that would not affect the latest equipment, but exceeded the safety threshold established in 1984 and might therefore affect some of the older equipment on board. affect = have impact on, older equipment = earlier devices

23-26 判断题

23. FALSE

【原文参考依据——F 段末尾和 H 段第一行】F 段末尾和 H 段第一行说明这个问题，一直存在争议，还没有绝对的定论。

24. TRUE

【原文参考依据——全文】根据全文大意

25. TRUE

【原文参考依据——J 段前两句】Possible solutions might be to enhance airliners' electronic insulation, or to fit detectors which warned flight staff when passenger devices were emitting dangerous signals. But Cross complains that neither the FAA, the airlines nor the manufacturers are showing much interest in developing these. 装置没有发明是因为他的研发根本不在优先考虑的事项中，无论是从管理部门还是经济刺激角度，都不紧急。

26. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】原文并没有提及相关内容。

亚洲空间技术-亚洲卫星

28 iv 【原文参考依据 -A 段末尾】

These ancient rockets stand in stark contrast to the present-day Chinese rocket launch vehicles, called the 'Long March', intended to place a Chinese astronaut in space by 2005 and, perhaps, to achieve a Chinese moon-landing by the end of the decade.

29 vii

【原文参考依据 -B 段首句】

In the last decade there has been a dramatic growth in space activities in Asia both in the utilization of space-based services and the production of satellites and launchers.

30 iii

【原文参考依据 -C 段首句】

New and innovative uses for satellites are constantly being explored with potential revolutionary effects, such as in the field of health and telemedicine, distance education, crime prevention (piracy on the high seas), food and agricultural planning and production (rice crop monitoring).

31 ii

【原文参考依据 -E 段末尾】

In view of the technological challenges and high risks involved in space activities, a very long, and expensive, learning curve has been followed to obtain those successes achieved. Japan's satellite manufacturing was based on the old and traditional defense and military procurement methodologies as practiced in the US and Europe.

32 ix

【原文参考依据 -F 段末尾】

The global increase of technology transfer mechanisms and use of readily available commercial technology to replace costly space and military standard components may very well result in a highly competitive Asian satellite manufacturing industry.

33 F

【原文参考依据 -E 段首句】

Asia, and Southeast Asia in particular, suffers from a long list of recurrent large-scale environmental problems including storms and flooding, forest fires and deforestation, and crop failures.

remote 来定位, environmental problem 就是曾经出现过 forest fire 对应 bush fire

34 B

【原文参考依据 -C 段 5-8 行】

New and innovative uses for satellites are constantly being explored with potential revolutionary effects, such as in the field of health and telemedicine, distance education, crime prevention (piracy on the high seas), food and agricultural planning and production (rice crop monitoring).

C 段, medicine 来定位, 尽管没有明显答案, 但从 telemedicine 的 tele 和 distance education 的 distance 都只能得出答案 B, 有些地方是不可到达的。

35 D

【原文参考依据 -D 段末尾】

In the development of this technology, many non-technical factors, such as economics, politics, culture, and history, interact and play important roles, which in turn affect Asian technology.

D 段最后一句话。是有些其他 factor 影响了亚洲卫星技术发展

36 A

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -C 段 首 句 】

New and innovative uses for satellites are constantly being explored with potential revolutionary effects, such as in the field of health and telemedicine, distance education, crime prevention (piracy on the high seas), food and agricultural planning and production (rice crop monitoring).
agricultural 为了规划产量，监控水稻 crop

37 FALSE

题 干 更

新： Ancient China had already deployed rockets as a military purpose as early as 500 years ago.

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -A 段 首 句 】

Rocket technology has progressed considerably since the days of 'fire arrows' (bamboo poles filled with gunpowder) first used in China around 500 BC, during the Sung Dynasty, to repel Mongol invaders at the battle of Kaifeng(Kai-fung fu) in AD1232.

原文第一段“火箭”的产生最早追溯到 500BC，但不是 500 年前；实际军事目的=战争 实际时间是宋朝抗击蒙古人的 1232 年，也不是 500

38 NOT GIVEN

39 TRUE 【 原文 参 考 依 据 -E 段 】

Remote sensing satellites equipped with instruments to take photographs of the ground at different wavelengths provide essential information for natural resource accounting, environmental management, disaster prevention (disaster prevention=natural catastrophes prevention) and monitoring (monitoring=surveillance), land-use mapping, and sustainable development planning.

40 TRUE 题 干 更

新 commercial competition constitutes [u style=word-wrap: break-word;]a boosting factor[/u] to Asian technology development.

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -C 段 5-8 行 】

Space in Asia is very much influenced by the competitive commercial space sector, the emergence of low cost mini-satellites, and the globalization of industrial and financial markets.

原文见 C 段的第三行，商业竞争促进了亚洲卫星技术发展，不是阻碍

考拉

1-5 选择题

1. C

【原文参考依据 --C 段第五行】
Koalas have been killed by parasites, chlamydia epidemics and a tumour-causing retro-virus. And every year 11,000 are killed by cars...and thousands are killed by poachers. 本题用排除法，A、B、D 选项内容在文中均出现了，只有 C 没有提及。

2. C

【原文参考依据 --F 段末句】
To digest their food properly, koalas must sit still for 21 hours every day. C 选项中的“remaining inactive”替代了文中的“sit still”。而 B 选项的器官，仅仅是帮助分解纤维，并不能完全的、恰当的消化食物。

3. A

【原文参考依据--G 段第四行】
If you upset a koala, it may blink or swallow, or hiccup. 题干的“facing the dangerous”替代了原文的“upset a koala”；而 A 选项的“signs”正是文中的“blink or swallow, or hiccup”。

4. B

【原文参考依据--I 段第三行】Koala cuddling screams in the face of every rule of good care. B 选项的“hug”替代了文中的“cuddling”。

5. A

【原文参考依据 --I 段倒五行】
And the largest of the numbers in the Australian Nature Conservation Agency, with the aim of instituting national guidelines.

6-12 判断题

6. Yes

【原文参考依据 --B 段倒四行】
Their problem, however, has been man, more specifically, the white man. Koala and aborigine had co-existed peacefully for centuries. 考拉与土著人和平生活了几个世纪，但白人来了之后，它们的数量减少了。此处“white man”即“new coming human settlers”。

7. No

【原文参考依据 --C 段首句】
Today koalas are found only in scattered pockets of southeast Australia. 如今只有在澳大利亚东南部一些分散的地方能找到考拉。并非随处可见。

8. No

【原文参考依据 --D 段第四行】
The koalas will be aided by the eucalyptus, which grows quickly and is already burgeoning forth after the fires. 这种树生长非常快，火灾后就已经发芽(burgeoning)了。既然火灾后就已经发芽，那么就不需要 10 年了。题干与原文不符。

9. Not Given

【原文参考依据--无】原文未提及相应内容。

10. Yes

【原文参考依据--H 段前半部分】H 段开始就指出，考拉是敏感的动物，一点点的不开心，都会使它不吃不喝。它们非常坚韧，即使在死亡边缘仍然摆出勇敢的表情。而饲养员必须每天给它们称体重来初步检查它们是否有进食。因此，考拉生病是很难看出来的。

11. Not Given

【原文参考依据--无】考拉与人类拥抱的相关内容出现在 I 段，但并未提及拥抱是否会传染一些病。

12. Yes

【原文参考依据--I 段第六行】.....they like to cling on to their handler, all in their own good time and use his or her arm as a tree. 题干说，考拉喜欢在被拥抱时抱住人们的手臂，与原文意思相符。

13 选择题

13. A

【原文参考依据--通篇】本题用排除法最为合适。伦敦动物园的饲养员对澳大利亚考拉的情况不会这么熟悉；去澳大利亚的旅行者也不可能如此熟知考拉的一切；政府官员如果需要出台相应的保护政策，重点应该描写的是法律方面的内容，但文中仅在最后一段有所体现。因此，A 选项，为杂志撰写文稿的记者最合适。

BESTCOM 系统

20 clues

21 relationship

22 message

23 reschedule

24 voice mail

25 cellphone

26 meeting

该篇收录在《雅思阅读预测真题 22》

14-19 判断题

14. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——A 段第四句】

"A complicated life, continually interrupted by competing requests for attention, is as old as procreation," laughs Ted Selker……, 原文并没有谈及人类繁殖是否在整个历史阶段都受干扰。

15. TRUE

【原文参考依据——B 段最后两句】

So although we could simply turn off……, close… and shut…, we usually don't. We just endure the consequences. "endure"与题干中的"put up with"意思相同, 符合原文信息。

16. TRUE

【原文参考依据——原文见 D 段第五行】 … …

a software version of the personal receptionist that only…

17. TRUE

【原文参考依据——E 段第一句】

Most people aren't as busy as they think they are, which is why we can usually tolerate interruptions from our inconsiderate electronic paraphernalia.

18. FALSE

【原文参考依据——E 段第二句】

James Fogarty and Scott E. Hudson of Carnegie Mellon University recently teamed up with Jennifer Lai of IBM Research to study 10 managers, researchers and interns at work.

19. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】根据"phone and computer"定位到 F 段, 但并没有提及它们是否"will install a shortcut key for people receive information immediately"。

20-26 填空题

20. clues

【原文参考依据——G 段首句】

Bestcom/Enhanced Telephony, a Microsoft prototype based on Horvitz's work, digs a little deeper into each user's computer to find clues about what they are up to. "

21. relationship

【原文参考依据——H 段第六行】

Triangulating these sources, it tries to deduce their relationship. 定位到这些来源后, 软件又尝试推算出他们的关系 所填填空 relationship 被推算出。

22. message

【 原文 参 考 依 据 — — H 段 第 七 行 】

Others see a message on their computer that he is in a meeting and won't be available until 3 P.M

23. reschedule

【 原文 参 考 依 据 — — H 段 第 九 行 】

The system scans Horvitz's and the caller's calendar and offers to reschedule the call at a time that is open for both.

24. voice mail

【原文参考依据——H 段倒数第五行】Some callers choose that option; others leave voice mail.

25. cellphone

【 原文 参 考 依 据 — — H 段 倒 数 第 二 行 】

Bestcom automatically offers to forward selected callers to his cellphone-unless his calendar and other evidence suggest that he is in a meeting .

26. meeting 【 原文 参 考 依 据 G 段 最 后 一 行 】

When Horvitz is out of the office, Bestcom automatically offers to forward selected callers to his cellphone-unless his calendar and other evidence suggest that he is in a meeting .

陨石湖底回声探测

14-18 判断题

14. True

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --A 段 第 六 行 】

Nestled in the heart of Ghana, the lake holds an untapped reservoir of information that could help scientists predict future climate changes by looking at evidence from the past.

15. Not Given

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --B 段 第 六 行 】

The resulting crater is one of the largest and most well-preserved geologically young craters in the world, says Scholz..... 原文指出该火山口是世界上最大且保护最好的火山口之一；题干虽说只写出了“最大、保护最好”，没有写“之一”，但我们并不能否认它有“最大、保护最好”的可能性。因此题干所表述的内容超出了原文范围，并不是与原文相对立。所以答案应为 Not Given。

16. False

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --C 段 第 三 行 】

Streams flow into the lake, Scholz says, but the water leaves only by evaporation, or by seeping through the lake sediments. 文中表示，水变少仅仅通过蒸发(evaporation)或者渗透(seep)，而题干则说，仅仅通过渗透，与原文内容对立。

17. True

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --C 段 倒 六 行 】

The record of those changes is hidden in sediment below the lake bottom. 那些气候变化的数据都隐藏在湖底的沉淀物中。虽然暂时由于并未开发(untapped)而查明是哪些变化，但是通过 Scholz 接下来说的话 “To understand global climate, we need to have records of climate changes from many sites.....” 我们可以知道，这个地方会被研究进而查明过去的气候变化。题干表示“历史的气候变化能够通过沉淀物的分析被查明”，并没有表示“现在已查明”，符合原文意思。

18. False

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --G 段 第 四 行 及 I 段 末 句 】

Except for a few relatively minor adjustments, the equipment and the boat worked well. Problems that arose were primarily non-scientific.....and occasional misunderstandings with local villagers. “But once the local people understood why we were there, they were very helpful.” 文中 G 段指出，当地村民的一些误解只是一些小问题；I 段进一步指出，一旦当地人明白科学家们在这里的原因后，都非常热心的帮忙。而题干的意思则是“科学家做研究时最大的障碍就是当地人由于信仰问题而产生的干扰”，与原文意思相违背。

19-22 流程图填空

19. (high-pressure) air gun

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 倒 四 行 】

In this process, a high-pressure air gun is used to create small, pneumatic explosions in the water.

20. sound energy/sound wave

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 末 句 】

The sound energy penetrates about 1,000 to 2,000 meters into the lake's subsurface before bouncing back to the surface of the water.

21. cable

22. hydrophones/underwater microphones

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --F 段 首 句 】

The reflected sound energy is detected by underwater microphones -- called hydrophones -- embedded in a 50-meter-long cable that is towed behind the boat as it crosses the lake in a carefully designed grid pattern.

23-27 summary

23. shipping container

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --D 段 第 四 行 】

It was constructed in modules that were dismantled, packed inside a shipping container, and.....

24. seismic reflection profiling

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 第 五 行 】returned to Abono to begin collecting data about the lake's subsurface using a technique called seismic reflection profiling.

25. laboratory

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --F 段 第 五 行 】

On-board computers record the signals, and the resulting data are then processed and analyzed in the laboratory.

26. three-dimensional

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --F 段 末 句 】

We are now developing three-dimensional perspective of the lake's subsurface and the layers of sediment that have been laid down.

27. fishing nets

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --G 段 末 句 】

Problems that arose were primarily non-scientific -- tree stumps, fishing nets, cultural barriers, and occasional misunderstandings with local villagers. 文中列举的四个问题里，前两个是 physical 的，题干给出了一个 tree stumps，那么另一个就是 fishing nets 了。

农业和旅游

1-4 matching

1. B

【原文参考依据——B 段首句】

More than 40 percent of the visitors came to Monroe for two-or three-day visits.

2. A

【原文参考依据——A 段第十七行】

More than one-half of those surveyed responded favorably to a proposed tour, saying they would be interested in participating in some type of agricultural tour, saying they would.....favorably = positively

3. E

【原文参考依据——E 段开头】E 段开头提及了一些组织参与了农业旅游的组织。farm tours(第十二行) = agriculture tour

4. D

【原文参考依据——D 段第 5 行至第 8 行】

Animal rights and the environment are examples of two issues that concern both urban consumers and farmers. Farm tours could help consumers get the farmer's perspective on these issues.

5-9 matching

5. B

【原文参考依据——B 段倒数第三行】

Picnic visitors came specifically to see the Chicago Bears practice.

6. A

【原文参考依据——A 段末句】

More than 75 percent of the Cheese Day visitors planned ahead for the trip, with 37 percent planning at least two months in advance.

7. A

【原文参考依据——B 段末句】

They showed less interest in a proposed agricultural tour than Cheese Day visitors, but more interest in a picnic dinner. more interest in the picnic dinner than Cheese day visitor==>Cheese day visitor are less interested in the picnic dinner

8. C

【原文参考依据——A 段倒数第二句】

The study also found strong interest in visiting specialty farms (strawberries, cranberries, poultry, etc.) strawberry、cranberry 蔓越橘 = fruit。没有特指哪种游客，both。

9. A

【原文参考依据——B 段倒数第三行】

For example, visitors to Cheese Days said they were on a holiday and appeared to be more open to various tour proposals. more open to various proposals = recommendation

10. Animal rights

【原文参考依据——D 段第五行】

Animal rights and the environment are examples of two issues that concern both urban consumers and farmers.

11. workshops

【 原文 参 考 依 据 —— E 段 第 九 行 】

This past fall, Murphy organized several workshops with some Green and Grant County farmers, local business leaders, and motor coach tour operators to discuss how best to organize and put on farm tours.

12. picnic (lunch)

【 原文 参 考 依 据 —— E 段 末 句 】

The tours will combine a farm visit with a visit to a local cheese factory and a picnic lunch.

13. Dominican Sisters

【 原文 参 考 依 据 —— F 段 首 句 】

Another farm interested in hosting an organized tour is Sinsinawa, a 200-acre Grant County farm devoted to sustainable agriculture and run by the Dominican Sisters. run by = operated by

14. incomes

【 原文 参 考 依 据 —— F 段 倒 数 第 四 行 】

The project will help expose farmers to the tourism industry and farm vacations as a way to possibly supplement incomes. supplement = extra.

收音机

1-7 Summary

1. chip

【原文参考依据 --B 段 第一行】

His solution was to dispense with most of the fiddly bits by inventing a primitive chip.....

2. grit

【原文参考依据--C 段第六行】 The plates were then cleaned to remove any traces of grit.

3. molten zinc

【原文参考依据 --C 段 第十行】

There, eight nozzles rotated into position and sprayed molten zinc over both sides of the plate.

4. milling machine

【原文参考依据 --C 段 倒七行】

The next stop was the milling machine, which ground away the surface layer of metal to leave the circuit and other components in the grooves and recesses.

5. sockets

6. loudspeakers

7. valves

【原文参考依据 --C 段 倒三行】

By the time it emerged from the end of the line, robot hands had fitted it with sockets to attach components such as valves and loudspeakers. 到最后, robot hands 将 sockets 安装到这台机器上。fit it with socket=将 socket 安装到这台机器上。文中的“这台机器”用“it”指代。

8-11 summary

8. cheaper

【原文参考依据 --A 段 第二行】

For more than a decade, Sargrove had been trying to figure out how to make cheaper radios.

9. components

【原文参考依据 --A 段 倒六行】

Even a simple receiver might have 30 separate components and 80 hand-soldered connections.

这一题做的时候要耐心, 前一句说 radios 有许多部分需要被组合到一起, 许多金属丝需要焊接到一起。但都没有出现“independent”或是其替代词。但有了前一句做铺垫后, 就很容易的知道后面一句的“separate”就是被“independent”替换的词, 因此应该填 separate 后面的“components”。

10. lighter

【原文参考依据 --F 段 倒五行】

No wires also meant the radios were lighter and cheaper to ship abroad.

11. cost

【原文参考依据 --H 段 第一行】

One of ECME's biggest advantages -- the savings on the cost of labour -- also accelerated its downfall.

12-13 选择题

12. A

【原文参考依据 --J 段 第一二句】

The workers saw things differently. They viewed automation in the same light as the everlasting light bulb or the suit that never wears out -- as a threat to people's livelihoods. E 段首句，感到“impressed”的是“engineers”，而不是“workers”。

13. C

【原文参考依据--通篇】由全文可看出 A、D 选项的内容比较片面，而 B 答案稍有不符。因为 ECME 并没有得到广大工人的认可。综合来说，C 答案比较全面，且符合原文意思。

卖环保车

27 B 【原文参考依据 -A 段末句】

I thought going green was supposed to provide the U.S. with more jobs.

28 B 【原文参考依据 -D 段首句】

In 1995, Toyota debuted a hybrid concept car at the Tokyo Motor Show, with testing following a year later. Throughout the 1990s, appeal of fuel-efficient or environmentally friendly cars declined among Americans, who instead favored sport utility vehicles, which were affordable to operate despite their poor fuel efficiency thanks to lower gasoline prices

appeal = favour=attractiveness

29 A 【原文参考依据 -C 段末句】

GM famously de-activated the few EV1s that were donated to engineering schools and museums.

30 C 【原文参考依据 -H 段 12-13 行】

Motors, have stated that the Roadster was a catalyst which demonstrated that there is pent-up consumer demand for more efficient vehicles. pent-up= long depressed 压抑的

应为 30-27 的顺序在文中查找定位。答案不变。

31 YES 【原文参考依据 -B 段首句】

The automakers were accused of pandering to the wishes of CARB in order to continue to be allowed to sell cars in the lucrative Californian market, while failing to adequately promote their electric vehicles in order to create the impression that the consumers were not interested in the cars, all the while joining oil industry lobbyists in vigorously protesting CARB's mandate.

32 NO 【原文参考依据 -C 段首句】

After public protests by EV drivers' groups upset by the repossession of their cars, Toyota offered the last 328 RAV4-EVs for sale to the general public during six months, up until November 22, 2002. 迫于消费者抗议，不得不继续销售一段时间；实际上是想撤回销售新的电动车

33 NOT GIVEN

34 题 NO 【原文参考依据 -G 段首句】

Hybrids, which featured a combined gasoline and electric powertrain, were seen as a balance, offering an environmentally friendly image and improved fuel economy, without being hindered by the low range of electric vehicles, albeit at an increased price over comparable gasoline cars.

油电混合车有环境友好的形象，油耗经济；但是，价格要比普通使用油的车贵些。

35 YES 【原文参考依据 -H 段 14-17 行】原文 H 段中

间 =GM Vice Chairman Bob Lutz said in 2007 that the Tesla Roadster inspired him to push GM to develop the Chevrolet Volt, a plug-in hybrid sedan prototype that aims to reverse years of dwindling market share and massive financial losses for America's largest automaker.

副主席的推动下，GM 有了自己的混合动力车，挽回了不利的局面，节省了大量金钱

36-40) 原文集中在 E 段和 F 段

36 D 【原文参考依据 -E 段】 In 1995, Toyota debuted(初次露面 = firstly introduce) a hybrid concept car at the Tokyo Motor Show, with testing following a year later. The first Prius, model NHW10, went on sale on December 10, 1997.

37 B 【原文参考依据 -E 段】

It was available only in Japan, though it has been imported privately to at least the United Kingdom

om, Australia, and New Zealand.

38 I

【 原 文 参 考 依 据 -E 段 】

The first generation Prius, at its launch, became the world's first mass-produced gasoline-electric hybrid car.

39 E 【 原 文 参 考 依 据 -F 段 】

The NHW11 Prius became more powerful partly to satisfy the higher speeds(=higher running velocity) and longer distances that Americans drive.

40 G 【 原 文 参 考 依 据 -F 段 】

The vehicle was the second mass-produced hybrid on the American market, after the two-seat Honda Insight. While the larger Prius could seat five, its battery pack restricted cargo space.

马达加斯加

14 B 【原文参考依据 -B 段首句】

The island of Madagascar is an evolutionary hot pot; 85% of its plants are unique, making it an ideal source for novel fragrance.

15 E 【原文参考依据 -E 段】

The challenge for the hunters was to extract a smell from water rather than air. This was an opportunity to try Clery's new "aquaspace" apparatus-a set of filters that work underwater..."We can avoid the need to import plants from the rainforest by creating the smell with a different set of chemicals from those in the original." says Clery.

16 A 【原文参考依据 -A 段】

Ever since the unguentari piled their trade in ancient Rome, perfumers have to keep abreast of (keep abreast of: (使)保持与...并列, 了解...的最新情况) changing fashions 从原文信息可以看出, 人们对香料的需求是日益增长的, 从而使得香料商想方设法地改变香料流行的方式。之后具体地说明香料商创造新颖而有吸引力的新香味来吸引顾客。

17 D 【原文参考依据 -D 段】

But is also smelt of something the fragrance industry has learnt to live without, castoreum, a substance extracted from the musk glands of beavers and once a key ingredient in many perfumes.

18 B 【原文参考依据 -B 段】

Last October, Quest International, a company that develops fragrances for everything from the most delicate perfumes to cleaning products, sent an expedition to Madagascar in pursuit of some of nature's most novel fragrances.

19 TRUE 【原文参考依据 -A 段末句】

Chemists can create new smells from synthetic molecules, and a growing number of the odours on the perfumer's palette are artificial. But nature has been in the business far longer.

20 TRUE 【原文参考依据 -B 段首句】

The island of Madagascar is an evolutionary hot pot; 85% of its plants are unique, making it an ideal source for novel fragrance.

21 NOT GIVEN

22 FALSE 【原文参考依据 -B 段 10-12 行】

With some simple technology, borrowed from the pollution monitoring industry, and a fair amount of ingenuity, the perfume hunters bagged 20 promising new aromas in the Madagascar rainforest.

【原文参考依据 -C 段首句】

With most flowers or fruits, the hunters used a technique originally designed to trap and identify air pollutants.

23 NOT GIVEN 【原文参考依据 -D 段】

But is also smelt of something the fragrance industry has learnt to live without, castoreum, a substance extracted from the musk glands of beavers and once a key ingredient in many perfumes.

24 headspace 【原文参考依据 -C 段】

A glass bell jar or flask is fitted over the flower. The fragrance molecules are trapped in this 'headspace' and can be extracted by pumping the air out over a series of filters which absorb different types

pes of volatile molecules. Back home in the laboratory, the molecules are flushed out of the filters and injected into a gas chromatograph for analysis(色 谱 分 析). If it is impossible to attach the headspace gear, hunters fix an absorbent probe close to the source of the smell. The probe looks something like a hypodermic syringe, except that the 'needle' is made of silicone rubber which soaks up molecules from the air.

25 filters 【 原 文 参 依 据 -C 段 】

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26 needle 【 原 文 参 依 据 -C 段 】

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班迪沙滩

本文的书后中文翻译有对应的每一道题出题点位置

1 FALSE 【原文参考依据 -B】

A number of place names within Waverley, most famously Bondi, have been based on words derived from Aboriginal languages of the Sydney region.

2 NOT GIVEN 【原文参考依据】

文章没有对澳大利亚的土著文化和欧洲的文化进行比较。

3 NOT GIVEN 【原文参考依据 -G】

Bondi Beach has a commercial area along Campbell Parade and adjacent side streets, featuring many popular cafes, restaurants, and hotels, with views of the contemporary beach. 从这句话中，并没有给出信息说 hotel 是否是当代的。

4 TRUE 【原文参考依据 -G 末句】

The valley running down to the beach is famous world over for its view of distinctive red tiled roofs. Those architectures are deeply influenced by British coastal town.

5 FALSE 【原文参考依据 -E 第一句】

There is growing trend that people prefer having relax near seaside instead of living unhealthy in cities.

6 Tram 【原文参考依据 -D 第三句】

The first tramway reached the beach in 1884. Following this, tram became the first public transportation in Bondi.

7 1954 【原文参考依据 -F 第三句】

A Royal Surf Carnival was held at Bondi Beach for the queen Elizabeth II during her first visit in Australia in 1954.

8 Beach volleyball 【原文参考依据 -H 第一句】

Bondi Beach hosted the beach volleyball competition at the 2000 summer Olympics.

9 Environment 【原文参考依据-I 第一句】

"They're prepared to risk lives and risk the Bondi beach environment for the sake of eight days of volleyball", said Stephen Uniacke,.....

10 wealthy people

【原文参考依据-F 倒数第四句】

Many wealthy people spend Christmas Day at the beach.

11 Manly 【原文参考依据-F 倒数第二句】

Manly is the seashore town which solved this problem.

12 Bondi 【原文参考依据-F 最后一句】

Bondi as the satisfied destination rather than Manly.

13 tiled roofs 【原文参考依据 -G 末句】

The valley running down to the beach is famous world over for its view of distinctive red tiled roofs.