

# 动物数数

15 identical

【原文参考依据 -A 末句】

The students' performance ends up looking just like a monkey's. It's practically identical (这是几乎相同的) 对应原文 is almost identical.

16 balls of paper

【原文参考依据 -G 倒数第八句】

Researchers placed each chick in the middle of a platform and showed it two groups of balls of paper.

17 Count/caculate eggs

【原文参考依据 -G 第 1 句】

appear to calculate how many eggs they have laid-and add any in the nest laid by an intruder-before making...

H 段 line7 原文是“calculate how many eggs”正确答案是“count eggs”，两者有出入。这是因为雅思官方在出题时会修改原始文章，也许此处就是被修改了的。“count eggs”是考生回忆的机经。

18 fruits flies

【原文参考依据-B 第 4 行】

Psychologist Claudia Uller's team tempted salamanders with two sets of fruit flies held in clear tubes.

19 mosquitofish

【原文参考依据 -E 第一句】

To consider this possibility, the mosquitofish tests were repeated, this time using varying geometrical shapes in place of fish.

20 surface area

【原文参考依据 -E 第 3 行】

these shapes so that they had the same overall surface area and luminance...

全文用 mosquitofish 做了两次实验。这空是在第二个实验。

21 sugar water

【原文参考依据 -F 第 2 句话】

Entomologist Jurgen Tautz sent a group of bees down a corridor, at the end of which lay two chambers-one which contained sugar water, which they like, while the other was empty.

22 TRUE

【原文参考依据 -A 第一句话】

Prime among basic numerical faculties is the ability to distinguish between a larger and a smaller number....

第一段第一句话是 prime 不是 primate，第一句话意思是计算能力中最主要的能力是区分数字大小的能力，和 primates 灵长类的意思是两码事，这道题原文倒是在 A 段的后半部分第 8 行（当数字接近时，就更加容易犯错误，因此差别大的时候表现就是 better）和此外 B 段前

两句(说明人和猴子就是 primates),

23 FALSE

【原文参考依据 -F 第 6 行】

To test the bees' numeracy, the team marked each chamber with a different number of geometrical shapes-between 2 and 6. 对小蜜蜂进行分组测试，每个盒子使用不同的几何形状的数字 2 和 6，只是测试没有去训练 trained。

考点词应该是 trained 和 recognise，首先我们可以根据 72 页最后一句话得知，Jurgen Tautz 这个队伍的目的是 to test the bees' numeracy, 并不是去训练它们，所以本题直接可以判断为是 FALSE。至于同学你说的 G 段开头，说的是这些实验还是没办法说明动物到底是如何 learn to count，这个应该是这些实验最后的结论，与 23 题问的他们做蜜蜂实验的目的是两码事。

24 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据 -G 第 9 行】

If chicks spend their first few days surrounded by certain objects, they become attached to these objects as if they were family.

定位在 G 段，题目问的是实验持续时间，原文你的定位不是说实验持续的时间，而是一种实验假设，“假设小鸡出生前几天”，所以回答不了题干。此题为 NG。

25 TRUE

【原文参考依据 -G 第 4 行】

Proof that this may be the case has emerged from an experiment testing the mathematical ability of three- and four-day-old chicks.

通过 experiment, chicks newborn animals 定位到 G 段第四行——Proof has emerged from an experiment testing the mathematical (对应题中的 numerical) ability of three- and four-day-old (对应 newborn) chicks. 通过对 G 段前四行的理解，我们可以知道这里的 proof 应该是对应“they are born with the skills already intact”。所以本题为 T。

26 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据 -H 第 2 句话】

Animals on the prowl for sustenance must constantly decide which tree has the most nectar. (原文中只提到动物而没有提到专家的研究)

27 TRUE

【原文参考依据 -H 第 6 行】第 4 句话

In one compelling example, researchers in America found that female coots appear to calculate how many eggs they have laid and add any in the nest laid by intruder before making.

第 27 题定位在 H 段第 6 行开始 (定位词: coots, intruder 与题目中的 other birds 替换)

## 印度村庄农药

答案和难题解析

01 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据-B 第 3 句】 Cotton in Andhra Pradesh state could really bring more income"。该信息出现在 B 段首句，但文章中并未提及在"Andhra Pradesh state"这个地方带来了高的收益，因此，正确答案为 NG。

02 FALSE

【原文参考依据 -B 第 倒数 第 8 句】 As most of the farmers were poor,illiterate,and without previous experience using agricultural chemicals...过去大多数农民是没有经验去使用农业技术

03 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据 -C 第一句话】 At first,cotton yields were high,and expenses for pesticides were low because cotton pests had not yet moved in.刚开始，棉花产量很高并且农药成本很低，在棉花害虫没有过来的时候。没有提到和其他农作物相比产量所以题目中 than of other agricultural crops.不能确定。

04 TRUE

【原文参考依据 -C 末句】 Eventually , farmers were mixing pesticide "cocktails"containing as many as ten different brands and sometimes having to spray their cotton as frequently as two times a week.They were really hooked! 本题需要自己理解下，中后部分讲这个害虫不断的增加给农民带来了困扰 他们不停的更新农药 想去阻止害虫，农民不理解为什么害虫传播的如此快速。

05evergreen

【原文参考依据 -F 第 2 句话】 To protect crops from insects,neem seeds are simply ground into a powder that is soaked overnight in water.

06natural pesticides

【原文参考依据 -E 倒数 第 4 行】 ...against insects by producing a multitude of natural pesticides that work in a variety of ways.....

07powder

【原文参考依据 -F 第 3 行】 To protect crops from insects,neem seeds are simply ground into a powder that is soaked overnight in water.

08overnight

【原文参考依据 -F 第 4 行】 To protect crops from insects,neem seeds are simply ground into a powder that is soaked overnight in water.

09Neem cake

【原文参考依据 -F 倒数 第 4 行】 Another preparation neem cake can be mixed into the soil to kill pests and diseases in the soil and it doubles as an organic fertiliser high in nitrogen.

10doubles

【原文参考依据 -F 倒数第 3 句】...to killpests and diseases in the soil and it doubles as an organic fertiliser...

11nitrogen

【原文参考依据 -F 倒数第 2 句】  
to killpests and diseases in the soil and it doubles as an organic fertiliser high in nitrogen.

12In 2000

【原文参考依据 -G 末句】  
By 2000,all the farmers in Punukula were using NPM,NOT only for cotton,but for their other crops as well.问题问的是 In which year...所以答案用 In 回答。

13Neem seeds

【原文参考依据 -H 倒数第 4 行】  
The women of PuNUKula created a new source of income by collecting ,grinding, and selling neem seedsfor NPM in other villages.带来了 a business opportunity to NPMs.

14Water purification

【原文参考依据-I 倒数第 4 行】  
...developed in the NPM struggle have helped them to take on other challenges,like water purification.



# 昆士兰的岛屿生态旅游

答案参考和解析

1 B

【原文参考依据-B】

B 段 21 页 倒数 第七 行 , because it contained dynamite , cause...Eventually the ocean broke through the weakened land form.

2 B

【原文参考依据-C】C 段第 8 行

3 D

【原文参考依据-C】题目定位词 water supplier (水的供应商) 在 C 段第五行, obtain its water supply by tapping into this aquifer and extrating it via a bore system; B 段 7 至 9 行 说明了 South stradbroke 就是 Couran cove island 度假村的岛所在地; B 选项 原文(C 段 1-4 行) 讲的内容 是 rainfall 下雨填充了岛上的蓄水层, 然后打井取水, 不是直接接雨水啊。B 段 7 至 9 行 说明了 South stradbroke 就是 Couran cove island

4 D

【原文参考依据-C】题目关键词 heating water 锁定原文 C 段倒数第 7 行 hot water in the eco-cabins and for some of the resort's vehicles are solar-powered. ; A 选项 LPG 是发电的

5 B

【原文参考依据-D 第 4 句话】原文见 D 段第 7 行和本段最后两行 it has been argued that .....C 迷惑选项 tourism enterprise 旅游企业; 旅行社意思, D 段 9 行末尾出现 prospect 这个词 这一句的主旨都是 B 选项 B 包含 C 所以 C 对也不能选啊。

5 题 cooperation 体现在 D 段最后一句话——However, the Resort's growth.....

大概说的是“然而最终此地的发展会被承载容量所限制, 因此对此地的数量控制应该被引入战略管理中。”而这话之前大致是说此地的管理者从来不考虑承载容量的问题, 因为这是一个私人企业。

所以就突出了想要发展, 就必须有游客和管理者的一个关于数量控制的 cooperation, 以此解决此地的承载容量问题。

6-10 题【原文参考依据-B 副标题 SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES OF COURAN COVE RESORT 这一段】

6 ferry

【原文参考依据 - 第 2 句话】

The resort provides hourly ferry service from the marina on the mainland to and from the island.

这个 blank 的后面紧接着 “in each hour ’ s service ”, 原文中的描述是 “The resort provides hourly ferry service...” , 所以填 “ferry” 更加 specific

7 bicycle

【原文参考依据 - 第 3 句话】

Whith the resort, transport modes include walking trails, bicycle tracks and the beach train.

8 fan/ceiling fan

【原文参考依据-第 8 句话】Our ceiling fan only worked on high speed for example.

9 air conditioner

【原文参考依据 - 第 9 句话】

Beds are hard but clean, there is television, radio, an old air conditioner and a small fridge.

10 mosquitos/mosquito

【 原 文 参 考 依 据 - 第 11 句 话 】

The only thing is the mosquitos but if you forget to bring mosquito repellent they sell some on the island 原文 mosquito 做形容词 repellent

Questions 11-13

11 A

12 C

13 E 在最后一段按照出题顺序

Questions 11-13

D 段 插图右边文字是这样表述的：However, the number of ... international ... is small, with the principal visitor market comprising locals and residents-这边有两处明显告诉你：1、国外游客数量少；2、主要的游客是本地人和当地居民。因此果断排除 D 项。

# 竹子神奇植物

1 B

【原文参考依据-B】 But despite bamboo's importance,we know surprisingly little about it.

2 E

【原文参考依据-E】

Some plants are treathened because they can't survive in the habitat-they aren't strong enough or there aren't enough of them ,perhaps .

some plant..... But bamboo 这里对应题目的 Comparion 第一行有提到 other species.

3 D 【原文参考依据

-D】 However,bamboo's most immediate significance lies in its economic value .

4 A 根据最新考题回忆答案为 A 根据原文段落 A 第 4 句话 ” Without it ,says Ian Redmond,chairman of the Ape Alliance,their chances of survival would be reduced significantly.猴类同盟会主席伊恩·瑞得蒙德表示,没有竹子,山地大猩猩存活的几率将大大降低。原文内容与题目相符,因此正确答案为 A。

5 A 【原文参考依据 -A】

but in the past 100 years or so,resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared ..

6 B 【原文参考依据 -B】

there are almost 1600 recognised species of bamboo .but the report concentrated on the 1200 or so woody varieties.....

B 提到学习竹子的方法 6 题 定位 B 段的 1600 1200 38 提及对竹子的研究现状

7 C 【原文参考依据-c】

sectionC 第 10 行开始 前面人说 A 段也有 但 A 段说的是大猩猩 题目说的是 a range of plants 所以不是选 A 选 C

8 A 【原文参考依据 -A】

without it says Ian redmond ,chairman of the ape Aillance ,their chances of survival would be reduced significantly.

9 B 【原文参考依据

-B】 one of the report's suthors and a senior adviser in forest ecology and conservation to the U NFP.

10 B 【原文参考依据 -E】

in a lot of places,the people who live with bamboo don't perceive it as being endangered in any way.

11 D 【原文参考依据-D】 bamboo's main function has always been in domestic applications,

12 Soil erosion

【原文参考依据 -C】

its extensive rhizome systems,which tie in the top layers of the soil,are crucial in preventing soil cr osion.

13 paper

【原文参考依据 -D】定位原文段落 D 段中间部分  
“One of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper”这里讲到竹类产品增长最快的是造纸，  
fastest growing 与题目中的 expansion 相对应，因此正确答案为 paper。



# 音乐共同语言

27 vi

【原文参考依据 -A】

Scientists have always been intrigued by the connection between music and language. 科学家也总是痴迷音乐和语言之间联系。

28 iv

【原文参考依据 -b】第一句话

To grasp the originality of this idea, it's necessary to realize two things about how music has traditionally been understood.

29 ii

【原文参考依据 -C】第一句

schwartz, Howe, and Purves analyzed a vast selection of speech sounds from a variety of languages to reveal the underlying patterns common to all utterances.

30 v

【原文参考依据 -D】第2句

Despite the apparent abundance of "music" in the natural world—birdsong, whalesong, wolf howls, synchronized chimpanzee hooting—previous studies have found that many laboratory animals don't show a great affinity for the human variety of music making.

31 vii

【原文参考依据 -E】第二段第一句

For babies, music and speech are on a continuum. Mothers use musical speech to "regulate infants' emotional states."

32 F

【原文参考依据 -A】

While language has long been considered essential to unlocking the mechanisms of human intelligence, music is general to unlocking the mechanisms of human intelligence..... Steven Pinker puts it.

33 B section B

【原文参考依据 -B】

First, musicologists have long emphasized that while each culture stamps a special identity onto its music.

34 E

【原文参考依据 -B】第二段

For centuries, observers have attributed this preference for certain combinations of tones to their mathematical properties of sound itself.

35 D

【原文参考依据 -C】Neither idea is right, according to David Schwarz and his colleagues.

36 G

【原文参考依据 -D】

As for birds, those most musical birds, they generally recognize their own tunes—a narrow repertoire—but don't generate novel melodies like we do.

37 A

【 原 文 参 考 依 据 -C 】

Writing recently in The New YORK Review of books, pianist and critic Charles rosen discussed the long-standing notion that while painting and sculpture reproduce at least some aspects of the natural world.

38 C

【 原 文 参 考 依 据 -E 】 第 一 句 话

For babies, music and speech are on a continuum, mothers used musical speech to "regulate infants' emotional states." Trehub says.

39 B

【 原 文 参 考 依 据 -D 】 末

句 To demonstrate that animals don't appreciate sounds the way we do. we'd need evidence that they don't respond to "music" constructed from their own sound environment.

40 C 全文都在说音乐的重要性。

# 石油衰落

此篇与原文和考题与真实雅思考试几乎不差一字。请认真作答，并理解式记忆出题点。

答案和解析

27 yes

【原文参考依据 -E [font style=word-wrap: break-word;] [/font]】第一句话 his successful prediction has cmholdend a newgeneration of.....experts at odac,who worry th at the global peak in production with come in the next decade.....[font style=word-wrap: break-word;] E 段开始的第一句话，说明此人影响力大=reputation[/font]

28 Not Given

【原文参考依据 -D】[font style=word-wrap: break-word;] oil from that area then becomes less competitive in relation t o other fuels,or to oil from other areas.定位 D 段文章是 less competitive....other fuels. 指的价格，题目是比其他持续的长。不是一回事，但没有冲突，不能直接驳斥[/font]

29 NO

【原文参考依据 -E】末句 Kenneth Deffeyes of princeton university argues in a lively new book...that global oil productio n could peak as soon as 2004.[font style=word-wrap: break-word;] E 段开始第一句话，chief among.....experts ...worry ...global peak. 但是文章说是 ran out，一个高峰，一个用完，相互矛盾。而且文章有 next decade, 题目是 this decade[/font]

30 No

【原文参考依据 -J [font style=word-wrap: break-word;] 末句】 only around 30-35% industry optimists believe that new techniques on the drawing today c ould life that figure to 50-605 within a decade.[/font] 因为题目中 此题有不同的两个答案争持不下。。

在 J 段，而题目是超过 50% “正在”被提升，文章是未来的意思。

31 YES

【原文参考依据 -H】he finds evidence of both bias and recurring errors which suggests that methodological mistakes w ere the problem.[font style=word-wrap: break-word;] H 段中部：a problem.... he faults forecasters ....rely on. 说明至少有问题。[/font]

32 controversial

【原文参考依据-c】倒数第 2 句 at the time ,his forecast was controversial,and many rubbished it.

33 tapped/ (new)

【原文参考依据 -D】第一句。。。。。。that oil production in a new area typically rises quickly at first, as the easiest and cheapest reserv es are tapped.

34 expensive

【原文参考依据 -D】第三句 over time reservoirs age and go into decline ,and so lifting oil becomes more expensive.

35 competitive

【原文参考依据 -D】倒数第二句 oil from area then becomes less competitive in relation to other fuels, or to oil from other areas.

36 E

【原文参考依据 -H[font style=word-wrap: break-word;] [/font]】Michael Lynch of DRI-WEFA, an economic consultancy, is one of the few oil forecasters who has got things.....

37 D

【原文参考依据 -F】Rene Dahan one of ExxonMobil's top managers goes further: with an assurance characteristic of the world's largest energy company .....

38 B

【原文参考依据 -C】M. King Hubbert, a Shell geologist of legendary status among depletion experts....

39 A

【原文参考依据 -A】末句 Colin Campbell even decried the amazing display of ignorance, denial and by government, industry and academics on this topic.

40 C

【原文参考依据-I】Dr Deffeyes captures this end-of-technology development.

# 解密记忆力

27 E

【原文参考依据-E】此题不是很好定位，根据顺序原则定位到 E 段末句，讲到“大量有关于记忆力的书籍出版，并且记忆力和语法，逻辑以及修辞学并列被视为传统教育的一部分”原文所述与题目的“significant”相对应，但题目还问了“reason”，那可以往前找，此段前面讲到，因此一次灾难，让人发现我们大脑擅长记忆形象和空间信息。后面又说因此，位置记忆法开始流行，这里就对应了题目中的“the reason why competence of super memory”.因此答案为 E

28 A

【原文参考依据 -A】第二句话 In the 14 years since the World Memory Championships was founded,no one has memorized the order of a shuffled deck of playing cards in less than 30seconds.

29 C

【原文参考依据 -C】第二句话 Cooke,23-year-old cognitive-science graduate student with.....he can memorize the order of 10 grand master off brain storage.

30 G

【原文参考依据 -G】第 7 句话 When he reviewed original case studies of naturals,he found that exceptional memorizers were using techniques-sometimes without realizing it -and lots of practice.

31F

【原文参考依据 30 seconds 【更新】 A 段倒数第五行

32 specific person

【原文参考依据 -D】specific person D 段开始第一句 How did he do it?Cooke has already memorized a specific person,verb,and object..

33 three cards/3 cards

【原文参考依据 -D】第五句话 Every three-cards group forms a single image of a person doing something to an object.

34 mental walk

【原文参考依据-D】倒数第四行.....Cooke takes a mental walk along his route....

35loci method

【原文参考依据 -E】第八句话 After Simonides' discovery,the loci methodbecame popular across ancient Greece as a trick for memorizing speeches and texts.

36 education

【原文参考依据-E】末句 education ,on a par with grammar ,logic,and rhetoric.

37 A

【原文参考依据 -D】How did he do it?Cooke has already memorized a specific person,verb,and object..

38 D



68 页第 2 行【此题非 NG 有提到，原文是 image，与 sound 矛盾，千万不要拿 sound 定位，找不到很容得出 NG 的错误结论。】

39 B

找不到 modern 的信息

40 E

G 段中部，erriscon 此人就是不相信有天才，他与之前的英国两人研究持相反态度。

【请注意：真实考试有同学回忆有以下题型，请无比做！：】

According to World Memory Championships, what activities need good memory?

A location of each digit

B recall people's face

C remember long poem

D match name with pictures

E think what ate yesterday

答案：【ACD】

# 蝴蝶颜色

Questions 1-5

1 E

【原文参考依据-E 末句】末句

this theory doesn't explain why the model species is flying at that particular height in the first place.这种理论无法解释模型物种在特定的高度飞行。

2 B

【原文参考依据-B 第一

句】 But here's the conundrum."Classical mimicry theory says that only a single ring should be found in any one area."explains George Beccaloni of the Natural History Museum.London.

3 G

【原文参考依据-G 第 2 句】

Beccaloni found that the mimicry rings were flying at two quite separate altitudes.

4 F

【原文参考依据-F 末句】

like many entomologists before him,Beccaloni used a large bag-like net to capture his prey.

5 D

【原文参考依据-D】第 3 句

话 Mimicry rings may also contain insects that are not toxic ,but gain protection by looking like a model species that is:an adaptation called Batesian mimicry.

Questions 6-11

6 FALSE

【原文参考依据-A】

These early explorers soon realised that although some of the butterflies bright colours are there to attract a mate, others are warning signals.有些蝴蝶变颜色是吸引异性蝴蝶，而有些则是自我保护，题目中说所有蝴蝶的颜色都是自我保护，是不正确的。

7 TRUE

【原文参考依据-C 末句】

"They can comprise up to 85per cent of the individuals in a mimicry ring and their patterns are mimicked not just by butterflies,but by other insects as diverse as damselflies and true bugs." 他们可以包含多达 85%的个体在一个拟态集团，他们的图案不只被蝴蝶模仿，也被和豆娘其他昆虫模仿。

8 NOT GIVEN 无食物决定的相关信息

9 FALSE

【原文参考依据-F 第一句】

"When I first went out to Ecuador,I didn't believe the flight hypothesis and set out to test it."

10 NOT GIVEN

无 richest diversity 相关信息

11 TRUE

【原文参考依据-F 末句】

Unlike many previous workers ,he kept very precise notes on exactly where he caught his specime

ns.

Questions 2-13

12 D

【原文参考依据-H 第 2 句】

"They'd spend the majority of their time flying at a certain height .But they'd also spend a smaller proportion of their time flying at other heights."蝴蝶大部分时间会在同一个高度飞行，但他们也会有一小部分时间在其他的高度飞行。

13 B

【原文参考依据-I 第三句话-末句】

" For each one I'd record the height to which the host plant grew and the height above the ground at which the host plant grew and the height above the ground at which the eggs or larvae were found.Once I got them back to the field station's lab ,it was just a matter of keeping them alive until they pupated and then hatched into adults which I could identify.主要讲这个实验从幼虫开始研究直到成虫的时候的这个过程，从而发现它们之间的联系。而题目中提到 connections between larval height and adult ones.这两者之间的联系，可以在文段中体现。

# 电视成瘾

## 答案和难题解析：

14. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据-A 第 6 句话】

In Gallup polls in 1992 and 1999, two out of five adult respondents and seven out of 10 teenagers said they spent too much time watching TV. 文章中做的测试研究只有分组或者类别但没有写按性别分，所以题目中 males 和 females 不能确定。

15. FALSE

【原文参考依据-C 第 6 句话】

After playing sports or engaging in hobbies, people report improvements in mood. 在参加体育比赛后或者做完自己喜欢的事情后，人们的情绪也通常会得到改善。题目中说看电视比参加完体育比赛能更好的改善情绪是不正确的。

16. TRUE

【原文参考依据-C 第 10 句话】

Viewing begets more viewing which is the same as the experience of habit-forming drugs. 电视会成为一种上瘾药。对应题目中 similar ways as drugs.

17. FALSE

【原文参考依据-C 第 12 句话】

In our ESM studies the longer people sat in front of the set, the less satisfaction they said they derived from it.

题目意思是：人们的满意度是和看电视所花的时间成比例的，即，看电视的时间越长，越 happy。原文 D 段第二句数，人们看的时间越长，越不 satisfaction。所以题意与原文相反 F。in proportion to 在正常表述状况下，表示的是成正比的意思。当然，想要表达确切表达，在 proportion 前加上正比、反比的词，也是可以的。

18. TRUE

【原文参考依据-C 末句】

Researchers in Japan, the U.K and the U.S have found that this guilt occurs much more among middle-class viewers than among less affluent ones. = poor

定位 第三段 18 题，D 段末句，less affluent = poor; F 的倒数第 5 行有 a twinge of unease or guilty~~~~

19. F

【原文参考依据-D 第 4 句话】

In 1986 Byron REEves of Stanford University, ESTER THORson OF the UNIVERSITY ... 定位 19 题，是定位 E 段

20. B

【原文参考依据-E 第 2 句话】 Dafna Lemish of Tel AVIV University has described..... 定位第五段

21. G

【原文参考依据-F 第 1 句话】 Subsequently Robert D. McIlwraith of the UNIVERSITY off ....

21 题，F 段的后半部分都是 Robert 的研究发现，最后一句体现了 G 选项。

22. C

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -G 】 第 一 句 more than 25 years ago psychologist Tannis M MacBeth Williams of the University...

旧版答案中的‘without’要改成‘with’。印刷错误

题干：起初让人们接受生活中没有电视有点困难。H 段：在刚开始的几天，平时习惯被打破，家庭成员在处理新的可利用时间上有困难。

22 题，定位 G 段，研究没电视的山区人民有电视后会怎样。G 段最后一句就体现了 C 选项。

23. H 【 原文 参 考 依 据 -H 】 review of these cold-turkey studies, Charles Winick of the city university.....

文中意思是做实验，家庭如果没电视会怎样，结果，一开始出了很多问题，人们不知道要做什么，易焦躁。所以选 H 选项。

24. B 【 原文 参 考 依 据 -A 】 第 二 句 话 on average , individuals in the industrialized world devote three hours a day to the pursuit of half of their leisure time , and more than on any single activity save work and sleep.

25. D 【 原文 参 考 依 据 -H 】 in experiments, families have volunteered or been paid to stop viewing typically for a week or a month.

F 段倒二句出现了 waiting in line ; 注意原文中所体现的比较关系并不是 C 选项中的 "spend more time " ; 因为 C 选项的 spend time 概念在文中并未提及。D: F 段倒数第九行，self-described addicts are more easily bored and ... than the non-addicts .

26. A

【 原文 参 考 依 据 -H 】 H 段 第 二 句 in experiments, families have volunteered or been paid to stop viewing typically for a week or a month.

I 段第 2 句 26 题，A 选项意思：并不是所有的参与对象都是不用钱的，定位 I 段二句

26 题，D 选项说人们直到实验结束才适应。但文中 H 段倒四行，表明 second week 前就适应了。选项与原文不符。



# 有机农业与化肥

1. D

【原文参考依据 -k 末句】

Eventually, farmers may incorporate long-term weather forecasts into their planning as well, so that they can cut back on fertilizer use when the weather is likely to make harvests poor anyway, says Ron Olson, an agronomist with Cargill Fertilizer in Tampa, Florida. 最终农民可以长期天气预报来使用肥料。美国佛罗里达州坦帕市嘉吉化肥公司的农学家 Ronlon 认为在糟糕的天气可能会使庄家减产的时候，可以减少肥料的使用。

2. B

【原文参考依据 -l】

research manager at the Rodale Institute in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, recently compiled the results of such comparisons for corn, wheat, soybeans and tomatoes in the US and found that organic fields averaged between 94 and 100 per cent of the yields of nearby conventional crops. 美国的玉米，小麦，黄豆和番茄的比较研究结论，发现有机农场的产量几乎是传统农场作物的94%-100%。

3. C

【原文参考依据 -A】末句

That view was echoed in January by the Curry report, a government panel that surveyed the future of farming and food in Britain.

4. A 【原文参考依据-j】 This is the biggest cost of organic farming. 这是有机农业最大的成本。

5. YES 【请看以下说明】

第一段中部因印刷原因，漏印这样几句话：对此表示抱歉，请大家添加以下原话，15 题出题点就在其中：处在 prairie 和 agriculture 之间：

Finding food for all those people will tax farmers'--and researchers'--ingenuity to the limit. Yet already, precious aquifers that provide irrigation water for some of the world's most productive farmlands are drying up or filling with seawater, and arable land in China is eroding to create vast dust storms that redden sunsets as far away as North America.

6. NO

【原文参考依据-C】 Not so, The key is sustainability. C 段开始并不是这样，答案在于可持续性。

7. NOT GIVEN

8. YES

【原文参考依据 -G 末句】

so they are very good at building soil fertility by working crop residues and manure into the soil, rotating grain with legumes that fix atmospheric nitrogen, and other techniques. 所以他们很擅长将作物的残渣和肥料放回土壤，谷物和豆类植物的轮值以固定大气中的氮等做法来使得土壤肥沃。

9. NO

【原文参考依据 -L】第二行

But strict "organic agriculture", which prohibits certain technologies and allows others, isn't always better for the environment. 但严格意义上的“有机农业”是禁止任何特定技术的使用，这对于环境并没有什么好处。

10. farming

【原文参考依据-A】第六行 old farming practices,especially if we want to do it.....

11. curry

【原文参考依据-A】倒数第二行  
view was echoed in January by theCurry report,a government panel that surveyed the future of farming and food in Britain.

12. natural/organic

【原文参考依据-D】第三句  
And its emphasis on building up naturalecosystems seems to be good for everyone.

13. chemical

【原文参考依据-E】第四行 the organic versus-chemical debate focus on the wrong question.

# 生物的多样性

14 TRUE 【原文参考依据 -A 末句】

the genes that give them their specific characteristics and the ecosystems of which they are a part.定于；生物多样性包含所有的生命形式，从最小的微生物到最大的动物或是植物，还包括使得生物有特定性和所属生态系统的基因。TRUE A 段倒数第 4 行到结束  
ecosystem=environment 作为替换

15 FALSE 【原文参考依据-B】....but the well-being of only a fraction has been assessed.但是科学家目前只对很小的一部分的生存现状做出了评估，相关的数据无法获得。FALSE B 段中部倒数第 5 行 not available 的原因，不是没必要

因为 information not available, not unnecessary 必要研究

16 TRUE 【原文参考依据 -c】

But it isn't necessary to observe every single type of organism in an area to get a snapshot of the health of the ecosystem.但是有没有必要将一个地区的每一个生物的类型进行调研，来了解它所处的生态环境的健康。TRUE C 段第 2 行 3 行

17 TRUE 【原文参考依据 -D】

In the media, it is usually large, charismatic animals such as pandas, elephants, tigers and whales that get all the attention when loss of biodiversity is discussed.通常，一些大型的可人的动物比如熊猫，大象，老虎和鲸鱼才是媒体的宠儿。所以他们的多样性受到影响是会引起大家广泛的关注。D 段第一行

18 FALSE 【原文参考依据 -G】

It solved the cactus menace, but unfortunately some of the moths have now reached the US mainland and borne on winds and in tourists' luggage - where they are devastating the active cactus populations of Florida. G 段倒数第三行，在美国结局是悲剧。。

19 NOT GIVEN 无定位

20 NOT GIVEN 无定位 请大家不要断章取义，I 段最后一句不是出题点，题目问的是"农业专家建议。。。。" I 段最后也没有提到专家说的字眼。不能相对应。

21 keystone 【原文参考依据-D】 There are known as keystone species. D 段倒数第一行

22 fig family/ figs 【原文参考依据 -E】

so important that scientists sometimes call figs "jungle burgers". 所以有时候科学家会称无花果为“丛林中的汉堡包” E 段第三行

23 sea urchins (urchins) 【原文参考依据 -F】

they detach an urchin from the seabed then float to spend their time and lie on their backs with their urchin shell on their tummy, smashing it open with a stone before eating the contents.

24 cactus moth 【原文参考依据 -G】 第 2

句 The cactus moth whose caterpillar is a voracious eater of prickly pear was introduced to Australia to control the rampant cacti.

25 Australia 【原文参考依据 -G】 第 2

句 The cactus moth whose caterpillar is a voracious eater of prickly pear was introduced to Australia to control the rampant cacti

26 public education 【原文参考依据 -J】

Action at a national level often means often means investing in public education and awareness. J

段第一行

## 笑的研究

1 B

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --D 段 7-9 行 】

Elke Zimmerman,...Using sound spectrographs to reveal the pitch and intensity of vocalizations, she discovered that chimp and human baby laughter follow broadly the same pattern.实验发现大猩猩和婴儿的笑声的循环大致是相同的频率。题目中说 produce similar sounds...产生相似的声音 得出答案。

2 D

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 末 句 】

So far, though, the most compelling evidence for laughter beyond primates comes from research done by Jaak Panksepp from Bowling Green State University, Ohio, into ultrasonic chirps produced by rats during play and in response to tickling.

3 A

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --F 段 末 尾 】

By engaging in a bout of tickling, we put ourselves at the mercy of another individual, and laughing is a signal that we laughter is what makes it a reliable signal of trust according to Tom Flanagan,...

4 C

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --B 段 3-5 行 】

Provine found that most laughter comes as a polite reaction to everyday remarks such as 'see you later', rather than anything particularly funny.

5 B

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --D 段 末 尾 】

Zimmerman believes the closeness of baby laughter to chimp laughter supports the idea that laughter was around long before humans arrived on the scene.

6 C

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --B 段 首 句 】

There is no doubt that laughing typically involves groups of people. 'Laughter evolved as a signal to others--it almost disappears when we are alone,' says Robert Provine....

7 - 10

7 I

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --C 段 首 句 】

To find the origins of laughter, Provine believes we need to look at play. He points out that the masters of laughing are children, and nowhere is their talent more obvious than in the boisterous antics, and the original context is play.

8 C

【 原文 参 考 依 据 --E 段 第 二 句 】

Human and chimps share a common ancestor that lived perhaps 8 million years ago, but animals might have been laughing long before that. share a common ancestor 说明有相同的根源。



9 G

【原文参考依据--E 段末句】

So far, though, the most compelling evidence for laughter beyond primates comes from research done by Jaak Panksepp from Bowling Green State University, Ohio, into the ultrasonic chirps produced by rats during play and in response to tickling.

10 E

【原文参考依据--F 段末尾】

By engaging in a bout of tickling, we put ourselves at the mercy of another individual, and laughing is a signal that we laughter is what makes it a reliable signal of trust according to Tom Flansburg,...

原文见 F 段第 1 句话，中间倒数第 8 行，就有原词 to signal trust；F 段倒数第五行后面 a reliable signal of trust 很容易漏掉；很多人不理解 confidence 其实本意就有“自信，相信，信任的意思”

11-13

11 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据--A】

原文的第一段，“men tend to laugh longer... when men are present”

原文中女性和男性在一起时提到会笑得更多和更加音高；11 题提干是 laugh more，对应 B 段中 tend to laugh。原文已经表明了女性的 laugh 的倾向性是 when men are 而 present；而原文明显只说男性在和其余男性在一起时笑的 longer and harder，但是否 laugh more（more 指的是次数和频度）无法判断~~女性也同理可得~~

B 段倒数几句书说 Man tend to laugh longer and harder when they are with other man，这句话说男人和男人在一起的时候笑的更久和更大，但是不是说笑的更多。Women tend to laugh more and at higher pitch when men are present，就是说女人在男人前笑的更多而且也更高音调，但是没说和女性在一起时是否笑的更多

12 TRUE

【原文参考依据-G】

原文 G 段最后一句，“while other animals pants....sound of laughter”只有人类才能更好的控制气息来创造独特的笑声。文章 G 段。开头就说了，我们从没见过动物笑，后面解释，是因为没有我们人这么独一无二的对呼吸的控制。也就是肺好。

# 成功的芬芳

1. F 【原文参考依据 -F】首句 Ozkleen's next big break came when the daughter of a Coles Myer executive I used the product while on holidays in Queensland and convinced her father that Shower Power should be in Coles supermarkets. 科尔思迈尔连锁超市一名执行官的女儿在昆士兰度假时使用了这项产品后 欧斯克林再一次取得重大突破。她说服了他父亲在超市销售“浴室动力”。定位 F 段
2. E 【原文参考依据 -E】定位 E 段 第二句 It was [u style=word-wrap: break-word; color: rgb(68, 68, 68); font-family: Tahoma, Helvetica, SimSun, sans-serif; font-size: 14px; line-height: 21px;] all hands on deck at the factory[/u], labeling and bottling Shower Power to keep up with demand.
3. C 【原文参考依据 -c】定位 C 段....Tom Quinn's peter,aged 24 at the time.....to replace the petroleum by-products in cleaners.
4. B 【原文参考依据 -B】定位 B 段 In 1995,Tom Quinn and John Heron bought a struggling cleaning products,mainly in bulk.1995 年, 汤姆昆尼和约翰以 25000 澳币收购了一家处境困难的清洁产品公司。
5. G 【原文参考依据 -G】定位 G 段 "With a tried and tested product,ozkleen is expanding overseas and developing more Power-brand household products.Tom Quin,who previously ran areal estate agency,says:"We are competing with the same market all over the world;the products are sold everywhere.
6. D 【原文参考依据 -D】定位 D 段 "To begin with,Shower Power was sold only in commercial quantities but Tom Quinn decided to sell it in 750ml bottles after the constant"raves"from customers at their retail store at Beenleigh,near Brisbane.刚开始“沐浴动力”只是以商业瓶装量来销售。但是在布里斯班附近的比雷大道零售店里,750ml 装的产品好评如潮。
7. A 【原文参考依据 -A】定位 A 段 第四句话 Some ideas that innvators are spruiking to potential investors include.....
8. C 【原文参考依据 -A】定位 A 段 第 5 句话 Grant Kearney,chief executive of the Innovation Xchange,which connects businesses to innovation networks.....
9. A 【原文参考依据 -D】定位 D 段 第四句话 We did a dummy label and went to see Woolworths,Tom Quinn says.
10. D 【原文参考依据 -F】定位 F 段 第四行 Peter Quinn says the company was wary of how long the sales would last and hesitate to spend money on upgrading the manufacturing process.
11. B 【原文参考依据 -E】定位 E 段 倒数第三行 Power .This stage ,recalls McDonnell ,was very tough.
12. B 【原文参考依据-E】定位 E 段
13. D 【原文参考依据-G】定位 G 段

## Multitasking Debate

### Can you do them at the same time?

28-32

28 F 【原文参考依据 --F 段】

Selecting a response to one of these things will delay by some tenths of a second your ability to respond to the other. This is called the "response selection bottleneck" theory, first proposed in 1952.

29 I

【原文参考依据 --I 段】

...We get worse at multitasking as we age.....He found that while young drivers tended to miss background changes older drivers failed to notice things that were highly relevant. Likewise, older subjects had more trouble paying attention to the more important parts of a scene than young drivers.

30 C

【原文参考依据--C 段】"show volunteers an image then ....plays them a sound."关于视觉和听觉的实验！

31 B

题干修改订正：An experiment designed to demonstrate the critical part in brain for multitasking

【原文参考依据 --B 段 1-2 行】

The problem, according to....is that there's a sticking point in the brain. To demonstrate this, Marois devised an experiment to locate it.

32 G

【原文参考依据 --G 段】

...He thinks dual-task interference is just evidence of a strategy used by the brain to prioritize multiple activities. Meyer is known as something of an optimist by his peers.

33-35

33 C

【原文参考依据--B 段第 3 行】'

34 B

【原文参考依据--G 段倒数 3 行】'原文见 D 段第 1 行

35 A

【原文参考依据--G 段】A 错的原因是不知只通过几次尝试便可做到，而是足够的练习。注意 a 的表达，just after several attempts 和原文的 enough practice 至少两千次的尝试是不同的哦。35 的 d 在最后一句话有提到是对的，He suggests that there is a central cognitive processor that coordinates all this and, what's more, h

e thinks it uses discretion: sometimes it chooses to delay one task while completing another.

36-40

36 YES

【原文参考依据 --C 段末句】

The largest dual-task delays occur when the two tasks are presented simultaneously; delays progressively shorten as the interval between presenting the tasks lengthens. 36 37 都是定位处的同意转换

36 shorten 对应 shorter lengthen 对应 longer as 随着对应 means 意味着。

37 YES

【原文参考依据 --E 段第 4 行】

'...changes in scenes that are otherwise identical, so-called "change blindness" 原文见 E 段第 4 行  
37 changes 对应 differences similar 对应 identical。

38 NO

【原文参考依据 --H 段第 1 行】

Marois agrees that practice can sometimes erase interference effects.

39 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据 --I 段】文章说的是 Art Kramer 研究的是 age 方面的,说明是和 AGE 的关系;而问题说的是和性别有联系但文章没有提到任何排除 Art Kramer 研究了 performance 和 gender 关系的可能。因此是, NOT GIVEN 而不是 NO

40 NO

【原文参考依据 --J 段第 4 行】

While it's clear that practice can often make a difference, especially as we age. 最后一段之前描述了 Kramer 的观点说“从我们的历史来看,我们或许从未被需要同时做一件事以上,他说,所以我们就不需要这方面的进化”。作者便说 perhaps we will in future, though. 意思还是说表示最好是能够进化的,最后还举了个例子



# 珍珠 pearl

1 A

【原文参考依据 -A】第 2 句话 the pearl was the favored gem of the wealthy during the Roman Empire.在罗马帝国时代,珍珠是深受富人喜爱的宝物。

2 E

【原文参考依据 -E】第一句话 Regardless of the method used to acquire a pearl,the process usually takes several years.不管用什么方法去获取珍珠,这个过程通常需要几年。所以对应题干中的 difficulties.

3 F

4 C

【原文参考依据 -c】第一句话 The only difference natural pearls and cultured pearls is that the irritant is a surgically implanted bead or piece of shell called Mother of Pearl.天然珍珠和人工养殖珍珠的唯一差别在于人工养殖珍珠的刺激物是一个通过外科手术植入的珠子或者小块的壳,被称作珍珠母。

5 B

【原文参考依据 -A】第四句话 Roman women wore pearls to bed so they could be reminded of their wealth immediately upon waking up.罗马女人还戴着珍珠上床睡觉,这样她们一觉醒来看到珍珠的时候,马上就能看到自己是多么的富有。

6 J 【原文参考依据 -A】第 6 句话 In the orient and Persia Empire,pearls were ground into powders to cure anything from heart disease to epilepsy,with possible aphrodisiac as well.在亚洲和波斯特帝国,珍珠被磨成珍珠粉用来治疗从心脏病到癫痫的各种疾病。

7 K 【原文参考依据 -F】The Island of Mallorca (in Spain)is known for its imitation pearl industry.西班牙的马略卡岛以生产人造珍珠首饰而著名

8 F 【原文参考依据 -F】Among cultured pearls ,Akoya pearls from Japan are some of the most lustrous.产自日本的珍珠是所有人工养殖珍珠中光泽度最亮的一种。

9 C 【原文参考依据 -F】倒数第二句 The South Sea waters of Australia tend to produce the large pearls;probably because the water along the coast line is supplied with rich nutrients from the ocean floor.产自澳大利亚的南海海域的珍珠个头一般更大。

10 D 【原文参考依据 -G 末句】Unlike Bahrain,which has essentially lost its pearl resource ,traditional pearl fishing is still practiced on a small scale in India. 在印度,小规模的传统潜水收集珍珠作业仍然存在。

11 TRUE 【原文参考依据 -C】第三句话 The resulting core is,therefore,much larger than in a natural pearl.因此,人工养殖珍珠的内核比天然珍珠要大。

12 FALSE 【原文参考依据 -F 第 10 句话】In general,cultured pearls are less valuable than natural pearls, whereas imitation pearls almost have no value.总体来说,人工养殖珍珠的价值比不上天然珍珠,而人造珍珠就更没有价值可



言了。题目中说养殖的珍珠和天然的珍珠价值是一样的 显然是错误的，所以答案是 False.

13 TRUE 【 原文 参 考 依 据 -F 倒 数 第 2 句 话 】 he South Sea waters of Australia tend to produce the large pearls;probably because the water along the coast line is supplied with rich nutrients from the ocean floor.产自澳大利亚的南海海域的珍珠个头一般更大。

14 NOT GIVEN