

31101 嗅觉和记忆

14 A

【原文参考依据--B】

B 第 3,4 行: Rachel Herz...shared across...different brain region....sights,smells.....

15 B

【原文参考依据--F】

F 段 6 行, small pot of spice...remember story ...detail

16 A

【原文参考依据--B】

B 段倒数两行有考点

17 C

【原文参考依据--C】

C 段最后三行: 人类见到狮子没有必要闻到粪便再跑, 看到或听到迹象就可以逃离危险。

18 C

【原文参考依据--C】

C 段 13 行: olfactory cortex active..... in the absence of odour olfactory cortex active..... in the absence of odour olfactory cortex 就是 zone of brain,大脑皮层中感受嗅觉的地带, in the absence of 不就体现出 No necessary。。

19 D

【原文参考依据--】

B 的问题在于 Herz 的调查都是情感 emotion 和记忆 memory 有关,不能笼统说就是这个嗅觉与大脑联系就是最紧密, 要看哪些方面。B 并没有提及其他的 sense, 不存在 superior 的对比。。memory formation

20 B

【原文参考依据--E】

E 段最后一句话, 凸显了第一个实验是同一个结论。

21 C

【原文参考依据--F】

F 段最后一句。

22 C

【原文参考依据--G】

G 段 第 8 行就是 C 的同义转换。A 不正确, unscientific 文中并无提到科学与否的争论, 也不能自己间接臆想。

23 create a story

【原文参考依据--C】

C 段

24 brain scans

【原文参考依据--C】

C 段

25 olfactory cortex

【原文参考依据--C】

C 段

26 spice

【原文参考依据--F】

F 段

31102-《雅思阅读真题预测 31》

远古计算机

14 B

【原文参考依据--B 段】

Inside the hull (船体) were a number of bronze and marble statues...luxury items....

A 段说的是沉船的位置；题目问的是沉船里面的内容。重点在船里面有啥啊。B 段说了里面有一些神马奢侈品之类的。沉船里啥东西,所以对应 B 段

15 H

【原文参考依据--H 段】

Building it would have been expensive and required the interaction of astronomers, engineers, intellectuals and craftspeople.

16 C

【原文参考依据--C 段】

That piece of "junk" went on to become the most celebrated find from the shipwreck; it is displayed at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens.....the Antikythera Mechanism.

16 题问的是 Antikythera Mechanism 的位置，不是整个船（岛屿）的 C 段提到 it displayed at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens。而 a 段说到的是 Antikythera 的位置；national archaeological museum

17 A

【原文参考依据--A 段】

It came to rest about 200 feet below the surface, where it stayed for more than 2000 years until divers looking for sponges discovered the wreck a little more than a century ago.

17 题是 A，问的是如何被发现的具体细节是什么。A 段后半部分有详细的数据来描述了当时的场景。

B 段主要是 Content inside the wreck ship 整段都是，而不是如何被找到的细节。A 段后面讲的就是如何被找到的。

18 G

【原文参考依据--G 段】

G 段详细描述了 this mechanism.

19 cargo vessel

【原文参考依据--A 段第三行】

The ship that sank there was a giant cargo vessel measuring nearly 500 feet long.

20 luxury items

【原文参考依据--B 段首句】

Inside the hull were a number of bronze and marble statues. From the look of things, the ship seemed to be carrying luxury items, probably made in various Greek islands and bound for wealthy patrons in the growing Roman Empire.

21 gearwheel

【原文参考依据--B 段第六行】

Nine months later, an enterprising archaeologist cleared off a layer of organic material from one of the pieces of junk and found that it looked like a gearwheel.

22 analog computer

【原文参考依据--C 段第 4 行】 ...it was also the world's first known analog computer.

23 C

【原文参考依据--E】

原文见 E 段 前面也明显写了之前只有 8gears 是 simpler 的
masterpiece of 30 gears compared to 8 gears in 9th century (≤ previous one)

24 B

【原文参考依据--J】

原文见 J 段倒数第 7 行；

Edmunds said. "There must have been a tradition of making them. We're always hopeful a better one will surface."

25 B

【原文参考依据--F】

原文见 F 段倒数第 4

行； said Mike Edmunds, a professor of astrophysics at Cardiff University in Britain..... The mechanism explores the relationship between lunar months -- the time it takes for the moon to cycle through its phases, say, full moon to full moon

26 A

【原文参考依据--H】

原文见 H 段第 1 句

"If they needed to know when eclipses would occur, and this related to the rising and setting of stars and related them to dates and religious experiences, the mechanism would directly help," said Yanis Bitsakis

减肥的各种力量

这种题型最好的解题方法应该是通过对每位考生都能读懂的内容进行反向思维，然后和段落内容进行比较，排除作答。

14

【原文参考依据--E】

根据反向思维信息“different kinds of diets”推断，原文对应段落中应该会出现具体的有关于不同节食对于减肥的效果的例子。该题对应信息出现在原文段落 E。其实该段落除了第一句话之外，其余都是在讨论不同节食方法带来的不同影响。由句子“ The paper compared two groups of adults...within each group, half were out on a low-fat diet and half on a low-glycemic-load diet.”可看出实验分为两组人进行，而之后的内容则为不同组别的人所减的重量不同，因此答案是 E。

15 D

【原文参考依据--D】

根据反向思维信息“relatives of participants”，可定位至原文段落 D 段第三句话“ if a woman has high blood-sugar levels while she’s pregnant, her children are more likely to be overweight or obese, according to a study of almost 10000 mother-child pairs.”根据一项对近 10000 对母子调查研究表明，如果一个女人在她怀孕时有高血糖，那么她的孩子更容易超重或肥胖。题干中的“research”与原文的“study”同义替换，“relatives of participants”与原文中的“her children”互换，因此答案是 D。

16 C

【原文参考依据--C】

根据反向思维信息“never regain weight immediately after（体重从未立刻反弹）”推断，并非是指再也没有反弹，而是没有立刻反弹。由此可定位至原文段落 C 段第五句，“Barrett suggests...a self-selected group of more than 5,000 successful weight-losers who have shed an average of 66 pounds and kept it off 5.5 years.”这个自我选择的组织，有 5000 多名的成功减肥者，他们平均减少了 66 磅，并且保持了 5.5 年。题干中的关键内容“never regain weight immediately after”替代了原文中的“kept it off 5.5 years（保持了 5.5 年）”。因此答案是 C。

17 B

【原文参考依据--B】

根据反向思维信息“long term hunger”推断，原文段落中应该会出现一个有关 hunger 的信息，该题对应信息出现在原文段落 B，倒数第二句，“ Obese dieters' bodies go into a state of chronic hunger ... Some people might be able to tolerate chronic thirst, but the majority couldn't stand it.”那么考生会出现一个疑虑认为，文章中 chronic hunger 与题目中的 long term hunger 可以同义替换吗？答案是：可以的。在剑桥雅思试题中就已经出现过这样的替换，那么这道题就引刃而解了，正确答案是 B。

18 G

【原文参考依据--G】

根据反向思维信息“a continuous experiment”推断，原文对应段落应该提及一系列的实验或者因实验产生的许多数据。该题对应信息出现在原文段落 F 和 G 段。原文段落 F 段，只讨论了肥胖是不是由病毒引起的，真正开始做个实验是在原文段落 G 段，所以我们排除 F 段。

从 G 段末句

“The gene appears to be necessary and sufficient to trigger AD-36-related obesity, and the goal is to use the research to create a sort of obesity vaccine.”可知，该实验未来目标是利用这项研究创造出某种肥胖疫苗，而疫苗即题干中的“a practical application（实际应用）”。因此答案应该选择 G。

19F

【原文参考依据--D】

根据顺序原则及细节信息“DNA environment”定位原文段落 D 段第 1 句话

“The negotiation between your genes and the environment begins on day one. Your optimal weight, written by genes, appears to get edited early on by conditions even before birth, inside the womb.” 文章中指出：你的基因和环境之间的谈判在第一天就开始了。你的最佳体重，由基因填写，而且似乎在早期就按条件进行编辑，甚至在出生前，在子宫里面。该段落提出此观点的人是 Teresa Hillier，因此答案选 F。

20 F

【原文参考依据--D】

根据顺序原则及细节信息“pregnant mother”定位至原文段落 D 段倒数第三句，

“Numerous studies in both animals and humans have shown that a mother's obesity directly increases her child's risk for weight gain.” 文中指出，母亲的肥胖会直接增加她的孩子体重增加的风险。从这句话向前追溯可知这句话是 Teresa Hillier 说的，因此答案选 F。

21.E

【原文参考依据--C】

根据顺序原则及细节信息“aim”、“healthy”定位至原文段落 C 段倒数第四句，

“The goal shouldn't be getting thin, but getting healthy.” 题干的“aim”与原文的“goal”同义替换，“thin”与“attractiveness”同义替换。向下追溯可知这个观点是 Jeffrey Friedman，因此答案选 E。

22 D

【原文参考依据--C】

根据顺序原则及关键内容“small changes”定位至原文段落 C 段第五句，

“People don't lose weight by choosing the small fries or taking a little walk every other day.” 文中指出，仅仅选择小份的薯片或是隔天散步一小会儿并不能减肥。这些都是很小的改变，即题干中的“small changes”，因此题干中的意思与文中此处相符，由上下文可知研究者为 Deirdre Barrett，因此答案选 D。

23 A

【原文参考依据--A】

根据顺序原则及细节信息“different groups”及“their own point of view”可定位至原文段落

A 段 第 二 句

“Some say obesity is largely predetermined by our genes and biology; others attribute... “Everyone subscribes to their own little theory,says Robert Berkowitz”。第二句话罗列了不同研究者的不同观点，而后 Robert 认为“每个人都支持自己的那套小理论”，题干意思与此相符，因此答案为 A。

24 chicken

【原文参考依据--F】

利用细节信息“Bombay Clinic”及“virus”定位至原文段落 F 段。F 段末句“In experiments, Dhurandhar found that SMAM-1-infected chickens became obese on the same diet as uninfected ones, which stayed svelte.”指出，在实验中，被 SMAM-1 病毒感染的鸡增肥了，所以实验对象是鸡，因此答案是 chicken。

25 adenovirus 36 或 AD-36.

【原文参考依据--G】

利用细节信息“move to America”定位原文段落 G 段首句“He later moved to the U.S. and onto a bona fide human virus, adenovirus 36 (AD-36).”他移居美国后找到一个真正的人类病毒，即 adenovirus 36，因此答案为 adenovirus 36 或 AD-36.

26.gene

【原文参考依据--G】

根据顺序性原则细节信息“can be separated”定位至原文段落 G 段第三句“In his latest studies, Dhurandhar has isolated a gene that, when blocked from expressing itself, seems to turn off the virus's fattening power.”他在最近的实验中分离了一种基因，在自我传递受阻时，似乎会关闭病毒的发胖力量。题干意思与此处相符，因此答案是 gene。

27. vaccine

【原文参考依据--G】

根据顺序性原则及细节信息“aiming at”定位原文段落 G 段末句“The gene appears to be necessary and sufficient to trigger AD-36-related obesity, and the goal is to use the research to create a sort of obesity vaccine.”未来的目标是利用这项研究创造出某种肥胖疫苗。题干意思与原文此处相符，因此答案是 vaccine。

人工洪水对生态环境的影响

1 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——A 段首句】

Fire and flood are two of humanity's worst nightmares. 文中只提到了火灾和洪水是人类最糟糕的两类噩梦，并没有说哪一个导致的破坏更大的问题。

2 FALSE

【原文参考依据——B 段第二至三句】

Spring Snow from as far away as Wyoming would melt and swell the Colorado river to a flow that averaged around 1,500 cubic metres (50,000 cubic feet) a second. Every eight years or so, that figure rose to almost 3,000 cubic metres.

3 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——C 段】

C 段中并没有提及沉积物的贡献问题

4 FALSE

【原文参考依据——D 段第三行至第六行】

At first sight, it looked as if the reason was that the chub were being eaten by trout introduced for sport fishing in the mid-20th century. But trout and chub co-existed until the Glen Canyon dam was built, so something else is going on. 初看之下，以为是 trout 的原因，但是 trout 和 chub 自大坝建成以来就一直共存，可见是有其他原因造成 chub 的数量锐减。

5 TRUE

【原文参考依据——F 段第四行】

To start with, all seemed well.

6 TRUE

【原文参考依据——G 段第二句】

At less than 1,200 cubic metres a second, this flood is smaller than even an average spring flood, let alone one of the mightier deluges of the past.

7 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】

文章并没有提到相关内容

8 spring

【原文参考依据——B 段第二句】

Spring Snow from as far away as Wyoming would melt and swell the Colorado river to a flow that averaged around 1,500 cubic metres (50,000 cubic feet) a second.

9 sediment

【原文参考依据——C 段首句】

However, in the four decades since the building of the Glen Canyon dam, just upstream of the Grand Canyon, the only sediment that it has collected has come from tiny, undammed tributaries.

10 razorback sucker

【原文参考依据——E 段第三句】

These include the Colorado pike-minnow, the razorback sucker and the roundtail chub.

11 common carp

【原文参考依据——E 段末句】

Meanwhile, aliens including fathead minnows, channel catfish and common carp, ……

12 visibility

【原文参考依据——D 段倒数第二句】

The chub were well adapted to the poor visibility created by the thick, red water which gave the river its name, and depended on it to hide from predators.

13 sand

【原文参考依据——F 段第十行】 ……

the volume of sand available behind the dam was too low to rebuild the sandbanks.

31202 苏联劳动时间

27 iv

【原文参考依据——A 段第二行和末句】

With these words, Stalin expressed the dynamic self-confidence of the Soviet Union's Five Year Plan……

最 后 一 句 :

Unlimited enthusiasm was the mood of the day, with the Communists believing that iron will and hard-working manpower alone would bring about a new world. 均表示了对未来的乐观态度。

28 xii

【原文参考依据——B 段第三行和第六行】

Lenin had already been intrigued by the ideas of the American Frederick Winslow Taylor (1856-1915),……

The Bolsheviks were also great admirers of Henry Ford's assembly line mass production and of his Fordson tractors that were imported by the thousands.

29 ii

【原文参考依据——D 段第三句】

Why not abolish that wasted day by instituting a continuous work week so that the machines could operate to their full capacity every day of the week? 接着说这一想法得到了斯大林的支持，并且开始推行。

30 x

【原文参考依据——E 段】

E 段主要介绍了 color-coding 的内容

31 i

【原文参考依据——F 段首句和末句】

Official propaganda touted the material and cultural benefits of the new scheme.

末 句 :

Religion succumbed, but the family, as even Stalin finally had to admit, proved much more resistant.

32 ix

【原文参考依据——G 段第六行至第七行】

Most serious (though never officially admitted), the workers hated it. 接着谈到工人及其家庭对该项方案的反应。

33 v

【原文参考依据——H 段首句】

……, but the new week was far from having the vaunted effect on production. 接着谈到了其所造成的副作用。

34 vii

【原文参考依据——I 段第二句】

Stalin's speech of June 1931, which criticised the "depersonalised labor" its too hasty application had brought, marked the beginning of the end.

35 C

【原文参考依据——A 段第三句】

Between 1928 and 1932, production of coal, iron and steel increased at a fantastic rate, and new industrial cities sprang up, along with the world's biggest dam.

36 B

【原文参考依据——C 段第六行至第七行】

根据 “Daily working hours were cut from eight to seven” 定位到 C 段。Typically though, the state took away more than it gave, for this was part of a scheme to increase production by establishing a three-shift system.

37 A

【原文参考依据——G 段第七行】

Conforming to the demands of the Plan was important

38 Yuri Larin

【原文参考依据——D 段】

D 段中谈到 Yuri Larin 提出了连续工作的想法（第三行到第六行），并且得到了斯大林的支持（第七行）

39 colour-coding/colour

【原文参考依据——E 段倒数第八行】

Colour-coding was a valuable mnemonic device,

40 family

【原文参考依据——F 段末句】

Religion succumbed, but the family, as even Stalin finally had to admit, proved much more resistant.

香蕉

1 ten thousand

【原文参考依据--A】

"Agricultural scientists believe that the first edible banana was discovered around ten thousand years ago."

2 South-East Asia

【原文参考依据--A】

It has been at an evolutionary standstill ever since it was first propagated in the jungles of South-East Asia at the end of the last ice age.

3 hard seeds /seeds

【原文参考依据--A】

Normally the wild banana, a giant jungle herb called *Musa acuminata*, contains a mass of hard seeds that make the fruit virtually inedible.

4 F

【原文参考依据--C】

"This gives them much greater flexibility in evolving responses to disease and far more genetic resources to draw in the face of an attack....high-yielding varieties.

5 A 【原文参考依据--D】

中 间 部 分

"But it was vulnerable to a soil fungus that produced a wilt known as Panama disease...for many years."

原文定位到第四段的第六行，

6 D

【原文参考依据--D】

原文定位到倒数第三段的倒数第四行，

7 C

【原文参考依据--E】

原文定位至倒数第七行，

8 E

【原文参考依据--E】

原文定位到第五段的倒数第 4-5 行，

9 B

【原文参考依据--I】

原文定位到最后一段第三行，

10 C

【原文参考依据--B】

原文定位到，第二段的第 2 行

11 NOT GIVEN

原文的第一段第一句话，

12 FALSE

原文第四段的最后 2-3 句话，

13 TRUE

原文第五段的开头部分

31204 钢铁艺术

14 C

【原文参考依据——C段第三句】

Here, in the late eighteenth century, Abraham Darby III cast on the banks of the Severn River the large ribs that formed the world's first iron bridge, a dramatic departure from the classic stone and timber bridges that dotted the countryside and were captured in numerous serene landscape paintings.

15 E 【新版本修订：题目更改：Natural creature and constructions built are put together.】

【原文参考依据——E段第一行】

...and the steam engine in the distance of a landscape became as much part of it as the herd of cows in the foreground. The Impressionist Claude Monet painted man-made structures like railway stations and cathedrals as well as water lilies.

16 B

【原文参考依据——B段倒数第二句】

The world's largest car factory captured the imagination of Sheeler, who described it as the most thrilling subject he ever had to work with.

17 F

【原文参考依据——F段末句】

He is perhaps best known among engineers for his depiction of the Panama Canal as it neared completion.....

18 A

【原文参考依据——A段倒数第二句】

At the same time, landmark megastructures such as the Brooklyn and Golden Gate bridges are almost universally hailed as majestic human achievements as well as great engineering monuments that have come to embody the spirits of their respective cities.

19 E

【原文参考依据——G段】

"Great engineering is great art".....but I know that engineers are the greatest architects and the most pictorial builders since the Greeks.....

20 B

【原文参考依据——D段】

D段第三行起，
One artist's bucolic depictions shows pedestrians and horsemen on the bridge, as if on a woodland

d trailThis is how Michael Rooker saw Iron Bridge in his 1792 painting.

21 F

【原文参考依据——H 段倒数第八行】
resulted in the striking photographs that have become such familiar images of daring and insouciance.

22 D

【原文参考依据——E 段倒数第二句】
Portrait painters such as Christian Schussele found subjects in engineers and inventors -- and their inventions -- as well as in the American founding fathers.

23 A

【原文参考依据——B 段后半部分】
.....Charles Sheeler was chosen to photograph it.....giving them titles such as American landscape and Classic landscape.原文中的“giving them titles”与题目中的“named them”相对应，因此，正确答案为 A。

24 Abraham Darby III

【原文参考依据——C 段第五行】
Here, in the late eighteenth century, Abraham Darby III cast on the banks of the Severn River the ribs that formed the world's first iron bridge.....

25 stone

【原文参考依据——C 段第六行】
a dramatic departure from the classic stone and timber bridges that dotted the countryside and were captured in numerous serene landscape paintings. timber = wood

26 river

【原文参考依据——C 段末句】
The metal structure, simply but appropriately called Iron Bridge, still spans the river and still beckons engineers..... spans = across

27 Coalbrookdale museum

【原文参考依据——D 段倒数第二句】
A colored engraving of the scene hangs in the nearby Coalbrookdale museum, along with countless other contemporary renderings of the bridge in its full glory and in its context, showing the iron structure not as blight on the landscape but at the center of it.

31301 新型超市

1.D

【原文参考依据——D 段首句】

On September 6, 1916, Saunders launched the self-service revolution in the USA by opening the first self-service Piggly Wiggly store,.....题目中说他的新主意被 carry out（实行，实施），而 B 段中是 came up，产生的意思（见 B 段倒数第三行），但没有做到。直到 D 段中他开店才算是想法被实施了。

2.A

【原文参考依据——A 段】

A 段主要介绍了早期杂货店的经营模式。

3.F

【原文参考依据——F 段】

However Saunders was forced into bankruptcy in 1923

4.C

【原文参考依据——C 段首句】

So in 1902 he moved to Memphis where he developed his concept to form a grocery wholesale cooperative and a full-service grocery store.

5.E

【原文参考依据——E 段首句】

Piggly Wiggly and the self-service concept took off.

6.clerk

【原文参考依据——B 段首句】

In 1885, a Virginia boy named Clarence Saunders began working part-time as a clerk in a grocery store when he was 14 years old

7.customers/shoppers

【原文参考依据——D 段第 5 行】

B 段有说，之前取货物的活由店员 clerk 满商场跑，现在顾客自己干了。shoppers were not at the mercy of clerks

8.lobby

【原文参考依据——C 段第 4 行】

For his new "cafeteria grocery", Saunders divided his grocery into three distinct areas: 1) A front "lobby" forming an entrance and exit and checkouts at the front. called 后面写的是概念词或专有名词，不然就没有必要说 called 了。

9.stockroom

【原文参考依据——C 段第十二行】

3) And another section of his store is the room only allowed for the clerks which was called the "stockroom" or "storage room" where large refrigerators were situated to keep fresh products from being perishable.

题目要求 ONLY ONE WORD，所以不选 storage room.

10.galleries

【原文参考依据——C 段第九行】and rearranging the store to force customers to view all of the merchandise and over the shelving and cabinets units of sales department were "galleries" where supervisors were allowed to keep an eye on the customers while not disturbing them.

11.C

【原文参考依据——B 段倒数三行】

Saunders, a flamboyant and innovative man, noticed that this method resulted in wasted time and expense,waste time = develop its efficiency; expense(labor cost) = profit;

12.B

【原文参考依据——E 段前两句】

Piggly Wiggly and the self-service concept took off. Saunders opened nine stores in the Memphis area within the first year of business

in the first twelve months =within the first year , open nice stores = updated 开新店 . D 选项 Be required 这里不对。

13.C

【原文参考依据——G 段最后一行】

原文中就说的是 well-remembered along with name piggly wiggly; connect 与 remember 替换, following several years 不影响选题, 因为他的名字已经和第一个商店名字很好的被记住, 所以肯定是到现在为止, 所以选 C。D 错在 painted, 文章未提现。

31303 主题：蓝脚鲣鸟

the blue-footed boobies

答案和难题解析：

1. vi

【原文参考依据——A 段】

A 段第二句提到，boobies 的主要食物是鱼，紧接着说明他们是如何捕食的。

2. v

【原文参考依据——B 段首句】

There are three varieties on the Galapagos: the blue-footed, red-footed, and masked boobies.

3. viii

【原文参考依据——D 段首句和末尾】

D 段首句提到了 mating, "The blue-footed booby's characteristic feet play a significant part in their famous courtship (求爱) ceremony"。在 D 段末尾提到了 breeding (繁衍), "When the female is ready to lay her eggs,..... Sun-baked islands form the booby's breeding grounds. When ready the female Blue Footed Booby lays one to three eggs".

4. i

【原文参考依据——E 段第三句】

Unlike most birds, booby doesn't develop brood patches(areas of bare skin on the breast) to warm the eggs during incubation(孵化).

5. iv

【原文参考依据——F 段】

F 段谈到了 male 和 female 在 chick 不同成长阶段扮演的喂食角色。rear 培养,注意 ii 选项讲的是 red-footed booby 红色的脚

6. vii

【原文参考依据——G 段第二句】

The problem is usually solved by the somewhat callous-sounding system of 'opportunistic sibling murder'.

7. FALSE

【原文参考依据——C 段第三句】

The blue footed booby is extremely vulnerable to human visitors because it does not appear to fear them. fear=are afraid of

8. NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】

比较关系不存在

9. TRUE

【原文参考依据——G 段倒数第六行】

If food is scarce, the first born will get more food than its nest mate(s) and will outcompete them, causing them to starve.

10. skypointing

【原文参考依据——D 段第七行】

Plus he'll raise his bill up towards the sky('skypointing')

11. nest-building

【原文参考依据——D 段倒数第五行】

After mating, another ritual occurs - the nest-building which ironically is never used because they nest on the bare ground.[font style=word-wrap: break-word;] 因为空格前已经有形容词修饰存在，所以不用加 the. is never used=serves on purpose.

12. webbed feet

【原文参考依据——E 段倒数第五行】

Instead, it uses the its broad webbed feet.....在符合语法状况下，webbed feet 最好都填，比较保险。

13. blood vessels

【原文参考依据——E 段倒数第四行】

Instead, it uses the its broad webbed feet, which have large numbers of prominent blood vessels, to transmit heat essential for incubation.

幸福心理学！

1. F

【原文参考依据——F段末尾】

The state of happiness is not really a state at all. It's an ongoing personal experiment.

2. D

【原文参考依据——D段倒数第二句】

.....facing many possibilities leaves us stressed out

3. C

【原文参考依据——C段末句】

.....working hard toward to a goal, and making progress to the point of expecting a goal to be realised, not only activates positive feelings but also suppresses negative emotions such as fear and depression. suppress = overcome

4. A

【原文参考依据——A段第十二行至十三行】

Self-appointed experts took advantage of the trend with guarantees to..... self-appointed experts = people who call themselves specialists

5. B

【原文参考依据——B段前两句】

After all people are remarkably adaptable. Following a variable period of adjustment, we bounce back to our previous level of happiness, no matter what happens to us.

6. B

【原文参考依据——B段末尾】

But such an approach keeps us tethered to a treadmill where happiness is always just out of reach, one toy or one step away. It's possible to get off the treadmill entirely by focusing on activities that are dynamic surprising, and attention-absorbing, and thus less likely to bore us than, say, acquiring shiny new toys.

7. B/D

8. D/B

【原文参考依据——A段末尾】

Wake Forest University's Eric Wilson fumes that the obsession with happiness amounts to a "crack (懦夫) disregard" for the melancholic (忧郁的) perspective that has given rise to the greatest works of art." The happy man" he writes, "is a hollow man". obsession with happiness 对幸福的沉迷。

【原文参考依据——C段第二句和第三句】

Russ Harris, the author of The Happiness Trap, calls popular conceptions of happiness dangerous because they set people up for a "struggle against reality". They don't acknowledge that real life i

s full of disappointments, loss, and inconveniences.

9. C/D

10. D/C

【原文参考依据——C段第六行至第九行】

"If you're going to live a rich and meaningful life," Harries says, "you're going to feel a full range of emotions".

【原文参考依据——E段第一行至第七行】

Barbara Held, ... rails against "the tyranny (专横) of the positive attitude". "Looking on the bright side isn't possible for some people and is even counterproductive (产生相反结果的)" she insists. "When you put pressure on people to cope in a way that doesn't fit them, it not only doesn't work, it makes them feel like a failure on top of already feeling bad."

11. moods

【原文参考依据——A段首句】

In the late 1990s, psychologist Martin Seligman of the University of Pennsylvania urged colleagues to observe optimal moods with the same kind of focus with which they had for so long studied illnesses: we would never learn about the full range of human functions unless we knew as much about mental wellness as we do about mental illness. observe=examine, optimal = positive

12. milestone

【原文参考依据——B段第九行至第十行】

Soon after we reach a milestone, we start to feel that something is missing.

13. pessimistic

【原文参考依据——E段末句】

A naturally pessimistic architect, for example, can set low expectations for an upcoming presentation and review all of the bad outcomes that she's imagining, so that she can prepare carefully and increase her chances of success.

左撇子和右撇子的研究

14. C

【原文参考依据--Section C】

Furthermore, specialization on either side of the body is common among animals. Cats will favor one paw over another.....Horses stomp more frequently with one hoof than the other...

15. A

【原文参考依据--Section A】

The probability that two right-handed people would have a left-handed child is only about 9.5 percent. The chance rises to 19.5 percent if one parent is a lefty and 26 percent if both parents are left-handed:.....

16. B

【原文参考依据--Section B】

Genetic predetermination is also contradicted by the widespread observation that children do not settle on either their right or left hand until they are two or three years old.

17. F

【原文参考依据--Section F】

Yet lefties are prevalent among artists, composers and the generally acknowledged great political thinkers.

18. D

【原文参考依据--Section D】

Interest in hemispheres dates back to at least 1836.

19. D

【原文参考依据--Section E 末句】

.....Michael C. Corballis....., think that the origin of human speech lies in gestures. Gestures predated words and helped language emerge.

20. B

【原文参考依据--Section A4-6 行】

To test genetic influence, starting in the 1970s British biologist Marian Annett.....hypothesized that no single gene determines handedness.

21. A

【原文参考依据--Section E8-10 行】

Based on this approach, Brenda Milner.....:in 96 percent of right-handed people, language is pro

cessed much more intensely in the left hemisphere.

22. C

【原文参考依据 --Section E5-7 行】

Hepper speculates that fetuses tend to prefer whichever side of the body is developing quicker and that their movements, in turn, influence the brain's development.

23. YES

【原文参考依据 --Section A 第二段】

Research conducted on twinsGenes, therefore, are not solely responsible for handedness.

24. NOT GIVEN

原文未提及....

25. NO

【原文参考依据--Section D 末句】

....French physician Marc Dax.....Other experts showed little interest in the Frenchman's ideas.

26 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据--Section E】

John Wada 没有提及是否基于"people with language problem"

31602 拯救濒危语言

vi 订 正 (编 辑 错 误) :

a period when there was absent of real effort made.

27 v,

27 因为说了是那个人还有后面一堆人 predict。。。所以是潜在的威胁

28 x,

28 看 B 段最后一句’学的语言组合越广泛越有可能得到正确答案‘。这就是小语种的价值。

不是在说专家为什么为语言的消失而难过吗？这就是在说那些语言有多么多么重要，而且是对于专家们的重要性

29 iii,

29 看 D 段的第一句“我们看到一些欢欣鼓舞的现象”，然后下面整段都在说在延长小语种寿命上取得的成果。这就是 positive gain for protection. D[font style=word-wrap: break-word;] 第一句 encouraging signs 对应题目的 positive gains[/font]

29 看上去好像是当地某些项目的启动是吧，但是这项在 F 段比较贴切。然后说这段，如果选 vii，这段一般的篇幅都是废的，所以综合考虑是想说大家采取的保护措施有点积极作用；他说到现在不能称为语言复兴，但是题目问的是目的。 目的 purpose

对应 its contributions

30 i,

E 段第 5 行, data = record, fix it place in, sketch a outline 就是完成
框 架 中 (consistency) 找 它 们 的 位 置 是 因 为 都 在 讲
no record of grammar,vocabulary,pronunciation 所以说记录要同步;
[font style=word-wrap: break-word;]30 题, 第五行,
there is little or no record of their.....表示缺少相关数据, 所以选择 i[/font]

31 vii,

31 说每一个保护策略都不能很好的适用于所有地方, 然后讲了些例子, 即当地
的一些措施所以选 vii

32 viii,

32 首句主题句, 说另一个导致语言消失的因素是语言的使用者开始怀疑这个语
言的实用性 (usefulness)

33 ii

H 段第 1 句+最后一句 33 就讲了一个解决方案 recommendation

ii 备选项改为;

consensus on an initiative recommendation for saving dying out langu
ages

34-38

34 C

原文见 F 段的第 8 行~第 10 行

35 B

原文见 B 段的第 7 行~第 8 行

36 E

原文见 A 段的第 9 行

37 A

原文见 C 段的倒数最后 1 句 第 4 行~

38 D

原文见 C 段的第 5 行~第 7 行

39-40

39 C

原文见 D 段倒数第 5

行” it is too early to call the language revitalisationwe pr

olomg the survival the the laguage =(preserve) “ 谈不上复兴

revitalise/revive 只是延缓死亡时间。

40 D

H 段最后一句 majorities show tolerance to minorites' voice

31701 仿生蜥蜴

1 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】

文章没有提到相关信息。

2 FALSE

【原文参考依据——A 段最后两句】

Its skin is far more hydrophobic than I thought. There may well be hidden capillaries, channeling the water into the mouth." hydrophobic 是不易沾水的意思。

3 TRUE

【原文参考依据——B 段】

B 段整个一段都在说此句的意思

4 FALSE

【原文参考依据——E 段第二句】

In reality, gecko feet aren't sticky -- they're dry and smooth to the touch -- and owe their remarkable adhesion to some two billion spatula-tipped filaments per square centimeter on their toe pads, each filament only a hundred nanometers.

5 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】

原文没有相关信息

6 FALSE

【原文参考依据——H 段第一句】

For all the power of the biomimetics paradigm, and the brilliant people who practice it, bio-inspiration has led to surprisingly few mass-produced products and arguably only one household word

7 TRUE

【原文参考依据——H 段第一句后半部分】

Velcro, which was invented in 1948 by Swiss chemist George de Mestral, by copying the way cockleburs (苍耳子) clung to his dog's coat. bionics 仿生学

8 the same way

【原文参考依据——C 段倒数第四行】

根据“Ronald Fearing”定位到C段。
Fearing has been forced to manufacture many of the other minute components of his fly in the same way,manufacture=fabricate 制造。

9 carbon-fiber

【原文参考依据——D 段倒数第四行】

He pointed out a protective plastic box on the lab bench, which contained the fly-bot itself, a delicate, origami-like framework of black carbon-fiber struts and hairlike wires that, not surprisingly, looks nothing a real fly.

10 limbs/legs and feet

【原文参考依据——F 段第二句】

He also crafted Stickybot's legs and feet with a process he calls shape deposition manufacturing (SDM), which combines a range of metals, polymers, and fabrics to create the same smooth gradation from stiff to flexible that is present in the lizard's limbs and absent in most man-made materials.

11 self-cleaning

【原文参考依据——G 段第七行】

题干中间到究竟缺了什么功能致使 stickybot 只能在光滑的表面行走，据此可以定位到 G 段第 4 行：For the moment it can walk only on smooth surfaces……而原因在后面的 6 行至 8 行：The dry adhesive on Stickybot's toes isn't self-cleaning like the lizard's erther, so it rapidly clogs with dirt.;正是因为 stickybot 's toes 上的黏胶并不像 lizard 那样具备 self-cleaning 功能，它会被灰尘堵塞。所以，这题填 self-cleaning

12 surveillance

【原文参考依据——G 段倒数第六行】

.....(DARPA), which funds the project, has it in mind for surveillance.....

13 lifesaving

【原文参考依据——G 段倒数第 4 句话】

“Cutkosky hypothesizes a range of civilian uses...or humanitarian role”题目中的“assum”与原文中的“hypothesizes”同义对应，那么可以选择填 civilian uses 或者最后的 lifesaving；但是题目中“finally”与原文末句中的“eventually”同义替换，因此，正确答案为：lifesaving

31702 Bright Children 天才儿童!

28 YES

【原文参考依据 --B 段首句】

America has long held "talent searches", using test results and teacher recommendations to select children for advanced school courses, summer schools and other extra tuition. B 段第一句, 题干中的 long history 并不限于指的是历史, 也可作长期时间一段时间的意思, 对文章中的, long held 意思是长期的传统, 长期的做法。

29 NO

【原文参考依据--D 段第二句】

Teachers are often opposed to separate provision for the best-performing children, saying any extra help should go to stragglers. 【原文参考依据 --D 段末句】

To state, though, only seven in ten secondary schools have nominated even a single child. Last year all schools were told they must supply the names of their top 10%.

29 题题干表明英国的学校和老师对这个政府选拔优秀学生的体制持欢迎的态度。判断点在于是否持欢迎态度。文章中 opposed。与题目明显相违背。

30 YES

【原文参考依据 --G 段第二句】

Most state education in Britain is nominally non-selective, but middle-class parents try to live near the best schools.

31 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据 --G 段第二句】

Most state education in Britain is nominally non-selective, but middle-class parents try to live near the best schools.

文段信息中只是表明中产阶级的父母喜欢住在最好的学校附近。并没给出信息表明他们是否参与到孩子的教育之中。

32 NO

【原文参考依据 --G 段倒数第二句】

For what it's worth, the data suggest that some countries--like Japan and Finland, see table--can eschew selection and still thrive.

33 YES

【原文参考依据 --G 段倒数三行】 G 段倒数三！说了 some country like Japan and Finland ,but that does not mean that any country can ditch ...

33 题判断在于 Avoiding...policy 是否仅仅适用于在一个特殊的环境下。文章 G 段倒数第一第二句。这个特殊的环境只是的就是比较富有的国家。像日本和芬兰。最后一句也说了, 这并不意味着对于其他国家可以不进行这个体制。

34 C

【原文参考依据--A 段第 5 行】 " Geniuses are made, not born".

【原文参考依据 --H 段首句】 Mr Polgar thought any child could be a prodigy(天才) given the right teaching, an early start and enough practice.

35 A

【原文参考依据 --H 段】

Some say the key to success is simply hard graft. Judit, the youngest of the Polgar sisters, was the most driven, and the most successful; Zsofia, the middle one, was regarded as the most talented, but she was the only one who did not achieve the status of grand master."Everything came easier to her." said her older sister." But she was lazy."三个孩子，不同的智力程度，结果也出人意料。天才离不开勤奋，天才可以通过后天努力造就。

36 B

【原文参考依据 --F 段第四段】

And in Japan.....Those who learn quickest are expected then to teach their classmates.

37 D

【原文参考依据 --F 段末句】

In China, extra teaching is provided,....Anyone can sign up; all that is asked is excellent attendance.

38 A

【原文参考依据 --E 段末句】

In Scandinavia, a belief in virtues like modesty and social solidarity "whale sounds makes people flinch(畏惧，退缩) from the idea of treating brainy children differently.

39 C

【原文参考依据 --D 段首句】

In Britain, there is a broadly similar belief in the existence of innate talent, but also an egalitarian sentiment which makes people queasy about the idea of investing resources in grooming intelligence.

40 E

【原文参考依据--C 段】第二句话

In America,Hence the fad for "teaching aids" such as videos and flashcards for newborns, and ' on tape which a pregnant mother can strap to her belly.

31703 主题： 动物语言

本篇完整的原文（英语）+考题 请见《雅思预测真题 31》P71 页

1 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】

文中没有提到 Alex 掌握了大量单词的信息。

2 NOT GIVEN

【原文参考依据——无】

文中没有提到任何关于 Alex 在人前会感到害怕的信息。

3 FALSE

【原文参考依据——B 段第二行至第五行】

many scientists believed animals were incapable of any thought. They were simply machines, robots programmed to react to stimuli but lacking the ability to think or feel.

4 TRUE

【原文参考依据——A 段和 B 段】

A 段中提到，Alex 一岁时开始进行实验，B 段开头说 Alex 死于三十一岁，也就是人们用了三十年的时间才认识到动物中存在认知，故而是 it takes a long time.

5 TRUE（题目里的 Pepperberg 改成 Alex）

【原文参考依据——G 段前三行】

In other words, because Alex was able to produce a close approximation of the sounds of some English words, Pepperberg could ask him questions about a bird's basic understanding of the world.

6 FALSE

【原文参考依据——H 段末尾】

"He knows all this, and he gets bored, so he interrupts the others, or he gives the wrong answer just to be obstinate." 文中说，他打断其他鹦鹉，故意给出错的答案，都是因为他 bored 和 obstinate（顽固的，难以控制的），而不是因为题干中说的他想被关注。

7 100 English words

【原文参考依据——E 段倒数第四行】

Under Pepperberg's patient tutelage（监护，指导），Alex learned how to use his vocal tract to imitate almost one hundred English words,

8 chimpanzees

【原文参考依据——E 段第二行】

Scientists thought that chimpanzees were better subjects.....

9 avian cognition

【原文参考依据——F 段末尾】

"I'm not trying to see if Alex can learn a human language," she added. "That's never been the point. My plan always was to use his imitative skills to get a better understanding of avian cognition."
"

10 particularly chosen

【原文参考依据——D 段倒数第三行】
Pepperberg bought Alex in a Chicago pet store where she let the store's assistant pick him out because she didn't want other scientists saying later that she'd particularly chosen an especially smart bird for her work.

11 color

【原文参考依据——G 段第八行至第九行】
"What's same?" She asked. Without hesitation, Alex's beak opened:"Co-lor."

12 wrong pronunciation

【原文参考依据——H 段第六行至第七行】……, when one of the younger birds Pepperberg was also teaching talked with wrong pronunciation.

13 teenager

【原文参考依据——H 段末句】
At this stage, he's like a teenager; he's moody, and I'm never sure what he'll do.

翻译勘误: P100 F 段翻译 avian cognition 改为--鸟类认知