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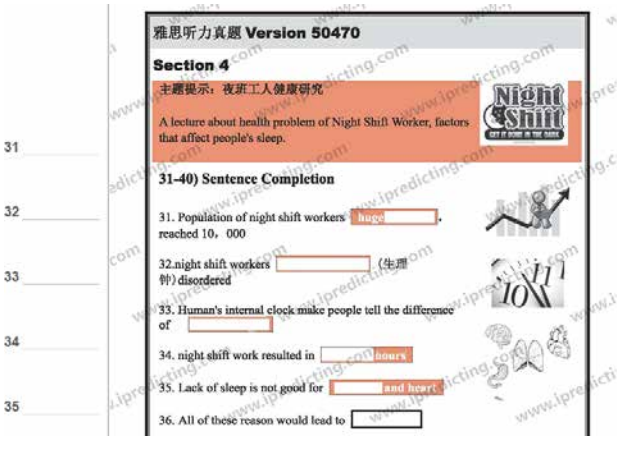

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步骤【5】：考前 8-3 天，不做题，登录考试预测系统 http://ks.ipredicting.com 记忆【电子目录】**中文的阅读机经考题补丁**，回忆对应的出题点和参考答案。

步骤【6】：**反复理解记忆原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)**

考前 3 天，每晚 1-2 小时，坚持全部范围的原文中的出题的英文句子大概位置和原句子，仔细阅读（记住句子中关键词替换）

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SECTION 1

the concept of childhood

in the western countries

The history of childhood has been a topic of interest in social history since the highly influential 1960 book Centuries of Childhood, written by French historian Philippe Ariès. He argued that "childhood" is a concept created by modern society.

A One of the most hotly debated issues in the history of childhood has been whether childhood is itself a recent invention. The historian Philippe Aries argued that in Western Europe during the Middle Ages (up to about the end of the fifteenth century) children were regarded as miniature adults, with all the intellect and personality that this implies. He scrutinized medieval pictures and diaries, and found no distinction between children and adults as they shared similar leisure activities and often the same type of work. Aries, however, pointed out that this is not to suggest that children were neglected, forsaken or despised. The idea of childhood is not to be confused with affection for children; it corresponds to an awareness of the particular nature of childhood, that particular nature which distinguishes the child from the adult, even the young adult.

B There is a long tradition of the children of the poor playing a functional role in contributing to the family income by working either inside or outside the home. In this sense children are seen as 'useful. Back in the Middle Ages, children as young as 5 or 6 did important chores for their parents and, from the sixteenth century, were often encouraged (or forced) to leave the family by the age of 9 or 10 to work as servants for wealthier families or to be apprenticed to a trade.

C With industrialization in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a new

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

demand for child labour was created, and many children were forced to work for long hours, in mines, workshops and factories. Social reformers began to question whether labouring long hours from an early age would harm children's growing bodies. They began to recognize the potential of carrying out systematic studies to monitor how far these early deprivations might be affecting children's development.

D Gradually, the concerns of the reformers began to impact on the working conditions of children. In Britain, the Factory Act of 1833 *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)* signified the beginning of legal protection of children from exploitation and was linked to the rise of schools for factory children. The worst forms of child exploitation were gradually eliminated, partly through factory reform but also through the influence of trade unions and economic changes during the nineteenth century which made some forms of child labour redundant. Childhood was increasingly seen as a time for play and education for all children, not just for a privileged minority. Initiating children into work as 'useful' children became less of a priority. As the age for starting full-time work was delayed, so childhood was increasingly understood as a more extended phase of dependency, development and learning. Even so, work continued to play a significant, if less central role in children's lives throughout the later nineteenth and twentieth century. And the 'useful child' has become a controversial image during the first decade of the twenty-first century especially in the context of global concern about large numbers of the world's children engaged in child labour .

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E The Factory Act of 1833 established half-time schools which allowed children to work and attend school. But in the 1840s, a large proportion of children never went to school, and if they did, they left by the age of 10 or 11 .The situation was very different by the end of the nineteenth century in Britain. The school became central to images of 'a normal' childhood .

F Attending school was no longer a privilege and all children were expected to spend a significant part of their day in a classroom. By going to school, children's lives were now separated from domestic life at home and from the adult world of work. School became an institution dedicated to shaping the minds, behaviour and morals of the young. Education

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

dominated the management of children's waking hours, not just through the hours spent in classrooms but through 'home' work, the growth of 'after school' activities and the importance attached to 'parental involvement.

G Industrialization, urbanization and mass schooling also set new challenges for those responsible for protecting children's welfare, and promoting their learning. Increasingly, children were being treated as a group with distinctive needs and they were organized into groups according to their age. For example, teachers needed to know what to expect of children in their classrooms, what kinds of instruction were appropriate for different age groups and how best to assess children's progress. They also wanted tools that could enable them to sort and select children according to their abilities and potential.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 28-34

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? Write your answers in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet.

TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

28 Aries pointed out that children did different types of work as adults during the Middle Age.

29 During the Middle Age, going to work necessarily means children were unloved indicated by Aries.

30 Scientists think that overworked labour damages the health of young children

31 the rise of trade union majorly contributed to the protection children from exploitation in 19th century

32 By the aid of half-time schools, most children went to school in the mid of 19 century.

33 In 20 century almost all children need to go to school in full time schedule.

34 Nowadays, children's needs were much differentiated and categorised based on how old they are

Questions 35-40

Answer the questions below.

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 35-40 on your answer sheet.

35 what is the controversial topic arises with the French historian Philippe Ariès's concept

36 what image for children did Aries believed to be like in Western Europe during the Middle Ages

37 what historical event generated the need for great amount child labour to work long time in 18 and 19 century

38 what legal format initiated the protection of children from exploitation in 19th centenary

39 what the activities were more and more regarded as being preferable for almost all children time in 19th centenary

40 where has been the central area for children to spend largily of their day as people's expectation in modern society

SECTION 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26，which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Tasmanian Tiger

A Although it was called tiger, it looked like a clog with black stripes on its hack and it was the largest known carnivorous marsupial of modem times. Yet，despite its fame for being one of the most fabled animals in the world, it is one of the least understood of Tasmania's native animals. The scientific name for the Tasmanian tiger is Thylacine and it is believed that they have become extinct in the 20th century.

B Fossils of thylacines dating from about almost 12 million years ago have been dug up at various places in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. They were widespread in Australia 7,000 years ago, hut have probably been extinct on the continent for 2,000 years. This is belived to be because of the introduction of dingoes around 8,000 years ago. Because of disease, thylacine numbers may have been declining in Tasmania at the time of European settlement 200 years ago, but the decline was certainly accelerated by the new arrivals. The last known Titsmanijin Tiger died in I lobar! Zoo in 193fi and the animal is officially classified as extinct. Technically，this means that it has not been officially sighted in the wild or captivity for 50 years. However, there are still unsubstantiated sightings.

C Hans Naarding, whose study of animals had taken him around the world, was conducting a survey of a species of endangered migratory bird. hat he saw that night is now regarded as the most credible sighting recorded of thylacine that many believe has been extinct for more than 70 years.

D "I had to work at night." Naarding takes up the story. "I was in the habit of intermittently shining a spotlight around. The beam fell on an animal in front of the vehicle, less than 10m away. Instead of risking movement by grabbing for a camera, I decided to register very carefully what I was seeing. The animal was about the size of a small shepherd dog, a very healthy male in prime condition. What set it apart from a dog, though, was a slightly sloping hindquarter, with a fairly thick tail being a straight continuation of the backline of the animal. It had 12 distinct stripes on its back, continuing onto its butt. \ knew perfectly well what I was seeing. As soon as I reached for the camera, it disappeared into the tea-tree undergrowth and scrub."

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E The director of Tasmania s National Parks at the time, Peter Morrow, decided in his wisdom to keep Naarding's sighting of the thylacine secret for two years. When the news finally broke, it was accompanied by pandemonium. “I was besieged by television crews, including four to five from Japan, and others from the United Kingdom, Germany, New Zealand and South America，” said Naarding.

F Government and private search parties combed the region, but no further sightings were made. The tiger, as always, had escaped to its lair, a place many insist exists only in our imagination. But since then, the thylacine has staged something of a comeback, becoming part of Australian mythology.

G There have been more than 4,000 claimed sightings of the beast since it supposedly died out, and the average claims each year reported to authorities now number 150. Associate professor of zoology at the University of Tasmania, Randolph Rose, has said he dreams of seeing a thylacine. But Rose, who in his 35 years in Tasmanian academia has fielded countless reports of thylacine sightings, is now convinced that his dream will go unfulfilled.

H “The consensus among conservationists is that, usually; any animal with a population base of less than 1,000 is headed for extinction within 60 years,” says Rose. “Sixty years ago, there was only one thylacine that we know of, and that was in Hobart Zoo,” he says.

I Dr. David Pemberton, curator of zoology at the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, whose PhD thesis was on the thylacine, says that despite scientific thinking that 500 animals are required to sustain a population, the Florida panther is down to a dozen or so animals and, while it does have some inbreeding problems, is still ticking along. “I’ll take a punt and say that, if we manage to find a thylacine in the scrub, it means that there are 50-plus animals out there.”

J After all, animals can be notoriously elusive. The strange fish known as the coelacanth’ with its “proto-legs”， was thought to have died out along with the dinosaurs 700 million years ago until a specimen was dragged to the surface in a shark net off the south-east coast of South Africa in 1938.

K Wildlife biologist Nick Mooney has the unenviable task of investigating all “sightings” of the tiger totalling 4,000 since the mid-1980s, and averaging about 150 a year. It was Mooney who was first consulted late last month about the authenticity of digital photographic images purportedly taken by a German tourist while on a recent bushwalk in the state. On face value, Mooney says, the account of the sighting, and the two photographs submitted as proof, amount to one of the most convincing cases for the species' survival he has seen.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

L And Mooney has seen it all—the mistakes, the hoaxes, the illusions and the plausible accounts of sightings. Hoaxers aside, most people who report sightings end up believing they have seen a thylacine, and are themselves believable to the point they could pass a lie-detector test, according to Mooney. Others, having tabled a creditable report, then become utterly obsessed like the Tasmanian who has registered 99 thylacine sightings to date. Mooney has seen individuals bankrupted by the obsession, and families destroyed. "It is a blind optimism that something is, rather than a cynicism that something isn't," Mooney says. "If something crosses the road, it's not a case of *1 wonder what that was?' Rather, it is a case of 'that's a thylacine!' It is a bit like a gold prospector's blind faith, 'it has got to be there'."

M However, Mooney treats all reports on face value. "I never try to embarrass people, or make fools of them. But the fact that I dont pack the car immediately they ring can often be taken as ridicule. Obsessive characters get irate that someone in my position is not out there when they think the thylacine is there."

N But Hans Naarding, whose sighting of a striped animal two decades ago was the highlight of "a life of animal spotting"，remains bemused by the time and money people waste on tiger searches. He says resources would be better applied to saving the Tasmanian devil, and helping migratory bird populations that are declining as a result of shrinking wetlands across Australia.

O Could the thylacine still be out there? "Sure," Naarding says. But he also says any discovery of surviving thylacines would be "rather pointless". "How do you save a species from extinction? What could you do with it? If there are thylacines out there, they are better off right where they are."

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Questions 14-17

Complete the summary below.
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

The Tasmanian tiger，also called thylacine, resembles the look of a dog and has 14_____on its fur coat. Many fossils have been found, showing that thylacines had existed as early as 15_____years ago. They lived throughout 16_____before disappearing from the mainland. And soon after the 17_____settlers arrived the size of thylacine population in Tasmania shrunk at a higher speed.

Questions 18-23

Look at the following statements (Questions 18-23) and the list ofpeople below. Match each statement with the correct person, At B, C or D.
Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, in boxes 18-23 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

18 His report of seeing a live thylacine in the wild attracted international interest.

19 Many eye-witnesses ' reports are not trustworthy.

20 It doesn't require a certain number of animals to ensure the survival of a species.

21 There is no hope of finding a surviving Tasmanian tiger.

22 Do not disturb them if there are any Tasmanian tigers still living today.

23 The interpretation of evidence can be affected by people's beliefs.

List of People

A Hans Naarding

B Randolph Rose

C David Pemberton

D Nick Mooney

Questions 24-26

Choose the correct letter. A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

24 Hans Naarding's sighting has resulted in

A government and organisations' cooperative efforts to protect thylacine

B extensive interests to find a living thylacine.

C increase of the number of reports of thylacine worldwide.

D growth of popularity of thylacine in literature.

25 The example of coelacanth is to illustrate

A it lived in the same period with dinosaurs.

B how dinosaurs evolved legs.

C some animals are difficult to catch in the wild.

D extinction of certain species can be mistaken.

26 Mooney believes that all sighting reports should be

A given some credit as they claim even if they are untrue.

B acted upon immediately.

C viewed as equally untrustworthy.

D questioned and carefully investigated.

SECTION 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-25，which are based on Reading Passage 2 below

Ancient Chinese Chariots

A The Shang Dynasty or Yin Dynasty, according to traditional historiography, ruled in the Yellow River valley in the second millennium Archaeological work at the Ruins of Yin (near modern-day Anyang), which has been identified as the last Shang capital, uncovered eleven major Yin royal tombs and the foundations of palaces and ritual sites, containing weapons of war and remains from both animal and human sacrifices.

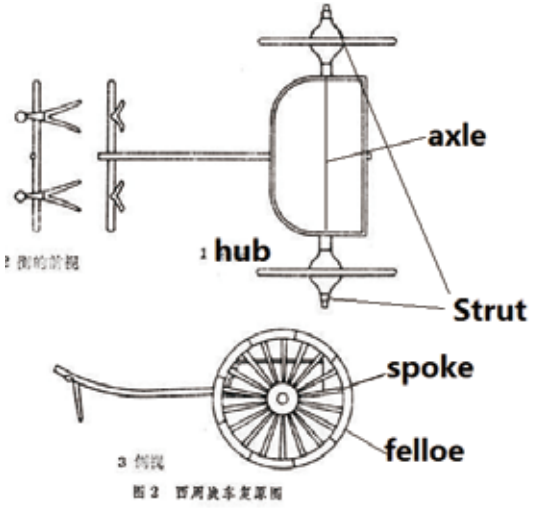
B The Tomb of Fu Hao is an archaeological site at Yinxu，the ruins of the ancient Shang Dynasty capital Yin, within the modern city of Anyang in Henan Province, China. Discovered in 1976, it was identified as the final resting place of the queen and military general Fu Hao. The artifacts unearthed within the grave included jade objects, bone objects, bronze objects etc. These grave goods are confirmed by the oracle texts, which constitute almost all of the first hand written record we possess of the Shang Dynasty. Below the corpse was a small pit holding the remains of six sacrificial dogs and along the edge lay the skeletons of human slaves, evidence of human sacrifice.

C The Terracotta Army was discovered on 29 March 1974 to the east of Xi'an in Shaanxi. The terracotta soldiers were accidentally discovered when a group of local farmers was digging a well during a drought around 1.6 km (I mile) east of the Qin Emperors tomb around at Mount Li (Lishan), a region riddled with underground springs and watercourses. Experts currently place the entire number of soldiers at 8,000 — with 130 chariots (130 cm long), 530 horses and 150 cavalry horses helping to ward of any dangers in the afterlife. In contrast, the burial of Tutank hamun yielded six complete but dismantled chariots of unparalleled richness and sophistication. Each was designed for two people (90 cm long) and had its axle sawn through to enable it to be brought along the narrow corridor into the tomb.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

D Excavation of ancient Chinese chariots has confirmed the descriptions of them in the earliest texts. Wheels were constructed from a variety of woods: elm provided the hub, rose-wood the spokes and oak the felloes. The hub was drilled through to form an empty space into which the tampering axle was fitted, the whole being covered with leather to retain lubricating oil. Though the number of spokes varied, a wheel by the fourth century BC usually had eighteen to thirty-two of them. Records show how elaborate was the testing of each completed wheel: flotation and weighing were regarded as the best measures of balance, but even the empty spaces in the assembly were checked with millet grains. One outstanding constructional asset of the ancient Chinese wheel was dishing. Dishing refers to the dishlike shape of an advanced wooden wheel, which looks rather like a flat cone. On occasion they chose to strengthen a dished wheel with a pair of struts running from rim to rim on each of the hub. As these extra supports were inserted separately into the felloes, they would have added even greater strength to the wheel. Leather wrapped up the edge of the wheel aimed to retain bronze.



E Within a millennium, however, Chinese chariot-makers had developed a vehicle with shafts, the precursor of the true carriage or cart. This design did not make its appearance in Europe until the end of the Roman Empire. Because the shafts curved upwards, and the harness pressed against a horse's shoulders, not his neck, the shaft chariot was incredibly efficient. The halberd was also part of a chariot standard weaponry. This halberd usually measured well over 3 metres in length, which meant that a chariot warrior wielding it sideways could strike down the charioteer in a passing chariot. The speed of chariot which was tested on the sand was quite fast. At speed these passes were very dangerous for the crews of both chariots.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

F The advantages offered by the new chariots were not entirely missed. They could see how there were literally the warring states, whose conflicts lasted down the Qin unification of China. Qin Shi Huang was buried in the most opulent tomb complex ever constructed in China, a sprawling, city-size collection of underground caverns containing everything the emperor would need for the afterlife. Even a collection of terracotta armies called Terra- Cotta Warriors was buried in it. The ancient Chinese, along with many cultures including ancient Egyptians, believed that items and even people buried with a person could be taken with him to the afterlife.

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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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Questions 1-4

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 1-4 on you answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

1 when discovered, the written records of the grave goods proved to be accurate.

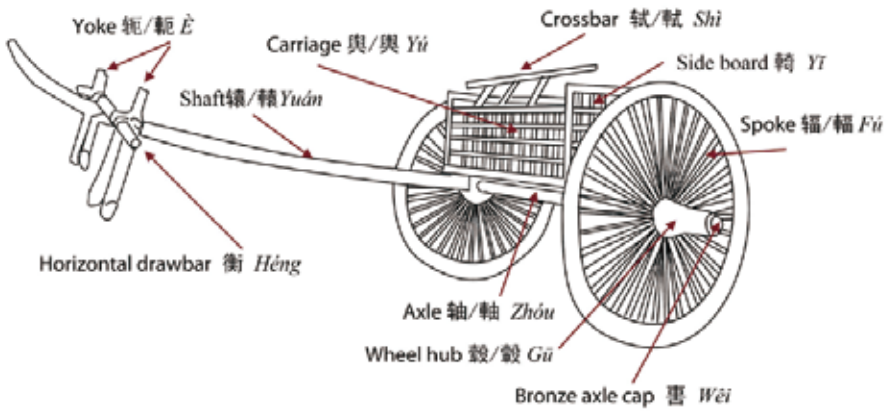
2 Human skeletons in Anyang tomb were identified ad soldiers who were killed in the war.

3 The ***Terracotta Army*** was discovered by people lived nearby by chance.

4 The size of the King Tutankhamen's tomb is bigger than that of in Qin Emperors' tomb.

Questions 5-10

Complete the notes below.
Choose **ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 5-10 on your answer sheet.



5 The hub is made wood from the tree of ……..

6 The room through the hub was to put tempering axle in which is wrapped up by leather aiming to retain ……..

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7 The number of spokes varied from ……to……..

8 The shape of wheel resembles a……..

9 Two ……..was used to strengthen the wheel.

10 Leather wrapped up the edge of the wheel aimed to remain……..

Questions 11-13

Answer the questions below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

11 What body part of horse was released the pressure from to the shoulder

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12 what kind road surface did the researchers measure the speed of the chariot ?

13 What part of his afterlife palace was the Emperor Qin Shi Huang buried?

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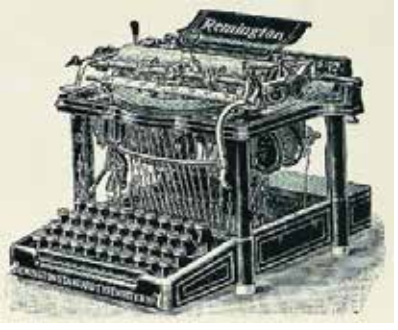
SECTION 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.

The History of building Telegraph lines

A The idea of electrical communication seems to have begun as long ago as 1746, when about 200 monks at monastery in Paris arranged themselves in a line over a mile long, each holding ends of 25 ft iron wires. The abbot, also a scientist, discharged a primitive electrical battery into the wire, giving all the monks a simultaneous electrical shock. "This all sounds very silly, but is in fact extremely important because, firstly, they all said 'ow' which showed that you were sending a signal right along the line; and, secondly, they all said 'ow' at the same time, and that meant that you were sending the signal very quickly，"explains Tom Standage , author of the Victorian Internet and technology editor at the Economist. Given a more humane detection system, this could be a way of signaling over long distances.

B With wars in Europe and colonies beyond, such a signalling system was urgently needed. All sorts of electrical possibilities were proposed, some of them quite ridiculous. Two Englishmen, William Cooke and Charles Wheatstone came up with a system in which dials were made to point at different letters, but that involved five wires and would have been expensive to construct.



C Much simpler was that of an American, Samuel Morse, whose system only required a single wire to send a code of dots and dashes. At first, it was imagined that only a few highly skilled encoders would be able to use it but it soon became clear that many people could become proficient in Morse code. A system of lines strung on telegraph poles began to spread in Europe and America.

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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D The next problem was to cross the sea. Britain, as an island with an empire, led the way. Any such cable had to be insulated and the first breakthrough came with the discovery that a rubber-like latex from a tropical tree on the Malay peninsula could do the trick. It was called gutta percha. The first attempt at a cross channel cable came in 1850. With thin wire and thick installation, it floated and had to be weighed down with lead pipe.

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E It never worked well as the effect of water on its electrical properties was not understood, and it is reputed that a French fishermen hooked out a section and took it home as a strange new form of seaweed. The cable was too big for a single boat so two had to start in the middle of the Atlantic, join their cables and sail in opposite directions. Amazingly, they succeeded in 1858, and this enabled Queen Victoria to send a telegraph message to President Buchanan. However, the 98-word message took more than 19 hours to send and a misguided attempt to increase the speed by increasing the voltage resulted in failure of the line a week later.

F By 1870, a submarine cable was heading towards Australia. It seemed likely that it would come ashore at the northern port of Darwin from where it might connect around the coast to Queensland and New South Wales. It was an undertaking more ambitious than spanning an ocean. Flocks of sheep had to be driven with the 400 workers to provide food. They needed horses and bullock carts and, for the parched interior, camels. In the north, tropical rains left the teams flooded. In the centre, it seemed that they would die of thirst. One critical section in the red heart of Australia involved finding a route through the McDonnell mountain range and then finding water on the other side.

G The water was not only essential for the construction team. There had to be telegraph repeater stations every few hundred miles to boost the signal and the staff obviously had to have a supply of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

water. Just as one mapping team was about to give up and resort to drinking brackish water, some aboriginals took pity on them. Altogether, 40,000 telegraph poles were used in the Australian overland wire. Some were cut from trees. Where there were no trees, or where termites ate the wood, steel poles were imported.

H On Thursday, August 22，1872, the overland line was completed and the first messages could be sent across the continent; and within a few months, Australia was at last in direct contact with England via the submarine cable, too. The line remained in service to bring news of the Japanese attack on Darwin in 1942. it could cost several pounds to send a message and it might take several hours for it to reach its destination on the other side of the globe, but the world would never be same again. Governments could be in touch with their colonies. Traders could send cargoes based on demand and the latest prices. Newspapers could publish news that had just happened and was not many months old.

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Questions 1-6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1 ?
In boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

1 In the research of French scientists, the metal lines were used to send message

2 Abbots gave the monks an electrical shock at the same time, which constitutes the exploration on the long-distance signaling.

3 Using Morse Code to send message need to simplify the message firstly

4 Morse was a famous inventor before he invented the code

5 The water is significant to early telegraph repeater on continent.

6 US Government offered fund to the 1st overland line across the continent

Questions 7-14

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND / OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 7-14 on your answer sheet.

7 Why is the disadvantage for the Charles Wheatstone's telegraph system to fail in the beginning

8 What material was used for insulating cable across the sea ?

9 What was used by British pioneers to increase the weight of the cable in the sea.

10 What did Fisherman mistakenly take the cable as?

11 Who was the message firstly sent to across the Atlantic by the Queen?

12 what giant animals were used to carry the cable through desert?

13 What weather condition did it delay the construction in north Australia ?

14 How long did it take to sent a telegraph message from Australia to England

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SECTION 1

Inspired by
Mimicking Mother Nature

Using the environment not as an exploitable resource, but as a source of inspiration

A Researchers and designers around the globe endeavor to create new technologies that, by honoring the tenets of life, are both highly efficient and often environmentally friendly. And while biomimicry is not a new concept (Leonardo da Vinci looked to nature to design his flying machines, for example, and pharmaceutical companies have long been miming plant organisms in synthetic drugs), there is a greater need for products and manufacturing processes that use a minimum of energy, materials, and toxins. What's more, due to technological advancements and a newfound spirit of innovation among designers, there are now myriad ways to mimic Mother Nature's best assets.

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B "We have a perfect storm happening right now," says Jay Harman, an inventor and CEO of PAX Scientific, which designs fans, mixers, and pumps to achieve maximum efficiency by imitating the natural flow of fluids. "Shapes in nature are extremely simple once you understand them, but to understand what geometries are at play, and to adapt them, is a very complex process. We only just recently have had the computer power and manufacturing capability to produce these types of shapes." "If we could capture nature's efficiencies across the board, we could decrease dependency on fuel by at least 50 percent," Harman says. "What we're finding already with the tools and methodology we have right now is that we can reduce energy consumption by between 30 and 40 percent."

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C It's only recently that mainstream companies have begun to equate biomimicry with the bottom line. DaimlerChrysler, for example, introduced a prototype car modeled on a coral reef fish. Despite its boxy, cube-shaped body, which defies a long-held aerodynamic standard in automotive design (the raindrop shape), the streamlined boxfish proved to be aerodynamically ideal and the unique construction of its skin—numerous hexagonal, bony plates—a perfect recipe for designing a car of maximum strength with minimal weight.

D Companies and communities are flocking to Janine Benyus, author of the landmark book Biomimicry: Innovation Inspired by Nature (Perennial, 2002) and cofounder of the Biomimicry Guild, which seats biologists at the table with researchers and designers at companies such as Nike, Interface carpets, Novell, and Procter & Gamble. Their objective is to marry industrial problems with natural solutions.

E Benyus, who hopes companies will ultimately transcend mere product design to embrace nature on a more holistic level, breaks biomimicry into three tiers. On a basic (albeit complicated) level, industry will mimic nature's precise and efficient shapes, structures, and geometries. The microstructure of the lotus leaf, for example, causes raindrops to bead and run off immediately, while self-cleaning and drying its surface—a discovery that the British paint company Sto has exploited in a line of building paints. The layered structure of a butterfly wing or a peacock plume, which creates iridescent color by refracting light, is being mimicked by cosmetics giant L'Oreal in a soon-to-be-released line of eye shadow, lipstick, and nail varnish.

F The next level of biomimicry involves imitating natural processes and biochemical "recipes": Engineers and scientists are now looking at the nasal glands of seabirds to solve the problem of desalination; the abalone's ability to self-assemble its incredibly durable shell in water, using local ingredients, has inspired an alternative to the conventional, and often toxic, "heat, beat, and treat" manufacturing method. How other organisms deal with harmful bacteria can also be instructive: Researchers for the Australian company Biosignal, for instance, observed a seaweed that lives in an environment teeming with microbes to figure out how it kept free of the same sorts of bacterial colonies, called biofilms, that cause plaque on your teeth and clog up your bathroom drain. *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)* They determined that the seaweed uses natural chemicals, called furanones, that jam the cell-to-cell signaling systems

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

that allow bacteria to communicate and gather.

G Ultimately, the most sophisticated application of biomimicry, according to Benyus, is when a company starts seeing itself as an organism in an economic ecosystem that must make thrifty use of limited resources and creates symbiotic relationships with other like organisms. A boardroom approach at this level begins with imagining any given company, or collection of industries, as a forest, prairie, or coral reef, with its own "food web"(manufacturing inputs and outputs) and asking whether waste products from one manufacturing process can be used, or perhaps sold, as an ingredient for another industrial activity. For instance, Geoffrey Coates, a chemist at Cornell, has developed a biodegradable plastic synthesized from carbon dioxide and limonene (a major component in the oil extracted from citrus rind) and is working with a cement factory to trap their waste CO2 and use it as an ingredient.

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H Zero Emissions Research and Initiatives (ZERI), a global network of scientists, entrepreneurs, and educators, has initiated ecoindustrial projects that attempt to find ways to reuse all wastes as raw materials for other processes. Storm Brewing in Newfoundland, Canada—in one of a growing number of projects around the world applying ZERI principles—is using spent grains, a by-product of the beer-making process, to make bread and grow mushrooms.

As industries continue to adopt nature's models, entire manufacturing processes could operate locally, with local ingredients—like the factories that use liquefied beach sand to make windshields. As more scientists and engineers begin to embrace biomimicry, natural organisms will come to be regarded as mentors, their processes deemed masterful.

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31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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Questions 1-6

Look at the following descriptions mentioned in Reading Passage 1.
Match the three kinds of levels (A-C) listed below the descriptions.
Write the appropriate letters, A-C, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

A First level: mimic nature's precise and efficient shapes, structures, and geometries

B Second level: imitating natural processes and biochemical 'recipes'

C Third level: creates symbiotic relationships with other like organisms

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1 Synthesized Plastic, developed together with cement factory, can recycle waste gas.

2 Cosmetics companies produce a series of shine cosmetics colours

3 People are inspired how to remove excess salt inspired by nature.

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4 Daimler Chrysler introduced a fish-shaped car.

5 Marine plan company integrated itself into a part in economic ecosystem

6 natural chemicals developed based on seaweed known to kill bacteria

Questions 7-14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 7-14 on your answer sheet, write

YES	*if the statement is true*
NO	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

7 Biomimicry is a totally new concept which has been unveiled recently.

8 Leonardo da Vinci has been the first designer to mimic nature

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9 Scientists believe it involves more than mimicking the shape to capture the design in nature

10 We can save the utilisation of energy by up to 40% if we take advantage of the current findings.

11 Daimler Chrysler's prototype car modeled on a coral reef fish is a best-seller.

12 Some great companies and communities themselves are seeking solutions beyond their own industrial scope

13 The British paint company Sto did not make the microstructure of the lotus leaf, applicable

14 a Canadian beer Company increased the production the by applying ZERI principles

SECTION 3

E-training

A E-learning is the unifying term to describe the fields of online learning, web-based training, and technology-delivered instruction, which can be a great benefit to corporate e-learning. IBM, for instance, claims that the institution of its e-training program, Basic Blue, whose purpose is to train new managers, saved the company in the range of $200 million in 1999. Cutting the travel expenses required to bring employees and instructors to a central classroom accounts for **the lion's share** (最大份额) of the savings. With an online course, employees can learn from any Internet-connected PC, anywhere in the world. Ernst and Young reduced training costs by 35 percent while improving consistency and scalability. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

B In addition to generally positive economic benefits, other advantages such as convenience, standardized delivery, self-paced learning, and variety of available content, have made e-learning a high priority for many corporations. E-learning is widely believed to offer flexible "any time, any place" learning. The claim for "any place" is valid in principle and is a great development. Many people can engage with rich learning materials that simply were not possible in a paper or broadcast distance learning era. For teaching specific information and skills, e-training holds great promise. It can be especially effective at helping employees prepare for IT certification programs. E-learning also seems to effectively **address**(处理，解决) topics such as sexual harassment education, safety training and management training — all areas where a clear set of objectives can be identified. Ultimately, training experts recommend a "blended" approach that combines both online and in-person training as the instruction requires. E-learning is not an end-all solution. But if it helps decrease costs and windowless classrooms filled with snoring students, it definitely has its advantages.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

C Much of the discussion about implementing e-learning has focused on the technology, but as Driscoll and others have reminded us, e-learning is not just about the technology, but also many human factors. As any capable manager knows, teaching employees new skills is critical to a smoothly run business. Having said that, however, the traditional route of classroom instruction runs the risk of being expensive, slow and, often times, ineffective. Perhaps the classroom's greatest disadvantage is the fact that it takes employees out of their jobs. Every minute an employee is sitting in a classroom training session is a minute they're not out on the floor working. It now looks as if there is a way to **circumvent**（避开） these traditional training drawbacks. E-training promises more effective teaching techniques by integrating audio, video, animation, text and interactive materials with the intent of teaching each student at his or her own pace. In addition to higher performance results, there are other immediate benefits to students such as increased time on task, higher levels of motivation, and reduced test anxiety for many learners. A California State University Northridge study reported that e-learners performed 20 percent better than traditional learners. Nelson reported a significant difference between the mean grades of 406 university students earned in traditional and distance education classes, where the distance learners outperformed the traditional learners.

D On the other hand, nobody said E-training technology would be cheap. E-training service providers, on the average, charge from $10,000 to $60,000 to develop one hour of online instruction. This price varies depending on the complexity of the training topic and the media used. **HTML**（网络超文本） pages are a little cheaper to develop while **streaming-video**（流媒体视频） presentations or flash animations cost more. Course content is just the starting place for cost. A complete e-learning solution also includes the technology platform (the computers, applications and network connections that are used to deliver the courses). This technology platform, known as a learning management system (LMS), can either be installed onsite or outsourced. Add to that cost the necessary investments in network **bandwidth**（网络带宽） to deliver multimedia courses, and you're left holding one heck of a bill. For the LMS infrastructure and a dozen or so online courses, costs can top $500,000 in the first year. These kinds of costs mean that custom e-training is, for the time being, an option only for large organizations. For those companies that have a large enough staff, the e-training concept pays for

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

itself. Aware of this fact, large companies are investing heavily in online training. Today, over half of the 400-plus courses that Rockwell Collins offers are delivered instantly to its clients in an e-learning format, a change that has reduced its annual（年度的） training costs by 40%. Many other success stories exist.

E E-learning isn't expected to replace the classroom entirely. For one thing, bandwidth limitations are still an issue in presenting multimedia over the Internet. Furthermore, e-training isn't suited to every mode of instruction or topic. For instance, it's rather ineffective imparting cultural values or building teams. If your company has a unique corporate culture it would be difficult to convey that to first time employees through a computer monitor. Group training sessions are more ideal for these purposes. In addition, there is a **perceived**（认知的，感觉的）loss of research time because of the work involved in developing and teaching online classes. Professor Wallin estimated that it required between 500 and 1,000 person-hours, that is, Wallin-hours, to keep the course at the appropriate level of currency and usefulness. (Distance learning instructors often need technical skills, no matter how advanced the courseware system.) That amounts to between a quarter and half of a person-year. Finally, teaching materials require **computer literacy**（电脑能力） and access to equipment. Any e-Learning system involves basic equipment and a minimum level of computer knowledge in order to perform the tasks required by the system. A student that does not possess these skills, or have access to these tools, cannot succeed in an e-Learning program.

F While few people debate the obvious advantages of e-learning, systematic research is needed to confirm that learners are actually acquiring and using the skills that are being taught online, and that e-learning is the best way to achieve the outcomes in a corporate environment. Nowadays, a go-between style of the ***Blended learning***， which refers to a mixing of different learning environments， is gaining popularity. It combines traditional face-to-face classroom methods with more modern computer-mediated activities. According to its proponents, the strategy creates a more **integrated**（集成的，综合的） approach for both instructors and learners. Formerly, technology-based materials played a supporting role to face-to-face instruction. Through a blended learning approach, technology will be more important.

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Questions 28-33

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-F

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-F from the list below.
Write the correct number, i-xi, in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i	overview of the benefits for the application of E-training
ii	IBM's successful choice of training
iii	Future direction and a new style of teaching
iv	learners' achievement and advanced teaching materials
v	limitations when E-training compares with traditional class
vi	multimedia over the Internet can be a solution
vii	technology can be a huge financial burden
viii	the distance learners outperformed the traditional university learners in worldwide
ix	other advantages besides economic consideration
x	Training offered to help people learn using computers

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28 Paragraph A

29 Paragraph B

30 Paragraph C

31 Paragraph D

32 Paragraph E

33 Paragraph F

Questions 34-37

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-F**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-F,*** in boxes ***35-37*** on your answer sheet.

34 Projected Basic Blue in IBM achieved a great success.

35 E-learning wins as a priority for many corporations as its flexibility.

36 The combination of the traditional and e-training environments may prevail.

37 Example of a fast electronic delivery for a company's products to its customers.

Questions 38-40

Choose **Three** correct letters, among A-E

Write your answers in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.

A Technical facilities are hardly obtained.

B Presenting multimedia over the Internet is restricted due to the bandwidth limit.

C It is ineffective imparting a unique corporate value to fresh employees.

D Employees need block a long time leaving their position attending training.

E More preparation time is needed to keep the course at the suitable level.

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SECTION 3

A While it may not be possible to completely age-proof our brains, a bravenew world of anti-aging research shows that our gray matter may be far more flexible than we thought. So no one, no matter how old, has to lose their mind. The brain has often been called the three-pound universe. It's our most powerful and mysterious organ, the seat of the self, laced with as many billions of neurons as the galaxy has stars. No wonder the mere notion of an aging, failing brain--and the prospect of memory loss, confusion, and the unraveling of our personality--is so terrifying. As Mark Williams, M.D., author of The American Geriatrics Society's Complete Guide to Aging and Health, says, "The fear of dementia is stronger than the fear of death itself." Yet the degeneration of the brain is far from inevitable(必然的，不可避免的). "Its design features are such that it should continue to function for a lifetime," says Zaven Khachaturian, Ph.D., director of the Alzheimer's Association's Ronald and Nancy Reagan Research Institute. "There's no reason to expect it to deteriorate with age, even though many of us are living longer lives." In fact, scientists' view of the brain's potential is rapidly changing, according to Stanford University neuroscientist Robert Sapolsky, Ph.D. "Thirty-five years ago we thought Alzheimer's disease（阿兹海默疾病） was a dramatic version of normal aging（衰老）. Now we realize it's a disease with a distinct pathology. In fact, some people simply don't experience any mental decline, so we've begun to study them." Antonio Damasio, M.D., Ph.D., head of the Department of Neurology at the University of Iowa and author of Descartes' Error, concurs. "Older people can continue to have extremely rich and healthy mental lives."

B The seniors were tested in 1988 and again in 1991. Four factors were found to be related to their mental fitness: levels of education and physical activity, lung function(肺功能), and feelings of self-efficacy. "Each of these elements alters the way our brain

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

functions," says Marilyn Albert, Ph.D., of Harvard Medical School, and colleagues from Yale, Duke, and Brandeis Universities and the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, who hypothesizes that regular exercise may actually stimulate blood flow to the brain and nerve growth, both of which create more densely branched neurons（神经元）, rendering the neurons stronger and better able to resist disease. Moderate aerobic exercise, including long brisk walks and frequently climbing stairs, will accomplish this.

C Education also seems to enhance brain function. People who have challenged themselves with at least a college education may actually stimulate the neurons in their brains. Moreover, native intelligence may protect our brains. It's possible that smart people begin life with a greater number of neurons, and therefore have a greater reserve to fall back on if some begin to fail. "If you have a lot of neurons and keep them busy, you may be able to tolerate more damage to your brain before it shows," says Peter Davies, M.D., of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, New York. Early linguistic ability also seems to help our brains later in life. A recent study in the New England Journal of Medicine looked at 93 elderly nuns and examined the autobiographies they had written 60 years earlier, just as they were joining a convent（女修道院）. The nuns（尼姑） whose essays were complex and dense with ideas remained sharp into their eighties and nineties.

D Finally, personality seems to play an important role in protecting our mental prowess. A sense of self-efficacy may protect our brain, buffeting it from the harmful effects of stress. According to Albert, there's evidence that elevated levels of stress hormones（荷尔蒙，激素）may harm brain cells and cause the hippocampus--a small seahorse-shaped organ that's a crucial moderator of memory--to atrophy. A sense that we can effectively chart our own course in the world may retard the release of stress hormones and protect us as we age. "It's not a matter of whether you experience stress or not," Albert concludes, "it's your attitude toward it." Reducing stress by meditating（沉思） on a regular basis may buffer the brain as well. It also increases the activity of the brain's pineal gland（腺体）, the source of the antioxidant hormone melatonin, which regulates sleep and may retard the aging process. Studies at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center and the University of Western Ontario found that people who meditated regularly had higher levels of melatonin than those who took 5-milligram

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21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

supplements（营养补充品）. Another study, conducted jointly by Maharishi International University, Harvard University, and the University of Maryland, found that seniors who meditated for three months experienced dramatic improvements in their psychological（心理学的） well-being, compared to their non-meditative peers.

E Animal studies confirm that both mental and physical activity boost brain fitness. At the Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology in Urbana, Illinois, psychologist William Greenough, Ph.D., let some rats play with a profusion of toys. These rodents developed about 25 percent more connections between their neurons than did rats that didn't get any mentally stimulating recreation. In addition, rats that exercised on a treadmill（跑步机） developed more capillaries in specific parts of their brains than did their sedentary（不活动的） counterparts. This increased the blood flow to their brains. "Clearly the message is to do as many different flyings as possible," Greenough says.

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F It's not just scientists who are catching anti-aging fever. Walk into any health food store, and you'll find nutritional formulas（营养配方）--with names like Brainstorm and Smart ALEC--that claim to sharpen mental ability. The book Smart Drugs & Nutrients, by Ward Dean, M.D., and John Morgenthaler, was self-published in 1990 and has sold over 120,000 copies worldwide. It has also spawned an underground network of people tweaking their own brain chemistry with nutrients and drugs--the latter sometimes obtained from Europe and Mexico. Sales of ginkgo（银杏）--an extract（提炼物） from the leaves of the 200-million-year-old ginkgo tree, which has been shown in published studies to increase oxygen in the brain and ameliorate（改善） symptoms（症状） of Alzheimer's disease--are up by 22 percent in the last six months alone, according to Paddy Spence, president of SPINS, a San Francisco-based market research firm. Indeed, products that increase and preserve mental performance are a small but emerging segment of the supplements industry, says Linda Gilbert, president of HealthFocus, a company that researches consumer health trends. While neuroscientists like Khachaturian liken the use of these products to the superstition（迷信的） of tossing salt over your shoulder, the public is nevertheless gobbling up（狼吞虎咽） nutrients that promise cognitive（认知的） enhancement.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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Questions 28-31

Choose the **Four** correct letters among **A-G**

Write your answers in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

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Which of the FOUR **situations or conditions assisting the Brains' function?**

A Preventive treatment against Alzheimer's disease
B Doing active aerobic exercise and frequently climbing stairs
C High levels of education
D Early verbal or language competence training
E Having more supplements such as ginkgo tree
F Participate in more physical activity involving in stimulating tasks
G Personality and feelings of self-fulfillment

Questions 32-39

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-G) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 32-39 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any latter more than once

A Zaven Khachaturian
B William Greenough
C Marilyn Albert
D Robert Sapolsky
E Linda Gilbert
F Peter Davies
G Paddy Spence

32 Alzheimer's was probably a kind of disease rather than a normal aging process.

33 Keeping neurons busy, people may be able to endure more harm to your brain

34 Regular exercises boost blood flow to the brain and increase anti-disease disability.

35 Significant increase of Sales of ginkgo has been shown.

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36 More links between their neurons are found among stimulated animals.

37 Effectiveness of the use of brains supplements products can be of little scientific proof.

38 Heightened levels of stress may damage brain cells and cause part of brain to deteriorate.

39 Products that upgrade and preserve mental competence are still a newly developing industry.

Questions 40

Choose the correct letters among **A-D**

Write your answers in box 40 on your answer sheet.

According the passage, what is the most appropriate title for this passage?

A Making our minds last a lifetime
B amazing pills of the ginkgo
C how to stay healthy in your old hood
D more able a brain and neurons

SECTION 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-27，which are based on Reading Passage 2 on the following pages.

Monkeys and Forests

AS AN EAST WIND blasts through a gap in the Cordillera de Tilarán, a rugged mountain range that splits northern Costa Rica in half, a female mantled howler monkey moves through the swaying trees of the forest canopy.

A Ken Glander, a primatologist from Duke University, gazes into the canopy, tracking the female's movements. Holding a dart gun, he waits with infinite patience for the right moment to shoot. With great care, Glander aims and fires. Hit in the rump, the monkey wobbles. This howler belongs to a population that has lived for decades at Hacienda La Pacifica, a working cattle ranch in Guanacaste province. Other native primates — white-faced capuchin monkeys and spider monkeys — once were common in this area, too, but vanished after the Pan-American Highway was built nearby in the 1950s. Most of the surrounding land was clear-cut for pasture.

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

B Howlers persist at La Pacifica, Glander explains, because they are leaf-eaters. They eat fruit, when it's available but, unlike capuchin and spider monkeys, do not depend on large areas of fruiting trees. "Howlers can survive anyplace you have half a dozen trees, because their eating habits are so flexible," he says. In forests, life is an arms race between trees and the myriad creatures that feed on leaves. Plants have evolved a variety of chemical defenses, ranging from bad-tasting tannins, which bind with plant-produced nutrients, rendering them indigestible, to deadly poisons, such as alkaloids and cyanide.

C All primates, including humans, have some ability to handle plant toxins. "We can detoxify a dangerous poison known as caffeine, which is deadly to a lot of animals," Glander says. For leaf-eaters, long-term exposure to a specific plant

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toxin can increase their ability to defuse the poison and absorb the leaf nutrients. The leaves that grow in regenerating forests, like those at La Pacifica, are actually more howler friendly than those produced by the undisturbed, centuries-old trees that survive farther south, in the Amazon Basin. In younger forests, trees put most of their limited energy into growing wood, leaves and fruit, so they produce much lower levels of toxin than do well- established, old-growth trees.

D The value of maturing forests to primates is a subject of study at Santa Rosa National Park, about 35 miles northwest of Hacienda La Pacifica. The park hosts populations not only of mantled howlers but also of white-faced capuchins and spider monkeys. Yet the forests there are young, most of them less than 50 years old. Capuchins were the first to begin using the reborn forests, when the trees were as young as 14 years. Howlers, larger and heavier than capuchins, need somewhat older trees, with limbs that can support their greater body weight. A working ranch at Hacienda La Pacifica also explain their population boom in Santa Rosa. "Howlers are more resilient than capuchins and spider monkeys for several reasons," Fedigan explains. "They can live within a small home range, as long as the trees have the right food for them. Spider monkeys, on the other hand, occupy a huge home range, so they can't make it in fragmented habitat."

E Howlers also reproduce faster than do other monkey species in the area. Capuchins don't bear their first young until about 7 years old, and spider monkeys do so even later, but howlers give birth for the first time at about 3.5 years of age. Also, while a female spider monkey will have a baby about once every four years, well-fed howlers can produce an infant every two years.

F The leaves howlers eat hold plenty of water, so the monkeys can survive away from open streams and water holes. This ability gives them a real advantage over capuchin and spider monkeys, which have suffered during the long, ongoing drought in Guanacaste.

G Growing human population pressures in Central and South America have led to persistent destruction of forests. During the 1990s, about 1.1 million acres of Central American forest were felled yearly. Alejandro Estrada, an ecologist at Estacion de Biologia Los Tuxtlas in Veracruz, Mexico, has been exploring how monkeys survive in a landscape increasingly shaped by humans. He and his colleagues recently studied the ecology of a group

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

of mantled howler monkeys that thrive in a habitat completely altered by humans: a cacao plantation in Tabasco, Mexico. Like many varieties of coffee, cacao plants need shade to grow, so 40 years ago the landowners planted fig, monkey pod and other tall trees to form a protective canopy over their crop. The howlers moved in about 25 years ago after nearby forests were cut. This strange habitat, a hodgepodge of cultivated native and exotic plants, seems to support about as many monkeys as would a same-sized patch of wild forest. The howlers eat the leaves and fruit of the shade trees, leaving the valuable cacao pods alone, so the farmers tolerate them.

H Estrada believes the monkeys bring underappreciated benefits to such farms, dispersing the seeds of fig and other shade trees and fertilizing the soil with feces. He points out that howler monkeys live in shade coffee and cacao plantations in Nicaragua and Costa Rica as well as in Mexico. Spider monkeys also forage in such plantations, though they need nearby areas of forest to survive in the long term. He hopes that farmers will begin to see the advantages of associating with wild monkeys, which includes potential ecotourism projects.

"Conservation is usually viewed as a conflict between agricultural practices and the need to preserve nature," Estrada says. "We're moving away from that vision and beginning to consider ways in which agricultural activities may become a tool for the conservation of primates in human-modified landscapes."

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Questions 14-19

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-I**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-I,*** in boxes ***14-19*** on your answer sheet.

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

14 a reference of reduction in Forest inhabitant

15 Only one species of monkey survived while other two species were vanished.

16 a reason for howler Monkey of choosing new leaves

17 mention to howler Monkey's nutrient and eating habits

18 a reference of asking farmers' changing attitude toward wildlife

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19 the advantage for howler Monkey's flexibility living in a segmented habitat

Questions 20-22

Look at the following places and the list of descriptions below.
Match each description with the correct place, A-E.
Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 20-22 on your answer sheet.

List of places

A Hacienda La Pacifica
B Santa Rosa National Park
C a cacao plantation in Tabasco, Mexico
D Estacion de Biologia Los Tuxtlas in Veracruz，Mexico
E Amazon Basin

20 howler Monkey's benefit to the local region's agriculture

21 Original home for all three native monkeys

22 A place where Capuchins monkey comes for a better habitat

Questions 23-27

Complete the sentences below.
Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 23-27 on your answer sheet.

The reasons for Howlers monkey survive better

in local region than other two species

- Howlers in La Pacifica since they can feed themselves with leaf when **23**…….. is not easily found

- Howlers has better ability to alleviate the **24** …….. , which old and young trees used to protect themselves)

–when compared to that of spider monkeys and capuchin monkeys, the 25……. rate of Howlers is relatively faster (round for just every 2 years).

- the monkeys can survive away from open streams and water holes as the leaves howlers eat hold high content of **26**…….. , which ensure them to resist to continuous **27**…….. in Guanacaste

Saving *the British Bitterns*

A Breeding bitterns became extinct in the UK by 1886 but, following re-colonisation early last century, numbers rose to a peak of about 70 booming (singing) males in the 1950s, falling to fewer than 20 by the 1990s. In the late 1980s it was clear that the bittern was in trouble, but there was little information on which to base recovery actions.

B Bitterns have cryptic plumage and a shy nature, usually remaining hidden within the cover of reedbed vegetation. Our first challenge was to develop standard methods to monitor their numbers. The boom of the male bittern is its most distinctive feature during the breeding season, and we developed a method to count them using the sound patterns unique to each individual. This not only allows us to be much more certain of the number of booming males in the UK, but also enables us to estimate local survival of males from one year to the next.

C Our first direct understanding of the habitat needs of breeding bitterns came from comparisons of reedbedsites that had lost their booming birds with those that retained them. This research showed that bitterns had been retained in reedbeds where the natural process of succession, or drying out, had been slowed through management. Based on this work, broad recommendations on how to manage and **rehabilitate** reedbeds for bitterns were made, and funding was provided through the EU LIFE Fund to manage 13 sites within the core breeding range. This project, though led by the RSPB, involved many other organisations.

D To refine these recommendations and provide fine-scale, quantitative habitat prescriptions on the bitterns' preferred feeding habitat, we radio-tracked male bitterns on the RSPB's Minsmere and Leighton Moss

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31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

reserves. This showed clear preferences for feeding in the wetter reedbed margins, particularly within the reedbed next to larger open pools. The average home range sizes of the male bitterns we followed (about 20 hectares) provided a good indication of the area of reedbed needed when managing or creating habitat for this species. Female bitterns undertake all the incubation and care of the young, so it was important to understand their needs as well. Over the course of our research, we located 87 bittern nests and found that female bitterns preferred to nest in areas of continuous vegetation, well into the reedbed, but where water was still present during the driest part of the breeding season.

E The success of the habitat prescriptions developed from this research has been spectacular. For instance, at Minsmere, booming bittern numbers gradually increased from one to 10 following reedbed lowering, a management technique designed to halt the drying out process. After a low point of 11 booming males in 1997, bittern numbers in Britain responded to all the habitat management work and started to increase for the first time since the 1950s.

F The final phase of research involved understanding the diet, survival and dispersal of bittern chicks. To do this we fitted small radio tags to young bittern chicks in the nest, to determine their fate through to fledgingand beyond. Many chicks did not survive to fledging and starvation was found to be the most likely reason for their demise. The fish prey fed to chicks was dominated by those species penetrating into the reed edge. So, an important element of recent studies (including a PhD with the University of Hull) has been the development of recommendations on habitat and water conditions to promote healthy native fish populations.

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G Once independent, radio-tagged young bitterns were found to seek out new sites during their first winter; a proportion of these would remain on new sites to breed if the conditions were suitable. A second EU LIFE funded project aims to provide these suitable sites in new areas. A network of 19 sites developed through this partnership project will secure a more sustainable UK bittern population with successful breeding outside of the core area, less vulnerable to chance events and sea level rise.

H By 2004, the number of booming male bitterns in the UK had increased to 55, with almost all of the increase being on those sites undertaking management based on advice derived from our research. Although science

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

has been at the core of the bittern story, success has only been achieved through the trust, hard work and dedication of all the managers, owners and wardens of sites that have implemented, in some cases very drastic, management to secure the future of this wetland species in the UK. The constructed bunds and five major **sluices** now control the water level over 82 ha, with a further 50 ha coming under control in the winter of 2005/06. Reed establishment has principally used natural regeneration or planted seedlings to provide small core areas that will in time expand to create a bigger reed area. To date nearly 275,000 seedlings have been planted and reed cover is extensive. Over 3 km of new ditches have been formed, 3.7 km of existing ditch have been re-profiled and 2.2 km of old meander (former estuarine features) have been cleaned out.

I Bitterns now regularly winter on the site with some indication that they are staying longer into the spring. No breeding has yet occurred but a booming male was present in the spring of 2004. A range of **wildfowl**（野鸟）breed, as well as a good number of reedbed passerines including reed bunting, reed, sedge and grasshopper warblers. Numbers of wintering shoveler have increased so that the site now holds a UK important wintering population. Malltraeth Reserve now forms part of the UK network of key sites for water vole (a UK priority species) and 12 monitoring transects （试验地带） have been established. Otter and brown-hare occur on the site as does the rare plant, pillwort.


Luxury sardines save rare reed-wading bird

DIANNE JONES

Paul Wanless holding the Bittern and a picture of a Bittern (inset)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-20

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-H

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-H from the list below.
Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i	research findings into habitats and decisions made
ii	fluctuation in bittern number
iii	protect the young bittern
iv	international cooperation works
v	Began in calculation of the number
vi	importance of food
vii	Research has been successful.
viii	research into the reedbed
ix	reserve established holding bittern in winter

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

Example

Paragraph E **vii**

18 Paragraph F

19 Paragraph G

20 Paragraph H

Questions 21-26

Answer the questions below.

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

21 When did the bird of bitten reach its peak of number?

22 What does the author describe the bittern's character?

23 What is the main cause for the chick bittern's death?

24 What is the main food for chick bittern?

25 What system does it secure the stability for bittern's population?

26 Besides bittern and rare vegetation, what mammal does the protection plan benefit?

Questions 27

*Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.*
Write your answers in boxes 27 on your answer sheet.

27 What is the main purpose of this passage?

A Main characteristic of a bird called bittern.

B Cooperation can protect an endangered species.

C The difficulty of access information of bittern's habitat and diet.

D To save wetland and reedbed in UK.

SOSUS：Listening to the Ocean

A The oceans of Earth cover more than 70 percent of the planet's surface, yet, until quite recently, we knew less about their depths than we did about the surface of the Moon. Distant as it is, the Moon has been far more accessible to study because astronomers long have been able to look at its surface, first with the naked eye and then with the telescope-both instruments that focus light. And, with telescopes tuned to different wavelengths of light, modern astronomers can not only analyze Earth's atmosphere, but also determine the temperature and composition of the Sun or other stars many hundreds of light-years away. Until the twentieth century, however, no analogous（类似的）instruments were available for the study of Earth's oceans: Light, which can travel trillions of miles through the vast vacuum of space, cannot penetrate very far in seawater. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

B Curious investigators long have been fascinated by sound and the way it travels in water. As early as 1490, Leonardo da Vinci observed: "If you cause your ship to stop and place the head of a long tube in the water and place the outer extremity to your ear, you will hear ships at a great distance from you." In 1687, the first mathematical theory of sound propagation was published by Sir Isaac Newton in his *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*. Investigators were measuring the speed of sound in air beginning in the mid-seventeenth century, but it was not until 1826 that Daniel Colladon, a Swiss physicist, and Charles Sturm, a French mathematician, accurately measured its speed in water. Using a long tube to listen underwater (as da Vinci had suggested), they recorded how fast the sound of a submerged bell traveled across Lake Geneva. Their result-1,435 meters (1,569 yards) per second in water of 1.8 degrees Celsius (35 degrees Fahrenheit)- was only 3 meters per second off from the speed accepted today. What these investigators demonstrated was that water—whether fresh or salt- is an excellent medium for sound, transmitting it almost five times faster than its speed in air

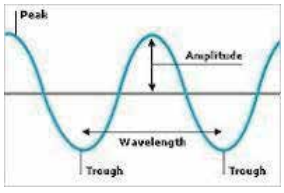
C In 1877 and 1878, the British scientist John William Strutt, third Baron Rayleigh, published his two-volume seminal work, The Theory of Sound, often regarded as marking the beginning of the modern study of acoustics. The recipient of the Nobel

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

Prize for Physics in 1904 for his successful isolation of the element argon, Lord Rayleigh made key discoveries in the fields of acoustics and optics that are critical to the theory of wave propagation in fluids. Among other things, Lord Rayleigh was the first to describe a sound wave as a mathematical equation (the basis of all theoretical work on acoustics) and the first to describe how small particles in the atmosphere scatter certain wavelengths of sunlight, a principle that also applies to the behavior of sound waves in water.

D A number of factors influence how far sound travels underwater and how long it lasts. For one, particles in seawater can reflect, scatter, and absorb certain frequencies of sound—just as certain wavelengths of light may be reflected, scattered, and absorbed by specific types of particles in the atmosphere. Seawater absorbs 30 times the amount of sound absorbed by distilled water, with specific chemicals (such as magnesium sulfate and boric acid) damping out certain frequencies of sound. Researchers also learned that low frequency sounds, whose long wavelengths generally pass over tiny particles, tend to travel farther without loss through absorption or scattering. Further work on the effects of salinity, temperature, and pressure on the speed of sound has yielded fascinating insights into the structure of the ocean. Speaking generally, the ocean is divided into horizontal layers in which sound speed is influenced more greatly by temperature in the upper regions and by pressure in the lower depths. At the surface is a sun-warmed upper layer, the actual temperature and thickness of which varies with the season. At mid-latitudes, this layer tends to be isothermal, that is, the temperature tends to be uniform throughout the layer because the water is well mixed by the action of waves, winds, and convection currents; a sound signal moving down through this layer tends to travel at an almost constant speed. Next comes a transitional layer called the thermocline, in which temperature drops steadily with depth; as temperature falls, so does the speed of sound. **(考卷部分有删减)**



E The U.S. Navy was quick to appreciate the usefulness of low-frequency sound and the deep sound channel in extending the range at which it could detect submarines. In great secrecy during the 1950s, the U.S. Navy launched a project that went by the code name Jezebel; it would later come to be known as the Sound Surveillance System (SOSUS). The system involved arrays of underwater microphones, called hydrophones, that were placed on the ocean bottom and connected by cables to onshore processing centers. With SOSUS deployed in both deep and shallow waters along both coasts of North America and the British West Indies, the U.S. Navy not only could detect submarines in much of the northern hemisphere, it also could distinguish how many propellers a submarine had, whether it was conventional or nuclear, and sometimes even the class of sub.

F The realization that SOSUS could be used to listen to whales also was made by Christopher Clark, a biological acoustician at Cornell University, when he first visited a SOSUS station in 1992. When Clark looked at the graphic representations of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

sound, scrolling 24 hours day, every day, he saw the voice patterns of blue, finback, minke, and humpback whales. He also could hear the sounds. Using a SOSUS receiver in the West Indies, he could hear whales that were 1,770 kilometers (1,100 miles) away. Whales are the biggest of Earth's creatures. The blue whale, for example, can be 100 feet long and weigh as many tons. Yet these animals also are remarkably elusive. Scientists wish to observe blue time and position them on a map. Moreover, they can track not just one whale at a time, but many creatures simultaneously throughout the North Atlantic and the eastern North Pacific. They also can learn to distinguish whale calls. For example, Fox and colleagues have detected changes in the calls of finback whales during different seasons and have found that blue whales in different regions of the Pacific ocean have different calls. Whales firsthand must wait in their ships for the whales to surface. A few whales have been tracked briefly in the wild this way but not for very great distances, and much about them remains unknown. Using the SOSUS stations, scientists can track the whales in real time and position them on a map. Moreover, they can track not just one whale at a time, but many creatures simultaneously throughout the North Atlantic and the eastern North Pacific. They also can learn to distinguish whale calls. For example, Fox and colleagues have detected changes in the calls of finback whales during different seasons and have found that blue whales in different regions of the Pacific Ocean have different calls.

G SOSUS, with its vast reach, also has proved instrumental in obtaining information crucial to our understanding of Earth's weather and climate. Specifically, the system has enabled researchers to begin making ocean temperature measurements on a global scale— measurements that are keys to puzzling out the workings of heat transfer between the ocean and the atmosphere. The ocean plays an enormous role in determining air temperature—the heat capacity in only the upper few meters of ocean is thought to be equal to all of the heat in the entire atmosphere. For sound waves traveling horizontally in the ocean, speed is largely a function of temperature. Thus, the travel time of a wave of sound between two points is a sensitive indicator of the average temperature along its path. Transmitting sound in numerous directions through the deep sound channel can give scientists measurements spanning vast areas of the globe. Thousands of sound paths in the ocean could be pieced together into a map of global ocean temperatures and, by repeating measurements along the same paths over times, scientists could track changes in temperature over months or years.

H Researchers also are using other acoustic techniques to monitor climate. Oceanographer Jeff Nystuen at the University of Washington, for example, has explored the use of sound to measure rainfall over the ocean. Monitoring changing global rainfall patterns undoubtedly will contribute to understanding major climate change as well as the weather phenomenon known as El Niño. Since 1985, Nystuen has used hydrophones to listen to rain over the ocean, acoustically measuring not only the rainfall rate but also the rainfall type, from drizzle to thunderstorms. By using the sound of rain underwater as a "natural" rain gauge, the measurement of rainfall over the oceans will become available to climatologists.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-4

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet, write*

TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

1 In the past, difficulties of research carried out on Moon were much easier than that of ocean. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

2 The same light technology used on investigation of moon can be employed in the field of ocean.

3 Research on the depth of ocean by method of sound wave is more time-consuming.

4 Hydrophones technology is able to detect the category of precipitation.

Questions 5-8

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-H**.*

Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-H,*** in boxes ***5-8*** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once

5 Elements affect sound transmission in the ocean.

6 Relationship between global climate and ocean temperature

7 Examples of how sound technology help people research ocean and creatures in it

8 Sound transmission under water is similar to that of light in any condition.

Questions 9-13

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.

9 Who of the followings is dedicated to the research of rate of sound?

A Leonardo da Vinci
B Isaac Newton
C John William Strutt
D Charles Sturm

10 Who explained that the theory of light or ***sound wavelength*** is significant in water?

A Lord Rayleigh
B John William Strutt
C Charles Sturm
D Christopher Clark

11 According to Fox and colleagues, in what pattern does the change of ***finback whale*** calls happen

A Change in various seasons
B Change in various days
C Change in different months
D Change in different years

12 In which way does the SOSUS technology inspect whales?

A Track all kinds of whales in the ocean
B Track bunches of whales at the same time
C Track only finback whale in the ocean
D Track whales by using multiple appliances or devices

13 what could scientists inspect via monitoring along a repeated route ?

A Temperature of the surface passed
B Temperature of the deepest ocean floor
C Variation of temperature
D Fixed data of temperature

SECTION 1

The Beginning of Football !

A Football as we now know it developed in Britain in the 19th century, but the game is far older than this. In fact, the term has historically been applied to games played on foot, as opposed to those played on horseback, so 'football' hasn't always involved kicking a ball.It has generally been played by men, though at the end of the 17th century, games were played between married and single women in a town in Scotland. The married women regularly won.

B The very earliest form of football for which we have evidence is the 'tsu'chu', which was played in China and may date back 3,000 years. It was performed in front of the Emperor during festivities to mark his birthday. It involved kicking a leather ball through a 30-40cm opening into a small net fixed onto long bamboo canes - a feat that demanded great skill and excellent technique.

C Another form of the game, also originating from the Far East, was the Japanese 'kemari' which dates from about the fifth century and is still played today. This is a type of circular football game, a more dignified and ceremonious experience requiring certain skills, but not competitive in the way the Chinese game was, nor is there the slightest sign of struggle for possession of the ball. The players had to pass the ball to each other, in a relatively small space, trying not to let it touch the ground.

D The Romans had a much livelier game, 'harpastum'. Each team member had his own specific tactical assignment

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

took a noisy interest in the proceedings and the score. The role of the feet was so small as scarcely to be of consequence. The game remained popular for 700 or 800 years, but, although it was taken to England, it is doubtful whether it can be considered as a forerunner of contemporary football.

E The game that flourished in Britain from the 8th to the 19th centuries was substantially different from all the previously known forms - more disorganised, more violent, more spontaneous and usually played by an indefinite number of players. Frequently, the games took the form of a heated contest between whole villages. Kicking opponents was allowed, as in fact was almost everything else.

F There was tremendous enthusiasm for football, even though the authorities repeatedly intervened to restrict it, as a public nuisance. In the 14th and 15th centuries, England, Scotland and France all made football punishable by law, because of the disorder that commonly accompanied it, or because the well-loved recreation prevented subjects from practising more useful military disciplines. None of these efforts had much effect.

G The English passion for football was particularly strong in the 16th century, influenced by the popularity of the rather better organised Italian game of 'calcio'. English football was as rough as ever, but it found a prominent supporter in the school headmaster Richard Mulcaster. He pointed out that it had positive educational value and promoted health and strength. Mulcaster claimed that all that was needed was to refine it a little, limit the number of participants in each team and, more importantly, have a referee to oversee the game.

H The game persisted in a disorganised form until the early 19th century, when a number of influential English schools developed their own adaptations. In some, including Rugby School, the ball could be touched with the hands or carried; opponents could be tripped up and even kicked. It was recognised in educational circles that, as a team game, football helped to develop such fine qualities as loyalty, selflessness, cooperation, subordination and deference to the team spirit. A 'games cult' developed in schools, and some form of football became an

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

obligatory part of the curriculum.

I In 1863, developments reached a climax. At Cambridge University, an initiative began to establish some uniform standards and rules that would be accepted by everyone, but there were essentially two camps: the minority — Rugby School and some others - wished to continue with their own form of the game, in particular allowing players to carry the ball. In October of the same year, eleven London clubs and schools sent representatives to establish a set of fundamental rules to govern the matches played amongst them. This meeting marked the birth of the Football Association.

J The dispute concerning kicking and tripping opponents and carrying the ball was discussed thoroughly at this and subsequent meetings, until eventually, on 8 December, the die-hard exponents of the Rugby style withdrew, marking a final split between rugby and football. Within eight years, the Football Association already had 50 member clubs, and the first football competition in the world was started - the FA Cup.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13 which are based on Reading Passage 1

Questions 1-7

Reading Passage 1 has ten paragraphs A-J.
Choose the correct headings for paragraphs D-J from the list of headings below.
Write the correct number i-x in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Limited success in suppressing the game
ii Opposition to the role of football in schools
iii A way of developing moral values
iv Football matches between countries
v A game that has survived
vi Separation into two sports
vii Proposals for minor improvements
viii Attempts to standardise the game
ix Probably not an early version of football
x A chaotic activity with virtually no rules

Example Paragraph C Answer *v*

1 Paragraph D

2 Paragraph E

3 Paragraph F

4 Paragraph G

5 Paragraph H

6 Paragraph I

7 Paragraph J

Questions 8-13

Complete each sentence with the correct ending A-l from the box below. Write the correct letter A-F in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet.

8 Tsu'chu

9 Kemari

10 Harpastum

11 From the 8th to the 19th centuries, football in the British Isles

12 In the past, the authorities legitimately despised the football and acted on the belief that football

13 When it was accepted in academic settings , football

A was seen as something to be encouraged in the young.
B involved individual players having different responsibilities.
C was influenced by a game from another country.
D was a cooperative effort by all the players.
E distracted people from more important activities.
F was played by teams of a fixed size.
G was less popular than it later became.
H was often played by one community against another.
I formed part of a celebration.

A New Ice Age

A William Curry is a serious, sober climate scientist, not an art critic（n.批评家）. But he has spent a lot of time perusing Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze's famous painting "George Washington Crossing the Delaware," which depicts（v.描绘）a boatload of colonial American soldiers making their way to attack English and Hessian troops the day after Christmas in 1776. "Most people think these other guys in the boat are rowing, but they are actually pushing the ice away," says Curry, tapping his finger on a reproduction of the painting. Sure enough, the lead oarsman is bashing the frozen river with his boot. "I grew up in Philadelphia. The place in this painting is 30 minutes away by car. I can tell you, this kind of thing just doesn't happen anymore."

B But it may again soon. And ice-choked scenes, similar to those immortalized by the 16th-century Flemish painter Pieter Brueghel the Elder, may also return to Europe. His works, including the 1565 masterpiece "Hunters in the Snow," make the now-temperate European landscapes look more like Lapland. Such frigid settings were commonplace during a period dating roughly from 1300 to 1850 because much of North America and Europe was in the throes of a little ice age. And now there is mounting evidence that the chill could return. A growing number of scientists believe conditions are ripe for another prolonged cooldown, or small ice age. While no one is predicting a brutal ice sheet like the one that covered the Northern Hemisphere with glaciers（n.冰川）about 12,000 years ago, the next cooling trend could drop average temperatures 5 degrees Fahrenheit over much of the United States and 10 degrees in the Northeast, northern Europe, and northern Asia.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

C "It could happen in 10 years," says Terrence Joyce, who chairs the Woods Hole Physical Oceanography Department. "Once it does, it can take hundreds of years to reverse." And he is alarmed that Americans have yet to take the threat seriously.

D A drop of 5 to 10 degrees entails much more than simply bumping up the thermostat and carrying on. Both economically and ecologically, such quick, persistent chilling could have devastating consequences. A 2002 report titled "Abrupt Climate Change: Inevitable Surprises," produced by the National Academy of Sciences, pegged the cost from agricultural losses alone at $100 billion to $250 billion while also predicting that damage to ecologies could be vast and incalculable. A grim sampler: disappearing forests, increased housing expenses, dwindling freshwater, lower crop yields（n.产量）, and accelerated species extinctions.

E Political changes since the last ice age could make survival far more difficult for the world's poor. During previous cooling periods, whole tribes simply picked up and moved south, but that option doesn't work in the modern, tense world of closed borders. "To the extent that abrupt climate change may cause rapid and extensive changes of fortune for those who live off the land, the inability to migrate may remove one of the major safety nets for distressed people," says the report.

F But first things first. Isn't the earth actually warming? Indeed it is, says Joyce. In his cluttered office, full of soft light from the foggy Cape Cod morning, he explains how such warming could actually be the surprising culprit of the next mini-ice age. The paradox is a result of the appearance over the past 30 years in the North Atlantic of huge rivers of freshwater—the equivalent of a 10-foot-thick layer—mixed into the salty sea. No one is certain where the fresh torrents are coming from, but a prime suspect is melting（adj.融化的）Arctic ice, caused by a buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that traps solar energy.

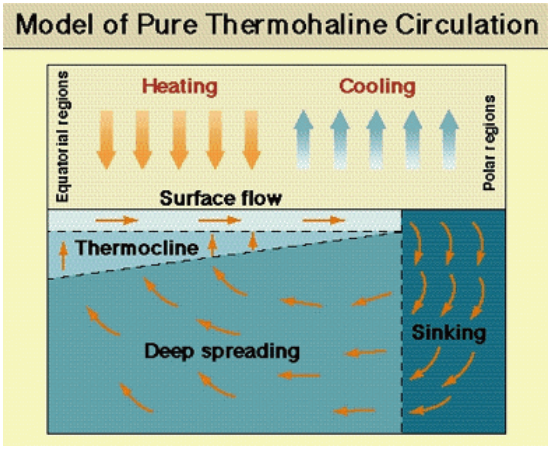
G The freshwater trend is major news in ocean-science circles. Bob Dickson, a British oceanographer who sounded an alarm at a February conference in Honolulu, has termed the drop in salinity and temperature in the Labrador Sea—a body of water between northeastern Canada and Greenland that adjoins the Atlantic—"arguably the largest full-depth changes observed in the modern instrumental oceanographic record."

H The trend（n.趋势）could cause a little ice age by subverting the northern

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

penetration of Gulf Stream waters. Normally, the Gulf Stream, laden with heat soaked up in the tropics, meanders up the east coasts of the United States and Canada. As it flows northward, the stream surrenders heat to the air. Because the prevailing North Atlantic winds blow eastward, a lot of the heat wafts to Europe. That's why many scientists believe winter temperatures on the Continent are as much as 36 degrees Fahrenheit warmer than those in North America at the same latitude. Frigid Boston, for example, lies at almost precisely the same latitude as balmy Rome. And some scientists say the heat also warms Americans and Canadians. "It's a real mistake to think of this solely as a European phenomenon," says Joyce.

I Having given up its heat to the air, the now-cooler water becomes denser and sinks into the North Atlantic by a mile or more in a process oceanographers call thermohaline circulation. This massive column of cascading cold is the main engine powering a deepwater current called the Great Ocean Conveyor that snakes through all the world's oceans. But as the North Atlantic fills with freshwater, it grows less dense, making the waters carried northward by the Gulf Stream less able to sink. The new mass of relatively freshwater sits on top of the ocean like a big thermal blanket, threatening the thermohaline circulation. That in turn could make the Gulf Stream slow or veer southward. At some point, the whole system could simply shut down, and do so quickly. "There is increasing evidence that we are getting closer to a transition point, from which we can jump to a new state. Small changes, such as a couple of years of heavy precipitation or melting ice at high latitudes, could yield a big response," says Joyce.



J "You have all this freshwater sitting at high latitudes, and it can literally take hundreds of years to get rid of it," Joyce says. So while the globe as a whole gets warmer by tiny fractions of 1 degree Fahrenheit annually, the North Atlantic region could, in a decade, get up to 10 degrees colder. What worries researchers at Woods Hole is that history is on the side of rapid shutdown. They know it has happened before.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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Questions 14-16

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.*
Write the correct letter in box 14-16 on your answer sheet.

14 The writer mentions the paintings in the first two paragraphs to illustrate

A that the two paintings are immortalized.
B people's different opinions.
C a possible climate change happened 12,000 years ago.
D the possibility of a small ice age in the future.

15 Why is it hard for the poor to survive the next cooling period?

A because people can't remove themselves from the major safety nets.
B because politicians are voting against the movement.
C because migration seems impossible for the reason of closed borders.
D because climate changes accelerate the process of moving southward.

16 Why is the winter temperature in continental Europe higher than that in North America?

A because heat is brought to Europe with the wind flow.
B because the eastward movement of freshwater continues.
C because Boston and Rome are at the same latitude.
D because the ice formation happens in North America.

Questions 17-21

Match each statement (Questions 17-21) with the correct person A-D in the box below

*Write the correct letter **A**, **B**,**C** or **D** in boxes 17-21 on your answer sheet.*
***NB** You may use any letter more than once.*

17 A quick climate change wreaks great disruption.
18 Most Americans are not prepared for the next cooling period.
19 A case of a change of ocean water is mentioned in a conference.
20 Global warming urges the appearance of the ice age.
21 The temperature will not drop to the same degree as it used to be.

List of People

A Bob Dickson
B Terrence .byce
C William Curry
D National Academy of Science

Questions 22-26

Complete the flow chart below.
Choose ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet.

22 …… evaporation
↓
North Atlantic : water becomes 23……. and sinks
↓
thermohaline circulation
↓
deepwater current named 24……..

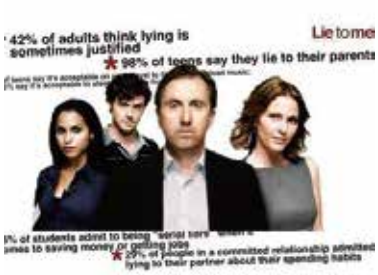
increase in 25……

slowing down the Gulf Stream and move 26 ……..

SECTION 1

Lie Detector

A However much we may abhor it, deception comes naturally to all living things. Birds do it by feigning injury to lead hungry predators（n.捕食者）away from nesting young. Spider crabs do it by disguise: adorning themselves with strips of kelp and other debris, they pretend to be something they are not--and so escape their enemies. Nature amply rewards successful deceivers by allowing them to survive long enough to mate and reproduce. So it may come as no surprise to learn that human beings--who, according to psychologist Gerald Jellison of the University of South California, are lied to about 200 times a day, roughly one untruth every five minutes--often deceive for exactly the same reasons: to save their own skins or to get something they can't get by other means.



B But knowing how to catch deceit can be just as important a survival skill as knowing how to tell a lie and get away with it. A person able to spot falsehood quickly is unlikely to be swindled by an unscrupulous business associate or hoodwinked by a devious spouse. Luckily, nature provides more than enough clues to trap dissemblers in their own tangled webs--if you know where to look. By closely observing facial expressions, body language and tone of voice, practically anyone can recognize the telltale signs of lying. Researchers are even programming computers--like those used on Lie Detector--to get at the truth by analyzing the same physical cues available to the naked eye and ear. "With the proper training, many people can learn to reliably detect lies," says Paul Ekman, professor of psychology at the University of California, San Francisco, who has spent the past 15 years studying the secret art of deception（n.欺骗）.

C In order to know what kind of lies work best, successful liars need to accurately assess（v.评估）other people's emotional states. Ekman's research shows that this same emotional intelligence is essential for good lie detectors, too. The emotional state to watch out for is stress, the conflict most liars feel between the truth and what they actually say and do.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

D Even high-tech lie detectors don't detect lies as such; they merely detect the physical cues of emotions, which may or may not correspond to what the person being tested is saying. Polygraphs, for instance, measure respiration, heart rate and skin conductivity, which tend to increase when people are nervous--as they usually are when lying. Nervous people typically perspire, and the salts contained in perspiration conduct electricity. That's why a sudden leap in skin conductivity indicates nervousness--about getting caught, perhaps?--which might, in turn, suggest that someone is being economical with the truth. On the other hand, it might also mean that the lights in the television studio are too hot--which is one reason polygraph tests are inadmissible in court. "Good lie detectors don't rely on a single sign," Ekman says, "but interpret clusters of verbal and nonverbal clues that suggest someone might be lying."

E Those clues are written all over the face. Because the musculature（n.肌肉组织）of the face is directly connected to the areas of the brain that process emotion, the countenance can be a window to the soul. Neurological studies even suggest that genuine emotions travel different pathways through the brain than insincere ones. If a patient paralyzed by stroke on one side of the face, for example, is asked to smile deliberately, only the mobile side of the mouth is raised. But tell that same person a funny joke, and the patient breaks into a full and spontaneous smile. Very few people--most notably, actors and politicians--are able to consciously control all of their facial expressions. Lies can often be caught when the liar's true feelings briefly leak through the mask of deception. "We don't think before we feel," Ekman says. "Expressions tend to show up on the face before we're even conscious of experiencing an emotion."

F One of the most difficult facial expressions to fake--or conceal, if it is genuinely felt--is sadness. When someone is truly sad, the forehead wrinkles with grief and the inner corners of the eyebrows are pulled up. Fewer than 15% of the people Ekman tested were able to produce this eyebrow movement voluntarily. By contrast, the lowering of the eyebrows associated with an angry scowl can be replicated at will by almost everybody. "If someone claims they are sad and the inner corners of their eyebrows don't go up," Ekman says, "the sadness is probably false."

G The smile, on the other hand, is one of the easiest facial expressions to counterfeit（v.仿制、伪造）. It takes just two muscles--the zygomaticus major muscles that extend from the cheekbones to the corners of the lips--to produce a grin. But there's a catch. A genuine smile affects not only the corners of the lips but also the orbicularis oculi, the muscle around the eye that produces the distinctive "crow's-feet"

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

associated with people who laugh a lot. A counterfeit grin can be unmasked if the lip corners go up, the eyes crinkle but the inner corners of the eyebrows are not lowered, a movement controlled by the orbicularis oculi that is difficult to fake. The absence of lowered eyebrows is one reason why false smiles look so strained and stiff.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

1 All living animals can lie.
2 Some people tell lies for self-preservation.
3 The fact of lying is more important than detecting one.
4 Researchers are using equipment to study which part of the brain is responsible for telling lies.
5 To be a good liar, one has to understand other people's emotions.

Questions 6-9

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.*
Write the correct letter in box 6-9 on your answer sheet.

6 How does a lie-detector work?

A It analyzes one's verbal response to a question.
B It records the changes in one's facial expression.
C It illustrates the reasons about the emotional change when one is tested.
D It monitors several physical reactions in the person undergoing the test.

7 Why couldn't lie detectors be used in a court of law?

A because the nonverbal clues are misleading.
B because there could be other causes of a certain change in the equipment.
C because the lights are too hot.
D because the statistic data on the lie detectors are not accurate.

8 The writer quotes from the paralyzed patients

A to exemplify people's response to true feelings.
B to show the pathways for patients to recover.
C to demonstrate the paralyzed patient's ability to smile.
D to emphasize that the patient is in a state of stroke.

9 According to the passage, politicians

A can express themselves clearly.
B are good at masking their emotions.
C are conscious of the surroundings.
D can think before action.

Questions 10-13

Classify the following facial traits as referring to

A Happiness
B Anger
C Sadness

*Write the correct letter **A**, **B**,**C** or **D** in boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet.*

10 Lines formed above eyebrows
11 Movement from muscle that orbits the eye
12 Eyebrows down
13 Inner corner of eyebrows raised

Leaf-Cutting Ants and Fungus

A The ants and their agriculture have been extensively studied over the years, but the recent research has uncovered intriguing new findings about the fungus they cultivate, how they domesticated it and how they cultivate it and preserve it from pathogens（病原体）. For example, the fungus farms, which the ants were thought to keep free of pathogens, turn out to be vulnerable to a devastating mold, found nowhere else but in ants' nests. To keep the mold in check, the ants long ago made a discovery that would do credit to any pharmaceutical laboratory

B Leaf-cutting ants and their fungus farms are a marvel of nature and perhaps the best known example of symbiosis, the mutual dependence of two species. The ants' achievement is remarkable -- the biologist Edward O. Wilson has called it "one of the major breakthroughs in animal evolution" -- because it allows them to eat, courtesy of their mushroom's digestive powers, the otherwise poisoned harvest of tropical forests whose leaves are laden with terpenoids, alkaloids and other chemicals designed to sicken browsers.

C Fungus growing seems to have originated only once in evolution, because all gardening ants belong to a single tribe, the descendants of the first fungus farmer. There are more than 200 known species of the attine ant tribe, divided into 12 groups, or genera. The leaf-cutters use fresh vegetation; the other groups, known as the lower attines because their nests are smaller and their techniques more primitive, feed their gardens with detritus like dead leaves, insects and feces.

D The leaf-cutters' fungus was indeed descended from a single strain, propagated clonally, or just by budding, for at least 23 million years. But the lower attine ants used different varieties of the fungus, and in one case a quite separate species, the four biologists discovered.The pure strain of fungus grown by the leaf-cutters, it seemed to Mr. Currie, resembled the monocultures of various human crops, that are very productive for a while and then succumb to some disastrous pathogen, such as the Irish potato blight. Monocultures, which lack the genetic diversity to respond to changing environmental threats, are sitting ducks for parasites. Mr.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Currie felt there had to be a parasite in the ant-fungus system. But a century of ant research offered no support for the idea. Textbooks describe how leaf-cutter ants scrupulously weed their gardens of all foreign organisms. "People kept telling me, 'You know the ants keep their gardens free of parasites, don't you?' " Mr. Currie said of his efforts to find a hidden interloper.

E But after three years of sifting through attine ant gardens, Mr. Currie discovered they are far from free of infections. In last month's issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, he and two colleagues, Dr. Mueller and David Mairoch, isolated several alien organisms, particularly a family of parasitic molds called Escovopsis.

F Escovopsis turns out to be a highly virulent pathogen that can devastate a fungus garden in a couple of days. It blooms like a white cloud, with the garden dimly visible underneath. In a day or two the whole garden is enveloped. "Other ants won't go near it and the ants associated with the garden just starve to death," Dr. Rehner said. "They just seem to give up, except for those that have rescued their larvae." The deadly mold then turns greenish-brown as it enters its spore-forming stage.

G Evidently the ants usually manage to keep Escovopsis and other parasites under control. But with any lapse in control, or if the ants are removed, Escovopsis will quickly burst forth. Although new leaf-cutter gardens start off free of Escovopsis, within two years some 60 percent become infected. The discovery of Escovopsis's role brings a new level of understanding to the evolution of the attine ants. "In the last decade, evolutionary biologists have been increasingly aware of the role of parasites as driving forces in evolution," Dr. Schultz said. There is now a possible reason to explain why the lower attine species keep changing the variety of fungus in their mushroom gardens, and occasionally domesticating new ones -- to stay one step ahead of the relentless Escovopsis.

H Interestingly, Mr. Currie found that the leaf-cutters had in general fewer alien molds in their gardens than the lower attines, yet they had more Escovopsis infections. It seems that the price they pay for cultivating a pure variety of fungus is a higher risk from Escovopsis. But the leaf-cutters may have little alternative: they cultivate a special variety of fungus which, unlike those grown by the lower attines, produces nutritious swollen tips for the ants to eat.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

I Discovery of a third partner in the ant-fungus symbiosis raises the question of how the attine ants, especially the leaf-cutters, keep this dangerous interloper under control. Amazingly enough, Mr. Currie has again provided the answer. "People have known for a hundred years that ants have a whitish growth on the cuticle," said Dr. Mueller, referring to the insects' body surface. "People would say this is like a cuticular wax. But Cameron was the first one in a hundred years to put these things under a microscope. He saw it was not inert wax. It is alive." Mr. Currie discovered a specialized patch on the ants' cuticle that harbors a particular kind of bacterium, one well known to the pharmaceutical industry, because it is the source of half the antibiotics used in medicine. From each of 22 species of attine ant studied, Mr. Cameron and colleagues isolated a species of Streptomyces bacterium, they reported in Nature in April. The Streptomyces does not have much effect on ordinary laboratory funguses. But it is a potent poisoner of Escovopsis, inhibiting its growth and suppressing spore formation. It also stimulates growth of the ants' mushroom fungus. The bacterium is carried by virgin queens when they leave to establish new nests, but is not found on male ants, playboys who take no responsibility in nest-making or gardening.

J Because both the leaf-cutters and the lower attines use Streptomyces, the bacterium may have been part of their symbiosis for almost as long as the Escovopsis mold. If so, some Alexander Fleming of an ant discovered antibiotics millions of years before people did. Even now, the ants are accomplishing two feats beyond the powers of human technology. The leaf-cutters are growing a monocultural crop year after year without disaster, and they are using an antibiotic apparently so wisely and prudently that, unlike people, they are not provoking antibiotic resistance in the target pathogen.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

Questions 14-19

Use the information in the passage to match the options (listed A-C) with activities or features of ants below. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A Leaf-cutting ants
B Lower attines
C Both

14 Build small nests and live with different foreign fungus.
15 Use toxic leaves to feed fungus。
16 Raise fungus which don't live with other foreingers.
17 Use substance to fight against escovopsis.
18 Use dead vegetable to feed fungus.
19 Are free of parasites explained previously.

Questions 20-24

*The reading Passage has ten paragraphs **A-J**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-J,*** in boxes ***20-24*** on your answer sheet.

20 Dangerous outcome of Escovopsis.
21 Disadvantage of growing single fungus.
22 Comparison of features of two different nests.
23 Two achievements made by ants earlier than human.
24 Advantage of growing new breed of fungus.

Questions 25-26

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 25-26 on your answer sheet.

25 How does author think of ***Currie***'s opinion?

A his viewpoint was verified later.
B earlier study has sufficient evidence.
C no details mentioned in article .
D his opinion was proved to be wrong.

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26 What did scientists find on the skin of ants under microscope?

A some white cloud mold embed in their skin
B that Wax is all over their skin.
C a substance which is useful to humans.
D a substance which suppresses growth of fungus.

Health in the Wild

Many animals seem able to treat their illnesses themselves. Humans may have a thing or two to learn from them.

A For the past decade Dr Engel, a lecturer in environmental sciences at Britain's Open University, has been collating examples of self-medicating behavior in wild animals. She recently published a book on the subject. In a talk at the Edinburgh Science Festival earlier this month, she explained that the idea that animals can treat themselves has been regarded with some skepticism by her colleagues in the past. But a growing number of animal behaviourists now think that wild animals can and do deal with their own medical needs.

B One example of self-medication was discovered in 1987. Michael Huffman and Mohamedi Seifu, working in the Mahale Mountains National Park in Tanzania, noticed that local chimpanzees suffering from intestinal worms would dose themselves with the pith of a plant called Veronia. This plant produces poisonous chemicals called terpenes. Its pith contains a strong enough concentration to kill gut parasites, but not so strong as to kill chimps (nor people, for that matter; locals use the pith for the same purpose). Given that the plant is known locally as "goat-killer", however, it seems that not all animals are as smart as chimps and humans. Some consume it indiscriminately, and succumb.

C Since the Veronia-eating chimps were discovered, more evidence has emerged suggesting that animals often eat things for medical rather than nutritional reasons. Many species, for example, consume dirt—a behaviour known as geophagy. Historically, the preferred explanation was that soil supplies minerals such as salt. But geophagy occurs in areas where the earth is not a useful source of minerals, and also in places where minerals can be more easily obtained from certain plants that are known to be rich in them. Clearly, the animals must be getting something else out of eating earth.

D The current belief is that soil—and particularly the clay in it—helps to detoxify the defensive poisons that some plants produce in an attempt to prevent themselves from being eaten. Evidence for the detoxifying nature of clay came in 1999, from an experiment carried out on macaws by James Gilardi and his colleagues at the University of California, Davis. Macaws eat seeds containing alkaloids, a group of chemicals that has some notoriously toxic members, such as strychnine. In the wild,

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

the birds are frequently seen perched on eroding riverbanks eating clay. Dr Gilardi fed one group of macaws a mixture of a harmless alkaloid and clay, and a second group just the alkaloid. Several hours later, the macaws that had eaten the clay had 60% less alkaloid in their bloodstreams than those that had not, suggesting that the hypothesis is correct.

E Other observations also support the idea that clay is detoxifying. Towards the tropics the amount of toxic compounds in plants increases—and so does the amount of earth eaten by herbivores. Elephants lick clay from mud holes all year round, except in September when they are bingeing on fruit which, because it has evolved to be eaten, is not toxic. And the addition of clay to the diets of domestic cattle increases the amount of nutrients that they can absorb from their food by 10-20%.

F A third instance of animal self-medication is the use of mechanical scours to get rid of gut parasites. In 1972 Richard Wrangham, a researcher at the Gombe Stream Reserve in Tanzania, noticed that chimpanzees were eating the leaves of a tree called Aspilia. The chimps chose the leaves carefully by testing them in their mouths. Having chosen a leaf, a chimp would fold it into a fan and swallow it. Some of the chimps were noticed wrinkling their noses as they swallowed these leaves, suggesting the experience was unpleasant. Later, undigested leaves were found on the forest floor.

G Dr Wrangham rightly guessed that the leaves had a medicinal purpose—this was, indeed, one of the earliest interpretations of a behaviour pattern as self-medication. However, he guessed wrong about what the mechanism was. His (and everybody else's) assumption was that Aspilia contained a drug, and this sparked more than two decades of phytochemical research to try to find out what chemical the chimps were after. But by the 1990s, chimps across Africa had been seen swallowing the leaves of 19 different species that seemed to have few suitable chemicals in common. The drug hypothesis was looking more and more dubious.

H It was Dr Huffman who got to the bottom of the problem. He did so by watching what came out of the chimps, rather than concentrating on what went in. He found that the egested leaves were full of intestinal worms. The factor common to all 19 species of leaves swallowed by the chimps was that they were covered with microscopic hooks. These caught the worms and dragged them from their lodgings.

I Following that observation, Dr Engel is now particularly excited about how knowledge of the way that animals look after themselves could be used to improve the health of livestock. People might also be able to learn a thing or two—and may, indeed, already have done so. Geophagy, for example, is a common behaviour in

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

many parts of the world. The medical stalls in African markets frequently sell tablets made of different sorts of clays, appropriate to different medical conditions.

J Africans brought to the Americas as slaves continued this tradition, which gave their owners one more excuse to affect to despise them. Yet, as Dr Engel points out, Rwandan mountain gorillas eat a type of clay rather similar to kaolinite—the main ingredient of many patent medicines sold over the counter in the West for digestive complaints. Dirt can sometimes be good for you, and to be "as sick as a parrot" may, after all, be a state to be desired.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-4

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet, write*

TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

1 It is for 10 years that Dr Engel has been working on animal self-medication.

2 In order to find plants for medication, animals usually need to walk a long distance.

3 Birds such as Macaw, are seen eating clay because it is a part of their natural diet.

4 According to Dr Engel, it is exciting that research into animal self-medication can be helpful in the invention of new painkillers.

Questions 5-9

Complete the notes below using ***NO MORE THAN ONE WORD*** from the passage.
*Write your answers in boxes **5-9** on your answer sheet.*

Date	**Name**	**Animal**	**Food**	**Mechanism**
1987	Michael Huffman and Mohamedi Seifu	Chimpanzee	5_____ of Veronia	Contained chemicals named 6 _____ which can kill parasites
1999	James Gilardi and his colleagues	Macaw	Seeds (contain 7_____) and clay	Clay can 8 _____ the poisonous contents in food
1972	Richard Wrangham	Chimpanzee	Leaves with tiny 9_____ on surface	Such leaves can catch and expel worms from intestines

Questions 10-13

Complete the summary below using words from the box.
*Write your answers, **A-H**, in boxes **10-13** on your answer sheet.*

Animal self-medication has been supported by an increasing amount of evidences. One of them is called 10 _____, a soil-consuming behavior commonly found across animals species. Because earth, especially clay, can neutralize the 11 _____ content of their diet. Similar behavior can also be found among humans in Africa, where patients will buy 12 _____ at medical stalls to heal them. Another one is related to chimps who eat leaves with 13 _____ taste probably, but with medicinal value due to their special structure.

A mineral	B plants	C unpleasant	D toxic
E clay tablets	F nutritional	G geophagy	H harmless

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进入系统后选择【笔试预测】，再选择【正版书籍用户】，然后找到对应阅读栏目下面的《雅思阅读预测27》目录，点击，即可在屏幕下方看到不同颜色数字的页码框（对应本书的“第*篇/见目录，共15篇”内容）

第 4 步骤：

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越努力 越幸运

SECTION 1

塔斯马尼亚虎

A 尽管被叫做虎，但是却长得像狗，背上还有黑色的条纹，它就是现代已知最大的食 肉有袋动物。然而，尽管它声名远扬，是最富有传奇色彩的动物之一，但它却是塔斯马 尼亚最不被人们所了解的本土动物之一。塔斯马尼亚虎的学名是袋狼，人们认为它在 20 世纪就已经灭绝了。

B 可追溯到约近一千两百万年前的袋狼化石在维多利亚州、南澳和西澳等诸多地方都 被挖掘出来。七千年前，它们曾广泛地分布于澳大利亚的各个角落，但是在澳大利亚大 陆上，它们可能已经销声匿迹两千年了。人们认为这是由于八千年前野狗的到来所导致的。由于疾病，在两百年前欧洲人定居以前,塔斯马尼亚岛上的袋狼数量就可能已经在下降了， 但是殖民者的到来肯定也加速了这种下降的趋势。已知的最后一只塔斯马尼亚虎于 1936 年死在霍巴特动物园。此后，这种动物就被官方认定为已灭绝。严格意义上而言，这意 味着在过去 50 年中袋狼从未被官方所观察到或捕获。但是仍然有很多未经证实的目击报 告。

C 因为研究动物的缘故，汉斯•纳尔丁去过全世界很多地方。当时，他正在研究一种 濒临灭绝的候鸟。那天夜里，他见到了被许多人认为已经灭绝 70 余年的袋狼，这是到目 前为止最可信的报道。

D “我不得不在夜里工作，”纳尔丁接着讲述道。“我有一个时不时把大灯四处照照的习惯。当时光线落到了车前的一个动物身上，它距离我的车子不足 10 米。与其贸然行动去 拿我的相机，我当时决定仔细记录分辨一下我所看到的。这个动物的大小与一只小牧羊 犬的样子相当，是一只非常健硕的雄性。然而，使它区别于狗的是它有一个稍微倾斜的 后臀以及一条非常粗壮的尾巴，这条尾巴是从它的脊柱部分直接延伸出来的。它的背上 有 12 个清晰的条纹，一直延续到它的臀部。我非常清楚自己看到的是什么。就在我要拿 起相机的时候，它就消失在茶树下层丛林和灌木丛中了。”

E 当时，塔斯马尼亚国家公园主管彼得•莫罗明智地决定把纳尔丁看到袋狼的事情保 密两年。当消息最终泄露出去时，随之而来的是一片混乱。“我被各国电视台报道团队所 包围，其中有四五个来自日本，其他的来自英国、德国、新西兰和南美，”纳尔丁如此说道。

F 政府和私人搜索团队彻底地搜查了整个区域，但是却没有任何进一步的发现。一如 既往，塔斯马尼亚虎已经逃回它的巢穴，.许多人坚持认为这样的秘密藏身处只存在于我们的想象中。但是从那时起，袋狼好像在某种程度上又回来了，成为澳大利亚“神话传说”的一部分。自从袋狼被认为灭绝以来，已经有过超过 4000 个声称发现袋狼的目击报 告，而且如今每年平均有 150 个这样的官方报告案例。塔斯马尼亚大学动物学副教授伦 道夫.罗斯说他做梦都想看到一只袋狼。但是，在塔斯马尼亚 35 年的学术生涯中实地考 查了难以计数的关于发现袋狼的报告后，罗斯如今已经确信他的梦想将无法实现了。

G “保育人士普遍认为，通常情况下，任何一个动物种群，如果其个体数量基数低于 1000，那么这个动物种群在未来 60 年内就会走向消亡罗斯说道。“六十年前，我们所 知道的

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袋狼只有一只，那就是在霍巴特动物园中的那一只，”他说。

H 大卫.彭伯顿博士是塔斯马尼亚博物馆和艺廊的动物学馆长，他的博士论文就是关 于袋狼的。他说，尽管从科学上来讲，一个动物种群需要 500 个个体数量才能维持该动 物种群的延续，但是佛罗里达黑豹的数量虽然只剩下十几只左右，而且还存在一定近亲 繁殖的问题，却仍然没有灭绝。“我敢打赌，如果我们在灌木丛中找到一只袋狼，那就意 味着那里至少还有 50 只袋狼。”

I 毕竟，动物是出了名的难以捉摸。就以腔棘鱼这一奇怪的鱼为例，它有着“原始的腿”，曾经被认为在七亿年前就已经和恐龙一起灭绝了，直到 1938 年有人在南非的东南海岸从 防鲨网中拉出一条腔棘鱼。

J 野生生物学家尼克.穆尼的工作并不让人羡慕，他负责调查研究所有从 20 世纪 30 年代中期到现在为止的总共 4000 个，平均每年约 150 个的“目击”塔斯马尼亚虎的报告。 上个月月末，关于几张数码照片的真实性，穆尼是第一个被请教的人。这几张照片据称 是最近一名德国游客在州内丛林徒步旅行时拍摄到的。穆尼说，从表面上来看，这个目 击报告以及那两张作为证明材料提交上来的照片，可以说是他看到的到目前为止最令人信服的证明这个物种还存活的案例之一。

K 当然，穆尼什么样的报告都见过——错误的、恶作剧的、幻想的和貌似可信的目击 报告。据穆尼所说，除却恶作剧和骗局不谈，大多数目击报告者最后都相信自己看到的 确实是袋狼，他们是如此坚信以至于他们甚至可以通过测谎仪的测试。其他提交过可信 报告的人之后都会像那个迄今已提交 99 次报告的塔斯马尼亚人一样，陷入对塔斯马尼亚虎的痴迷之中。穆尼曾见过因此痴迷而破产和导致家庭破裂的案例。“那是对所观察事物 的肯定的盲目乐观，而非否认所见之物的猜忌，”穆尼说道。“如果有什么东西从路中间

L 穿过，问题往往不是‘那是什么？’而是‘那是一只袋狼！ ’这就有点像淘金者的盲目信 仰，即‘这里一定有金子’。”

M 尽管如此，穆尼总是在表面上毫无疑义地对待每一个报告。“我从来不希望使人难堪，或者愚弄他们。但是，每当他们打电话给我时，而我却没有立即开车出发，这往往会被 他们认为是在嘲弄他们。那些痴迷的人甚至会愤怒，因为在他们认为那儿一定有袋狼的 时候，身处我这个位置的人竟然没有外出寻找

N 汉斯.纳尔丁在 20 年前看到带条纹的动物是“耗尽一生搜寻动物”最突出的事件， 但是他却难以理解为何人们会浪费时间和金钱来寻找塔斯马尼亚虎。他说这些资源应该更好地用在拯救和保护塔斯马尼亚袋獾以及帮助那些因为澳大利亚湿地减少而导致群体 数量下降的候鸟上面。

O 袋狼真的还存在吗？ “当然”，纳尔丁如是说道。但是他还指出，发现任何尚且存活 的袋狼是“没有任何意义的”。“你如何从灭绝的边缘拯救一个物种呢？你又能做什么呢？如果真的还有袋狼存活着，我们还是不要打扰它们为好。”

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

网上培训

The E-training

A 网上学习是一个整合术语，用来描述在线学习，基于网页的培训以及科技信息传输教导，这对于公司员工的整体学习很有帮助。比如说，IBM 的网络培训中心 Basic Blue，就是为了培训新的经理人，1999 年光这个项目就为公司节约了 2 亿美元的成本[第 34 题]。免去培训人员和受训员工的差旅成本占了整个节约成本的最大份额。通过在线课程，员工可以通过任何一台能上网的电脑在世界任何一个地方接受网上培训。安永公司通过网上培训，在提高一致性和增加灵活性的前提下，节约了 35%的培训成本。

B 除了广义上的正面经济效应，网上学习还有其它诸如方便，标准化授课，自我掌控的上课节奏，多样化的学习内容等优点，而这些都使网上学习成为很多公司的首选培训方式。网络学习被认为是提供灵活的随时随地的培训[第 35 题]。而“随地”的优点是一个突破。许多人可以通过网上学习得到很多纸上或是远程广播教育不能提供的丰富的学习资料。对于教授特定信息和技巧，网上培训很有前景，尤其是在帮助员工准备 IT 证书考试方面。网上学习似乎还很好地解决了棘手的问题诸如性骚扰，能提供安全培训和管理培训，在网上培训中所有的目标都很明确。*(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*最后，培训专家还推荐一种混合的方法，集合了网上和有必要的现场培训两种形式。但是网上培训不是一个终极解决方案。但是从它能够解决成本问题，和免去以前那种密闭没窗户的教室里塞满了打鼾的学生的情况这两点来讲，网上学习确实有它的优越性。

C 许多关于网上教育的讨论都着眼于科学技术，但是正如 Driscoll 和其他人所提醒我们的，网上学习不仅仅只是和科技有关，还和很多的人为因素有关。正如任何有才干的经理人所知，教授员工新的技巧对于顺利地完成工作任务至关重要。正如前面所说的，传统的教室培训有成本过高，速度慢，耗时以及效率低等风险。教室培训的最大缺点莫过于需要员工脱岗。员工每在培训教室多待一分钟，意味着他们在自己的工作岗位上就少干一分钟。现在似乎是有办法避开这些传统培训的弊端。网上培训通过整合音频，视频，动画，文本和互动性的材料等教学资源，保证了更有效的教学方法，而且让每个学员按着自己能接受的节奏学习。除了带来高效率的结果，网上学习提供了诸

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31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
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如给学员更多的完成学习目标的时间，激发学员的学习动机， 以及减少考试的焦虑性等诸多好处。一项加利福尼亚州立大学的 Northridge 研究表明，网上培训学习者比传统培训学习者的表现高出 20%。Nelson 指出，在 406 名处于平均等级的大学生中，显著的差距源自他们是来自传统教室学习还是远程教育学习，远程教育的学员明显表现优于传统教室学习的学员。*(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

D 从另一方面来看，**没有人敢说网上培训的技术是便宜的**。网上培训服务的提供者对每小时的网上培训的平均收费是 10，000 到 60，000 美元。而这个价格取决于培训题目的复杂性和所使用的教学媒介。HTML（网络超文本）格式的培训要比流媒体视频或是动画来得便宜。课程内容才是构成成本的开始。**一套完整的网络学习解决方案还包括技术平台**（电脑，还有授课的连接网络）。这个技术平台叫做管理学习系统（简称 LMS）既不能现场安装也不能外包。加上对用于提供多媒体教学的网络带宽必要的投资，这是一笔不小的开支。仅仅 LMS 基础设施和网络资源在头一年就要大约 500，000 美元的投资。这样大的成本使得网上培训一开始只能成为大型的有实力的机构的选择。对于拥有足够多员工的公司，网上培训是值得的。在意识到这一点后，大型的公司投下血本在在线培训上。如今，**Rockwell Collins 有超过一半的 400 多门课程可以立即以网上学习的方式提供给它的客户，节约了每年培训费的 40%**[第 37 题]。诸如此类的成功案例不胜枚举。

E 网上学习并不是要完全取代传统培训模式。首先，**带宽限制依然是通过网络传播多媒体教学资源的一个重要问题**[第 38 题]。再者，网上培训并不是适合任意教学方法和议题。比如说，**在传播文化价值观和构建团队上，网上培训是无效的**[第 39 题]。如果你的公司有一个独一无二的企业文化，第一次就通过电脑屏幕向员工传递这种企业文化是很困难的。集体培训更适合采用网上培训的方式。此外，往往很容易忽略在**备课和网上授课所需的教研时间**[第 40 题]。Wallin 教授估计，大约需要 500-1000 的人工小时（Wallin 小时）保证课程进度适中又有价值。（不管课程教育软件系统多么先进，远程教育的老师往往还是需要掌握一定的技术技巧）这个占用一个人一年 1/4 到 1/2 的时间。任何网上学习的系统都需要基础设备和一点点的电脑知识来完成系统既定的任务。一个不能掌握这些操作技巧的学员或是没有机会使用这些工具的学员是不可能在网上学习系统中受益的。

F 几乎很少有人会质疑网上学习的优点，但是仍然需要系统性的研究来确认学习者是否真的有掌握并且会应用在网上所学的知识技巧，网上学习对于公司整体环境下的学习是最佳的。**如今，混合培训方法也就是不同培训方法的组合日趋流行**。支持这种方法的人认为这种方式对于学员和培训人员来说是一个更加综合的方法。在这之前，**基于技术的培训材料在面对面培训中只是起到一个辅助的作用，而在混合培训方法中，技术将会扮演更重要的角色**[第 36 题]。

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原文中文翻译和考点解析

防止大脑老化

Making our minds last a lifetime[第 40 题]

A 尽管完全防止我们大脑的老龄化是不可能的，但是一个全新的抗大脑老化的领域的研究表明，影响大脑老化的物质比我们想象的还要具有灵活性。所以不管一个人变得有多老，都不意味着他的大脑一定会老化。大脑常被称为“3 磅重的宇宙”，它是人体最有力同时也是最神秘的器官，附着着数以亿计的神经元，就像银河系中的无数的星体。难怪一个人的大脑老化，记忆丧失，糊涂以及个性的解读会让人如此害怕。正如美国老年医学会的《衰老和健康完全指南》的作者医学博士 Mark Williams 所说：“人们对于痴呆的恐惧比死亡本身更甚。”然而大脑的老化并不是不可避免的。Alzheimer's Association's Ronald and Nancy Reagan Research Institute 的主任 Zaven Khachaturian 博士曾经说道：“大脑的设计特征是能够使其工作一生的，没有理由认为它会随着人的年龄的增加而退化，即使我们现在比以前的人活得更长。”事实上，科学家们对于大脑潜能的看法迅速地发生着改变。斯坦福大学的的神经学家 Robert Sapolsky 博士认为**“35 年前，我们认为阿兹海默病（老年痴呆）是一个有明显病理学特征的疾病，事实上，一些人根本就没有经历什么大脑上的疾病，[第 32 题]**所以我们开始研究这些人。”爱荷华大学神经系主任 Antonio Damasio 博士和《笛卡尔的错误》的作者在这点上也持相同的意见，认为“年龄大的人依然可以享受非常丰富的和健康的精神生活。”

B 1988 年和 1991 年对老年人的测试结果显示，有 4 个因素和老年人的精神健康有关，它们分别是：**受教育程度，体育锻炼，肺功能和自我感觉**。哈佛医学院的 Marilyn Albert 博士和来自耶鲁大学，杜克大学，布雷德斯大学以及 Mt.Sinai 医学院的同事认为“上述 4 个因素中的每一个都可以改变我们大脑的功能。” **他们同时也提出这样的假设，有规律的运动可能会刺激血流流向大脑，有助于神经的生长，使得神经元更强健从而可以更好地抵御疾病[第 34 题]**。适当的有氧运动包括长期快步走和常爬楼梯都可以达到这一效果。

C **教育似乎也会增强大脑的功能，至少读到大学的人的大脑神经元可能会受到更好的刺激。[第 28 题]**此外，先天的智力能力也可以保护我们的大脑。可能先天聪明的人出生时就有比常人多的神经元，因此有很多的备选神经元，即使有的神经元开始衰退。位于纽约布朗克斯的艾伯特爱因斯坦医学院的 Peter

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Davies 博士认为“如果一个人有很多的大脑神经元，并且时常使他出于活跃状态，可能更容易抵御大脑受损。”[第 33 题]早期的语言能力似乎也会对将来的生活有影响[第 29 题]。新英格兰医学杂志最近做了一项调查，在 93 位年长的修女中，研究了她们 60 年前刚刚加入女修道院时写的自传，那些在自传中记述复杂而且充满想法的修女在 80 岁和 90 岁高龄时依然思维敏捷。

D 自尊心似乎在维护大脑健康方面也扮演着重要的角色[第 31 题]。自我感觉也会保护我们的大脑，可以使大脑免受压力带来的伤害。据艾伯特所说，有证据显示，压力荷尔蒙的水平可能会损伤脑细胞，从而引发海马体——重要的记忆调节器官的萎缩[第 38 题]。如果我们能够有效地评价出自己，就可以推迟压力荷尔蒙的释放，从而在衰老的过程中保护我们的大脑。艾伯特还总结道：“一个人是否经历压力并不重要，他对待压力态度才是最重要的。”通过有规律的沉思默想可以帮助缓冲压力，还可以提高抗氧化褪黑激素释放的来源——大脑松果体的活跃度，这种激素和睡眠相关，可以延缓衰老。麻省理工医学中心和西安大略大学的研究表明，经常冥想的人比吃 5 毫克营养补充品的人的抗氧化褪黑激素水平还要高。另一项由 Maharishi 大学，哈佛大学和马里兰大学的综合研究显示，在冥想 3 个月后的老年人和没有经过冥想的老年人相比，他们心理健康水平有了大幅的提高。

E 动物学研究还显示，精神和身体活动都会促进大脑健康[第 30 题]。位于美国伊利诺伊州厄巴纳的贝克曼高级科学和技术研究所的心理学家 William Greenough 博士让一些小白鼠玩很多的玩具，这些小白鼠和没有接受任何大脑刺激的小白鼠相比，大脑多出 25%的神经元连接。此外，在跑步机上锻炼的小白鼠和那些不活动的小白鼠相比，在大脑的特定区域有更多的毛细管[第 36 题]。Greenough 说：“显然，信息传递和许多不同的载体有关。”

F 不只是科学家对抗衰老感兴趣。走进任何一家健康食品店，你都会发现各式的营养配方，有的叫做 “头脑风暴”，有的叫做“聪明 ALEC”，声称可以改善大脑能力。Ward Dean 和 John Morgenthaler 所写的《Smart Drug & Nutrients》这本书在 1990 年出版，已经在全世界销售了超过 120，000 册。这也催生了很多地下的生产大脑营养品的化学工业生产相关的营养品和药品，后者通常含有欧洲和墨西哥产的银杏，是从生长了 2 亿年的银杏树上提取的，而这些都刊登在出版的研究报告中，声称可以增加大脑的氧气含量和改善老年痴呆症状。据旧金山的市场调查公司 SPINS 的总裁 Paddy Spence 所说，在过去的仅仅 6 个月中，这类营养品和药品就增加了 22%。[第 35 题]作为一家研究消费者健康趋势的的公司 HealthFocus 的总裁，Linda Gilbert 说道：“能够改善大脑活动的产品确实是营养品行业中份额不大但却是一个新兴的组成部分。[第 39 题]”神经学家如 Khachaturian， 将这些产品的使用比做在肩膀上撒盐，认为是一种迷信行为[第 37 题]，他认为公众会过量消费号称可以改善大脑认知的营养品。

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SECTION 1

猴类和森林

A 来自杜克大学的灵长类动物学家 Ken Glander，注视着树冠，跟踪记录了那只雌猴的一举一动。他持着镖枪，无比的耐心等待合适的射击时机。Glander 小心翼翼地瞄准目标并射击。镖枪打中了猴子的臀部，它不停地颤抖。这只吼猴来自 Hacienda La Pacifica 一所存留数十载的庄园，一位姓李的人在瓜纳卡斯特省的养牛农场。当地其他的灵长类动物 — — 白面卷尾猴和蜘蛛猴 — — 在这里也曾常见，然而却在 1950 年代附近的泛美公路修建后消失了。周围大部分是土地都开辟出来做牧场。

B 吼猴们栖息在 La Pacifica，Glander 解释道，这是因为他们都是叶食性动物。有水果时，他们吃水果，但是不同于卷尾猴和蜘蛛猴，他们不依赖大片的果林。吼猴们能够在任何林地存活，因为他们的饮食习惯不受约束。在森林中，生存是一场臂力竞赛，存在于是树木和无数叶食性动物之间。植物进化出了各种各样的化学防御，轻者是难以下咽的丹宁酸，与植物产生的的养分相结合，使它们难以消化，重者则是致命的毒药，如生物碱和氰化物等。

C 所有灵长类动物，包括人类，有一定的能力来处理植物毒素。“人类能够解除咖啡因的毒素，对于很多动物，咖啡因是剧毒。”Glander 说道。对于叶食性动物而言，长期接触在一种特定的植物毒素可以提高抵御毒药和吸收叶片养分的能力。再生林的树叶，如 La Pacifica 生长的叶子，实际上比那些生长在亚马逊河流域南端的静静生长，年代悠久的树木的叶子更受吼猴的喜爱。年轻的森林里，树木投入其有限的能量长成木，叶子和果实，因此相对于那些已成木成林、生长缓慢的树木来说，他们产生的毒素较少。

D 枝繁叶茂的森林对灵长类动物的价值是圣罗莎国家公园的一项研究课题，公园它离庄园拉帕西菲卡西北约 35 英里。公园里不仅生长着吼猴，白面卷尾猴和蜘蛛猴也很多。不过那是个年轻的森林，大多数的树木都不到 50 年。那时树林大概 14 年之久，卷尾猴是最初在再生林里生存的动物。吼猴较卷尾猴大且重，依赖古老的树木，因为古树的树枝能支撑他们这大体型。在 Hacienda La Pacifica 的一个农场便是圣罗莎的人口激增的一个例证。吼猴比卷尾猴和蜘蛛猴容易恢复精力是有许多原因”Fedigan 解释道。“因为他们活动范围小，只要树木能够提供他们合适的食物即可。然而，蜘蛛猴需要很大的活动范围，因此他们不能在分散的栖息地生活。”

E 在这个区域里，吼猴的繁殖速度要比其他猴子种类快。卷尾猴直到 7 岁才生育，蜘蛛猴甚至更晚，而吼猴在约 3.5 岁就开始生育。此外，虽然一只雌性蜘蛛猴每四年生育一次，营养充足的吼猴每两年生育一次。

F 吼猴吃的叶子含水量充足，所以猴子可以在远离溪流和水坑的地方生存。在瓜纳卡斯特

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长久的、 持续的干旱期间，这种生存能力能力较卷尾猴和蜘蛛猴有极大的优势。

G 中美洲和南美洲的日益增长的人口压力导致持续对森林的破坏，在 1990 年，中美洲每年约 110 万英亩的森林被砍伐。在墨西哥韦拉克鲁斯州的 Estacion de Biologia Los Tuxtlas，生态学家 Alejandro Estrada 一直在研究猴子如何在人类塑造的环境中生存。，最近，他和他的同事研究了一群长毛吼猴的生态情况，这个完全由人类塑造的栖息地，他和他的同事最近研究一群吼猴在这里大量繁殖的生态课题，塔巴斯科州的可可种植园，像许多品种的咖啡，可可植物需要在阴凉处生长，所以 40 年前地主栽无花果，猴荚和其他高大的树木形成了他们的作物防护棚，大约 25 年前附近的森林被砍伐之后，猴子迁移进去。这个奇怪的栖息地，本地植物和外地植物发展成的混合植物，似乎能供给许多猴子相同大小的野生森林栖息地，吼猴吃树叶和树荫下的果子，抛开了有价值的可可豆荚因此，因此农民容纳了他们。

H Estrada 认为猴类为这些农场带来的效益被低估，猴类使得无花果树和其他遮阴树木的种子分离，粪便使得土壤肥沃。他指出，吼猴生活在尼加拉瓜和哥斯达黎加以及墨西哥的咖啡树荫和可可种植园。蜘蛛猴也在这样的种植园觅食，即使他们需要在森林附近长期的生存。他希望农民会开始看到野生猴类的优点，包括潜在的生态旅游项目。“（*“环境的保护通常是一个农业实践和自然保护之间的冲突，” Estrada 说，“抛开幻景，着手考虑开始考虑一些方法以保护灵长类动物在人类改造的环境中生存，农业活动可能成为的一个工具。”*）

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拯救英国鸬鹚

A 麻鸦在 1886 年就在英国灭绝了，但是在上个世纪早期，麻鸦的数量突然到达了顶峰，到了 1950 年代，大约有 70 只叫声响亮的雄性麻鸦，但是到了 1990 年代，数量又下降到不到 20 只。在 1980 年代末期，很显然麻鸦出现生存危机，但仅仅靠这点信息并不能提供相应的使之数量能恢复的方案。**（第 14，20 题）**

B 麻鸦有神秘的翅膀和害羞的天性，**（第 22 题）**经常藏在芦苇丛中。所以首先面临的挑战就是提出一套标准方法来监控它们的数量。**（第 15 题）**雄性麻鸦的迅速增长是在繁殖季节最明显的特征，所以我们发明了一种方法来确定麻鸦的数量，那就是通过数算对于每只麻鸦来说特定的鸣叫方式。这使得我们不仅可以更加确定英国雄性麻鸦的数量，而且也可以估算出从一年到下一年的交替中雄性麻鸦可以存活的数量。

C 我们最初最直接的对哺育麻鸦的栖息地所需要具备的要求的理解来自比较让麻鸦不再大量繁殖和继续大量繁殖的芦苇地有何不同。研究表明，继续留在芦苇地的麻鸦的栖息地的自然繁衍或是灭绝的过程的速度通过管理都慢了下来。在这样的基础上，更加广泛的建议就是怎样管理和复兴麻鸦赖以生存的芦苇地，EU LIFE 对此提供了资助，用于 13 个核心繁殖区的建设，这项计划由 RSPB 领导，也有许多其它组织参与。**（第 16 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）**

D 为了修正这项计划并且为麻鸦提供它们喜欢觅食的适当规模的量化的栖息地，我们用录音记录了 RSPB’s Minsmere 和 Leighton Moss 保护区的雄性麻鸦。该录音表明麻鸦更喜欢在潮湿一些的芦苇地觅食，特别是旁边有更大池塘的芦苇地。雄性麻鸦的平均居住面积大概是 20 亩，这也为我们管理或是新建麻鸦的栖息地的时候，提供了一个芦苇量的很好的依据。雌性麻鸦承担了所有孵化和照顾幼儿的任务，所以理解它们的需求也很重要。在研究过程中，我们定位了 87 处的麻鸦巢，发现雌性麻鸦喜欢在有很多植被的地方筑巢，在芦苇地的深处，这些地方在繁殖季节中最干燥的时期依然有水。**（第 17 题）**

E 这项研究带出的栖息地的解决方案的成功是巨大的。比方说，在 Minsmere，鸣叫的雄性麻鸦的数量逐渐从 1 只上升到 10 只，随着芦苇地的减少，人们发明了一种新的管理技巧来减缓麻鸦灭绝的过程。在 1997 年只有 11 只鸣叫的麻鸦之后，英国的麻鸦数量在栖息地管理方案的带动下开始了自 1950 年代起的首次增长。

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F 研究的最后阶段涉及到麻鸦的饮食，生存和小麻鸦在各自独立生活后的情况。为了完成这些，就要将很多小的无线电追踪标签安在巢里的小麻鸦身上，追踪它们接下来在羽毛丰满前的命运。许多小麻鸦都在羽毛丰满前就死了，而饥饿是最有可能的原因。这些小麻鸦主要的食物是鱼，**（第 23, 24 题）**而这些鱼的数量是由进入到芦苇地边缘的物种来控制的，所以最近研究（包括 Hull 大学的博士）中重要的一点就是麻鸦栖息地的重建和提供水源来使麻鸦的主要食物来源——健康的天然的鱼的数量能够增长。**（第 18 题）**

G 一旦这些带着无线电标签的小麻鸦开始独立，它们就会在自己独自度过的第一个冬天开始寻找新的栖息地，如果条件合适，其中的一部分就会考虑在这些新的栖息地繁殖下一代。EU LIFE 资助的另一个研究项目旨在在这些新的地区提供合适的供麻鸦生活的栖息地。在这个辅助项目的帮助下，有 19 个这样的栖息地被建立起来，可以保证英国麻鸦的数目能够更加的稳定，**（第 25 题）**因为它们有了核心区域之外的合适的繁殖区，这样就不会在偶然事件或是海平面上升的时候因脆弱而死亡。

H 截止到 2004 年，英国鸣叫的雄性的麻鸦的数量已经上升到 55 只，**（第 20 题）**几乎所有增加的麻鸦都是在研究基础上提出的栖息地管理计划中建立的栖息地生活的。尽管科学在麻鸦的拯救计划中处于核心地位，但是这项计划的成功还和信任，努力的工作以及所有管理人员和栖息地的所有者及照看者的付出奉献是分不开的。在一些很极端的情况下，还需要管理者保证英国的湿地生物的生存。建造的码头和 5 个主要的水闸现在控制水平线超过 82ha，在 2005 年冬天将还会有 50ha 的水进入控制范围。芦苇地建造主要是一方面重建原有天然栖息地，另一方面通过种植树苗来形成小型的核心区域，而这些区域也会及时扩大成更大的芦苇地，大约种了 275，000 棵树苗，而且芦苇的覆盖面极广。大约有 3 公里的新的渠沟已经建成，3.7 公里的现有渠沟进行了整改，有 2.2 公里的旧的河口已经被清理。

I 麻鸦现在每年都固定在这些栖息地过冬，这也预示着它们会待得更长直至春天。还没有新的小麻鸦繁殖出来，但是一直鸣叫的雄性麻鸦在 2004 年春天出现了，一起出现的还有很多野鸟，芦苇雀鸟，芦苇坝，芦苇，莎草和蝗虫鸣鸟。很多过冬的琵嘴鸭的数量也增加了，使得栖息地拥有英国大量重要的过冬动物。Malltraeth 保护区现在建立起了部分英国主要的 water vole（英国珍惜物种）的栖息地网络和 12 个试验地带，那里出现了水獭，灰兔以及稀有植物——美国线叶滨。**（第 26 题** *ipredicting.com copyright*）

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足球起源

A 众所周知足球是 19 世纪在英国被发明的，但其实这项运动在这之前就出现了。事实上，“足球”这个单词历史上一直被用来指用脚参与的运动，是为了和马背上的运动加以区别，所以足球以前并不是专指用脚踢球。这项运动一般都是由男性参与的，尽管到了 17 世纪末，在苏格兰终于有已婚和未婚的女性参与，而往往已婚的女性是最后的赢家。

B 有据可循的最早的足球要追溯到 3000 年前的中国，当时被称为“蹴鞠”，**一般是在君王生日宴请的时候表演**，通常是在一个 30 到 40 厘米宽的位置上将一个皮球踢进固定在长竹竿上的小网子里——这是很需要特定的技巧和精湛的技艺的。（第 8 题）

C 这项运动的另一种形式起源于远东，在日本被称为“克马锐”，可以追溯到大约公元 5 世纪，今天仍然存在。这是一个环形的足球运动，需要特定的技巧，形式上也更加庄严和讲究，**但是不像中国蹴鞠那样富有竞争性，并且完全没有将抢到球作为比赛的目标**。运动员只要在一个相对更小的场地，将球传给另一位队员，其间球不能落地。（第 9 题）

D **罗马人玩的足球更加有活力，被称为“harpastum”。每个队员有自己专门的战术任务，观众在传球和进球的时候大声喧嚷**。脚的角色并不重要，以至于对于比赛结果几乎没有任何影响。该运动一直流行了 700 到 800 年之久，尽管它后来被带到了英国，但是并不能确定它就是当代足球的原型。**（第 10 题）**

E 8 世纪到 19 世纪，在英国一直盛行的足球和前面说的几种形式有很大的不同——，之前的足球形式更加无序，暴力，随意，并且参与人数也不确定。足球经常是作为不同村庄之间的激烈较量，踢打对方队员是允许的，几乎其它的行为也是被接受的。**（第 11 题）**

F 尽管执政者一直想放方设法以该运动干扰公众为由限制足球运动，但是人们对它巨大的热情并未削减。14 和 15 世纪，英国，苏格兰和法国法律规定踢足球要接受惩罚，因为该运动时常伴有混乱，**或者说这项大家钟爱的运动占用了可以练习其它军事科目的时间，但是所有这些措施都没有奏效**。（第 12 题）

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G 到了 16 世纪，英国人对于足球的狂热到达顶峰，而这是受组织更加到位的意大利足球“Calcio”的盛行的影响。英国足球还是像以前那样粗野，但是当时有一个学校的校长 Richard Mulcaster 特别支持足球，他认为足球运动有很正面的教育价值，并且可以促进健康和体格健壮。Mulcaster 认为所要做的是对队员人数的限制，更重要的是要有一个裁判来监督整场比赛。

H 足球形式一直处于无序的状态，直到 19 世纪早期，许多很有影响力的学校进行了自己的改革，包括橄榄球学校，他们允许手触球或是手带球前进，可以绊倒甚至是踢对方队员，并且是以教育的名义组织足球比赛，用来帮助学生培养忠诚，无私，合作，服从团队这些良好的品质。**在学校里刮起了足球热，有的学校甚至将足球纳入了日常的必修科目。（第 13 题）**

I 到了 1863 年，足球方面的发展到达了一个高潮，在剑桥大学，**开始建立大家都能接受的统一的标准和规则**，主要是两大阵营：少数派——**橄榄球学校和其它，橄榄球学校想要维持原来的比赛形式，特别是对运动员可以用手带球前进这一点**。同年 10 月，11 家伦敦的俱乐部和学校派出代表商讨建立基本的规则来运行比赛，而此次会议也标志着足球协会的诞生。

J 关于绊倒和踢对方队员以及带球前进的争论在该次和之后的会议上得到了彻底地讨论，最终在 12 月 8 日，橄榄球学校的坚持败下阵来，意味着橄榄球和足球两种运动之间正式发生了分离。在 8 年内，足球协会已经有了 50 名俱乐部成员，世界上第一个足球比赛——“足球协会杯”终于拉开了序幕。

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新冰川时期

A 威廉凯瑞是一名严谨、谨慎的气候科学家，而不是一个艺术评论家。但是他却花了很多时间仔细研究 Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze 的名画“乔治华盛顿穿越特拉华河”，这幅画描绘了 1776 年圣诞节后的第二天，一船殖民的美国士兵正开船去攻打英国和德国黑森州军队的场景。“大多数人认为船上的其他人正在划船，但他们实际上是在推开水面上的浮冰，”凯瑞用手指轻点着一幅复制品说到。很肯定的是，为首的水手正用他的靴子猛击冻河的河面。“我在费城长大。离这幅画的地方只有 30 分钟的车程。**我可以告诉你，画面上的这种事情不会再发生了。**”（第 21 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

B **但这种场景可能很快再次出现**。冰雪肆虐的景象可能再次袭击欧洲，就像 16 世纪佛兰德画家彼得布鲁盖尔所绘作品那样。他的作品，包括 1565 年的杰作“雪中猎人”，使得现在温暖的欧洲大陆看起来更像北欧的拉普兰地区。这样寒冷的的景象在大约 1300-1850 年是司空见惯的事，因为那时大部分北美和欧洲地区都在一个小冰河时期。现在有越来越多的证据表明，寒冷将再次来袭。越来越多的科学家认为，长期降温或者小冰河时代到来的条件已经成熟。虽然没有人预测会出现像约 12000 年前覆盖了北半球的冰川那样严重的冰层，但接下来的降温趋势在美国大部分地区可能平均温度能下降 5 度，在欧洲东北部、北部和亚洲北部地区下降 10 度。（第 14 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

C “这可能在 10 年内发生，” 伍兹霍尔海洋物理研究部主席**乔泰伦斯·伊斯**说。“一旦发生，时间可长达几百年。”他很震惊，**美国人还未认真正视这次威胁**。（第 18 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

D 5 到 10 度的降温所影响的不仅仅是恒温器的上下波动。无论在经济还是生态上，这样快速、持续的冷温可能会带来灾难性的后果。一份由**国家科学院**于 2002 年发表的题为“突然的气候变化：不可避免的意外，”的报告，称仅仅是**农业损失就达到 1000-2500 亿美元，报告同时预测它所造成的生态破坏将是巨大和难以估量的**。这是一个严酷的景象：消失的森林，上升的房屋费用，减少的淡水资源，降低的作物产量，加速的物种灭绝。（第 17 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

E 自上一次冰河时期以来发生的政治变革可能会使得世界上的穷人生存更加困难。在之前的寒冷期，整个部落只是简单的收拾并开始南下迁移，**但这种选择在国界封闭的现代社会是行不通的**。“在某种程度上，对于那些靠土地

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的人们，突然的气候变化可能使得他们的财富快速大面积的发生变化，而无法迁移可能使得这些陷入困境的人们失去安全的保护网，”该报告说。（第 15 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

F 但重要的事先来。难道地球实际上不是正在变暖么？事实的确如此，乔伊斯说。在雾气弥漫的 Cape Cod 的早晨，他那凌乱的办公室，充满了柔和的光，**他解释了这种变暖实际上可能成为下一次小型冰川时期到来的令人惊讶的罪魁祸首**。这个悖论是过去 30 年间在北大西洋，大量淡水河----相当于一个 10 英尺厚的淡水层------混入咸海水所导致的后果。没有人可以确定，这些淡水来自何方，但头号嫌疑犯就是由能束缚住太阳能的大气中的二氧化碳所引起的正在融化的北极冰川。（第 20 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

G 淡水流向在海洋科学的圈子中是主要新闻。**鲍勃·迪克森**，英国海洋学家，在 2 月份火奴鲁鲁的**一次会议上**曾发出警示，他还**提及了拉布拉多海**----加拿大东北部和格陵兰岛之间，毗邻大西洋的一片水域——**盐度和温度的下降**”这可以说是现代海洋学记录仪器检测到的最大深幅波动。”（第 19 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

H 这一趋势可能会阻止墨西哥湾流向北的渗透，从而导致一个小冰河期。通常，墨西哥湾流，满载着在热带所吸收的热，在美国和加拿大的东海岸蜿蜒而行。当它向北流动时，湾流将热量释放到空气中。**因为盛行的北大西洋风向东吹，很多热量飘向了欧洲。这就是为什么许多科学家相信欧洲大陆冬季气温比北美在同一纬度的地区高出 36 华氏度的原因**。例如，寒冷的波士顿与温和的罗马几乎处于完全相同的纬度。同时一些科学家认为，这种升温同样影响了美国人和加拿大人。“如果认为这仅是一个欧洲现象，那真是大错特错了，”乔伊斯说。（第 16 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

I 将**热量**释放到空气中，变冷的海水**密度增大**，并在北大西洋中沉降一英里或更多，这样一个过程被海洋学家称为热盐环流。这种巨大的寒冷是深海洋流形成的主要驱动力，这种深海洋流也称为**“大洋输送机”**，它流经世界上所有的海域。但随着北大西洋充满**淡水**，海水密度变低，使得向北流动的墨西哥湾流无法下沉。新形成的大量较淡的水浮在大洋的上层，就像一个大热毯，威胁着热盐环流。反过来，这可能使墨西哥湾流变得缓慢或**向南转向**。在某种程度上，整个系统可以简单地急速关闭。“有越来越多的证据表明，我们正接近一个临界点，通过这个临界点我们可以跳转到一个新的状态。微小的改变，比如两年强降水或高纬度地区的融冰，可以产生很大的反应，”乔伊斯所。（第 22-26 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

J “整个淡水都处在高纬度地区，理论上来说，需要数百年才能摆脱它，”乔伊斯说。因此，虽然全球变暖以每年 1 华氏度在上升，北大西洋地区可以在十年内，下降 10 度。伍兹霍尔研究人员担心的是，历史正处于快速关闭期。他们知道它曾经发生过。

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测谎

A 不管我们有多么痛恨它，欺骗却在自然界所有生命中存在。鸟类通过诈伤来诱骗饥饿的捕食者远离筑巢中的幼仔。蜘蛛蟹会自己伪装：用海藻条和其他碎片装饰自己，伪装成其他东西——以此逃脱他们的仇敌。大自然充分地回馈了这些成功的伪装者，允许他们存活足够长的时间，从而进行交配和繁殖。所以我们也不必吃惊——根据南加利福尼亚州大学的心理学家杰拉尔德·杰利森，人类一天说谎大约 200 次，约每五分钟一个谎言——人类时常欺骗的理由完全相同：保护自我或为了得到一些他们不能通过其他方式得到的东西。（第 1、2 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

B 但是，作为一种生存技能，知道如何识破欺骗和知道如何说谎并侥幸成功，是一样重要的。一个能够快速发现谎言的人就不太可能被一个无耻的商业伙伴所欺骗或被狡猾的配偶所蒙蔽。幸运的是，自然给我们提供了足够的线索，用以围困在谎言的网中自我纠结的伪君子们——如果你知道如何观察的话。通过仔细观察面部表情、肢体语言和声调，几乎任何人都可以看出说谎的迹象。研究人员甚至电脑编程——就像测谎仪那样——通过分析肉眼和耳朵可辨别的相同物理信号来得到真相。“通过适当的训练，很多人可以学会可靠地检测谎言，” 旧金山加州大学心理学教授埃克曼说，在过去的 15 年他一直在研究欺骗的秘密。（第 3 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

C 为了找出什么样的谎言效果最好，成功的骗子需要准确评估他人的情绪状态。埃克曼的研究显示，这种情商对于一个好的识别谎言者来说，同样重要。需要注意关注的是说谎者的情绪压力，大多数说谎者都会感受到所言所行与事实间存在的冲突。（第 5 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

D 甚至连高科技测谎仪都无法检测所有测谎，它们仅仅只是检测情绪体现在生理上的变化，这些可能与被测者所言相符，也可能不相符。例如，测谎仪测量呼吸、心率和皮肤传导率，人在紧张时，这些指标往往会上升，这与人们说谎时通常紧张是一样的。紧张的人们通常会出汗，汗水中所含的盐分能导电。这就是为什么皮肤导电率突然升高能表明人很紧张——可能大约是怕被抓吧？——这可能，反过来，表明有人在隐瞒事实，在说谎。另一方面，它也可能意味着电视演播室的灯光太热----这正是测谎仪测试结果无法在法庭上受到认可的一个原因。“好的谎言识别者，并不依赖单一的迹象，”埃克曼说，“而是通过对许多语言和非语言线索的分析阐述来表明可能有人在说谎。”（第 6、7 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

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E 这些线索都写在脸上。因为面部肌肉组织是直接与大脑中处理情感的区域相连的，面容可以是心灵的窗户。神经学研究甚至表明，真实的情绪在大脑中的行经路线与不真实的情绪行经路线是不一样的。例如，如果你要求一个因中风而半边脸部瘫痪的病人假装微笑时，只有另半边他能活动的嘴会上扬。但是当你给这个半边脸部瘫痪的病人说了一个好笑的笑话时，这个病人会情不自禁的做出一个完整自然的笑容。很少人——尤其大部分是演员和政治家——能够有意识地控制他们所有的面部表情。当说谎者的真实感情通过欺骗的面具微微泄漏的时候，谎言就经常能被识破。“在感觉之前，我们通常不思考，”埃克曼说。“在我们意识到某种感情体验之前，表情往往就已经体现在我们脸上了。（第 8、9 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

F 其中最难假装或隐瞒的面部表情——如果这种感情是真实的——是悲伤。当有人是真正悲伤的时候，他会由于悲痛而皱起额头，同时眉毛内侧向上拉起。在埃克曼的测试中，少于 15%的人能够自如进行这种眉毛运动。相比之下，几乎所有人都可以有意识的做出沉下眉毛的动作，显示生气怒容的表情。“如果有人声称他们是悲伤的，同时眉毛内侧没有上拉，”埃克曼说，“那么这个悲伤很可能是假的。”（第 10、12、13 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

G 另一方面，微笑是最容易伪造的面部表情之一。它只需要两个肌肉——从颧骨延伸到嘴角的嘴唇的颧大肌肌肉——就能让人产生一个笑容。但是有一个问题。一个真诚的微笑不仅影响到嘴角，还影响了眼轮匝肌，此肌位于眼部周围，当人们开怀大笑时，眼部周围的肌肉会产生独特的“鱼尾纹”。如果一个人唇角上扬，眼睛微皱，但是眉毛内侧并未低垂，这个笑容就是个假笑了，眼轮匝肌所控制的眉毛内侧的运动，是很难伪造的。未低垂的眉毛是一个虚假微笑看起来很紧张和僵硬的一个原因。（第 11 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

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SECTION 1

蚂蚁和真菌

A 蚂蚁和他们的农业已经被广泛地研究多年,但最近的有趣新发现表明一个有关真菌培养的研究,关于他们如何驯养它,如何从病原体培养它,保护它。例如,真菌农场是被蚂蚁认为摆脱病原体的地方,结果是会容易受到毁灭性的霉菌,但是这仅在蚂蚁的巢穴发现过。确保这个霉菌是受控制的,对当今任何制药实验室来说蚂蚁很久以前的发现是有帮助的。

B Leaf-cutting 的蚂蚁和他们的真菌农场对自然来说是一个奇迹,也许最著名的共生的例子,两个物种的相互依赖。蚂蚁的成就是非凡的 - 生物学家 Edward O.Wilson 称之为"动物进化的一个重大突破" - 因为它允许他们吃,提供了消化蘑菇的能力,否则热带森林充满有毒的树叶满载着萜类化合物、生物碱和其他化学品,旨在让探索的人患病。

C 真菌生长似乎是仅起源于进化,因为所有的园艺蚂蚁都属于一个部落,是第一个蚂蚁真菌农民的后裔。有超过 200 种已知物种attine蚁族部落,分成 12 组,或 12 种属性。leaf-cutters蚂蚁使用新鲜植物;而其他组,称为lower attines,因为他们的巢较小和技术更原始,他们用枯叶的碎屑,昆虫和粪便来喂养他们的花园。

D leaf-cutters蚂蚁的真菌确实是由单菌种传下来的,无性繁殖系地传播,或者只是通过出芽,至少有 2300 万年历史了。但lower attine蚂蚁使用不同种类的真菌,和在一个案例中有四个生物学家发现lower attine是一个相当独立的物种。纯菌株的真菌是依靠leaf-cutters培养的,似乎是Currie先生,就像各种单一栽培的人类农作物物,在一段时间里非常多产,然后屈服于一些灾难性的病原体,如爱尔兰的马铃薯晚疫病。单一栽培,缺乏基因的多样性来应对变化的环境威胁,是寄生虫容易击中的目标。Currie先生感到有针对寄生虫的反真菌系统。但是一个世纪的蚂蚁研究没有支持这个想法。教科书描述leaf-cutter蚂蚁小心翼翼地铲除花园里所有的外来生物。"人们不断地告诉我,"你知道蚂蚁会让寄生虫远离他们的花园,是吧?" Mr. Currie说他在努力找到一个隐藏的闯入者。

E 但是经过三年对attine 蚂蚁花园的筛选,Mr. Currie发现他们无法远离感染的情况。在上个月出版的《美国国家科学院学报》上,他和两位同事, Dr. Mueller和David Mairoch,发现一种孤立一些外来生物的菌种,特别是一个叫做Escovopsis寄生族的霉菌。

F 结果证明Escovopsis是高毒性能的病原体能在几天内毁灭花园里的真菌。它绽放开来像一片白色的云朵,花园下面隐约可见。在一天或两天的时间内,整个花园都被他包围了。"其他蚂蚁不会去靠近它,与花园相关联的蚂蚁饿着等死,"Rehner博士说。"他们只是看起来放弃了,除了那些已经救出他们的幼虫的蚂蚁。"致命的霉菌然后转融进入孢子形成的阶段。

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G 显然蚂蚁通常将Escovopsis和其他寄生虫管理在可控制的范围内。但任何控制的失误,或者如果蚂蚁被移除,Escovopsis很快就会爆发。虽然新的leaf-cutter花园开始摆脱Escovopsis,在两年内大约60%的leaf-cutter蚂蚁被感染。发现Escovopsis的角色对attine蚂蚁的进化带来了一个新的水平的理解。"在过去的十年中,进化生物学家已经越来越意识到寄生虫在进化中的驱动力作用,"舒尔茨博士说。现在有一个可能的原因来解释为什么lower attine物种不断改变蘑菇花园里的各种真菌,和偶尔驯养新的——保持领先一步的残酷Escovopsis。

H 有趣的是,Mr. Currie发现在leaf-cutters他们的花园里的外来霉菌通常比lower attines低,但是他们更容易Escovopsis感染。似乎,他们为培养出一个纯粹类别的真菌的花费比从Escovopsis的风险更高。但leaf-cutters蚂蚁可能别无选择:他们培养特殊种类的真菌,不像那些被lower attines蚂蚁栽培的,生产营养的肿胀小窍门帮助蚂蚁吃东西。

I 在反真菌的共生里发现一个第三方，着提出一个问题这些attine蚂蚁是如何，特别是leaf-cutter蚂蚁，他们是如何 控制这种危险的闯入者。足够让人惊讶的是,Mr. Currie再次提供答案。"一百年前人们就已经知道,蚂蚁有白色表皮生长,"Dr. Mueller说,他指的是昆虫的身体表面。"人们会说,这就像一个表皮蜡。但是Cameron是这一百年来第一个把这些东西放在显微镜下观察的人。他看到这不是惰性蜡。它是活的。"Currie先生发现在蚂蚁的表皮有一种专有斑点,隐藏一种特殊的细菌,这种细菌对于制药行业来说是非常有名的,因为医学上使用的抗生素的来源有大半是来源于此。从attine蚂蚁的22个种类研究中,Cameron和他的同事们孤立一种链霉菌属细菌,他们的文章发表在4月的《自然》杂志。链霉菌属对于普通实验室的真菌没有多大影响。但一个强有力的投毒者Escovopsis,抑制其增长和抑制其孢子的形成。它还刺激蚂蚁蘑菇菌的增长。离开旧的巢穴建立新的巢穴时，细菌是由处女皇后搬运的,但是没有找到雄性蚂蚁,花花公子在建造巢穴或园艺时负任何责任。

J 因为leaf-cutters蚂蚁和lower attines蚂蚁使用链霉菌,这种细菌可能是他们共生的一部分,几乎和他们与Escovopsis霉菌共生的时间一样长。如果是这样,一些蚂蚁中的Alexander Fleming先于人类数百年之前发现了抗生素。即使是现在,蚂蚁完成两项超越人类权力的技术。leaf-cutters蚂蚁年复一年地培养一种单文化的农作物远离灾难,显然他们使用抗生素如此的明智和谨慎,与人不同,他们不是以引发抗生素耐药性来做为目标病原体的。

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动物自疗

许多动物似乎都有自我治疗的能力。人类或许可以从中得到启发。

在过去的十年里，英国公开大学环境科学讲师恩格尔博士一直在整理关于野生动物自我治疗行为的例子。最近，她就该课题出版了一本书。在本月月初举行的爱丁堡科学节的一个讲座中，恩格尔博士解释说，过去，她的同事对于动物能自我治疗的观点心存质疑。但是，越来越多的动物行为学家认为，野生动物能够且确实应对得了自己的医疗需求。

1987 年，一个自我治疗的例子被发现了。迈克尔• 霍夫曼和莫哈麦迪• 赛义夫在坦桑尼亚的马哈尔山国家公园进行研究时，注意到当地的黑猩猩在遭到肠道寄生虫的入侵后，会服用一种名为“婆婆纳”的植物的茎髓。这种植物能产生有毒化学物质“萜烯”。婆婆纳植物的茎髓含有高浓度的萜烯，足以杀死肠道寄生虫，却不会强烈到能杀死黑猩猩（由于同样不会杀死人，因此当地人也会使用这种植物的茎髓进行治疗）。尽管这种植物在当地被称为“山羊杀手”，但是，似乎并不是所有的动物都像黑猩猩和人类那么聪明，有些动物滥用它并因此受害。

自从发现黑猩猩吃婆婆纳后，更多的证据浮出水面，这些证据均表明，动物吃东西常常是由于医疗而非补充营养的原因。例如，许多动物物种会吃土（这种行为被称为食土癖）。一直以来，普遍接受的解释是，土壤能提供诸如盐分等矿物质。但是食土癖的现象却会发生在土壤中几乎没有矿物质的地区，或者发生在能够更容易从富含矿物质的植物那里获取矿物质的地区。显然，动物吃土是另有因由的。

现在的观点认为土壤，尤其是其中的粘土，能够消除植物防止被吃而产生的毒素。粘土解毒的证据来自于 1999 年美国加州大学戴维斯分校的詹姆斯• 吉拉尔迪和他的同事所进行的有关金刚鹦鹉的实验。金刚鹦鹉会吃含有生物碱的种子。生物碱是一组化学物质，含有臭名昭著的有毒成分，例如士的宁。在野外，常常能看到鸟类栖息在侵蚀的河岸上吃粘土。吉拉尔迪博士给一组鹦鹉喂食无害的生物碱和粘土混合物，又给另一组鹦鹉单单喂食生物碱。几个小时后，吃了粘土的那组鹦鹉的血液里含有的生物碱比另一组没有吃粘土的金刚鹦鹉少了 60%。这证明了粘土解毒的假设是正确的。

其他的发现也支持粘土解毒的说法。越往热带地区，植物体内的有毒化合物的含量就越高，因此，食草动物所食用的泥土数量也就越多。大象常年从泥洞里舔吃粘土，除了九月份之外，因为这时它们会吃大量可食用的无毒果子。给畜牛喂食粘土的话，能让它们从食物中多吸收百分之十到百分之二十的营养成分。

第三个证明动物自我治疗的例子是运用机械擦洗来清除肠道寄生虫。1972 年，理查德• 兰厄姆在坦桑尼亚的贡贝溪自然保护区研究时，发现黑猩猩正吃

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着一种名为 Aspilia 的树的叶子。黑猩猩用嘴巴仔细地检测和筛选树叶。选好树叶后，它就把树叶折成扇形，然后吞下。有些黑猩猩在吞叶子的时候会皱起鼻子，这表明吃叶子其实不好受。后来，在森林地面上还能发现未被消化的叶子。

兰厄姆博士猜对了，这些叶子是有治疗用途的。这的确是自我治疗行为的最早诠释之一。但是，兰厄姆博士猜错了其中的原理。当时，他和其他人认为 Aspilia 含有一种药物，这使得此后二十年的植物化学研究都以寻找黑猩猩吃的是什么化学物质为目的。但是，到了 20 世纪 90 年代，人们发现非洲的黑猩猩会吃 19 种不同植物的树叶，而这些植物树叶几乎不含有共同的化学物。药物假说变得越发站不住脚了。

终于，霍夫曼博士找到了问题的根源。他是通过观察黑猩猩的排泄物，而不是黑猩猩的食物发现的。他发现黑猩猩排泄出来的叶子含有大量的肠道寄生虫。黑猩猩吞食的 19 种植物树叶均含有一个共同点，那就是这些叶子都长满了微小的钩子。这些微小钩子勾住了寄生虫，并把它们拖出寄生体外。

继观察之后，恩格尔博士目前对于如何运用这个发现来改善家畜的健康问题感到相当兴奋。人类或许也可以从中学习，或者已经这么做了。譬如说，食土癖在世界的许多地方都是常见的现象。非洲的药店常售卖由不同种类的粘土制成的药丸，以对症下药。

从非洲被贩卖到美洲的黑奴继承了这个传统，这又多给了这些奴隶主一个鄙视他们的理由。但是，正如恩格尔博士指出的，卢旺达山地的大猩猩会吃一种类似高岭石的粘土，而高岭石是西方药店中售卖的治疗消化不良的专利药物的主要成分。有时候吃泥土会对你有益，毕竟，“非常失望”可能是一个理想的状态呢。

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1

Version 30102 主题 儿童概念的发展

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

28	FALSE	29	FALSE	30	TRUE
31	NOT GIVEN	32	FALSE	33	NOT GIVEN
34	TRUE	35	history of childhood	36	(as) miniature adults
37	(with the) industrialization	38	The factory Act	39	play and education
40	classroom				

2

Version 30104 主题 塔斯马尼亚虎

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	black stripesj	15	12 million	16	Australia
17	European	18	A	19	D
20	C	21	B	22	A
23	D	24	B	25	D
26	A				

3

Version 30108 主题 中国战车

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	TRUE	2	FALSE	3	TRUE
4	NOT GIVEN	5	elm	6	lubricating oil
7	18-32	8	dish	9	struts
10	bronze	11	neck	12	sand
13	tome complex				

4

Version 30109 主题 电报

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	TRUE	2	TRUE	3	NOT GIVEN
4	NOT GIVEN	5	TRUE	6	NOT GIVEN
7	It's expensive	8	(rubber-like) latex	9	lead pipe
10	Unusual Seaweed	11	President Buchanan	12	camels
13	tropical rain	14	**several hours**		

5

Version 30110 主题 仿生学

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	C	2	A	3	B
4	A	5	C	6	B
7	NO	8	NOT GIVEN	9	TRUE
10	YES	11	NOT GIVEN	12	TRUE
13	FALSE	14	FALSE		

6

Version 30204 主题 电子培训

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

28	i	29	ix	30	iv
31	vii	32	v	33	iii
34	A	35	B	36	F
37	D	38	B	39	C
40	E				

7

Version 30303 主题 老人智力维持

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

28	C	29	D	30	F
31	G	32	D	33	F
34	C	35	G	36	B
37	A	38	C	39	E
40	A				

8

Version 30401 主题 猴子和森林

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	G	15	A	16	C
17	B	18	H	19	D
20	C	21	A	22	B
23	fruit	24	plant toxins/toxin	25	reproduction/ reproduce
26	water	27	drought		

9

Version 30402 主题 英国鱼鹰保护

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	ii	15	v	16	i
17	viii	18	vi	19	iii
20	iv	21	1950s	22	(being) shy/shyness
23	starvation	24	(native) fish	25	partnership project /network (of sites)/ partnership project network
26	Otter and brown-hare	27	B		

10

Version 30403 主题 声波测海洋

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	TRUE	2	FALSE	3	NOT GIVEN
4	TRUE	5	D	6	G
7	F	8	D	9	D
10	A	11	A	12	B
13	C				

11

Version 30601 主题 足球起源

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	ix	2	x	3	i
4	vii	5	iii	6	viii
7	vi	8	I	9	D
10	B	11	H	12	E
13	A				

12

Version 30602 主题 新冰川时代

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	D	15	C	16	A
17	D	18	B	19	A
20	B	21	C	22	heat
23	denser	24	Great Ocean Conveyor	25	freshwater
26	southward				

13

Version 30701　　主题　　测谎

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	TRUE	2	TRUE	3	FALSE
4	NOT GIVEN	5	TRUE	6	D
7	B	8	A	9	B
10	C	11	A	12	B
13	C				

14

Version 30702　　主题　　蚂蚁和真菌

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	B	15	A	16	A
17	C	18	B	19	A
20	F	21	H	22	C
23	J	24	G	25	A
26	C				

15

Version 30703　　主题　　动物自疗

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	TRUE	2	NOT GIVEN	3	FALSE
4	FALSE	5	pith	6	terpenes
7	alkaloids	8	detoxify	9	hooks
10	G	11	D	12	E
13	C				

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