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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	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
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73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110										

黑 -过去30天考试命中删除的页码
灰 -删除，未来至少24个月不会考，
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Section 4

主题提示：夜班工人健康研究

A lecture about health problem of Night Shift Worker, factors that affect people's sleep.

31-40) Sentence Completion

31. Population of night shift workers reached 10, 000

32. night shift workers (生理) disordered

33. Human's internal clock make people tell the difference of

34. night shift work resulted in hours

35. Lack of sleep is not good for and heart

36. All of these reason would lead to

阅读高分的秘密？

什么才是 阅读最重要的考前需要记忆理解的内容，显然不仅仅是阅读机经的答案，除了填空题和问答题单词答案，阅读真题答案都是符号，根本记不住）？

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(2) 如使用如的专业教师作者提供的《阅读真题预测真题》阅读真题原文（中文翻译）（见在线系统阅读目录中）（中文加速理解，记忆深刻）：

如图所示：荧光笔部分就是全文精髓（就是出考题的句子，一篇文章大概 8-9 个地方），8+选手应该在这个部分中圈出 哪些单词在# 题干被替换了，替换词是什么？#。如果长期积累，阅读满分就来了。考前只浏览需要复习荧光部分。



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每天计时 做 1-2 套题（控制每三篇约 1 小时内完成）；然后对答案（答案见书籍末页），在论坛看答案解析和老师互动留言提问，休息 10 分钟。仔细阅读 这三篇的中文翻译和出题点，把错题和文章大意理解清楚（这再花 30 分钟）。考前 30-15 天 坚持做以上步骤【3】的工作。

步骤【4】：复习和标记原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)

考前 15-8 天，原文出题点用荧光笔标记，不做题，把重点预测文章的（中文翻译和英文原文出题点）全部仔细浏览一遍，同时画出英文原文中的出题的英文句子仔细阅读。

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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Smell and Memory

SMELLS LIKE YESTERDAY

*Why does the scent of a **fragrance** (香味, 芬芳) or the **mustiness** (陈腐) of an old trunk trigger such powerful memories of childhood? New research has the answer, writes Alexandra Witze.*

A You probably pay more attention to a newspaper with your eyes than with your nose. But lift the paper to your **nostrils** (鼻孔) and inhale. The smell of newsprint might carry you back to your childhood, when your parents **perused** (精读) the paper on Sunday mornings. Or maybe some other smell takes you back- the scent of your mother's perfume, the **pungency** (刺激性) of a driftwood campfire. Specific odours can spark a flood of reminiscences. Psychologists call it the "**Proustian phenomenon**" (浦式现象), after French novelist Marcel Proust. Near the beginning of the masterpiece *In Search of Lost Time*, Proust's narrator **dunks** (蘸) a madeleine cookie into a cup of tea - and the scent and taste **unleash** (释放) a **torrent** (连续不断的) of childhood memories for 3000 pages.



B Now, this phenomenon is getting the scientific treatment. Neuroscientists Rachel Herz, a cognitive neuroscientist at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, have discovered, for instance, how sensory memories are shared across the brain, with different brain regions remembering the sights, smells, tastes and sounds of a particular experience. Meanwhile, psychologists have demonstrated that memories triggered by smells can be more emotional, as well as more detailed, than memories not related to smells. When you inhale, odour **molecules** (分子) set brain cells dancing within a region known as the **amygdala** (杏仁区), a part of the brain that helps control emotion. In contrast, the other senses, such as taste or touch, get routed through other parts of the brain before reaching the amygdala. The direct link between odours and the amygdala may help explain the emotional **potency** (力量) of smells. "There is this unique connection between the sense of smell and the part of the brain that processes emotion," says Rachel Herz.

C But the links don't stop there. Like an **octopus** (章鱼) reaching its **tentacles** (触须) outward, the memory of smells affects other brain regions as well. In recent experiments, neuroscientists at University College London (UCL) asked 15 volunteers to look at pictures while smelling unrelated odours. For instance, the subjects might see a photo of a duck paired with the scent of a rose, and then be asked to create a story linking the two. Brain scans taken at the time revealed that



the volunteers' brains were particularly active in a region known as the **olfactory cortex** (嗅觉脑皮层), which is known to be involved in processing smells. Five minutes later, the volunteers were shown the duck photo again, but without the rose smell. And in their brains, the olfactory cortex lit up again, the scientists reported recently. The fact that the olfactory cortex became active in the absence of the odour suggests that people's sensory memory of events is spread across different brain regions. Imagine going on a seaside holiday, says UCL team leader, Jay Gottfried. The sight of the waves becomes stored in one area, whereas the crash of the surf goes elsewhere, and the smell of seaweed in yet another place. There could be advantages to having memories spread around the brain. "You can reawaken that memory from any one of the sensory triggers," says Gottfried. "Maybe the smell of the sun lotion, or a particular sound from that day, or the sight of a rock formation." Or - in the case of an early hunter and gatherer (out on a plain - the sight of a lion might be enough to trigger the urge to flee, rather than having to wait for the sound of its roar and the **stench** (恶臭) of its hide to kick in as well.

D Remembered smells may also carry extra emotional baggage, says Herz. Her research suggests that memories triggered by odours are more emotional than memories triggered by other cues. In one recent study, Herz recruited five volunteers who had vivid memories associated with a particular perfume, such as opium for Women and Juniper Breeze from Bath and Body Works. She took images of the volunteers' brains as they sniffed that perfume and an unrelated perfume without knowing which was which. (They were also shown photos of each perfume bottle.) Smelling the specified perfume activated the volunteers' brains the most, particularly in the amygdala, and in a region called the **hippocampus** (海马体), which helps in memory formation. Herz published the work earlier this year in the journal *Neuropsychologia*.

E But she couldn't be sure that the other senses wouldn't also **elicit** (抽出) a strong response. So in another study Herz compared smells with sounds and pictures. She had 70 people describe an emotional memory involving three items - popcorn, fresh-cut grass and a campfire. Then they compared the items through sights, sounds and smells. For instance, the person might see a picture of a lawnmower, then sniff the scent of grass and finally listen to the lawnmower's sound. Memories triggered by smell were more evocative than memories triggered by

either sights or sounds.

F Odour-evoked memories may be not only more emotional, but more detailed as well. Working with colleague John Downes, psychologist Simon Chu of the University of Liverpool started researching odour and memory partly because of



his grandmother's stories about Chinese culture. As generations gathered to share oral histories, they would pass a small pot of spice or incense around; later, when they wanted to remember the story in as much detail as possible, they would pass the same smell around again. "It's kind of fits with a lot of anecdotal evidence on how smells can be really good reminders of past experiences," Chu says. And

scientific research seems to **bear out** (证实) the anecdotes. In one experiment, Chu and Downes asked 42 volunteers to tell a life story, then tested to see whether odours such as coffee and **cinnamon** (肉桂皮) could help them remember more detail in the story. They could.

G Despite such studies, not everyone is convinced that Proust can be scientifically analysed. In the June issue of Chemical Senses, Chu and Downes exchanged **critiques** (批评) with renowned perfumer and chemist J. Stephan Jellinek. Jellinek **chided** (责备) the Liverpool researchers for, among other things, presenting the smells and asking the volunteers to think of memories, rather than seeing what memories were spontaneously evoked by the odours. But there's only so much science can do to test a phenomenon that's inherently different for each person, Chu says. Meanwhile, Jellinek has also been collecting anecdotal accounts of Proustian experiences, hoping to find some common links between the experiences. "I think there is a case to be made that surprise may be a major aspect of the Proust phenomenon," he says. "That's why people are so struck by these memories." No one knows whether Proust ever experienced such a **transcendental** (卓越的) moment. But his notions of memory, written as fiction nearly a century ago, continue to inspire scientists of today.

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Questions 14-18

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-C) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A- C in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

- A Rachel Herz
- B Simon Chu
- C Jay Gottfried

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- 14 Found pattern of different sensory memories stored in various zones of a brain.
- 15 Smell brings detailed event under a smell of certain substance.
- 16 Connection of smell and certain zones of brain is different with that of other senses.
- 17 Diverse locations of stored information help us keep away the hazard.
- 18 There is no necessary correlation between smell and processing zone of brain.



Questions 19-22

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

Write your answers in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet.

- 19 What does the experiment conducted by **Herz** show?
 - A Women are more easily addicted to opium medicine
 - B Smell is superior to other senses in connection to the brain
 - C Smell is more important than other senses
 - D Amygdala is part of brain that stores processes memory
- 20 What does the **second experiment** conducted by **Herz** suggest?
 - A Result directly conflicts with the first one
 - B Result of her first experiment is correct
 - C Sights and sounds trigger memories at an equal level
 - D Lawnmower is a perfect example in the experiment

- 21 What is the outcome of experiment conducted by *Chu and Downes*?
- A smell is the only functional under Chinese tradition
 - B half of volunteers told detailed stories
 - C smells of certain odours assist story tellers
 - D odours of cinnamon is stronger than that of coffee
- 22 What is the comment of **Jellinek** to *Chu and Downers* in the issue of *Chemical Senses*:
- A Jellinek accused their experiment of being unscientific
 - B Jellinek thought Liverpool is not a suitable place for experiment
 - C Jellinek suggested that there was no further clue of what specific memories aroused
 - D Jellinek stated that experiment could be remedied



Questions 23-26

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **no more than three** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **23-26** on your answer sheet.

In the experiments conducted by UCL, participants were asked to look at a picture with a scent of a flower, then in the next stage, everyone would have to.....23.....for a connection. A method called.....24..... suggested that specific area of brain named.....25.....were quite active. Then in an another paralleled experiment about Chinese elders, storytellers could recall detailed anecdotes when smelling a bowl of.....26.....or incense around.



SECTION 2

Computer Provides More Questions Than Answers

A The island of Antikythera lies 18 miles north of Crete, where the Aegean Sea meets the Mediterranean. Currents there can make shipping treacherous -- and one ship bound for ancient Rome never made it. The ship that sank there was a giant cargo vessel measuring nearly 500 feet long. It came to rest about 200 feet below the surface, where it stayed for more than 2,000 years until divers looking for sponges discovered the wreck a little more than a century ago.



B Inside the hull were a number of bronze and marble statues. From the look of things, the ship seemed to be carrying luxury items, probably made in various Greek islands and bound for wealthy patrons in the growing Roman Empire. The statues were retrieved, along with a lot of other unimportant stuff, and stored. Nine months later, an enterprising archaeologist cleared off a layer of organic material from one of the pieces of junk and found that it looked like a gearwheel. It had inscriptions in Greek characters and seemed to have something to do with astronomy.

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C That piece of "junk" went on to become the most celebrated find from the shipwreck; it is displayed at the National Archaeological Museum of Athens. Research has shown that the wheel was part of a device so sophisticated that its complexity would not be matched for a thousand years -- it was also the world's first known analog computer. The device is so famous that an international conference organized in Athens a couple of weeks ago had only one subject: the Antikythera Mechanism.



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D Every discovery about the device has raised new questions. Who built the device, and for what purpose? Why did the technology behind it disappear for the next thousand years? What does the device tell us about ancient Greek culture? And does the

marvelous construction, and the precise knowledge of the movement of the sun and moon and Earth that it implies, tell us how the ancients grappled with ideas about determinism and human destiny?

E "We have gear trains from the 9th century in Baghdad used for simpler displays of the solar and lunar motions relative to one another -- they use eight gears," said François Charette, a historian of science in Germany who wrote an editorial accompanying a new study of the mechanism two weeks ago in the journal Nature. "In this case, we have more than 30 gears. To see it on a computer animation makes it mind-boggling. There is no doubt it was a technological masterpiece."



F The device was probably built between 100 and 140 BC, and the understanding of astronomy it displays seems to have been based on knowledge developed by the Babylonians around 300-700 BC, said Mike Edmunds, a professor of astrophysics at Cardiff University in Britain. He led a research team that reconstructed what the gear mechanism would have looked like by using advanced three-dimensional-imaging technology. The group also decoded a number of the inscriptions. The mechanism explores the relationship between lunar months -- the time it takes for the moon to cycle through its phases, say, full moon to full moon -- and calendar years. The gears had to be cut precisely to reflect this complex relationship; 19 calendar years equal 235 lunar months.

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G By turning the gear mechanism, which included what Edmunds called a beautiful system of epicyclic gears that factored in the elliptical orbit of the moon, a person could check what the sky would have looked like on a date in the past, or how it would appear in the future. The mechanism was encased in a box with doors in front and back covered with inscriptions -- a sort of instruction manual. Inside the front door were pointers indicating the date and the position of the sun, moon and zodiac, while opening the back door revealed the relationship between calendar years and lunar months, and a mechanism to predict eclipses.



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H "If they needed to know when eclipses would occur, and this related to the rising and setting of stars and related them to dates and religious experiences, the mechanism would directly help," said Yanis Bitsakis, a physicist at the University of Athens who co-wrote the Nature paper. "It is a mechanical computer. You turn the handle and you have a date on the front." Building it would have been expensive and required the interaction of astronomers, engineers, intellectuals and craftspeople. Charette said the device overturned conventional ideas that the ancient Greeks were primarily ivory tower thinkers who did not deign to muddy their hands with technical stuff. It is a reminder, he said, that while the study of history often focuses on written texts, they

can tell us only a fraction of what went on at a particular time.

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I Imagine a future historian encountering philosophy texts written in our time -- and an aircraft engine. The books would tell that researcher what a few scholars were thinking today, but the engine would give them a far better window into how technology influenced our everyday lives. Charette said it was unlikely that the device was used by practitioners of astrology, then still in its infancy. More likely, he said, it was bound for a mantelpiece in some rich Roman's home. Given that astronomers of the time already knew how to calculate the positions of the sun and the moon and to predict eclipses without the device, it would have been the equivalent of a device built for a planetarium today -- something to spur popular interest, or at least claim bragging rights.

J Why was the technology that went into the device lost? "The time this was built, the jackboot of Rome was coming through," Edmunds said. "The Romans were good at town planning and sanitation but were not known for their interest in science." The fact that the device was so complex, and that it was being shipped with a quantity of other luxury items, tells Edmunds that it is very unlikely to have been the only one ever made. Its sophistication "is such that it can't have been the only one," Edmunds said. "There must have been a tradition of making them. We're always hopeful a better one will surface." Indeed, he said, he hopes that his study and the renewed interest in the Antikythera Mechanism will prompt second looks by both amateurs and professionals around the world. "The archaeological world may look in their cupboards and maybe say, 'That isn't a bit of rusty old metal in the cupboard.' "



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Questions 14-18

The reading Passage has ten paragraphs A-J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-J, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

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- 14 Content inside the wreck ship
- 15 Ancient astronomers and craftsman might involve
- 16 The location of Antikythera Mechanism
- 17 Details of how it was found
- 18 Appearance and structure of the mechanism

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Questions 19-22

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **no more than two** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet.

An ancient huge sunk ____19____ was found accidentally by sponges searcher. The ship loaded with ____20____ such as bronze and sculptures. However, an archaeologist found a junk similar to a ____21____ which has Greek script on it. This inspiring and elaborated device was found to be the first ____22____ in the world.



Questions 23-26

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-C) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-F in boxes 23-27 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

- A Yanis Bitsakis
- B Mike Edmunds
- C François Charette

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23 More complicated than previous device

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24 Anticipate to find more Antikythera Mechanism in the future

25 Antikythera Mechanism was found related to moon

26 Mechanism assisted ancient people to calculate movement of stars.

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SECTION 2

Stealth Forces in Weight Loss

The field of weight loss is like the ancient fable about the blind men and the elephant. Each man investigates a different part of the animal and reports back, only to discover their findings are bafflingly incompatible.

A The various findings by public-health experts, physicians, psychologists, geneticists, molecular biologists, and nutritionists are about as similar as an elephant's tusk is to its tail. Some say obesity is largely predetermined by our genes and biology; others attribute it to an overabundance of fries, soda, and screen-sucking; still others think we're fat because of viral infection, insulin, or the metabolic conditions we



encountered in the womb. "Everyone subscribes to their own little theory," says Robert Berkowitz, medical director of the Center for Weight and Eating Disorders at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. We're programmed to hang onto the fat we have, and some people are predisposed to create and carry more fat than others. Diet and exercise help, but in

the end the solution will inevitably be more complicated than pushing away the plate and going for a walk. "It's not as simple as 'You're fat because you're lazy,'" says Nikhil Dhurandhar, an associate professor at Pennington Biomedical Research Center in Baton Rouge. "Willpower is not a prerogative of thin people. It's distributed equally."

B Science may still be years away from giving us a miracle formula for fat-loss. hormone leptin is a crucial player in the brain's weight-management circuitry. Some people produce too little leptin; others become desensitized to it. And when obese people lose weight, their leptin levels plummet along with their metabolism. The body becomes more efficient at using fuel and conserving fat, which makes it tough to keep the weight off. Obese dieters' bodies go into a state of chronic hunger, a feeling Rudolph Leibel, an obesity researcher at Columbia University, compares to thirst. "Some people might be able to

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tolerate chronic thirst, but the majority couldn't stand it," says Leibel. "Is that a behavioral problem—a lack of willpower? I don't think so."

C The government has long espoused moderate daily exercise—of the evening-walk or take-the-stairs variety—but that may not do much to budge the needle on the scale. A 150-pound person burns only 150 calories on a half-hour walk, the equivalent of two apples. It's good for the heart, less so for the gut. "Radical changes are necessary," says Deirdre Barrett, a psychologist at Harvard Medical School and author of *Waistland*. "People don't lose weight by choosing the small fries or taking a little walk every other day." Barrett suggests taking a cue from the members of the National Weight Control Registry (NWCR), a self-selected group of more than 5,000 successful weight-lossers who have shed an average of 66 pounds and kept it off 5.5 years. Some registry members lost weight using low-carb diets; some went low-fat; others eliminated refined foods. Some did it on their own; others relied on counseling. That said, not everyone can lose 66 pounds and not everyone needs to. The goal shouldn't be getting thin, but getting healthy. It's enough to whittle your weight down to the low end of your set range, says Jeffrey Friedman, a geneticist at Rockefeller University. Losing even 10 pounds vastly decreases your risk of diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure. The point is to not give up just because you don't look like a swimsuit model.



D The negotiation between your genes and the environment begins on day one. Your optimal weight, writ by genes, appears to get edited early on by conditions even before birth, inside the womb. If a woman has high blood-sugar levels while she's pregnant, her children are more likely to be overweight or obese, according to a study of almost 10,000 mother-child pairs. Maternal diabetes may influence a child's obesity risk through a process called metabolic imprinting, says Teresa Hillier, an endocrinologist with Kaiser Permanente's Center for Health Research and the study's lead author. The implication is clear: Weight may be established very early on, and obesity largely passed from mother to child. Numerous studies in both animals and humans have shown that a mother's obesity directly increases her child's risk for weight gain. The best advice for moms-to-be: Get fit before you get pregnant. You'll reduce your risk of complications during pregnancy and increase your chances of having a normal-weight child.

E It's the \$64,000 question: Which diets work? It got people wondering: Isn't there a better way to diet? A study seemed to offer an answer. The paper compared two groups of adults: those who, after eating, secreted high levels of insulin, a hormone that sweeps blood sugar out of the bloodstream and promotes its storage as fat, and those who secreted less. Within each group,

half were put on a low-fat diet and half on a low-glycemic-load diet. On average, the low-insulin-secreting group fared the same on both diets, losing nearly 10 pounds in the first six months — but they gained about half of it back by the end of the 18-month study. The high-insulin group didn't do as well on the low-fat plan, losing about 4.5 pounds, and gaining back more than half by the end. But the most successful were the high- insulin-secretors on the low-glycemic-load diet. They lost nearly 13 pounds and kept it off.

F What if your fat is caused not by diet or genes, but by germs—say, a virus? It sounds like a sci-fi horror movie, but research suggests some dimension of the obesity epidemic may be attributable to infection by common viruses, says Dhurandhar. The idea of "infectobesity" came to him 20 years ago when he was a young doctor treating obesity in Bombay. He discovered that a local avian virus, SMAM-1, caused chickens to die, sickened with organ damage but also, strangely, with lots of abdominal fat. In experiments, Dhurandhar found that SMAM-1-infected chickens became obese on the same diet as uninfected ones, which stayed svelte.

G He later moved to the U.S. and onto a bona fide human virus, adenovirus 36 (AD-36). In the lab, every species of animal Dhurandhar infected with the virus became obese—chickens got fat, mice got fat, even rhesus monkeys at the zoo that picked up the virus from the environment suddenly gained 15 percent of their body weight upon exposure. In his latest studies, Dhurandhar has isolated a gene that, when blocked from expressing itself, seems to turn off the virus's fattening power. Stem cells extracted from fat cells and then exposed to AD-36 reliably blossom into fat cells—but when stem cells are exposed to an AD-36 virus with the key gene inhibited, the stems cells don't differentiate. The gene appears to be necessary and sufficient to trigger AD-36-related obesity, and the goal is to use the research to create a sort of obesity vaccine.

Researchers have discovered 10 microbes so far that trigger obesity—seven of them viruses. It may be a long shot, but for people struggling desperately to be thin, even the possibility of an alternative cause of obesity offers some solace. "They feel better knowing there may be something beyond them that could be responsible," says Dhurandhar. "The thought that there could be something besides what they've heard all their lives—that they are greedy and lazy—helps."

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Questions 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has five sections, A-G.

Which section contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 14 evaluation on the effect of weight loss on different kind of diets
- 15 an example of research which include relatives of participants
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- 16 Example of a group of people who never regain weight immediately after.
- 17 long term hunger may appear to be acceptable to most of the participants while losing weight
- 18 a continuous experiment may lead to a practical application besides diet or hereditary resort .



Questions 19-23

Look at the following researchers and the list of findings below. Match each researcher with the correct finding.

Write the correct letter in boxes 19-23 on your answer sheet.

List Of Researchers

- A Robert Berkowitz
- B Rudolph Leibel
- C Nikhil Dhurandhar
- D Deirdre Barrett
- E Jeffrey Friedman
- F Teresa Hillier

- 19 A person's weight is predetermined to a set point by the DNA.
- 20 Pregnant mother who are overweight may risk their fetus
- 21 The aim of losing weight should be keeping healthy rather than attractiveness
- 22 small changes in lifestyle will not have great impact on reducing much weight
- 23 Researchers should be divided into different groups with their own point of view about weight loss.



Questions 24-27

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Complete the summary below.

Choose NO MORE THAN ONE WORD from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 24-27 on your answer sheet.

In Bombay Clinic , a young doctor who came up with the concept 'infect obesity' believed that the obesity is caused by a kind of virus, Years of experiment that he conducted on 24.....

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Later he moved to America and tested on a new virus named 25..... which proved to be a significant breakthrough.

Although there seems no way to eliminate the virus, a kind of 26.....can be separated as to block the expressing power of the virus. The doctor future is aiming at developing a new 27.....to effectively combating the virus.

SECTION 1

Dirty river but clean water

Floods can occur in rivers when the flow rate exceeds the capacity of the river channel, particularly at bends or meanders in the waterway. Floods often cause damage to homes and businesses if they are in the natural flood plains of rivers. While riverine flood damage can be eliminated by moving away from rivers and other bodies of water, people have traditionally lived and worked by rivers because the land is usually flat and fertile and because rivers provide easy travel and access to commerce and industry.



A FIRE and flood are two of humanity's worst nightmares. People have, therefore, always sought to control them. Forest fires are snuffed out quickly. The flow of rivers is regulated by weirs and dams. At least, that is how it used to be. But foresters have learned that forests need fires to clear out the brush and even to get seeds to germinate. And a similar revelation is now dawning on hydrologists. Rivers — and the ecosystems they support — need floods. That is why a man-made torrent has been surging down the Grand Canyon. By Thursday March 6th it was running at full throttle, which was expected to be sustained for 60 hours.

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B Floods once raged through the canyon every year. Spring Snow from as far away as Wyoming would melt and swell the Colorado river to a flow that averaged around 1,500 cubic metres (50,000 cubic feet) a second. Every eight years or so, that figure rose to almost 3,000 cubic metres. These floods infused the river with sediment, carved its beaches and built its sandbars.

C However, in the four decades since the building of the Glen Canyon dam, just upstream of the Grand Canyon, the only sediment that it has collected has come

from tiny, undammed tributaries. Even that has not been much use as those tributaries are not powerful enough to distribute the sediment in an ecologically valuable way.

D This lack of flooding has harmed local wildlife. The humpback chub, for example, thrived in the rust-red waters of the Colorado. Recently, though, its population has crashed. At first sight, it looked as if the reason was that the chub were being eaten by trout introduced for sport fishing in the mid-20th century. But trout and chub co-existed until the Glen Canyon dam was built, so something else is going



on. Steve Gloss, of the United States' Geological Survey (USGS), reckons that the chub's decline is the result of their losing their most valuable natural defense, the Colorado's rusty sediment.

The chub were well adapted to the poor visibility created by the thick, red water which gave the river its name, and depended on it to hide from predators. Without the cloudy water the chub became vulnerable.

E And the chub are not alone. In the years since the Glen Canyon dam was built, several species have vanished altogether. These include the Colorado pike-minnow, the razorback sucker and the roundtail chub. Meanwhile, aliens including fathead minnows, channel catfish and common carp, which would have been hard, put to survive in the savage waters of the undammed canyon, have moved in.

F So flooding is the obvious answer. Unfortunately, it is easier said than done. Floods were sent down the Grand Canyon in 1996 and 2004 and the results were mixed. In 1996 the flood was allowed to go on too long. To start with, all seemed well. The floodwaters built up sandbanks and infused the river with sediment. Eventually, however, the



continued flow washed most of the sediment out of the canyon. This problem was avoided in 2004, but unfortunately, on that occasion, the volume of sand available behind the dam was too low to rebuild the sandbanks. This time, the USGS is convinced that things will be better.

The amount of sediment available is three times greater than it was in 2004. So if a flood is going to do some good,

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this is the time to unleash one.

G Even so, it may turn out to be an empty gesture. At less than 1,200 cubic metres a second, this flood is smaller than even an average spring flood, let alone one of the mightier deluges of the past. Those glorious inundations moved massive quantities of sediment through the Grand Canyon, wiping the slate dirty, and making a muddy mess of silt and muck that would make modern river rafters cringe.



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Questions 1-7

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

TRUE	<i>if the statement is true</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement is false</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if the information is not given in the passage</i>

- 1 Damage caused by fire is worse than that caused by flood.
- 2 The flood peaks at almost 1500 cubic meters every eight years.
- 3 Contribution of sediments delivered by tributaries has little impact.
- 4 Decreasing number of chubs is always caused by introducing of trout since mid 20th century.
- 5 It seemed that the artificial flood in 1996 had achieved success partly at the very beginning.
- 6 In fact, the yield of artificial flood water is smaller than an average natural flood at present.
- 7 Mighty floods drove fast moving flows with clean and high quality water.



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Questions 8-13

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet.

The eco-impact of the Canyon Dam

Floods are people's nightmare. In the past, canyon was raged by flood every year. The snow from far Wyoming would melt in the season of 8.....and caused a flood flow peak in Colorado river. In the four decades after people built the Glen Canyon dam, it only could gather 9.....together from tiny, undammed tributaries.

humpback chub population reduced, why?

Then, several species disappeared including Colorado pike-minnow, 10..... and the round-tail chub. Meanwhile, some moved in such as fathead minnows, channel catfish and 11..... The non-stopped flow leaded to the washing away of the sediment out of the canyon, which poses great threat to the chubs because it has poor 12..... away from predators. In addition, the volume of 13.....available behind the dam was too low to rebuild the bars and flooding became more serious.

SECTION 2

Soviet's New Working Week

Historian investigates how Stalin changed the calendar to keep the Soviet people continually at work.

A “There are no fortresses that Bolsheviks cannot storm”. With these words, Stalin expressed the dynamic self-confidence of the Soviet Union’s Five Year Plan: weak and backward Russia was to turn overnight into a powerful modern industrial country. Between 1928 and 1932, production of coal, iron and steel increased at a fantastic rate, and new industrial cities sprang up, along with the world’s biggest dam. Everyone’s life was affected, as collectivised farming drove millions from the land to swell the industrial proletariat. Private enterprise disappeared in city and country, leaving the State supreme under the dictatorship of Stalin. Unlimited enthusiasm was the mood of the day, with the Communists believing that iron will and hard-working manpower alone would bring about a new world.

B Enthusiasm spread to time itself, in the desire to make the state a huge efficient machine, where not a moment would be wasted, especially in the workplace. Lenin had already been intrigued by the ideas of the American Frederick Winslow Taylor (1856-1915), whose time-motion studies had discovered ways of stream-lining effort so that every worker could produce the maximum. The Bolsheviks were also great admirers of Henry Ford’s assembly line mass production and of his Fordson tractors that were imported by the thousands. The engineers who came with them to train their users helped spread what became a real cult of Ford. Emulating and surpassing such capitalist models formed part of the training of the new Soviet Man, a heroic figure whose unlimited capacity for work would benefit everyone in the dynamic new society. All this culminated in the Plan, which has been characterized as the triumph of the machine, where workers would become supremely efficient robot-like creatures.

C Yet this was Communism whose goals had always included improving the lives of the proletariat. One major step in that direction was the sudden announcement in 1927 that reduced the working day from eight to seven hours. In January 1929, all Industries were ordered to adopt the shorter day by the end of the Plan. Workers were also to have an extra hour off on the eve of Sundays and holidays. Typically though, the state took away more than it gave, for this was part of a scheme to increase production by establishing a three-shift system. This meant that the factories were open day and night and that many had to work at highly

undesirable hours.

D Hardly had that policy been announced, though, than Yuri Larin, who had been a close associate of Lenin and architect of his radical economic policy, came up with an idea for even greater efficiency. Workers were free and plants were closed on Sundays. Why not abolish that wasted day by instituting a continuous work week so that the machines could operate to their full capacity every day of the week? When Larin presented his idea to the Congress of Soviets in May 1929, no one paid much attention. Soon after, though, he got the ear of Stalin, who approved. Suddenly, in June, the Soviet press was filled with articles praising the new scheme. In August, the Council of Peoples' Commissars ordered that the continuous work week be brought into immediate effect, during the height of enthusiasm for the Plan, whose goals the new schedule seemed guaranteed to forward.

E The idea seemed simple enough, but turned out to be very complicated in practice. Obviously, the workers couldn't be made to work seven days a week, nor should their total work hours be increased. The Solution was ingenious: a new five-day week would have the workers on the job for four days, with the fifth day free; holidays would be reduced from ten to five, and the extra hour off on the eve of rest days would be abolished. Staggering the rest-days between groups of workers meant that each worker would spend the same number of hours on the job, but the factories would be working a full 360 days a year instead of 300. The 360 divided neatly into 72 five-day weeks. Workers in each establishment (at first factories, then stores and offices) were divided into five groups, each assigned a colour which appeared on the new Uninterrupted Work Week calendars distributed all over the country. Colour-coding was a valuable mnemonic device, since workers might have trouble remembering what their day off was going to be, for it would change every week. A glance at the colour on the calendar would reveal the free day, and allow workers to plan their activities. This system, however, did not apply to construction or seasonal occupations, which followed a six-day week, or to factories or mines which had to close regularly for maintenance: they also had a six-day week, whether interrupted (with the same day off for everyone) or continuous. In all cases, though, Sunday was treated like any other day.

F Official propaganda touted the material and cultural benefits of the new scheme. Workers would get more rest; production and employment would increase (for more workers would be needed to keep the factories running continuously); the standard of living would improve. Leisure time would be more rationally employed, for cultural activities (theatre, clubs, sports) would no longer have to be crammed into a weekend, but could flourish every day, with their facilities far less crowded. Shopping would be easier for the same reasons. Ignorance and superstition, as represented by organized religion, would suffer a mortal blow, since 80 per cent of the workers would be on the job on any given Sunday. The only objection concerned the family, where normally more than one member was

working: well, the Soviets insisted, the narrow family was far less important than the vast common good and besides, arrangements could be made for husband and wife to share a common schedule. In fact, the regime had long wanted to weaken or sideline the two greatest potential threats to its total dominance: organised religion⁰ and the nuclear family. Religion succumbed, but the family, as even Stalin finally had to admit, proved much more resistant.

G The continuous work week, hailed as a Utopia where time itself was conquered and the sluggish Sunday abolished forever, spread like an epidemic. According to official figures, 63 per cent of industrial workers were so employed by April 1930; in June, all industry was ordered to convert during the next year. The fad reached its peak in October when it affected 73 per cent of workers. In fact, many managers simply claimed that their factories had gone over to the new week, without actually applying it. Conforming to the demands of the Plan was important; practical matters could wait. By then, though, problems were becoming obvious. Most serious (though never officially admitted), the workers hated it. Coordination of family schedules was virtually impossible and usually ignored, so husbands and wives only saw each other before or after work; rest days were empty without any loved ones to share them — even friends were likely to be on a different schedule. Confusion reigned: the new plan was introduced haphazardly, with some factories operating five-, six- and seven-day weeks at the same time, and the workers often not getting their rest days at all.

H The Soviet government might have ignored all that (It didn't depend on public approval), but the new week was far from having the vaunted effect on production. With the complicated rotation system, the work teams necessarily found themselves doing different kinds of work in successive weeks. Machines, no longer consistently in the hands of people who knew how to tend them, were often poorly maintained or even broken. Workers lost a sense of responsibility for the special tasks they had normally performed.

I As a result, the new week started to lose ground. Stalin's speech of June 1931, which criticised the “depersonalised labor” its too hasty application had brought, marked the beginning of the end. In November, the government ordered the widespread adoption of the six-day week, which had its own calendar, with regular breaks on the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th, and 30th, with Sunday usually as a working day. By July 1935, only 26 per cent of workers still followed the continuous schedule, and the six-day week was soon on its way out. Finally, in 1940, as part of the general reversion to more traditional methods, both the continuous five-day week and the novel six-day week were abandoned, and Sunday returned as the universal day of rest. A bold but typically ill-conceived experiment was at an end.

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Questions 27-34

Reading Passage 2 has nine paragraphs A-I.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the correct number i-xii in boxes 27-34 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| i | Benefits of the new scheme and its resistance |
| ii | Making use of the once wasted weekends |
| iii | Cutting work hours for better efficiency |
| iv | Optimism of the great future |
| v | Negative effects on production itself |
| vi | Soviet Union's five year plan |
| vii | The abolishment of the new work-week scheme |
| viii | The Ford model |
| ix | Reaction from factory workers and their families |
| x | The color-coding scheme |
| xi | Establishing a three-shift system |
| xii | Foreign inspiration |

27 Paragraph A

28 Paragraph B

Example *Answer*

Paragraph C *iii*

29 Paragraph D

30 Paragraph E

31 Paragraph F

32 Paragraph G

33 Paragraph H

34 Paragraph I



Questions 35-37

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

Write your answers in boxes 35-37 on your answer sheet.

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- 35 According to paragraph A, Soviet's five year plan was a success because
A Bolsheviks built a strong fortress.
B Russia was weak and backward.
C industrial production increased.
D Stalin was confident about Soviet's potential.
- 36 Daily working hours were cut from eight to seven to
A improve the lives of all people.
B boost industrial productivity.
C get rid of undesirable work hours.
D change the already establish three-shift work system.
- 37 Many factory managers claimed to have complied with the demands of the new work week because
A they were pressurized by the state to do so.
B they believed there would not be any practical problems.
C they were able to apply it.
D workers hated the new plan.



Questions 38-40

Answer the questions below using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

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

- 38 Whose idea of continuous work week did Stalin approve and helped to implement?
- 39 What method was used to help workers to remember the rotation of their off days?
- 40 What was the most resistant force to the new work week scheme?



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SECTION 1

Going Bananas



A The world's favourite fruit could disappear forever in 10 years' time. The banana is among the world's oldest crops. Agricultural scientists believe that the first edible banana was discovered around ten thousand years ago. It has been at an evolutionary standstill ever since it was first propagated in the jungles of South-East Asia at the end of the last ice age. Normally the wild banana, a giant jungle herb

called *Musa acuminata*, contains a mass of hard seeds that make the fruit virtually inedible. But now and then, hunter-gatherers must have discovered rare mutant plants that produced seed-less, edible fruits. Geneticists now know that the vast majority of these soft-fruited plants resulted from genetic accidents that gave their cells three copies of each chromosome instead of the usual two. This imbalance prevents seeds and pollen from developing normally, rendering the mutant plants sterile. And that is why some scientists believe the world's most popular fruit could be doomed. It lacks the genetic diversity to fight off pests and diseases that are invading the banana plantations of Central America and the small-holdings of Africa and Asia alike.

B In some ways, the banana today resembles the potato before blight brought famine to Ireland a century and a half ago. But "it holds a lesson for other crops, too", says Emile Frison, top banana at the International Network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain in Montpellier, France. "The state of the banana", Frison warns, "can teach a broader lesson the increasing standardisation of food crops round the world is threatening their ability to adapt and survive."

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C The first Stone Age plant breeders cultivated these sterile freaks by replanting cuttings from their stems. And the descendants of those original cuttings are the bananas we still eat today. Each is a virtual clone, almost devoid of genetic diversity. And that uniformity makes it ripe for disease like no other crop on Earth. Traditional varieties of sexually reproducing crops have always had a much broader genetic base, and the genes will recombine in new arrangements in each generation. This gives them much greater flexibility in evolving responses to disease - and far more genetic resources to draw on in the face of an attack. But that advantage is fading fast, as

growers increasingly plant the same few, high-yielding varieties. Plant breeders work feverishly to maintain resistance in these standardized crops. Should these efforts falter, yields of even the most productive crop could swiftly crash. "When some pest or disease comes along, severe epidemics can occur," says Geoff Hawtin, director of the Rome-based International Plant Genetic Resources Institute.

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D The banana is an excellent case in point. Until the 1950s, one variety, the Gros Michel, dominated the world's commercial banana business. Found by French botanists in Asia in the 1820s, the Gros Michel was by all accounts a fine banana, richer and sweeter than today's standard banana and without the latter's bitter aftertaste when green. But it was vulnerable to a soil fungus that produced a wilt known as Panama disease. "Once the fungus gets into the soil it remains there for many years. There is nothing farmers can do. Even chemical spraying won't get rid of it," says Rodomiro Ortiz, director of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria. So plantation owners played a running game, abandoning infested fields and moving to "clean" land - until they ran out of clean land in the 1950s and had to abandon the Gros Michel. Its successor, and still the reigning commercial king, is the Cavendish banana, a 19th-century British discovery from southern China. The Cavendish is resistant to Panama disease and, as a result, it literally saved the international banana industry. During the 1960s, it replaced the Gros Michel on supermarket shelves. If you buy a banana today, it is almost certainly a Cavendish. But even so, it is a minority in the world's banana crop.

E Half a billion people in Asia and Africa depend on bananas. Bananas provide the largest source of calories and are eaten daily. Its name is synonymous with food. But the day of reckoning may be coming for the Cavendish and its indigenous kin. Another fungal disease, black Sigatoka, has become a global epidemic since its first appearance in Fiji in 1963. Left to itself, black Sigatoka - which causes brown wounds on leaves and pre-mature fruit ripening - cuts fruit yields by 50 to 70 per cent and reduces the productive lifetime of banana plants from 30 years to as little as 2 or 3. Commercial growers keep Sigatoka at bay by a massive chemical assault. Forty sprayings of fungicide a year is typical. But despite the fungicides, diseases such as black Sigatoka are getting more and more difficult to control. "As soon as you bring in a new fungicide, they develop resistance," says Frison. "One thing we can be sure of is that the Sigatoka won't lose in this battle." Poor farmers, who cannot afford chemicals, have it even worse. They can do little more than watch their plants die. "Most of the banana fields in Amazonia have already been destroyed by the disease," says Luadir Gasparotto, Brazil's leading banana pathologist with the government research agency EMBRAPA. Production is likely to fall by 70 percent as the disease spreads, he predicts. The only option will be to find a new variety.

F But how? Almost all edible varieties are susceptible to the diseases, so growers cannot simply change to a different banana. With most crops, such a threat would

unleash an army of breeders, scouring the world for resistant relatives whose traits they can breed into commercial varieties. Not so with the banana. Because all edible varieties are sterile, bringing in new genetic traits to help cope with pests and diseases is nearly impossible. Nearly, but not totally. Very rarely, a sterile banana will experience a genetic accident that allows an almost normal seed to develop, giving breeders a tiny window for improvement. Breeders at the Honduran Foundation of Agricultural Research have tried to exploit this to create disease-resistant varieties. Further backcrossing with wild bananas yielded a new seedless banana resistant to both black Sigatoka and Panama disease.

G Neither Western supermarket consumers nor peasant growers like the new hybrid. Some accuse it of tasting more like an apple than a banana. Not surprisingly, the majority of plant breeders have till now turned their backs on the banana and got to work on easier plants. And commercial banana companies are now washing their hands of the whole breeding effort, preferring to fund a search for new fungicides instead. "We supported a breeding programme for 40 years, but it wasn't able to develop an alternative to Cavendish. It was very expensive and we got nothing back," says Ronald Romero, head of research at Chiquita, one of the Big Three companies that dominate the international banana trade.

H Last year, a global consortium of scientists led by Frison announced plans to sequence the banana genome within five years. It would be the first edible fruit to be sequenced. Well, almost edible. The group will actually be sequencing inedible wild bananas from East Asia because many of these are resistant to black Sigatoka. If they can pinpoint the genes that help these wild varieties to resist black Sigatoka, the protective genes could be introduced into laboratory tissue cultures of cells from edible varieties. These could then be propagated into new, resistant plants and passed on to farmers.

I It sounds promising, but the big banana companies have, until now, refused to get involved in GM research for fear of alienating their customers. "Biotechnology is extremely expensive and there are serious questions about consumer acceptance," says David McLaughlin, Chiquita's senior director for environmental affairs. With scant funding from the companies, the banana genome researchers are focusing on the other end of the spectrum. Even if they can identify the crucial genes, they will be a long way from developing new varieties that smallholders will find suitable and affordable. But whatever biotechnology's academic interest, it is the only hope for the banana. Without banana production worldwide will head into a tailspin. We may even see the extinction of the banana as both a lifesaver for hungry and impoverished Africans and as the most popular product on the world's supermarket shelves.

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Questions 1-3

Complete the sentences below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage. (IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)

In boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet, write

Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet

- 1 Banana was first eaten as a fruit by humans almost..... years ago.
- 2 Banana was first planted in
- 3 Wild banana's taste is adversely affected by its



Questions 4-10

Look at the following statements (Questions 4-10) and the list of people below Match each statement with the correct person, A-I.

Write the correct letter: A-I, in boxes 4-10 on your answer sheet.

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NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 4 Pest invasion may seriously damage banana industry.
- 5 The effect of fungal infection in soil is often long-lasting.
- 6 A commercial manufacturer gave up on breeding bananas for disease resistant species.
- 7 Banana disease may develop resistance to chemical sprays.
- 8 A banana disease has destroyed a large number of banana plantations.
- 9 Consumers would not accept genetically altered crop.
- 10 Lessons can be learned from bananas for other crops.



List of People

- A Rodomiro
- B David McLaughlin
- C Emile Frison
- D Ronald Romero
- E Luadir Gasparotto
- F Geoff Hawtin



Questions 11-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet, write
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TRUE	<i>if the statement is true</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement is false</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if the information is not given in the passage</i>

- 11 Banana is the oldest known fruit.
- 12 Gros Michel is still being used as a commercial product.
- 13 Banana is a main food in some countries

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SECTION 2

Art in Iron and Steel

A Works of engineering and technology are sometimes viewed as the antitheses of art and humanity. Think of the connotations of assembly lines, robots, and computers. Any positive values there might be in such creations of the mind and human industry can be overwhelmed by the associated negative images of repetitive, stressful, and threatened jobs. Such images fuel the arguments of critics of technology even as they may drive powerful cars and use the Internet to protest what they see as the artless and dehumanizing aspects of living in an industrialized and digitized society.



At the same time, landmark megastructures such as the Brooklyn and Golden Gate bridges are almost universally hailed as majestic human achievements as well as great engineering monuments that have come to embody the spirits of their respective cities. The relationship between art and engineering has seldom been easy or consistent.

B The human worker may have appeared to be but a cog in the wheel of industry, yet photographers could reveal the beauty of line and composition in a worker doing something as common as using a wrench to turn a bolt. When Henry Ford's enormous River Rouge plant opened in 1927 to produce the Model A, the painter/photographer Charles Sheeler was chosen to photograph it. The world's largest car factory captured the imagination of Sheeler, who described it as the most thrilling subject he ever had to work with. The artist also composed oil paintings of the plant, giving them titles such as American Landscape and Classic Landscape.

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C Long before Sheeler, other artists, too, had seen the beauty and humanity in works of engineering and technology. This is perhaps no more evident than in Coalbrookdale, England, where iron, which was so important to the industrial revolution, was worked for centuries. Here, in the late eighteenth century, Abraham Darby III cast on the banks of the Severn River the large ribs that formed the world's first iron bridge, a dramatic departure from the classic stone

and timber bridges that dotted the countryside and were captured in numerous serene landscape paintings. The metal structure, simply but appropriately called Iron Bridge, still spans the river and still beckons engineers, artists, and tourists to gaze upon and walk across it, as if on a pilgrimage to a revered place.

D At Coalbrookdale, the reflection of the ironwork in the water completes the semicircular structure to form a wide-open eye into the future that is now the past. One artist's bucolic depiction shows pedestrians and horsemen on the bridge, as if on a woodland trail. On one shore, a pair of well-dressed onlookers interrupts their stroll along the riverbank, perhaps to admire the bridge. On the other side of the gently flowing river, a lone man leads two mules beneath an arch that lets the towpath pass through the bridge's abutment. A single boatman paddles across the river in a tiny tub boat. He is in no rush because there is no towline to carry from one side of the bridge to the other. This is how Michael Rooker saw Iron Bridge in his 1792 painting. A colored engraving of the scene hangs in the nearby Coalbrookdale museum, along with countless other contemporary renderings of the bridge in its full glory and in its context, showing the iron structure not as a blight on the landscape but at the center of it. The surrounding area at the same time radiates out from the bridge and pales behind it.



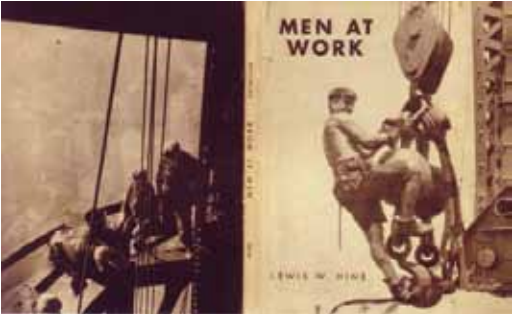
E In the nineteenth century, the railroads captured the imagination of artists, and the steam engine in the distance of a landscape became as much a part of it as the herd of cows in the foreground. The Impressionist Claude Monet painted man-made structures like railway stations and cathedrals as well as water lilies. Portrait painters such as Christian Schussele found subjects in engineers and inventors — and their inventions — as well as in the American founding fathers. By the twentieth century, engineering, technology, and industry were very well established as subjects for artists.

F American-born Joseph Pennell illustrated many European travel articles and books. Pennell, who early in his career made drawings of buildings under construction and shrouded in scaffolding, returned to America late in life and recorded industrial activities during World War I. He is perhaps best known among engineers for his depiction of the Panama Canal as it neared completion and his etchings of the partially completed Hell Gate and Delaware River bridges.

G Pennell has often been quoted as saying, “Great engineering is great art,” a sentiment that he expressed repeatedly. He wrote of his contemporaries, “I understand nothing of engineering, but I know that engineers are the greatest

architects and the most pictorial builders since the Greeks.” Where some observers saw only utility, Pennell saw also beauty, if not in form then at least in scale. He felt he was not only rendering a concrete subject but also conveying through his drawings the impression that it made on him. Pennell called the sensation that he felt before a great construction project “The Wonder of Work”. He saw engineering as a process. That process is memorialized in every completed dam, skyscraper, bridge, or other great achievement of engineering.

H If Pennell experienced the wonder of work in the aggregate, Lewis Hine focused on the individuals who engaged in the work. Hine was trained as a sociologist but became best known as a photographer who exposed the exploitation of children. His early work documented immigrants passing through Ellis Island, along with the conditions in the New York tenements where they lived and the sweatshops where they worked. Upon returning to New York, he was given the opportunity to record the construction of the Empire State Building, which resulted in the striking photographs that have become such familiar images of daring and insouciance. He put his own life at risk to capture workers suspended on cables hundreds of feet in the air and sitting on a high girder eating lunch. To engineers today, one of the most striking features of these photos, published in 1932 in *Men at Work*, is the absence of safety lines and hard hats. However, perhaps more than anything, the photos evoke Pennell’s “The Wonder of Work” and inspire admiration for the bravery and skill that bring a great engineering project to completion.



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Questions 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has eight paragraphs, A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-H, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

- 14 Art connected with architecture for the first time.
- 15 small artistic object and constructions built are put together
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- 16 the working condition were recorded by artist as an exciting subject .
- 17 mention of one engineers' artistic work on an unfinished engineering project
- 18 Two examples of famous bridges which became the iconic symbols of that cities



Questions 19-23

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-F) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-F in boxes 19-23 on your answer sheet.

List of people

- A Charles Sheeler
- B Michael Rooker
- C Claude Monet
- D Christian Schussele
- E Joseph Pennell
- F Lewis Hine

- 19 who made a comment that concrete constructions have a beauty just as artistic processes created by engineers the architects
- 20 who made a romantic depiction of an old bridge in one painting
- 21 who produced art pieces demonstrating the courage of workers in site
- 22 who produced portraits involving subjects in engineers and inventions and historical human heroes.
- 23 who produced paintings of factories and named them ambitiously





Questions 24-27

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

Iron bridge Coalbrookdale, England

In the late eighteenth century, as artists began to capture the artistic attractiveness incorporated into architecture via engineering and technology were captured in numerous serene landscape paintings. One good example, the engineer called 24..... had designed the first iron bridge in the world and changed to using irons yet earlier bridges in countryside were constructed using materials such as 25..... and wood. This first Iron bridge which across the 26..... was much significant in the industrial revolution period and it functioned for centuries. Numerous spectacular paintings and sculpture of Iron Bridge are collected and exhibited locally in 27....., showing the iron structure as a theme on the landscape.

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SECTION 1

The Innovation of Grocery Stores



A At the beginning of the 20th century, grocery stores in the United States were full-service. A customer would ask a clerk behind the counter for specific items and the clerk would package the items, which were limited to dry goods. If they want to save some time, they have to ask a delivery boy or by themselves to send the note of what they want to buy to the grocery store first and then go to pay for the goods later. These grocery stores usually carried only one brand of each good. There were early chain stores, such as the A&P Stores, but these were all entirely full-service and very time-consuming.

B In 1885, a Virginia boy named Clarence Saunders began working part-time as a clerk in a grocery store when he was 14 years old, and quit school when the shopkeeper offered him full time work with room and board. Later he worked in an Alabama coke plant and in a Tennessee sawmill before he returned to the grocery business. By 1900, when he was nineteen years old, he was earning \$30 a month as a salesman for a wholesale grocer. During his years working in the grocery stores, he found that it was very inconvenient and inefficient for people to buy things because more than a century ago, long before there were computers, shopping was done quite differently than it is today. Entering a store, the customer would approach the counter (or wait for a clerk to become available) and place an order, either verbally or, as was often the case for boys running errands, in the form of a note or list. While the customer waited, the clerk would move behind the counter and throughout the store, select the items on the list--some from shelves so high that long-handled grasping device had to be used--and bring them back to the counter to be tallied and bagged or boxed. The process might be expedited by the customer calling or sending in the order beforehand, or by the order being handled by a delivery boy on a bike, but otherwise it did not vary greatly. Saunders, a flamboyant and innovative man, noticed that this method resulted in wasted time and expense, so he came up with an unheard-of solution that would revolutionize the entire grocery industry: he developed a way for shoppers to serve themselves.



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C So in 1902 he moved to Memphis where he developed his concept to form a grocery wholesale cooperative and a full-service grocery store. For his new "cafeteria grocery", Saunders divided his grocery into three distinct areas: 1) A front "lobby" forming an entrance and exit and checkouts at the front. 2) A sales department, which was specially designed to allow customers to roam the aisles and select their own groceries. Removing unnecessary clerks, creating elaborate aisle displays, and rearranging the store to force customers to view all of the merchandise and over the shelving and cabinets units of sales department were "galleries" where supervisors were allowed to keep an eye on the customers while not disturbing them. 3) And another section of his store is the room only allowed for the clerks which was called the "stockroom" or "storage room" where large refrigerators were situated to keep fresh products from being perishable. The new format allowed multiple customers to shop at the same time, and led to the previously unknown phenomenon of impulse shopping. Though this format of grocery market was drastically different from its competitors, the style became the standard for the modern grocery store and later supermarket.



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D On September 6, 1916, Saunders launched the self-service revolution in the USA by opening the first self-service Piggly Wiggly store, at 79 Jefferson Street in Memphis, Tennessee, with its characteristic turnstile at the entrance. Customers paid cash and selected their own goods from the shelves. It was unlike any other grocery store of that time. Inside a Piggly Wiggly, shoppers were not at the mercy of shop clerks. They were free to roam the store, check out the merchandise and get what they needed with their own two hands and feet. Prices on items at Piggly Wiggly were clearly marked. No one pressured customers to buy milk or pickles. And the biggest benefit at the Piggly Wiggly was that shoppers saved money. Self-service was a positive all around. "It's good for both the consumer and retailer because it cuts costs," noted George T. Haley, a professor at the University of New Haven and director of the Center for International Industry Competitiveness. "If you looked at the way grocery stores were run previous to Piggly Wiggly and Alpha Beta, what you find is that there was a tremendous amount of labor involved, and labor is a major expense." Piggly Wiggly cut the fat.



E Piggly Wiggly and the self-service concept took off. Saunders opened nine stores in the Memphis area within the first year of business. Consumers embraced the efficiency, the simplicity and most of all the lower food prices. Saunders soon patented his self-service concept, and began franchising Piggly Wiggly stores. Thanks to the benefits of self-service and franchising, Piggly Wiggly ballooned to nearly 1,300 stores by 1923. Piggly Wiggly sold \$100 million — worth \$1.3 billion today — in groceries, making it the third-biggest grocery retailer in the nation. The company's stock was even listed on the New York Stock Exchange, doubling from late 1922 to

March 1923. Saunders had his hands all over Piggly Wiggly. He was instrumental in the design and layout of his stores. He even invented the turnstile.

F However Saunders was forced into bankruptcy in 1923 after a dramatic spat with the New York Stock Exchange and he went on to create the "Clarence Saunders sole-owner-of-my-name" chain, which went into bankruptcy.

G Until the time of his death in October 1953, Saunders was developing plans for another automatic store system called the Foodelectric. But the store, which was to be located two blocks from the first Piggly Wiggly store, never opened. But his name was well-remembered along with the name Piggly Wiggly.

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Questions 1-5

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

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter **A-G** in boxes **1-5** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

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- 1 How Clarence Saunders' new idea had been carried out.
- 2 Introducing the modes and patterns of groceries before his age.
- 3 Clarence Saunders declared bankruptcy a few years later .
- 4 Descriptions of Clarence Saunders' new conception.
- 5 The booming development of his business.



Questions 6-10

Answer the questions below.

Write **ONLY ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

- 6 When Clarence Saunders was an adolescent, he took a job as a in a grocery store.
- 7 In the new innovation of grocery store, most of the clerks' work before was done by
- 8 In Saunders' new grocery store, the section where customers finish the payment was called
- 9 Another area in his store which behind the public area was called the , where only internal staff could access.
- 10 At where customers were under surveillance.



Questions 11-13

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

Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.

11 Why did Clarence Saunders want to propel the innovation of grocery stores at his age?

- A Because he was an enthusiastic and creative man.
- B Because his boss wanted to reform the grocery industry.
- C Because he wanted to develop its efficiency and make great profit as well.
- D Because he worried about the future competition from the industry.

12 What happened to Clarence Saunders' first store of Piggly Wiggly?

- A Customers complained about its impracticality and inconvenience.
- B It enjoyed a great business and was updated in the first twelve months.
- C It expanded to more than a thousand franchised stores during the first year.
- D Saunders were required to have his new idea patented and open more stores.

13 What left to Clarence Saunders after his death in 1953?

- A A fully automatic store system opened soon near his first store.
- B The name of his store the Piggly Wiggly was very popular at that time.
- C His name was usually connected with his famous shop the Piggly Wiggly in the following several years.
- D His name was painted together with the name of his famous store.

SECTION 1

Blue-footed Boobies 2

A Boobies are a small group of seabirds native to tropical and subtropical oceans throughout the world. Their diet consists mainly of fish. They are specialised fish eaters feeding on small school fish like sardines, anchovies, mackerel, and flying fish. When their prey is in sight, they fold their long wings back around their streamlined bodies and plunge into the water from as high as 80 feet, so streamlined they barely make a splash. They travel in parties of about 12 to areas of water with large schools of small fish. When the lead bird sees a fish shoal in the water, it will signal the rest of the group and they will all dive together. Surprisingly, individuals do not eat with the hunting group, preferring to eat on their own, usually in the early morning or late afternoon.



B There are three varieties on the Galapagos: the blue-footed, red-footed, and masked boobies. They are all members of the same family, and are not only different in appearance but also in behaviours. The blue-footed and red-footed boobies mate throughout the year, while the masked boobies have an annual mating cycle that differs from island to island. All catch fish in a similar manner, but in different areas: the blue-footed booby does its fishing close to shore, while the masked booby goes slightly farther out, and the red-footed booby fishes at the farthest distances from shore.



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C Although it is unknown where the name “Booby” emanates from (v.发源), some conjecture (v.推测) it may come from the Spanish word for clown, “bobo”, meaning ‘stupid’. Its name was probably inspired by the bird’s clumsiness on land and apparently unwarranted bravery. The blue footed booby is extremely vulnerable to human visitors because it does not appear to fear them. Therefore these birds received such name for their clumsiness on

land in which they were easily, captured, killed, and eaten by humans.

D The blue-footed booby's characteristic feet play a significant part in their famous **courtship** (n.求爱) ceremony, the 'booby dance'. The male walks around the female, raising his bright blue feet straight up in the air, while bringing his 'shoulders' towards the ground and crossing the bottom tips of his wings high above the ground. Plus he'll raise his bill up towards the sky ('skypointing') to try to win his mate over. The female may also partake in these activities - lifting her feet, skypointing, and of course squawking at her mate. After mating, another ritual occurs - the nest-building which ironically is never used because they nest on the bare ground. When the female is ready to lay her eggs, they scrape the existing nest away so she can nest on exposed ground. Sun-baked islands form the booby's breeding grounds. When ready the female Blue Footed Booby lays one to three eggs.



E After mating, two or three eggs are laid in a shallow depression on flat or gently sloping ground. Both male and female take turns **incubating** (v.孵卵) the eggs. Unlike most birds, booby doesn't develop brood patches (areas of bare skin on the breast) to warm the eggs during incubation. Instead, it uses its broad webbed feet, which have large numbers of prominent **blood vessels** (n.血管), to transmit heat essential for incubation. The eggs are thick-shelled so they can withstand the full weight of an incubating bird.



F After hatching, the male plays a major role in bringing fish home. He can bring back a constant supply of small fish for the chicks, which must be fed continuously. The reason is that the male has a longer tail than the female in relation to his body size, which makes him able to execute shallower dives and to feed closer to shore. Then the female takes a greater part as time proceeds. Sooner or later, the need to feed the young becomes greater than the need to protect them and both adults must fish to provide enough.



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G When times are good, the parents may successfully fledge all three chicks, but, in harder times, they may still lay as many eggs yet only obtain enough food to raise one. The problem is usually solved by the somewhat callous-sounding system of 'opportunistic **sibling** (n.兄弟姐妹) murder.' The first-born chick is larger and stronger than its nest mate(s) as a result of

hatching a few days earlier and also because the parents feed the larger chick first. If food is scarce, the first born will get more food than its nest mate(s) and will outcompete them, causing them to starve. The above system optimizes the reproductive capacity of the blue-foot in an unpredictable environment. The system ensures that, if possible, at least one chick will survive a period of shortage rather than all three dying of starvation under a more 'humane' system.

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You should spend about 20 minutes on question 1-13, which are based on reading passage 1 on the following pages.



Questions 1-6

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list below.

Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** Unusual way of hatching the chicks
- ii** Feeding habit of the red-footed booby
- iii** Folding wings for purpose
- iv** Rearing the young
- v** Classification of boobies
- vi** Diving for seafood
- vii** Surviving mechanism during the food shortage period
- viii** Mating and breeding
- ix** Origin of the booby's name

1 Paragraph A

2 Paragraph B

Example

Paragraph C

Answer

ix

3 Paragraph D

4 Paragraph E

5 Paragraph F

6 Paragraph G



Questions 7-9

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 7-9 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement is true</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement is false</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if the information is not given in the passage</i>

- 7 Boobies are afraid of human approaching.
- 8 Female boobies eat more than the male ones.
- 9 When there is not sufficient food, the larger chicks will be fed at the expense of the survival of its smaller mates.
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Questions 10-13

Complete the summary below, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes **10-13** on your answer sheet.

The courtship of the Blue-footed Booby consists of the male flaunting his blue feet and dancing to impress the female. During the dance, the male will spread his wings and stamp his feet on the ground with his bills
10.....After mating, the booby's unusual demeanor continues with ritual
11.....that really serves no purpose. When the female Booby lays eggs, the parental boobies incubate the eggs beneath their 12.....which contain 13.....to transmit the heat, because of the lack of brood patches.

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SECTION 1

The psychology in Happiness

A In the late 1990s, psychologist Martin Seligman of the University of



Pennsylvania urged colleagues to observe optimal moods with the same kind of focus with which they had for so long studied illnesses: we would never learn about the full range of human functions unless we knew as much about mental wellness as we do about mental illness. A new generation of psychologists built up a respectable body of research on positive character traits and happiness-boosting practices. At the same time,

developments in neuroscience provided new clues to what makes us happy and what that looks like in the brain. Self-appointed experts took advantage of the trend with guarantees to eliminate worry, stress, dejection and even boredom. This happiness movement has provoked a great deal of opposition among psychologists who observe that the preoccupation with happiness has come at the cost of sadness, an important feeling that people have tried to banish from their emotional repertoire. Allan Horwitz of Rutgers **laments** (哀悼) that young people who are naturally weepy after breakups are often urged to medicate themselves instead of working through their sadness. Wake Forest University's Eric Wilson fumes that the obsession with happiness amounts to a "**craven** (懦夫) disregard" for the **melancholic** (忧郁的) perspective that has given rise to the greatest works of art. "The happy man" he writes, "is a hollow man."

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

what happens to us. (There are some scientifically proven exceptions, notably suffering the unexpected loss of a job or the loss of a spouse. Both events tend to permanently knock people back a step.) Our adaptability works in two directions. Because we are so adaptable, points out Professor Sonja Lyubomirsky of the University of California, we quickly get used to many of the accomplishments we strive for in life, such as landing the big job or getting married. Soon after we reach a milestone, we start to feel that something is missing. We begin coveting another worldly possession or eyeing a social advancement. But such an approach keeps us tethered to a treadmill where happiness is always just out of reach, one toy or one step away. It's possible to get off the treadmill entirely by focusing on activities that are dynamic surprising, and attention- absorbing, and thus less likely to bore us than, say, acquiring shiny new toys. (IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)



Moreover, happiness is not a reward for escaping pain. Russ Harris, the author of *The Happiness Trap*, calls popular conceptions of happiness dangerous because they set people up for a



"struggle against reality". They don't acknowledge that real life is full of disappointments, loss, and inconveniences. "If you're going to live a rich and meaningful life," Harris says, "you're going to feel a full range of emotions." Action toward goals other than happiness makes people happy. It is not crossing the finish line that is most rewarding, it is anticipating achieving the goal. University of Wisconsin neuroscientist Richard Davidson has found that working hard toward a goal, and making progress to the point of expecting a goal to be realised, not only activates positive feelings but also suppresses negative emotions such as fear and depression.

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We are constantly making decisions, ranging from what clothes to put on, to whom we should marry, not to mention all those flavors of ice cream. We base many of our decisions on whether we think a particular preference will increase our well-being. Intuitively, we seem convinced that the more choices we have, the better off we will ultimately be. But

our world of unlimited opportunity imprisons us more than it makes us happy. In what Swarthmore psychologist Barry Schwartz calls "the paradox of choice," facing many possibilities leaves us stressed out — and less satisfied with whatever we do decide. Having too many choices keeps us wondering about all the opportunities missed.

E Besides, not everyone can put on a happy face. Barbara Held, a professor of psychology at Bowdoin College, rails against "the tyranny of the positive attitude". "Looking on the bright side isn't possible for some people and is even counterproductive" she insists. "When you put pressure on people to cope in a way that doesn't fit them, it not only doesn't work, it makes them feel like a failure on top of already feeling bad." The one-size-fits-all approach to managing emotional life is misguided, agrees Professor Julie Norem, author of *The Positive Power of Negative Thinking*. In her research, she has shown that the defensive pessimism that anxious people feel can be harnessed to help them get things done, which in turn makes them happier. A naturally pessimistic architect, for example, can set low expectations for an upcoming presentation and review all of the bad outcomes that she's imagining, so that she can prepare carefully and increase her chances of success.

F By contrast, an individual who is not living according to their values, will not be happy, no matter how much they achieve. Some people, however, are not sure what their values are. In that case Harris has a great question: "Imagine I could wave a magic wand to ensure that you would have the approval and admiration of everyone on the planet, forever. What, in that case, would you choose to do with your life?" (*IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright*) Once this has been answered honestly, you can start taking steps toward your ideal vision of yourself. The actual answer is unimportant, as long as you're living consciously. The state of happiness is not really a state at all. It's an ongoing personal experiment.

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Questions 1-6

Reading Passage 1 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Which paragraph mentions the following?

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet

NB You may use any letter more than once.

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- 1 the need for individuals to understand what really matters to them
- 2 tension resulting from a wide variety of alternatives
- 3 the hope of success as a means of overcoming unhappy feelings
- 4 people who call themselves specialists
- 5 human beings' capacity for coping with change
- 6 doing things which are interesting in themselves



Questions 7- 8

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 7 and 8 on your answer sheet

Which **TWO** of the following people argue against aiming for constant happiness?

- A Martin Seligman
- B Eric Wilson
- C Sonja Lyubomirsky
- D Russ Harris
- E Barry Schwartz



Questions 9 -10

Choose **TWO** letters, A-E. Write the correct letters in boxes 9 and 10 (IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)

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Which TWO of the following beliefs are identified as mistaken in the text?

- A Inherited wealth brings less happiness than earned wealth.
- B Social status affects our perception of how happy we are.
- C An optimistic outlook ensures success.
- D Unhappiness can and should be avoided.
- E Extremes of emotion are normal in the young.



Questions 11 -13

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet

- 11 In order to have a complete understanding of how people's minds work, Martin Seligman suggested that research should examine our most positive as closely as it does our psychological problems.

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- 12 Soon after arriving at a in their lives, people become accustomed to what they have achieved and have a sense that they are lacking something.

- 13 People who are by nature are more likely to succeed if they make thorough preparation for a presentation.



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Left-handed or Right-handed

Section A

The probability that two right-handed people would have a left-handed child is only about 9.5 percent. The chance rises to 19.5 percent if one parent is a lefty and 26 percent if both parents are left-handed: The preference, however, could also stem from an infant's imitation of his parents. To test genetic influence, starting in the 1970s British biologist Marian Annett of the University of Leicester hypothesized that no single gene determines handedness. Rather, during fetal development, a certain molecular factor helps to strengthen the brain's left hemisphere, which increases the probability that the right hand will be dominant, because the left side of the brain controls the right side of the body, and vice versa. Among the minority of people who lack this factor, handedness develops entirely by chance.



Research conducted on twins complicates the theory, however. One in five sets of identical twins involves one right-handed and one left-handed person, despite the fact that their genetic material is the same. Genes, therefore, are not solely responsible for handedness.

Section B

Genetic theory is also undermined by results from Peter Hepper and his team at Queen's University in Belfast, Ireland. In 2004 the psychologists used ultra sound to show that by the 15th week of pregnancy, fetuses already have a preference as to which thumb they suck. In most cases, the preference continued after birth. At 15 weeks, though, the brain does not yet have control over the body's limbs. Hepper speculates that fetuses tend to prefer whichever side of the body is developing quicker and that their movements, in turn, influence the brain's development. Whether this early preference is temporary or holds up throughout development and infancy is unknown. Genetic predetermination is also contradicted by the widespread observation that children do not settle on either their right or left hand until they are two or three years old.

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Section C

But even if these correlations were true, they did not explain what actually causes left-handedness. Furthermore, specialization on either side of the body is common among

animals. Cats will favor one paw over another when fishing toys out from under the couch. Horses stomp more frequently with one hoof than the other. Certain crabs motion predominantly with the left or right claw. In evolutionary terms, focusing power and dexterity in one limb is more efficient than having to train two, four or even eight limbs equally. Yet for most animals, the preference for one side or the other is seemingly random. The overwhelming dominance of the right hand is associated only with humans. That fact directs attention toward the brain's two hemi-spheres and perhaps toward language.

Section D

Interest in hemispheres dates back to at least 1836. That year, at a medical conference, French physician Marc Dax reported on an unusual commonality among his patients. During his many years as a country doctor, Dax had encountered more than 40 men and women for whom speech was difficult, the result of some kind of brain damage. What was unique was that every individual suffered damage to the left side of the brain. At the conference, Dax elaborated on his theory, stating that each half of the brain was responsible for certain functions and that the left hemisphere controlled speech. Other experts showed little interest in the Frenchman's ideas.

Over time, however, scientists found more and more evidence of people experiencing speech difficulties following injury to the left brain. Patients with damage to the right hemisphere most often displayed disruptions in perception or concentration. Major advancements in understanding the brain's asymmetry were made in the 1960s as a result of so-called split-brain surgery, developed to help patients with epilepsy. During this operation, doctors severed the corpus callosum - the nerve bundle that connects the two hemispheres. The surgical cut also stopped almost all normal communication between the two hemispheres, which offered researchers the opportunity to investigate each side's activity.

Section E

In 1949 neurosurgeon Juhn Wada devised the first test to provide access to the brain's functional organization of language. By injecting an anesthetic into the right or left carotid artery, Wada temporarily paralyzed one side of a healthy brain, enabling him to more closely study the other side's capabilities. Based on this approach, Brenda Milner and the late Theodore Rasmussen of the Montreal Neurological Institute published a major study in 1975 that confirmed the theory that country doctor Dax had formulated nearly 140 years earlier: in 96 percent of right-handed people, language is processed much more intensely in the left hemisphere. The correlation is not as clear in lefties, however. For two thirds of them, the left hemisphere is still the most active language processor. But for the remaining third, either the right side is dominant or both sides work equally, controlling different language functions.



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That last statistic has slowed acceptance of the notion that the predominance of right-handedness is driven by left-hemisphere dominance in language processing. It is not at all

clear why language control should somehow have dragged the control of body movement with it. Some experts think one reason the left hemisphere reigns over language is because the organs of speech processing—the larynx and tongue—are positioned on the body's symmetry axis. Because these structures were centered, it may have been unclear, in evolutionary terms, which side of the brain should control them, and it seems unlikely that shared operation would result in smooth motor activity.

Language and handedness could have developed preferentially for very different reasons as well. For example, some researchers, including evolutionary psychologist Michael C.



Corballis of the University of Auckland in New Zealand, think that the origin of human speech lies in gestures. Gestures predated words and helped language emerge. If the left hemisphere began to dominate speech, it would have dominated gestures, too, and because the left brain controls the right side of the body, the right hand developed more strongly.

Section F

Perhaps we will know more soon. In the meantime, we can revel in what, if any, differences handedness brings to our human talents. Popular wisdom says right-handed, left-brained people excel at logical, analytical thinking. Left-handed, right-brained individuals are thought to possess more creative skills and may be better at combining the functional features emergent in both sides of the brain. Yet some neuroscientists see such claims as pure speculation. Fewer scientists are ready to claim that left-handedness means greater creative potential. Yet lefties are prevalent among artists, composers and the generally acknowledged great political thinkers. Possibly if these individuals are among the lefties whose language abilities are evenly distributed between hemispheres, the intense interplay required could lead to unusual mental capabilities.

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Section G

Or perhaps some lefties become highly creative simply because they must be more clever to get by in our right-handed world. This battle, which begins during the very early stages of childhood, may lay the groundwork for exceptional achievements.

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Questions 14-18

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter **A-G** in boxes **14-18** on your answer sheet.

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NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 14 Phenomenon of using one side of their body for animals.
- 15 Statistics on rate of one-handedness born.
- 16 The age when the preference of using one hand is fixed.
- 17 great talents of occupations in left-handed population.
- 18 Earliest record of researching hemisphere's function



Questions 19-22

Look at the following researchers (Questions 19-22) and the list of findings below,

Match each researcher with the correct finding

- A Brenda Milner
- B Marian Annett
- C Peter Hepper
- D Michale Corballis

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- 19 Ancient language evolution is connected to body gesture and therefore influences handedness.
- 20 A child handedness is not determined by just biological factors.
- 21 Language process is generally undergoing in the left-hemisphere of the brain.
- 22 The rate of development of one side of the body has influence on hemisphere preference in fetus.



Questions 23-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet write

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YES	<i>if the statement is true</i>
NO	<i>if the statement is false</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if the information is not given in the passage</i>

23 The study of twins shows that genetic determination is not the only factor for left Handedness.

24 The number of men with left-handedness is more than that of women.

25 Marc Dax's report was widely recognized in his time.

26 Juhn Wada based his findings on his research of people with language problems.

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SECTION 3

Save Endangered Language

"Obviously we must do some serious rethinking of our priorities, lest linguistics go down in history as the only science that presided obviously over the disappearance of 90 percent of the very field to which it is dedicated." - Michael Krauss, "The World's Languages in Crisis".

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A Ten years ago Michael Krauss sent a shudder through the discipline of linguistics with his prediction that half the 6,000 or so languages spoken in the world would cease to be uttered within a century. Unless scientists and community leaders directed a worldwide effort to stabilize the decline of local languages, he warned, nine tenths of the linguistic diversity of humankind would probably be doomed to extinction. Krauss's prediction was little more than an educated guess, but other respected linguists had been clanging out similar alarms. Kenneth L. Hale of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology noted in the same journal issue that eight languages on which he had done fieldwork had since passed into extinction. A 1990 survey in Australia found that 70 of the 90 surviving Aboriginal languages were no longer used regularly by all age groups. The same was true for all but 20 of the 175 Native American languages spoken or remembered in the US., Krauss told a congressional panel in 1992.



B Many experts in the field mourn the loss of rare languages, for several reasons. To start, there is scientific self-interest: some of the most basic questions in linguistics have to do with the limits of human speech, which are far from fully explored. Many researchers would like to know which structural elements of grammar and vocabulary—if any—are truly universal and probably therefore hardwired into the human brain. Other scientists try to reconstruct ancient migration patterns by comparing borrowed words that appear in otherwise unrelated languages. In each of these cases, the wider the portfolio of languages you study, the more likely you are to get the right answers.



C Despite the near constant buzz in linguistics about endangered languages over the past 10 years, the field has accomplished depressingly little. "You would think that there would be some organized response to this dire situation," some attempt to determine which language can be saved and which should be documented before they disappear, says Sarah G. Thomason, a linguist at the University of

Michigan at Ann Arbor. “But there isn’t any such effort organized in the profession. It is only recently that it has become fashionable enough to work on endangered languages.” Six years ago, recalls Douglas H. Whalen of Yale University, “when I asked linguists who was raising money to deal with these problems, I mostly got blank stares.” So Whalen and a few other linguists founded the Endangered Languages Fund. In the five years to 2001 they were able to collect only \$80,000 for research grants. A similar foundation in England, directed by Nicholas Ostler, has raised just \$8,000 since 1995.

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D But there are encouraging signs that the field has turned a corner. The Volkswagen Foundation, a German charity, just issued its second round of grants totaling more than \$2 million. It has created a multimedia archive at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics in the Netherlands that can house recordings, grammars, dictionaries and other data on endangered languages. To fill the archive, the foundation has dispatched field linguists to document Aweti (100 or so speakers in Brazil), Ega (about 300 speakers in Ivory Coast), Waima’a (a few hundred speakers in East Timor), and a dozen or so other languages unlikely to survive the century. The Ford Foundation has also edged into the arena. Its contributions helped to reinvigorate a master-apprentice program created in 1992 by Leanne Hinton of Berkeley and Native Americans worried about the imminent demise of about 50 indigenous languages in California. Fluent speakers receive \$3,000 to teach a younger relative (who is also paid) their native tongue through 360 hours of shared activities, spread over six months. So far about 5 teams have completed the program, Hinton says, transmitting at least some knowledge of 25 languages. “It’s too early to call this language revitalization,” Hinton admits. “In California the death rate of elderly speakers will always be greater than the recruitment rate of young speakers. But at least we prolong the survival of the language.” That will give linguists more time to record these tongues before they vanish.



E But the master-apprentice approach hasn’t caught on outside the U.S., and Hinton’s effort is a drop in the sea. At least 440 languages have been reduced to a mere handful of elders, according to the Ethnologue, a catalogue of languages produced by the Dallas-based group SIL International that comes closest to global coverage. For the vast majority of these languages, there is little or no record of their grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation or use in daily life. Even if a language has been fully documented, all that remains once it vanishes from active use is a fossil skeleton, a scattering of features that the scientist was lucky and astute enough to capture. Linguists may be able to sketch an outline of the forgotten language and fix its place on the evolutionary tree, but little more. “How did people start conversations and talk to babies? How did husbands and wives converse?” Hinton asks. “Those are the first things you want to learn when you

want to revitalize the language.”

F But there is as yet no discipline of “conservation linguistics,” as there is for biology. Almost every strategy tried so far has succeeded in some places but failed in others, and there seems to be no way to predict with certainty what will work where. Twenty years ago in New Zealand, Maori speakers set up “language nests,” in which preschoolers were immersed in the native language. Additional Maori-only classes were added as the children progressed through elementary and secondary school. A similar approach was tried in Hawaii, with some success—the number of native speakers has stabilized at 1,000 or so, reports Joseph E. Grimes of SIL International, who is working on Oahu. Students can now get instruction in Hawaiian all the way through university.



G One factor that always seems to occur in the demise of a language is that the speakers begin to have collective doubts about the usefulness of language loyalty. Once they start regarding their own language as inferior to the majority language, people stop using it for all situations. Kids pick up on the attitude and prefer the dominant language. In many cases, people don’t notice until they suddenly realize that their kids never speak the language, even at home. This is how Cornish and some dialects of Scottish Gaelic is still only rarely used for daily home life in Ireland, 80 years after the republic was founded with Irish as its first official language.

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H Linguists agree that ultimately, the answer to the problem of language extinction is multilingualism. Even uneducated people can learn several languages, as long as they start as children. Indeed, most people in the world speak more than one tongue, and in places such as Cameroon (279 languages), Papua New Guinea (823) and India (387) it is common to speak three or four distinct languages and a dialect or two as well. Most Americans and Canadians, to the west of Quebec, have a gut reaction that anyone speaking another language in front of them is committing an immoral act. You get the same reaction in Australia and Russia. It is no coincidence that these are the areas where languages are disappearing the fastest. The first step in saving dying languages is to persuade the world’s majorities to allow the minorities among them to speak with their own voices.

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Questions 27-33

The reading passage has eight paragraphs, A-H

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-H from the list below.

Write the correct number, i-xi, in boxes 27-33 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings



- i* data consistency needed for language
- ii* consensus on an initiative
recommendation for saving dying out languages
- iii* positive gains for protection
- iv* minimum requirement for saving a language
- v* Potential threat to minority language
- vi* a period when there was absent of real effort made.
- vii* native language programs launched
- viii* Lack in confidence in young speakers as a negative factor
- ix* Practise in several developing countries
- x* Value of minority language to linguists.
- xi* government participation in language field

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27 Paragraph A

28 Paragraph B

Example: Paragraph C *vi*

29 Paragraph D

30 Paragraph E

31 Paragraph F

32 Paragraph G

33 Paragraph H

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Questions 34-38

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-F) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-F in boxes 34-38 on your answer sheet.

- A Nicholas Ostler
- B Michael Krauss
- C Joseph E. Grimes
- D Sarah G. Thomason
- E Kenneth L. Hale
- F Douglas H. Whalen

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- 34 Reported language conservation practice in Hawaii
- 35 Predicted that many languages would disappear soon
- 36 Experienced process that languages die out personally
- 37 Raised language fund in England
- 38 Not enough effort on saving until recent work

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Questions 39-40

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

Write your answers in boxes 39-40 on your answer sheet.

- 39 What is real result of **master-apprentice program** sponsored by **The Ford Foundation**?

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- A Teach children how to speak
- B Revive some endangered languages in California
- C postpone the dying date for some endangered languages
- D Increase communication between students

- 40 What should majority language speakers do according to the **last paragraph**?

- A They should teach their children endangered language in free lessons
- B They should learn at least four languages
- C They should show their loyalty to a dying language
- D They should be more tolerant to minority language speaker

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Biomimetic Design

What has fins like a whale, skin like a lizard, and eyes like a moth? The future of engineering. Andrew Parker, an evolutionary biologist, knelt in the baking red sand of the Australian outback just south of Alice Springs and eased the right hind leg of a thorny devil into a dish of water.

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A “Its back is completely drenched!” Sure enough, after 30 seconds, water from the dish had wicked up the lizard’s leg and was glistening all over its prickly hide. In a few seconds more the water reached its mouth, and the lizard began to smack its jaws with evident satisfaction. It was, in essence, drinking through its foot. Given more time, the thorny devil can perform this same conjuring trick on a patch of damp sand—a vital competitive advantage in the desert. Parker had come here to discover precisely how it does this, not from purely biological interest, but with a concrete purpose in mind: to make a thorny-devil-inspired device that will help people collect lifesaving water in the desert. “The water’s spreading out incredibly fast!” he said, as drops from his eyedropper fell onto the lizard’s back and vanished, like magic. “Its skin is far more hydrophobic than I thought. There may well be hidden capillaries, channeling the water into the mouth.”



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B Parker’s work is only a small part of an increasingly vigorous, global biomimetics movement. Engineers in Bath, England, and West Chester, Pennsylvania, are pondering the bumps on the leading edges of humpback whale flukes to learn how to make airplane wings for more agile flight. In Berlin, Germany, the fingerlike primary feathers of raptors are inspiring engineers to develop wings that change shape aloft to reduce drag and increase fuel efficiency. Architects in Zimbabwe are studying how termites regulate temperature, humidity, and airflow in their mounds in order to build more comfortable buildings, while Japanese medical researchers are reducing the pain of an injection by using hypodermic needles edged with tiny serrations, like those on a mosquito’s proboscis, minimizing nerve stimulation.

C Ronald Fearing, a professor of electrical engineering at the University of California, Berkeley, has taken on one of the biggest challenges of all: to create a miniature robotic fly that is swift, small, and maneuverable enough for use in surveillance or search-and-rescue operations. Fearing made his own, one of which he held up with tweezers for me to see, a gossamer wand some 11 millimeters long and not much thicker than a cat's whisker. Fearing has been forced to manufacture many of the other minute components of his fly in the same way, using a micromachining laser and a rapid prototyping system that allows him to design his minuscule parts in a computer, automatically cut and cure them overnight, and assemble them by hand the next day under a microscope.

D *With the microlaser he cuts the fly's wings out of a two-micron polyester sheet so delicate that it crumples if you breathe on it and must be reinforced with carbon-fiber spars. The wings on his current model flap at 275 times per second—faster than the insect's own wings—and make the blowfly's signature buzz. "Carbon fiber outperforms fly chitin," he said, with a trace of self-satisfaction. He pointed out a protective plastic box on the lab bench, which contained the fly-bot itself, a delicate, origami-like framework of black carbon-fiber struts and hairlike wires that, not surprisingly, looks nothing like a real fly. A month later it achieved liftoff in a controlled flight on a boom. Fearing expects the fly-bot to hover in two or three years, and eventually to bank and dive with flylike virtuosity.* (该段落考卷已经删除, 官方删减)



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E Stanford University roboticist Mark Cutkosky designed a gecko-inspired climber that he christened Stickybot. In reality, gecko feet aren't sticky—they're dry and smooth to the touch—and owe their remarkable adhesion to some two billion spatula-tipped filaments per square centimeter on their toe pads, each filament only a hundred nanometers thick. These filaments are so small, in fact, that they interact at the molecular level with the surface on which the gecko walks, tapping into the low-level van der Waals forces generated by molecules' fleeting positive and negative charges, which pull any two adjacent objects together. To make the toe pads for Stickybot, Cutkosky and doctoral student Sangbae Kim, the robot's lead designer, produced a urethane fabric with tiny bristles that end in 30-micrometer points. Though not as flexible or adherent as the gecko itself, they hold the 500-gram robot on a vertical surface.



F Cutkosky endowed his robot with seven-segmented toes that drag and release just like the lizard's, and a gecko-like stride that snugs it to the wall. He also crafted Stickybot's legs and feet with a process he calls shape deposition manufacturing (SDM), which combines a range of metals, polymers, and



fabrics to create the same smooth gradation from stiff to flexible that is present in the lizard's limbs and absent in most man-made materials. SDM also allows him to embed actuators, sensors, and other specialized structures that make Stickybot climb better. Then he noticed in a paper on gecko anatomy that the lizard had branching tendons to distribute its weight evenly across the entire surface of its toes. Eureka. "When I saw that, I thought, Wow, that's great!" He subsequently embedded a branching polyester cloth "tendon" in his robot's limbs to distribute its load in the same way.



G Stickybot now walks up vertical surfaces of glass, plastic, and glazed ceramic tile, though it will be some time before it can keep up with a gecko. For the moment it can walk only on smooth surfaces, at a mere four centimeters per second, a fraction of the speed of its biological role model. The dry adhesive on Stickybot's toes isn't self-cleaning like the lizard's either, so it rapidly clogs with dirt. "There are a lot of

things about the gecko that we simply had to ignore," Cutkosky says. Still, a number of real-world applications are in the offing. The Department of Defense's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which funds the project, has it in mind for surveillance: an automaton that could slink up a building and perch there for hours or days, monitoring the terrain below. Cutkosky hypothesizes a range of civilian uses. "I'm trying to get robots to go places where they've never gone before," he told me. "I would like to see Stickybot have a real-world function, whether it's a toy or another application. Sure, it would be great if it eventually has a lifesaving or humanitarian role..."

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H For all the power of the biomimetics paradigm, and the brilliant people who practice it, bio-inspiration has led to surprisingly few mass-produced products and arguably only one household word—Velcro, which was invented in 1948 by Swiss chemist George de Mestral, by copying the way cockleburs clung to his dog's coat. In addition to Cutkosky's lab, five other high-powered research teams are currently trying to mimic gecko adhesion, and so far none has come close to matching the lizard's strong, directional, self-cleaning grip. Likewise, scientists have yet to meaningfully re-create the abalone nanostructure that accounts for the strength of its shell, and several well-funded biotech companies have gone bankrupt trying to make artificial spider silk.



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Questions 1-7

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

In boxes 1-7 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

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- 1 Andrew Parker failed to make effective water device which can be used in desert.
- 2 Skin of lizard is easy to get wet when it contacts water.
- 3 Scientists apply inspiration from nature into many artificial engineering.
- 4 Tiny and thin hair under gecko's feet allows it to stick to the surface of object.
- 5 When gecko climbs downward, its feet release a certain kind of chemical to make them adhesive.
- 6 Famous cases stimulate a large number of successful products of biomimetics in real life.
- 7 Velcro is well-known for its bionics design .



Questions 8-10

Filling the blanks below.

write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each question of robot below

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Ronald Fearing was required to fabricate tiny components for his robotic fly in _____ 8 _____ by specialized techniques.

The robotic fly's main structure outside is made of _____ 9 _____ and long and thin wires which make it unlike fly at all.

Cutkosky applied an artificial material _____ in _____ stickybot's _____ 10 _____ as a tendon to split pressure like lizard's does.



Questions 11-13

Fill the blanks below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer about facts of stickybot.

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11 Stickybot's feet doesn't have _____ function which makes it only be able to walk on smooth surface.

12 DARPA are planning to use stickybot for _____.

13 Cutkosky assume that stickybot finally has potential in _____ or other human-related activities.

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Bright Children



A BY the time Laszlo Polgar's first baby was born in 1969 he already had firm views on child-rearing. An eccentric citizen of communist Hungary, he had written a book called "Bring up Genius!" and one of his favourite sayings was "Geniuses are made, not born". An expert on the theory of chess, he proceeded to teach little Zsuzsa at home, spending up to ten hours a day on the game. Two more daughters were similarly hot-housed. All three obliged their father by becoming world-class players. The youngest, Judit, is currently ranked 13th in the world, and is by far the best female chess player of all time. Would the experiment have succeeded with a different trio of children? If any child can be turned into a star, then a lot of time and money are being wasted worldwide on trying to pick winners.

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B America has long held "talent searches", using test results and teacher recommendations to select children for advanced school courses, summer schools and other extra tuition. This provision is set to grow. In his state-of-the-union address in 2006, President George Bush announced the "American Competitiveness Initiative", which, among much else, would train 70,000 high-school teachers to lead advanced courses for selected pupils in mathematics and science. Just as the superpowers' space race made Congress put money into science education, the thought of China and India turning out hundreds of thousands of engineers and scientists is scaring America into prodding its brightest to do their best.

The American Competitiveness Initiative



C The philosophy behind this talent search is that ability is innate; that it can be diagnosed with considerable accuracy; and that it is worth cultivating. In America, bright children are ranked as "moderately", "highly", "exceptionally" and "profoundly" gifted. The only chance to influence innate ability is thought to be in the womb or the first couple of years of life. Hence the fad for "teaching aids" such as

videos and flashcards for newborns, and “whale sounds” on tape which a pregnant mother can strap to her belly.

D In Britain, there is a broadly similar belief in the existence of innate talent, but also an egalitarian sentiment which makes people queasy about the idea of investing resources in grooming intelligence. Teachers are often opposed to separate provision for the best-performing children, saying any extra help should go to stragglers. In 2002, in a bid to help the able while leaving intact the ban on most selection by ability in state schools, the government set up the National Academy for Gifted and Talented Youth. This outfit runs summer schools and master classes for children nominated by their schools. To date, though, only seven in ten secondary schools have nominated even a single child. Last year all schools were told they must supply the names of their top 10%.

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E Picking winners is also the order of the day in ex-communist states, a hangover from the times when talented individuals were plucked from their homes and ruthlessly trained for the glory of the nation. But in many other countries, opposition to the idea of singling out talent and grooming it runs deep. In Scandinavia, a belief in virtues like modesty and social solidarity makes people flinch from the idea of treating brainy children differently.



F And in Japan there is a widespread belief that all children are born with the same innate abilities—and should therefore be treated alike. All are taught together, covering the same syllabus at the same rate until they finish compulsory schooling. Those who learn quickest are expected then to teach their classmates. In China, extra teaching is provided, but to a self-selected bunch. “Children’s palaces” in big cities offer a huge range of after-school classes. Anyone can sign up; all that is asked is excellent attendance.

G Statistics give little clue as to which system is best. The performance of the most able is heavily affected by factors other than state provision. Most state education in Britain is nominally non-selective, but middle-class parents try to live near the best schools. Ambitious Japanese parents have made private, out-of-school tuition a thriving business. And Scandinavia’s egalitarianism might work less well in places with more diverse populations and less competent teachers. For what it’s worth, the data suggest that some countries—like Japan and Finland, see table—can eschew selection and still thrive. But that does not mean that any country can ditch selection and do as well.

H Mr Polgar thought any child could be a prodigy given the right teaching, an early start and enough practice. At one point he planned to prove it by adopting three baby boys from a poor country and trying his methods on them. (His wife vetoed the scheme.) Some say the key to success is simply hard graft. Judit, the youngest of the Polgar

sisters, was the most driven, and the most successful; Zsafia, the middle one, was regarded as the most talented, but she was the only one who did not achieve the status of grand master. “Everything came easiest to her,” said her older sister. “But she was lazy.”

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Questions 28-33

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet, write

YES	<i>if the statement is true</i>
NO	<i>if the statement is false</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if the information is not given in the passage</i>

- 28 America has a long history of selecting talented students into different categories.
- 29 Teachers and schools in Britain held welcome attitude towards government's selection of gifted students.
- 30 Some parents agree to move near reputable schools in Britain.
- 31 Middle-class parents participate in their children's education.
- 32 Japan and Finland comply with selected student's policy.
- 33 Avoiding-selection-policy only works in a specific environment.



Questions 34-35

题干表述和答案与试卷非一模一样 不能死记答案

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 34-35 on your answer sheet.

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- 34 What's Laszlo Polgar's point of view towards geniuses of children?
 - A** Chess is the best way to train geniuses
 - B** Genius tend to happen on first child
 - C** Geniuses can be educated later on
 - D** Geniuses are born naturally
- 35 What is the purpose of citing Zsofia's example in the last paragraph?
 - A** Practice makes genius
 - B** Girls are not good at *chessing*
 - C** She was an adopted child
 - D** Middle child is always the most talented



Questions 36-40

Use the information in the passage to match the countries (listed A-E) with correct connection below. Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.
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- A Scandinavia
- B Japan
- C Britain
- D China
- E America

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- 36 Less gifted children get help from other classmates
- 37 Attending extra teaching is open to anyone
- 38 People are reluctant to favor gifted children due to social characteristics
- 39 Both view of innate and egalitarian co-existed
- 40 Craze of audio and video teaching for pregnant women.



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Animal minds: Parrot Alex

A In 1977 Irene Pepperberg, a recent graduate of Harvard University, did something very bold. At a time when animals still were considered automatons, she set out to find what was on another creature's mind by talking to it. She brought a one-year-old African gray parrot she named Alex into her lab to teach him to reproduce the sounds of the English language. "I thought if he learned to communicate, I could ask him questions about how he sees the world."



B When Pepperberg began her dialogue with Alex, who died last September at the age of 31, many scientists believed animals were incapable of any thought. They were simply machines, robots programmed to react to stimuli but lacking the ability to think or feel. Any pet owner would disagree. We see the love in our dogs' eyes and know that, of course, they have thoughts and emotions. But such claims remain highly controversial. Gut instinct is not science, and it is all too easy to project human thoughts and feelings onto another creature. How, then, does a scientist prove that an animal is capable of thinking—that it is able to acquire information about the world and act on it? "That's why I started my studies with Alex," Pepperberg said. They were seated—she at her desk, he on top of his cage—in her lab, a windowless room about the size of a boxcar, at Brandeis University. Newspapers lined the floor; baskets of bright toys were stacked on the shelves. They were clearly a team—and because of their work, the notion that animals can think is no longer so fanciful.

C Certain skills are considered key signs of higher mental abilities: good memory, a grasp of grammar and symbols, self-awareness, understanding

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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others' motives, imitating others, and being creative. Bit by bit, in ingenious experiments, researchers have documented these talents in other species, gradually chipping away at what we thought made human beings distinctive while offering a glimpse of where our own abilities came from. Scrub jays know that other jays are thieves and that stashed food can spoil; sheep can recognize faces; chimpanzees use a variety of tools to probe termite mounds and even use weapons to hunt small mammals; dolphins can imitate human postures; the archerfish, which stuns insects with a sudden blast of water, can learn how to aim its squirt simply by watching an experienced fish perform the task. And Alex the parrot turned out to be a surprisingly good talker.

D Thirty years after the Alex studies began; Pepperberg and a changing collection of assistants were still giving him English lessons. The humans, along with two younger parrots, also served as Alex's flock, providing the social input all parrots crave. Like any flock, this one—as small as it was—had its share of drama. Alex dominated his fellow parrots, acted huffy at times around Pepperberg, tolerated the other female humans, and fell to pieces over a male assistant who dropped by for a visit.

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Pepperberg bought Alex in a Chicago pet store where she let the store's assistant pick him out because she didn't want other scientists saying later that she'd particularly chosen an especially smart bird for her work. Given that Alex's brain was the size of a shelled walnut, most researchers thought Pepperberg's interspecies communication study would be futile.

E "Some people actually called me crazy for trying this," she said. "Scientists thought that chimpanzees were better subjects, although, of course,



chimps can't speak." Chimpanzees, bonobos, and gorillas have been taught to use sign language and symbols to communicate with us, often with impressive results. The bonobo Kanzi, for instance, carries his symbol-communication board with him

so he can "talk" to his human researchers, and he has invented combinations of symbols to express his thoughts. Nevertheless, this is not the same thing as having an animal look up at you, open his mouth, and speak. Under Pepperberg's patient tutelage, Alex learned how to use his vocal tract to imitate almost one hundred English words, including the sounds for various foods, although he calls an apple a "banerry." Apples taste a little bit like bananas to him, and they look a little bit like cherries,

so Alex made up that word for them," Pepperberg said.

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F It sounded a bit mad, the idea of a bird having lessons to practice, and willingly doing it. But after listening to and observing Alex, it was difficult to argue with Pepperberg's explanation for his behaviors. She wasn't handing him treats for the repetitious work or rapping him on the claws to make him say the sounds. "He has to hear the words over and over before he can correctly imitate them," Pepperberg said, after pronouncing "seven" for Alex a good dozen times in a row. "I'm not trying to see if Alex can learn a human language," she added. "That's never been the point. My plan always was to use his imitative skills to get a better understanding of avian cognition."

G In other words, because Alex was able to produce a close approximation of the sounds of some English words, Pepperberg could ask him questions about a bird's basic understanding of the world. She couldn't ask him what he was thinking about, but she could ask him about his knowledge of numbers, shapes, and colors. To demonstrate, Pepperberg carried Alex on her arm to a tall wooden perch in the middle of the room. She then retrieved a green key and a small green cup from a basket on a shelf. She held up the two items to Alex's eye. "What's same?" she asked. Without hesitation, Alex's beak opened: "Co-lor." "What's different?" Pepperberg asked. "Shape," Alex said. His voice had the digitized sound of a cartoon character. Since parrots lack lips (another reason it was difficult for Alex to pronounce some sounds, such as ba), the words seemed to come from the air around him, as if a ventriloquist were speaking. But the words—and what can only be called the thoughts—were entirely his.



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H For the next 20 minutes, Alex ran through his tests, distinguishing colors, shapes, sizes, and materials (wool versus wood versus metal). He did some simple arithmetic, such as counting the yellow toy blocks among a pile of mixed hues. And, then, as if to offer final proof of the mind inside his bird's brain, Alex spoke up. "Talk clearly!" he commanded, when one of the younger birds Pepperberg was also teaching talked with wrong pronunciation. "Talk clearly!" "Don't be a smart aleck," Pepperberg said, shaking her head at him. "He knows all this, and he gets bored, so he interrupts the others, or he gives the wrong answer just to be obstinate. At this stage, he's like a teenager; he's moody, and I'm never sure what he'll do."

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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	<i>if the statement is true</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement is false</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if the information is not given in the passage</i>

- 1 Firstly, **Alex** has grasped quite a lot of vocabulary.
- 2 At the beginning of study, **Alex** felt frightened in the presence of humans.
- 3 Previously, many scientists realized that animals possess the ability of thinking.
- 4 It has taken a long time before people get to know cognition existing in animals.
- 5 As **Alex** could approximately imitate the sounds of English words, he was capable of roughly answering Irene's questions regarding the world.
- 6 By breaking in other parrots as well as producing the incorrect answers, he tried to be focused.



Questions 7-10

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **no more than three words** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **7-10** on your answer sheet.



After the training of Irene, Parrot Alex can use his vocal tract to pronounce more than ___7___, while other scientists believe that animals have no this advanced ability of thinking, they would rather teach ___8___. Pepperberg clarified that she wanted to conduct a study concerning ___9___ but not to teach him to talk. The store's assistant picked out a bird at random for her for

the sake of avoiding other scientists saying that the bird is
____10____afterwards.



Questions 11-13

Answer the questions 11-13 below.

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

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11. What did Alex reply regarding the similarity of the subjects showed to him?
12. What is the problem of the young parrots except Alex?
13. To some extent, through the way he behaved what we can call him?



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现在手机，app配上最时髦的雅思在线预测。没错，你是在随时随地看预测，你记单词了吗，听力听懂了吗，你记住了吗？你拼写正确吗，范围缩小了，[#考前重点补丁#](#)知道吗？掏出手机，查一查……

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第 1 步骤:

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您注册的手机号码是您使用该系统最重要的身份识别!

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红色/橙色就是考题范围中的重点页面页码, **黑色/灰色**就是删除不看的页面页码。



English to Chinese

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全部的原文中文翻译获取渠道：

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越努力 越幸运



嗅觉与记忆

气味就像昨天的感觉



A 你看报纸时可能更加集中精力使用你的眼睛而不是你的鼻子。但当你拿起报纸用鼻孔吸气,报纸印迹的气味可能会带你回到你的童年,例如想象到你的父母仔细阅读周日早上的报纸。或者一些其他气味也会把你带回到你母亲香水的味道,一个篝火会上的刺激气味。特定的气味可以带来大量的回忆录。心理学家称之为“普鲁斯特式现象”(浦式现象),以法国小说家普鲁斯特命名。在开始创作 *In Search of Lost Time* 时,普鲁斯特的叙说员拿一个玛德琳饼干蘸到一杯茶,气味和味道使他释放出连续不断的长约3000页的童年记忆。

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B 现在,这一现象已逐渐有了科学上的论证。神经学家 Rachel Herz 是罗德岛普罗维登斯布朗大学的认知神经科学家,她已经发现,例如,感觉的记忆是如何在大脑共享的,不同的大脑区域记忆视觉,气味,味觉,与一个特定声音的经验。与此同时,心理学家已经证明,气味引发的记忆可以十分情感化,以及更详细。比记忆不相关的气味。当你吸气时,气味分子在一个区域的脑细胞被设置,称为杏仁核(杏仁区),这是大脑的一部分,有助于控制情绪。相比之下,其他的感官,比如味道或触摸,需在流经大脑其他部位之前到达杏仁核。气味和杏仁核之间的直接联系可能有助于解释情感力量的气味。“嗅觉和大脑的这个部分有种独特的连接方式。”瑞秋·赫兹说。

(第14, 16题 ipredicting.com copyright)

C 但是,他们之间关系不止于此。就像章鱼将它的触须向外延伸,记忆的气味会影响大脑其他区域。在最近的实验中,神经科学家在伦敦大学学院(UCL)邀请15名志愿者观看一些图片同时闻些没有关联的气味。例如,参与者看到一只鸭子的照片会搭配玫瑰的香味,然后被要求编个故事将两者联系起来。大脑扫描显示到,志愿者大脑的一个众所周知的区域特别活跃,参与处理气味,叫做嗅觉脑皮层。五分钟后,志愿者再次被展示鸭子,但没有玫瑰气味。这次在他们的大脑,嗅觉脑皮层再次被激活,科学家最近报道到。嗅觉脑皮层与气味的脱离后依然活跃的事实表明了人们对事件的感观记忆力延伸在大脑的各个不同的区域。想想下我们在海边度假,UCL的研究组组长 Jay Gottfried 说到,看到海浪的影像储存在一个区域,然而冲浪的感觉可以在任何地方,海草的气味却在另外的地方。记忆力延伸至大脑的各个角落是有点好处的。“你可以通过任何一个感观来唤醒记忆力,”Gottfried 说到。“可能防晒霜的气味,或

1 当天的一个特殊的声音，或者石头的影像。”或者换个说法，对于早期的狩猎
2 和采集者来说，看到一头狮子已经足够能引起他逃跑了，不必要等到听到狮
3 子的吼叫，或者粪便的臭味才逃跑。

4 (第23, 24, 25, 18, 17题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

5 D 不要忘记气味可能会带来额外的情感包袱，Herz 说到。她的研究显示了被气
6 味引发的记忆力比其他感观引发的要更情感化。在一个最近的研究中，Herz
7 招募了5个志愿者，他们都对某个特定的香水有丰富的记忆力，例如女士
8 Opium，和沐浴使用的 Juniper Breeze 或其他化妆品。她在志愿者嗅那个特
9 定香水以及随机香水的时候扫描了志愿者的脑部，(他们也被显示香水瓶子)。
10 发现闻到特定香水后的志愿者的大脑被激活最多，尤其是杏仁核区，以及一
11 个叫做海马体的区域来帮助形成记忆力。Herz 在今年早些时候在
12 Neuropsychologia 杂志发表了她的研究。(第19题)

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15 E 但她不能确保其他感官是否也会引出强烈反应。所以在 Herz 的另一项研究
16 中，她将气味和声音与照片相比。她要求70个人根据3个物品：爆米花，刚割
17 完的草，和一个篝火。然后将这些东西与视觉，声音和气味进行比较。例
18 如，一个人可能先看到一个剪草机的影像，然后在闻草的气味，最后听剪草
19 机的声音。发现被气味唤起的记忆比其他感观例如视觉和声音要更强。(第20
20 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

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23 F 气味唤起的记忆不仅更情感化，但也更详细。心理学家 Simon Chu 与同事 John
24 Downs 一起进行气味和记忆里研究，有一部分原因是因为他的祖母关于中国
25 文化的故事。但后辈们坐到一起听久远历史的故事时，他们会拿着一小盆香
26 料或焚香在周围，不一会儿，当他们想要更细节的故事情节时，都会将这些
27 气味再次充满房屋一遍。“这气味匹配到精彩的故事是个很好的证据，显示了
28 气味是过去经验的非常好的提醒者。Chu 说到。科学研究似乎证实了这些故
29 事。在一个试验中，Chu 和 Downes 邀请42个志愿者讲述人生故事，然后测试
30 他们，看看是否类似咖啡和肉桂皮的气味可以帮助他们更好地回想出故事的
31 细节。答案是可以的。

32 (第15, 26, 21题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

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35 G 尽管有这样的研究，但并不是每个人都相信普鲁斯特现象可以使用科学的分
36 析。在6月份出版的《化学感官》中，Chu and Downes 与著名的香料商和化
37 学家 J. Stephan Jellinek 交换了评论。Jellinek 斥责利物浦的研究人员，
38 在某些方面，呈现气味的同时要求志愿者来记忆，而不是研究是什么样的回忆
39 能自发地被气味引发。但这也是科学能力范围所能做的测试了，Chu 说到。
40 与此同时，Jellinek 也一直在收集普鲁斯特式经验的逸事，希望能找到一些
41 经历之间的常见联系。“我认为有一种可能性，意外可能是普鲁斯特现象一个
42 大的方面，”他说。“这就是为什么人们被这些记忆如此打动。“没有人知道普
43 鲁斯特经历过这样一个卓越的时刻。但他的近一个世纪前写的小说，以及对
44 记忆力的持有观念，继续激励着今天的科学家们。

45 (第22题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

希腊沉船之古计算机探秘

- A** 位于安提凯希拉岛以北 29 公里的克里特岛，爱琴海与地中海相接的地方。洋流使的航行很不安全—开往古罗马的一艘船就没有成功抵达。沉没的船舶，是一个近 500 英尺长的巨型货轮。它在海平面约 200 英尺以下的地方停下来，在那里一停就是两千多年，直到寻找海绵的潜水员在一个世纪前发现了沉船。
- B** 船体内部有青铜和大理石雕像。从船的外观看，船似乎携带了豪华的物品，可能在希腊不同的岛屿制造，开往罗马帝国，卖给在不断增长的富裕的顾客。雕像被修复了，以及其他很多不重要的东西，一起存储起来九个月后，一个积极进取的考古学家从一个看起来像齿轮的垃圾物品上清除了一层有机材料。上面有希腊字符式的铭文在，似乎与天文学有关。
- C** 那件“垃圾”后来成为沉船发现中最著名的东西，目前展示在雅典国家考古博物馆。有研究表明，车轮是设备的一部分，它是如此的复杂，复杂性与一千年前的时代非常不匹配，这也是世界上第一个已知的模拟计算机。该设备是如此著名，以至于几个星期前在雅典举办的国际会议，只有一个主题：安提凯希拉机器。
- D** 有关设备的每一个发现已经提出了新的问题。是谁建的这个设备，目的是什么？为什么它背后的技术在未来千年后消失？这个设备会告诉我们关于古希腊文化的什么呢？这个奇妙的装置，精确的太阴，月亮和地球的运动知识，会告诉我们古人如何抓住决定性和人类命运的想法？
- E** “我们有 9 世纪来自巴格达的齿轮火车，它用于简单地显示太阳和月球的运动之间的相对运动，“他们使用 8 个齿轮，” Francois Charette 说道，他是德国一位科学历史学家，两个星期前，在 Nature 杂志上刚刚写下这个新的研究。“这次，我们有超过 30 个齿轮，要在一个电脑动画中看到它，令人难以置喙的。毫无疑问，这是一个技术性的杰作。”
- F** 该设备可能是 100 至公元前 140 年建成，它对天文学的认识似乎基于公元前 300-700 年巴比伦的知识基础之上的，英国卡迪夫大学天体物理学教授迈克·埃德蒙兹说。他领导的一个研究小组将通过使用先进的三维成像技术重建齿轮机构原貌。该小组还解码了一些铭文。这个装置探索了农历月份间的关系，农历时间就是月亮依赖自己的节奏循环的时间，例如全月到全月，以及一整年。齿轮需要切割得十分精确来反映出复杂关系；19 个日历年等于 235 个农历月。

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G 通过转动齿轮机构，其中包括 Edmunds 称为漂亮行星系统的齿轮装置也在月球椭圆轨道中被考虑进去了，人可以通过填空检查一个日期在过去的状况，以及怎么会出现在未来。该机制是装在一个盒子里，在前面和背面的门上覆盖有铭文，这是一种说明书。前门内侧的指针指示的日期和太阳，月亮和生肖的位置，当打开后门发现阳历年和阴历月的关系，以及预测日食的机制。

H “如果他们需要知道什么时候发生日食，这与星体上升和设置有关，把他们的日期和宗教经验联系起来，这个装置会直接提供帮助，Yanis Bitsakis 雅典大学的物理学家说到，他也在 Nature 中共同撰写了这篇文章。“这是一个机械式的计算机。你转动手柄，在前面有个日期。”当时构建它会很昂贵，而且需要天文学家，工程师，知识分子和手工艺者之间的合作。沙雷特表示，该器件推翻了古希腊人主要是象牙塔思想家的传统观念，认为他们不会屈于尊严，弄泥泞他们的双手去做技术性的东西。他说，这是一个提醒，对历史的研究侧重于书面文本，他们可以告诉我们，在一个特定的时间里发生了什么事情。

I 想象一下，未来的历史学家遇到写在我们这个时代的哲学文本——一个飞机发动机。书会告诉那时的研究员今天的少数学者的思想，但发动机会给他们一个更好的窗口，了解技术如何影响我们日常生活的。沙雷特表示，该设备被占星术从业人员使用的可能性不大，他仍处于起步阶段。更可能的是，他说，这是一些富有罗马家中壁炉台的装饰。鉴于那时的天文学家已经知道如何计算太阳和月亮的位置，并无需器件来预测日食，那么它会一直相当于今天天文馆内的一个设备——吸引注意力的东西，或至少又用来炫耀的权力。

J 为什么设备中的技术丢失了？“这座始建时间，正处于罗马的军事压制中，”Edmunds 说。“罗马人在城市规划和卫生方面做的很好，但他们对科学的兴趣却很少有人知晓。”事实上，该设备是如此复杂，它与一定数星的奢侈品一起被运，这告诉 Edmunds，这一定有做此物的一个传统。我们总是希望有一个更好的将浮出水面。“事实上，他说，他希望在安提凯希拉机器的研究和新的兴趣会将促使世界各地的业余爱好者和专业人士的能多关注一点。”考古世界可能会研究人们的橱柜，也许可以说，‘这不是柜子里的有点生锈的旧金属。’”

苏联人的新工作制

历史学家们研究了斯大林是如何更改历法来使苏联人民持续工作的。

A “没有俺何一个堡垒是布尔什维克人攻不破的”，斯大林用这样的话语表达了他对苏联政府五年规划的强大自信：弱小落后的俄国即将成为强大的现代化工业国家。1928 年到 1932 年之间，苏联的煤炭、铁、钢材的产量以惊人的速度上升，新工业城市处处涌现，世界上最大的水坝也建成了。每个人的生活都受到了影响，集体农业生产制使得数以百万计的人从农民变为无产阶级工人。私有企业在城市和乡村中消失了，只留下了斯大林专政控制的国有企业。在那个热情高涨的年代，共产党员们坚信，凭借钢铁般的意志和勤恳的工作必将建立一个新世界。

B 热情随着时间而蔓延，使得整个国家变成了一台巨大而高效的机器，在这里人们不会浪费每一分钟，尤其在在工作中。当时美国人弗雷德里克·温斯洛·泰勒（1856-1915）根据动作时间研究发明了流水线生产方式，这使得每一名工人都能发挥出最大的生产力，列宁被他的思想所影响。布尔什维克人同样尊崇亨利·福特的大批最配件生产线以及数以千计进口的福特森拖拉机。前来培训操作员的工程师们促进了这种拖拉机的推广，这最终变成了一种对福特的崇拜。赶超资本主义模式成为新苏联人训练的一部分，英雄主义式的无休止工作在这个动力十足的新社会中将使每个人获益。所有的这些在这份规划中达到顶点，这份规划被视为国家机器的伟大胜利，在这个国家机器中工人们则会像机器人般高效率工作。

C 然而这就是一直以提高无产阶级生活水平为目标的共产主义。这个规划里的重要一步是 1927 年突然发表的一份宣言，这份宣言中将每天的工作时间从 8 小时缩短为 7 小时。1929 年 1 月，所有的工厂都被要求在规划结束之前采用缩短的工作日。工人们将在周日和假期前的晚上多拥有一小时的私人时间。但是，政府索取的总是要比给予的多，因为这是建立三班倒体系增加产置计划的一部分。这意味着工厂将会日夜运转，同时人们不得不在不情愿的时间段里工作。

D 然而，在这项政策公布之前，列宁最亲密的伙伴、基础经济政策的设计者尤里拉宁提出了一个更有效率的想法。在周日，工人们是休息的，车间也会关闭。为什么不把这些浪费掉的日子用来安排一个连续的工作周呢？这样工厂里的机器就可以在这一周里全天候满额运转。当拉宁在 1929 年 5 月向苏联人民代表大会提交这份预案时，没有人太注意它。但是很快，他得到了斯大林的信任，斯大林实施了这份预案。突然之间，6 月份的苏联报纸印满了称赞新方案的文章。8 月，在人们对五年规划热情高涨之时，苏联人民委员会决定立即执行不间断工作周政策，以确保五年计划的种种目标得以顺利实现。

E 这个想法似乎很简单，但在实际操作中却被证实相当困难。很明显，不可能要求工人们每周工作 7 天，他们的总工作时间也不该变长。然而解决方式是很巧妙的：新提出的五天工作周规定工人们每工作 4 天，第五天是休息日；节假日从 10 天缩短为 5 天，同时休息日前一晚的额外一小时休息时间将被废除。错开各组工人之间的休息日意味着每名工人工作的时间都相同，而工厂将会全年 360 天运转而不再是 300 天。这 360 天被分为 72 个 5 天工作周。每个单位的工作者（首先是工厂，其次是商店和政府机关）都被分为五组，在这种覆盖全国的新型不间断工作日历上，每一组工人都被分派了一种颜色。

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颜色代码成为一种有效的记忆方式，以防止工人们由于每周休息日变化而记不清什么时候是自己的休息日。看一眼日历的颜色就会知道今天是否该休息，从而让工人们安排自己的活动。但是这个系统不适用于建筑业和季节性工作，这些行业仍然遵循 6 天工作制；它也不适用于需要定期关闭机器的工厂和矿山，他们也遵循 6 天工作制，而不受其他休息日（每人都休息的日子）或持续工作的影响。无论哪种情况，星期日都等同于其他任何一天。

F 官方宣传说这项新方案会带来物质和文化上的收益。工人们将得到更多的休息；产量和就业将会增加（因为需要更多的工人来维持工厂不间断的运转）；生活标准将会得到提升。人们还可以更合理地安排休闲时间，因为文化活动（戏剧、夜总会、体育运动）将不再会挤在周末进行，而是可以丰富地安排在每一天，同时这些设施将不再拥挤。购物也会因为同样的原因而更加轻松。代表无知和迷信的宗教组织将会遭受致命一击，因为在任何一个星期日子里都会有 80% 的工作者在工作。唯一的反对来自于那些不止一名成员在工作的家庭，但是既然苏联政府坚持，小家当然没有广大民众的利益重要，另外单位还可以安排丈夫和妻子享有同一个工作日程。事实上，政府长期以来就想要削弱或边缘化其统治地位的两大潜在威胁：宗教组织和核心家庭。宗教已经构不成威胁了，家庭具有更大的反抗性，甚至斯大林最终都不得不承认这一点。

G 就像迎来理想社会一样，时间本身已经被征服，懒散的周日永远被废止，这种不间断的工作制如同传染病般风行开来。据官方数据称，1930 年 4 月之前有 63% 的工人这样工作着；6 月，所有的工厂都被要求在下一年中完成转变。这场风潮在 10 月影响了 73% 的工人后达到顶峰。事实上，很多管理者表面上说他们的工厂实施了新工作制，但是其实并没有真正采用它。按照规划的要求办事是非常重要的，而实际问题可以暂时靠边站。但是在当时，问题也变得明显了起来。最严重的问题是，工人们厌恶这个工作制度（尽管官方从未承认这一点）。家庭工作日程的协调基本上是不可能的并常常被忽视，因此丈夫和妻子只能在上班前或下班后才能见到彼此，休息日空荡荡的却没有爱人陪伴，甚至朋友也都有不同的工作日程。混乱开始占主导地位：新计划颁布地过于草率，一些工厂同时采用 5 天、6 天甚至 7 天工作制，同时工人们常常一天休息日都得不到。

H 或许苏联政府忽视了这些（这不取决于公众意愿），但是新工作制并没有为生产带来所吹嘘的效果。在复杂的轮休体系里，工作小组必然发现他们自己在连续的工作周里从事不同种类的工作。机器不是一直由了解如何使用它们的人来操作，而常常被错误地操作甚至被损坏。工人们失去了完成特定任务的责任感。

I 结果，这种新工作制开始失去市场。1931 年 6 月，斯大林的一篇讲话批评了草率实施这种工作制度所带来的“灭绝人性的劳累”，这标志着终结的开始。11 月，政府要求全面采用 6 天工作日。在它的日历上，第 6、12、18、24 和 30 号会有规律地休息，但是周日通常还是工作日。到 1935 年 6 月为止，只有 26% 的工作者还在遵循不间断的工作日程，6 天工作日很快就退出了生活。最终，在 1940 年，作为回归传统方式变革的一部分，不间断的 5 天工作制和新鲜的 6 天工作制都被废除，周日恢复为通用休息日。一场构想大胆但考虑不周的实验就这样结束了。

香蕉

- A** 香蕉是世界上最古老的水果之一。农业科学家认为,最早可使用的香蕉大约是在一万年
前发 现的。自从在最后一个冰川期末期在东南亚首次进行繁殖后,香蕉便一直处于进
化停滞期。通常,野生香蕉,也就是一种名叫小果野蕉的巨型丛林草本植物,它包含大
景的籽,这些籽导致该品种不可食用。但狩猎采集者偶尔也会突然发现基因突变的稀有
植物,他们可以结出无籽的可以食用的水果。基因学家目前了解到绝大部分结出软的水
果的植物品种都是由基因突变造成的,这种突变会使植物细胞里出现三个被复制的染色
体而不是通常的两个。这种突变会使突变的植物不结果。这就是为什么一些科学家认为
世界上最受欢迎的水果注定要消失。它缺乏基因多样性,这使得它难以抵抗那些入侵中
美洲香蕉种植场和亚洲非小型农场的害虫和疾病。
- B** 法国蒙彼利埃的国际香蕉和大蕉改进联盟首席官艾米丽弗瑞森认为,在某种程度上,今
天的 香蕉很想一个半世纪前的土豆,那时,枯萎病还未引发爱尔兰饥荒。它给其他农
作物提供了一些借鉴。弗瑞森还告诫说,香蕉的现状能让我们更清楚地认识到:全世界
农作物得不断标准化正威胁着它们自身的适应和生存能力。
- C** 第一个石器时代的种植者通过 S 新栽培植物茎干上的切割部分种植了这些不结果的畸
形植物。那些原本的切割部分的后代就是我们至今任然在吃的香蕉。每一个世纪上都是
克隆的。几乎没有基因多样性。那种一致性使得香蕉比任何其它作物都更加容易受到疾
病的危害。传统的有性生殖作物一直都有更宽阔的基因基础,这些基因在每一代都会以
心的排列方式进行组合。这赋予了它们更大的灵活性来应对疾病,从而使它们在疾病来
袭时,有更多的基因资源可以利用。但是随着植物不断加大种植那些高产品种,这点又
是正在急剧减退。为了维持那些标准化作物的抵抗力,植物种植者便狂妄地工作。如果
这些努力失败了,那么,即时是最产的作物,其产量也会迅速下降。罗马国际植物基因
资源协会主任杰夫霍庭说:“当某种害虫或疾病来袭时,则可能引发严重的流行疾病。”
- D** 香蕉就是一个极好的例子。直至 20 世纪 50 年代,大米歇尔 (Gros Michel)这个品种
一直是世界香蕉市场的领头均。该品种是 19 世纪 20 年代由法国植物学家在亚洲发现的,
曾一致被人、认为是一个良好的香蕉品种,比今天的普通香蕉要甜而且醇厚。而且,即
时食用了尚未成熟的大米歇尔,人们也不会尝到普通香蕉的那种苦涩。但它容易受到一
种土壤真菌的侵害,这种土壤真菌会引发一种叫做巴拿马疾病的萎蔫病。尼日利亚伊巴
丹的国际热带研究所主任罗德密罗·欧提斯说:“一旦真菌渗入土壤,就会存留很多年。
农民对此束手无策。即使喷洒药剂也无法将其去除。”所以种植园主玩了一场追逐游戏,
他们不停舍弃被感染的土地,迁移到“干净的”的土地上去——一直都 20 世纪 50 年代
干净的上地被用尽了,不得不舍弃大米歇尔这个品种。它的接任者,也就是始终占领当
前香蕉市场主导地位的卡文迪什 (Cavendish)香蕉,是 19 世纪时由英国人在中国南部
发现的。该品种对巴拿马病有很强的抵抗力,所以它却是解救了国际香蕉产业。20 世
纪 60 年代期间,它替代了大米歇尔香蕉,彼摆到 f 超市的货架上。现在,如果你去买
香蕉,那你几乎可以肯定会买到卡文迪什这个品种。但是即便如此,在所有的世界香蕉
品中,它也只不过是这个小类而已。
- E** 亚洲和非洲有 5 亿人靠香蕉养活:香蕉可以提供最多的能量,人们每天都会吃。它的名

字就是食物的同义词。但卡文迪什及其本土类 M 品种的末日可能快要来了。另外一种真
阐疾病叫做黑叶斑病，自 1963 年它第一次在斐济露面之后，就已经发展成为世界流行
病。如果，做处理的话，这种可以造成树叶棕斑和水果早熟的黑叶斑病会使香蕉减产
50%-70%，还会是香蕉作物的生产寿命由 30 年减至 2-3 年-商业种植者会采用大量化学
手段潜质叶斑病。一年喷 40 次杀真菌剂是非常典型的：但像叶斑病这种疾病变得越来
越难控制。弗瑞森说：“一旦你引进一种新的杀真菌剂，它们就会产生抗体。我们可以
确定的是，叶斑病将不会在此战中败北可吟的农民们买不起化学药剂，它们的处境更
糟，只能眼睁睁看着他们作物死去。政府调查机构 EMBRAPA 和巴西香蕉病理学者鲁瓦迪
高斯帕罗说道，“亚马孙流域的大部分香蕉田地已经被疾病摧毁了”他预测，当疾病传
播开来，产量可能会下降 70%。寻求心新品种将会是唯一的选择。

F 但是怎么寻找？几乎所有可食用的品与都抵不了疾病，所以种植者不能只是换一种不
同种类的香蕉。对大多数作物来说，这种或盼会激发一大批种植者，在世界范围内搜寻
有抗体的相关作物，这种作物的遗传特征能使之被培育成为商业品种。对香蕉来说却
不是这样的。因为所有可食用的品种都是不结果的，引进新的基因遗传特性来帮助抵抗害
虫和疾病几乎是不可能的，几乎，但不是绝对，在罕见的情况下，不结果的香蕉会经历
一次基因突变，然后结出一个几乎正常的种子，从而给种植者带来了一点改进空间。洪
都拉斯农业研究机构的种植者充分利用了这一点来创造一个对疾病有抵抗力的品种。另
外，和野生香蕉的逆代杂交收获了一种能同时抵抗黑叶斑病和巴拿马萎蔫病的无籽香
蕉。

G 西方国家中，超市的顾客和农作物种植者都不喜欢这个新的杂交品种。一些人指责说它
的味道更像苹果。并不意外的是，如今，大部分种植者已经不再种植这个品种而是去种
植其它更容易种植的品种了。商业香蕉公司也放下了所有的培植努力而不干了。他们更
倾向于去探究新的杀真菌剂。在国际香蕉贸易中占支配地位的前三大公司之一的彻姬塔
公司调查主任罗纳尔多·罗海罗说，“我们支持了一项培育计划长达 40 年，但该项目却
没能研制出片文迪什的替代品。项目费用十分昂贵，但最终我们却一无所获。”

H 去年，一个由弗瑞森领导的世界科学家协会宣布了在 5 年内确定香蕉基因组顺序的计
划。这将会是第一个确定基因组顺序的可食用水果。好吧，应该说几乎可食用。这个
协会小组事实上会确定不能食用的东南亚野生香蕉的基因顺序，因为这当中有很多对黑
叶斑病有抵抗力。如果他们可以精确的找出能够帮助这些野生品种的细胞组织培养。之
后，这些研究成果可以增值为新的，具有抵抗力的植物，然后就可以给农民种植了。

I 这听起来很有希望，但是直到现在，那些大型香蕉公司都拒绝参加 GM 研究，他们担心
因此疏远了客户。彻姬塔环境事务高级业务主任戴维·麦克劳林说，“生物工程是非常昂
贵的，取得客户的肯定也面临很多严峻的问题”凭借着公司提供的少量资金，香蕉基因
研究员们把关注点放在了问题的另一端。即使他们可以辨认出关键性基因，但要研发出
小农业主们认为合适的且能负担得起的新品种，但对他们依旧任重而道远。但不管生物工
学的学术兴趣是什么，它是香蕉的唯一希望。如果没有它，世界上的香蕉生产会越来越
不景气。我们甚至会看到作为贫困饥饿的非洲人的救世稻草以及世界超市货架上最受欢
迎的产品…香蕉的消失。

超市起源

A 20世纪初, 美国的杂货店是提供全方面服务的。顾客需要告知柜台后面的店员自己需要的具体物品, 然后店员负责打包项目, 但是仅限于干货类物品。如果顾客想节省一些时间, 他们需要叫上一个报童或者自己提前将自己想买的物品清单送到杂货店, 然后再去付款。这种杂货店每种商品一般只有一个品牌。也有一些早期的连锁商店, 像 A&P, 也是全方面服务, 非常浪费时间。【第 2 题】

B 1895 年, 来自 Virginia 的 14 岁的 Clarence Saunders 开始在一家杂货店兼职当店员【第 6 题】, 当老板给他全职以及提供住宿和伙食待遇的时候, 他选择从学校退学。然后他在 Alabama 的一家可乐工厂以及 Tennessee 的一家锯木厂工作过一段时间之后, 他又回到了杂货店。1900 年, 19 岁的他, 作为一名批发商的销售员, 每月有 30 美元的收入。他在杂货店工作的这些年里, 发现人们买东西非常不方便, 效率非常低下, 因为在一百多年前, 在那个根本没有计算机的时代, 购物方式和现在是有着天壤之别的。首先走进一家商店, 顾客需要走向柜台等待, 或者等店员有空, 然后下订单: 要么口述, 或者通常是要自家小孩提前跑腿递送清单或者购物列表。当顾客在等待的过程当中, 店员会跑到柜台后面, 跑遍整个商场, 从高高的架子上(通常很高, 不得不用专业设备取货)选择清单上的商品, 然后拿回柜台, 修剪, 打包或者装箱。如果顾客提前打电话或者叫报童骑车将购物清单交给店员, 整个过程就会加快一些, 否则非常耗时。非常有激情和创造力的 Saunders 发现这种做法最终会导致大量时间和金钱的浪费, 所以他想出了一个前所未闻的解决方案, 他提出要让顾客自助服务的想法, 这会给整个产业带来一次革命。【第 11 题】

C 1902 年, 他搬到 Memphis, 准备将他的想法付诸实施, 也就是创建一个集杂货批发和全面服务的商店。在他的“自助式商店”里, 他将商店分为三个不同的区域, 1) 一个“前厅(lobby)”, 主要是入口和出口以及结账的地方【第 8 题】; 2) 一个销售区, 这里经过特殊设计, 能够让顾客在一排排的货架之间自由挑选自己的商品。这就省掉了一些不必要的店员的工作, 安排出更精美的过道和货架用来展示商品, 重新排布整个商场, 使得顾客得浏览所有商品货物。在销售区货架上面的小阁楼里, 也就是在“阁楼(galleries)”里, 监管人员可以在不打扰到顾客的情况下对他们进行监视。【第 10 题】3) 他的商店的另外一个区域, 只允许自己的员工进入, 称作“储藏室(stockroom)”, 在哪里有大型冰箱来保存生鲜货物。【第 9 题】这种新形式和布局, 可以让更多的顾客在同一时间在商场来购物, 这也直接导致了以前想都没有想到的现象——冲动购物, 以及后来的超市。【第 4 题】

D 1916 年的 9 月 6 日, Saunders 在美国开始了他的自助购物的革命, 他在 Memphis 城 Jefferson 街 79 号, 开了他的第一家自助商场 Piggly Wiggly, 它的

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特点是在入口处有十字转门。顾客自己在货架上挑选商品，然后付款，这和当时其他的杂货商场截然不同。在 Piggly Wiggly，顾客根本不需要依靠店员，他们可以在商场随意逛，用自己的双手去取自己想买的商品并且结账。【第 7 题】在 Piggly Wiggly，每一样商品都是明码标价的，没有人强迫顾客去买牛奶或者是泡菜。其实在 Piggly Wiggly 最大的好处是省钱。自助在各方面都是有利的。“无论是对于顾客还是商家来说这都是一件好事，因为他节省成本和开支。”来自 New Haven 大学以及国际竞争产业中心的 George T. Haley 教授说，“如果你看看在 Piggly Wiggly 和 Alpha Beta 之前的商场，你就知道那时候需要多么巨大的劳动力成本，然而，劳动力支出又是一笔巨大的开销”但是 Piggly Wiggly 把它砍下来了。【第 1 题】

E Piggly Wiggly 以及这种自助商场得到迅速的发展。Saunders 在第一年里就在 Memphis 开了 9 家分店【第 12 题】。顾客得到实惠，享受着高效和简洁，当然最重要的是他们享受到更多低价商品。Saunders 也立即为自己的自助商场概念申请了专利，然后开始连锁经营 Piggly Wiggly。得力于自助服务以及连锁经营，Piggly Wiggly 到 1923 年的时候已经发展到 1300 家门店。当时的营业额达到了 1 亿美元，换算成今天值 13 亿美元，也成为了全美第三大的杂货零售商。公司在纽约证交所的股票，从 1922 年底到 1923 年 3 月翻了 1 倍。Saunders 全权管理他的商店。他亲自设计了商场的布局，他甚至发明了十字转门。【第 5 题】

F 但是由于 1923 年在纽约证交所的一次巨大的争执，Saunders 被迫申请破产，他继续创建“Clarence Saunders sole-owner-of-my-name”连锁，最终也是以破产告终。【第 3 题】

G 1953 年 10 月，在他去世之前，他还想建立一个叫做 Foodelectric 的全自动商场系统，但是这家就在第一家 Piggly Wiggly 两个街区远的商店从未开张过。但是他的名字以及他的连锁商店的名字 Piggly Wiggly 深深地留在人们的记忆中【第 13 题】。

蓝脚鲣鸟

A 鲣鸟是一群居住于热带、亚热带海洋区域的海鸟。他们的饮食主要是鱼。它们是吃鱼的专家，吃一些小鱼，像沙丁油鱼，沙丁鱼，鲭鱼，和飞鱼。当猎物出现时，它们将翅膀合拢在它们流线型的身体旁，并从高达 80 英尺的空中跳入水里，几乎无水花飞溅。它们通常成群行动，大约 12 只一群，去有很多小鱼的水域。当领头的鸟看见一条鱼在水滩，它将发信号给其它组员，然后它们将一起跳下。令人惊讶的是，吃东西时，鲣鸟个体不与狩猎组一起，而是通常在清晨或傍晚喜欢独自饮食。

B 在加拉帕戈斯群岛有三种不同的鲣鸟：蓝脚的，红脚的，和蒙面鲣鸟。它们都属于同一科，它们不仅在外观上有不同，行为上也是。蓝脚和红脚鲣鸟可以全年交配，而蒙面鲣鸟有着每年的交配周期，且每个岛屿间也是不一样的。它们捕鱼的方式类似，但是，是在不同的领域：蓝脚鲣鸟在靠近岸边捕鱼，而蒙面鲣鸟去略远些的地方，红脚鲣鸟则是在离海岸最远的距离捕鱼。(iprediciting.com copyright)

C 虽然我们并不知道“booby”这个名字源自哪里，有人猜想这可能来自于西班牙语单词中对小丑的称呼，“bobo”，意思是“愚蠢的”。取这个名字可能是因为鲣鸟在陆地上行走笨拙，并且有一种无理由的勇气。蓝脚鲣鸟是极为脆弱的，易受到人类游客的攻击，因为它似乎并不害怕人类。这些鸟很容易被捕获、杀害并被人食用。因此它们因为自己的鲁莽而得名‘booby’。

D 蓝脚鲣鸟的脚是非常有特点的，在它们出名的求爱仪式‘booby 舞蹈’中起到非常重要的作用。在舞蹈中，雄鸟绕着雌鸟走，将自己明亮的蓝脚向空中抬起，同时使肩膀接近地面，将翅膀交叉高于地面。而且它会将鸟嘴指向天空（‘skypointing’），试图赢得它的伙伴。雌鸟也可能参与进这个舞蹈中——抬起脚，鸟嘴指向天空，当然向着她的伴侣尖叫。配偶后，另一个仪式出现了——筑巢，但讽刺的是，这个巢从未被用到，因为它们直接住在露天地面。当雌鸟准备产卵时，它们把现有的巢拆了，这样雌鸟能在裸露的地面上栖息。太阳炙烤的岛屿就成了鲣鸟哺育的温床。当准备好时，雌鸟能产下一到三个蛋。

E 交配后，两个或三个蛋被产于平地或稍微倾斜的地面的凹陷处。雌鸟和雄鸟轮流对蛋进行孵化。和大多数鸟类不一样的是，在孵化期间，鲣鸟胸前没有孵化区（胸部赤裸的皮肤区）来温暖鸟蛋。相反，它利用的是它有蹼的大脚（脚上有大量显著的血管）来传输孵化必不可少的热量。鸟蛋壳很厚，这样这些蛋就可以承受一个孵卵的鸟的全部重量。(iprediciting.com copyright)

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F 孵化后，主要是雄鸟将鱼带回家中。他能给这些需要连续喂食的小鸟带来稳定的食物供应。因为按身材尺寸来说，雄鸟与雌母鸟相比有着更长的尾巴，这使得他能够在较浅的水域潜水并在更靠近海岸的地方捕食。然后，随着时间的推移，雌鸟的参与比重开始加大。迟早，喂养年轻鳀鸟的需求会大于保护他们的需求，雄鸟和雌鸟都必须去捕鱼以提供足够的食物。

G 在光景好的时候，父母可以成功地喂养所有的三只小鸟，但是，在困难时期，他们依然会尽可能的多产蛋，但只能获得足够的食物来喂养其中一只。这个问题通常是由一个听起来非常冷漠的‘机会性的同胞谋杀’机制来解决。第一个出生的小鸟比同巢的其它鸟要更大更强，因为它孵化的时间更早，也因为父母会先喂它。如果食物短缺，第一个出生的鸟会比同巢的鸟得到更多的食物，并且超越他们，使得同巢的其他鸟饿死。这个系统机制优化了蓝脚鳀鸟在不可预知的环境中的繁殖能力。该系统确保了，如果可能的话，至少一只小鸟能在一段时间的食物短缺中存活下来，而不是在一个更加“人性化”的体系下让所有三只鸟都死于饥饿。

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幸福心理学

A 在 20 世纪 90 年代末期，宾夕法尼亚大学的心理学家 Martin Seligman 呼吁自己的同事用长期致力于观察精神疾病相同的方式关注最佳心情 (optimal moods): (第 11 题) 除非我们能够像了解精神疾病那样了解精神健康，否则我们永远不可能全面了解人体机能。新一代的心理学家建立了研究积极的性格特点和增加幸福感的研究体系。与此同时，神经学科方面的发展向我们如何使我们幸福以及我们大脑中的情况提供了新的线索。所谓的自封的 (self-appointed) 专家利用这种趋势，(第 4 题) 承诺可以以此消除担忧，压力，沮丧以及无聊。这次的幸福运动引发了一些心理学家的反对，而这些心理学家正是那些本来专注于幸福感研究但最后却错失了对悲伤的研究，而悲伤是一种很重要的感觉，而人们总是想要从他们的情感中将其驱逐出去。罗格斯大学的 Allan Horwitz 哀悼那些天生在崩溃之后就悲悲戚戚的年轻人，他们需要药物治疗，而不是在悲伤中打滚。Wake Forest 大学的 Eric Wilson 很愤怒地指出：对于幸福感的沉迷会使得人变成一个忽视伟大艺术作品中忧郁一面的懦夫。他写道：“只知道幸福的人是一个空虚的人。” (第 7 题)



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B 虽然所有的人都有很强的适应性，通过一个不定时间的调整期，不管之前发生了什么，我们都会重新回到我们之前的幸福水平。(第 5 题) (但确实是有一些



科学证明的例外的存在，主要是经历意料之外的被解雇或是丧偶之痛。这些事情可能会永远地将人们击退一大步。) 我们的适应性表现有两个方向。加州大学的 Sonja Lyubomirsky 教授指出：因为我们的适应性如此之强以至于我们会迅速习惯于 (get used to) 生活中成就，而 (忘记) 艰辛的付出 (strive for)，比如说开始一项艰难的工作或是结婚。当我们到达一个里程碑 (milestone) 后不久，我们就开始感到有什么东西丢失了。(第 12 题) 于是我们又开始转向另一个属世的东西，或是注目于一个社会的进步。但是这样的方式会使得我们好像被捆绑在了一台跑步机上，幸福好像永远都是离我们只有一步之遥。如果能够完全地关注运动本身，就可以使我们走下跑步机，也就不太容易让我们觉得无聊，也就是获得了新的动力。(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)

C 此外，幸福本身不是为了逃离痛苦的一个奖励。，《幸福的陷阱》的作者 Russ Harris，认为大众通常关于幸福的概念是很危险的，因为这会使人们为了获得幸福而“向现实宣战”。（第 8 题）他们没有意识到，现实生活充满了失望，迷失和不便。Harris 说：“如果你准备拥有一个丰富而又有意义的人生，那么你就要体验所有的情感。”（第 9 题）为了实现目标的行动（过程）而不是幸福本身会让人们感觉幸福。本身撞向终点线并不是最大的奖赏，而是参与实现目标这件事情。威斯康星大学的神经科学家 Richard Davidson 发现在朝着一个目标努力以及为此不断进步的过程，不仅会激发积极的情感，也会抑制（suppresses=overcomes）消极情感比如说恐惧和压抑。（第 3 题）

D 我们一直在不停地做决定，从穿什么衣服到该和谁结婚，更不用说在面对各种口味的冰激淋时艰难的选择。我们将自己很多的决定建立在自己一个特定的偏好是否会让自己更好这样一个基础之上。本能地，我们似乎相信我们的选择越多，我们最后的结果就一定更好。但是我们的无限的选择机会（unlimited opportunities）使得我们很难感到幸福。在 Swarthmore 心理学家 Barry Schwartz 所谓的“选择的悖论”中，发现面对很多的可能性使得我们的压力过大（stressed-out），（第 2 题）(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright) 所以最后导致无论我们做了什么样的选择，满足感都会减少。有过多的选择使得我们总是在想可能会错失的机会。

E 此外，并不是每个人都会表现出自己的幸福。Bowdoin 大学的心理学教授 Barbara Held 就反对“积极态度的唯一”，她认为“对于一些人来讲，让他们总是从积极的方面来看待事情是不可能的，并且有的时候是适得其反。当你给一些人施加压力，让他们用一些不适合自己的方式来处理问题，这会使得不仅没有任何效果，还会使他们觉得自己失败透顶。”（第 10 题）用这种万金油式的方法来处理情感问题会误导人，在这一点上，《消极思维的积极影响》的

作者 Julie Norem 教授也表示同意。在她的研究中，她指出焦虑的人们防御性的悲观主义可以被利用，使得他们能够完成事情，而这反过来可以让他们觉得幸福一些。比如说一个天生的悲观的（pessimistic）（第 13 题）建筑师，会对即将到来的展示有一个低的期望，并且已经提前想好了所有她能想到的可能的不好的结果，所以她可以认真地准备，来增加自己成功的机会。(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)

F 与此相比，一个脱离自己价值观生活的人，是不会幸福的，不管他们能获得多少成就。针对这种情况，Harris 提出了一个巨大的挑战：“想像一下，我可以挥舞一根魔杖，来确保你能够获准管理地球上的每一个人，而且是永远。那么你将怎么选择你的生活呢？”一旦这个问题得到诚实的回答，你就可以开始向你理想的生活美景迈进了。具体你的答案是什么并不重要，只要你是有目标地在生活。幸福的状态其实根本不是一种状态，而是一个持续不断的个人体验。（第 1，6 题）

左手右手

Section A

这个世界是为右撇子的人而设计的。为什么仍有十分之一的人选择惯用左手呢？一对同是右撇子的夫妇生出左撇子孩子的几率只有 9.5% 左右。如果父母中有一方是左撇子，那么孩子是左撇子的几率会上升到 19.5%。如果父母双方都是左撇子，那么孩子是左撇子的几率则为 26%。但是，偏好使用左手或右手还可能是新生儿通过模仿父母而形成的习惯。为了测试基因的影响度，莱切斯特大学的英国生物学家马瑞安·安尼特在 20 世纪 70 年代提出假设，认为左右手的使用习惯不是由某一种基因决定的。确切地说是在婴儿的生长时期，一种特殊的分子要素促使大脑左半球得以加强，从而增加了右手占主导的可能性，这是因为大脑的左半球控制着身体的右半侧，反之亦然。对于缺少这种要素的大部分人而言，左右手使用习惯 将会随机发展。但是，在双胞胎身上开展的研究使这个理论复杂化了。受测的同卵双胞胎中有五分之一是一个左撇子和一个右撇子，尽管他们的基因物质都是相同的。因此，左右手 使用习惯也不单纯是由基因来决定的。（第 15 题，19 题，23 题）

Section B

基因理论同样被爱尔兰贝尔法斯特市皇后大学的彼特·海普尔及其团队所推翻。2004 年，这些心理学家在用超声波观测第 15 周的妊娠时发现，胎儿已经通过吮吸大拇指来体现他们的选择了。通常情况下，这种选择会在出生后继续发展。在 15 周的时候，大脑还不能完全控制身体的四肢。海普尔推测胎儿倾向选择发育更快的那一侧身体，这些运动反过来又影响了大脑的发育。无论这种早期选择是暂时的还是在婴儿发育过程中得以保持，都是不得而知的。基因预先决定论也被广泛的观察所推翻，观察发现孩子们直到两岁大时才确定下来使用右手还是左手。（第 20，16 题）

Section C

但是即使这些关联都是真的，也不能解释导致左撇子的真正原因。在动物之中，身体任何一侧的特殊偏好都是普遍存在的。猫把沙发下面的小玩具抓出来时，喜欢用某一只爪子而不是另一只，马则会更频繁地踏某只蹄子。某些种类的螃蟹在运动时则会以左钳或右钳为主导。从进化的角度看，把力度和灵活性集中在一只爪子上远比分散在两只、四只甚至八只爪子上更有效率。目前对大多数动物来说，对某侧肢体的偏好似乎是随机的。右手占主导的现象只在人类中存在。这一现象将人们的注意力引向了大脑的两个半球以及语言上。（第 14 题）

Section D

对大脑半球的研究兴趣至少可以追溯到 1836 年。那一年，在一次医学会议上，法国内科医生马克·戴克斯报告了他的病人中一种不常见的共性。在他当乡村医生的许多年里，戴克斯遇到了 40 多名男性和女性患者，他们都由于脑部的某种损害而产生了语言障碍。非比寻常的是，每个人大脑的左半侧都受到了伤害。在这次会议上，戴克

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斯详尽阐述了他的理论，认为大脑左右半球各负责特定的功用，左半球则负责控制语言功能。可是这位法国人的观点并没有引起其他专家的注意。(第 18, 24 题)

然而一段时间之后，科学家们发现了越来越多的证据说明人们在左脑受伤后会产生语言障碍。大多数大脑右半球受损的患者缺乏感知能力或者无法集中注意力。大脑不对称性理论的主要进展来自 19 世纪 60 年代所谓的割裂脑手术的结果，这项手术是为了治疗癫痫患者。手术中，医生切断了胼胝体——连接两个脑半球的神经束。这种外科手术式的切断终止了两个脑半球间几乎所有的正常交流，这给研究单侧大脑活动提供了机会。

Section E

1949 年，神经外科医生约翰·韦德设计了首个能够进入大脑语言功能区的测试。通过给左侧或右侧颈动脉注射麻醉剂，韦德暂时麻痹了健康大脑的一侧，这使他能够更细致地研究另一侧大脑的性能。通过采用这种方法，蒙特利尔神经学研究所的布伦达·米尔纳和已故的希欧多·瑞斯姆森在 1975 年发表了一项研究报告，肯定了乡村医生戴克斯早在 140 年前所阐述的内容：96% 的右撇子中，左脑对语言的加工处理强度更大。但是在左撇子中，这种关系还没有那么明确。对 2/3 的人来说，左半球仍是最活跃的语言处理器。但是对剩下的 1/3 人来说，他们或是右侧的大脑占据主导，或是两侧大脑同样活跃，控制不同的语言功能。(第 21 题)

最新数据使人们对由于语言系统由左半球控制从而导致右撇子占据主导这一理论产生了怀疑。语言控制总会不知为何影响身体运动的控制，这一问题目前仍不清楚。一些专家认为左半球控制语言的原因之一是由于加工处理语言的器官——喉咙和舌头——在人体中的位置是对称的。由于这些器官位于中间，因此从进化的角度上还不能确定大脑的哪一侧应该控制它们，左右脑同时控制也不大可能产生平滑的肌动活动。同时，语言和左右手习惯很可能由于不同的原因优先得到发展。例如，包括新西兰奥克兰大学的进化心理学家迈克·C. 科布里斯在内的一些研究人员认为，人类语言起源于手势。手势早于单词出现，并且帮助语言的形成。如果大脑的左半球开始主导语言，那么它也会主导手势，由于左半球控制了身体右侧，右手则会发展的越来越强壮。(第 22 题)

Section F

或许我们还可以了解更多。目前，我们应该高兴，因为不同的左右手习惯很可能为不同的人带来了不同的天赋。普遍的智商理论是左脑发达的右撇子善于逻辑性、分析性的思考。右脑发达的左撇子被认为更具有创造性，而极少数两脑并用的人或许会更加优秀。但是目前一些神经外科学家认为这些理论还只是一种猜测。

很少有科学家宣称说左撇子更具有创造潜能。但是在艺术家、作曲家和一些被人们所熟知的伟大的政治思想家中，左撇子是很普遍的。如果这些人是那种语言功能分布在两个脑半球的左撇子，那么这种强烈的相互影响的脑电波会导致不寻常的心智能力。(第 17 题)

Section G

左撇子创造力强的原因或许很简单，因为他们必须在右撇子的世界里表现得更聪明。这场比拼早在孩童时代就开始了，这或许就为以后的优异表现打下了基础。

仿生学设计

如果有样东西，像鲸鱼的鳍，蜥蜴的皮肤和飞蛾的眼睛，那么它是什么呢？这就是工程学的未来发展趋势。进化生物学家 Andrew Parker，跪在艾丽斯斯普林斯以南的澳大利亚内陆炙热的红砂之上，将棘蜥的右后肢缓缓的放入一盘水中。

A “它的后背完全湿透了！”果然，30 秒之后，盘子里的水顺着蜥蜴的腿而上，浑身多刺的皮肤因充满水而闪闪发亮。几秒钟之内，更多的水到达它的嘴巴里，带着明显的快意，蜥蜴开始拍打自己的下颚。事实他是通过脚来喝水。多给点时间的话，即使是在一小片潮湿的沙子，棘蜥也可以进行同样的动作-这对其在沙漠生活是一个非常重要的竞争优势。Parker 来这里是为乎



食现它是如何做到这点的，不是出于纯粹的生物学兴趣，述因为脑中一个比较具体的想法：想根据棘蜥给予的灵感制作一种装置，可以帮助人们在沙漠中收集挂救生命的水源。“水的扩展速度快得惊人！”他说，水滴下落到下，到蜥蜴的后背然后消失了，过程像变魔术一般。“它皮肤的疏水性远远超乎我的想象。应该有很多隐藏的毛细血管将

水输送到口中。

B Parker 的工作在日益激烈的全球仿生运动中只是一小部分而已。在巴斯，英国和宾夕法尼亚州西切特，工程师们都在研究根据座头鲸尾鳍前缘上的隆起物，来学习如何制做飞机翼使其能够飞得更加灵活。在德国柏林，猛禽指状的初级飞羽给了工程师们灵感来研发一种机翼，该机翼在高空可以改变形状以减少阻力走并提高燃油利用率。津巴布韦的建筑师在研究白蚁如何调节 他们巢穴的温度，湿度，以及气流，从而可以建造出更加舒适的建筑，而日本医学研究人员通过使用边缘带有微小锯齿的皮下注射针头来减少注射的疼痛，这种针头类似蚊子的尖喙，能够减少神经刺激。

C Ronald Fearing, 加州大学伯克利分校的电气工程承担丁所有最大挑战中的一个：创建一个微型机器苍蝇，飞行速度快，体积小，具有良好的机动性可用于监视或搜救抒动。Fearing 亲自制作，他用镊子夹起其中一个给我看，一个很轻薄的小棒大约长 11 毫米，厚度跟猫胡须相比厚不了多少。Fearing 被迫以同样的方法制造机器苍蝇的其它微小组件，利用可进行微细加工的激光和快速的原型系统，他可以在电脑上设计这些微小组件，在夜里自动进行切割和加工处理，然后第二天在显微镜下，手工将其组装完成。

D 他使用微型激光器从一张两微米大的聚酯片上切割出机器苍蝇的翅膀，这个翅膀非常的精巧，仿佛你对着它吹口气就可以把它吹坏，所以必须使用碳纤维杆加固。目前的模型翅膀每秒振翅达 275 次，比真正昆虫的翅膀都快，而且可以发出绿头苍蝇嗡嗡的信号。“碳纤优于苍蝇的甲壳素，”他带着得意的神情告诉我们。他指着一个放在实验台上的塑料防护盒上，里面就放着这个飞行机器，像折纸一样的黑色碳纤维框架非常的精巧，电线像头发一样细，

很显然，这个机器苍蝇看起来和真正的苍蝇没有任何相似之处。一个月后，它在一次可控飞行中实现了升空热潮。Fearing 预计这种飞行机器人在两年或三年内可以做到盘旋飞行，并最终可以像真正的苍蝇一样转弯，俯冲。

E 斯坦福大学的机器人专家 Mark Cutkosky 在壁虎的启发下设计了一个爬行机器人，他将其命名为 Stickybot。实际上，壁虎的脚并没有什么粘性—摸上去干燥而且光滑—其出色的吸附力要归功于他们特殊的脚趾头肉垫，每平方厘米约有 20 亿条的尖端铲状的刚毛，每条刚毛只有 100 纳米厚。事实上，这些钢毛是那么的小，所以他们是以分子水平与壁虎所行走的表面相互作用，利用分子瞬间的正负电荷产生的低水平的范德华力，这种力可以把任意两个相邻的物体连在一起。为了给 Stickybot 制作这种特殊的脚 3 止头肉垫，Cutkosky 和该机器人的首席设计博士生 Sangbae Kim，生产了一种带有细小绒毛的聚酯纤维，其末端带有 30 微米点。虽然灵活性和附着力都没有壁虎本身好，但可以保持一个 500 克的机器人附着在垂直面上。

F Cutkosky 为机器人安装了可以像蜥蜴那样拖放的 7 分节脚趾，并让它的爬行方式像壁虎一样紧贴墙壁。他还使用一道工序，形状沉积制造（SDM），来精心制作 Stickybot 的腿和脚，这道工序将一系列的金属，聚合物和纤维织物结合到一起，是其能够像蝴蝶四肢一样拥有一种从灵活到僵硬的变化层次，这也正是大多数人造材料所没有的。他还用 SDM 来镶嵌各种可以使 Stickybot 爬得更好的执行器，传感器和其他特化结构。后来，他发现了一篇关于壁虎解剖学的论文，里面讲到蜥蜴的分支肌腱将它的重量均匀地分散在它脚趾的整个表面。找到了。“当我看到这个，我就想，哇，真是太棒了！”随后，他也把一个分支聚酯布肌腱嵌入到机器人的四肢，以同样的方式来分散重量。

G 虽然还需要一段时间 Stickybot 的速度才能跟上壁虎，但它现在已经可以在垂直的玻璃，塑料和瓷砖表面上行走了。目前，它只能以每秒钟四厘米的速度在光滑的表面上行走，这速度是其生物学模仿对象速度的一小部分。Stickybot 脚趾上的干胶粘剂不能像蝴蝶自身的具有自净功能，所以会很快的被污垢堵塞。Cutkosky 说：“我们不得不忽略很多与壁虎相关的东西。”尽管如此，马上还会有很多现实世界的用途。为该项目注入资金的国防部高级研究计划局（DARPA），时刻不忘其监控作用：一个机器人，可偷偷爬进某个建筑然后潜伏其中长达数小时或数天，并可以监测其下方的地形。Cutkosky 假设了其广泛的民事用途。“我试着让机器人去一些他们从来没有到过的地方，”他告诉我。“无论 Stickybot 是一个玩具或其他应用，我希望看到它能够对现实生活有帮助。如果其最终有救生或人道主义作用，这肯定是非常棒的……”

H 对仿生学范例的所蕴含的能量以及那些实现它的杰出人才，除了家喻户晓的维可牢，由生物灵感所导致的可大规模生产的产品实在是少的惊人，维可牢（又称为魔术贴）是由瑞士化学家 George de Mestral 在 1948 年时候发明的，主要是模仿苍耳子（一种芒刺类杂草）黏住他家狗的皮毛的方式。除了 Cutkosky 实验室，目前还有另外 5 个干劲十足的研究团队正在试着模拟壁虎的附着力，但至今都还未能做到接近蜥蜴的强壮，定向并能自我清洁的抓地力。同样，科学家们尚未有意义地重建可支撑外壳强度的鲍鱼纳米结构，而几家资金雄厚尝试生产人造蜘蛛丝的生物科技公司也已经破产了。

天才儿童

A 1969 年，在 Laszlo Polgar 的第一个孩子出生之前，他就已经对如何培养子女有着自己独到的见解。他是一个古怪的匈牙利人民共和国人，曾写了一本叫作《培养天才》的书，其中他自己最喜欢的一句话是“天才不是天生的。”一个研究国际象棋理论的专家在家教小 Zsuzsa 下棋，每天都要花上将近十个小时的时间在下棋上。另外两个女儿也在家进行着类似的训练。三个女儿很为父亲争气，都成为了世界级的象棋选手。最小的女儿 Judit，目前在世界排名第 13 位，是迄今为止世界上最好的女选手。这个实验在另外三个孩子的身上是否仍然可以成功呢？如果所有孩子都能被培养成明星，但全世界都在试图挑选赢家，实在是浪费太多的时间和金钱。

B 美国一直以来都主张“搜寻人才”，主要是通过测试结果和老师的推荐来挑选学生参加高级学校课程，暑期培训和其他一些额外的辅导活动。这些活动正在进一步发展。布什总统在其 2006 年发表的《国情咨文》中宣布了《提高美国竞争力计划》，作为诸多计划中，其中有一点就是培训七万个高校老师来为挑选出来的学生们教授高级数学和科学课程。正如超级大国的太空竞赛促使美国国会投放经费进入科学教育一样，一想到中国和印度也正培养着数以万计的工程师和科学家，美国也有点害怕了，这也让美国促使他们国家那些最优秀的人才们努力做到最好。

C 搜寻人才背后的哲理便是：人能力是天生的，是可以比较准确地将其判断出来，而这点正是值得培养的。在美国，聪明的孩子被划分为“有中等天赋”、“有很高的天赋”、“特别有天赋”和“极其有天赋”四种。有人认为，唯一能影响孩子天赋才能的机会是在孩子还未出生或刚出生头几年的时候。因此，给新生儿们准备一些“教学材料”是非常流行的，如录像和识图卡片，以及可以绑在孕妇的肚子上的“鲸鱼声音”磁带。

D 在英国，人们同样也普遍地相信孩子的才能是与生俱来的，但人们也认为每个人都是平等的，因此对于将资源投资在开发智力上这种行为人们觉得不太舒服。教师通常都反对将一些成绩优秀的孩子单独编队，认为掉队的孩子更需要得到额外的帮助。2002 年，为了帮助能力较强的学生，但同时又不破坏禁止国立学校通过能力选择录取学生的禁令，英国政府成立了“英国国家资优青年学院”。该学院组织暑期学校和高级讲习班，为一些学校推荐的学生开设课程。可是迄今为止，10 所中学中仅有 7 所向该学院推荐了少数学生。去年，所有学校被要求他们必须上报成绩排名前 10% 的学生名单。

E 在前社会主义国家，当时很多人才为了民族荣誉而离开家乡经受磨练，是那

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个时代的后遗症，现在挑选赢家同样也摆上了国家的议事日程。但是在其他许多国家，反对这种做法的声音越来越强烈。在斯堪的纳维亚，人们更看重的是谦虚、团结等品质，这也让人们比较不会想去特别照顾聪明的孩子。

F 在日本，人们普遍认为所有的孩子都天生具有同样的能力-所以他们都应该被同等对待。所有人都在一起上学，以同样的进度学习同样的课程直到他们完成义务教育。那些学习能力接受程度比较好的孩子则让他们教自己的同学。在中国也有提供课外辅导，但都是自己选择的。各大城市的“少年宫”提供了内容丰富的课后辅导班。每个人都可以报名，唯一的要求就是要积极的出席。

G 统计数据很难告诉我们哪种制度是最好的。能力最好的学生的表现不仅受一些国家政策的影响之外，还受到其他因素的影响。在英国，大多国立教育在名义上是无法选择的，但中产阶级的父母们都努力住在最好的一些学校附近。在日本，对孩子期望甚高的父母们使得私人开办的课外辅导成了一项兴旺的事业。在一些种族较多，教师能力也较弱的地方，斯堪的纳维亚所倡导的平等主义则没那么有用了。统计数据之所以有用，是因为数据让我们知道了一些国家一例如日本和芬兰（如图）——能够不需要特别选择，孩子仍然能够茁壮成长。但这并不意味着所有国家都能摒弃这种选择系统并和他们做得一样好。

H Polgar 先生认为所有的孩子都能成为一个奇迹，只要开始得早点，给予正确的教育方法并让其充分练习。他一度曾试图通过从一个贫穷的国家领养三个男婴，并把自己的方法用在他们身上来 1 正明自己的观点。（但他的妻子否决了这-计划。）有些人说，成功的关键就是要不断地努力。。Udit, Polgar 姐妹中最小的一个，是最积极的，而且也是最成功的：排行老二的 Zsofia 被认为是最有天赋的一个，但也是三姐妹中唯一一个没有获得国际象棋大师称号的。“这一切对她来说是那么的容易，”她姐姐说。“但是她太懒了。”

Animal minds: Parrot Alex

A 1977 年，一名刚刚从哈佛大学毕业的学生艾琳·佩珀伯格做了一件十分大胆的事情，在那个动物仍被认为是机械人的时代，她开始着手通过与之交谈来寻找其他物种的思想。她把一只一岁的鹦鹉亚历克斯带进她的实验室教它发出类似于英语的声音。我认为如果它学会交流，我就问它一些关于它如何看时间的问题。

I 我预测 你高分
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 <http://weibo.com/ielts9>

B 当佩珀伯格开始与亚历克斯对话的时候，科学家仍相信动物是无法交流的，亚历克斯死于去年 9 月，享年 31 岁。它们只是机器而已，编程过的机器人只对刺激物做出反应而缺乏思考和感觉的能力。然而宠物的主人却不这么认为。我们在狗的眼中看到爱，并且理所当然地认为它们是有思想和感情的。但是这样的说法还是颇具争议性。内心本能不是科学，但是都太简单而无法把人类的思想和感觉移植设计到另一个物种上。那么，一个科学家如何证明动物是可以思考的，如何证明它们能够获得周边世界的信息并做出相应的反应呢？这便是我为什么研究亚历克斯的原因。佩珀伯格如是说。他们都坐着她的实验室里，她坐在桌子边，它则在顶上的笼子里，实验室坐落在布兰迪斯大学，没有窗户，大概有一个车厢大小。报纸铺满了地板，五颜六色的玩具篮子在架子上堆叠着。很显然他们是一个团队，因为他们的工作，动物可以思考的这样的理念将不再是不可想象的了。

C 特殊技能被认为是更高思维能力的重要标记：良好的记忆，能够掌握语法和符号，自我意识，明白其他人的动机，模仿他人，有创造力。一点一滴通过这些实验，研究者将这些天才的行为记录在其他物种上面，当我们窥探到我们的能力是从何处而来的时候，人类与众不同是因为我们的思想，这种想法就日渐式微了。灌丛鸦知道其他灌丛鸦是贼，贮存的食物会腐烂；绵羊可以辨认人脸；黑猩猩可以使用不同的工具来探测白蚁丘甚至使用工具捕猎一些小的哺乳动物；海豚可以模仿人类的姿势；印度喷水鱼捕食时会用突然的强力水喷晕猎物，而学习怎样瞄准这一技巧，仅通过观察有经验的前辈便可获得。而亚历克斯则变成一个令人吃惊的健谈的家伙。

App Store搜索
“爱普我预测”

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1 D 亚历克斯的实验开始后 30 年，佩珀伯格和一帮经常变化班底的助理团仍然
2 给亚历克斯教英语课程。助理和两只更年轻的鹦鹉则是亚历克斯的伙伴，提
3 供所有鹦鹉需要的社交。像其他一切群体一样，这个小群体也有属于他们自
4 己的剧本。亚历克斯支配着他的鹦鹉伙伴，有时候在佩珀伯格身边表现得很
5 暴躁，折磨其他女助手，因为一个偶尔造访的男助手而心碎。佩珀伯格在芝
6 加哥的一个小店里买的亚历克斯，她让店员为她挑选，因为她不想以后别的
7 科学家说她是为了她的研究工作而刻意挑的鹦鹉。
8

9 E “有人认为我做这样的尝试是疯了。”她说。“科学家认为黑猩猩是更好的实
10 验对象，然而黑猩猩不能说话。”我们教黑猩猩、倭猩猩、大猩猩用手语和
11 符号和我们交流，常常有些可喜的结果。例如，猩猩坎吉拿着它的符号交流
12 板可以与它的人类研究员交流，而且它还发明了符号的组合来表达它的思
13 想。然而，这与让一只动物看着你开口跟你说话不是一回事。在佩珀伯格的
14 调教下，亚历克斯学会如何使用声带来模仿超过一百英文单词，包括各种各
15 样的食物，尽管它管苹果叫“banerry”。“对它而言，苹果吃起来很像香蕉，
16 看起来又有点像樱桃，所以亚历克斯为他们造了一个词。”佩珀伯格说。
17

18 (IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)
19

20 F 让一只鸟通过上课来练习并愿意配合听起来有点难以置信。但通过听它说话
21 并观察亚历克斯，佩珀伯格对于它行为的解释好像是不可辩驳的。她没有因
22 为重复的工作而嘉奖它或者敲它的爪子让它发音。“在它能够正确地模仿这
23 些发音之前，它不得不一遍遍地听单词”佩珀伯格说，在连续发“seven”
24 这个音很多遍以后。“我并不是要让它学人类的语言”她补充说。“这从来都
25 不是关键，我的计划是利用这些模仿技能来更好的理解鸟类认知”。
26

27 G 换句话说，因为亚历克斯能够发出一些近似于一些英语单词的声音，佩珀伯
28 格能够问他一些问题，关于一只小鸟对世界最基本的理解。她不能问他在想
29 什么，但是她可以问一些数字、形状和颜色的认知。为了展示，佩珀伯格用
30 手臂托着亚历克斯到房间中间高高的栖木上。她取回一把绿色的钥匙，并从
31 架子上的篮子里拿出一个绿色的小杯子。她把两个物体举到它的眼前。“有
32 何相同？”她问。亚历克斯不假思索开口说：“Co-lor”。“有何不同？”佩
33 珀伯格问。“形状”，亚历克斯回答。它的声音像卡通人物数字化的声音。因
34 为鹦鹉没有嘴唇（另一个原因是亚历克斯很难发一些声音，比如 ba），单词
35 好像是他周围的空气发出来的，好像一个口技艺人在说话，而能被称之为思
36 想的话，都完全是他说的。
37

38 H 接下来的 20 分钟，亚历克斯通过了以下的测试：分辨颜色、形状、大小、
39 及材料（羊毛、木头、金属）。它做了一些简单算术，比如在一堆混色的玩
40 具积木里数出黄色的玩具积木的数量。然后，作为它的鸟脑子里有思想的最
41 后的证据，它说话了。“发清楚！”它命令道，当佩珀伯格在教的一只更年轻
42 的鹦鹉发音错误的时候。“发清楚”“别自作聪明”。佩珀伯格边摇头边跟它
43 说。“它其实都懂，但是它会无聊，所以它老是打断别人，或者给出错误的
44 答案来表现自己很难搞，在这个阶段，它表现得像个孩子；它也很情绪化，
45 我从来不知道它会干嘛”
46
47
48
49
50

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1

Version 31101

主题

嗅觉和记忆

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14	A	15	B	16	A
17	C	18	C	19	D
20	B	21	C	22	C
23	create a story	24	brain scans	25	olfactory cortex
26	spice				

2

Version 31102

主题

远古计算机

教师互动解析
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14	B	15	H	16	C
17	A	18	G	19	cargo vessel
20	luxury items	21	gearwheel	22	analog computer
23	C	24	B	25	B
26	A				

3

Version 31105

主题

减肥的各种力量

教师互动解析
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14	E	15	D	16	C
17	B	18	G	19	C
20	F	21	E	22	D
23	A	24	Chickens	25	AD-36
26	Gene	27	vaccine		

4

Version 31109

主题 洪水对生态的影响

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	NOT GIVEN	2	FALSE	3	NOT GIVEN
4	FALSE	5	TRUE	6	TRUE
7	NOT GIVEN	8	spring	9	sediment
10	razorback sucker	11	common carp	12	visibility
13	sand				

5

Version 31202

主题 苏联劳动时间

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	iv	28	xii	29	ii
30	x	31	i	32	ix
33	v	34	vii	35	C
36	B	37	A	38	Yuri Larin
39	Colour-coding /colour	40	family		

6

Version 31203

主题 香 蕉

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	ten thousand	2	South-East Asia	3	hard seeds /seeds
4	F	5	A	6	D
7	C	8	E	9	B
10	C	11	NOT GIVEN	12	FALSE
13	TURE				

7

Version 31204

主题

钢铁艺术

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	C	15	E	16	B
17	F	18	A	19	E
20	B	21	F	22	D
23	A	24	Abraham Darby III	25	stone
26	river	27	Coalbrookdale Museum		

8

Version 31301

主题

新型超市

教师互动解析
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1	D	2	A	3	F
4	C	5	E	6	clerk
7	customers/shoppers	8	lobby	9	stockroom
10	galleries	11	C	12	B
13	C				

9

Version 31303

主题

蓝脚鲹鸟

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	vi	2	v	3	viii
4	i	5	iv	6	vii
7	FALSE	8	NOT GIVEN	9	TRUE
10	skypointing	11	nest-building	12	webbed feet
13	blood vessels				

10

Version 31403

主题

幸福心理学

教师互动解析
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1	F	2	D	3	C
4	A	5	B	6	B
7	B/D	8	D/B	9	C/D
10	D/C	11	moods	12	milestone
13	pessimistic				

11

Version 31601

主题

左右撇子

教师互动解析
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14	C	15	A	16	B
17	F	18	D	19	D
20	B	21	A	22	C
23	YES	24	NOT GIVEN	25	NO
26	NOT GIVEN				

12

Version 31602

主题

拯救濒危语言



27	v	28	x	29	iii
30	i	31	vii	32	viii
33	ii	34	C	35	B
36	E	37	A	38	D
39	C	40	D		

13

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Version 31701

主题

仿生蜥蜴

1	NOT GIVEN	2	FALSE	3	TRUE
4	FALSE	5	NOT GIVEN	6	FALSE
7	TRUE	8	the same way	9	carbon-fiber
10	limbs/legs and feet	11	self-cleaning	12	surveillance
13	lifesaving				

14

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Version 31702

主题

天才儿童

28	YES	29	NO	30	YES
31	NOT GIVEN	32	NO	33	YES
34	C	35	A	36	B
37	D	38	A	39	C
40	E				

15

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Version 31703

主题

动物思维

1	NOT GIVEN	2	NOT GIVEN	3	FALSE
4	TRUE	5	TRUE	6	FALSE
7	100 English words	8	chimpanzees	9	avian cognition
10	particularly chosen	11	color	12	wrong pronunciation
13	teenager				

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