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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 钟) disordered

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

34. night shift work resulted in

35. Lack of sleep is not good for

36. All of these reason would lead to

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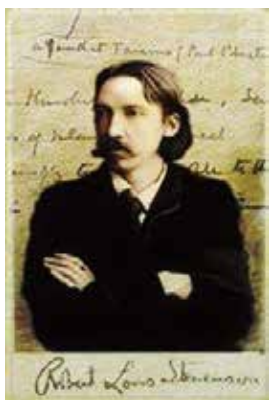
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Robert Louis Stevenson

The writer of some of the best known stories in the English language, include Treasure Island and the strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde

A It is more than 100 years since the death of the Scotland writer Robert Louis Stevenson on the South Pacific island of Samoa. And it seems that time has not



been kind to Stevenson's memory. Immediately after his death, his family and friends set to work to fashion the legend of Robert Louis Stevenson, or R.L.S as he became known – one of the few writers familiar from his initials alone. Subsequent works of biography then turned him in to a writer of almost religious importance. One example was history critic Balfour, who in 1901 portrayed Stevenson's family as ministering angels to the dying genius during his final illness. Similarly, the biographer Crouch absurdly overstated Stevenson's

significance by placing him in the same company as those most revered natures in English literature Shakespeare and Keats. The reaction to this nonsense was a number of highly critical assessments of Stevenson's legacy in the 1920s.

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B Normally, the critical pendulum can be relies on to swing back again, but there are several aspects of Stevenson's work that have, until recently acted against a more balanced appraisal. First is the allegation that Stevenson was a mere master of linguistic fireworks who lacked moral depth. Some critics accused him of being a literacy charlatan of juggling words very prettily to strike effects which overawed an ignorant public, and served to distract from the inadequacy of his ideas

C Then there has been a prejudice against the adventure story as the proper medium for deep moral seriousness, a prejudice which is still extremely influential today. It seems that we can accept that an adventure film can successfully express profound moral truths, but we reject the same idea for a book. The absurdity of this becomes apparent when we think of writers like Joseph Conrad and Graham

Greene, but it is no use pretending that this bias against adventure stories is not part of our high culture. A further problem is that Stevenson has often not found favour in the land of his birth because his conservatism so often collides with the strong radical tradition in Scotland. His many escapist stories and preference for living abroad have led to accusations that he camouflaged Scotland's real problems. Lastly, the high adventure of Stevenson's own lifestyle has sometimes obscured his output. His globe-trotting, and above all the final phase of his life in Samoa, tended to make his own life a greater story than any he could devise. This was precisely what his friends feared would happen towards the end of his short life: his art might be overwhelmed by the drama of life in Samoa.

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D One consequence of this has been that Stevenson's influence on other writers has too often been neglected. The writer and poet Oscar Wilde was deeply influenced by Stevenson, even though he declared that Stevenson would have produced better work if he had lived in London rather than Samoa. Stevenson tends to stick in the throat even of those writers who would like to spit him out, such as Shaw, who claimed to have learned from him that the romantic hero is always mocked by reality. Likewise, the writer Gatsworthy, who being a determined critic, later changed his mind and said that the superiority of Stevenson over the novelist Hardy was that Stevenson was all life and Hardy, all death. The influence on the novelist Chesterton would also repay detailed study, for it was through him that Stevenson has managed to cross the ages emerging as an influence on the modernist movement and our own contemporary Latin American school of magical realism.

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E When making an assessment of his life and work, one question must inevitably be asked: was Robert Louis Stevenson Scotland's greatest writer of English prose? For most commentators this honour falls to Sir Walter Scott, author of *Ivanhoe* among many other classic novels, and it is true that in terms of craftsmanship, precision and the ability to minutely regulate language to create the desired effect. Scott takes the prize. However, this is not the same thing at all as inherent talent: by way of comparison one may take the example of the two great Russian composers Shostakovich and Prokofiev, of whom the former had learned more precise skills of execution but the latter's intrinsic genius was greater, and so it seems to be with Scott and Stevenson. Admittedly, Scott's detailed style does permit his stories to explore levels of tragedy that are beyond Stevenson's reach, but in this regard they have the musty smell of the museum, somehow artificial and removed from modern day reality. On the other hand, Stevenson's skill with plotting and narrative give his books a timeless quality, so that they still live today.

A B C D E F G H I J

And Stevenson was also the shrewder judge of behaviour and psychology. For example, his compelling description of a man with a split personality in the Stranger cave of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde have proved so accessible and accurate that the expression ‘Jekyll and Hyde’ has entered common English usage. Even if we do not see a revival of critical interest in this great Scottish writer, it is to be hoped that readers go back to Robert Louis Stevenson’s magnificent stories and reassess this neglected genius.

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Questions 37-40

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

Write your answers in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

- 27 In the opinion of the writer, the biographers Balfour and Crouch
- A Understated the role played by Stevenson's family
 - B Misunderstood Stevenson's religious belief
 - C Overestimated other writer influence on Stevenson
 - D Elevated Stevenson above his true status as a writer
- 28 What is the writer's main point about Stevenson in the Second paragraph
- A the public judges him more fairly than the critics
 - B recent criticism of him has been justified
 - C critics argued that his style covered up his faults
 - D the ethical nature of his stories was often criticized
- 29 According to the writer, the adventure story
- A is more appropriate for books than film
 - B can be used by writers to tell moral stories
 - C is more fashionable today than in the past
 - D has been used by other writers but not Stevenson
- 30 What point does the writer make about Stevenson and Scotland
- A His ideas contrasted with those of many Scots
 - B His demonstrated great sympathy for Scotland's problems
 - C He was not considered a true Scot as he was not born there
 - D His unflattering stories about Scotland angered many Scot
- 31 According to the writer, Stevenson's own lifestyle
- A was envied by his friends
 - B was responsible for his early death
 - C attracted more attention than his books
 - D did not prepare him for living in Samoa



Questions 32-36

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes **32-36** on your answer sheet, write

YES	<i>if the statement agrees with what is stated in the passage</i>
NO	<i>If the statement counters what is stated in the passage</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if the information is not given in the passage</i>

- 32** Oscar wilder believed Robert can write better novel
- 33** Robert asked Shaw to keep writing
- 34** Robert's influence on other writers can be controversial
- 35** Galsworthy think Robert's work is better than writer Hardy
- 36** In this paper, the author is critical for Robert Louis Stevenson



Questions 37-40) summarize

Table filling Blank

Sir Walter Scott	Robert Louis Stevenson
Beautiful paragraphs human ability	37 _____
technical control of language execution	Depth into 38 _____
When it comes to tragic story , his 39 _____	kept in an unlimited time due to plotting and 40 _____

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| A determined critic | B natural ability | C neglected genius |
| D detailed style | E human nature | F English usage |
| G escapist stories | H story telling | |

SECTION 2

Are Artists Liars?

A Shortly before his death, Marlon Brando was working on a series of instructional videos about acting, to be called “Lying for a Living”. On the surviving footage, Brando can be



seen dispensing gnomonic advice on his craft to a group of enthusiastic, if somewhat bemused, Hollywood stars, including Leonardo Di Caprio and Sean Penn. Brando also recruited random people from the Los Angeles street and persuaded them to improvise (the footage is said to include a memorable scene featuring two dwarves and a giant Samoan). “If you can lie, you can act,” Brando told Jod Kaftan, a writer for Rolling Stone and one of the few people to have viewed the footage. “Are you good at lying?” asked Kaftan. “Jesus,” said Brando, “I’m fabulous at it.”

B Brando was not the first person to note that the line between an artist and a liar is a fine one. If art is a kind of lying, then lying is a form of art, albeit of a lower order—as Oscar Wilde and Mark Twain have observed. Indeed, lying and artistic storytelling spring from a common neurological root—one that is exposed in the cases of psychiatric patients who suffer from a particular kind of impairment. Both liars and artists refuse to accept the tyranny of reality. Both carefully craft stories that are worthy of belief—a skill requiring intellectual sophistication, emotional sensitivity and physical self-control (liars are writers and performers of their own work). Such parallels are hardly coincidental, as I discovered while researching my book on lying.

C A case study published in 1985 by Antonio Damasio, a neurologist, tells the story of a middle-aged woman with brain damage caused by a series of strokes. She retained cognitive abilities, including coherent speech, but what she actually said was rather unpredictable. Checking her knowledge of contemporary events, Damasio asked her about the Falklands War. In the language of psychiatry, this woman was “confabulating”. Chronic confabulation is a rare type of memory problem that affects a small proportion of brain damaged people. In the literature it is defined as “the production of fabricated, distorted or misinterpreted memories about oneself or the world, without the conscious intention to deceive”. Whereas amnesiacs make errors of omission—there are gaps in their recollections they find impossible to fill—confabulators make errors of commission: they make things up. Rather than forgetting, they are inventing. Confabulating patients are nearly always oblivious to their own condition, and will earnestly give absurdly implausible explanations of why they’re in hospital, or talking to a doctor. One

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patient, asked about his surgical scar, explained that during the Second World War he surprised a teenage girl who shot him three times in the head, killing him, only for surgery to

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bring him back to life. The same patient, when asked about his family, described how at various times they had died in his arms, or had been killed before his eyes.

Others tell yet more fantastical tales, about trips to the moon, fighting alongside Alexander in India or seeing Jesus on Cross. Confabulators aren't out to deceive. They engage in what Morris Moscovitch, a neuropsychologist, calls "honest lying". Uncertain, and obscurely distressed by their uncertainty, they are seized by a "compulsion to narrate": a deep-seated need to shape, order and explain what they do not understand. Chronic confabulators are often highly inventive at the verbal level, jamming together words in nonsensical but suggestive ways: one patient, when asked what happened to Queen Marie Antoinette of France, answered that she had been "suicided" by her family. In a sense, these patients are like novelists, as described by Henry James: people on whom "nothing is wasted". Unlike writers, however, they have little or no control over their own material.

D The wider significance of this condition is what it tells us about ourselves. Evidently there is a gushing river of verbal creativity in the normal human mind, from which both artistic invention and lying are drawn. We are born storytellers, spinning narrative out of our experience and imagination, straining against the leash that keeps us tethered to reality. This is a wonderful thing; it is what gives us our ability to conceive of alternative futures and different worlds. And it helps us to understand our own lives through the entertaining stories of others. But it can lead us into trouble, particularly when we try to persuade others that our inventions are real. Most of the time, as our stories bubble up to consciousness, we exercise our cerebral censors, controlling which stories we tell, and to whom. Yet people lie for all sorts of reasons, including the fact that confabulating can be dangerously fun.



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E During a now-famous libel case in 1996, Jonathan Aitken, a former cabinet minister, recounted a tale to illustrate the horrors he endured after a national newspaper tainted his name. The case, which stretched on for more than two years, involved a series of claims made by the Guardian about Aitken's relationships with Saudi arms dealers, including meetings he allegedly held with them on a trip to Paris while he was a government minister. What amazed many in hindsight was the sheer superfluity of the lies Aitken told during his testimony. Aitken's case collapsed in June 1997, when the defence finally found indisputable evidence about his Paris trip. Until then, Aitken's charm, fluency and flair for theatrical displays of sincerity looked as if they might bring him victory. They revealed that not only was Aitken's daughter not with him that day (when he was indeed doorstepped), but also that the minister had simply got into his car and drove off, with no vehicle in pursuit.

F Of course, unlike Aitken, actors, playwrights and novelists are not literally attempting to deceive us, because the rules are laid out in advance: come to the theatre, or open this book, and we'll lie to you. Perhaps this is why we felt it necessary to invent art in the first place: as a safe space into which our lies can be corralled, and channeled into something socially useful. Given the universal compulsion to tell stories, art is the best way to refine and enjoy



the particularly outlandish or insightful ones. But that is not the whole story. The key way in which artistic “lies” differ from normal lies, and from the “honest lying” of chronic confabulators, is that they have a meaning and resonance beyond their creator. The liar lies on behalf of himself; the artist tell lies on behalf of everyone. If writers have a compulsion to narrate, they compel themselves to find insights about the human condition. Mario Vargas Llosa has written that novels “express a curious truth that can only be

expressed in a furtive and veiled fashion, masquerading as what it is not.” Art is a lie whose secret ingredient is truth.

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Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i Unsuccessful deceit
- ii Biological basis between liars and artists
- iii How to lie in an artistic way
- iv Confabulations and the exemplifiers
- v The distinction between artists and common liars
- vi The fine line between liars and artists
- vii The definition of confabulation
- viii Creativity when people lie

- 14 Paragraph A
- 15 Paragraph B
- 16 Paragraph C
- 17 Paragraph D
- 18 Paragraph E
- 19 Paragraph F



Questions 20-21

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 20 and 21 on your answer sheet.

Which TWO of the following statements about people suffering from confabulation are true?

- A They have lost cognitive abilities.
- B They do not deliberately tell a lie.
- C They are normally aware of their condition.
- D They do not have the impetus to explain what they do not understand.
- E They try to make up stories.



Questions 22- 23

Choose TWO letters, A-E.

Write the correct letters in boxes 22 and 23 on your answer sheet.

Which TWO of the following statements about playwrights and novelists are true?

- A They give more meaning to the stories.
- B They tell lies for the benefit of themselves.
- C They have nothing to do with the truth out there.
- D We can be misled by them if not careful.
- E We know there are lies in the content.



Questions 24-26

Complete the summary below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

A 24 _____ accused Jonathan Aitken, a former cabinet minister, who was selling and buying with 25 _____. Aitken's case collapsed in June 1997, when the defence finally found indisputable evidence about his Paris trip. He was deemed to have his 26 _____. They revealed that not only was Aitken's daughter not with him that day, but also that the minister had simply got into his car and drove off, with no vehicle in pursuit.

SECTION 3

The Future of the World's Language

A Of the world's 6,500 living languages, around half are expected to die out by the end of this century, according to UNESCO. Just 11 are spoken by more than half of the earth's population, so it is little wonder that those used by only a few are being left behind as we become a more homogenous, global society. In short, 95 percent of the world's languages are spoken by only five percent of its population—a remarkable level of linguistic diversity stored in tiny pockets of speakers around the world. Mark Turin, a university professor, has launched WOLP (World Oral Language Project) to prevent the language from the brink of extinction.

B He is trying to encourage indigenous communities to collaborate with anthropologists around the world to record what he calls “oral literature” through video cameras, voice recorders and other multimedia tools by awarding grants from a £30,000 pot that the project has secured this year. The idea is to collate this literature in a digital archive that can be accessed on demand and will make the nuts and bolts of lost cultures readily available.



C For many of these communities, the oral tradition is at the heart of their culture. The stories they tell are creative as well as communicative. Unlike the languages with celebrated written traditions, such as Sanskrit, Hebrew and Ancient Greek, few indigenous communities have recorded their own languages or ever had them recorded until now. *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)*

D The project suggested itself when Turin was teaching in Nepal. He wanted to study for a PhD in endangered languages and, while discussing it with his



professor at Leiden University in the Netherlands, was drawn to a map on his tutors wall. The map was full of pins of a variety of colours which represented all the world's languages that were completely undocumented. At random, Turin chose a “pin” to document. It happened to belong to the Thangmi tribe, an indigenous community in the hills east of Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. “Many of the choices anthropologists and linguists

who work on these traditional field-work projects are quite random,he admits.

E Continuing his work with the Thangmi community in the 1990s, Turin began to record the language he was hearing, realising that not only was this language and its culture entirely undocumented, it was known to few outside the tiny community. He set about trying to record their language and myth of origins. “I wrote 1,000 pages of grammar in English that nobody could use—but I realised that wasn’t enough. It wasn’t enough for me, it wasn’t enough for them. It simply wasn’t going to work as something for the community. So then I produced this trilingual word list in Thangmi, Nepali and English.

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F In short, it was the first ever publication of that language. That small dictionary is still sold in local schools for a modest 20 rupees, and used as part of wider cultural regeneration process to educate children about their heritage and language. The task is no small undertaking: Nepal itself is a country massive ethnic and linguistic diversity, home to 100 languages from four different language families. What’s more, even fewer ethnic Thangmi speak the Thangmi language. Many of the community members have taken to speaking Nepali, the national language taught in schools and spread through the media, and community elders are dying without passing on their knowledge. *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)*

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G Despite Turin’s enthusiasm for his subject, he is baffled by many linguists’ refusal to engage in the issue he is working on. “Of the 6,500 languages spoken on Earth, many do not have written traditions many of these spoken forms are endangered,” he says. “There are more linguists in universities around the world than there are spoken languages—but most of them aren’t working on this issue. To me it’s amazing that in this day and age, we still have an entirely incomplete image of the world’s linguistic diversity. People do PhDs on the apostrophe in French, yet we still don’t know how many languages are spoken.”



H “When a language becomes endangered, so too does a cultural world view. We want to engage with indigenous people to document their myths and folklore, which can be harder to find funding for if you are based outside Western universities.” *(IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuce.com, copyright)*

I Yet, despite the struggles facing initiatives such as the World Oral Literature Project, there are historical examples that point to the possibility that language restoration is no mere academic pipe dream. The revival of a modern form of Hebrew in the 19th century is often cited as one of the best proofs that languages long dead, belonging to small communities, can be resurrected and embraced by a large number of people. By the 20th century, Hebrew was well on its way to becoming the main language of the Jewish population of both Ottoman and British Palestine. It is now spoken by more than seven million people in Israel.

J Yet, despite the difficulties these communities face in saving their languages, Dr Turin believes that the fate of the world's endangered languages is not sealed, and

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globalisation is not necessarily the nefarious perpetrator of evil it is often presented to be. I call it the globalisation paradox: on the one hand globalisation and rapid socio-economic change are the things that are eroding and challenging diversity. But on the other, globalisation is providing us with new and very exciting tools and facilities to get to places to document those things that globalisation is eroding. Also, the communities at the coal-face of change are excited by what globalisation has to offer." (*IELTS test papers offered by www.iyuze.com, copyright*)

K In the meantime, the race is on to collect and protect as many of the languages as possible, so that the Rai Shaman in eastern Nepal and those in the generations that follow him can continue their traditions and have a sense of identity. And it certainly is a race: Turin knows his project's limits and believes it inevitable that a large number of those languages will disappear. "We have to be wholly realistic. A project like ours is in no position, and was not designed, to keep languages alive. The only people who can help languages survive are the people in those communities themselves. They need to be reminded that it's good to speak their own language and I think we can help them do that—becoming modern doesn't mean you have to lose your language."

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Questions 27-31

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-J below.

Write your answers in boxes **27-31** on your answer sheet.

Of the world's 6,500 living languages, about half of them are expected to be extinct. Most of the world's languages are spoken by a **27** _____ of people. However, Professor Turin set up a project WOLP to prevent **28** _____ of the languages. The project provides the community with **29** _____ to enable people to record their endangered languages. The oral tradition has great cultural **30** _____. An important **31** _____ between languages spoken by few people and languages with celebrated written documents existed in many communities.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| A similarity | B significance | C funding | D minority |
| E education | F difference | G diversity | I majority |
| J disappearance | | | |



Questions 32-35

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes **32-35** 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> |

- 32** Turin argued that anthropologists and linguists usually think carefully before selecting an area to research.
- 33** Turin concluded that the Thangmi language had few similarities with other languages.
- 34** Turin has written that 1000-page document was inappropriate for Thangmi community.
- 35** Some Nepalese schools lack resources to devote to language teaching.



Questions 36-40

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

- 36** Why does Turin say people do PhDs on the apostrophe in French?
- A** He believes that researchers have limited role in the research of languages
 - B** He compares the methods of research into languages.
 - C** He thinks research should result in a diverse cultural outlook.
 - D** He holds that research into French should focus on more general aspects.
- 37** What is discussed in the ninth paragraph?
- A** Forces driving people to believe endangered languages can survive.
 - B** The community where people distrust language revival.
 - C** The methods of research that have improved language restoration.
 - D** Initiatives the World Oral Literature Project is bringing to Israel.
- 38** How is the WOLP's prospect?
- A** It would not raise enough funds to achieve its aims.
 - B** It will help keep languages alive.
 - C** It will be embraced by a large number of people.
 - D** It has chance to succeed to protect the engendered languages.
- 39** What is Turin's main point of globalisation?
- A** Globalisation is the main reason for endangered languag
 - B** Globalisation has both advantages and disadvantages.
 - C** We should have a more critical view of globalisation.
 - D** We should foremost protect our identity in face of globalisation.
- 40** What does Turin suggest that community people should do?
- A** Learn other languages.
 - B** Only have a sense of identity.
 - C** Keep up with the modem society without losing their language.
 - D** Join the race to protect as many languages as possible but be realistic.

SECTION 1

Radiocarbon Dating

The profile of Nancy Athfield

A Have you ever picked up a small stone off the ground and wondered how old it was? Chances are, that stone has been around many more years than your own lifetime. Many scientists share this curiosity about the age of inanimate objects like rocks, fossils and precious stones. Knowing how old an object is can provide valuable information about our prehistoric past. In most societies, human beings have kept track of history through writing. However, scientists are still curious about the world before writing, or even the world before humans. Studying the age of objects is our best way to piece together histories of our pre-historic past. One such method of finding the age of an object is called radiocarbon dating. This method can find the age of any object based on the kind of particles and atoms that are found inside of the object. Depending on what elements the object is composed of, radiocarbon can be a reliable way to find an object's age. One famous specialist in this method is the researcher Nancy Athfield. Athfield studied the ancient remains found in the country of Cambodia. Many prehistoric remains were discovered by the local people of Cambodia. These objects were thought to belong to some of the original groups of humans that first came to the country of Cambodia. The remains had never been scientifically studied, so Nancy was greatly intrigued by the opportunity to use modern methods to discover the true age of these ancient objects.

B Athfield had this unique opportunity because her team, comprised of scientists and filmmakers, were in Cambodia working on a documentary. The team was trying to discover evidence to prove a controversial claim in history: that Cambodia was the resting place for the famous royal family of Angkor. At that time, written records and historic accounts conflicted on the true resting place. Many people across the world disagreed over where the final resting place was. For the first time, Athfield and her team had a chance to use radiocarbon dating to find new evidence. They had a chance to solve the historic mystery that many had been arguing over for years.

C Athfield and her team conducted radiocarbon dating of many of the ancient

objects found in the historic site of Angkor Wat. Nancy found the history of Angkor went back to as early as 1620. According to historic records, the remains of the Angkor royal family were much younger than that, so this evidence cast a lot of doubt as to the status of the ancient remains. The research ultimately raised more questions. If the remains were not of the royal family, then whose remains were being kept in the ancient site? Athfield's team left Cambodia with more questions unanswered. Since Athfield's team studied the remains, new remains have been unearthed at the ancient site of Angkor Wat, so it is possible that these new remains could be the true remains of the royal family. Nancy wished to come back to continue her research one day.

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D In her early years, the career of Athfield was very unconventional. She didn't start her career as a scientist. At the beginning, she would take any kind of job to pay her bills. Most of them were low-paying jobs or brief community service opportunities. She worked often but didn't know what path she would ultimately take. But eventually, her friend suggested that Athfield invest in getting a degree. The friend recommended that Athfield attend a nearby university. Though doubtful of her own qualifications, she applied and was eventually accepted by the school. It was there that she met Willard Libby, the inventor of radiocarbon dating. She took his class and soon had the opportunity to complete hands-on research. She soon realised that science was her passion. After graduation, she quickly found a job in a research institution.

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E After college, Athfield's career in science blossomed. She eventually married, and her husband landed a job at the prestigious organisation GNN. Athfield joined her husband in the same organisation, and she became a lab manager in the institution. She earned her PhD in scientific research, and completed her studies on a kind of rat when it first appeared in New Zealand. There, she created original research and found many flaws in the methods being used in New Zealand laboratories. Her research showed that the subject's diet led to the fault in the earlier research. She was seen as an expert by her peers in New Zealand, and her opinion and expertise were widely respected. She had come a long way from her old days of working odd jobs. It seemed that Athfield's career was finally taking off.

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F But Athfield's interest in scientific laboratories wasn't her only interest. She didn't settle down in New Zealand. Instead, she expanded her areas of expertise. Athfield eventually joined the field of Anthropology, the study of human societies, and became a well-qualified archaeologist. It was during her blossoming career as an archaeologist that Athfield became involved with the famous Cambodia project. Even as the filmmakers ran out of funding and left Cambodia, Athfield continued to stay and continue her research.

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G In 2003, the film was finished in uncertain conclusions, but Nancy continued her research on the ancient ruins of Angkor Wat. This research was not always easy. Her research was often delayed by lack of funding, and government paperwork. Despite her struggles, she committed to finishing her research. Finally, she made

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a breakthrough. Using radiocarbon dating, Athfield completed a database for the materials found in Cambodia. As a newcomer to Cambodia, she lacked a complete knowledge of Cambodian geology, which made this feat even more difficult. Through steady determination and ingenuity, Athfield finally completed the database. Though many did not believe she could finish, her research now remains an influential and tremendous contribution to geological sciences in Cambodia. In the future, radiocarbon dating continues to be a valuable research skill. Athfield will be remembered as one of the first to bring this scientific method to the study of the ancient ruins of Angkor Wat.

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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 Nancy Athfield first discovered the ancient remains in Cambodia.
- 2 The remains found in the Cambodia was in good condition.
- 3 Nancy took some time off from her regular work to do research in Cambodia.
- 4 The Cambodia government asked Nancy to radiocarbon the remains.
- 5 The filmmakers aimed to find out how the Angkor was rebuilt.
- 6 Nancy initially doubted whether the royal family was hidden in Cambodia.
- 7 Nancy disproved the possibility that the remains belonged to the Angkor royal family.



Questions 8-13

Complete the flow-chart below

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer

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

The Career of Nancy Athfield

During her mid-teens, Nancy wasn't expected to attend 8 _____.



Willard Billy later helped Nancy to find that she was interested in science.



Her PhD degree was researching when a kind of 9 _____ first went into New Zealand.



Her research showed that the subject's 10 _____ accounted for the fault in the earlier research.



She was a professional 11 _____ before she went back to Cambodia in 2003.



When she returned Cambodia, the lack of 12 _____ was a barrier for her research.



Then she compiled the 13 _____ of the Cambodia radiocarbon dating of the ancients.



After that, the lack of a detailed map of the geology of Cambodia became a hindrance of her research.

SECTION 2

How Well Do We Concentrate

A Do you read while listening to music? Do you like to watch TV while finishing your homework? People who have these



kinds of habits are called multi-taskers. Multi-taskers are able to complete two tasks at the same time by dividing their focus. However, Thomas Lehman, a researcher in Psychology, believes people never really do multiple things simultaneously. Maybe a person is reading while listening to music,

but in reality, the brain can only focus on one task. Reading the words in a book will cause you to ignore some of the words of the music. When people think they are accomplishing two different tasks efficiently, what they are really doing is dividing their focus. While listening to music, people become less able to focus on their surroundings. For example, we all have experience of times when we talk with friends and they are not responding properly. Maybe they are listening to someone else talk, or maybe they are reading a text on their smart phone and don't hear what you are saying. Lehman called this phenomenon "email voice".

B The world has been changed by computers and its spin-offs like smart-phones or cell-phones. Now that most individuals have a personal device, like a smart-phone or a laptop, they are frequently reading, watching or listening to virtual information. This raises the occurrence of multitasking in our day to day life. Now when you work, you work with your typewriter, your cell phone, and some colleagues who may drop by at any time to speak with you. In professional meetings, when one normally focuses and listens to one another, people are more likely to have a cell phone in their lap, reading or communicating silently with more people than ever. Even inventions such as the cordless phone has increased multitasking. In the old days, a traditional wall phone would ring, and then the housewife would have to stop her activities to answer it. When it rang, the housewife will sit down with her legs up, and chat, with no laundry or sweeping or answering the door. In the modern era, our technology is convenient enough to not interrupt our daily tasks.

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C Earl Miller, an expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studied the

prefrontal cortex, which controls the brain while a person is multitasking. According to his studies, the size of this cortex varies between species. He found that for humans, the size of this part constitutes one third of the brain, while it is only 4 to 5 percent in dogs, and about 15% in monkeys. Given that this cortex is larger on a human, it allows a human to be more flexible and accurate in his or her multitasking. However, Miller wanted to look further into whether the cortex was truly processing information about two different tasks simultaneously. He designed an experiment where he presents visual stimulants to his subjects in a way that mimics multi-tasking. Miller then attached sensors to the patients' heads to pick up the electric patterns of the brain. This sensor would show if the brain particles, called neurons, were truly processing two different tasks. What he found is that the brain neurons only lit up in singular areas one at a time, and never simultaneously.

D Davis Meyer, a professor of University of Michigan, studied the young adults in a similar experiment. He instructed them to simultaneously do math problems and classify simple words into different categories. For this experiment, Meyer found that when you think you are doing several jobs at the same time, you are actually switching between jobs. Even though the people tried to do the tasks at the same time, and both tasks were eventually accomplished, overall, the task took more time than if the person focused on a single task one at a time.

E People sacrifice efficiency when multitasking. Gloria Mark set office workers as his subjects. He found that they were constantly multitasking. He observed that nearly every 11 minutes people at work were disrupted. He found that doing different jobs at the same time may actually save time. However, despite the fact that they are faster, it does not mean they are more efficient. And we are equally likely to self-interrupt as be interrupted by outside sources. He found that in office nearly every 12 minutes an employee would stop and with no reason at all, check a website on their computer, call someone or write an Email. If they concentrated for more than 20 minutes, they would feel distressed. He suggested that the average person may suffer from a short concentration span. This short attention span might be natural, but others suggest that new technology may be the problem. With cell phones and computers at our sides all times, people will never run out of distractions. The format of media, such as advertisements, music, news articles and TV shows are also shortening, so people are used to paying attention to information for a very short time.



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F So even though focusing on one single task is the most efficient way for our

brains to work, it is not practical to use this method in real life. According to human nature, people feel more comfortable and efficient in environments with a variety of tasks. Edward Hallowell said that people are losing a lot of efficiency in the workplace due to multitasking, outside distractions and self-distractions. As a matter of fact, the changes made to the workplace do not have to be dramatic. No one is suggesting we ban e-mail or make employees focus on only one task. However, certain common workplace tasks, such as group meetings, would be more efficient if we banned cell-phones, a common distraction .A person can also apply these tips to prevent self-distraction. Instead of arriving to your office and checking all of your e-mails for new tasks, a common workplace ritual, a person could dedicate an hour to a single task first thing in the morning. Self-timing is a great way to reduce distraction and efficiently finish tasks one by one, instead of slowing ourselves down with multi-tasking.



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Questions 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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

- 14 a reference to a domestic situation that does not require multitasking
- 15 a possible explanation of why we always do multitask together
- 16 a practical solution to multitask in work environment
- 17 relating multitasking to the size of prefrontal cortex
- 18 longer time spent doing two tasks at the same time than one at a time



Questions 19-23

Look at the following statement (Questions 19-23) and the list of scientists below,

Match each statement with the correct scientist, A-E.

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

NB You may use any letter more than once.

List of Scientists

- A Thomas Lehman
- B Earl Miller
- C David Meyer
- D Gloria Mark
- E Edward Hallowell

- 19 When faced multiple visual stimulants, one can only concentrate on one of them.
- 20 Doing two things together may be faster but not better.
- 21 People never really do two things together even if you think you do.
- 22 The causes of multitask lie in the environment.
- 23 Even minor changes in the workplace will improve work efficiency



Questions 24-26

Complete the sentences below:

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

Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

24 A term used to refer to a situation when you are reading a text and cannot focus on your surroundings is _____.

25 The _____ part of the brain controls multitasking.

26 The practical solution of multitask in work is not to allow use of cellphone in _____.

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Texting! *the television 2*

A THERE was a time when any self-respecting television show, particularly one aimed at a young audience, had to have an e-mail address. But on Europe's TV screens, such addresses are increasingly being pushed aside in favour of telephone numbers to which viewers can send text messages from their mobile phones. And no wonder: according to research about to be published by Gartner, a consultancy, text messaging has recently overtaken Internet use in Europe. One of the fastest-growing uses of text messaging, moreover, is interacting with television. Gartner's figures show that 20% of teenagers in France, 11% in Britain and 9% in Germany have sent messages in response to TVshows.



B This has much to do with the boom in “reality TV” shows, such as “Big Brother”, in which viewers' votes decide the outcome. Most reality shows now allow text-message voting, and in some cases, such as the most recent series of “Big Brother” in Norway, the majority of votes are cast in this way. But there is more to TV-texting than voting. News shows encourage viewers to send in comments; games shows allow viewers to compete; music shows take requests by text message; and broadcasters operate on-screen chartrooms. People tend to have their mobiles with them on the sofa, so “it's a very natural form of interaction,” says Adam Daum of Gartner.

C It can also be very lucrative, since mobile operators charge premium rates for messages to particular numbers. The most recent British series of “Big Brother”, for example, generated 5.4m text-message votes and £1.35m (\$2.1m) in revenue. According to a report from Van Dusseldorp & Partners, a consultancy based in Amsterdam, the German edition of MTV's “Videoclash”, which invites viewers to vote for one of two rival videos, generates up to 40,000 messages an hour, each costing euro0.30 (\$0.29). A text contest alongside the Belgian quiz show “**1 Against 100**” (以一敌百) attracted 110,000 players in a month, each of whom paid euro 0.50 per question in an eight-round contest. In Spain, a



operators' data revenues. In July, a British operator, mmO2, reported better-than-expected financial results, thanks to the flood of messages caused by "Big Brother". Operators typically take 40-50% of the revenue from each message, with the rest divided between the broadcaster, the programme maker and the firm providing the message-processing system. Text-message revenues are already a vital element of the business model for many shows. Inevitably, there is **grumbling** (怨言) that the operators take too much of the pie. Endemol, the Netherlands-based production company behind "Big Brother" and many other reality TV shows has started building its own database of mobile-phone users. The next step will be to establish direct billing relationships with them, and bypass the **operators** (运营商).

cryptic-crossword (神秘的猜字游戏) clue is displayed before the evening news broadcast; viewers are invited to text in their answers at a cost of euro 1, for a chance to win a euro300 prize. On a typical day, 6,000 people take part. TV-related text messaging now accounts for an appreciable share of mobile

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D Why has the union of television and text message suddenly proved so successful? One important factor is the availability of special four-, five- or six-digit numbers, called "**shortcodes**" (简码). Each operator controls its own shortcodes, and only relatively recently have operators realised that it makes sense to co-operate and offer shortcodes that work across all networks. The availability of such common shortcodes was a breakthrough, says Lars Becker of Flytxt, a mobile-marketing firm, since shortcodes are far easier to remember when flashed up on the screen.

E The operators' decision to co-operate in order to expand the market is part of a broader trend, observes Katrina Bond of Analysys, a consultancy. Faced with a choice between protecting their margins and allowing a new medium to emerge, operators have always chosen the first. **WAP** (无线应用协议), a technology for reading cut-down web pages on mobile phones, failed because operators were reluctant to share revenue with content providers. Having learnt their lesson, operators are changing their tune. In France, one operator, Orange, has even gone so far as to publish a rate card for text-message revenue-sharing, a degree of **transparency** (透明度) that would once have been unthinkable.



F At a recent conference organised by Van Dusseldorp & Partners, Han Weegink of CMG, a firm that provides text-message infrastructure, noted that all this is subtly changing the nature of television. Rather than presenting content to viewers, an increasing number of programmes involve content that reacts to the viewer's input. That was always the promise of interactive TV, of course. Interactive TV was supposed to revolve around fancy set-top boxes that plug directly into the television. But that approach has a number of drawbacks, says Mr Daum. It is expensive to develop and test software for multiple and incompatible types of set-top box, and the market penetration, at 40% or less, is lower than that for mobile phones, which are now owned by around 85% of



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Europeans. Also, mobile-phone applications can be quickly developed and set up. "You can get to market faster, and with fewer **grasping** (贪婪的) intermediaries," says Mr Daum. Providers of set-top box technology are adding text-messaging capabilities to their products

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G The success of TV-related texting is a reminder of how easily an elaborate technology can be unexpectedly overtaken by a simpler, lower-tech approach. It does not mean that the traditional approach to interactive TV is doomed: indeed, it demonstrates that there is strong demand for interactive services. People, it seems, really do want to do more than just stare at the screen. If nothing else, couch potatoes like to exercise their thumbs.

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Questions 28-32

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-E

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

Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i* an existed critical system into operating in a new way
- ii* Overview of a fast growing business
- iii* profitable games are gaining more concerns
- iv* Netherlands takes the leading role
- v* a new perspective towards sharing the business opportunities
- vi* opportunities for all round prevalent applications
- vii* revenue gains and bonus share
- viii* the simpler technology prevails over complex ones
- ix* set-top box provider changed their mind

28 Paragraph A

29 Paragraph B

30 Paragraph C

31 Paragraph D

32 Paragraph E



Questions 33-35

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

Write your answers in boxes 33-35 on your answer sheet.

- 33 In Europe, a consultancy suggested that young audiences spend more money on:
- A thumbing text message
 - B writing E-mail
 - C watching TV program
 - D talking through Mobile phones
- 34 what happened when some **TV show** invited audience to participate:
- A get attractive bonus
 - B shows are more popular in Norway than in other countries
 - C change to invite them to the reality show
 - D their participation could change the result
- 35 **Interactive TV** change their mind of concentrating set-top box but switched to:
- A increase their share in the market
 - B change a modified set-top box
 - C build a embedded message platform
 - D march into European market



Questions 36-40

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-E) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

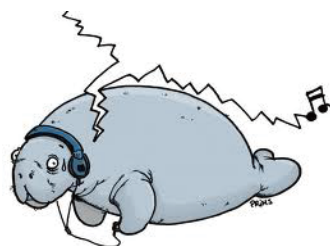
- A Lars Becker Flytxt
- B Katrina Bond of Analysys
- C Endemol
- D CMG
- E mmO2
- F Gartner

- 36 offer mobile phone message technology
- 37 earned considerable amount of money through a famous program
- 38 shortcodes are convenient to remember when turn up
- 39 build their own mobile phone operating applications
- 40 it is easy for people to send messages in an interactive TV

SECTION 1

The dugong: sea cow (海牛)

Dugongs are herbivorous mammals that spend their entire lives in the sea. Their close relatives the manatees also venture into or live in fresh water. Together dugongs and manatees make up the order Sirenia or sea cows, so-named because dugongs and manatees are thought to have given rise to the myth of the mermaids or sirens (女巫) of the sea.



A The dugong, which is a large marine mammal which, together with the manatees, looks rather like a cross between a rotund dolphin and a walrus. Its body, flippers and fluke resemble those of a dolphin but it has no dorsal fin. Its head looks somewhat like that of a walrus without the long tusks.

B Dugongs, along with other Sirenians whose diet consists mainly of sea-grass; and the distribution of dugongs very closely follows that of these marine flowering plants. As seagrasses grow rooted in the sediment, they are limited by the availability of light. Consequently they are found predominantly in shallow coastal waters, and so too are dugongs. But, this is not the whole story. Dugongs do not eat all species of seagrass, preferring seagrass of higher nitrogen and lower fibre content.

C Due to their poor eyesight, dugongs often use smell to locate edible plants. They also have a strong tactile sense, and feel their surroundings with their long sensitive bristles. They will dig up an entire plant and then shake it to remove the sand before eating it. They have been known to collect a pile of plants in one area before eating them. The flexible and muscular upper lip is used to dig out the plants. When eating they ingest the whole plant, including the roots, although when this is impossible they will feed on just the leaves. A wide variety of seagrass has been found in dugong stomach contents, and evidence exists they will eat algae when seagrass is scarce. Although almost completely herbivorous, they will occasionally eat invertebrates such as jellyfish, sea squirts, and shellfish.

D A heavily grazed seagrass bed looks like a lawn mown by a drunk. Dugongs graze apparently at random within a seagrass bed, their trails meandering in all directions across the bottom. This is rather an inefficient means of removing

seagrass that results in numerous small tufts remaining. And this is where the dugongs derive some advantage from their inefficiency. The species that recover most quickly from this disturbance, spreading out vegetatively from the remaining tufts, are those that dugongs like to eat. In addition, the new growth found in these areas tends to be exactly what hungry dugongs like.

E Dugongs are semi-nomadic, often travelling long distances in search of food, but staying within a certain range their entire life. Large numbers often move together from one area to another. It is thought that these movements are caused by changes in seagrass availability. Their memory allows them to return to specific points after long travels. Dugong movements mostly occur within a localised area of seagrass beds, and animals in the same region show individualistic patterns of movement.

F Recorded numbers of dugongs are generally believed to be lower than actual numbers, due to a lack of accurate surveys. Despite this, the dugong population is thought to be shrinking, with a worldwide decline of 20 per cent in the last 90 years. They have disappeared from the waters of Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Taiwan, as well as parts of Cambodia, Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam. Further disappearances are likely. (In the late 1960s, herds of up to 500 dugongs were observed off the coast of East Africa and nearby islands. However, current populations in this area are extremely small, numbering 50 and below, and it is thought likely they will become extinct. The eastern side of the Red Sea is the home of large populations numbering in the hundreds, and similar populations are thought to exist on the western side. In the 1980s, it was estimated there could be as many as 4,000 dugongs in the Red Sea. The Persian Gulf has the second-largest dugong population in the world, inhabiting most of the southern coast, and the current population is believed to be around 7,500. Australia is home to the largest population, stretching from Shark Bay in Western Australia to Moreton Bay in Queensland. The population of Shark Bay is thought to be stable with over 10,000 dugongs.)



G Experience from various parts of northern Australia suggests that Extreme weather such as cyclones and floods can destroy hundreds of square kilometres of sea grass meadows, as well as washing dugongs ashore. The recovery of sea grass meadows and the spread of sea grass into new areas, or areas where it has been destroyed, can take over a decade. For example, about 900 km of sea grass was lost in Hervey Bay

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in 1992, probably because of murky water from flooding of local rivers, and run-off turbulence from a cyclone three weeks later. Such events can cause extensive damage to sea grass communities through severe wave action, shifting sand and reduction in saltiness and light levels. Prior to the 1992 floods, the extensive sea grasses in Hervey Bay supported an estimated 1750 dugongs. Eight months after the floods the affected area was estimated to support only about 70 dugongs. Most animals presumably survived by moving to neighbouring areas. However, many died attempting to move to greener pastures, with emaciated carcasses washing up on beaches up to 900km away.

H If dugongs do not get enough to eat they may calve later and produce fewer young. Food shortages can be caused by many factors, such as a loss of habitat, death and decline in quality of seagrass, and a disturbance of feeding caused by human activity. Sewage, detergents, heavy metal, hypersaline water, herbicides, and other waste products all negatively affect seagrass meadows. Human activity such as mining, trawling, dredging, land-reclamation, and boat propeller scarring also cause an increase in sedimentation which smothers seagrass and prevents light from reaching it. This is the most significant negative factor affecting seagrass. One of the dugong's preferred species of seagrass, *Halophila ovalis*, declines rapidly due to lack of light, dying completely after 30 days.



I Despite being legally protected in many countries, the main causes of population decline remain anthropogenic and include hunting, habitat degradation, and fishing-related fatalities. Entanglement in fishing nets has caused many deaths, although there are no precise statistics. Most issues with industrial fishing occur in deeper waters where dugong populations are low, with local fishing being the main risk in shallower waters. As dugongs cannot stay underwater for a very long period, they are highly prone to deaths due to entanglement. The use of shark nets has historically caused large numbers of deaths, and they have been eliminated in most areas and replaced with baited hooks.

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Questions 1-4

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 **1-4** on your answer sheet.

Dugongs are herbivorous mammals that spend their entire lives in the sea. Yet Dugongs are picky on their feeding seagrass, and only chose seagrass with higher.....1..... and lower fibre. To compensate for their poor eyesight, they use their2..... to feel their surroundings.

It is like Dugongs are “farming” seagrass. They often leave3..... randomly in all directions across the sea bed. Dugongs prefer eating the newly grew seagrass recovering from the tiny.....4.....left behind by the grazing dugongs.



Questions 5-9

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes **5-9** 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>

- 5 The dugong will keep eating up the plant completely when they begin to feed.
- 6 It takes more than ten years for the re-growth of seagrass where it has been only grazed by Dugongs.
- 7 Even in facing food shortages, the strong individuals will not compete with weak small ones for food.
- 8 It is thought that the dugong rarely return to the old habitats when they finished plant.
- 9 Coastal industrial fishing poses the greatest danger to dugongs which are prone to be killed due to entanglement.



Questions 10-13

Answer the questions below.

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

- 10 What is Dugong in resemblance to yet as people can easily tell them apart from the manatees by the fins in its back?
- 11 What is the major reason as Dugongs travelled long distances in herds from one place to another?
- 12 What number, has estimated to be, of dugong' population before the 1992 floods in Hervey Bay took place?
- 13 What is thought to be the lethal danger when dugongs were often trapped in?

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SECTION 3

Theory or Practice?

What is the point of research carried out by biz schools?

A Students go to universities and other academic institutions to prepare for their future. We pay tuition and struggle through classes in the hopes that we can find a fulfilling and exciting career. But the choice of your university has a large influence on your future. How can you know which university will prepare you the best for your future? Like other academic institutions, business schools are judged by the quality of the research carried out by their faculties. Professors must both teach students and also produce original research in their own field. The quality of this research is assessed by academic publications. At the same time, universities have another responsibility to equip their students for the real world, however that is defined. Most students learning from professors will not go into academics themselves--so how do academics best prepare them for their future careers, whatever that may be? Whether academic research actually produces anything that is useful to the practice of business, or even whether it is its job to do so, are questions that can provoke vigorous arguments on campus.



B The debate, which first flared during the 1950s, was reignited in August, when AACSB International, the most widely recognised global accrediting agency for business schools, announced it would consider changing the way it evaluates research. The news followed rather damning criticism in 2002 from Jeffrey Pfeffer, a Stanford professor, and Christina Fong of Washington University, which questioned whether business education in its current guise was sustainable. The study found that traditional modes of academia were not adequately preparing students for the kind of careers they faced in current times. The most controversial recommendation in AACSB's draft report (which was sent round to administrators for their comment) is that the schools should be required to demonstrate the value of their faculties' research not simply by listing its citations in journals, but by demonstrating the impact it has in the professional world. New qualifiers, such as average incomes, student placement in top firms and business collaborations would now be considered just as important as academic publications.

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C AACSB justifies its stance by saying that it wants schools and faculty to play to their strengths, whether they be in pedagogy, in the research of practical applications, or in scholarly endeavor. Traditionally, universities operate in a pyramid structure. Everyone enters and stays in an attempt to be successful in their academic field. A psychology professor must publish competitive research in the top neuroscience journals. A Cultural Studies professor must send graduate students on new field research expeditions to be taken seriously. This research is the core of a university's output. And research of any kind is expensive—AACSB points out that business schools in America alone spend more than \$320m a year on it. So it seems legitimate to ask for what purpose it is undertaken.

D If a school chose to specialise in professional outputs rather than academic outputs, it could use such a large sum of money and redirect it into more fruitful programs. For example, if a business school wanted a larger presence of employees at top financial firms, this money may be better spent on a center which focuses on building the skills of students, rather than paying for more high-level research to be done through the effort of faculty. A change in evaluation could also open the door to inviting more professionals from different fields to teach as adjuncts. Studnets could take accredited courses from people who are currently working in their dream field. The AACSB insists that universities answer the question as to why research is the most critical component of traditional education. *(test papers offered by iyuce.com copyright)*

E On one level, the question is simple to answer. Research in business schools, as anywhere else, is about expanding the boundaries of knowledge; it thrives on answering unasked questions. Surely this pursuit of knowledge is still important to the university system. Our society progresses because we learn how to do things in new ways, a process which depends heavily on research and academics. But one cannot ignore the other obvious practical uses of research publications. Research is also about cementing schools'-and professors'-reputations. Schools gain kudos from their faculties' record of publication: which journals publish them, and how often. In some cases, such as with government-funded schools in Britain, it can affect how much money they receive. For professors, the mantra is often "publish or perish". Their careers depend on being right journals.

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F But at a certain point, one has to wonder whether this research is being done for the benefit of the university or for the students the university aims to teach. Greater publications will attract greater funding, which will in turn be spent on better publications. Students seeking to enter professions out of academia find this cycle frustrating, and often see their professors as being part of the "Ivory Tower," of academia, operating in a self-contained community that has little influence on the outside world.

G The research is almost universally unread by real-world managers. Part of the trouble is that the journals labour under a similar ethos. They publish more than 20,000 articles each year.

Most of the research is highly quantitative, hypothesis-driven and esoteric. As a result, it is almost universally unread by real-world managers. Much of the research criticises other published research. A paper in a 2006 issue of *Strategy & Leadership* commented that "research is not designed with managers' needs in mind, nor is it communicated in the journals they read...For the most part it has become a self-referential closed system [irrelevant to] corporate performance." The AACSB demands that this segregation must change for the future of higher education. If students must invest thousands of dollars for an education as part of their career path, the academics which serve the students should be more fully incorporated into the professional world. This means that universities must focus on other strengths outside of research, such as professional networks, technology kills, and connections with top business firms around the world. Though many universities resisted the report, today's world continues to change. The universities which prepare students for our changing future have little choice but to change with new trends and new standards.

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Questions 27-29

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 27-29 on your answer sheet.

27 In the second paragraph, the recommendation given by AACSB is

- A to focus on listing research paper's citation only.
- B to consider the quantity of academic publications.
- C to evaluate how the paper influences the field.
- D to maintain the traditional modes of academia.

28 Why does AACSB put forward the recommendation?

- A to give full play to the faculties' advantage.
- B to reinforce the pyramid structure of universities.
- C to push professors to publish competitive papers.
- D to reduce costs of research in universities.

29 Why does the author mention the Journal Strategy & Leadership?

- A to characterize research as irrelevant to company performance.
- B to suggest that managers don't read research papers.
- C to describe students' expectation for universities.
- D to exemplify high-quality research papers.



Questions 30-31

Which TWO choices are in line with Jeffrey Pfeffer and Christina Fong's idea?

- A Students should pay less to attend universities.
- B Business education is not doing their job well.
- C Professors should not focus on writing papers.
- D Students are ill-prepared for their career from universities.
- E Recognized accrediting agency can evaluate research well.



Questions 32-36

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 32-36 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>

- 32 The debate about the usefulness of academic research for business practices is a recent one.
- 33 AACSB's draft report was not reviewed externally.
- 34 Business schools in the US spend more than 320 million dollars yearly on research.
- 35 Many universities pursue professional outputs.
- 36 Greater publications benefit professors and students as well.



Questions 37-40

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-E, below

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

- 37 Most professors support academic research because
- 38 schools support academic research because
- 39 our society needs academic research because
- 40 universities resisting the AACSB should change because

- A it progresses as we learn innovative ways of doing things.
- B the trends and standards are changing.
- C their jobs depend on it.
- D they care about their school rankings and government funds,
- E it helps students to go into top business firms.

SECTION 1

Bondi Beach

A Bondi Beach, Australia's most famous beach, is located in the suburb of Bondi, in the Local Government Area of Waverley, seven kilometers from the centre of Sydney. "Bondi" or "Boondi" is an Aboriginal word meaning water breaking over rocks or the sound of breaking waves. The Australian Museum records that Bondi means place where a flight of nullas took place. There are Aboriginal Rock carvings on the northern end of the beach at Ben Buckler and south of Bondi Beach near McKenzies Beach on the coastal walk.



B The indigenous people of the area at the time of European settlement have generally been welcomed to as the Sydney people or the Eora (Eora means "the people").

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One theory describes the Eora as a sub-group of the Darug language group which

occupied the Cumberland Plain west to the Blue Mountains. However, another theory suggests that they were a distinct language group of their own. There is no clear evidence for the name or names of the particular band(s) of the Eora that roamed what is now the Waverley area. A number of place names within Waverley, most famously Bondi, have been based on words derived from Aboriginal languages of the Sydney region.

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C From the mid-1800s Bondi Beach was a favourite location for family outings and picnics. The beginnings of the suburb go back to 1809, when the early road builder, William Roberts, received from Governor Bligh a grant of 81 hectares of what is now most of the business and residential area of Bondi Beach. In 1851, Edward Smith Hall and Francis O'Brien purchased 200 acres of the Bondi area that embraced almost the whole frontage of Bondi Beach, and it was named the "The Bondi Estate." Between 1855 and 1877 O'Brien purchased Hall's share of the land, renamed the land the "O'Brien Estate," and made the beach and the surrounding land available to the public as a picnic ground and amusement resort. As the beach became increasingly popular, O'Brien threatened to stop public

beach access. However, the Municipal Council believed that the Government needed to intervene to make the beach a public reserve.

D During the 1900s beach became associated with health, leisure and democracy - a playground everyone could enjoy equally. Bondi Beach was a working class suburb throughout most of the twentieth century with migrant people from New Zealand comprising the majority of the local population. The first tramway reached the beach in 1884. Following this, tram became the first public transportation in Bondi. As an alternative, this action changed the rule that only rich people can enjoy the beach. By the 1930s Bondi was drawing not only local visitors but also people from elsewhere in Australia and overseas. Advertising at the time referred to Bondi Beach as the "Playground of the Pacific".



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E There is a growing trend that people prefer having relax near seaside instead of living unhealthily in cities. The increasing popularity of sea bathing during the late 1800s and early 1900s raised concerns about public safety and how to prevent people from drowning. In response, the world's first formally documented surf lifesaving club, the Bondi Surf Bathers' Life Saving Club, was formed in 1907. This was powerfully reinforced by the dramatic events of "Black Sunday" at Bondi in 1938. Some 35,000 people were on the beach and a large group of lifesavers were about to start a surf race when three freak waves hit the beach, sweeping hundreds of people out to sea. Lifesavers rescued 300 people. The largest mass rescue in the history of surf bathing, it confirmed the place of the lifesaver in the national imagination.

F Bondi Beach is the end point of the City to Surf Fun Run which is held each year in August. Australian surf carnivals further instilled this image. A Royal Surf Carnival was held at Bondi Beach for the Queen Elizabeth II during her first visited in Australia in 1954. Since 1867, there have been over fifty visits by a member of the British Royal Family to Australia. In addition to many activities, the Bondi Beach Markets is open every Sunday. Many wealthy people spend Christmas Day at the beach. However, the shortage of houses occurs when lots of people crushed to seaside. Manly is the seashore town which solved this problem. However, people still choose Bondi as the satisfied destination rather than Manly.

G Bondi Beach has a commercial area along Campbell Parade and adjacent side streets, featuring many popular cafes, restaurants, and hotels, with views of the contemporary beach. It is depicted as wholly modern and European. In the last decade, Bondi Beaches' unique position has seen a dramatic rise in svelte houses and apartments to take advantage of the views and scent of the sea. The valley running down to the beach is famous world over for its view of distinctive red

tiled roofs. Those architectures are deeply influenced by British coastal town.

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H Bondi Beach hosted the beach volleyball competition at the 2000 Summer Olympics. A temporary 10,000-seat stadium, a much smaller stadium, 2 warm-up courts, and 3 training courts were set up to host the tournament. The Bondi Beach Volleyball Stadium was constructed for it and stood for just six weeks. Campaigners oppose both the social and environmental consequences of the development. The stadium will divide the beach in two and seriously restrict public access for swimming, walking, and other forms of outdoor recreation. People protest for their human rights of having a pure seaside and argue for health life in Bondi.

I "They're prepared to risk lives and risk the Bondi beach environment for the sake of eight days of volleyball", said Stephen Uniacke, a construction lawyer involved in the campaign. Other environmental concerns include the possibility that soil dredged up from below the sand will acidify when brought to the surface.

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Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
FALSE	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 1 The name of the Bondi beach is first called by the British settlers.
- 2 The aboriginal culture in Australia is different when compared with European culture.
- 3 Bondi beach are holds many contemporary hotels.
- 4 The seaside town in Bondi is affected by British culture for its characteristic red color.
- 5 Living near Bondi seashore is not beneficial for health.

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Questions 6-9

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 6-9 on your answer sheet *(IELTS test papers offered by iyuice.com copyright)*

- 6 At the end of 19th century, which public transport did people use to go to Bondi?
- 7 When did the British Royalty first visit Bondi?
- 8 Which Olympic event did Bondi hold in 2000 Sydney Olympic games?
- 9 What would be damaged if the stadium was built for that Olympic event?



Questions 10-13

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 10-13 on your answer sheet.

Bondi beach holds the feature sport activities every year, which attracts lot of.....10..... choosing to live at this place during holidays. But local accommodation cannot meet with the expanding population, a nearby town of11..... is the first suburb site to support the solution, yet people prefer12.....as their best choice. Its seaside buildings are well-known in the world for the special scenic colored 13..... on buildings and the joyful smell from the sea.

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SECTION 1

Agriculture and Tourism

A Linkages between the Agri-Food Sector and Tourism offer significant opportunities for the development of both sectors within the region. These linkages could lead to ensuring the **sustainability** (可持续性) of the region's tourism product thus ensuring its preservation. Agriculture and tourism — two of Wisconsin's most industries — are teaming up in southwestern **Wisconsin** (美国, 威斯康辛州). A pilot project



has found that tourists, rural communities, and some farmers could benefit from stronger efforts to promote and market agricultural tourism there. In 1990, agricultural tourism project members surveyed 290 visitors to the annual Monroe Cheese Festival and 164 visitors to the Picnic on the Farm, a one-time event held in Platteville in conjunction with the Chicago Bears summer training camp. More than one-half of those surveyed responded favorably to a proposed tour, saying they would be interested in participating in some type of agricultural tour in southwestern Wisconsin. Survey respondents reported that they would prefer to visit cheese factories, sausage processing plants, dairy farms, and historical farm sites, as well as enjoy an old-fashioned picnic dinner. The study also found strong interest in visiting specialty farms (strawberries, cranberries, poultry, etc.). More than 75 percent of the Cheese Day visitors planned ahead for the trip, with 37 percent planning at least two months in advance.

B More than 40 percent of the visitors came to Monroe for two- or three-day visits. Many stopped at other communities on their way to Cheese Days. Visitors at both events indicated that they were there to enjoy themselves and were willing to spend money on food and arts and crafts. They also wanted the opportunity to experience the “country” while there. The study found that planning around existing events should take into account what brought



visitors to the area and provide additional attractions that will appeal to them. For example, visitors to Cheese Days said they were on a holiday and appeared to be more open to various tour proposals. Picnic visitors came specifically to see the Chicago Bears practice. They showed less interest in a proposed agricultural tour than Cheese Day visitors, but more interest in a picnic dinner.

C The study identified three primary audiences for agricultural tourism: 1) elderly people who take bus tours to see the country; 2) families interested in tours that could be enjoyed by both parents and children; and 3) persons already involved in agriculture, including international visitors. Agricultural tourism can serve to educate urban tourists about the problems and challenges facing farmers, says Andy Lewis, Grant county community development agent. While agriculture is vital to Wisconsin, more and more urban folk are becoming isolated from the industry. In fact, Lewis notes, farmers are just as interested in the educational aspects of agricultural tours as they are in any financial returns.

D “Farmers feel that urban consumers are out of touch with farming,” Lewis says. “If tourists can be educated on issues that concern farmers, those visits could lead to policies more favorable to agriculture.” Animal rights and the environment are examples of two issues that concern both urban consumers and farmers. Farm tours could help consumers get the farmer’s perspective on these issues, Lewis notes. Several Wisconsin farms already offer some type of learning experience for tourists. However, most agricultural tourism enterprises currently market their businesses independently, leading to a lack of a concerted effort to promote agricultural tourism as an industry.



E Lewis is conducting the study with Jean Murphy, assistant community development agent. Other participants include UW-Platteville Agricultural Economist Bob Acton, the Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems, UW-Extension Recreation Resources Center, the Wisconsin Rural Development Center, and Hidden Valleys, a Southwestern Wisconsin regional tourism organization. -- (www.iyuice.com copy right) - - This past fall, Murphy organized several workshops with some Green and Grant County farmers, local business leaders, and motor coach tour operators to discuss how best to organize and put on farm tours. Committees were formed to look at the following: tour site evaluations, inventory of the area’s resources, tour marketing, and familiarization of tours. The fourth committee is organizing tours for people such



as tour bus guides and local reporters to help better educate them about agricultural tourism. Green County farmers already have experience hosting visitors during the annual Monroe Cheese Days. Green county Tourism Director Larry Lindgren says these farmers are set to go ahead with more formal agricultural tours next year. The tours will combine a farm visit with a visit to a local cheese factory and a picnic lunch.

F Another farm interested in hosting an organized tour is Sinsinawa, a 200-acre Grant County farm devoted to sustainable agriculture and run by the Dominican Sisters. Education plays a major role at the farm, which has an orchard, dairy and beef cows, and hogs. Farm tours could be combined with other activities in the area such as trips to the Mississippi River and/or visits to historical towns or landmarks, Lewis says. The project will help expose farmers to the tourism industry and farm vacations as a way to possibly supplement incomes, he adds. While farm families probably wouldn't make a lot of money through farm tours, they would be compensated for their time, says Lewis.

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G Farmers could earn additional income through the sale of farm products, crafts, and recreational activities. Below are results from the 1990 survey of Monroe Cheese Days and Picnic on the Farm visitors.....

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Questions 1-4

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

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter **A-G**, in boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet.

- 1 About half of all the tourists would spend several days in Monroe.
- 2 Most visitors responded positively to a survey project on farm tour.
- 3 Cooperation across organisations in research for agriculture tours has been carried out.
- 4 Agriculture tour assist tourists to understand more issues concerning animal and environment.

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Questions 5-9

Which of following statements belongs to the visitor categories in the box

Please choose A, B or C for each question.

Write the correct letter **A, B or C**, in boxes **5-9** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

A Cheese Festival visitors **B** Picnic visitors **C** Both of them

- 5 have focused destination.
- 6 majority prepare well before going beforehand.
- 7 are comparably less keen on picnic meal.

- 8 show interest in activities such as visiting factory tour and fruit.
- 9 are willing to accept a variety of tour recommendation.



Questions 10-14

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 **10-14** on your answer sheet.

Through farm tour, visitors can better understand significant issues such as**10**..... and environment. In autumn, Murphy organised several parties and arranged**11**.....to develop local tour market. Larry Lindgren said the farmers already had experience of farm tours with factory visiting and a**12**..... In *Sinsinawa*, a large area of the farmland contains an orchard, cow etc which is managed and operated by**13**..... Lewis said the project will probably bring extra**14**.....for local farmers.

SECTION 1

Radio Automation

forerunner of the integrated circuit

Today they are everywhere. Production lines controlled by computers and operated by robots. There's no chatter of assembly workers, just the whirr and click of machines. In the mid-1940s, the workerless factory was still the stuff of science fiction. There were no computers to speak of and electronics was primitive. Yet hidden away in the English countryside was a highly automated production line called ECME, which could turn out 1500 radio receivers a day with almost no help from human hands.



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A John Sargrove, the visionary engineer who developed the technology, was way ahead of his time. For more than a decade, Sargrove had been trying to figure out how to make cheaper radios. Automating the manufacturing process would help. But radios didn't lend themselves to such methods:



there were too many parts to fit together and too many wires to solder. Even a simple receiver might have 30 separate components and 80 hand-soldered connections. At every stage, things had to be tested and inspected. Making radios required highly skilled labour--and lots of it.

B In 1944, Sargrove came up with the answer. His solution was to dispense with most of the fiddly bits by inventing a primitive chip--a slab of Bakelite with all the receiver's electrical components and connections embedded in it. This was something that could be made by machines, and he designed those too. At the end of the war, Sargrove built an automatic production line, which he called ECME (electronic circuit-making equipment), in a small factory in Effingham, Surrey.

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ECME line

C An operator sat at one end of each ECME line, feeding in the plates. She didn't need much skill, only quick hands. From now on, everything was controlled by electronic switches and **relays** (继电器). First stop was the **sandblaster** (喷砂器), which roughened the surface of the plastic so that molten metal would stick to it. The plates were then cleaned to remove any traces of grit. The machine automatically checked that the surface was rough enough before sending the plate to the **spraying section**. There, eight **nozzles** (喷嘴) rotated into position and sprayed molten zinc over both sides of the plate. Again, the nozzles only began to spray when a plate was in place. The plate whizzed on. The next stop was the milling machine, which ground away the surface layer of metal to leave the circuit and other components in the grooves and recesses. Now the plate was a composite of metal and plastic. It sped on to be **lacquered** (vt. 涂漆; 使表面光泽) and have its circuits tested. By the time it emerged from the end of the line, robot hands had fitted it with sockets to attach components such as valves and loudspeakers. When ECME was working flat out, the whole process took 20 seconds.



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D ECME was astonishingly advanced. Electronic eyes, photocells that generated a small current when a panel arrived, triggered each step in the operation, so avoiding excessive wear and tear on the machinery. The plates were automatically tested at each stage as they moved along the conveyor. And if more than two plates in succession were duds, the machines were automatically adjusted--or if necessary halted. In a conventional factory, workers would test faulty circuits and repair them. But Sargrove's assembly line produced circuits so cheaply they just threw away the faulty ones. Sargrove's circuit board was even more astonishing for the time. It predated the more familiar printed circuit, with wiring printed on aboard, yet was more sophisticated. Its built-in components made it more like a modem chip.

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E When Sargrove unveiled his invention at a meeting of the British Institution of Radio Engineers in February 1947, the assembled engineers were impressed. So was the man from The Times. ECME, he reported the following day, "produces almost without human labour, a complete radio receiving set. This new method of production can be equally well applied to television and other forms of electronic apparatus."

F The receivers had many advantages over their predecessors. With fewer components they were more robust. Robots didn't make the sorts of mistakes human assembly workers sometimes did. "Wiring mistakes just cannot happen," wrote Sargrove. No wires also meant the radios were lighter

and cheaper to ship abroad. And with no soldered wires to come unstuck, the radios were more reliable. Sargrove pointed out that the circuit boards didn't have to be flat. They could be curved, opening up the prospect of building the electronics into the cabinet of Bakelite radios.

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G Sargrove was all for introducing this type of automation to other products. It could be used to make more complex electronic equipment than radios, he argued. And even if only part of a manufacturing process were automated, the savings would be substantial. But while his invention was brilliant, his timing was bad. ECME was too advanced for its own good. It was only competitive on huge production runs because each new job meant retooling the machines. But disruption was frequent. Sophisticated as it was, ECME still depended on old-fashioned electromechanical relays and valves--which failed with monotonous regularity. The state of Britain's economy added to Sargrove's troubles. Production was dogged by power cuts and post-war shortages of materials. Sargrove's financial backers began to get cold feet.

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H There was another problem Sargrove hadn't foreseen. One of ECME's biggest advantages--the savings on the cost of labour--also accelerated its downfall. Sargrove's factory had two ECME production lines to produce the two circuits needed for each radio. Between them these did what a thousand assembly workers would otherwise have done. Human hands were needed only to feed the raw material in at one end and plug the valves into their sockets and fit the loudspeakers at the other. After that, the only job left was to fit the pair of Bakelite panels into a radio cabinet and check that it worked.

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I Sargrove saw automation as the way to solve post-war labour shortages. With somewhat Utopian idealism, he imagined his new technology would free people from boring, repetitive jobs on the production line and allow them to do more interesting work. "Don't get the idea that we are out to rob people of their jobs," he told the Daily Mirror. "Our task is to liberate men and women from being slaves of machines."

J The workers saw things differently. They viewed automation in the same light as the everlasting light bulb or the suit that never wears out--as a threat to people's livelihoods. If automation spread, they wouldn't be released to do more exciting jobs. They'd be released to join the dole queue. Financial backing for ECME fizzled out. The money dried up. And Britain lost its lead in a technology that would transform industry just a few years later.

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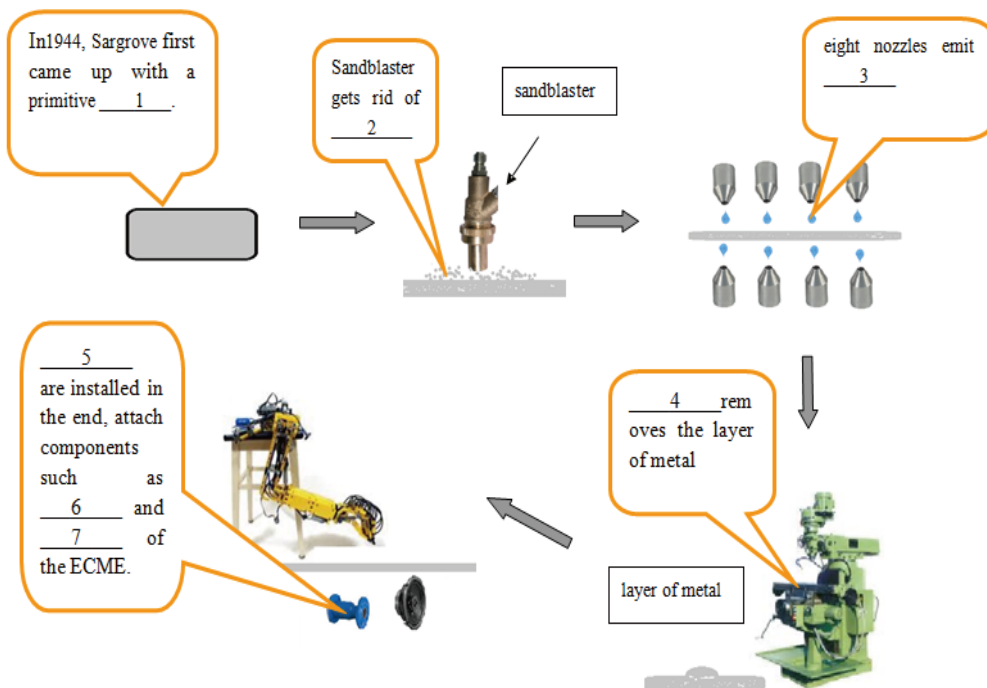
Questions 1-7

Summary

The following diagram explains the process of ECME:

Complete the following chart of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **no more than two** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

Diagram for ECME line on Bakelite





Questions 8-11

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 **8-11** on your answer sheet.

Sargrove had been dedicated to create a8.....radio by automation of manufacture. The old version of radio had a large number of independent.....9..... After this innovation made, wireless-style radios became.....10.....and inexpensive to export oversea. As the Sargrove saw it, the real benefit of ECME's radio was that it reduced.....11.....of manual work ,which can be easily copied to other industries of manufacturing electronic devices.



Questions 12-13

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

Write your answers in boxes 12-13 on your answer sheet.

- 12 What were **workers attitude** towards *ECME Model* initially?
- A anxious
 - B welcoming
 - C boring
 - D inspiring
- 13 What is the **main idea** of this passage?
- A approach to reduce the price of radio
 - B a new generation of fully popular products and successful business
 - C an application of the automation in the early stage
 - D ECME technology can be applied in many product fields

SECTION 1

Otters

A Otters are semiaquatic (or in the case of the sea otter, aquatic) mammals. They are members of the Mustelid family which includes badgers, polecats, martens, weasels, stoats and minks, and have inhabited the earth for the last 30 million years and over the years have undergone subtle changes to the carnivore bodies to exploit the rich aquatic environment. Otters have long thin body and short legs—ideal for pushing dense undergrowth or hunting in tunnels. An adult male may be up to 4 feet long and 30 pounds. Females are smaller, around 16 pounds typically. The Eurasian otter's nose is about the smallest among the otter species and has a characteristic shape described as a shallow "W". An otter's tail (or rudder, or stern) is stout at the base and tapers towards the tip where it flattens. This forms part of the propulsion unit when swimming fast under water. Otter fur consists of two types of hair: stout guard hairs which form a waterproof outer covering, and under fur which is dense and fine, equivalent to an otter's thermal underwear. The fur must be kept in good condition by grooming. Sea water reduces the waterproofing and insulating qualities of otter fur when salt water gets in the fur. This is why freshwater pools are important to otters living on the coast. After swimming, they wash the salts off in the pools and then squirm on the ground to rub dry against vegetation.



B Scent is used for hunting on land, for communication and for detecting danger. Otterine sense of smell is likely to be similar in sensitivity to dogs. Otters have small eyes and are probably short-sighted on land. But they do have the ability to modify the shape of the lens in the eye to make it more spherical, and hence overcome the refraction of water. In clear water and



good light, otters can hunt fish by sight. The otter's eyes and nostrils are placed high on its head so that it can see and breathe even when the rest of the body is submerged. The long whiskers growing around the muzzle are used to detect the presence of fish. They detect regular vibrations caused by the beat of the fish's tail as it swims away. This allows otters to hunt even in

very murky water. Underwater, the otter holds its legs against the body, except for steering, and the hind end of the body is flexed in a series of vertical undulations. River otters have webbing which extends for much of the length of each digit, though not to the very end. Giant otters and sea otters have even more prominent webs, while the Asian short-clawed otter has no webbing—they hunt for shrimps in ditches and paddy fields they don't need the swimming speed. Otter ears are protected by valves which close them water pressure.

C A number of constraints and preferences limit suitable habitats for otters. Water is a must and the rivers must be large enough to support a healthy population of fish. Being such shy and wary creatures will prefer territories where man's activities do not impinge greatly. Of course, there also be no other otter already in residence—this has only become significant again recently as populations start to recover. A typical range for a male river otter might be 25km of river, a female's range less than half this. However, the productivity of the river affects this hugely and one study found male ranges between 12 and 80km. Coastal otters have a much more abundant food supply and ranges for males and females may be just a few kilometers of coastline. Because male ranges are usually larger, a male otter may find his range overlaps with two or three females. Otters will eat anything that they can get hold of—there are records of sparrows and snakes and slugs being gobbled. Apart from fish the most common prey are crayfish, crabs and water birds. Small mammals are occasionally taken, most commonly rabbits but sometimes even moles.

D Eurasian otters will breed any time where food is readily available. In places where condition is more Sweden for example where the lakes are frozen for much of winter, cubs are born in Spring. This ensures that they are well grown before severe weather returns. In the Shetlands, cubs are born in summer when fish is more abundant. Though otters can breed every year, some do not. Again, this depends on food availability. Other factors such as food range and quality of the female may have an effect. Gestation for Eurasian otter is 63 days, with the exception of North American river otter whose embryos may undergo delayed implantation.

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E Otters normally give birth in more secure dens to avoid disturbances. Nests are lined with bedding (reeds, waterside plants, grass) to keep the cubs warm while mummy is away feeding. Litter Size varies between 1 and 5 (2 or 3 being the most common). For some unknown reason, coastal otters tend to produce smaller litters. At five weeks they open their eyes—a tiny cub of 700g. At seven weeks they're weaned onto solid food. At ten weeks they leave the nest, blinking into daylight for the first time. After three months they finally meet the water and learn to swim. After eight months they are hunting, though the mother still provides a lot of food herself. Finally, after nine months she can chase them all away with a clear conscience, and relax—until the next fella shows up.

F The plight of the British otter was recognised in the early 60s, but it wasn't until the late 70s that the chief cause was discovered. Pesticides, such as dieldrin and aldrin, were first used in 1955 in agriculture and other industries—these chemicals are very persistent and had already been recognised as the cause of huge declines in the population of peregrine falcons, sparrowhawks and other predators. The pesticides entered the river systems and the food chain—micro-organisms, fish and finally otters, with every step increasing the concentration of the chemicals. From 1962 the chemicals were phased out, but while some species recovered quickly, otter numbers did not—and continued to fall into the 80s. This was probably due mainly to habitat destruction and road deaths.

Acting on populations fragmented by the sudden decimation in the 50s and 60s, the loss of just a handful of otters in one area can make an entire population unviable and spell the end.

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G Otter numbers are recovering all around Britain—populations are growing again in the few areas where they had remained and have expanded from those areas into the rest of the country. This is almost entirely due to law and conservation efforts, slowing down and reversing the destruction of suitable otter habitat and reintroductions from captive breeding programs. Releasing captive-bred otters is seen by many as a last resort. The argument runs that where there is no suitable habitat for them they will not survive after release and where there is suitable habitat, natural populations should be able to expand into the area. However, reintroducing animals into a fragmented and fragile population may add just enough impetus for it to stabilise and expand, rather than die out. This is what the Otter Trust accomplished in Norfolk, where the otter population may have been as low as twenty animals at the beginning of the 1980s. The Otter Trust has now finished its captive breeding program entirely. Great news because it means it is no longer needed.

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Questions 1-9

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter **A-G**, in boxes **1-9** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 A description of how otters regulate vision underwater
- 2 The fit-for-purpose characteristics of otter's body shape
- 3 A reference to an underdeveloped sense
- 4 An explanation of why agriculture failed in otter conservation efforts
- 5 A description of some of the otter's social characteristics
- 6 A description of how baby otters grow
- 7 The conflicted opinions on how to preserve
- 8 A reference to a legislative act
- 9 An explanation of how otters compensate for heat loss

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Questions 10-13

Answer the questions below.

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

- 10 What affects the outer fur of otters?
- 11 What skill is not necessary for Asian short-clawed otters?
- 12 Which type of otters has the shortest range?
- 13 Which type of animals do otters hunt occasionally?

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The Dinosaurs Footprints and Extinction

A **EVERYBODY** knows that the dinosaurs were killed by an asteroid. Something big hit the earth 65 million years ago and, when the dust had fallen, so had the great reptiles. There is thus a nice, if ironic, symmetry in the idea that a similar impact brought about the dinosaurs' rise. That is the thesis proposed by Paul Olsen, of Columbia University, and his colleagues in this week's Science.



B Dinosaurs first appear in the fossil record 230m years ago, during the Triassic period. But they were mostly small, and they shared the earth with lots of other sorts of reptile. It was in the subsequent Jurassic, which began 202million years ago, that they overran the planet and turned into the monsters depicted in the book and movie “**Jurassic Park**”. (Actually, though, the dinosaurs that appeared on screen were from the still more recent **Cretaceous** (白垩纪) period.) Dr Olsen and his colleagues are not the first to suggest that the dinosaurs inherited the earth as the result of an asteroid strike. But they are the first to show that the takeover did, indeed, happen in a geological eye blink.

C Dinosaur skeletons are rare. Dinosaur footprints are, however, surprisingly abundant. And the sizes of the prints are as good an indication of the sizes of the beasts as are the skeletons themselves. Dr Olsen and his colleagues therefore concentrated on prints, not bones.

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D The prints in question were made in eastern North America, a part of the world then full of rift valleys similar to those in East Africa today. Like the modern African rift valleys, the **Triassic** (n. 三叠纪) /Jurassic American ones contained lakes, and these lakes grew and shrank at regular intervals because of climatic changes caused by periodic shifts in the earth's orbit. (A similar phenomenon is responsible for modern ice ages.) That regularity, combined with reversals in the earth's magnetic field, which are detectable in the tiny fields of certain magnetic minerals, means that rocks from this place and period can be dated to within a few thousand years. As a bonus, **squishy** (adj.粘糊糊的) lake-edge sediments are just the things for recording the tracks of passing animals. By dividing the labour between themselves, the ten authors of the paper were able to study such tracks at 80 sites.

E The researchers looked at 18 so-called **ichnotaxa** (群落). These are recognisable types of footprint that cannot be matched precisely with the species of animal that left them. But they can be matched with a general sort of animal, and thus act as an indicator of the fate of that group, even when there are no bones to tell the story. Five of the ichnotaxa disappear before the end of the Triassic, and four march confidently across the boundary into the Jurassic. Six, however, vanish at the boundary, or only just splutter across it; and three appear from nowhere, almost as soon as the Jurassic begins.

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F That boundary itself is suggestive. The first geological indication of the impact that killed the dinosaurs was an unusually high level of iridium in rocks at the end of the Cretaceous, when the beasts disappear from the fossil record. Iridium is normally rare at the earth's surface, but it is more abundant in meteorites. When people began to believe the impact theory, they started looking for other Cretaceous-end anomalies. One that turned up was a surprising abundance of fern spores in rocks just above the boundary layer—a phenomenon known as a “**fern spike**”. (n. 蕨类)

G That matched the theory nicely. Many modern ferns are opportunists. They cannot compete against plants with leaves, but if a piece of land is cleared by, say, a volcanic eruption, they are often the first things to set up shop there. An asteroid strike would have scoured much of the earth of its vegetable cover, and provided a paradise for ferns. A fern spike in the rocks is thus a good indication that something terrible has happened.

H Both an **iridium** (n. 铱) anomaly and a fern spike appear in rocks at the end of the Triassic, too. That accounts for the disappearing ichnotaxa: the creatures that made them did not survive the holocaust. The surprise is

how rapidly the new ichnotaxa appear.

I Dr Olsen and his colleagues suggest that the explanation for this rapid increase in size may be a phenomenon called ecological release. This is seen today when reptiles (which, in modern times, tend to be small creatures) reach islands where they face no competitors. The most spectacular example is on the Indonesian island of Komodo, where local lizards have grown so large that they are often referred to as dragons. The dinosaurs, in other words, could flourish only when the competition had been knocked out.



J That leaves the question of where the impact happened. No large hole in the earth's crust seems to be 202m years old. It may, of course, have been overlooked. Old craters are eroded and buried, and not always easy to find. Alternatively, it may have vanished. Although continental crust is more or less permanent, the ocean floor is constantly recycled by the tectonic processes that bring about continental drift. There is no ocean floor left that is more than 200m years old, so a crater that formed in the ocean would have been swallowed up by now.

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K There is a third possibility, however. This is that the crater is known, but has been misdated. The Manicouagan “structure”, a crater in Quebec, is thought to be 214m years old. It is huge—some 100km across—and seems to be the largest of between three and five craters that formed within a few hours of each other as the lumps of a disintegrated comet hit the earth one by one.



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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

YES	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
NO	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 1 Dr Paul Olsen and his colleagues believe that asteroid knock may also lead to dinosaurs' boom.
- 2 Books and movie like *Jurassic Park* often exaggerate the size of the dinosaurs.
- 3 Dinosaur footprints are more adequate than dinosaur skeletons.
- 4 The prints were chosen by Dr Olsen to study because they are more detectable than earth magnetic field to track a date of geological precise within thousands years.
- 5 Ichnotaxa showed that footprints of dinosaurs offer exact information of the trace left by an individual species.
- 6 We can find more Iridium in the earth's surface than in meteorites.

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Questions 7-13

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 **7-13** on your answer sheet.

Dr Olsen and his colleagues applied a phenomenon named.....7..... to explain the large size of the Eubrontes, which is a similar case to that nowadays reptiles invade a place where there are no8..... ; for example, on an island called Komodo, indigenous huge lizards grow so big that people even regarding them as9.....

However, there were no old impact trace being found? The answer may be that we have10..... the evidence. Old craters are difficult to spot or it probably11..... due to the effect of the earth moving. Even a crater formed in Ocean had been12..... under the impact of crust movement. Beside, the third hypothesis is that the potential evidences --- some craters may be13.....

SECTION 1

What the managers Really Do?

When students graduate and first enter the workforce, the most common choice is to find an entry-level position. This can be a job such as an unpaid internship, an assistant, a secretary, or a junior partner position. Traditionally, we start with simpler jobs and work our way up. Young professionals with a plan to become senior partners, associates, or even managers of a workplace. However, these promotions can be few and far between, leaving many young professionals unfamiliar with management experience. An important step is understanding the role and responsibilities of a person in a managing position. Managers are organisational members who are responsible for the work performance of other organisational members. Managers have formal authority to use organisational resources and to make decisions. Managers at different levels of the organisation engage in different amounts of time on the four managerial functions of planning, organising, leading, and controlling.



However, as many professionals already know, managing styles can be very different depending on where you work. Some managing styles are strictly hierarchical. Other managing styles can be more casual and relaxed, where the manager may act more like a team member rather than a strict boss. Many researchers have created a more scientific approach in studying these different approaches to managing. In the 1960s, researcher Henry Mintzberg created a seminal organisational model using three categories. These categories represent three major functional approaches, which are designated as interpersonal, informational and decisional.

Introduced Category 1: INTERPERSONAL ROLES. Interpersonal roles require



managers to direct and supervise employees and the organisation. The figurehead is typically a top of middle manager. This manager may communicate future organisational goals or ethical guidelines to employees at company meetings. They also attend ribbon-cutting ceremonies, host receptions, presentations and other activities associated with the figurehead role. A leader acts as an example for other employees to follow, gives commands and directions to

subordinates, makes decisions, and mobilises employee support. They are also responsible for the selection and training of employees. Managers must be leaders at all levels of the organisation; often lower-level managers look to top management for this leadership example. In the role of liaison, a manager must coordinate the work of others in different work units, establish alliances between others, and work to share resources. This role is particularly critical for middle managers, who must often compete with other managers for important resources, yet must maintain successful working relationships with them for long time periods.

Introduced Category 2: INFORMATIONAL ROLES. Informational roles are those in which managers obtain and transmit information. These roles have changed dramatically as technology has improved. The monitor evaluates the performance of others and takes corrective action to improve that performance. Monitors also watch for changes in the environment and within the company that may affect individual and organisational performance. Monitoring occurs at all levels of management. The role of disseminator requires that managers inform employees of changes that affect them and the organisation. They also communicate the company's vision and purpose.



Introduced Category 3: DECISIONAL ROLES. Decisional roles require managers to plan strategy and utilise resources. There are four specific roles that are decisional. The entrepreneur role requires the manager to assign resources to develop innovative goods and services, or to expand a business. The disturbance handler corrects unanticipated problems facing the organisation from the internal or external environment. The third decisional role, that of resource allocator, involves determining which work units will get which resources. Top managers are likely to make large, overall budget decisions, while middle managers may make more specific allocations. Finally, the negotiator works with others, such as suppliers, distributors, or labor unions, to reach agreements regarding products and services.

Although Mintzberg's initial research in 1960s helped categorise manager approaches, Mintzberg was still concerned about research involving other roles in the workplace. Mintzberg considered expanding his research to other roles, such as the role of disseminator, figurehead, liaison and spokesperson. Each role would have different special characteristics, and a new categorisation system would have to be made for each role to understand it properly.

While Mintzberg's initial research was helpful in starting the conversation, there has since been criticism of his methods from other researchers. Some criticisms of the work were that even though there were multiple categories, the role of manager is still more complex. There are still many manager roles that are not as traditional and are not captured in Mintzberg's original three categories. In addition, sometimes, Mintzberg's research was not always effective. The research, when applied to real-life situations, did not always improve the management process in real-life practice.

These two criticisms against Mintzberg's research method raised some questions about whether or not the research was useful to how we understand "managers" in today's world. However, even if the criticisms against Mintzberg's work are true, it does not mean that the original research from the 1960s is completely useless. Those researchers did not say Mintzberg's research is invalid. His research has two positive functions to the further research.

The first positive function is Mintzberg provided a useful functional approach to analyse management. And he used this approach to provide a clear concept of the role of manager to the researcher. When researching human behavior, it is important to be concise about the subject of the research. Mintzberg's research has helped other researchers clearly define what a "manager" is, because in real-life situations, the "manager" is not always the same position title. Mintzberg's definitions added clarity and precision to future research on the topic.

The second positive function is Mintzberg's research could be regarded as a good beginning to give a new insight to further research on this field in the future. Scientific research is always a gradual process. Just because Mintzberg's initial research had certain flaws, does not mean it is useless to other researchers. Researchers who are interested in studying the workplace in a systematic way have older research to look back on. A researcher doesn't have to start from the very beginning—older research like Mintzberg's have shown what methods work well and what methods are not as appropriate for workplace dynamics. As more young professionals enter the job market, this research will continue to study and change the way we think about the modern workplace.

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Questions 1-6

Look at the following descriptions or deeds (Questions 1-6) and the list of categories below.

Match each description or deed with the correct category, A, B or C.

Write the correct letter, A, B, or C, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

List of Categories

- A** INTERPERSONAL ROLES
- B** INFORMATIONAL ROLES
- C** DECISIONAL ROLES

- 1 the development of business scheme
- 2 presiding at formal events
- 3 using employees and funds
- 4 getting and passing message on to related persons
- 5 relating the information to employees and organisation
- 6 recruiting the staff



Questions 7- 8

Choose **TWO** letters, **A-E**.

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

Which **TWO** positive functions about Mintberg's research are mentioned in the last two paragraphs?

- A offers waterproof categories of managers
- B provides a clear concept to define the role of a manager
- C helps new graduates to design their career
- D suggests ways for managers to do their job better
- E makes a fresh way for further research



Questions 9-13

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

In boxes 9-13 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>

- 9 Young professionals can easily know management experience in the workplace.
- 10 Mintzberg's theory broke well-established notions about managing styles.
- 11 Mintzberg got a large amount of research funds for his contribution.
- 12 All managers do the same work.
- 13 Mintzberg's theory is invalid in the future studies.

SECTION 2

The link between Culture and Thought

A For more than a century, Western philosophers and psychologists have based their discussions of thought patterns on one basic principle: that the same processes underlie all human thought, whether in the mountains of Tibet or the grasslands of the Africa. Cultural differences might dictate what people thought about. Teenage boys in remote areas of Africa, for example, might discuss cows with the same passion that New York teenagers reserved for sports cars. But the strategies people adopted in processing information and making sense of the world around them -- were, Western scholars assumed, the same for everyone.

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B However, recent work by a social psychologist at the University of Michigan, is turning this long-held view of mental functioning upside down. In a series of studies comparing European Americans (representing 'Westerners') to East Asians (representing 'Easterners'), Dr. Richard Nisbett and his colleagues have found that people who grow up in different cultures do not just think about different things: they think differently.

Actually researchers were not the first psychological researchers to propose that thought may be embedded in cultural assumptions. For example, Soviet psychologists of the 1930's posed logic problems to Uzbek peasants, arguing that intellectual tools were influenced by pragmatic circumstances.

But University of Michigan work has been of interest in academic circles because it tries to define and elaborate on cultural differences through a series of tightly controlled, empirical laboratory experiments. In the broadest sense, the Michigan studies carried out in the United States, Japan, China and Korea -- document a basic contrast between East and West, and in doing so they raise questions about the assumptions of cognitive psychology that have been made for the past half a century.

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C In one study, for example, by Dr. Nisbett and Takahiko Masuda, a graduate student at Michigan, students from Japan and the United States were shown an animated underwater scene, in which one larger "focal" fish swam among smaller fishes and

other aquatic life. Asked to describe what they saw, the Japanese (or Eastern) subjects were much more likely to begin by setting the scene, saying for example, "There was a lake or pond" or "The bottom was rocky," or "The water was green." Americans (or Western), in contrast, tended to begin their descriptions with the largest fish, making statements like "There was what looked like a trout swimming to the right." Overall, Japanese subjects in the study made 70 percent more statements about aspects of the background environment than Americans, and twice as many statements about the relationships between animate and inanimate objects. A Japanese subject might note, for example, that "The big fish swam past the gray seaweed."

And, the greater attention paid by Easterners to context and relationship was more than just superficial, the researchers found. Shown the same larger fish swimming against a different, novel background, Japanese participants had more difficulty recognizing it than Americans. This indicated that the perception of the Japanese was closely dependent upon what they saw in the background.

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D In another study, Dr. Nisbett and Dr. Incheol Choi found that Easterners were more likely than Westerners to appreciate both sides of an argument. The researchers presented groups of Koreans and Americans with very convincing arguments in support of a particular position. Both the Koreans and the Americans at first expressed strong support for that position. However, when the groups were then presented with arguments opposing the initial position, the Korean subjects generally modified and decreased their support for that position, while the Americans actually increased their original support.

E In yet another study, again focusing on Americans and Koreans, Dr. Nisbett and Dr. Ara Norenzayan found indications that when logic and experiential knowledge are in conflict, Westerners are more likely than Easterners to stick to the rules of formal logic. For example, presented with a logical sequence like, "All animals with fur hibernate. Rabbits have fur. Therefore rabbits hibernate. " The Americans were more likely to accept the validity of the series of statements. They assumed the conclusion must be true because of the logical structure of the arguments. The Korean subjects, by contrast, more frequently judged the argument as invalid based on their own understanding that it was not actually true -- not all animals with fur do in fact hibernate.



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F While the cultural disparities traced in the researchers' work are substantial, their origins are much less clear. Historical evidence suggests that a divide between Oriental and Occidental thinking has existed since ancient times. How much of this

East-West difference is a result of differing social and religious practices, different languages or even different geography is anyone's guess. But both styles, Dr. Nisbett said, have advantages, and both have limitations. And neither approach is written into the genes: many Asian-Americans, born in the United States, are indistinguishable in their modes of thought from European-Americans.

Anthropology Dr. Alan Fiske says, "In my field we discuss the way these different groups talk and interact. But these description are qualitative in nature rather than being controlled as an experiment would be, so Dr. Nisbett's research is a valuable complement to our work." Yet not everyone agrees that all Dr. Nisbett's findings reflect fundamental differences in psychological process. Psychologist Dr. Patricia Cheng finds some of the findings matched some of her personal experience. But she says, " I think that some

differences -- the Asian tolerance for contradiction, for example -- are purely social. " Still, to the extent that the studies reflect real differences in thinking and perception, psychologists may have to develop new models of mental process that take cultural influences into account.



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Question 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs A – F

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, **A- F** in boxes **14 -18** in your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once

- 14 the point during an experiment when all subjects agreed with a particular point of view
- 15 reference to study on potential effect of a rural life on people's reasoning
- 16 a description of how different cultures might view the same scene
- 17 examples of what young people think about in widely different geographical contexts
- 18 an illustration of people's different reactions to a change in viewpoint



Question 19- 22

Look at the following statements (Questions 19 - 22) and list of researchers below.

Match each statement with the correct researchers, **A, B** or **C**.

Write the correct letter, **A, B** or **C** in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once

List of researchers

- A** Takahiko Masuda and Dr. Nisbett
- B** Incheol Choi and Dr. Nisbett
- C** Ara Norenzayan and Dr. Nisbett

- 19 Westerners tend to adhere to their beliefs even when they are presented with contradictory evidence.
- 20 Visual images can be used to reveal differences in people's thought processes.
- 21 Easterners are likely to reject a well-reasoned argument that they know to be false.
- 22 Easterners may find it hard to identify a familiar object in new circumstances.



Question 23 - 26

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answer in boxes 23 - 26 on your answer sheet.

- 23 Dr. Nisbett does not believe that _____ control the differences between Oriental and Occidental thinking.
- 24 Dr. Fiske says that Dr. Nisbett's work is valuable because it consists of experiments and therefore is not _____.
- 25 Dr. Cheng's own _____ has led her to support some of Dr. Nisbett's ideas.
- 26 Dr. Cheng believe that there is a clear _____ explanation for the fact that contradictions accepted more readily in Eastern cultures.

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Version 38101

主题

苏格兰作家

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27	D	28	C	29	B
30	A	31	C	32	YES
33	YES	34	NOTGIVEN	35	YES
36	NO	37	B	38	E
39	D	40	H		

2

Version 38102

主题

艺术家是骗子吗

教师互动解析
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14	vi	15	ii	16	iv
17	viii	18	i	19	v
20	B	21	E	22	A
23	E	24	National newspaper	25	Arms dealers
26	victory				

3

Version 38103

主题

世界语言的未来

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



27	D	28	J	29	C
30	B	31	F	32	FALSE
33	NOTGIVEN	34	TRUE	35	NOTGIVEN
36	A	37	A	38	D
39	B	40	C		

4

Version 38106

主题 放射性碳年代测定法

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1	FALSE	2	NOTGIVEN	3	NOTGIVEN
4	FALSE	5	FALSE	6	NOTGIVEN
7	TRUE	8	university	9	rat
10	diet	11	archaeologist	12	funding
13	database				

5

Version 38113

主题 集中注意力的程度

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14	B	15	E	16	F
17	C	18	D	19	B
20	D	21	A	22	E
23	E	24	Email voice	25	prefrontal cortex
26	Group meetings				

6

Version 38300

主题 短信电视节目 2

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28	ii	29	vi	30	vii
31	i	32	v	33	A
34	D	35	C	36	D
37	E	38	A	39	C
40	F				

7

Version 38301

主题

海牛

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1	Nitrogen	2	sensitive bristles	3	trails
4	tufts	5	TRUE	6	FALSE
7	NOTGIVEN	8	FALSE	9	NOTGIVEN
10	Dolphin	11	Seagrass availability	12	1750
13	Fishing net				

8

Version 38302

主题 理论还是实践

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27	C	28	A	29	A
30	B	31	D	32	FALSE
33	FALSE	34	TRUE	35	NOTGIVEN
36	FALSE	37	C	38	D
39	A	40	B		

9

Version 38303

主题

班迪海滩

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1	FALSE	2	NOTGIVEN	3	NOTGIVEN
4	TRUE	5	FALSE	6	tram
7	1954	8	Beach volleyball	9	enviroment
10	Wealthy people	11	Manly	12	Bondi
13	tiled roofs				

10

Version

38308

主题

农业旅游

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1	B	2	A	3	E
4	D	5	B	6	A
7	A	8	C	9	A
10	Animal rights	11	workshops	12	picnic (lunch)
13	Dominican Sisters	14	incomes		

11

Version 38409

主题

收音机制作

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1	chip	2	grit	3	molten zinc
4	milling machine	5	sockets	6	loudspeakers
7	valves	8	cheaper	9	components
10	lighter	11	cost	12	A
13	C				

12

Version

38410

主题

水獭

教师互动解析
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1	B	2	A	3	B
4	F	5	C	6	E
7	G	8	G	9	A
10	Sea water/salt water /salt	11	Swimming speed	12	coastal otters
13	Small mammals				

13

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Version **38502** 主题 **恐龙脚印与消失**

1	YES	2	NOTGIVEN	3	YES
4	NOTGIVEN	5	NO	6	NO
7	ecological release	8	competitors	9	dragons
10	overlooked	11	(have) vanished	12	Swallowed up
13	misdated				

14

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Version **38505** 主题 **管理者究竟该做什么**

1	C	2	A	3	C
4	B	5	B	6	A
7	B	8	E	9	FALSE
10	TRUE	11	NOTGIVEN	12	FALSE
13	FALSE				

15

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Version **38601** 主题 **东西方思维差异**

14	D	15	A	16	C
17	A	18	D	19	B
20	A	21	C	22	A
23	genes	24	qualitative	25	experience
26	Social				

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