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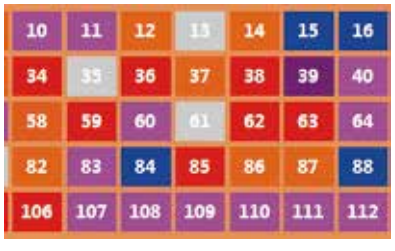

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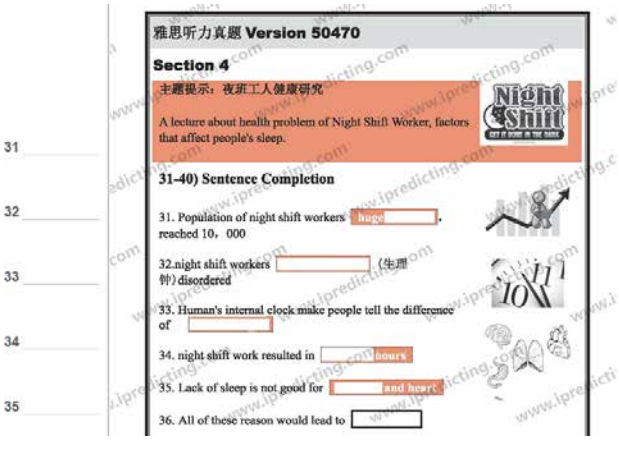

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步骤【4】：**复习和标记原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)**

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

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

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Content 目录

第 1 篇	21109 太阳能硅电池	1
第 2 篇	21113 挠痒和笑	6
第 3 篇	21119 树冠研究	11
第 4 篇	21120 业余自然者数据	16
第 5 篇	21121 艾费雷德·诺贝尔	21
第 6 篇	21202 托马斯. 杨	26
第 7 篇	21206 青少年的青春期	31
第 8 篇	21211 新手和专家	36
第 9 篇	21214 茶叶的历史	41
第 10 篇	21316 乐观和健康 2	46
第 11 篇	21320 远程工作	51
第 12 篇	21402 遗传对孩子的影响	56
第 13 篇	21505 汽车发展史	61
第 14 篇	21508 珊瑚礁	66
第 15 篇	21802 复印机发明	71

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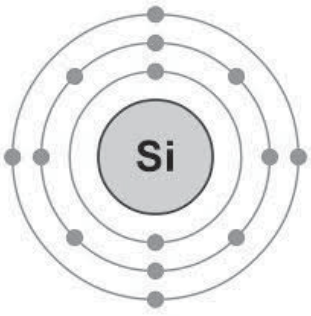
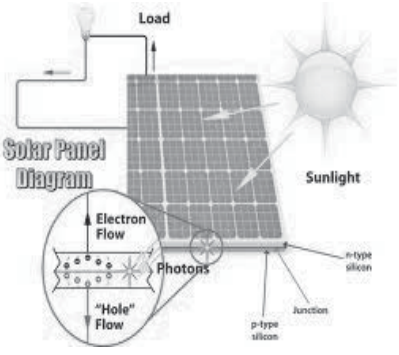
Sunny Days For Silicon

A The old saw that "the devil is in the details" characterizes the kind of needling obstacles that prevent an innovative concept from becoming a working technology. It also often describes the type of problems that must be overcome to shave cost from the resulting product so that people will buy it. Emanuel Sachs of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has struggled with many such little devils in his career-long endeavor to develop low-cost, high-efficiency solar cells. In his latest effort, Sachs has found incremental ways to boost the amount of electricity that common photovoltaics (PVs) generate from sunlight without increasing the costs. Specifically, he has raised the conversion efficiency of test cells made from multi-crystalline silicon from the typical 15.5 percent to nearly 20 percent—on par with pricier single-crystal silicon cells. Such improvements could bring the cost of PV power down from the current $1.90 to $2.10 per watt to $1.65 per watt. With additional tweaks, Sachs anticipates creating within four years solar cells that can produce juice at a dollar per watt, a feat that would make electricity from the sun competitive with that from coal-burning power plants.



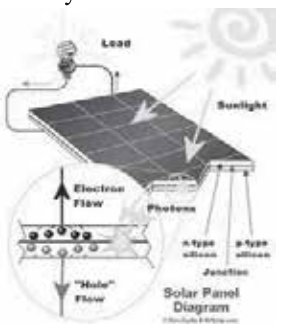
B Most PV cells, such as those on home rooftops, rely on silicon to convert sunlight into electric current. Metal interconnects then funnel the electricity out from the silicon to power devices or to feed an electrical grid. Since solar cells became practical and affordable three decades ago, engineers have mostly favored using single-crystal silicon as the active material, says Michael Rogol, managing director of Germany- based Photon Consulting. Wafers of the substance are typically sawed from an ingot consisting of one large crystal that has been pulled like taffy out of a vat of molten silicon. Especially at first, the high-purity ingots were left over from integrated-circuit manufacture, but later the process was used to make PV cells themselves, Rogol recounts. Although single-crystal cells offer high conversion



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

efficiencies, they are expensive to make. The alternatives—multi-crystalline silicon cells, which factories fabricate from lower-purity, cast ingots composed of many smaller crystals—are cheaper to make, but unfortunately they are less efficient than single-crystal cells.

C Sachs, who has pioneered several novel ways to make silicon solar cells less costly and more effective, recently turned his focus to the details of multi-crystalline silicon cell manufacture. The first small improvement concerns "the little silver fingers that gather electric current from the surface of the bulk silicon," he explains. In conventional fabrication processes, cell manufacturers use screen-printing techniques ("like high-accuracy silk-screening of T-shirts," Sachs notes) and inks containing silver particles to create these bus wires. The trouble is that standard silver wires come out wide and short, about 120 by 10 microns, and include many nonconductive voids. As a result, they block considerable sunlight and do not carry as much current as they should.



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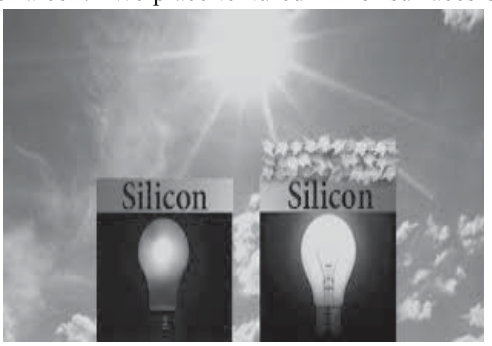
D At his start-up company—Lexington, Mass.–based 1366 Technologies (the number refers to the flux of sunlight that strikes the earth's outer atmosphere: 1,366 watts per square meter)—Sachs is employing "a proprietary wet process that can produce thinner and taller" wires that are 20 by 20 microns. The slimmer bus wires use less costly silver and can be placed closer together so they can draw more current from the neighboring active material, through which free electrons can travel only so far. At the same time, the wires block less incoming light than their standard counterparts.

E The second innovation alters the wide, flat interconnect wires that collect current from the silver bus wires and electrically link adjacent cells. Interconnect wires at the top can shade as much as 5 percent of the area of a cell. "We place textured mirror surfaces on the faces of these rolled wires. These little mirrors reflect incoming light at a lower angle—around 30 degrees—so that when the reflected rays hit the glass layer at the top, they stay within the silicon wafer by way of total internal reflection,"Sachs explains. (Divers and snorkelers commonly see this optical effect when they view water surfaces from below.) The longer that light remains inside, the more chance it has to be absorbed and transformed into electricity.



F Sachs expects that new antireflection coatings will further raise multi-crystalline cell

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

efficiencies. One of his firm's future goals will be a switch from expensive silver bus wires to cheaper copper ones. And he has a few ideas regarding how to successfully make the substitution. "Unlike silver, copper poisons the performance of silicon PVs," Sachs says, "so it will be crucial to include a low-cost diffusion barrier that stops direct contact between copper and the silicon." In this business, it's always the little devilish details that count.

G The cost of silicon solar cells is likely to fall as bulk silicon prices drop, according to the U.S. Energy Information Administration and the industry tracking firm Solarbuzz. A steep rise in solar panel sales in recent years had led to a global shortage of silicon because production capacity for the active material lagged behind, but now new silicon manufacturing plants are coming online. The reduced materials costs and resulting lower system prices will greatly boost demand for solar-electric technology, according to market watcher Michael Rogol of Photon Consulting.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-18

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

NB you may use any letter more than once

A Emanuel Sach
B Michael Rogol
C Solarbuzz

14 Gives a brief account of the history of the common practice to manufacture silicon batteries for a long time.

15 Made a joint prediction with another national agency.

16 Established an enterprise with a meaningful name.

17 Led forward in the solar-electric field by reducing the cost while raising the efficiency.

18 Expects to lower the cost of solar cells to a level that they could contend with the traditional way to generate electricity.

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Questions 19-22

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **2**?
*In boxes **19-22** on your answer sheet, write*

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

19 The Achille's heel of single-crystal cells is the high cost.

20 The multi-crystalline silicon cells are ideal substitutions for single-crystal cells.

21 Emanuel Sachs has some determining clues about the way to block the immediate contact between an alternative metal for silver and the silicon

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22 In the last few years, there is a sharp increase in the demand for solar panels.

Questions 23-27

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Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，
using ***No More than Three*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **23-27** on your answer sheet.

Emanuel Sachs made two major changes to the particulars of the manufacture of.....23..... One is to take a .....24..... in the production of finer wires which means more current could be attracted from the .....25.....The other one is to set .....26.....above the interconnect silver bus wires to keep the incoming sunlight by.....27.....

Tickling and Laughter

A The fingers of an outstretched arm are nearing your body; you bend away folding your torso, bending your head to your shoulder in hopes that you don't get tickled; but the inevitable occurs: you are tickled and in hysterics you chuckle, titter, and burst into uncontrollable laughter. Why do we laugh when we are tickled?

B Tickling is caused by a light sensation across our skin. At times the light sensation can cause itching; however, most of the time it causes giggling. If a feather is gently moved across the surface of the skin, it can also cause tickling and giggling. Heavy laughter is caused by someone or something placing repeated pressure on a person and tickling a particular area. The spots tickled often are feet, toes, sides, underarms, and neck which cause a great deal of laughter. Yngve Zotterman from Karolinksk Institute has found that tickling sensations involve signals from nerve fibers. These nerve fibers are associated with pain and touch. Also, Zotterman has discovered tickling sensations to be associated not only with nerve fibers but also with sense of touch because people who have lost pain sensations still laugh when tickled. But really, why do we laugh? Why are we not able to tickle ourselves? What part of the brain is responsible for laughter and humor? Why do we say some people have no sense of humor?

C Research has shown that laugher is more than just a person's voice and movement and that it requires the coordination of many muscles throughout the body. Laughter also increases blood pressure and heart rate, changes breathing, reduces levels of certain neurochemicals (catecholamines, hormones) and provides a boost to the immune system. Can laughter improve health? It may be a good way for people to relax because muscle tension is reduced after laughing. Human tests have found some evidence that humorous videos and tapes can reduce feelings of pain, prevent negative stress reactions and boost the brain's biological battle against infection.

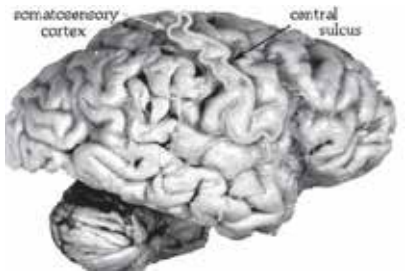
D Researchers believe we process humor and laughter through a complex pathway of brain activity that encompasses three main brain components. In one new study, researchers used

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

imaging equipment to photograph the brain activity of healthy volunteers while they underwent a sidesplitting assignment of reading written jokes, viewing cartoons from The New Yorker magazine as well as "The Far Side" and listening to digital recordings of laughter. Preliminary results indicate that the humor-processing pathway includes parts of the frontal lobe brain area, important for cognitive processing; the supplementary motor area, important for movement; and the nucleus accumbens, associated with pleasure. Investigations support the notion that parts of the frontal lobe are involved in humor. Subjects' brains were imaged while they were listening to jokes. An area of the frontal lobe was activated only when they thought a joke was funny. In a study that compared healthy individuals with people who had damage to their frontal lobes, the subjects with damaged frontal lobes were more likely to choose wrong punch lines to written jokes and didn't laugh or smile as much at funny cartoons or jokes.

E Even though we may know more about what parts of the brain are responsible for humor, it is still hard to explain why we don't laugh or giggle when we tickle ourselves. Darwin theorized within "The Expressions of the Emotions in Man and Animals" that there was a link between tickling and laughter because of the anticipation of pleasure. Because we cannot tickle ourselves and have caused laughter, Darwin speculated surprise from another person touching a sensitive spot must have caused laughter. Some scientists believe that laughing caused by tickling is a built-in reflex even babies have. If we tickle ourselves in the same spot as our friend tickled us, we do not laugh as we did previously. The information sent to our spinal cord and brain should be exactly the same. Apparently for tickling to work, the brain needs tension and surprise. When we tickle ourself, we know exactly what will happen...there is no tension or surprise. How the brain uses this information about tension and surprise is still a mystery, but there is some evidence that the cerebellum may be involved. Because one part of the brain tells another: "It's just you. Don't get excited". Investigations suggest that during self-tickling, the cerebellum tells an area called the somato-sensory cortex what sensation to expect, and that dampens the tickling sensation. It looks as if the killjoy is found in the cerebellum. Further explorations to understand tickling and laughter were conducted by Christenfeld and Harris. Within "The Mystery of Ticklish Laughter and "Can a Machine Tickleyn they explained that people laughed equally whether tickled by a machine or by a person. The participants were not aware that who or what was tickling them. However, the laughter was equally resounded. It is suggested that tickling response is a reflex, which, like Darwin suggested earlier, is dependent on the element of surprise.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

F Damage to any one part of the brain may affect one's overall ability to process humor. Peter Derks, a professor of psychology, conducted his research with a group of scientists at NASA-Langley in Hampton. Using a sophisticated electroencephalogram (EEG), they measured the brain activity of 10 people exposed to humorous stimuli. How quickly our brain recognizes the incongruity that deals with most humor and attaches an abstract meaning to it determines whether we laugh. However, different people find different jokes funny. That can be due to a number of factors, including differences in personality, intelligence, mental state and probably mood. But according to Derks, the majority of people recognize when a situation is meant to be humorous. In a series of experiments, he noticed that several patients recovering from brain injuries could not distinguish between something funny and something not.

G Dr. Shibata of the University of Rochester School of Medicine said our neurons get tickled when we hear a joke. The brain's "funny bone" is located at the right frontal lobe just above the right eye and appears critical to our ability to recognize a joke. Dr. Shibata gave his patients MRI scans to measure brain activity, trying to find out what part of the brain is particularly active while telling the punch line of a joke as opposed to the rest of the joke and funny cartoons in comparison to parts of the cartoons that are not funny. The jokes "tickled" the frontal lobes. The scans also showed activity in the nucleus accumbens, which is likely related to our feeling of mirth after hearing a good joke and our "addiction" to humor. While his research was about humor, the results could help lead to answers and solutions to depression. Parts of the brain that are active during humor are actually abnormal in patients with depression. Eventually brain scans might be used to assess patients with depression and other mood disorders. The research may also explain why some stroke victims lose their sense of humor or suffer from other personality changes. The same part of the brain is also associated with social and emotional judgment and planning.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

Questions 1-7

Reading Passage 1 has 7paragraphs A-G.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the appropriate letter, A-G，in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.
NB you may use any letter more than once

1 Location of a brain section essential to the recognition of jokes
2 Laughter enhances immunity
3 Individual differences and the appreciation of humour
4 Parts of the brain responsible for tickling reflex
5 Neuropsychological mechanisms by which humor and laughter work
6 The connection between tickling and nerve fibers
7 Patients with emotional disorders

Questions 8-11

Look at the following researchers (listed 8-11) and findings (listed A~F).
Match each researcher with the correct finding(s).
Write your answers in boxes 8-11 on your answer sheet.
NB There are more findings than researchers. You may choose more than one finding for any of the researchers.

A The surprise factor, combined with the anticipation of pleasure, cause laughter when tickled.
B Laughing caused by tickling is a built-in reflex even babies have.
C People also laugh when tickled by a machine if they are not aware of it.
D People have different tastes for jokes and humour.
E Jokes and funny cartoons activates the frontal lobes.
F Tickling sensations involve more than nerve fibers.

8 Darwin
9 Christenfeld and Harris
10 Yngve Zotterman
11 Peter Derks

Questions 12-14

Complete the summary below using ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *from the passage for each blank.*

Write your answers in boxes 12-14 on your answer sheet.

Researchers believe three brain components to be involved in the processing of humor and laughter. Results from one study using brain **12**……indicate that parts of the brain responsible for **13**……， movement and pleasure are involved through a sophisticated pathway. Test subjects who suffered from frontal lobes damages had greater chances of picking **14**……of jokes or did not respond to funny cartoons or jokes.

Researcher on the TreeCrwon

A The forest canopy--the term given to the aggregated crowns of trees in a forest--is thought to host up to 40 per cent of all species, of which ten per cent could be unique to the forest roof. "We're dealing with the richest, least known, most threatened habitat on Earth," says Andrew Mitchell, the executive director of the Global Canopy Programme (GCP), a collection of groups undertaking research into this lofty world. "The problem with our understanding of forests is that nearly all the information we have has been gleaned from just two metres above the soil, and yet we're dealing with trees that grow to heights of 60 metres, or in the case of the tallest redwood 112 metres. It's like doctors trying to treat humans by only looking at their feet."

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

B Tropical rainforest comprises the richest of ecosystems, rivalled only by coral reel for its diversity and complex interrelationships. And a great deal of that diversity lives up in the canopy--an estimated 70-90 per cent of life in the rainforest exists in the trees; one in ten of all vascular plants are canopy dwellers; and about 20-25 per cent of all **invertebrates**（无脊椎动物） are thought to be unique to the canopy.

C The first Briton to actually get into the canopy may have been Sir Francis Drake who, in 1573, gained his first glimpse of the Pacific Ocean from a tall tree in Darien, Panama. However, the first serious effort to reach and study the canopy didn't begin until 1929. The Oxford University Expedition to British Guiana, led by Major RWG Hingston, still ended up requiring the help of locals when it came to building an observation

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

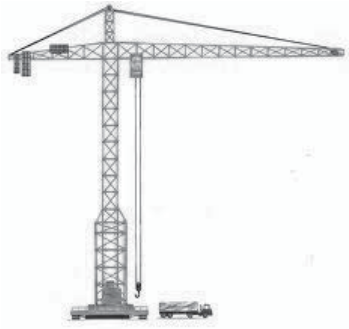
platform. It was a successful expedition all the same, despite the colony's acting governor getting stuck high up on a winched seat during a visit. In terms of canopy access, the French have proved themselves to be excellent innovators, taking things further with the development of 'lighter-than-air platforms'--balloons and related equipment, to you and me. Francis Halle; from the Laboratoire de Botanique Tropicale at Montpellier University took to a balloon in the mid-1980s in order to approach the canopy from above. His work in French Guiana was inspired by the use in Gabon of a tethered **helium** （氦气）balloon by Marcel and Annette Hladick. Halle went one further by using a small, purpose-built airship--a cigar-shaped balloon with propellers to aid **manoeuvrability**（机动性）. "We suddenly had a mobile system that could move around the treetops; there was no other means of doing this," says Mitchell.

D From this, two balloon-dependent features have developed: the radeau or raft, and the luge or sledge. The raft is a 'floating' platform, employed by French academics Dany Cleyet-Marrel and Laurent Pyot and is essentially an island in the treetops. Made of kevlar mesh netting and edged with inflated neoprene tubes, it rests on top of the canopy, allowing sampling (mostly of plants and insects) to take place at the edges of the platform, and can stay in position for several days . The luge, on the other hand, is **an inflated hexagon**（充气六边形）similar to a traditional balloon basket but with a hole in the bottom covered with **Kevlar mesh**（橡胶网）. Such techniques aren't without their problems, however. "Balloons can cover larger areas, especially for collection purposes, but they are extremely expensive- Jibe raft alone cost 122,000 [euro] (86,000 [pounds sterling]) in 2001], nut very effective because you can only reach the tops of the trees, and are highly dependent on the weather, " says Dr Wilfried Morawetz, director of systematic botany at the University of Leipzig. "Balloons can usually only be used in the early morning for two to four hours. Last time, we could only fly three times during a whole week." Given these factors, it comes as no surprise that operations involving these balloons numbered just six between 1986 and 2001.

E The next major innovation came from Alan Smith, who worked at the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama. Smith had the idea of using a static crane to get into the treetops. Un-tethered balloons may allow widely distributed sites to be sampled, but cranes allow scientists to study an area of at least a hectare from soil to canopy throughout the year, year after year. "Cranes beat any other access mode. They are cheap, reliable and fast. In two minutes I can reach any point in our forest, which is essential for comparative measurements across species," says Professor Christian Korner of the University of Basel. Korner is using a static crane in a unique carbon dioxide-enrichment experiment in Switzerland, in an attempt to discover how forests might respond to the global increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide (see Swiss canopy-crane carbon experiment, right). For reasons of convenience, cranes are generally situated close to cities or a research centre. Leipzig University has a crane not far from the town, the location allowing scientists to study the effect of city pollutants on forests. In order to increase the amount of canopy a crane can access, some have been mounted on short rail tracks. In 1995, Dr Wilfried Morawetz was the first to use this technique, installing a crane on 150 metres of track in Venezuelan rainforest. "In my opinion, cranes should be the core of canopy research in the future," he says.



F It appears that the rest of the scientific community has now come around to Mitchell's way of thinking. "I think most scientists thought him mad to consider such a complex field station at first," says internationally respected 'canopist' Meg Lowman, the executive director of the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens. "However, we've all come to realise that a combination of methods, a long-term approach to ecological studies and a collaborative approach are the absolute best ways to advance canopy science. A permanent canopy field station would allow that to happen." With a dedicated group of canopy scientists working together and a wide range of tools available for them to get into the treetops, we're now finally on our way towards a true understanding of the least-known terrestrial habitat.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-18

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-F**. Which paragraph contains the following information?* Write the correct letter ***A-F,*** in boxes ***14-18*** on answer sheet.

14 The Scientific significance for committing canopy study.
15 the first academic research attempt mentioned to get to the top canopy.
16 the overview idea of forest canopy and the problem of understanding the forests.
17 a recognition for a long term effect and cooperation.
18 an innovation accessing to treetop which proved to be an ultimate solution till now.

Questions 19-22

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

Scientists keep trying new methods to access to the canopy of the treetop. Though early attempt succeeded in building an observation platform yet the help from the 19 ……. was imperative ; Further innovators made by the French who built a platform with equipments by using 20 …….. . Later, the 'floating' platform of 21 ……..is serving as an island in the treetops. Then finally, there came the next major breakthrough in Panama. Scientist applied 22 …….. to access to the treetops, which are proved to be the centre of canopy research in today and in the future.

Questions 23-27

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-F) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-F in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A Sir Francis Drake

B Wilfried Morawetz

C Dany Cleyet-Marrel

D Francis Halle

E Christian Korner

F Alan Smith

23 Scientist whose work was inspired by the method used by other researchers. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

24 Scientist who made a claim that balloon could only be used in a limited frequency or time.

25 Scientist who initiated a successful access mode which is cheap and stable.

26 Scientist who had committed canopy-crane experiment for a specific scientific project.

27 Scientist who initiated the use of crane on the short rail tracks.

Amateur Naturalists

A Tim Sparks slides a small leather-bound notebook out of an envelope. The book's yellowing pages contain beekeeping notes made between 1941 and 1969 by the late Walter Coates of Kilworth, Leicestershire. He adds it to his growing pile of local journals, birdwatchers' lists and gardening diaries. "We're uncovering about one major new record each month," he says, "I still get surprised." Around two centuries before Coates, Robert Marsham, a landowner from Norfolk in the east of England, began recording the life cycles of plants and animals on his estate - when the first wood anemones flowered, the dates on which the oaks burst into leaf and the rooks began nesting. Successive Marshams continued compiling these notes for 211 years.

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B Today, such records are being put to uses that their authors could not possibly have expected. These data sets, and others like them, are proving invaluable to ecologists interested in the timing of biological events , or **phenology**. By combining the records with climate data, researchers can reveal how, for example, changes in temperature affect the arrival of spring, allowing ecologists to make improved predictions about the impact of climate change. A small band of researchers is combing through hundreds of years of records taken by thousands of amateur naturalists. And more systematic projects have also started up, producing an overwhelming response. "The amount of interest is almost frightening," says Sparks, a climate researcher at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in Monks Wood, ***Cambridgeshire.***

C Sparks became aware of the army of "closet phenologists", as he describes them, when a retiring colleague gave him the Marsham records. He now spends much of his time following leads from one historical data set to another. As news of his quest spreads, people tip him off to other historical records, and more amatuer phenologists come out of their closets. The British devotion to recording and collecting makes his job easier - one man from: Kent sent him 30 years' worth of kitchen calendar, on which he had noted the date

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that his neighbour's magnolia tree flowered.

D Other researchers have unearthed data from equally odd sources. Rafe Sargarin, an ecologist at Stanford University in California， recently studied records of a betting contest in which participants attempt to guess the exact time at which a specially erected wooden tripod will fall through the surface of a thawing river. The competition has taken place annually on the Tenana River in Alaska since 1917, and ana1ysis of the results showed that the thaw now arrives five days earlier than it did when the contest began.

E Overall, Such records have helped to show that, compared with 20 years ago, a raft of natural events now occur earlier across much of the northern hemisphere, from the opening of 1eaves to the return of birds from migration and the emergence of butterflies from hibernation . The data can also hint at how nature will change in the future. Together with models of climate change, amateurs' records could help guide conservation. Terry Root, an ecologist at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, has collected birdwatchers' counts of wildfowl taken between 1955 and 1996 on seasonal ponds in the American. Midwest and combined them with climate data and models of future warming. Her analysis shows that the increased droughts that the models predict could halve the breeding populations at the ponds. "The number of waterfowl in North America will most probably drop significantly with global warming," she says.

F But not all professionals are happy to use amateur data. "A lot of scientists won't touch them, they say they're too full of problems," says Root. Because different observers can have different ideas of what constitutes, for example, an open snowdrop. "The biggest concern with ad hoc observations is how carefully and systematically they were taken," says Mark Schwartz of the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, who studies the interactions between plants and climate. "We need to know pretty precisely what a person's been observing - if they just say 'I noted when the leaves came out', it might not be that useful." Measuring the onset of autumn can be particularly problematic because deciding when leaves change colour is a more subjective process than noting when they appear.

G Overall, most phenologists are positive about the contribution that amateurs can make. "They get at the raw power of science: careful observation of the natural world," says Sagarin. But the professionals also acknowledge the need for careful quality control. Root, for example, tries to gauge the quality of an amateur archive by interviewing its collector. "You always have to worry things as trivial as vacations can affect measurement. I disregard a lot of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

records because they're not rigorous enough," she says. Others suggest that the right statistics can iron out some of the problems with amateur data. Together with colleagues at Wageningen University in the Netherlands, environmental scientist Arnold van Vliet is developing statistical techniques to account for the uncertainty in amateur phenological data. With the enthusiasm of amateur phenologists evident from past records, professional researchers are now trying to create standardized recording schemes for future efforts. They hope that well-designed studies will generate a volume of observations: large enough to drown out the idiosyncrasies of individual recorders. The data are cheap to collect, and can provide breadth in space, time and range of species. "It's very difficult to collect data on a large geographical scale without enlisting an army of observers," says Root.

H Phenology also helps to drive home messages about climate change. "Because the public understand these records, they accept them," says Sparks. It can also illustrate potentially unpleasant consequences, he add s, such as the finding that more rat infestations are reported to local councils in warmer years. And getting people involved is great for public relations. "People are thrilled to think that the data they've been collecting as a hobby can be used for something scientific -it empowers them," says Root.

Article from: www.citeulike.org/user/shankark/article/6605020

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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Questions 27-33

Reading Passage 3 has eight paragraphs **A-H.**
Which paragraph contains the following information?
*Write the correct letter **A-H** in boxes 27-33 on your answer sheet.*

27 Definition of Phenology introduced

28 Sparks first noticed amateur records

29 Surprise function of casual data in science

30 it seems like mission impossible without enormous amateur data collection

31 Example of using amateur records for a scientific prediction

32 Records from an amateur contributed to climate change

33 Collection of old records compiled by a family of amateur naturalists

Questions 34-36

*Complete the sentences below with **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage.*
Write your answers in boxes 34-36 on your answer sheet.

34 In Waiter Coates's records, there are plenty of information of _____.

35 Robert Marsham is well-known for noting animals and plants'_____.

36 The number of waterfowl in North America decreases because of increased _____ according to some phenologists

Questions 37-40

*Choose the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D.***
Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

37 Why do a lot of scientists questioned the amateurs data?

A Data collection is not professional
B Amateur observers are careless.
C Amateur data is not reliable sometimes.
D They have one-sided work experience

38 ***Example of leaves*** Mark Schwartz used to explain that?

A Amateur records are not reliable at all.
B Amateur records are not well organized.
C Some details are very difficult to notice.
D Valuable information is accurate one.

39 What suggestion of scientists for the usage of amateur data?

A Use modified and better approaches.
B Only Observation data is valuable.
C Use original materials instead of changed ones.
D Method of data collection is the most important.

40 What's the implication of phenology for ordinary people?

A It enriches the knowledge of the public.
B It improves ordinary people's relations with scientists.
C It encourages people to collect more animal information.
D It arouses public awareness about climate change.

SECTION 1

Alfred Nobel

The man behind the Nobel Prize

A Since 1901, the Nobel Prize has been honoring men and women from all corners of the globe for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for work in peace. The foundations for the prize were laid in 1895 when Alfred Nobel wrote his last will, leaving much of his wealth to the establishment of the Nobel Prize.

B Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm on October 21，1833. His father Immanuel Nobel was an engineer and inventor who built bridges and buildings in Stockholm. In connection with his construction work Immanuel Nobel also experimented with different techniques for blasting rocks. Successful in his industrial and business ventures, Immanuel Nobel was able, in 1842, to bring his family to St. Petersburg. There, his sons were given a first class education by private teachers. The training included natural sciences, languages and literature. By the age of 17 Alfred Nobel was fluent in Swedish, Russian, French, English and German. His primary interests were in English literature and poetry as well as in chemistry and physics. Alfred's father, who wanted his sons to join his enterprise as engineers, disliked Alfred's interest in poetry and found his son rather introverted.

C In order to widen Alfred's horizons his father sent him abroad for further training in chemical engineering. During a two year period Alfred Nobel visited Sweden, Germany, France and the United States. In Paris, the city he came to like best, he worked in the private laboratory of Professor T. J. Pelouze, a famous chemist. There he met the young Italian chemist Ascanio Sobrero who, three years earlier, had invented nitroglycerine, a highly explosive liquid. But it was considered too dangerous to be of any practical use. Although its explosive power greatly exceeded that of gunpowder, the liquid would explode in a very unpredictable manner if subjected to heat and pressure. Alfred Nobel became very interested in nitroglycerine and how it could be put to practical use in construction work. He also realized that the safety problems had to be solved and a method had to be developed for the controlled detonation of nitroglycerine.

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D After his return to Sweden in 1863, Alfred Nobel concentrated on developing nitroglycerine as an explosive. Several explosions, including one (1864) in which his brother Kmil and several other persons were killed, convinced the authorities that nitroglycerine production was exceedingly dangerous. They forbade further experimentation with nitroglycerine within the Stockholm city limits and Alfred Nobel had to move his experimentation to a barge anchored on Lake Malaren. Alfred was not discouraged and in 1864 he was able to start mass production of nitroglycerine. To make the handling of nitroglycerine safer Alfred Nobel experimented with different additives. He soon found that mixing nitroglycerine with kieselguhr would turn the liquid into a paste which could be shaped into rods of a size and form suitable for insertion into drilling holes. In 1867 he patented this material under the name of dynamite. To be able to detonate the dynamite rods he also invented a detonator (blasting cap) which could be ignited by lighting a fuse. These inventions were made at the same time as the pneumatic drill came into general use. Together these inventions drastically reduced the cost of blasting rock, drilling tunnels, building canals and many other forms of construction work.

E The market for dynamite and detonating caps grew very rapidly and Alfred Nobel also proved himself to be a very skillful entrepreneur and businessman. Over the years he founded factories and laboratories in some 90 different places in more than 20 countries. Although he lived in Paris much of his life he was constantly traveling. When he was not traveling or engaging in business activities Nobel himself worked intensively in his various laboratories, first in Stockholm and later in other places. He focused on the development of explosives technology as well as other chemical inventions, including such materials as synthetic rubber and leather, artificial silk, etc. By the time of his death in 18% he had 355 patents.

F Intensive work and travel did not leave much time for a private life. At the age of 43 he was feeling like an old man. At this time he advertised in a newspaper “Wealthy, highly-educated elder gentleman seeks lady of mature age, versed in languages, as secretary and supervisor of household.” The most qualified applicant turned out to be an Austrian woman, Countess Bertha Kinsky. After working a very short time for Nobel she decided to return to Austria to marry Count Arthur von Suttner. In spite of this Alfred Nobel and Bertha von Suttner remained friends and kept writing letters to each other for decades. Over the years Bertha von Suttner became increasingly critical of the arms race. She wrote a famous book, Lay Down Your Arms and became a prominent figure in the peace movement. No doubt this influenced Alfred Nobel when he wrote his final will which was to include a Prize for persons or organizations who

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

promoted peace. Several years after the death of Alfred Nobel, the ***Norwegian Storting*** (Parliament) decided to award the 1905 Nobel Peace Prize to Bertha von Suttner.

G Alfred Nobel died in San Remo, Italy, on December 10，1896. When his will was opened it came as a surprise that his fortune was to be used for Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace. The executors of his will were two young engineers, Ragnar Sohlman and Rudolf Lilljequist. They set about forming the Nobel Foundation as an organization to take care of the financial assets left by Nobel for this purpose and to coordinate the work of the Prize-Awarding Institutions. This was not without its difficulties since the will was contested by relatives and questioned by authorities in various countries.

H Alfred Nobel's greatness lay in his ability to combine the penetrating mind of the scientist and inventor with the forward-looking dynamism of the industrialist. Nobel was very interested in social and peace-related issues and held what were considered radical views in his era. He had a great interest in literature and wrote his own poetry and dramatic works. The Nobel Prizes became an extension d a fulfillment of his lifetime interests.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-6

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

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

1 The first Nobel Prize was awarded in 1895.
2 Nobel's father wanted his son to have better education than what he had had.
3 Nobel was an unsuccessful businessman.
4 ***Bertha von Suttner*** was selected by Nobel himself for the first peace prize.
5 The Nobel Foundation was established after the death of Nobel
6 Nobel's social involvement was uncommon in the 1800's.

Questions 7-13

Complete the notes below using **NO MORE THAN *TWO* WORDS** from the passage.
Write your answers in boxes 7-13 on your answer sheet.

Table 1

Education:

Having accumulated a great fortune in his business, Nobel's father determined to give his son the best education and sent him abroad to be trained in 7……. During Nobel's study in Paris, he worked in a private laboratory, where he came in contact with a young Scientist (engineer) 8……. and his invention nitroglycerine, a more powerful explosive than 9……. .

Table 2

Benefits in construction works:

Nobel became really interested in this new explosive and experimented on it. But nitroglycerine was too dangerous and was banned for experiments within the city of 10……...So Nobel had to move his experiments to a lake. To make nitroglycerine easily usable, Nobel invented dynamite along with 11……...while in the meantime 12……...became popular, all of which dramatically lowered the13……... of construction works.

Thomas Young

The Last True Know-It-All

A Thomas Young (1773-1829) contributed 63 articles to the Encyclopedia Britannica, including 46 biographical entries (mostly on scientists and classicists) and substantial essays on "Bridge," "Chromatics," "Egypt," "Languages" and "Tides". Was someone who could write authoritatively about so many subjects a polymath, a genius or a dilettante? In an ambitious new biography, Andrew Robinson argues that Young is a good contender for the epitaph "the last man who knew everything." Young has competition, however: The phrase, which Robinson takes for his title, also serves as the subtitle of two other recent biographies: Leonard Warren's 1998 life of paleontologist Joseph Leidy (1823-1891) and Paula Findlen's 2004 book on Athanasius Kircher (1602-1680), another polymath.

B Young, of course, did more than write encyclopedia entries. He presented his first paper to the Royal Society of London at the age of 20 and was elected a Fellow a week after his 21st birthday. In the paper, Young explained the process of accommodation in the human eye -- on how the eye focuses properly on objects at varying distances. Young hypothesized that this was achieved by changes in the shape of the lens. Young also theorized that light traveled in waves and he believed that, to account for the ability to see in color, there must be three receptors in the eye corresponding to the three "principal colors" to which the retina could respond: red, green, violet. All these hypothesis were subsequently proved to be correct.

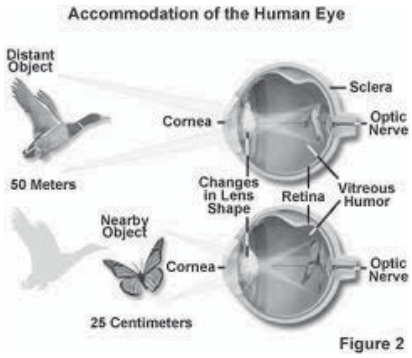

Figure 2

C Later in his life, when he was in his forties, Young was instrumental in cracking the code that unlocked the unknown script on the Rosetta Stone, a tablet that was

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

"found" in Egypt by the Napoleonic army in 1799. The stone contains text in three alphabets: Greek, something unrecognizable and Egyptian hieroglyphs. The unrecognizable script is now known as demotic and, as Young deduced, is related directly to hieroglyphic. His initial work on this appeared in his Britannica entry on Egypt. In another entry, he coined the term Indo-European to describe the family of languages spoken throughout most of Europe and northern India. These are the landmark achievements of a man who was a child prodigy and who, unlike many remarkable children, did not disappear into oblivion as an adult. *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*

D Born in 1773 in Somerset in England, Young lived from an early age with his maternal grandfather, eventually leaving to attend boarding school. He had devoured books from the age of two, and through his own initiative he excelled at Latin, Greek, mathematics and natural philosophy. After leaving school, he was greatly encouraged by his mother's uncle, Richard Brocklesby, a physician and Fellow of the Royal Society. Following Brocklesby's lead, Young decided to pursue a career in medicine. He studied in London, following the medical circuit, and then moved on to more formal education in Edinburgh, Göttingen and Cambridge. After completing his medical training at the University of Cambridge in 1808, Young set up practice as a physician in London. He soon became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and a few years later was appointed physician at St. George's Hospital.

E Young's skill as a physician, however, did not equal his skill as a scholar of natural philosophy or linguistics. Earlier, in 1801, he had been appointed to a professorship of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, where he delivered as many as 60 lectures in a year. These were published in two volumes in 1807. In 1804 Young had become secretary to the Royal Society, a post he would hold until his death. His opinions were sought on civic and national matters, such as the introduction of gas lighting to London and methods of ship construction. From 1819 he was superintendent of the Nautical Almanac and secretary to the Board of Longitude. From 1824 to 1829 he was physician to and inspector of calculations for the Palladian Insurance Company. Between 1816 and 1825 he contributed his many and various entries to the Encyclopedia Britannica, and throughout his career he authored numerous books, essays and papers.

F Young is a perfect subject for a biography – perfect, but daunting. Few men contributed so much to so many technical fields. Robinson's aim is to introduce non-scientists to Young's work and life. He succeeds, providing clear expositions

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of the technical material (especially that on optics and Egyptian hieroglyphs). Some readers of this book will, like Robinson, find Young's accomplishments impressive; others will see him as some historians have – as a dilettante. Yet despite the rich material presented in this book, readers will not end up knowing Young personally. We catch glimpses of a playful Young, doodling Greek and Latin phrases in his notes on medical lectures and translating the verses that a young lady had written on the walls of a summerhouse into Greek elegiacs. Young was introduced into elite society, attended the theatre and learned to dance and play the flute. In addition, he was an accomplished horseman. However, his personal life looks pale next to his vibrant career and studies.

G Young married Eliza Maxwell in 1804, and according to Robinson, "their marriage was a happy one and she appreciated his work." Almost all we know about her is that she sustained her husband through some rancorous disputes about optics and that she worried about money when his medical career was slow to take off. Very little evidence survives about the complexities of Young's relationships with his mother and father. Robinson does not credit them, or anyone else, with shaping Young's extraordinary mind. Despite the lack of details concerning Young's relationships, however, anyone interested in what it means to be a genius should read this book.

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Questions 1-7

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

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

1 'The last man who knew everything' has also been claimed to other people.

2 All Young's articles were published in Encyclopedia Britannica.

3 Like others, Young wasn't so brilliant when grew up.

4 Young's talents as a doctor are surpassing his other skills.

5 Young's advice was sought by people responsible for local and national issues.

6 Young was interested in various social pastimes.

7 Young suffered from a disease in his later years.

Questions 8-13

Answer the questions below.

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

8 How many life stories did Young write for Encyclopedia Britannica?

9 What aspect of scientific research did Young do in his first academic paper?

10 What name did Young introduce to refer to a group of languages?

11 Who inspired Young to start the medical studies?

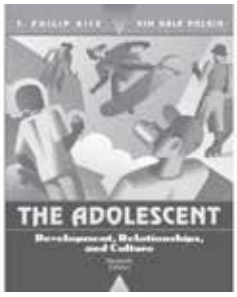
12 Where did Young get a teaching position?

13 What contribution did Young make to London?

The Adolescents

A The American Academy of Pediatrics recognizes three stages of adolescence. These are early, middle and late adolescence, and each has its own developmental tasks. Teenagers move through these tasks at their own speed depending on their physical development and hormone levels. Although these stages are common to all teenagers, each child will go through them in her own highly individual ways.

B During the early years young people make the first attempts to leave the



dependent, secure role of a child and to establish themselves as unique individuals, independent of their parents. Early adolescence is marked by rapid physical growth and maturation. The focus of adolescents' self-concepts are thus often on their physical self and their evaluation (n.评估) of their physical acceptability. Early adolescence is also a period of intense conformity to peers. 'Getting along,' not being different, and being accepted seem somehow pressing to the early adolescent. The worst possibility, from the view of the early adolescent, is to be seen by peers as 'different.'

C Middle adolescence is marked by the emergence of new thinking skills. The intellectual world of the young person is suddenly greatly expanded. Their concerns about peers are more directed toward their opposite sexed peers. It is also during this period that the move to establish (v.建立) psychological independence from one's parents accelerates. Delinquency behavior may emerge since parental views are no longer seen as absolutely correct by adolescents. Despite some delinquent behavior, middle adolescence is a period during which young people are oriented toward what is right and proper. They are developing a sense of behavioral maturity and learning to control their impulsiveness (n.冲动).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

D Late adolescence is marked be the final preparations for adult roles. The developmental demands of late adolescence often extend into the period that we think of as young adulthood. Late adolescents attempt to crystallize their vocational goals and to establish sense of personal identity. Their needs for peer approval are diminished and they are largely psychologically independent from their parents. The shift to adulthood is nearly complete.

E Some years ago, Professor Robert Havighurst of the University of Chicago proposed that stages in human development can best be thought of in terms of the developmental tasks that are part of the normal transition (n.过渡). He identified eleven developmental tasks associated with the adolescent transition. One developmental task an adolescent needs to achieve is to adjust to a new physical (adj.身体的、物理的) sense of self. At no other time since birth does an individual undergo such rapid and profound physical changes as during early adolescence. Puberty is marked by sudden rapid growth in height and weight. Also, the young person experiences the emergence (n.出现) and accentuation of those physical traits (n.特征) that make him or her a boy or girl. The effect of this rapid change is that the young adolescent often becomes focused on his or her body.

F Before adolescence, children's thinking is dominated by a need to have a concrete example for any problem that they solve. Their thinking is constrained to what is real and physical. During adolescence, young people begin to recognize and understand abstractions. The adolescent must adjust to increased cognitive (adj.认知的) demands at school. Adults see high school in part as a place where adolescents prepare for adult roles and responsibilities and in part as preparatory for further education. School curricula are frequently dominated by inclusion of more abstract, demanding material, regardless of whether the adolescents have achieved formal thought. Since not all adolescents make the intellectual transition at the same rate, demands for abstract thinking prior to achievement of that ability may be frustrating.

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

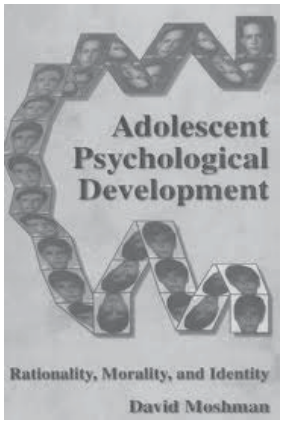
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

G During adolescence, as teens develop increasingly complex knowledge systems and a sense of self, they also adopt an integrated set of values and morals (n.道德). During the early stages of moral development, parents provide their child with a structured set of rules of what is right and wrong, what is acceptable and unacceptable. Eventually the adolescent must assess the parents' values as they come into conflict (n.冲突) with values expressed by peers and other segments of society. To reconcile differences, the adolescent restructures those beliefs into a personal ideology.

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

H The adolescent must develop expanded verbal skills. As adolescents mature intellectually, as they face increased school demands, and as they prepare for adult roles, they must develop new verbal skills to accommodate more complex (adj.复杂的) concepts and tasks. Their limited language of childhood is no longer adequate (adj.足够的). Adolescents may appear less competent because of their inability to express themselves meaningfully.

I The adolescent must establish emotional (adj.情感的) and psychological independence from his or her parents. Childhood is marked by strong dependence on one's parents. Adolescents may yearn to keep that safe, secure, supportive, dependent relationship. Yet, to be an adult implies a sense of independence, of autonomy, of being one's own person. Adolescents may vacillate between their desire for dependence and their need to be independent. In an attempt to assert their need for independence and individuality, adolescents may respond with what appears to be hostility and lack (n.缺乏) of cooperation.



J Adolescents do not progress through these multiple developmental tasks separately. At any given time, adolescents may be dealing with several. Further, the centrality of specific developmental tasks varies with early, middle, and late periods of the transition.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

Questions 1-6

Match the following characteristics with the correct stages of the adolescent.

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

A early adolescence

B middle adolescence

C later adolescence

我预测 你高分
I predicting

1 interested in the opposite sex
2 exposure to danger
3 the same as others
4 beginning to form individual thinking without family context
5 less need approval of friends
6 intellectual booming

Questions 7-10

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-F**, below.*
*Write the correct letters, **A-F**, in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.*

7 One of Havighurst's research
8 High school courses
9 Adolescence is time when young people
10 The developmental speed of thinking patterns

接上页考题

List of the statements

A form personal identity with a set of moral and values.

B develops a table and productive peer relationships.

C are designed to be more challenging than some can accept.

D varies from people to people.

E focuses on creating self image.

F become an extension of their parents.

Questions 11-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet, write

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

11 The adolescent lacks the ability of thinking abstractly.

12 Adolescents may have deficit in their language ability.

13 The adolescent experiences a transition from reliance on his parents to independence.

Novice and Expert

Becoming an Expert

Expertise is commitment coupled with creativity. Specifically, it is the commitment of time, energy, and resources to a relatively narrow field of study and the creative energy necessary to generate new knowledge in that field. It takes a considerable amount of time and regular exposure to a large number of cases to become an expert.

A An individual enters a field of study as a novice. The novice needs to learn the guiding principles and rules of a given task in order to perform that task. Concurrently, the novice needs to be exposed to specific cases, or instances, that test the boundaries of such heuristics (启发式的). Generally, a novice will find a mentor to guide her through the process. A fairly simple example would be someone learning to play chess. The novice chess player seeks a mentor to teach her the object of the game, the number of spaces, the names of the pieces, the function of each piece, how each piece is moved, and the necessary conditions for winning or losing the game.

B In time, and with much practice, the novice begins to recognize patterns of behavior within cases and, thus, becomes a journeyman. With more practice and exposure to increasingly complex cases, the journeyman finds patterns not only within cases but also between cases. More importantly, the journeyman learns that these patterns often repeat themselves over time. The journeyman still maintains regular contact with a mentor to solve specific problems and learn more complex strategies. Returning to the example of the chess player, the individual begins to learn patterns of opening moves, offensive and defensive game-playing strategies, and patterns of victory and defeat.

C When a journeyman starts to make and test hypotheses (n.臆测、假定) about future behavior based on past experiences, she begins the next transition. Once she creatively generates knowledge, rather than simply matching superficial patterns, she becomes an expert. At this point, she is confident in her knowledge and no longer needs a mentor as a guide—she becomes responsible for her own

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

knowledge. In the chess example, once a journeyman begins competing against experts, makes predictions based on patterns, and tests those predictions against actual behavior, she is generating new knowledge and a deeper understanding of the game. She is creating her own cases rather than relying on the cases of others.

D The chess example is a rather short description of an apprenticeship (n.学徒关系) model. Apprenticeship may seem like a restrictive 18th century mode of education, but it is still a standard method of training for many complex tasks. Academic doctoral programs are based on an apprenticeship model, as are fields like law, music, engineering, and medicine. Graduate students enter fields of study, find mentors, and begin the long process of becoming independent experts and generating new knowledge in their respective domains (n.领域).

E Psychologists and cognitive scientists agree that the time it takes to become an expert depends on the complexity of the task and the number of cases, or patterns, to which an individual is exposed. The more complex the task, the longer it takes to build expertise, or, more accurately, the longer it takes to experience and store a large number of cases or patterns.

The Power of Expertise

F An expert perceives (v.察觉、认知) meaningful patterns in her domain better than non-experts. Where a novice perceives random or disconnected data points, an expert connects regular patterns within and between cases. This ability to identify patterns is not an innate perceptual skill; rather it reflects the organization of knowledge after exposure to and experience with thousands of cases. Experts have a deeper understanding of their domains than novices do, and utilize higher-order principles to solve problems. A novice, for example, might group objects together by color or size, whereas an expert would group the same objects according to their function or utility. Experts comprehend (v.理解) the meaning of data and weigh variables with different criteria within their domains better than novices. Experts recognize variables that have the largest influence on a particular problem and focus their attention on those variables.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

G Experts have better domain-specific short-term and long-term memory than novices do. Moreover, experts perform tasks in their domains faster than novices and commit fewer errors while problem solving. Interestingly, experts go about solving problems differently than novices. Experts spend more time thinking about a problem to fully understand it at the beginning of a task than do novices, who immediately seek to find a solution. Experts use their knowledge of previous cases as context for creating mental models to solve given problems.

H Better at self-monitoring than novices, experts are more aware of instances where they have committed errors or failed to understand a problem. Experts check their solutions more often than novices and recognize when they are missing information necessary for solving a problem. Experts are aware of the limits of their domain knowledge and apply their domain's heuristics to solve problems that fall outside of their experience base.

The Paradox of Expertise

I The strengths of expertise can also be weaknesses. Although one would expect experts to be good forecasters (n.预言家), they are not particularly good at making predictions about the future. Since the 1930s, researchers have been testing the ability of experts to make forecasts. The performance of experts has been tested against actuarial tables to determine if they are better at making predictions than simple statistical models. Seventy years later, with more than two hundred experiments in different domains, it is clear that the answer is no. If supplied with an equal amount of data about a particular case, an actuarial table is as good, or better, than an expert at making calls about the future. Even if an expert is given more specific case information than is available to the statistical model, the expert does not tend to outperform the actuarial table.

J Theorists and researchers differ when trying to explain why experts are less accurate forecasters than statistical models. Some have argued that experts, like all humans, are inconsistent when using mental models to make predictions. A number of researchers point to human biases to explain unreliable expert predictions. During the last 30 years, researchers have categorized, experimented, and theorized about the cognitive aspects of forecasting. Despite such efforts, the literature shows little consensus regarding the causes or manifestations of human bias.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-5

Complete the flow chart.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.
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From a novice to an expert

Novice: need to study 1……..via a guidance of a
↓ 2……..

3…… start to identify 4…….. for cases within or between
↓ study more 5…….ways of doing things

create new knowledge

Expert: perform task independently

Questions 6-10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 6-10 on your answer sheet, write

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

6 Novices and experts use the same system of knowledge to comprehend and classify objects.

7 The focus of novices' training is necessarily on long term memory.

8 When working out the problems, novices want to solve them straight away.

9 When handling problems, experts are always more efficient than novices in their fields.

10 Expert tend to review more than novices on cases when flaws or limit on understanding took place

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Questions 11-13

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage 1，using ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *from the Reading Passage for each answer.*

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

While experts outperform novices and machines in pattern recognition and problem solving, expert predictions of future behavior or events are seldom as accurate as simple actuarial tables.

Why? Some have tried to explain that experts are seerningly unreliable when using cognitive 11..... to forecast. Researchers believe it is due to 12..... However attempting endeavor of finding answers did not yet produce 13…….

The History of Tea

试卷原文在此文基础上有删减

A The story of tea began in ancient China over 5,000 years ago. According to legend , Shen Nung, an early emperor was a skilled ruler, creative scientist and patron of the arts. His far-sighted edicts required, among other things, that all drinking water be boiled as a hygienic precaution. One summer day while visiting a distant region of his realm, he and the court stopped to rest. In accordance with his ruling, the servants began to boil water for the court to drink. Dried leaves from the near by bush fell into the boiling water, and a brown liquid was infused into the water. As a scientist, the Emperor was interested in the new liquid, drank some, and found it very refreshing. And so, according to legend, tea was created.

B Tea consumption spread throughout the Chinese culture reaching into every aspect of the society. In 800 A.D. Lu Yu wrote the first definitive book on tea, the Ch'a Ching. This amazing man was orphaned as a child and raised by scholarly Buddhist monks in one of China's finest monasteries. Patronized by the **Emperor** himself, his work clearly showed the Zen Buddhist philosophy to which he was exposed as a child. It was this form of tea service that Zen Buddhist missionaries would later introduce to imperial Japan.

The first tea seeds were brought to Japan by the returning Buddhist priest Yeisei, who had seen the value of tea in China in enhancing religious mediation. As a result, he is known as the "Father of Tea" in Japan. Because of this early association, tea in Japan has always been associated with Zen Buddhism. Tea received almost instant imperial sponsorship and spread rapidly from the royal court and monasteries to the other sections of Japanese society.

C Tea was elevated to an art form resulting in the creation of the Japanese Tea Ceremony ("Cha-no-yu" or "the hot water for tea"). The best description of this complex art form was probably written by the Irish-Greek journalist-historian Lafcadio Hearn, one of the few foreigners ever to be granted Japanese citizenship during this era. He wrote from personal observation, "The Tea ceremony requires years of training and practice to graduate in art...yet the whole of this art, as to its detail, signifies no more than the making and serving of a cup of tea. The supremely important matter is that the act be performed in the most perfect, most polite, most graceful, most charming manner

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

possible".

Such a purity of form, of expression prompted the creation of supportive arts and services. A special form of architecture (chaseki) developed for "tea houses", based on the duplication of the simplicity of a forest cottage. The cultural/artistic hostesses of Japan, the Geishi, began to specialize in the presentation of the tea ceremony. As more and more people became involved in the excitement surrounding tea, the purity of the original Zen concept was lost. The tea ceremony became corrupted, boisterous and highly embellished. "Tea Tournaments" were held among the wealthy where nobles competed among each other for rich prizes in naming various tea blends. Rewarding winners with gifts of silk, armor, and jewelry was totally alien to the original Zen attitude of the ceremony.

Three great Zen priests restored tea to its original place in Japanese society. One of them is Sen-no Rikkyu (1521-1591)-priest who set the rigid standards for the ceremony, largely used intact today. Rikyo was successful in influencing the Shogun Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who became Japan's greatest patron of the "art of tea". A brilliant general, strategist, poet, and artist this unique leader facilitated the final and complete integration of tea into the pattern of Japanese life. So complete was this acceptance, that tea was viewed as the ultimate gift, and warlords paused for tea before battles.

D While tea was at this high level of development in both Japan and China, information concerning this then unknown beverage began to filter back to Europe. Earlier caravan leaders had mentioned it, but were unclear as to its service format or appearance. (One reference suggests the leaves be boiled, salted, buttered, and eaten!) The first European to personally encounter tea and write about it was the Portuguese Jesuit Father Jasper de Cruz in 1560. Portugal, with her technologically advanced navy, had been successful in gaining the first right of trade with China. It was as a missionary on that first commercial mission that Father de Cruz had tasted tea four years before.

The Portuguese developed a trade route by which they shipped their tea to Lisbon, and then Dutch ships transported it to France, Holland, and the Baltic countries. (At that time Holland was politically affiliated with Portugal. When this alliance was altered in 1602, Holland, with her excellent navy, entered into full Pacific trade in her own right.)
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E Because of the success of the Dutch navy in the Pacific, tea became very fashionable in the Dutch capital, the Hague. This was due in part to the high cost of the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

tea (over $100 per pound) which immediately made it the domain of the wealthy.

F Slowly, as the amount of tea imported increased, the price fell as the volume of sale expanded. Initially available to the public in apothecaries along with such rare and new spices as ginger and sugar, by 1675 it was available in common food shops throughout Holland. As the consumption of tea increased dramatically in Dutch society, doctors and university authorities argued back and forth as to the negative and/or positive benefits of tea. Known as "tea heretics", the public largely ignored the scholarly debate and continued to enjoy their new beverage though the controversy lasted from 1635 to roughly 1657. Throughout this period France and Holland led Europe in the use of tea.

G As the craze for things oriental swept Europe, tea became part of the way of life. The social critic Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, the Marquise de Seven makes the first mention in 1680 of adding milk to tea. During the same period, Dutch inns provided the first restaurant service of tea. Tavern owners would furnish guests with a portable tea set complete with a heating unit. The independent Dutchman would then prepare tea for himself and his friends outside in the tavern's garden. Tea remained popular in France for only about fifty years, being replaced by a stronger preference for wine, chocolate, and exotic coffees.

Great Britain was the last of the three great sea-faring nations to break into the Chinese and East Indian trade routes. This was due in part to the unsteady ascension to the throne of the Stuarts and the Cromwellian Civil War. The first samples of tea reached England between 1652 and 1654. Tea quickly proved popular enough to replace ale as the national drink of England.

As in Holland, it was the nobility that provided the necessary stamp of approval and so insured its acceptance. King Charles II had married, while in exile, the Portuguese Infanta Catherine de Braganza (1662). Charles himself had grown up in the Dutch capital. As a result, both he and his Portuguese bride were confirmed tea drinkers. When the monarchy was re-established, the two rulers brought this foreign tea tradition to England with them. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

H Imperial Russia was attempting to engage China and Japan in trade at the same time as the East Indian Company. The Russian interest in tea began as early as 1618 when the Chinese embassy in Moscow presented several chests of tea to Czar Alexis. By 1689 the Trade Treaty of Newchinsk established a common border between Russia and China, allowing caravans to then cross back and forth freely. Still, the journey was not easy. The trip was 11,000 miles long and took over sixteen months to complete. The average caravan consisted of 200 to 300 camels. As a result of such factors, the cost of tea was initially prohibitive and available only to the wealthy. By the time Catherine the Great died (1796), the price had dropped some, and tea was spreading throughout Russian society.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-8

Reading passage 1 has eight paragraphs, A-H

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

Write the correct number, i-x, in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Good or bad of tea
ii Tea ritual
iii Difficulties of import
iv Religious objection of tea
v A chance discovery
vi In and out of fashion
vii A luxury thing
viii A connection between tea and religion
ix Shortage of supply
x News of tea going to new continent

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1 Paragraph A

2 Paragraph B

3 Paragraph C

4 Paragraph D

5 Paragraph E

6 Paragraph F

7 Paragraph G

8 Paragraph H

Questions 9-13

Use the information in the passage to match the country (listed A-G) with statements below. Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.

A France

B Holland

C Japan

D China

E Britain

F Russia

G Portugal

在题库预测期间内，不是每一篇文章考题都是近期考试的范围重点，如需查看重点：请手机(app,电脑)登录在线预测电子系统 http://ks.ipredicting.com

9 house designed particularly for tea drinking

10 tea being substituted after a short period

11 using animals for tea transportation

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12 popularity of tea despite of some dispute

13 favor of tea for ruler's specialised knowledge

Optimism and Health 2

Mindset（心态） *is all. How you start the year will set the template for 2009, and two scientifically backed character traits hold the key: optimism and resilience (if the prospect leaves you feeling pessimistically spineless, the good news is that you can significantly boost both of these qualities).*

A Faced with 12 months of plummeting economics and rising human distress, staunchly maintaining a rosy view might seem deucedly Pollyannaish. But here we encounter the optimism paradox. As Brice Pitt, an emeritus professor of the psychiatry of old age at Imperial College, London, told me: optimists are unrealistic. Depressive people see things as they really are, but that is a disadvantage from an evolutionary point of view. Optimism is a piece of evolutionary equipment that carried us through millennia of setbacks.

B It has been known that optimistic has something to do with the long life, and optimists have plenty to be happy about. In other words, if you can convince yourself that things will get better, the odds of it happening will improve - because you keep on playing the game. In this light, optimism "is a habitual way of explaining your setbacks to yourself", reports Martin Seligman, the psychology professor and author of Learned Optimism. The research shows that when times get tough, optimists do better than pessimists - they succeed better at work, respond better to stress, suffer fewer depressive episodes and achieve more personal goals.

C Studies also show that belief can help with the financial pinch. Chad Wallens, a social forecaster at the Henley Centre who surveyed middle-class Britons' beliefs about income, has found that "he people who feel wealthiest, and those who feel poorest, actually have almost the same amount of money at their disposal. Their attitudes and behaviour patterns, however, are different from one another."

D Optimists have something else to be cheerful about - in general, they are more

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

robust. For example, a study of 660 volunteers by the Yale University psychologist Dr Becca Levy, found that thinking positively adds an average of 7 years to your life. Other American research claims to have identified a physical mechanism behind this. A Harvard Medical School study of 670 men found that the optimists have significantly better lung function. The lead author, Dr Rosalind Wright, believes that attitude somehow strengthens the immune system. "Preliminary studies on heart patients suggest that, by changing a person's outlook, you can improve their mortality risk," she says.

E Few studies have tried to ascertain the proportion of optimists in the world. But a 1995 nationwide survey conducted for the American magazine Adweek found that about half the population counted themselves as optimists, with women slightly more apt than men (53 per cent versus 48 per cent) to see the sunny side.

F Although some optimists may be accurate in their positive beliefs about the future, others may be unrealistic-their optimism is misplaced, according to American Psychological Association. Research shows that some smokers exhibit unrealistic optimism by underestimating their relative chances of experiencing disease. An important question is whether such unrealistic optimism is associated with risk-related attitudes and behavior. We addressed this question by investigating if one's perceived risk of developing lung cancer, over and above one's objective risk, predicted acceptance of myths and other beliefs about smoking. Hierarchical regressions showed that those individuals who were unrealistically optimistic were more likely to endorse beliefs that there is no risk of lung cancer if one only smokes for a few years and that getting lung cancer depends on one's genes.

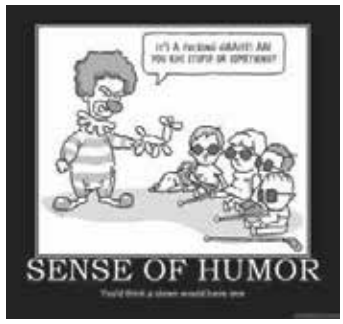
G Of course, there is no guarantee that optimism will insulate you from the crunch's worst effects, but the best strategy is still to keep smiling and thank your lucky stars. Because (as every good sports coach knows) adversity is character-forming - so long as you practise the skills of resilience. Research among tycoons and business leaders shows that the path to success is often littered with failure: a record of sackings, bankruptcies and blistering castigations. But instead of curling into a foetal ball beneath the coffee table, they resiliently pick themselves up, learn from their pratfalls and march boldly towards the next opportunity.

H The American Psychological Association defines resilience as the ability to adapt in the face of adversity, trauma or tragedy. A resilient person may go through difficulty and uncertainty, but he or she will doggedly bounce back.

I Optimism is one of the central traits required in building resilience, say Yale University investigators in the Annual Review of Clinical Psychology. They add

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

that resilient people learn to hold on to their sense of humour and this can help them to keep a flexible attitude when big changes of plan are warranted. The ability to accept your lot with equanimity also plays an important role, the study adds.



J One of the best ways to acquire resilience is through experiencing a difficult childhood, the sociologist Steven Stack reports in the Journal of Social Psychology. For example, short men are less likely to commit suicide than tall guys, he says, because shorties develop psychological defense skills to handle the bullies and mickey-taking that their lack of stature attracts. By contrast, those who enjoyed adversity-free youths can get derailed by setbacks later on because they've never been inoculated against **agro**

K Learning to overcome your fears. If you are handicapped by having had a happy childhood, then practising proactive optimism can help you to become more resilient. Studies of resilient people show that they take more risks; they court failure and learn not to fear it. And despite being thick-skinned, resilient types are also more open than average to other people. Bouncing through knock backs is all part of the process. It's about optimistic risk-taking - being confident that people will like you. Simply smiling and being warm to people can help. It's an altruistic path to self-interest - and if it achieves nothing else, it will reinforce an age-old adage: hard times can bring out the best in you.

http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/life_and_style/health/article5432741.ece

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

Questions 14-18

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 **14-18** on your answer sheet. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

Optimists generally are more robust. Yale University psychologist Dr Becca Levy found that an extension of around **.....14.....** to your life will be achieved by positive attitude toward life. A Harvard Medical School conduct a research which study of **.....15.....** male volunteers found that the optimists have remarkably better **.....16.....**. And Dr Rosalind Wright believes optimistic life may enhance the **.....17.....**." some initiative studies on **.....18.....** indicate that people can improve their mortality risk by changing into a positive outlook.

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Questions 19-23

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

A	Brice Pitt
B	American Psychological Association
C	Martin Seligman
D	Chad Wallens of Henley Centre
E	Annual Review of Clinical Psychology
F	Steven Stack
G	American magazine Adweek

19 Different optimism result found according to gender.

20 There is no necessary relationship between happiness and money.

21 Excessive optimism may be incorrect in everyday life.

22 Optimists is advantageous for human evolution.

23 Occurrence of emergency assists resilient people in a positive way.

Questions 24-27

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?
*In boxes **24-27** on your answer sheet, write*

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

24 The link between longevity and optimism has been known.

25 Optimists have better personal relationship than those pessimists.

26 People who had a happy childhood do not need to practise optimism.

27 Experience of difficulties will eventually help people accumulate the fortune.

Tele-working

A Teleworking - working remotely from an office - is said to have many benefits for organisations, the environment and society. It provokes mixed reactions from its acolytes and those that experience it first-hand. Whether you like it or not, it is true to say that work is no longer dependent on geography and this opens up a range of opportunities for working in new ways and environments.

B The surveys show "that the productivity increase is not primarily because of longer working hours (as is sometimes suggested). Although prevalent, working more is just one of a number of influencing factors, and not the most important." An unusual comparison of the performance of teleworkers with a closely matched control group of non-teleworkers found that not only was productivity higher, but also that absenteeism and error rates were lower.

C Two other areas where SUSTEL has added to the economic impact knowledge base is its effect on absenteeism and space utilisation. In the case of absenteeism, over 60 per cent of those surveyed stated that telework had enabled them to work when they were prevented from reaching a work location (usually through illness or transport problems). Around half the cases also identified substantial reductions in space requirements - to the point where one organisation had completely done away with a central office. Changes in non-commuting travel on weekends: home-bases workers, which includes a substantial population of people who are not telecommuters, spend more time shopping out of the home than traditional workers.

D Half-time telecommuting could reduce carbon emissions by over 51 million metric tons a year—the equivalent of taking all of New York's commuters off the road. Additional carbon footprint savings will come from reduced: office energy, roadway repairs, urban heating, office construction, business travel, paper usage (as electronic documents replace paper). Although energy utilization will continue to grow as we expand our industry and improve our standard of living, efficient use of energy will always be of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

prime importance. By telecommuting to work instead of using more conventional methods, there is a great potential to save energy. The three major areas where energy can be conserved are: Vehicle-related materials and resources; Highway-related materials and resources; and work-related materials and resources.

E A tremendous amount of energy is required to produce transportation equipment such as automobiles, buses, trains and jet aircraft. If telecommuting is promoted, there will be less use of this equipment and less energy will be required for production, maintenance and repair of this equipment. Fuel resources and gases needed to operate this equipment will be reduced, as well the building and repair of highways and maintenance requires a large consumption of energy, not only in the operation of the highway construction and repair equipment, but also in the manufacture and transportation of the required materials. An increase in the percentage of people telecommuting to work will decrease the need for expanded highways and associated road maintenance. The first two areas related to getting to work.

F Socially, the SUSTEL research found that most survey respondents felt that teleworking gave them a better quality of life and work-life balance. Many also reported health benefits. A significant number also stated that they were using local services more and becoming more involved in their local communities. The loss of teamwork and team spirit within teleworking populations was tackled through ideas such as Oracle's 'FUNctional' offices. Designed to increase communication and interaction when people are at the office, they are bright, and focused around a central café to stimulate ideas and face-to-face contact.

G The finding that many teleworkers report both longer working hours and better quality of life is paradoxical. More time working is usually associated with increased stress, domestic tension and other factors that reduce quality of life. One possible explanation is that, for many individuals, their increased working hours will be less than the time they have saved in commuting. Hence, they still have more time available for family and other activities. For some, the stress associated with commuting (especially for long distances) may be less than that arising from additional working time. Perhaps most significantly, teleworking can in effect create time through opportunities for multi-tasking or greater control of activities. As one survey respondent noted, "Although the amount of time has not changed it has made the weekends freer, as domestic activities can be fitted in during lunchtimes or early morning."

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

H When you work in an office or a cubicle and something goes wrong with any hardware or software you have the option of calling in the IT man. In fact, all of the equipment that you use at the office is supported by technical staff. That means regular updates and maintenance for various and sundry office tools like land-line phones, computers, internet connections, laptops, cell phones, printers, and other office equipment is all up to you. When you work from home, you'll surely encounter technical problems and when you do, where do you get the support and help you need? If your computer hard drive crashed today, would you have the funds to replace it?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 28-35

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-N below.
Write the correct letter, A-N in boxes 28-35 on your answer sheet.

Teleworking has been said to have many benefits for both society and companies. Survey identified that telecommuters spend more time on……**28**……than those traditional workers on changes in non-commuting travel on weekends. It also is beneficial to environment as it reduces the……**29**……in the atmosphere from decreased street repairs, city heating, or even……**30**…… as staff in office could send documents……**31**…… . Apart from that, other materials such as Vehicle-related, Highway-related and……**32**…… materials will also be saved. Traditionally, Large amount of energy is needed to make ……**33**……, e.g. Public transportation and private cars. With the arise of telecommuting, resources and ……**34**…… will be saved. And conservation goes to the energy and materials consumed in all ……**35**……

A pollution B internet energy C paper usage
D construction and maintenance E materials
F shopping G productivity H fuels and gases
I electronically J IT K equipment L company
M work-related N geography

Question 36-39

Complete each sentence with correct ending, A-F, below.
Write the correct letter, A-F, in box 36-39 on your answer sheet.

36 More working time is often connected with:

37 Oracle's Functional idea aims to improve:

38 When you work at office equipments such as computers and printers are maintained by:

39 When work from home using hardware and software:

A stress and tension.

B consumption of goods.

C the problem of less communication with colleagues.

D many problems when equipment doesn't work.

E transport equipment such as automobiles.

F technical supporters.

Question 40

Answer the question 40 and choose correct letter A, B, C or D.

Implied in the passage, what is the author's attitude toward Telework ?

A surprised by it fast growth

B unconcerned about the future pattern

C believe it is generally positive and encouraging

D worried in the economical problems arise

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SECTION 2

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

The Impact of Environment to Children

A What determines how a child develops? In reality, it would be impossible to account for each and every influence that ultimately determines who a child becomes. What we can look at are some of the most apparent influences such as genetics, parenting, experiences, friends, family relationships and school to help us understand the influences that help contribute to a child's growth.

B Think of these influences as building blocks. While most people tend to have the same basic building blocks, these components can be put together in an infinite number of ways. Consider your own overall personality. How much of who you are today was shaped by your genetic inheritance, and how much is a result of your lifetime of experiences? This question has puzzled philosophers, psychologists and educators for hundreds of years and is frequently referred to as the nature versus nurture debate. Generally , the given rate of influence to children is 40 % to 50 %. It may refer to all of siblings of a family. Are we the result of nature (our genetic background) or nurture (our environment)? Today, most researchers agree that child development involves a complex interaction of both nature and nurture. While some aspects of development may be strongly influenced by biology, environmental influences may also play a role. For example, the timing of when the onset of puberty occurs is largely the results of heredity, but environmental factors such as nutrition can also have an effect.

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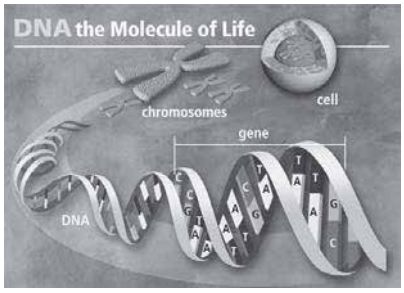
C The From the earliest moments of life, the interaction of heredity and the environment works to shape who children are and who they will become. While the genetic instructions a child inherits from his parents may set out a road map for development, the environment can impact how these directions are expressed, shaped or event silenced. The complex interaction of nature and nurture does not just occur at certain moments or at certain periods of time; it is persistent and lifelong.

D The shared environment (also called common environment) refers to environmental influences that have the effect of making siblings more similar to one another. Shared environmental influences can include shared family experiences, shared peer groups, and sharing the same school and community. In general, there has not been strong evidence for shared environmental effects on many behaviors, particularly those measured in adults. Possible reasons for this are discussed. Shared environmental effects are evident in children and adolescents, but these effects generally decrease across the life span. New developments in behavior genetic methods have made it possible to specify shared environments of importance and to tease apart familial and nonfamilial sources of shared environmental influence. It may also refer to all of siblings of a family, but the rate of influence is less than 10 per cent.

E The importance of non-shared environment lay hidden within quantitative genetic studies since they began nearly a century ago. Quantitative genetic methods, such as twin and adoption methods, were designed to tease apart nature and nurture in order to explain family resemblance. For nearly all complex phenotypes, it has emerged that the answer to the question of the origins of family resemblance is nature—things run in families primarily for genetic reasons. However, the best available evidence for the importance of environmental influence comes from this same quantitative genetic research because genetic influence never explains all of the variance for complex phenotypes, and the remaining



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

variance must be ascribed to environmental influences. Non-shared environment , it may refer to part of siblings of a family, the rate of influence to children is 40 % to 50 %.

F Yet it took many decades for the full meaning of these findings to emerge. If genetics explains why siblings growing up in the same family are similar, but the environment is important, then it must be the case that the salient environmental effects do not make siblings similar. That is, they are not shared by children growing up in the same family—they must be 'non-shared'. This implication about non-shared environmental import lay fallow in the field of quantitative genetics because the field's attention was then firmly on the nature-nurture debate. 'Nurture' in the nature-nurture debate was implicitly taken to mean shared environment because from Freud onwards, theories of socialization had assumed that children's environments are doled out on a family-by-family basis. In contrast, the point of non-shared environment is that environments are doled out on a child-by-child basis. Note that the phrase 'non-shared environment' is shorthand for a component of phenotypic variance—it refers to 'effects' rather than 'events', as discussed later. Research in recent years suggested that the impact from parents will be easy to be interrupted by the influence from the children of the same age .That also showed that variations of knowledge that children get from other culture is increasing. A number of interests between, whatever, fathers and mothers or parents and their children are conflicting.

G Because siblings living in the same home share some but not all of the potential genetic and environmental factors that influence their behaviours, teasing apart the potential influences of genetic and non-genetic factors that differentiate siblings is very difficult. Turkheimer and Waldron (2000) have noted that non-shared environmental influences—which include all of the random measurement error—may not be systematic, but instead may operate idiosyncratically and in ways that cannot be ascertained. Thus, the question is whether or not quasi-experimental behavioural genetic designs can be used to actually identify systematic non-shared environmental mechanisms cross sectionally and longitudinally. This is the impetus for the current study.

据考生回忆，本章还有一部分是关于 Harries 的研究讨论（这一部分拼接的原文缺失）

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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Questions 14-18

*Complete the table blow. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the Passage for each answer.*

Type of Impact to Children	*Range of Reference to Siblings*	*Rate of Influence*
……14……background from parents and family	*Including* to all of siblings	40%-50%
Shared Environment	to……15……	less than ……16……
……17……	to part of siblings	……18……-50%

Questions 19-21

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 19-21 on your answer sheet.

Research in recent years illuminated that the impact from parents will frequently be..…19….. by the peers pressure. It was also indicated that……20…… of knowledge that children learned from other culture is increasing. Study has found quantities of competing …..21…... between parents and children or even between parents themselves

Questions 22-25

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage?
In boxes 22-25 on your answer sheet, write

YES	*if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer*
NOT GIVEN	*if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

22 The more children there are in a family, the more impacts of environment it is.

23 Methods based on twin studies still meet unexpected differences that can not be ascribed to be purely genetic explanation .

24 Children prefer to speak the language from the children of the same age to the language spoken by their parents.

25 The Study of non-shared environment influence can be a generally agreed idea among researchers in the field.

Questions 26

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

26 According to this passage, which comment is TURE about the current Study of non-shared environment influence to children

A a little biased in nature
B not sufficiently proved
C very systematic
D can be workable

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SECTION 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-27 which are based on Reading Passage below.

考卷原文有删节和节选，但后面考题答案出题点基本一致

A The history of the automobile begins as early as 1769, with the creation of steam engined automobiles capable of human transport. In 1806, the first cars powered by an internal combustion engine running on fuel gas appeared, which led to the introduction in 1885 of the ubiquitous modern petrol-fueled internal combustion engine.

B It is generally acknowledged that the first really practical automobiles with petrol/gasoline-powered internal combustion engines were completed almost simultaneously by several German inventors working independently: Karl Benz built his first automobile in 1885 in Mannheim. Benz was granted a patent for his automobile on 29 January 1886, and began the first production of automobiles in 1888 in a company later became the famous Mercedes-Benz

THE COMING OF THE MOTOR-CAB

A BEGINNING WILL BE MADE BY PLACING FIFTY OF THESE VEHICLES IN THE STREETS, AND ALREADY HUNDREDS OF DRIVERS ARE TAKING LESSONS IN CONTROLLING THE MOTOR-DRIVEN CAB

THE London public will soon have an opportunity of trying the motor-hansom. Experiments have been carried out for several months past by a company called the London Express Motor Service, Limited, which is placing fifty motor-driven hansom cabs on the streets a few weeks hence. The prolonged trials with a specimen vehicle have proved that with certain modifications which have been adopted, motor-hansoms can be utilised to great advantage for the heavy work that metropolitan traffic entails. The dimensions of the motor-hansom, as may be judged from our photograph, are somewhat larger than those of the horse-drawn vehicle. There is more room inside, while in case of need an additional drop seat is fixed alongside the driver, who sits before the passengers, but somewhat lower and to one side, so that the view in front is not obstructed. The glass front has a spring attachment, and can be raised or lowered by the passengers. A distance indicator is placed inside the cab, so that there can be no dispute as to the actual distance travelled. Luggage can be carried in the boot at the rear of the body, and there is also room for luggage on the floor in front of the passengers and by the side of the driver. The chassis of the vehicles are being built in Paris, and the whole of the carriage work is being constructed by Messrs. My. Whitlock (Limited), Holland Gate, Kensington. The engines are twelve horse-power, double cylinder Astor governed, and slow running. The power is transmitted through a Panhard type of gear to a Cardon driven axle. In order to eliminate any tendency to side-slip, the greater portion of the body has been constructed of aluminium to reduce the rear weight as much as possible. The engines are geared down to give greater hill-climbing power, and there are three speeds, the third giving about twenty-five miles an hour on the level.

It remains to be seen how the people will take to the new vehicles, but there can be no doubt as to the danger of travel in the existing hansom, chiefly due to the horse being so liable to fall on the slippery paving. The development of the new business will depend entirely upon the success attending the first twenty or so of the cabs placed upon the streets, but judging from the experience of the past six months' practical experiments, both as to working cost, and favour, there appears to be little doubt on this head. The policy of the company will then be to continue steadily to increase the number of motor-hansoms running; it is anticipated that soon after they begin running there will be demands for at least five hundred. As the working cost is much below that of the horse-drawn cab, there appears to be no reason why the new cab should not gradually supplant the old method. The interest displayed by proprietors of cabs in the motor-driven cab points to this, while hundreds of drivers of the present hansoms have applied to be taught to drive the new motor-hansoms. These men are anxious to secure their new occupation before their old one is gone.

THE MOTOR-HANSOM

C At the beginning of the century the automobile entered the transportation market for the rich. The drivers of the day were an adventurous lot, going out in every kind of weather, unprotected by an enclosed body, or even a convertible top. Everyone in town knew who owned what car and the cars were soon to become each individual's token of identity. However, it became increasingly popular among the general population because it gave travelers the freedom to travel when they wanted to and where they wanted. As a result, in North America and Europe the automobile became cheaper and more accessible to the middle class. This was facilitated by Henry Ford who did two important things. First he priced his car to be as affordable as possible and second, he paid his workers enough to be able to purchase the cars they were manufacturing.

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D The assembly line style of mass production and interchangeable parts had been pioneered in the U.S. This concept was greatly expanded by Henry Ford, beginning in 1914. The large-scale, production-line manufacturing of affordable automobiles was debuted Ford's cars came off the line in fifteen minute intervals, much faster than previous methods, increasing productivity eightfold (requiring 12.5 man-hours before, 1 hour 33 minutes after), while using less manpower. Ford's complex safety procedures—especially assigning each worker to a specific location instead of allowing them to roam about—dramatically reduced the rate of injury. The combination of high wages and high efficiency is called "Fordism," and was copied by most major industries.

E The original Jeep vehicle that first appeared as the prototype Bantam BRC became the primary light 4-wheel-drive vehicle of the United States Army and Allies and made a huge leap in sale during World War II, as well as the postwar period. Many Jeep variants serving similar military and civilian roles have since been created and kept being improved on general performance in other nations.

F Throughout the 1950s, engine power and vehicle speeds rose, designs became more integrated and artful, and cars spread across the world. The market changed somewhat in the 1960s, as Detroit began to worry about foreign competition, the European makers adopted ever-higher technology, and Japan appeared as a serious car-producing nation. General Motors, Chrysler, and Ford tried radical small cars, like the GM A-bodies, but had little success. Captive imports and badge engineering swept through the US and UK as amalgamated groups like the British Motor Corporation consolidated the market. BMC's revolutionary space-saving Mini, which first appeared in 1959, captured large sales worldwide. Minis were marketed under the Austin and Morris names, until Mini became a marque in its own right in 1969. The trend for corporate consolidation reached Italy as niche makers like Maserati, Ferrari, and Lancia were acquired by larger companies. By the end of the decade, the number of automobile marques had been greatly reduced.

G In America, performance became a prime focus of marketing, exemplified by pony cars and muscle cars. But everything changed in the 1970s as the 1973 oil crisis, automobile emissions control rules, Japanese and European imports, and stagnant innovation wreaked havoc on the American industry. Though somewhat ironically, full-size sedans staged a major comeback in the years

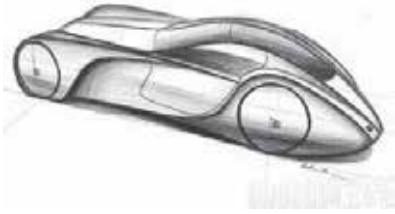
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

between the energy crisis, with makes such as Cadillac and Lincoln staging their best sales years ever in the late 70s. Small performance cars from BMW, Toyota, and Nissan took the place of big-engined cars from America and Italy.

H On the technology front, the biggest developments in Post-war era were the widespread use of independent suspensions, wider application of fuel injection, and an increasing focus on safety in the design of automobiles. The hottest technologies of the 1960s were NSU's "Wankel engine", the gas turbine, and the turbocharger. Of these, only the last, pioneered by General Motors but popularised by BMW and Saab, was to see widespread use. Mazda had much success with its "Rotary" engine which, however, acquired a reputation as a polluting gas-guzzler. Other Wankel licensees, including Mercedes-Benz and General Motors, never put their designs into production after the 1973 oil crisis. (Mazda's hydrogen-fuelled successor was later to demonstrate potential as an "ultimate eco-car".) Rover and Chrysler both produced experimental gas turbine cars to no effect.

I The modern era has also seen rapidly rising fuel efficiency and engine output. Once the automobile emissions concerns of the 1970s were conquered with computerised engine management systems, power began to rise rapidly. In the 1980s, a powerful sports car might have produced 200 horsepower (150 kW) – just 20 years later, average passenger cars have engines that powerful, and some performance models offer three times as much power.

J Most automobiles in use today are propelled by an internal combustion engine, fueled by gasoline or diesel. Both fuels are known to cause air pollution and are also blamed for contributing to climate change and global warming. Rapidly increasing oil prices, concerns about oil dependence, tightening environmental laws and restrictions on greenhouse gas emissions are propelling work on alternative power systems for automobiles. Efforts to improve or replace existing technologies include the development of hybrid vehicles, plug-in electric vehicles and hydrogen vehicles. Vehicles using alternative fuels such as ethanol flexible-fuel vehicles and natural gas vehicles are also gaining popularity in some countries.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 15-19

Look at the following statements ***(Questions 15-19)*** and the list of auto companies or car types in the box belong:

Match each statement with the correct person ***A-H***
Write the appropriate letter ***A-H*** in boxes ***15-19*** on your answer sheet.

15 The company which began the first manufacture of automobiles

16 The company that produces the industrialised cars that consumers can afford

17 the example of auto which improved the space room efficiency

18 The type of auto with greatest upgraded overall performance in Post-war era

19 The type of autos still keeping an advanced sale even during a seemingly unproductive period

A The Ford (American，Henry Ford)

B The BMC's Mini

C Cadillac and Lincoln （American）

D Mercedes-Benz (German)

E Mazda

F Jeep

G NSU's "Wankel engine" car

H Maserati, Ferrari, and Lancia

I Jeep

Question 20-26

Answer the questions below.
Choose ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 20-26 on your answer sheet.

20 What is a common feature of modern cars' engine type since late 19th century

21 In the past, what did the rich take owing a car as?

22 How long did Ford's assembly line take to produce a car?

23 What does people call the Mazda car designed under Wankel engine?

24 What is the major **historical event** that led American cars to suffer when competing with Japanese imported cars?

25 What has greatly increased with computerised engine management systems?

26 What factor is blamed for contributing to pollution, climate change and global warming?

Questions 27

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

What is the main idea of this passage?

A The historical contribution of the Ford's mass production assembly line
B The historical development and innovation in car designs
C the beginning of the modern designed gasoline engines
D the history of human and the Auto industry

Coral reefs are underwater structures made from calcium carbonate secreted by corals. Coral reefs are colonies of tiny living animals found in marine waters that contain few nutrients. Most coral reefs are built from stony corals, which in turn consist of polyps that cluster in groups.

Coral reefs

A Coral reefs are estimated to cover 284,300 km2 just under 0.1% of the oceans' surface area, about half the area of France. The Indo-Pacific region accounts for 91.9% of this total area. Southeast Asia accounts for 32.3% of that figure, while the Pacific including Australia accounts for 40.8%. Atlantic and Caribbean coral reefs account for 7.6%. Yet often called "rainforests of the sea", coral reefs form some of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth. They provide a home for 25% of all marine species, including fish, **mollusks** (软体动物), worms, **crustaceans** (甲壳类动物), **echinoderms** (棘皮动物), sponges, tunicates and other cnidarians. Paradoxically, coral reefs flourish even though they are surrounded by ocean waters that provide few nutrients. They are most commonly found at shallow depths in tropical waters, but deep water and cold water corals also exist on smaller scales in other areas. Although corals exist both in temperate and tropical waters, shallow-water reefs form only in a zone extending from 30° N to 30° S of the equator. Deep water coral can exist at greater depths and colder temperatures at much higher latitudes, as far north as Norway. Coral reefs are rare along the American and African west coasts. This is due primarily to upwelling and strong cold coastal currents that reduce water temperatures in these areas (respectively the Peru, Benguela and Canary streams). Corals are seldom found along the coastline of South Asia from the eastern tip of India (Madras) to the **Bangladesh**（孟加拉国) and Myanmar borders. They are also rare along the coast around northeastern South America and Bangladesh due to the freshwater release from the Amazon and **Ganges Rivers** （恒河）, respectively.

B Coral reefs deliver ecosystem services to tourism, fisheries and coastline protection. The global economic value of coral reefs has been estimated at

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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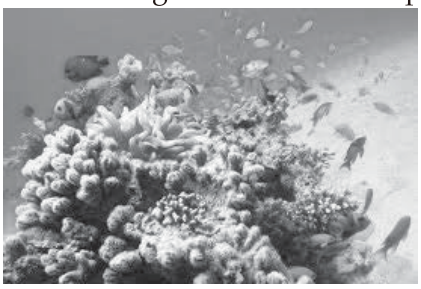
as much as $US375 billion per year. Coral reefs protect shorelines by absorbing **wave energy**（潮汐能）, and many small islands would not exist without their reef to protect them.

C The value of reefs in **biodiverse**（生物多样的） regions can be even higher. In parts of Indonesia and the Caribbean where tourism is the main use, reefs are estimated to be worth US$1 million per square kilometer, based on the cost of maintaining sandy beaches and the value of attracting **snorkelers**（浮潜者）and **scuba divers**（水肺潜水）. Meanwhile, a recent study of the Great Barrier Reef in Australia found that the reef is worth more to the country as an intact ecosystem than an extractive reserve for fishing. Each year more than 1.8 million tourists visit the reef, spending an estimated AU$4.3 billion (Australian dollars) on reef-related industries from diving to boat rental to posh island resort stays. In the Caribbean,



says UNEP, the net annual benefits from diver tourism was US$2 billion in 2000 with US$625 million spent directly on diving on reefs. Further, reef tourism is important source of employment, especially for some of the world's poorest people. UNEP says that of the estimated 30 million small-scale fishers in the developing world, most are dependent to a greater or lesser extent on coral reefs. In the Philippines, for example, more than one million small-scale fishers depend directly on coral reefs for their livelihoods. The report estimates that reef **fisheries**（渔场）were worth between $15,000 and $150,000 per square kilometer a year, while fish caught for aquariums（水族馆） were worth $500 a kilogram against $6 for fish caught as food. The aquarium fish export industry supports around 50,000 people and generates some US$5.5 million a year in Sri Lanka along.

D Unfortunately, coral reefs are dying around the world. In particular, coral mining, agricultural and urban **runoff**（下水）, pollution (organic and inorganic), disease, and the digging of canals and access into islands and bays are localized threats to coral **ecosystems**（生态系统）. Broader threats are sea temperature rise, sea level rise and pH changes from ocean **acidification**（酸化）, all associated with greenhouse gas emissions. Some current fishing practices are destructive and unsustainable. These include cyanide fishing, overfishing and blast fishing. Although cyanide (氰化物毒) fishing supplies live reef fish for the tropical aquarium market, most fish caught using this method are sold in restaurants, primarily in Asia, where live fish are prized for their

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

freshness. To catch fish with cyanide, fishers dive down to the reef and squirt cyanide in coral crevices and on the fast-moving fish, to stun the fish making them easy to catch. Overfishing is another leading cause for coral reef degradation. Often, too many fish are taken from one reef to sustain a population in that area. Poor fishing practices, such as banging on the reef with sticks (muro-ami), destroy coral formations that normally function as fish habitat. In some instances, people fish with **explosives**（爆炸物） (blast fishing), which blast apart the surrounding coral.

E Tourist resorts that empty their sewage directly into the water surrounding coral reefs contribute to coral reef degradation. Wastes kept in poorly maintained septic tanks can also leak into surrounding ground water, eventually seeping out to the reefs. Careless boating, diving, snorkeling and fishing can also damage coral reefs. Whenever people grab, kick, and walk on, or stir up **sediment**（沉淀物） in the reefs, they contribute to coral reef destruction. Corals are also harmed or killed when people drop anchors on them or when people collect coral.

F To find answers for these problems, scientists and researchers study the various factors that impact reefs. The list includes the ocean's role as a carbon dioxide sink, atmospheric changes, **ultraviolet light**（紫外线光）, ocean acidification, viruses, impacts of dust storms carrying agents to far flung reefs, pollutants, algal blooms and others. Reefs are threatened well beyond coastal areas. General estimates show approximately 10% of the worlds coral reefs are dead. About 60% of the world's reefs are at risk due to destructive, human-related activities. The threat to the health of reefs is particularly strong in Southeast Asia, where 80% of reefs are endangered.

G In Australia, **the Great Barrier Reef** （大堡礁）is protected by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and is the subject of much legislation, including a biodiversity action plan. Inhabitants of Ahus Island, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea, have followed a generations-old practice of restricting fishing in six areas of their reef **lagoon**（环礁湖）. Their cultural traditions allow line fishing, but not net or spear fishing. The result is both the biomass and individual fish sizes are significantly larger than in places where fishing is unrestricted.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-19

*Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs **A-G**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-G***, in boxes ***14-19*** on your answer sheet.
(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)

NB You may use any letter more than once.

14 Geographical location of world's coral reef

15 How does coral reef benefit economy locally

16 The statistics of coral reef's economic significance

17 The listed reasons for declining number of coral reef

18 Physical approach to coral reef by people

19 Unsustainable fishing methods are applied in regions of the world

Questions 20-25

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

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

20 Coral reefs provide habitat to variety of marine life.

21 Coral reef distribute around the ocean disproportionally.

22 Coral reef is increasingly important for scientific purpose.

23 Coral reefs are greatly exchanged among and exported to other counties.

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

24 Reef tourism is of economic essence generally for some poor people.

25 As with other fishing business, coral fishery is not suitable to women and children

Questions 26

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

What is the main purpose of the this passage

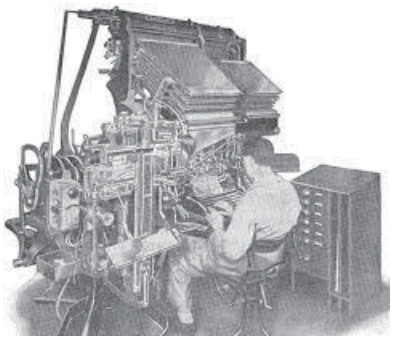
A Demonstrate how coral reef grow in the ocean
B To tell that coral reef is widely used as a scientific project
C Present the general benefits and an alarming situation of coral reef
D To show the vital efforts made to protect coral reef in Australia

Making Copier

At first, nobody bought Chester Carlson's strange idea. But trillions of documents later, his invention is the biggest thing in printing since Gutenburg

A Copying is the engine of civilization: culture is behavior duplicated. The oldest copier invented by people is language, by which an idea of yours becomes an idea of mine. The second great copying machine was writing. When the Sumerians transposed spoken words into stylus marks on clay tablets more than 5,000 years ago, they hugely extended the human network that language had created. Writing freed copying from the chain of living contact. It made ideas permanent, portable and endlessly reproducible.

B Until Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press in the mid-1400s, producing a book in an edition of more than one generally meant writing it out again. Printing with moveable type was not copying, however. Gutenberg couldn't take a document that already existed, feed it into his printing press and run off facsimiles. The first true mechanical copier was manufactured in 1780, when James Watt, who is better known as the inventor of the modern steam engine, created the copying press. Few people today know what a copying press was, but you may have seen one in an antiques store, where it was perhaps called a book press. A user took a document freshly written in special ink, placed a moistened sheet of translucent paper against the inked surface and squeezed the two sheets together in the press, causing some of the ink from the original to penetrate the second sheet, which could then be read by turning it over and looking through its back. The high cost prohibits the widespread use of this copier.



C Among the first modern copying machines, introduced in 1950 by 3M, was the Thermo-Fax, and it made a copy by shining infrared light through an original

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

document and a sheet of paper that had been coated with heat-sensitive chemicals. Competing manufacturers soon introduced other copying technologies and marketed machines called Dupliton, Dial- A-Matic Autostat, Verifax, Copease and Copymation. These machines and their successors were welcomed by secretaries, who had no other means of reproducing documents in hand, but each had serious drawbacks. All required expensive chemically treated papers. And all made copies that smelled bad, were hard to read, didn't last long and tended to curl up into tubes. The machines were displaced, beginning in the late 1800s, by a combination of two 19th century inventions: the typewriter and carbon paper. For those reasons, copying presses were standard equipment in offices for nearly a century and a half.

D None of those machines are still manufactured today. They were all made obsolete by a radically different machine, which had been developed by an obscure photographic-supply company. That company had been founded in 1906 as the Haloid Company and is known today as the Xerox Corporation. In 1959, it introduced an office copier called the Haloid Xerox 914, a machine that, unlike its numerous competitors, made sharp, permanent copies on ordinary paper—a huge breakthrough. The process, which Haloid called xerography (based on Greek words meaning "dry" and "writing"), was so unusual and nonnutritive that physicists who visited the drafty warehouses where the first machines were built sometimes expressed doubt that it was even theoretically feasible.

E Remarkably, xerography was conceived by one person— Chester Carlson, a shy, soft-spoken patent attorney, who grew up in almost unspeakable poverty and worked his way through junior college and the California Institute of Technology. Chester Carlson was born in Seattle in 1906. His parents—Olof Adolph Carlson and Ellen Josephine Hawkins—had grown up on neighboring farms in Grove City, Minnesota, a tiny Swedish farming community about 75 miles west of Minneapolis. Compare with competitors, Carlson was not a normal inventor in 20-century. He made his discovery in solitude in 1937 and offered it to more than 20 major

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

corporations, among them IBM, General Electric, Eastman Kodak and RCA. All of them turned him down, expressing what he later called "an enthusiastic lack of interest" and thereby passing up the opportunity to manufacture what Fortune magazine would describe as "the most successful product ever marketed in America."

F Carlson's invention was indeed a commercial triumph. Essentially overnight, people began making copies at a rate that was orders of magnitude higher than anyone had believed possible. And the rate is still growing. In fact, most documents handled by a typical American office worker today are produced xerographically, either on copiers manufactured by Xerox and its competitors or on laser printers, which employ the same process (and were invented, in the 1970s, by a Xerox researcher). This year, the world will produce more than three trillion xerographic copies and laser-printed pages—about 500 for every human on earth.

G Xerography eventually made Carlson a very wealthy man. (His royalties amounted to something like a 16th of a cent for every Xerox copy made, worldwide, through 1965.) Nevertheless, he lived simply. He never owned a second home or a second car, and his wife had to urge him not to buy thirdclass train tickets when he traveled in Europe. People who knew him casually seldom suspected that he was rich or even well-to-do; when Carlson told an acquaintance he worked at Xerox, the man assumed he was a factory worker and asked if he belonged to a union. "His possessions seemed to be composed of the number of things he could easily do without," his second wife said. He spent the last years of his life quietly giving most of his fortune to charities. When he died in 1968, among the eulogizers was the secretary-general of the United Nations.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-6

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

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

1 The earliest languages were recorded on papyrus.

2 when applying Johann Gutenberg's printing machine, it requires lots of training.

3 James Watt invented modern steam engine before he made his first mechanical copier.

4 using the Dupliton copiers and follower versions are very costly.

5 The typewriters with carbon papers were taken place of very soon because they were not sold well

6 The Haloid Xerox 914 model also required specially treated paper for making copies.

Questions 7-13

Complete the notes below using ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *from the passage.*
Write your answers in boxes 7-13 on your answer sheet.

Calson, unlike a 20-century 7……... ,like to work on his own. In 1937, he unsuccessfully invited 20 major 8……...to made his discovery. However, this action was not welcome among shareholders at beginning, all of them 9……... . Eventually Calson's creation was undeniably a 10……...Thanks for the discovery of Xerography, Calson became a very 11……... person. Even so, his life remains as simple as before. It looks as if he can live without his 12……..... At the same time, he gave lots of his money to 13……....

“爱普我预测”APP免费看雅思预测范围、考前补丁

[支持iPhone和Android]

1 【爱普我预测】电子系统APP版与在线系统预测网页版范围更新同步，在线听免费公开课课程录音，信息更新及时，功能强大，复习方便，查看预测范围和考前补丁，**最重要的是全部免费**！！快快下载吧！

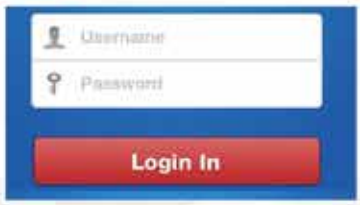
获取方式

①应用宝或appstore搜索：**爱普我预测**

②直接扫描以下图片二维码下载

iPhone APP　　Android APP

2 【爱普我预测】APP 安装后的账号是什么？在哪里注册？



目前版本的【爱普我预测】APP（iPhone、Android）还没有注册功能，请使用**网页版登录注册。APP使用的账号**便是您的**在线系统账号**（http://ks.ipredicting.com 、 http://www.iyuce.com）

如果您没有在线系统账号，请使用电脑网页访问 http://www.iyuce.com

3 【爱普我预测】APP如何查看在线系统范围和补丁？

step1 登陆

打开您的APP，进入登陆界面，输入账号密码登陆，如果还没有账号，请参考**上文2 方式**进行注册；

Step2 进入系统

进入系统之后

通过选择界面中的模块

进入相应板块（如图）

English to Chinese

预测真题原文
参考中文翻译

全部的原文中文翻译获取渠道：

(1)预测书籍后面附录部分（成稿时完成的翻译会收录书籍印刷...）

(2)后续陆续翻译的，请登录 在线考试系统

http://ks.ipredicting.com 注册一个电子账户,并升级为正式会员

越努力 越幸运

太阳能硅电池

A 古语“细节决定成败”形象地刻画出了了那种针尖大小的障碍足以阻止一个创新的概念转化成一项实用的技术。它往往也描述出了这样一类问题：通过降低产品的成本来吸引消费者来购买。麻省理工学院的 Emanuel Sachs 在他的职业生涯中一直在努力通过许多这样的小细节开发低成本且高效率的太阳能电池。在他最新的研究中，Emanuel Sachs 已经发现许多在不增加成本的前提下提高普通光伏（ PV）从太阳光中产生的电量。具体来说，他将由多结晶硅制成的测试电池的转换效率从典型的 15.5%提高至近 20% ----达到了比其价格更高的单晶硅电池的转换效率。这种改进可能将光伏发电的成本由现在的$1.90到$2.10 每瓦下跌到$1.65 每瓦。随着更多的调整，Sachs 预计在四年内发明出太阳能电池，它可以将成本降低到$1 每瓦，这将使转化自太阳能的电力与由燃煤电厂生产的电力形成竞争关系。

B 大多数光伏电池，比如那些在家里的屋顶，是依靠硅材料将太阳光转换成电流。金属互相连接将电流从硅中导出来向电网输电。德国 Photon Consulting 公司常务董事 Michael Rogol，认为，自太阳能电池在 30 年前被普遍推广使用起，工程师们大多是采用单晶硅作为活性物质的。该物质的晶片通常是从从由一大块晶体组成的锭上锯下来的，而该晶体是从一大桶熔化了的硅中像太妃糖似得被拔出来的。Rogol 补充说，特别是在刚开始的时候，高纯度硅锭被废弃在集成电路制造厂，但之后就被用来制造太阳能电池。虽然单晶电池能提供高的转换效率，但它们的生产成本很高。其替代品---多晶硅电池，是工厂用低纯度的由许多小的晶体组成的铸造锭中制造的，生产成本低廉，但不幸的是他们比单晶电池的转换效率要低。

C Sachs 率先推出了一些新的方法使得太阳能硅电池更便宜更有效，最近他又将重点放在多晶硅电池制造的细节上。他解释说，第一个需要小幅改进的问题是关于“收集电流从硅表面上汇集电流的小的银制线路”。在传统的制造工艺中，电池制造商使用丝网印刷技术（“就像像高精度丝网印刷 T 恤一样，”Sachs 注）和含有银粒子的油墨来创建线路。麻烦的是，标准的银制电线一般宽而且短，大约 120 微米长 10 微米宽，并包含许多不导电的空隙，因此阻挡了大量的阳光的吸收从而减少了本该传输的电流量。

D 在他创办的第一家位于马萨诸塞州 Lexington 的 Technologies 公司（该数字意是指太阳光撞击地球外层大气的流量是：每平方米 1366 瓦特）---Sachs 采用一项专有技术来制造更薄更高的的电线：20*20 微米。这种更

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

细的电线使用成本较低的银，并且可以放置得更近，使它们能够从邻近的活性物质吸引更多的电流，在这些活性物质中，自由电子只可以在有限的范围内移动。与此同时，该电线比其它对应电线阻挡较少的入射光。

E 他的第二项创新改变了用来收集从银制电线以及电气连接的相邻的电池中的电流的扁平较宽的互相交错的电线。位于顶部的互相交错的电线可遮挡一个电池多达 5%的区域。Sachs 解释道 ，“我们在这些轧线的表面放上质感的镜面。这些小反射镜在一个较低的角度---大约 30 度左右反射入射光。因此，当反射光线击中顶部的玻璃层时，它们将会通过全内反射的方式留在硅晶片内。”（当潜水和浮潜的人从水下面看水的表面时，通常会看到这种光学效应。）该光线在硅晶片中停留的时间越长，它越有机会被吸收且被转化成电能。

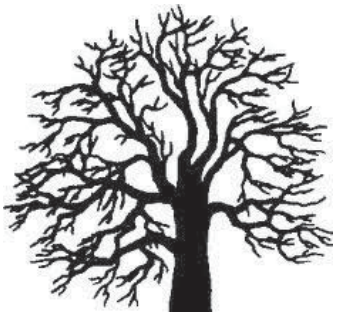
F Sachs 预计新的抗反射涂层将进一步提高多晶电池的效率。他公司的未来目标之一是用较便宜的铜制电线替代目前使用的价格昂贵的银制电线。他对于如何成功地完成这项转换已经有了一些想法。Sachs 说“铜不像银，它会削弱硅光伏电池的性能，所以使用阻断铜与硅之间的直接接触的材料将是至关重要的。”在这个行业，往往是细节决定成败。

G 美国能源信息署和行业跟踪公司 Solarbuzz 认为，太阳能硅电池的成本很可能会会随着硅价格的下降而走低。最近几年太阳能电池板销售的陡然上升已经导致硅的全球性短缺，因为活性物质的产能落后，但是现在新的硅制造工厂即将上线。Photon Consulting 公司的市场观察员 Michael Rogol 认为，降低的材料成本以及随之降低的系统的价格将大大提振太阳能光电技术的需求。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

树冠的研究者

A 森林树冠层是用来描述森林中所有树冠总和的术语，**是超过 40%生物物种的栖息地，其中 10%的物种是只生活在树冠上的。**



Global Canopy Programme（GCP）是专门研究树冠的组织，它的执行主席 Andrew Mitchell **说道：“我们正在研究地球上最丰富，最鲜为人知但是又最受威胁的栖息地。我们对森林认识的问题在于几乎所有我们收集的信息只是从距离地面 2 米的地方获得的，**但是我们却要以此研究关于距离地面 60 米高的树，或是最高达 112 米的红木这样的树木的问题。这就好比医生只能通过看病人的脚来治愈病人。”

B **热带雨林包含最丰富的生态系统，从生物多样性和生物之间关系的复杂性上来讲，只有珊瑚礁可以与之媲美。**而其中大部分的多样性的生物都居住在树冠上，据估计雨林中 70%-90%的生物居住在树上，有十分之一的导管植物是生长在树冠层，大约 20%-25%的无脊椎动物只生活在树冠层。

C 第一个真正意义上进入树冠层进行研究的**英国人是Sir Francis Drake，他在 1573 年在巴拿马的Darien的一棵高树上第一次看到了太平洋。**但是第一个真正意义上的关于树冠的研究直到 1929 年才开始。Major RWG Hingston领导的牛津大学科考队赴英属圭亚那进行考察，**最终在需要建造一个观察平台时，他们还是向当地人进行了求助。**这次科考总的来说还是很成功的，尽管代理领导者在坐着轿子参观的过程中被卡到悬在空中。就到达树冠这个层面而言，法国人可以说是优秀的创新者，他们通过比空气还轻的平台也就是气球和相关的设备来运送东西。**来自Montpellier 大学热带植物研究所的Francis Halle在 1980 年代中期通过一个气球从空中到达树冠。**他在法属圭亚那的工作受了 Marcel 和Annette Hladic 在加蓬共和国氦气球的启发。Halle更进一步，他乘坐了专门建造的一个小型的飞行器——长得像雪茄形状的气球，是靠螺旋桨来增加机动性的。Mitchell 说道：“我们突然有了一个可移动的系统来在树梢附近活动，除此别无他法。”

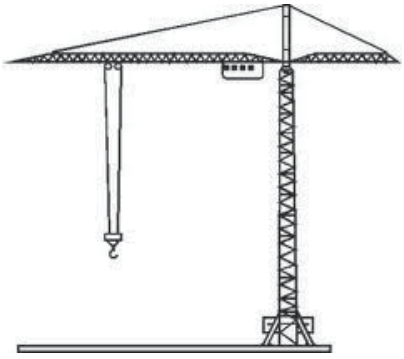
D 自此以后，两个依赖气球的工具就产生了：**筏子或是雪橇，**筏子是“飘浮着的平台”，被法国学者 Dany Cleyet - Marrel 和 Laurent Pyot 应用在树顶的一个小岛上，是用**橡胶渔网边缘**配上**充气的氯丁橡胶管子**做成的。这个小筏子停留在树冠层的顶部，这样可以让生物抽样（主要是植物和昆虫）可以在平台的边缘停留数日。在另一方面，雪橇呈充气

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

六边形，和传统的气球篮子相似，在底部的中间有一个洞，上面**覆盖着橡胶网**，当然这种技术不是完美的。莱比锡大学系统植物研究所主任 Dr Wilfried Morawetz 说道：**“气球可以覆盖更大的区域，尤其是收集信息的时候，但是它们的造价非常得高**，Jibe 筏子造价 122，000 欧元（约合 86000 英镑，按 2001 年的汇率）虽然这种方式很有效，但是只能是**研究人员到达顶部并且对天气的依赖性很强。气球只能在清早使用 2-4 小时，上周整整一周因为天气原因我们只能出去考察 3 次。”** 鉴于以上因素，就不难理解为什么在 1986 年和 2001 年间只有六次研究活动采用了气球。

E 接下来另一个**重要的创新**来自巴拿马 Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute 的 **Alan Smith，他是采用一个静止的起重机来到达树冠**。没有绳子拴着的气球能够大范围地采集样本，但是起重机可以让科学家年复一年地通年集中研究一公顷的范围内从土壤到树冠。Basel 大学的教授 Christian Korner 认为“起重机比其它任何一种方法都要好，它们又便宜又可靠而且快速。我可以在两分钟之内到达想要到达的森林的任何位置，这对于物种间的比较研究至关重要。”**ChristianKorner 在瑞士用充满二氧化碳的空气中用起重机进行一个实验。试图揭开森林将如何应对全球二氧化碳含量上升**。为了简便起见，起重机一般都安置在靠近城市或是研究中心。莱比锡大学在离城镇不远的地方就有一个研究用的起重机，该地点可以让研究者对污染物对森林的影响进行研究。为了增加起重机能到达的树冠的数量，一些起重机放在短的铁轨上。在 1995 年，**Dr Wilfried Morawetz 是第一个采用这样技术的人，在 Venezuelan 雨林架起了 150 米的轨道**。他说道：“在我看来，起重机将是未来研究树冠的核心工具。”



I 我预测 你高分 predicting

F 似乎进行树冠研究的其他人和 Mitchell 的观点一样，被尊为“树冠学家”的 Madie Selby Botanical Gardens 的**执行主任 Meg Lowman 说道：“起初**许多科学家肯定认为 Mitchell 疯了才会想到建这样一个复杂的实地观察站。但是我们逐渐都意识到，**将不同方法进行组合，从而能够用长期合作的方法来进行生态研究是推进树冠研究最好的方法**。一个永久的树冠研究站能够做到这一点。”一群致力于研究树冠的科学家通力合作，运用一系列的工具到达树顶，从而可以真正了解最不为人知的陆地栖息地——树冠。

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业余自然者数据

A 蒂姆·斯帕克斯从信封中拿出了一个皮面笔记本，**笔记本的纸页已微微泛黄，它记载了从 1941 到 1969 年间莱斯特市基尔沃斯镇已逝世的养蜂人沃特. 科茨的养蜂记录**。他将此笔记本与他那高高堆起的报纸、鸟类观察表、园丁日记叠在一起。“每个月我们都会发现一个新的记录，”他说道，“我感到很吃惊。”在此两个世纪之前，**东英格兰诺福克郡的一名地主罗伯特. 马沙姆也开始记录生存在他的土地上的动植物的生长周期，**比如白头翁花第一次开花的时间、橡树出芽的时间以及白嘴鸭筑巢的时间。马沙姆家族后人们搜集这些资料长达 211 年。（第 34，35，33 题 ipredicting.com copyright）

B 如今，这些记录已被使用，而这是当年的作者们料想不到的。**这些数据对研究生物自然现象的时间或者生态生物学的学家们来说是非常宝贵的。**把他们的记录和气候的数据结合起来，研究者们就可以解释温度变化如何影响春天到来的时间这样类似的问题，从而使生态学家能够准确预测气候变化所产生的影响。有一些研究者已经开始这样的工作，他们将几百年来由数千名业余自然爱好者记录下来的信息编制在一起。与此同时，更多系统性的工作也已经开展，并创造了令人惊奇的成果。“让人感兴趣的信息量简直太多了！”剑桥郡梦科斯伍德生态研究中心的气候研究学家斯帕克斯说到。（第 27 题 ipredicting. com copyright）

C **斯帕克斯还描述到，他最初认识到这些所谓的“橱柜里的生态生物学家们”是因为当时一个退休的同事将马沙姆的记录给了他。**现在他把大量的时间用来在材料中穿梭，追寻这些历史数据。这个消息传播开来，其他人也开始不断给他提供一些类似材料的信息，越来越多的业余生态生物学家们也从他们的“橱柜”中走了出来。英国人热衷于记录和收集的爱好使得他的工作轻松了很多，一个来自肯特郡的男子寄来了他 30 年的厨房日历，在上面他标注了邻居家木兰花的所有开花日期。（第 28 题）

D 其他研究人员也从这些相似的资源中开发出了有价值的数据。加利福尼亚州斯坦福大学的生态学家瑞夫萨格瑞最近研究了一场赌赛的记录，这场赌赛是在正在融化的河面上构建一种特殊的三脚架，参加者需要猜出它倒在河面上的精确时间。**在阿拉斯加帝纳河畔，这场比赛自 1917 年以来每年举办一届，通过研究此项比赛的结果可以发现. 这条河流开始融化的日期比比赛诞生时早了 5 天。**（第 32 题 ipredicting，com copyright）

E 总而言之，这些记录可以帮助研究人员发现：和 20 年前相比，北半球大部分地区的很多自然现象比之前来得早了，无论是发芽期还是鸟类迁徙期以及

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蝴蝶羽化期。这些数据也暗示出未来自然界的变化趋势。业余爱好者们的记录与气候变化模型可以用来指导环境保护。**安阿伯市密歇根大学的生态学家桑瑞.如特收集了 1955 年到 1996 年间鸟类观察者在美国中西部季节性池塘中所作的野鸟的记录，并将之与气象数据以及未来变暖模型结合起来。经她分析发现，未来的干旱气候将会增多，这一预测结果意味着池塘附近生物的繁殖量可能会减少一半。**“美国北部的水禽数量很可能会随着全球变暖而明显下降。”她说。（第 31，36 题 ipredicting.com copyright）

F **但并不是所有的专家都喜欢使用民间数据。“很多科学家不愿使用它们，他们认为这些数据问题太多了。”**如特说道。不同的观察者会对观察内容有不同的想法，比如雪花莲的开放。“特殊观察最重要的是如何细致并系统地进行，”密尔沃基市威斯康辛大学研究植物和气候关系的马克.斯沃特兹说**“我们需要准确知道是，观察者具体现察到了什么——如果他们只是说‘我记录了叶子掉落的时间’，这可能是没有用的。”**测量秋天的到来可能就很困难，因为确定叶子何时变黄比确定它什么时候发芽要主现得多。（第 37，38 题 ipredicting，com copyright）

G 总之，大多数生态生物学家对业余爱好者们的贡献给予了积极评价。“他们具有纯朴的科学力量：细致地观察了自然世界。”萨格瑞说。但是专家们也清楚需要仔细考量记录的质量。比如，如特就准备和记录收集者进行面谈，来监测一份民间记录的可靠性。她说，“你总是会担心——诸如度假之类的琐碎事情都会影响数据的准确性，我之所以有很多记录不采用，就是因为它们不够准确。”其他人认为正确的统计数据可以消除民间记录的一些问题。环境学家阿诺德.范.威利特及其荷兰瓦格宁根大学的同事们正在开发新的统计方法，来计算民间生态生物数据的不确定性。鉴于过去记录中业余生态生物学家们表现出的热忱，专业研究人员们正在为未来数据记录创建标准化的记录方案。他们希望设计出好的研究方法并能在大部分观察数据中推广这些方法，从而消除个人记录者们记录方法上的差别。这些数据收集起来成本低廉，却能够提供空间、时间、物种范围等广泛的资料。**“没有观察者们的帮助，在广大的地理范围内收集数据是非常困难的。”如特说。”**（第 30 题）

H **生态生物学也能帮助公众理解气候变化方面的信息。**斯帕克斯说道，“因为公众理解这些记录，他们就能接受它们。”他还补充说，这些记录可以显示一些潜在的令人不快的后果，比如越是炎热的年份，市政府会接到越多的鼠灾报告。让民众参与进来对公众关心是极为有益的。**“人们乐于看到他们因为爱好而收集的数据具有科学使用价值——这会让他们更有动力。”如特如是说。**（第 40，29 题 ipredicting.com copyright）

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阿尔弗雷德•诺贝尔

诺贝尔奖背后的故事

A 自 1901 年，全球各地在物理、化学、医学、文学及和平领域作出重大贡献的人们就开始被授予诺贝尔奖。阿尔弗德•诺贝尔在 1895 年写下最后的一份遗嘱时，将大量的遗产留作创建诺贝尔奖，为诺贝尔奖奠定了基础。

B 阿尔弗雷德•诺贝尔于 1833 年 10 月 21 日出生于斯德哥尔摩。他的父亲伊曼纽尔•诺 贝尔是位工程师兼发明家，在斯德哥尔摩建造桥梁和建筑。在建筑工程中，伊曼纽尔-诺 贝尔也试验过用不同的技术爆破岩石。由于在工业和企业经营上的成功，伊曼纽尔•诺 贝尔于 1842 年带着全家人来到圣彼得堡。在那里，他雇请私人教师对他的孩子进行一流 的教育。上课内容包括自然科学、语言和文学。到 17 岁时，阿尔弗雷德•诺贝尔已经能 讲流利的瑞典语、俄语、法语、英语和德语了。他主要的兴趣是英国文学和诗歌以及化 学和物理。诺贝尔的父亲希望他的儿子们能成为工程师，继承他的事业，所以他对诺贝 尔爱好诗歌这一点感到很不悦，而且他发现诺贝尔相当内向。

C 为了扩大儿子的视野，老诺贝尔送儿子出国深造化学工程。诺贝尔在两年里访问了 瑞典、德国、法国和美国。他最喜欢巴黎，在那里，他在著名的化学家 T. J. 佩卢兹教 授的私人实验室工作。同样在那里，他认识了年轻的意大利化学家阿斯卡尼奥•索布雷罗。 索布雷罗在三年前发明了爆炸能力极强的炸药——硝化甘油。不过由于危险太大，当时没有考虑将它投入实际应用。虽然硝化甘油的爆炸力远远超过火药，但这种液体炸药在 一定温度和压力的作用下会以难以预测的方式发生爆炸。诺贝尔对硝化甘油以及如何将 它投入建筑工程的实际运用产生了浓厚的兴趣。他也意识到需要解决安全问题，以及如 何控制硝化甘油的爆破。

D 于 1863 年重返瑞典后，诺贝尔开始专注于制造硝化甘油炸药。经历几次爆炸事故（包 括 1864 年那次事故，他的弟弟埃米尔和其他几个人被炸死）后，当局认定硝化甘油产品 极度危险，于是明令禁止在斯德哥尔摩进行硝化甘油试验。诺贝尔只好把他的实验搬到 梅拉伦湖的一只船上进行。诺贝尔并没有因此气馁，并于 1864 年开始大规模生产硝化甘 油。为了使硝化甘油的使用更加安全，诺贝尔用了不同的添加剂进行试验。不久后，诺 贝尔发现硝化甘油可被硅藻土吸附，变成浆糊，然后可以塑造成大小合适的棒体，插进钻孔里。1867 年，他将发明的炸药命名为“达那马特”（又称安全炸药），并取得专利。为了引爆这种炸药，他还发明了用导火线点燃的雷管引爆装置。诺贝尔的这些发明问世时，恰逢风钻在大规模地被使用。这些装置的结合大

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

大地减少了爆破岩石、开凿隧道、挖掘河道以及其他许多建筑工程的成本。

E 诺贝尔发明的炸药和雷管的市场发展迅速，而这也证明了他是一个非常成功的企业 家和商人。多年来，诺贝尔在 20 多个国家约 90 个不同的地方建立了工厂和实验室。尽 管定居巴黎，但是他大部分的时间都在各地奔波。如果不是在外奔波或为商业活动应酬，诺贝尔就会在他的各个实验室（先是在斯德哥尔摩的，后来在其他地方）忙碌工作。他 专注于改良爆炸技术以及其他化学发明，包括合成橡胶和皮革、人造丝等物质。到 1896 年诺贝尔逝世时，他已获得 355 项专利。

F 紧张的工作和出行使得他没有多少私人时间„到 43 岁时，诺贝尔觉得自己就像是个老人。于是他在报纸上刊登了一则广告，称“一个富有的、受过良好教育的老绅士寻找 一位成熟女士，她要能担当秘书和管家，且有语言天赋”。结果，最合格的应聘者是奥 地利的女伯爵贝莎•金斯基。在为诺贝尔工作了很短的一段时间后，她决定返回奥地利，与阿瑟•冯•苏特纳伯爵结婚。尽管如此，诺贝尔和贝莎•冯. 苏特纳仍保持朋友关系， 且在此后的几十年里互有通信。多年来，贝莎•冯. 苏特纳越发猛烈地批评军备竞赛。她 写了一本名著《放下你的武器》，还成为了和平运动的一个杰出人物。这无疑对诺贝尔产 生了影响 3 在他的最后一份遗嘱里，诺贝尔增设了和平奖，以奖励那些促进和平的个人 或团体。在诺贝尔去世的几年后，挪威议会决定把 1905 年的诺贝尔和平奖授予贝莎•冯-苏 特纳。

G 1896 年 12 月 10 日诺贝尔在意大利的圣雷莫去世。当打开他的遗嘱时，人们大吃 一惊，他们没有想到诺贝尔会把大量遗产留作表彰那些在物理、化学、生理学或医学、 文学和和平方面做出重大贡献的人。诺贝尔的遗嘱执行人是两位年轻的工程师，他们分 别是拉格纳•索尔曼和鲁道夫•利耶查李维斯特。他们着手成立诺贝尔基金会，来管理诺贝尔留下的金融资产，并协助颁奖机构的工作。当然，由于这份遗嘱受到诺贝尔亲成的异议以及各国当局的质疑，他们开展的工作还是遇到了困难。

H 诺贝尔的伟大之处在于他综合了科学家、发明家的睿智和实业家的高瞻远瞩。同时，他对社会及与和平相关的问题非常感兴趣，并持有在他那个时代被认为是激进的想法。 此外，诺贝尔十分爱好文学，还创作了自己的诗歌和戏剧作品。可以说，诺贝尔奖是他毕生各种兴趣的延伸和实现。

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托马斯 杨：最后一个无所不知的人

A 我们该怎样理解托马斯 杨（1773-1829）？他是《大不列颠百科全书》中 63 篇文章的作者，其中包括 46 篇传记（大部分都是关于科学家和古典学者），和大量关于“桥”“色彩论”“埃及”“语言” “潮汐”等的论文。一个能够写出这样多有权威性文章的人应该算是一个博学者？一个天才？还是一个业余兴趣广泛的人呢？在一篇关于他的比较激进的传记中，Andrew Robinson 认为托马斯 杨是一位强有力的竞争者能够配得这样的墓志铭“**是最后一个知道任何事的人**”。但是杨也要面对竞争：因为**这样的传记标题 Robinson 不仅给了他，也作为副标题给了有关另两位学者的传记**：Lenard Warren 1998 年著的《古生物学家 Joseph Leidy 的一生（1823-1891）》以及 Paula Findlen 2004 年著关于另一位博学者 Athanasius Kircher（1602-1680）的传记。（第 8、1、2 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

B **当然杨的贡献远不止写了很多百科全书上的文章，他在 20 岁的时候将自己的第一篇论文自荐给伦敦皇家学会**，并在他的 21 岁生日后被评为一周科学人物，杨在该篇论文中解释了**人类眼睛的调节机制**——关于眼睛如何通过不同的距离聚焦在物体上。在后面的文章中，他更加全面地探讨了这个问题，类似牛顿，他在自己身上进行了可怕的实验用以获得相关的证据，他还得出这样的理论：光是通过“以太”分子的振动，以波的形式进行传递的，而“以太”是一种假想物质，其存在还存在争议性。他还认为为了能看见颜色，必须要有 3 个感应器对“三原色”进行感应，而这三种视网膜对其产生感应的颜色就是红，黄，蓝三种颜色。（第 3、9 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

C 在他人生的晚些时候，也就是 40 多岁的时候，杨试图破解锁在罗塞塔石碑里的未知文字密码，这个石碑是在 1799 年在埃及被拿破仑的军队发现的，并且从 1802 年起就在英国博物馆进行展出。该石碑上包含了 3 种不同的字母：希腊语，不可辨识的文字以及埃及的象形文字。这种不可辨识的文字现在被认为是正如杨所推断的是很普通的，是和象形文字直接相关的。他最初有关这方面的工作首次出现在他在《大不列颠百科全书》中编纂的词条。在另一个条目中，他创造了术语“Indo-European”来描述在欧洲大部分地区以及北印度使用的语言。这些都是这是这位**从小就展露科学天赋并且不像很多孩子后来江郎才尽**的科学家获得的里程碑式的成就。（第 10、4 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

D 1773 年托马斯杨出生在英国萨默塞特郡一个虔诚的教友会教徒家庭，从小和他的外公一起长大，最后去了寄宿学校。他两岁的时候就博览群书，并且自学熟练掌握了拉丁语，希腊语，数学以及哲学，在很大程度上他受到了舅舅 Richard Brocklesby 的鼓励，他的舅舅也是英国皇家学会的一位内科医生。在 Brocklesby 的引导下，杨决定要在医学方面有所建树，他曾先后在伦敦大

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学、爱丁堡大学和格丁根大学学习医学，多亏了 Brocklesby 的引荐，杨进入了英国皇家学会，他最后也打破了从小在教友会的教育，**他参加戏剧演出，学习跳舞和吹笛子**，此外，他还是一位杰出的马术师。（第 11、5 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）在 1808 年结束在剑桥大学的医学学习后，杨在伦敦开了一家诊所，很快他就成为皇家内科医生学会的一员，并且几年后成为圣乔治医院的一名内科医生。

E 杨作为内科医生的医术却赶不上他作为自然哲学学者或是语言学家取得的办 60 场的讲座。这些讲座在 1807 年以两本书的形式进行出版。1804 年杨就已经成为英国皇家学会的秘书，而他获此殊荣直至去世。**他的很多观点关注人民和国家事务，比如说在伦敦引进煤气照明和造船方法**。从 1819 年起，他就是航海天文年历的主要负责任，也是 Board of Longitude 的秘书。从 1824 年到 1829 年，他担任 Palladian 保险公司的精算师和内科医生。在 1816 年和 1825 年间，他为《大不列颠百科全书》编纂了许多词条，而且穷其一生著作，论文无数。（第 12、6、13 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

F 杨是一个完美的传记主题—完美的令人生畏。很少人可以做到在很多技术领域都做出贡献。罗宾逊的目的是向非科学家介绍杨的工作和生活。他成功了，提供清晰的博览会技术材料（特别是在光学和埃及象形文字）。这本书的一些读者会发现杨的成就是那么的令人印象深刻，就如罗宾逊一样，别人会认为他是一些历史学家——作为一个业余爱好者。在这本书中尽管提出丰富的资料，但最终读者也将不会（真正）了解这个人。杨被带入精英社会，参加了戏剧和学会了跳舞，吹长笛。此外，他是一个多才多艺的骑士。然而，他的个人生活与他丰富多彩的职业与研究相比起，显得是有些苍白无力的。

G **他在 1804 年和 Eliza Maxwell 结婚**，据 Robinson 所述“他们的婚姻是幸福的，因为他的夫人欣赏他的工作”。我们对于他夫人的了解仅限于她在她丈夫备受一些关于眼睛的理论方面争议的时候总是坚定地支持他，并且当他的医学生涯开始慢慢起飞的时候，她开始有些担心钱的问题。（第 7 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*） 但是关于杨和他母亲以及父亲的关系的记述却鲜为人知，Robinson 在说到杨的非凡的头脑时也并没有将其归功于他的父母，或许很难有这样的巧合：过去的天才都是由于卓越的父母教育造就的。虽然对于杨的关系描述缺少细节，但很多人对如何成为天才而感兴趣，也应该读读这本书。

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青春期研究

A 银行美国小儿科学会将青春期分为 3 个阶段，它们分别是青春期早期，中期和晚期，并且每个时期都有自己要培养的技能任务。每个青少年按照自己的生理发展和荷尔蒙分泌水平逐渐培养起这些技能。尽管这些阶段对于所有的青少年来说都是很普便的，但是他们每个人都是按照自己独特的方式度过这个阶段的。

B 在青春期早期，人们初次尝试离开自己作为小孩子所拥有的依赖性父母很有安全感的角色，**开始建立他们作为独立个体的角色**，不再依赖父母。青春期早期是以身体快速生长和成熟为标志的，所以这个时期的青少年的自我意识总是聚焦在他们自己的身体和身体的接受能力上的。青少年早期也是**和同伴高度一致的时期**。“相处”对于他们来说并不是一件难事，但是“被别人接受”似乎对他们来说很有压力。从处于早期的青少年的角度来看，最坏的可能就是被同伴视为“异类”。（第 3、4 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

C 青少年中期是以新型的思考方式的出现为标志的，他们的**智力世界突然开始膨胀**，他们开始**注意异性同伴**，也正是在这个时期，他们建立脱离父母的心理独立性的过程开始加速，他们不再认为家长的观点是绝对正确的，所以**不良行为开始出现**，尽管如此，处于青少年中期的孩子还是会倾向于正确和合适的行为，他们开始展示行为成熟的一面，并且学着去控制自己的冲动。（第 1、2、6 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

D 青少年晚期是以为成人角色做准备为标志的，这个时期的需要通常延伸到我们所说的成年早期。处于青少年晚期的孩子试着让自己的职业目标清晰化，并且标榜自己的个性标签。他们**不再注重同伴的认同**，并且基本上从心理上脱离对父母的依赖性，这标志着向成年的转换基本上完成。（第 5 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

E 几年前，芝加哥大学的 Robert Havighurst 教授提出，人类的发展阶段最好是从作为正常过渡一部分的发展任务来考虑，他将和青少年过渡有关的发展任务分为 11 种。**青少年要培养的发展任务之一是对自己身体感知的新的认识**。除了出生时，人们只有在青少年早期才会经历如此迅速和深远的身体变化。青春期是以身高和体重方面的急剧变化为标志的，与此同时，他们开始经历这些

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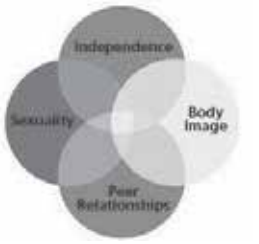
身体性别特征的出现和不断增强。这种急剧变化的结果就是青少年开始十分注意自己作为男生或是女生的身体特征。(第 7 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

F 在青春期之前，孩子的思考模式主要是对任何遇到的问题都要找到一个具体的解决方案，主要受到什么是真实的和什么是抽象的这类问题的限制。**在青春期，年轻人开始意识和理解到抽象性的问题。**青春期必须要调整适应在学校不断增加的认知方面的需求。成年人将高中视为青少年为成人角色和责任感以及接受进一步的教育做准备的一个地方。**学校的课程也经常以更加抽象严格的材料为主导**，而忽略学生是否能形成有条理的想法，因为**并不是所有的青少年都以同样的速度进行智力方面的过渡**，所以对于抽象思维的形成要先于这种能力的的要求可能是令人沮丧的。(第 11、8、9 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)



G 处在青春期的青少年开始培养逐渐复杂的知识系统和对自我的意识，**也开始培养整合的价值观道德观。**在道德观发展的初期，家长为他们的孩子提供了一套辨别是非对错，什么是可以接受的和不可接受的标准，最终当他们从父母领受的价值观和同伴或社会的价值观有冲突的时候，他们会以前者为评判标准，当然为了调和这种差异，他们也会重新整合相关的观念以形成自己的意识形态。(第 10 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

H 青少年必须不断培养自己的语言能力，因为当他们在智力方面成熟的时候，他们面对越来越多的学校的要求，当他们为成年角色做准备的时候，必须要有相适应的语言技能来应对更为复杂的概念和任务，儿时的有限的语言能力已经远远不够用了。**青少年可能会因为不能有效地表达自己而显得能力不足。**(第 12 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

I 青少年还必须学会从情感和心理上摆脱对父母的依赖，童年是以极度依赖父母为标志的，所以青春期的孩子可能很想保持这种安全的有别人支持的关系，但是成年需要培养独立性，自制能力。青少年可能会在自己想要保持这种依赖性的愿望和培养独立性的需要之间犹豫不决。为了尝试着培养自己的独立性和个性，他们可能对同伴表现得有敌意和缺乏合作精神。

J 青少年在发展上述能力的时候，各项能力不是分开进行的，在任何既定的时间，他们可能同时要发展好几个，而且在青春期早期，中期和晚期，这种能力的发展程度也是不尽相同的。

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菜鸟与专家

专业知识总是离不开创造性，具体来看，将时间，精力和资源投入到一个相对小的领域进行研究，需要创造性在该领域获得新的知识。要成为一名专家需要大量的时间和接触大量的实战实例。

A 每个人都是以菜鸟的身份进入一个新的领域。菜鸟需要学习**最基本的原理以及既定任务的法则**来完成该项任务。与此同时，菜鸟还需要面对具体的实例或是情况，这也能够测出启发式教育的成果。一般来说，菜鸟需要找**一个导师**来帮助他顺利进行这个过程。举一个最简单的例子，如果有人要学习下象棋，菜鸟就需要找一个导师告诉他象棋的目标，棋盘的棋子的总数，每一枚棋子的名字，每一枚棋子的功能，怎么移动以及最后决定输赢的必要条件。

B 随着时间的投入和不断的练习，菜鸟开始能够识别实例内部行为的类型，成为一个熟练学徒，通过更多的练习和接触更为复杂的实例，使得已经成为熟练学徒的学徒不仅能识别实例内部的类型也能够看出不同实例之间的联系。更为重要的是，成熟的工人发现这些实例的类型会重复出现。成熟工人仍然需要和导师保持联系来**解决一些具体的问题并且学习更加复杂的策略**。回到刚才讲的学习下棋的例子，菜鸟开始慢慢学习怎样开棋，进攻以及防守这类的下棋策略，以及判断赢输的情况。

C 当一个熟练学徒开始通过以往的经验来预测未来的情况是，他开始了向下一个阶段的过渡。一旦熟练学徒开始创造性地获取知识而不是简单地根据类型来将实例进行匹配的时候，他就成为了一名专家。在这个阶段，他开始自信于自己所掌握的知识，不再需要一名导师——他自己可以自由运用自己的知识。在刚才举的下棋的例子中，一旦一个熟练学徒开始和专家进行竞争，根据掌握的类型来做出预测，并且根据实际的行为来检验该预测，他就**获取了新的知识**，并且对象棋有了更深的理解。他开始创造出自己的下棋攻略而不是依赖于别人的经验。

D 刚列举的下棋的例子只是一个简短的描述来说明学徒关系的模型。学徒关系可能看起来像严格的 18 世纪教育模式，但是现在仍然是许多复杂任务训练的标准方法。学术博士项目就是建立在这样的学徒模型上的，比如说法律，音乐，工程学和医学。毕业生进入研究领域，寻找导师，开始了成为独立专家的漫长过程，并且在他们各自的领域产生新的知识。

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E 心理学家和认知学家一致认为成为专家所需的时间取决于任务的复杂程度以及实例的数量或是需要面对的实例的类型。任务越复杂，所需的时间就越多来学习专业知识，或者更准确地说，需要更长的时间来增加经验并且储存大量的实例。

专业知识的力量

F 一位专家比非专家能在专业领域觉察更有意义的行为类型，而菜鸟只能随意地观察没有关联的数据，专家将实例内部和实例之间的有规律的类型联系起来。这种分辨类型的能力并不是一个先天就具备的技能，而是在接触了成百上千的实例后获得的知识的结晶。专家对于该领域比菜鸟有更深的理解，使用高位的原则来解决问题。比如说菜鸟可能会根据颜色和大小来进行分组，然而专家会根据功能或是用处来进行分组。专家理解数据的含义，通过比菜鸟更为合理的方法运用行业的标准来衡量不同的变量。专家能够认出对特定问题有最大影响的变量，并且聚焦在这些变量上。

G **专家比菜鸟在长期和短期方面具备更好的专业性知识，并且专家比菜鸟在专业领域执行速度更快，而且在问题解决的时候犯较少的错误**。有趣的是，专家和菜鸟相比，解决问题的方式不同，并且会先弄清楚问题的实质才开始解决，**而菜鸟往往一开始就想直接找到解决方案**。专家运用他从过往经验作为背景获取的知识来建立一个头脑中的模型来解决特定问题。

H 专家和菜鸟相比，更擅长于自我检测，他们更容易意识到自己曾经犯过错的地方或是没能理解的问题，**在他们察觉到自己可能错过一些信息时，会比菜鸟在更经常地检查自己的解决方案**。专家总是能意识到他们领域知识的有限，并将它们专业领域的启发式学习应用出来来解决他们专业领域之外的问题。

专业知识的悖论

I 专家的长处也是他们的弱点，尽管人们都期待专家是一个成功的预言家，**但是他们并不是特别擅长对未来做出预测**。自 1930 年代，研究者一直在测试专家做出预测的能力。专家的表现是根据数据统计来检测的，来确定他们的预测不仅仅是依据简单的数据模型。70 年后，在不同领域进行了 200 多个实验，试验结果表明答案是否定的，如果一个实例中有相同量的数据，数据统计比专家更能对未来做出正确的预测。**即使专家能获得比数据模型更加具体的实例信息，也不见得会比数据统计表在预测方面做得更好。**

J 理论学家和研究者在试图解释为什么专家在做预测方面逊于统计模型，一些人认为专家像其他所有人一样，**在做预测时运用不同的头脑中的模型**，大量的研究者指出在解释不可靠的专家预测时人们存在的偏差。在过去的 30 年，研究者已经分类，实验并提出相关理论来认知预测的各个方面。尽管研究者做了各种努力，历史资料显示，没有足够的数据显示上述问题和人类认知偏差之间有直接的联系。

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茶叶的历史

A 茶叶的历史追溯到 5000 多年前的古代中国。根据传说，早期皇帝神农氏，是娴熟的统治者，创造性的科学家和艺术的守护者。此外，他高瞻远瞩的法令规定了一项卫生预防措施，即饮用水需要煮沸。夏季的一天，他访问一个边远地区，他和朝臣停下来休息。按照规定，仆人开始烧水给朝臣喝。正在此时，干枯的叶子从附近的灌木丛飘落到水中，水变为褐色。身为科学家的皇帝对这种新的液体产生了兴趣，他尝了一些，觉得精神焕发。因此，根据传说，茶就应运而生了。

B 饮茶传遍了中国的文化，渗透到社会的各个方面。公元 800 年，鲁豫写了第一本关于茶的著作，Ch' a Ching。这位奇人，在孩童时期，便是孤儿，被中国最好的一所寺院的学术佛教的僧人收养。因受皇帝惠顾，他的作品清晰地阐明了孩童时期接触到的禅宗佛教哲学。禅宗佛教传教士后来将这种形式的茶饮服务传播到日本帝国。

第一批茶种是由归国僧人 Yeisei 带到日本，他看到了茶在中国提高宗教调解的价值。因此，他被日本人称为“茶之父”。因为这种早期的协会，在日本，茶与禅宗相关联。茶瞬间受到帝国赞助者的青睐，从宫廷和寺院蔓延到日本社会的各个阶层。

C 茶上升为艺术形式，因此促进了日本茶道的兴起（"Cha-no-yu" or "the hot water for tea"）。对于这个复杂的艺术形式，最好的描述出自由爱尔兰-希腊史学记者 Lafcadio Hearn，他是这个时代少数外国人中被授予日本公民权的人。他的作品源于亲身观察，“茶道需要多年的训练和实践年才能成为艺术……但艺术的整体，就细节而言，无非是沏茶和上茶服务。茶道中最为重要的是以最完美，最优雅，最陶醉的方式呈现出来。

如此纯洁的形式，如此纯粹的表达，造就了艺术和服务。一种特殊建筑形式（chaseki）因“茶馆”而兴起，它的原型是基于一个朴素的森林小屋。日本文化/艺术类主持人 Geishi，开始专攻茶道报告。随着越来越多的人对茶艺感兴趣，原本禅宗纯粹的观念消失了。茶道开始变得腐败、充满喧嚣且被高度渲染。“茶艺锦标赛”在富人中举行，以命名各种茶混合物，贵族之间为丰厚的奖品相互竞争。赢者能够获得丝绸，盔甲、珠宝礼品作为奖励，这与禅宗茶道的初始真谛背道而驰。

三大禅师将茶回归到到日本社会初始地位。其中一个是牧师 Sen-no rikkyu（1521-1591）-规定了茶道严格的标准，至今还完整延续。Rikyo 成功影响将军丰臣秀吉，他是日本最大的茶艺赞助人。一个优秀的将领，军事家，诗人，艺术家，这位独特的领导者促使茶完全渗透入日本人生活中。接受得如此透彻，以至于茶被视为至高的礼物，军阀也因茶而战前停战。

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D 在中国和日本，茶都有很高的造诣，关于这种未知饮料的信息开始传到欧洲。早期的旅行队的领导人曾提到它，但对它的服务形式或外观却不得而知。（一种参考建议是叶子需在沸水中煮，加盐，涂上黄油以调味后才能吃！）1950 年，葡萄牙耶稣会神父 de Cruz 成为欧洲第一位亲自品茶并将此记录下来的人。由于技术先进的海军，葡萄牙成功获得与中国的贸易优先权。四年前，在那首次商业任务中作为传教士的 Father de CruzCruz 已品过茶。

葡萄牙发展了贸易路线，这样他们能够将茶叶运到里斯本，然后由荷兰船只运到法国、荷兰以及波罗的海的各个国家。（当时荷兰在政治上与葡萄牙交往。1602 年，这个联盟发生了改变，荷兰带着她她优秀的海军，进入太平洋自主贸易。）

E 由于荷兰军队在太平洋贸易中取得成功，茶叶在荷兰首都海牙茶很风靡。这部分原因是茶的成本高（超过每磅 100 美元），这使得海牙很快成为富人的领域。

F 随着茶叶进口量增加，茶叶价格也随着销售量的增长而逐渐下跌。最初人们能在药店买到茶叶，如同生姜和糖一样，是罕见的新品种，到 1675，整个荷兰的在普通食品店都可以买到。在荷兰社会，茶叶消费急剧增加，医生和大学权威机构对茶叶的负面或正面影响争执不已。尽管这种辩论从 1635 大约持续 1657，被称为“茶异教徒”的人，在很大程度上忽视了学术辩论，而继续享受他们的新饮品，。在这个时期，法国和荷兰成为欧洲茶叶应用的先驱。

G 东方人对物品的狂热席卷欧洲，茶成为他们生活的一部分。社会评论家 Marie de Rabutin-Chantal，Marquise de Seven 在 1680 年首次将牛奶加入茶中。在同一时期，荷兰旅馆推出了第一家提供茶服务的餐馆。旅店老板会提供给客人具有加热功能的便携式茶具。独立的荷兰人会在旅馆花园里为自己和朋友准备茶饮。饮茶在法国流行只有 50 年，由于对酒，巧克力、异国情调的咖啡的强烈偏好，随后便将茶取而代之。

三大航海国之一的英国是最后闯入中国和东印度贸易路线。这部分是由于不稳固的斯图亚特王位以及克伦威尔的内战。茶叶样品首次到达英格兰是在 1652 和 1654 之间。茶叶很快受到青睐，足以取代英国国家国酒麦芽酒。

在荷兰，正是贵族阶级提供必要盖章批准，才使得他有了为人们所接受得保障。在流放期间，国王查尔斯二世与葡萄牙的凯瑟琳公主布拉干萨德（1662）结婚。查尔斯本人曾在荷兰首都长大。因此，他和他的葡萄牙新娘都是饮茶者。当君主制被重新确立，这两个统治者将外国茶传统带到了英国。

H 在与东印度公司贸易的同时，俄罗斯帝国试图参与中日贸易。早在 1618 年前，俄罗斯开始对茶饮的兴趣，中国驻莫斯科大使馆赠送了几箱茶叶给 Czar Alexis。1689 Newchinsk 贸易条约确定了俄罗斯和中国的共同的边境，允许旅行队来回自由行使。然而，旅程不易。这段行程长 11000 英里，需要花费十六个月。平均由 200 到 300 只骆驼商队。因此，茶叶的成本高的让人望而却步，只有富豪才能享用。当凯瑟琳大帝死后（1796），茶叶价格下降了一些，茶叶便传播到俄罗斯社会。

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SECTION 2

乐观与健康

心态即是所有。你如何开始这一年将为 2009 年设定模板，两个科学证实的性格特征抓住关键：乐观和韧性（如果前景让你感到悲观懦弱，好消息是你可以显着提高这两种素质）。

A 面临 12 个月的经济骤然跌落以及人类痛苦激增，依旧能保持乐观的态度人似乎是极端盲目乐观的人。但是此刻我们遇到乐观主义悖论。布莱斯-皮特，是伦敦帝国学院，老年精神病学的一名荣誉退休教授，他告诉我：乐观主义者是不现实的。抑郁的人能看清事物的本质，但这从进化的角度来看是一个缺点。乐观是进化中的一部分，承载着几千年的挫折。

B 人们常说，乐观与长寿相关，乐观主义者有很多值得高兴的事情。换句话说，如果你能说服自己，事情会变得更好，事情发生的可能性将会提高，因为你一直坚持这个游戏。在这一点上，乐观主义“是自我认识挫折的一种惯常的方式，”心理学教授和《活出最乐观的自己》（Learned Optimism）的作者 Martin Seligman 说道。研究表明，在艰难的时刻，乐观者比悲观者做的更好——在工作上，他们表现得更好，能更好地应对压力，抑郁期更少和实现更多的个人目标。

C 研究还表明，信仰能够帮助解决资金紧缺。Chad Wallens，是一位社会预测者，在亨利中心研究英国中产阶级者的收入信念，他发现那些自觉富有的人，和那些自觉得贫穷的，实际上他们持有金钱量相同。然而他们的态度和行为方式却截然不同。”

D 乐观主义者有其他值得高兴的事--通常，他们精力更充沛。例如，耶鲁大学的心理学家 Becca Levy 博士，从一项 660 个志愿者的的研究中，发现积极思考能平均增加 7 年的寿命。其他的美国研究声称已发现这背后的物理机制。哈佛医学院一项 670 人的研究中发现，乐观主义者有更好的肺功能。前沿作者，Rosalind Wright 博士，认为态度在某种程度上能增强免疫系统。她说道，“对心脏病人的初步研究表明，通过改变一个人的态度，你就可以改善自己的死亡风险”。

E 很少有研究试图确定乐观主义者在世界上的比例。但美国杂志 Adweek 一份 1995 年全国范围内的调查发现，约有半数的人口都把自己视为乐观主义者，女性看到乐观一面的比例比男性略高一些（53%比 48%）。

F 虽然有些乐观主义者也许对未来的积极信念是正确的，其他的人也许是空想

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

的--美国心理协会表明，他们的乐观寄托在不该寄托的对象上。研究表示，有些吸烟者呈现出不切实际的乐观，他们轻视了患疾病的相对机会。重要的问题是这样盲目的乐观是否与冒险的态度和行为有关。 我们通过调查提出了这个问题，如果人们发觉患肺癌的风险， 超过客观的风险，这预示着关于吸烟的神话和信念被接受。等级制度的退化表示，盲目乐观的那些人很可能觉得，仅仅抽烟几年，不会有患肺癌的风险，而认为肺癌是有基因决定的。

G 当然，这并不能保证乐观能免受危机的最坏影响，但最好的策略仍然是保持微笑，感谢你的幸运星。因为（每一个好的体育教练知道）逆境塑造性格--只要你锻炼你的韧性技能。企业家和商界领袖之间的研究表明，成功的道路往往是充满了失败：记录了一系列的裁员，破产和泡沫效应。但他们不像婴儿般蜷缩成球，躲在咖啡桌下面，他们迅速恢复精力，从失败中学习和大胆走向下一个机会。

H 美国心理协会定义的韧性是适应逆境、挫折或悲剧的一种能力。一个有韧性的人可能经历的困难和不确定性，但他或她能顽强地恢复原状。

I 乐观是建立韧性所需的一个核心特质，耶鲁大学的研究人员在临床心理学年度审查中说道。他们补充道，有韧性的人学会保持自己的幽默感，当计划需要作出大的调整时，这有助于保持灵活的态度。研究补充说明用平常心去接受你命运，这种能力也起着重要的作用。

J 社会心理学 Steven Stack 在社会心理学杂志中提到，获得韧性的最好的方法是经历一个艰苦的童年。例如，他表明矮个的男人较高个的男人自杀倾向更低，因为矮个有心理防御能力处理来自身高的缺陷的欺凌和嘲笑。相比之下，那些喜欢逆境自由的年轻人之后会因挫折而退出，因为他们从未接触过暴行。

K 学会克服恐惧。如果在一个快乐的童年的你有生理缺陷，积极乐观可以使你变得更有韧性。研究表明，富有韧性的人能承担更大的风险；他们不在意失败并学会不畏惧失败。尽管是厚脸皮，有韧性的类型也比普通人更开放。在回击中反弹是这过程中的一部分。这是乐观的冒险----充满自信，人们会喜欢你。简单微笑和温暖有助于这个过程。这是自私的无私路径，如果没有获得其他的东西，它将印证了一句古老的谚语：困难塑造了最好的你。

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Tele working 远程办公

A **在远离办公室的地方利用电脑远程办公被看作是对公司，环境和社会都很有好处的办公方式**。这个看法引发了有过远程办公经验的人的不同反应。不管你喜欢还是不喜欢，确实远程办公使得工作不再受限于地域以及一系列新的工作方式和环境成为可能。设在 Bonn 的 Empirica 估计在过去的 3 年里，欧洲的远程办公的人数已经翻倍至 2000 万。（第 28 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

B 有调查显示，由于远程办公带来的工作效率的增加不仅仅是因为延长的工作时间（有时是这样的），尽管普遍来看增加的工作时间是众多影响因素之一，但是它并不是最重要的因素。在对远程办公的人员和非远程办公人员的严格比对后发现，远程办公不仅使工作效率提高，还大大降低了旷工和出错的概率。

C 欧洲研究项目 SUSTEL 还发现，远程办公还在经济方面做出贡献，因为它可以减少旷工和增加空间的使用率。在影响旷工率方面，有超过 60%的调查显示，远程办公可以使公司职员在（因为生病或是交通堵塞而）不能去公司上班时仍然在家办公。有近一半的调查显示，远程办公还节约了大量的办公空间，以至于有的公司直接撤掉了以前的中心办公室。这种办公方式也使得在周末时职员不用乘车上下班，**在家工作的职员包括很多即使不是远程办公的人，能够不用像传统意义上的职员那样赶着上下班，他们周末可以花更多的时间出门购物**。（第 29 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

D 半远程办公能够减少碳的排放量高达每年 5100 万吨，相当于全纽约人一年的因为上下班往返所产生的的碳的排放量。**远程办公**在其它减少碳排放的方面还包括**节约办公室能源**，减少公路维修，城市供暖，办公室建设，出差旅行，**纸张使用（因为电子文档取代了纸质文档）**。尽管能源消耗会随着工业的扩张和人们生活水平的提高而继续增加，能源的有效利用还是很重要的。远程办公而不是使用传统的方式办公，可以**节约大量**的能源。能源通过这种方式节约主要体现在三方面，交通工具相关的材料和资源，高速公路相关的材料和资源，**以及工作相关的材料和资源**。（第 30, 31, 32 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

E **生产交通设施需要消耗大量的能源，比如说汽车，公交车，火车和直升飞机**。如果远程办公能够推广，这些交通设施的使用就会减少，使得为了生产，维修和维护这些交通工具和设施的能源消耗也相应减少。用来操作这些交通工具的**所需的燃料和天然气也相应减少**，建造和维护高速公路需要大量能源的消耗，不仅仅是在修建和维修方面，在生产和运输方面也需要大量的原材料。远程办公人员的增加可以减少建造和相关养护高速公路的需要，这两方面需要都和外出上班紧密相关。（第 33, 34 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

F 欧洲研究项目 SUSTEL 还发现，很多调查反馈者都认为远程办公改善了人们的

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生活水平，使职员更好地平衡工作和生活，还有很多人认为远程办公还对职员的身体健康有益。此外很大部分人认为远程办公可以使职员更多地受益于当地的服务，更加融入当地的社区。远程办公使得团队协作和团队精神的缺乏通过**像甲骨文公司提出的“功能型”办公室的理念来弥补。这个办公室旨在增加人们像在办公室里时的那种交流和互动**，人们可以在一家咖啡厅互相激发灵感和进行面对面的交流。（第 37 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

G 研究还发现，许多远程办公的职员所说的办公时间的增加和生活水平的提高是相互矛盾的。增加的办公时间往往伴随着压力的增加，内部矛盾的增加以及其它会使生活质量下降的因素的增加。一个可能的解释是，对于很多个人来讲，他们增加的工作时间比他们花在上下班路上的时间要少，因此，他们还是有很多的时间用来陪伴家人和参加其它的活动。对于一些人来说，上下班交通带来的压力（尤其是长途的）是比因为增延长工作时间而带来的压力来得要小的。可能最重要的是，远程办公可以通过同时进行多个任务和增加对多样事情的控制力来“创造”出时间。正如一个接受调查的人所说“尽管时间总量并没有发生变化，但是远程办公使得周末时间更加自由，因为很多家庭活动都可以安排在中午吃饭时间或是清早。”

H 有资料显示，从 20 世纪 80 年代开始，信息和通信技术使得远程办公有了长期增长。使得远程办公有了长远增长的因素包括：增长的动力，信息通讯技术的使用越来越方便，2006 年有超过 70%的美国家庭都有个人电脑和网络接口，宽带渗透率高达 40%。科技发展带来的好处还有：时间节约，工作时间的灵活性，减少的交通压力和地域的灵活性。

I **研究结果并没有说明远程办公可能带来的潜在的“反弹效果”**，这种反弹效果指的是因为价格的降低，人们可能会消耗更多的物品，而且休闲时间的增加可能也会导致人们参加其它消耗能源高的活动。比方说，人们可能不会去零售商店买一张 CD，但是会在网上下载单曲，这样可以节省 10 到 12 美元。为了强调这种效果，我们还必须考虑对消费者来说可能的替代消费品。（第 35 题）

J 当你在办公室或是寝室远程办公的的时候，一旦电脑的软件或是硬件坏了，唯一的办法就是打电话叫 IT 专家来修理。**事实上，所有在办公室使用的设备都是由这些技术人员提供支持的，比如说电脑，电话，网络服务，电脑网络，办公室和其它与办公室相关的设备**。（第 38 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

K 当你在家办公的时候，可就不是这样了！尽管公司向一些远程的办公岗位提供硬件和软件（以及维护），但很多岗位没有这样的支持。即使你的工作是联络员，可能你自己也得按照硬件和软件的指南来使用。这就意味着你自己得负责各式各样的办公工具的日常的更新和维护，比如说有线电话，电脑，网络连接，笔记本手机，打印机以及其它的办公用品。当你在家工作的时候，你肯定会遇到电脑技术方面的问题，从哪里获得你需要的帮助呢？**如果你电脑硬驱今天崩溃了，你有足够的钱去修理它吗**？（第 39 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

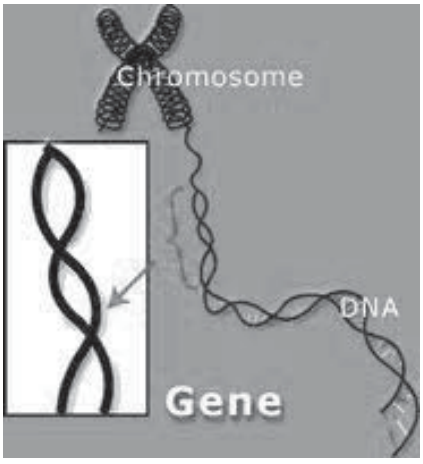
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

环境对孩子的影响

The Impact of Environment to Children

A 什么决定孩子的发展？在现实生活中，不可能找出每一个会决定孩子发展的影响因素。我们所能看到的是一些最明显的影响因素，像是基因，父母教育，经验，朋友，家庭关系以及学校，它们可以帮助我们理解到哪些影响会帮助孩子的成长。

B 我们试着把这些影响因素看成是积木，尽管很多人似乎有着相同的基础积木，但这些元件可以有无限多中可能性的摆放方法。试着综合你自己的总体个性想象，你现在的样子有多大部分是你的遗传基因决定的？还有多大部分是你的人生阅历决定的？这个问题已经困扰了很多哲学家，心理学家和教育学上百年，也就是一直备受争议的“天性还是教养”的问题。总的来说，这对孩子的既定影响率是 40%-50%，这种影响可能是指家里的所有兄弟姐妹产生的。我们现在的样子究竟是天性使然（我们的基因）还是后天的教养（我们所处的环境）造成的？当今很多研究者认同一点，孩子的发展涉及一系列天生和后天环境的复杂的相互作用。尽管孩子发展的有些方面受到生物学方面很强的影响，环境影响的作用也是不可忽视的。比方说，孩子的青春期的开始时间很大程度上取决于遗传因素，但是后天环境因素比如说营养也对其有一定的影响。



C 在生命之初，遗传和后天环境的相互作用一起决定孩子的当下和将来的发展。基因通过从父母的遗传为孩子未来之路提供一张地图，但是后天环境会影响这些如何实现以及成型。这种天生和后天环境的复杂的相互作用不是在孩子一生的某些特定时刻或是特定时期发生，而是持续一生之久。

D 共同环境是指让家里弟兄姐妹更加相似的环境影响。共同环境影响包括共同的家庭经历，共同的同龄人同伴，以及共同的学校和社区。总体而言，有证据表明共同的环境影响会对人的很多行为有影响，尤其是对成年人来讲。大家一直在

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

讨论造成这种结果可能的原因。共有的环境影响对小孩和青少年的影响是不言而喻的，但是随着他们年龄的增长，这种影响呈递减趋势。随着测量基因对行为影响的方法不断有新的发展，辨别具体的共同环境对孩子的影响的重要性变为可能，并且可以弄清楚共同环境影响哪些是来自家族或非家族遗传的影响。共同环境可能包括一个家庭中的所有兄弟姐妹，但是这方面的影响仅仅占到不到 10%。

E 直到一个世纪前，定量基因学研究的出现，才让非共同环境影响的重要性凸显出来。定量基因学研究方法，比如双胞胎和领养，是为了进一步弄清楚天生和后天环境的影响以便来解释家庭的相似性。几乎所有的复杂的表现型行为来说，具有家族相似性，而在家族中这种天然的遗传性的来源主要是家族内部基因。但是最好的对后天环境影响的重要性的解释恰恰也来自同样的定量基因研究，因为单纯基因的影响不能解释所有的复杂表现型行为的差异，剩下的一些差异存在的原因只有归于后天环境的影响。非共同环境指的是家庭里的部分弟兄姊妹带来的影响，此环境对孩子的影响占到 40%-50%。

F 但是直到好几十年后，人们才逐渐明白这些研究发现的全部意义。如果说基因可以解释为什么成长与同一个家庭里的弟兄姐妹具有相似性，那么后天环境的重要性就在于它可以解释为什么这些弟兄姊妹具有差异性。也就是，这种影响不是孩子在共同环境中产生的，那么就一定是在非共同环境中产生的。这种关于非共同环境影响的解释一直没有在定量基因研究方面得到重视，因为以前定量基因研究一直致力于解决“天性还是教养”之争。“天生和教养”之争中的“教养”曾经一度被认为是指共同的生活环境，因为自 Freud 之后，关于社会化的理论假定孩子的生活环境是以家庭为基础单位的。与此相对，非共同环境被认为是一每个孩子个体为基础单位的。请注意“非共同环境”这个术语是显性变化构成部分的缩写，是指“影响”而非“事件”，正如接下来要谈到的。近些年的研究表明，来自父母对孩子的影响很容易被来自同龄人对孩子影响的干扰。同时也表明孩子从其它文化中获得的知识的差异性也在不断增加。很多父母之间或是父母和孩子之间的许多利益往往是冲突的。

G 因为住在同一个家庭里的兄弟姐妹共享一些而非全部能影响他们行为的基因和环境因素，所以完全分清楚使得弟兄姊妹不同的基因和非基因因素是很困难的。Turkheimer 和 Waldron （2000）提出，非共同环境影响包括全部随机测量错误，不是呈系统性的，而是呈现特殊性而且是不确定的。因此，对于准实验的测定基因对行为影响的设计是否能实际确认系统的非共同环境影响在分段区间和纵向区间的工作机制是值得质疑的。这也正是推动现行这类研究的动力。

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Motor car 汽车发展史

A 汽车的历史最早可以追溯到1769年，当时的汽车使用的是蒸汽引擎，可以载人。1806年，**第一批靠烧燃油的内燃式引擎驱动汽车出现了，催生了1865年现代汽油内燃式引擎engine的出现，而今汽油内燃式引擎依然风靡世界[第20题]**。

B 通常人们认为，第一批真正可用的汽油内燃式引擎汽车是差不多同时被几个分头独立创作的德国人发明出来的：**karl Benz 于1885年在曼海姆制造出他的第一辆汽车[第15题]**。为此他在1886年1月29日被授予了专利，他的妻子Bertha Benz 于 1888年8月第一次驾车完成了从曼海姆到普福尔茨海姆的长途来回，从而证明这种不用靠马拉的车完全是适合日常使用的，之后，karl Benz 于当年开始了汽车生产。

C 在本世纪初，汽车进入交通运输市场，但只有富人才能买得起。当时的司机都是一帮冒险之徒，他们要在各种各样的天气里开车，没有封闭的车身可以保护他们，甚至连可折叠的顶篷都没有。谁要是有了车，有了什么车，**镇上的每个人都知道得一清二楚，很快汽车成了身份的象征[第21题]**。然而，汽车渐渐地在普通老百姓当中也变得很流行，因为他给了旅客自由出行的感觉，他们想什么时候走，想去什么地方都可以。结果，在北美和欧洲，汽车变得更便宜了，也变得越来越能为中产阶级拥有。这多亏了Henry Ford，他做了两件重要的事情。第一，**他把他的汽车尽量定价为人们可负担得起的[第16题]**。第二，他支付给他的工人们足够多的钱，让他们买得起他们自己制造的汽车。

D 美国是大规模生产装配线模式以及通用件的先驱。这个理念从1914年开始，被Henry Ford 大力推广开。**福特公司的汽车每隔15分钟从生产线下线**，这成为了这种大规模生产线生产人们负担得起的汽车的首次演出。这种方法比之前的生产方式要迅速很多，生产力提高了8倍 （以前需要12.5 工时，**之后只需要1小时33分钟[第22题]**），而使用的人力却减少了。福特公司复杂的安全流程一特别是把每一名工人指定某一个特定岗位，而不是允许他们四处走动的做法大大降低了工人的工伤率。"福特制" 成了高收入加高效率的代名词，绝大多数的大公司都仿照福特公司做法。装配线上工作效率的大大提高还与美国经济的崛起发生在同一时期。装配线模式迫使工人按照一定模式进行重复性工作，这提高了每个工人的产出，而其他国家却还在使用效率不那么高的生产方式生产。

E 世界上第一辆**吉普车(Jeep)**，即班塔姆侦察车样车成为了美国军方及其盟友使用的最主要的轻型4轮驱动汽车，**在二战期间及战后销售量飙升[第19题]**。自此之后，其他国家生产制造了许多从吉普车演变的车型，投入军用或民用。

F 整个20世纪50年代，汽车的引擎动力和速度都上升了，设计也变得更加整合和富有

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艺术感，汽车风靡世界。但是到了60年代，汽车市场发生了一些变化，因为底特律开始担心来自国外的竞争，欧洲制车者采用了更高新的技术，而日本也俨然要变成一个汽车生产大国。通用汽车公司，克莱斯勒和福特尝试生产小汽车，比如说通用 A系列，但是没有取得成功。随着合并集团，像英国汽车公司开始合并市场上其他竞争者，美国和英国市场刮起了一阵受控进口 （汽车部件或整车都是外国的进口商造的然后挂个本国车厂商的牌子然后纳入本国的车厂商销售系统）和换牌工程策略之风。**宝马公司于1959年首次推出的节约空间的Mini车占据了世界汽车市场的巨大份额[第17题]**。Mini车一直都以Austin 和 Morris的名字进行市场营销，直到1969年Mini获得了Mini 作为市场品牌的使用权。这股合并风吹到了意大利，像马萨拉蒂，法拉利和蓝旗亚这些利基市场商 （指一些见缝插针的中小型企业）都被更大的公司收购了。60年代末期，汽车品牌数量骤减。

G 在美国，性能成为了市场关注的基本焦点，“小马车”和“肌肉车”就是最典型的代表。但是20世纪70年代一切都发生了改变。**1973年的石油危机(oil crisis)，汽车排放控制规定的执行，来自日本和欧洲的进口车，以及技术创新的停滞不前给美国汽车行业造成了严重破坏[第24题]**。但是具有些许讽刺意味的事实是，在石油危机的那几年，尺寸没有任何减小的轿车又重新获得欢迎，像凯迪拉克和林肯在70年末期取得了最佳销售量业绩。宝马，丰田以及尼桑生产的低性能车取代了来自美国和意大利的大引擎汽车。

H 在技术层面，战后时期最大的发展是独立悬架的大规模使用，燃油喷射的广泛应用以及汽车设计方面更加注重安全性能。**20世纪60年代最热门的技术是NSU汽车公司的“汪克尔(Wankel engine)发动机”技术，燃气轮机以及涡轮增压器[第18题]**。 以上技术只有涡轮增压器技术到现在还被广泛地使用着，这项技术起先由通用公司发明，但之后宝马和萨布将其普及。**马自达公司的“旋转式引擎”曾经很成功，然而后来却落得一个恶名－制造污染的“油耗子”(Gas-Guzzler)。**［第23题］其他取得汪克尔发动机使用权的汽车制造商，包括梅赛德斯－奔驰和通用公司自1973年石油危机发生之后就停止了该种发动机的使用。（之后马自达研发的氢燃料驱动的汽车显示出作为“终极环保汽车”的潜力。）罗孚及克莱斯勒都进行过燃气轮机汽车的实验性生产，未果。

I 现代汽车目睹了快速提高的燃料使用率和发动机输出功率。一旦20世纪70年代人们所担忧的**汽车排放问题被电脑化引擎管理系统所攻克，汽车动力开始迅速提升[第24题]**。80年代的时候一辆动力强劲的运动型汽车可以产生200马力（150千瓦）－ 仅仅过了20年，平均载人汽车的引擎都能达到那个水平，甚至一些车款的性能动力高达其3倍之多。

J 在今天，大部分汽车靠的都是内燃机发动机驱动，烧的是汽油或者柴油。**人们都知道这两种燃料会造成空气污染，同时也指责它们造成了气候变化和全球变暖[第25题]**。快速上涨的石油价格，对石油依赖的担忧，严格的环境法规，以及对温室气体排放的限制都推进着为汽车寻找替代能源的工作。人们作出各种努力去改进或者替换现存的技术，包括开发混合动力车，插电式电动汽车以及氢汽车。在一些国家，使用替代能源的汽车，比如乙醇灵活燃料式汽车和天然气汽车，受到越来越多人的欢迎。

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珊瑚礁是由珊瑚分泌的碳酸钙构成的水下结构。珊瑚礁为那些生活在几乎没有养料的海洋水域的细小生物提供了聚集场所。大部分珊瑚礁是由石珊瑚的骨骼组成的，反过来说，珊瑚礁里包含了成群成群的珊瑚虫。

珊瑚礁
The Coral Reef

A **据估计，珊瑚礁的总覆盖面积为28.43万平方公里，连海洋表面面积的0.1%都不到，大约为法国国土面积的一半。其中印度－太平洋海域就占了总面积的91.9%[第21题]。东南亚占32.3%，而太平洋地区（包括澳大利亚在内）占40.8%。[第14题]**大西洋和加勒比海域的珊瑚礁占总面积的7.6%。珊瑚礁经常被称为“海洋里的热带雨林”， 珊瑚礁构成了地球上最多样化的生态系统。**它们为25%的海洋生物提供了栖息地，包括鱼，软体动物，蠕虫，甲壳类动物，棘皮动物，海绵，被囊类动物和其它刺胞动物。[第20题]**自相矛盾的是，尽管身处几乎不含养分的海水水域里，珊瑚礁仍然能够茂盛生长。珊瑚礁通常都长在热带水域浅水水域，但是在其它地区的深水水域和冷水水域也存在小量的珊瑚礁。尽管温带水域和热带水域都有珊瑚礁，浅水珊瑚礁只存在于赤道以南30度和赤道以北30度的区域内。深水珊瑚礁可以在高纬度地区，北至挪威，更深，温度更低的水域生存。美国和非洲的西海岸几乎没有珊瑚礁。根本上是因为上涌流和冰冷的近岸流降低了当地的水温 （分别为秘鲁寒流，本格拉寒流和加纳利海流）。从最东端的印度 （马德拉斯）到孟加拉国再到缅甸边界的南海海域也鲜有珊瑚礁。南美洲的东北海岸以及孟加拉国海域几乎也找不到珊瑚礁的踪影，这是因为亚马逊河和恒河在这里有大量的淡水入海。

B 珊瑚礁为旅游业，渔业和海岸线保护提供了生态系统服务。珊瑚礁在全世界的价值被估计高达3750亿美元之多。珊瑚礁通过吸收潮汐能保护海岸线，如果没有珊瑚礁的保护，许多小岛都不复存在了。

C **在生物种类丰富的地区，珊瑚礁的价值会更高[第16题]**。在印尼和加勒比国家海地区，珊瑚礁主要用作旅游，基于维护沙滩，吸引浮潜者和水肺浮潜游客所花费的成本，每平方公里珊瑚礁的价值估计有100万美元。同时，一份对澳大利亚大堡礁的最近研究发现大堡礁对于澳大利亚而言，它的价值更多的是在于它是一个完整的生态系统，而不是那里的天然渔业储备。每年超过180万的游客去大堡礁旅游，他们在潜水，租船，豪华渡假酒店等与珊瑚礁有关的项目的花费高达43亿澳元。联合国环境规划署说，在加勒比

海地区，2000年来自潜水旅游的年净收入是20亿美元，其中0.625亿来自珊瑚礁潜水。**并且，珊瑚礁旅游业是重要的工作岗位提供来源，尤其是给世界上最贫困的人群[第24题]**。联合国环境规划署说，发展中国家小规模作业的渔民的数量有3000万，其中大部分在不同程度上都依靠着珊瑚礁。比如说，在菲律宾，超过100万的进行小规模作业的渔民的生计直接就依赖珊瑚礁。这份报告估计珊瑚礁渔场平均1平方公里的年产值在15000美元到15万美元之间。捕捉1千克鱼用来吃值6美元，而为水族馆捕捉1千克的鱼值500美元。仅仅是在斯里兰卡，出口鱼用于水族馆养活了大约50000人，一年产值大约550万美元。【第15题】

D **不幸的是，世界各地的珊瑚礁正在死去。**【第17题 原因见后】**特别是对珊瑚的开采，农业用水和城市用水的排放，污染（有机和无机），疾病，挖掘水道通往岛屿或者海湾，都是对生态系统的局部威胁。**更广泛的威胁是海水温度的上升，海平面的上升，以及海洋酸化产生的pH值的变化，所以这些都与温室气体的排放有关。一些捕鱼作业具有破坏性，并且是非持续性的。这其中包括用氢化物麻醉鱼，过度捕鱼，用炸弹炸鱼。尽管用氢化物捕鱼可以为热带水族馆市场提供活的珊瑚礁鱼类，但是大部分用这种方法捕捉到的鱼都是卖给了餐馆，主要是亚洲国家的餐馆，因为人们很看中鱼的新鲜度。用氢化物捕鱼，捕鱼者要潜水到达珊瑚礁，然后朝珊瑚缝隙和快速游动的鱼身上喷洒氢化物，先弄晕这些鱼然后抓它们就很容易了。过度捕鱼是导致珊瑚礁数量下降的另外一个主要原因。当鱼大量地从一个珊瑚礁里被抓走，导致的结果就是那片地区鱼的数量将无法维持。一些糟糕的捕鱼行为，比如说用棍子敲击珊瑚礁 （这个称为muro-ami捕鱼技术），会破坏珊瑚结构，而这些地方通常就是鱼类的栖息地。**还有一些例子就是人们用爆炸物去捕鱼 （炸鱼）， 这样会把周围的珊瑚也炸开。**【第19题】

E 游客居住的度假酒店把污水直接排放到珊瑚礁周围的水域，这也会导致珊瑚礁数量下降。那些装在维护不善的化粪池里的垃圾也有可能会渗透进周围的地下水，最终渗透到珊瑚礁。粗心的驾船，潜水，浮潜和捕鱼行为都有可能会破坏珊瑚礁。**每当人们抓，踢或者踩在珊瑚上面，或者搅动珊瑚礁里的沉淀物，他们都在破坏珊瑚礁。当人们把锚固定在珊瑚礁上或者采摘珊瑚的时候，他们正在伤害甚至是在要珊瑚的命**【第18题】。

F 为了找到解决这些问题的方法，科学家和研究者研究了各种影响珊瑚礁的因素。 这些因素包括，海洋对二氧化碳的吸收作用，大气变化，紫外线光，海洋酸化，病毒，给广袤的珊瑚礁带去作用剂的沙尘暴造成的影响，污染物，藻化现象以及其它一些因素。不仅仅只是沿海地区的珊瑚礁才面临危险。综合评估表明世界上将近10%的珊瑚礁都已经死了。全世界大约60%的珊瑚礁因为一些破坏活动，或者人为因素处于危险境地。东南亚的珊瑚礁的健康状况所面临的威胁尤其巨大，那里80%的珊瑚礁已经濒临灭绝。

G 在澳大利亚，大堡礁得到了大堡礁海洋公园管理处的保护，也是许多法律法规的保护对象，其中包括一项生物多样性行动计划。在环礁湖的六个地区，阿赫斯岛，马努斯省和巴布亚新几内亚的居民沿用着已经流传几代的限制性捕鱼作业。他们的文化传统允许他们使用绳钓鱼法，但是不允许用网去网鱼或者用矛去刺鱼。这样做的结果就是，与对捕鱼不设限制的地区相比，这里的单位面积鱼数量和鱼的个头明显更多更大。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

复印机发明

起初，没有人认可 Chester Carlson 的奇怪想法。但是众多实践证明：他的发明在印刷界成为 Gutenberg 之后最热门事物。

复印是文明传播的引擎：文化是行为复制的产物。人类发明的最古老的复制方式是语言，利用它，别人的想法变成了自己的想法。远在 5000 年以前苏美尔人语言演变成为某些印刻在泥板上的形式化的符号（第一题），由此大大扩展了语言所创立的人类的社交网络。文字把人类从近距离交流的束缚中解放出来。文字让思想成为永恒，让文明得以传播和发展。

而 Johann Gutenberg 在 15 世纪中叶发明了活版印刷术，人类找到了不用抄写就能复制一整本书的方法。但 Gutenberg 并不能把一份文件放进自己的机器当中，马上就得到一份摹写的副本。（第二题）世界上第一个真正的能够复印的机器诞生于 1780 年，发明者是已经家喻户晓的现代蒸汽机之父 James Watt。（第三题）如今很少有人知道当时复印机的真实面貌，但我们也许仍然可以在古董商店一窥其貌，似乎把它称为“印书机”更为恰当。使用者把刚刚用特殊墨水写的文件放到潮湿的复写纸上，然后挤压，让墨水渗透进复写纸中。这种复写纸是半透明的，整个复印过程完毕后可以把复写纸反过来，从另一面看被复写下来的文字。高成本导致这种复印机无法普及。（第四题）

在早期的复印设备中，还有 1950 年出现的热敏复印机。它的工作原理是用红外线透过原始文件，光线投射在一张表面涂有感光化学物质的纸上显示出字迹。在此之后还出现了一系列类似的具有复制文件功能的机器，它们都受到了全世界秘书们的热烈欢迎。但它们本身都有功能性的缺陷，那就是复制文件时必须使用昂贵的经过复杂化学处理的特殊纸张。经它们复制出的文件不甚清晰，味道难闻，持久性差，而且纸张会慢慢卷起来。但到了 19 世纪晚期，它被另外两项发明取代了。那就是打字机和复写纸。综上所述，这种复印机在将近一个半世纪的时间里都是办公室的必备设备。（第五题）

今天，这些办公器材早已停产，被一家照相器材公司的发明所代替，这家公司后来被一家模糊图片供给公司所改进。（第六题）1906 年，这个模糊图片供给公司创立之初时，取名为 Haloid 公司，而现在，它以 Xerox 公司的名字为人们所熟悉。1959 年，该公司生产出 Haloid Xerox 914 型复印机，与同时期的竞争对手不同，这种复印机可以长时间地复制出清晰的文件——而且是在普通的纸上上，这是一次伟大的技术革新。

更让人无法想象的是，静电复印技术竟然是一个人的构思——Chester Carlson，一位害羞、说话和声细语的律师。他出生于一般人难以想象的贫困家庭，他半工半读完成了他从专科到加州理工学院的学业。Chester Carlson 1906 年出生于西雅图。他的父母---- Olof Adolph Carlson 和 Ellen Josephine Hawkins 是在明尼苏达州 G 城的一个社区农场长大的。那是一个小小的瑞士农

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

的--美国心理协会表明，他们的乐观寄托在不该寄托的对象上。研究表示，有些吸烟者呈现出不切实际的乐观，他们轻视了患疾病的相对机会。重要的问题是这样盲目的乐观是否与冒险的态度和行为有关。 我们通过调查提出了这个问题，如果人们发觉患肺癌的风险， 超过客观的风险，这预示着关于吸烟的神话和信念被接受。等级制度的退化表示，盲目乐观的那些人很可能觉得，仅仅抽烟几年，不会有患肺癌的风险，而认为肺癌是有基因决定的。

G 当然，这并不能保证乐观能免受危机的最坏影响，但最好的策略仍然是保持微笑，感谢你的幸运星。因为（每一个好的体育教练知道）逆境塑造性格--只要你锻炼你的韧性技能。企业家和商界领袖之间的研究表明，成功的道路往往是充满了失败：记录了一系列的裁员，破产和泡沫效应。但他们不像婴儿般蜷缩成球，躲在咖啡桌下面，他们迅速恢复精力，从失败中学习和大胆走向下一个机会。

H 美国心理协会定义的韧性是适应逆境、挫折或悲剧的一种能力。一个有韧性的人可能经历的困难和不确定性，但他或她能顽强地恢复原状。

I 乐观是建立韧性所需的一个核心特质，耶鲁大学的研究人员在临床心理学年度审查中说道。他们补充道，有韧性的人学会保持自己的幽默感，当计划需要作出大的调整时，这有助于保持灵活的态度。研究补充说明用平常心去接受你命运，这种能力也起着重要的作用。

J 社会心理学 Steven Stack 在社会心理学杂志中提到，获得韧性的最好的方法是经历一个艰苦的童年。例如，他表明矮个的男人较高个的男人自杀倾向更低，因为矮个有心理防御能力处理来自身高的缺陷的欺凌和嘲笑。相比之下，那些喜欢逆境自由的年轻人之后会因挫折而退出，因为他们从未接触过暴行。

K 学会克服恐惧。如果在一个快乐的童年的你有生理缺陷，积极乐观可以使你变得更有韧性。研究表明，富有韧性的人能承担更大的风险；他们不在意失败并学会不畏惧失败。尽管是厚脸皮，有韧性的类型也比普通人更开放。在回击中反弹是这过程中的一部分。这是乐观的冒险----充满自信，人们会喜欢你。简单微笑和温暖有助于这个过程。这是自私的无私路径，如果没有获得其他的东西，它将印证了一句古老的谚语：困难塑造了最好的你。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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1

Version 21109　　主题　　太阳能硅电池

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	B	15	C	16	A
17	A	18	A	19	TRUE
20	FALSE	21	NOT GIVEN	22	TRUE
23	multi-crystalline silicon cell	24	proprietary wet process	25	neighboring active material
26	textured mirror surfaces	27	Total internal reflection		

2

Version 21113　　主题　　挠痒

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	G	2	C	3	F
4	E	5	D	6	B
7	G	8	A	9	C
10	F	11	D	12	imaging equipment
13	cognitive processing	14	wrong punch lines		

3

Version 21119　　主题　　树冠研究

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	B	15	C	16	A
17	F	18	E	19	locals
20	balloons	21	raft/rafts	22	(static)crane /cranes
23	D	24	B	25	F
26	E	27	**B**		

4

Version 21120　　主题　业余自然者数据

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	B	28	C	29	H
30	G	31	E	32	D
33	A	34	beekeeping (notes)	35	life cycle(s)
36	drought(s)	37	C	38	D
39	A	40	D		

5

Version 21121　　主题　艾费雷德•诺贝尔

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	FALSE	2	NOT GIVEN	3	FALSE
4	FALSE	5	TRUE	6	TRUE
7	chemical engineering	8	Ascanio Sobrero	9	gunpowder
10	Stockholm	11	detonator	12	pneumatic drill
13	cost				

6

Version 21202　　主题　托马斯.杨

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	TRUE	2	FALSE	3	FALSE
4	NOT GIVEN	5	TRUE	6	TRUE
7	NOT GIVEN	8	46	9	humaneye / human eye accommodation
10	Indo-European	11	Richard Brocklesby	12	Royal Institution
13	gas lighting				

7

Version 21206　　主题　　青少年的青春期

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

8

Version 21211　　主题　　新手和专家

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	principles and rules	2	mentor	3	journeyman
4	patterns of behavior	5	complex	6	FALSE
7	NOT GIVEN	8	TRUE	9	FALSE
10	TRUE	11	models	12	human biases
13	consensus				

9

Version 21214　　主题　　茶叶的历史

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	v	2	viii	3	ii
4	x	5	vii	6	i
7	vi	8	iii	9	C
10	A	11	F	12	B
13	D				

10

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 21316　　主题　　乐观和健康

14	7 years	15	670	16	lung function
17	immune system	18	heart patients	19	G
20	D	21	B	22	A
23	E	24	YES	25	NOT GIVEN
26	NO	27	YES		

11

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 21320　　主题　　远程工作

28	F	29	A	30	C
31	I	32	M	33	K
34	H	35	D	36	A
37	C	38	F	39	D
40	C				

12

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 21402　　主题　　遗传对孩子的影响

14	Genetic	15	all of siblings	16	10%
17	Non-shared environment	18	40%	19	interrupted
20	variations	21	interests	22	NOT GIVEN
23	YES	24	NOT GIVEN	25	NO
26	B				

13

Version 21505 主题 汽车发展史

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

15	D	16	A	17	B
18	G	19	C	20	Petrol-fueled internal combustion
21	Token of identity	22	93 minutes/ (1 hour 33 minutes)	23	Polluting gas-guzzler
24	Oil crisis	25	Power	26	Fuel (或者 gasoline or diesel)
27	B				

14

Version 21508 主题 珊瑚礁

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	A	15	C	16	C
17	D	18	E	19	D
20	TRUE	21	TRUE	22	NOT GIVEN
23	NOT GIVEN	24	TRUE	25	NOT GIVEN
26	C				

15

Version 21802 主题 复印机的发明

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	FALSE	2	NOT GIVEN	3	NOT GIVEN
4	TRUE	5	NOT GIVEN	6	FALSE
7	（normal）inventor	8	corporations	9	turned him down
10	commercial triumph	11	wealthy	12	possessions
13	charities				

“爱普我预测”APP免费看雅思预测范围、考前补丁

[支持iPhone和Android]

① 【爱普我预测】电子系统APP版与在线系统预测网页版范围更新同步，在线听免费公开课课程录音，信息更新及时，功能强大，复习方便，查看预测范围和考前补丁，**最重要的是全部免费**！！快快下载吧！

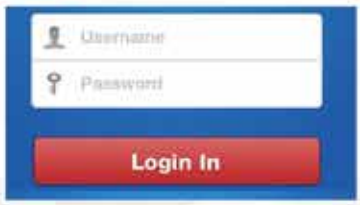
获取方式

①应用宝或appstore搜索：**爱普我预测**

②直接扫描以下图片二维码下载

iPhone APP　　Android APP

② 【爱普我预测】APP 安装后的账号是什么？在哪里注册？



目前版本的【爱普我预测】APP（iPhone、Android）还没有注册功能，请使用**网页版登录注册。APP使用的账号**便是您的**在线系统账号**（http://ks.ipredicting.com 、 http://www.iyuce.com）

如果您没有在线系统账号，请使用电脑网页访问 http://www.iyuce.com

③ 【爱普我预测】APP如何查看在线系统范围和补丁？

step1 登陆

打开您的APP，进入登陆界面，输入账号密码登陆，如果还没有账号，请参考**上文2 方式**进行注册；

Step2 进入系统

进入系统之后

通过选择界面中的模块

进入相应板块（如图）