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IELTS

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中国雅思预测研究组

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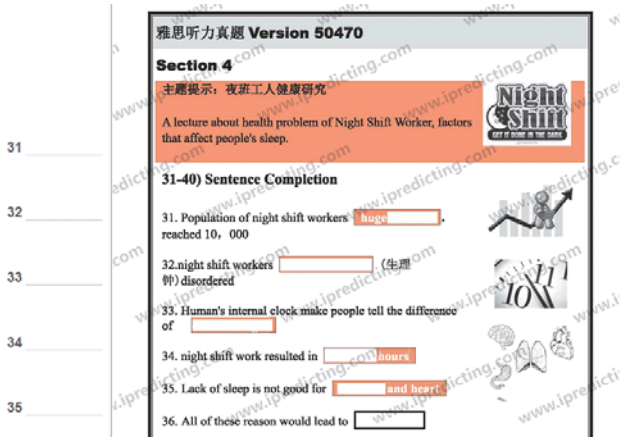

阅读高分的秘密?

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

那是什么，秘密就是：

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[2] 根据出题点原文和考题题干之间的替换词(列表)

【原文出题点 就是考点，需要考前重点记忆理解的】;

（1）对照预测真题，做完考题，然后自学(或听课)对原文的理解 找到原文中出考题的英文的原句，进行荧光笔标注（适合考前复习）

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

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


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SECTION 3

大航海家：约翰 富兰克林

雅思阅读满分 30 天计划

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步骤【3】：做完全部预测中重点文章套题。

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

步骤【4】：复习和标记原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)

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

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

步骤【6】：反复理解记忆原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)

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

考前 1 晚请一定登录在线系统【阅读必看补丁】；

看补丁（大部分时候有更新的）若干篇

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Section 1-4

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雅思阅读真题 Version 28102

SECTION 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 15–27, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Numeracy : can animals tell numbers ?

A Prime among basic numerical faculties is the ability to distinguish between a larger and a smaller number, says psychologist Elizabeth Brannon. Humans can do this with ease - providing the ratio is big enough - but do other animals share this ability? In one experiment, rhesus monkeys and university students examined two sets of geometrical objects that appeared briefly on a computer monitor. They had to decide which set contained more objects. Both groups performed successfully but, importantly, Brannon's team found that monkeys, like humans, make more errors when two sets of objects are close in number. The students' performance ends up looking just like a monkey's. It's practically identical, 'she says.

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

B Humans and monkeys are mammals, in the animal family known as primates. These are not the only animals whose numerical capacities rely on ratio, however. The same seems to apply to some amphibians. Psychologist Claudia Uller's team tempted salamanders with two sets of fruit flies held in clear tubes. In a series of trials, the researchers noted which tube the salamanders scampered towards, reasoning that if they had a capacity to recognise number, they would head for the larger number. The salamanders successfully discriminated between tubes containing 8 and 16 flies respectively, but not between 3 and 4，4 and 6, or 8 and 12. So it seems that for the salamanders to discriminate between two numbers, the larger must be at least twice as big as the smaller. However, they could differentiate between 2 and 3 flies just as well as between 1 and 2 flies, suggesting they recognise small numbers in a different way from larger numbers.

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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

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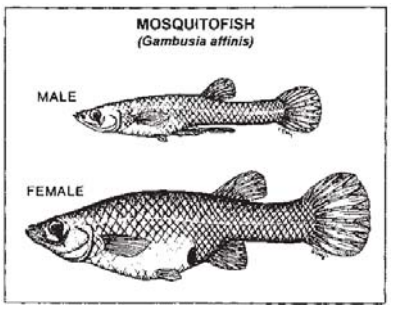
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

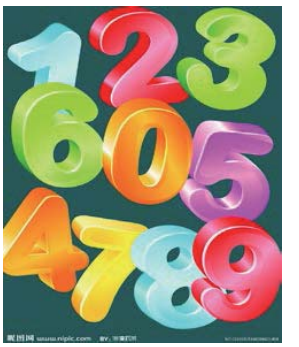
C Further support for this theory comes from studies of mosquitofish, which instinctively join the biggest **shoal**（鱼群） they can. A team at the University of Padova found that while mosquitofish can tell the difference between a group containing 3 shoal-mates and a group containing 4，they did not show a preference between groups of 4 and 5. The team also found that mosquitofish can discriminate between numbers up to 16, but only if the ratio between the fish in each shoal was greater than 2:1. This indicates that the fish, like salamanders, possess both the approximate and precise number systems found in more intelligent animals such as infant humans and other primates.

D While these findings are highly suggestive, some critics argue that the animals might be relying on other factors to complete the tasks, without considering the number itself. 'Any study that's claiming an animal is capable of representing number should also be controlling for other factors，' says Brannon. Experiments have confirmed that primates can indeed perform numerical feats without extra clues, but what about the more primitive animals?



E To consider this possibility, the mosquitofish tests were repeated, this time using varying geometrical shapes in place of fish. The team arranged these shapes so that they had the same overall surface area and luminance even though they contained a different number of objects. Across hundreds of trials on 14 different fish, the team found they consistently discriminated 2 objects from 3. The team is now testing whether mosquitofish can also distinguish 3 geometric objects from 4. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

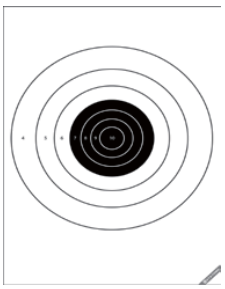
F Even more primitive organisms may share this ability. Entomologist Jurgen Tautz sent a group of bees down a corridor, at the end of which lay two chambers - one which contained sugar water, which they like, while the other was empty. To test the bees' numeracy, the team marked each chamber with a different number of geometrical shapes - between 2 and 6. The bees quickly learned to match the number of shapes with the correct chamber. Like the salamanders and fish, there was a limit to the bees' mathematical prowess - they could differentiate up to 4



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

shapes, but failed with 5 or 6 shapes.

G These studies still do not show whether animals learn to count through training, or whether they are born with the skills already intact. If the latter is true, it would suggest there was a strong evolutionary advantage to a mathematical mind. Proof that this may be the case has emerged from



an experiment testing the mathematical ability of three- and four-day-old chicks. Like mosquitofish, chicks prefer to be around as many of their siblings as possible, so they will always head towards a larger number of their kin. If chicks spend their first few days surrounded by certain objects, they become attached to these objects as if they were family. Researchers placed each chick in the middle of a platform and showed it two groups of balls of paper. Next, they hid the two piles behind screens, changed the quantities and revealed them to the chick. This forced the chick to perform simple computations to decide which side now contained the biggest number of its "brothers". Without any prior coaching, the chicks scuttled to the larger quantity at a rate well above chance. They were doing some very simple arithmetic, claim the researchers.

H *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)* Why these skills evolved is not hard to imagine, since it would help almost any animal forage for food. Animals on the prowl for sustenance must constantly decide which tree has the most fruit, or which patch of flowers will contain the most nectar. There are also other, less obvious, advantages of numeracy. In one compelling example, researchers in America found that female **coots**（黑鸭子）appear to calculate how many eggs they have laid - and add any in the nest laid by an intruder - before making any decisions about adding to them. Exactly how ancient these skills are is difficult to determine, however. Only by studying the numerical abilities of more and more creatures using standardised procedures can we hope to understand the basic preconditions for the evolution of number.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 15-21

Answer the table below.
Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet

Animal numeracy		
Subjects	**Experiments**	**Results**
Mammals and birds		
rhesus monkeys and humans	looked at two sets of geometrical objects on computer screen	performance of two groups is almost 15 ……
chicks	chose between two sets of 16…… which are altered	chicks can do calculations in order to choose larger group
coots	behaviour of female birds was observed	bird seems to have ability to 17……
Amphibians, fish and insects		
Salamanders 	offered clear tubes containing different quantities of 18 ……	salamanders distinguish between numbers over four if bigger number is at least two times larger
19 ……	shown real shoals and later artificial ones of geometrical shapes; these are used to check influence of total 20……and brightness	subjects know difference between two and three and possibly three and four, but not between four and five
bees	had to learn where 21 …… was stored	could soon choose correct place

Questions 22-27

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **2**?
*In boxes **22-27** 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*

22 Primates are better at identifying the larger of two numbers if one is much bigger than the other.

23 Jurgen Tautz trained the insects in his experiment to recognise the shapes of individual numbers.

24 The research involving young chicks took place over two separate days.

25 The experiment with chicks suggests that some numerical ability exists in newborn animals.

26 Researchers have experimented by altering quantities of nectar or fruit available to certain wild animals.

27 When assessing the number of eggs in their nest, coots take into account those of other birds.

雅思阅读真题 Version 28103

SECTION 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1–14, which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages

Natural Pesticide in India

A A dramatic story about cotton farmers in India shows how destructive pesticides can be for people and the environment; and why today's agriculture is so dependent on pesticides. This story also shows that it's possible to stop using chemical pesticides without losing a crop to ravaging insects, and it explains how to do it.

B The story began about 30 years ago, a handful of families migrated from the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, southeast India, into Punukula, a community of around 900 people farming plots of between two and 10 acres. The outsiders from Guntur brought cotton-culture with them. Cotton wooed farmers by promising to bring in more hard cash than the mixed crops they were already growing to eat and sell: millet, sorghum, groundnuts, pigeon peas, mung beans, chilli and rice. But raising cotton meant using pesticides and fertilisers – until then a mystery to the mostly illiterate farmers of the community. When cotton production started spreading through Andhra Pradesh state. The high value of cotton made it an exceptionally attractive crop, but growing cotton required chemical fertilizers and pesticides. As most of the farmers were poor, illiterate, and without previous experience using agricultural chemicals, they were forced to rely on local, small-scale agricultural dealers for advice. The dealers sold them seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides on credit and also guaranteed purchase of their crop. The dealers themselves had little technical knowledge about pesticides. They merely passed on promotional information from multinational chemical companies that supplied their products.

C At first, cotton yields were high, and expenses for pesticides were low because cotton pests had not yet moved in. The farmers had never earned so much! But within a few years, cotton pests like bollworms and aphids plagued the fields, and the farmers saw how rapid insect evolution can be. Repeated spraying killed off the weaker pests, but left the ones most

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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

resistant to pesticides to multiply. As pesticide resistance mounted, the farmers had to apply more and more of the pesticides to get the same results. At the same time, the pesticides killed off birds, wasps, beetles, spiders, and other predators that had once provided natural control of pest insects. Without these predators, the pests could destroy the entire crop if pesticides were not used. Eventually, farmers were mixing pesticide "cocktails" containing as many as ten different brands and sometimes having to spray their cotton as frequently as two times a week. They were really hooked!

D The villagers were hesitant, but one of Punukula's village elders decided to risk trying the natural methods instead of pesticides. His son had collapsed with acute pesticide poisoning and survived but the hospital bill was staggering. SECURE's staff coached this villager on how to protect his cotton crop by using a toolkit of natural methods chat India's Center for Sustainable Agriculture put together in collaboration with scientists at Andhra Pradesh's state university. They called the toolkit "Non-Pesticide Management"—or"NPM."

E The most important resource in the NPM toolkit was the neem tree (Azadirachta indica) which is common throughout much of India. Neem tree is a broad-leaved evergreen tree related to mahogany. It protects itself against insects by producing a multitude of natural pesticides that work in a variety of ways: with an arsenal of chemical defenses that repel egg-laying, interfere with insect growth, and most important, disrupt the ability of crop-eating insects to sense their food.

F In fact, neem has been used traditionally in India to protect stored grains from insects and to produce soaps, skin lotions, and other health products. To protect crops from insects, neem seeds are simply ground into a powder that is soaked overnight in water. The solution is then sprayed onto the crop. Another preparation, neem cake, can be mixed into the soil to kill pests and diseases in the soil, and it doubles as an organic fertiliser high in nitrogen. Neem trees grow locally, so the only "cost" is the labor to prepare neem for application to fields.

G The first farmer's trial with NPM was a complete success! His harvest was as good as the harvests of farmers that were using pesticides, and he earned much more because he did not spend a single rupee on pesticides. Inspired by this success, 20 farmers tried NPM the next year. SECURE posted two well-trained staff in Punukula to teach and help everyone in the village, and the village women put pressure on their husbands to stop using toxic chemicals. Families that were no longer exposing themselves

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

to pesticides began to feel much better, and the rapid improvements in income, health, and general wellbeing quickly sold everyone on the value of NPM. By 2000, all the farmers in Punukula were using NPM, not only for cotton, but for their other crops as well.

H The suicide epidemic came to an end. And with the cash, health, and energy that returned when they stopped poisoning themselves with pesticides, the villagers were inspired to start more community and business projects. The women of Punukula created a new source of income by collecting, grinding, and selling neem seeds for NPM in other villages. The villagers rescued their indentured children and gave them special six-month ''catch-up,' courses to return to school.

I Fighting against pesticides, and winning, increased village solidarity, self-confidence, and optimism about the future. When dealers tried to punish NPM users by paying less for NPM cotton, the farmers united to form a marketing cooperative that found fairer prices elsewhere. The leadership and collaboration skills that the citizens of Punukula developed in the NPM struggle have helped them to take on other challenges, like water purification, building a cotton gin to add value to the cotton before they sell it, and convincing the state government to support NPM over the objection of multi-national pesticide corporations.

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-4

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

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

1 Cotton in Andhra Pradesh state could really bring more income to the local farmers than traditional farming.
2 The majority of farmers had used the agricultural pesticides before 30 years ago.
3 The yield of cotton is relatively lower than that of other agricultural crops.
4 The farmers didn't realize the spread of the pests was so fast.

Questions 5-11

Complete the summary below.
*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer, Write your answers in boxes 5-11 on your answer sheet.*

The Making of pesticide protecting crops against insects

The broad-leaved neem tree was chosen. it is a fast-growing and 5_____ tree and produces amount of 6 _____ for itself that can be effective like insects repellent. Firstly, neem seeds need to be crushed into 7_____form, which is left behind 8_____in water. Then we need to spray the solution onto the crop. A special 9_____is used when mix with soil in order to eliminate bugs and bacteria, and its effect 10 _____ when it adds the level of 11_____ in this organic fertilizer meanwhile.

Questions 12-14

Answer the questions below.
Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *from the passage for each answer Write your answers in boxes 12-14 on your answer sheet.*

12 In which year did all the farmers use NPM for their crops in Punukula?

13 What gave the women of Punukula a business opportunity to NPMs?

14 Name one project that the citizens of Punukula decide to develope in the NPM.

Eco-Resort Management Practices

A *Ecotourism is often regarded as a form of nature-based tourism and has become an important alternative source of tourists. In addition to providing the traditional resort-leisure product, it has been argued that ecotourism resort management should have a particular focus on best-practice environmental management, an educational and interpretive component, and direct and indirect contributions to the conservation of the natural and cultural environment (Ayala, 1996).*

考卷原文在此文基础上有删减

B Couran Cove Island Resort is a large integrated ecotourism-based resort located south of Brisbane on the Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia. As the world's population becomes increasingly urbanised, the demand for tourist attractions which are environmentally friendly, serene and offer **amenities** of a unique nature, has grown rapidly. Couran Cove Resort, which is one such tourist attractions, is located on South Stradbroke Island, occupying approximately 150 hectares of the island. South Stradbroke Island is separated from the mainland by the Broadwater, a stretch of sea 3 kilometers wide More than a century ago, there was only one Stradbroke Island, and there were at least four **aboriginal tribes** living and hunting on the island. Regrettably, most of the original island dwellers were eventually killed by diseases such as **tuberculosis**, smallpox and influenza by the end of the 19th century. The second ship wreak on the island in 1894, and the subsequent destruction of the ship (the Cambus Wallace) because it contained dynamite, caused a large crater in the sandhills on Stradbroke Island. Eventually, the ocean broke through the weakened land form and Stradbroke became two islands. Couran Cove Island Resort is built on one of the world's few naturally-occurring sand lands, which is home to a wide range of plant communities and one of the largest remaining remnants of the rare **livistona**（蒲葵） rainforest left on the Gold Coast. Many mangrove and rainforest areas, and Malaleuca Wetlands on South Stradbroke Island

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(and in Queensland), have been cleared, drained or filled for residential, industrial, agricultural or urban development in the first half of the 20th century. Farmers and graziers finally abandoned South Stradbroke Island in 1939 because the vegetation and the soil conditions there were not suitable for agricultural activities.

SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES OF COURAN COVE RESORT

Being located on an offshore island, the resort is only accessible by means of water transportation. The resort provides hourly ferry service from the marina on the mainland to and from the island. Within the resort, transport modes include walking trails, bicycle tracks and the beach train. The reception area is the counter of the shop which has not changed in 8 years at least. The accommodation is an octagonal "**Bure** (草屋，房子)". These are large rooms that are clean but! The equipment is tired and in some cases just working. Our ceiling fan only worked on high speed for example. Beds are hard but clean, there is television, radio, an old air conditioner and a small fridge. These "Bures" are right on top of each other and night noises do carry so be careful what you say and do. The only thing is the mosquitos but if you forget to bring mosquito repellant they sell some on the island.

As an ecotourism-based resort, most of the planning and development of the attraction has been concentrated on the need to co-exist with the fragile natural environment of South Stradbroke Island to achieve sustainable development.

WATER AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT

C South Stradbroke Island has groundwater at the centre of the island, which has a maximum height of 3 metres above sea level. The water supply is recharged by rainfall and is commonly known as an unconfined **freshwater aquifer**（蓄水层）. Couran Cove Island Resort obtains its water supply by tapping into this aquifer and extracting it via a bore system. Some of the problems which have threatened the island's freshwater supply include pollution, contamination and over-consumption. In order to minimise some of these problems, all laundry activities are carried out on the mainland. The resort considers washing machines as onerous to the island's freshwater supply, and that the detergents contain a high level of phosphates which are a major source of water pollution. The resort uses LPG-power generation rather than a **diesel-powered**（柴油动力）plant for its energy supply, supplemented by wind turbine, which has reduced greenhouse emissions by 70% of diesel-equivalent generation methods. Excess heat recovered from the generator is used to heat the

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swimming pool. Hot water in the eco-cabins and for some of the resort's vehicles are solar-powered. Water efficient fittings are also installed in showers and toilets. However, not all the appliances used by the resort are energy efficient, such as refrigerators. Visitors who stay at the resort are encouraged to monitor their water and energy usage via the in-house television systems, and are rewarded with prizes (such as a free return trip to the resort) accordingly if their usage level is low.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

D We examined a case study of good management practice and a pro-active **sustainable** tourism stance of an eco-resort. In three years of operation, Couran Cove Island Resort has won 23 international and national awards, including the 2001 Australian Tourism Award in the 4-Star Accommodation category. The resort has embraced and has effectively implemented contemporary environmental management practices. It has been argued that the successful implementation of the principles of sustainability should promote long-term social, economic and environmental benefits, while ensuring and enhancing the prospects of continued viability for the tourism enterprise. Couran Cove Island Resort does not conform to the characteristics of the ***Resort Development Spectrum***, as proposed by Prideaux (2000). According to Prideaux, the resort should be at least at Phase 3 of the model (the National tourism phase), which describes an integrated resort providing 3-4 star hotel-type accommodation. The primary tourist market in Phase 3 of the model consists mainly of interstate visitors. However, the number of interstate and international tourists visiting the resort is small, with the principal visitor markets comprising locals and residents from nearby towns and the Gold Coast region. The carrying capacity of Couran Cove does not seem to be of any concern to the Resort management. Given that it is a private commercial ecotourist enterprise, regulating the number of visitors to the resort to minimize damage done to the natural environment on South Stradbroke Island is not a binding constraint. However, the Resort's growth will eventually be constrained by its carrying capacity, and quantity control should be incorporated in the **management strategy** of the resort.

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Questions 1–5

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.

1 the Stradbroke became two islands
- **A** by an intended destruction of the ship of the Cambus Wallace
- **B** by an explosion of dynamite on a ship and following nature erosion
- **C** by the movement sandhills on Stradbroke Island
- **D** by the volcanic eruption on island

2 Why are laundry activities for the resort carried out on the mainland.
- **A** In order to obtain its water supply via a bore system
- **B** In order to preserve the water and anti-pollution
- **C** In order to save the cost of installing onerous washing machines
- **D** In order to reduce the level of phosphates in water around

3 What is the major water supplier in South Stradbroke Island is by
- **A** desalining the sea water
- **B** collecting the rainfall
- **C** transporting from the mainland
- **D** boring ground water

4 What is applied for heating water on Couran Cove Island Resort
- **A** the LPG-power
- **B** a diesel-powered plant
- **C** the wind power
- **D** the solar-power

5 what does, as the managers of resorts believe, the prospective future focus on
- **A** more awards of for resort's accommodation
- **B** sustainable administration and development in a long run
- **C** Economic and environmental benefits for the tourism enterprise
- **D** successful implementation the Resort Development Spectrum

Questions 6-10

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 **6-10** on your answer sheet.

Being located away form the mainland, tourists can attain the resort only by 6……. in a regular service. Within the resort, transports include trails for walking or tracks for both 7……. and the beach train. The on-island equipment is old-fashioned which is barely working such as the 8…….overhead. There is television, radio, an old 9…….and a small fridge. And you can buy the repellant for 10……. if you forget to bring some.

Questions 11-13 (部分题干表述或选项表述和原试卷有差异)

Choose **three** *correct letters among* ***A-E***
Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.

What is true as to the contemporary situation of Couran Cove Island Resort in the last paragraph?

A Couran Cove Island Resort goes for more eco-friendly practices
B the accommodation standard only conforms to the Resort Development Spectrum of ***Phase 3***
C Couran Cove Island Resort should raise the accommodation standard and build more facilities
D the principal group visiting the resort is international tourists
E its carrying capacity will restrict the future business' expansion

Bamboo, A Wonder Plant

The wonder plant with an uncertain future: more than a billion people rely on bamboo for either their shelter or income, while many endangered species depend on it for their survival. Despite its apparent abundance, a new report says that species of bamboo may be under serious threat.

Section A

Every year, during the rainy season, the mountain gorillas of Central Africa migrate to the foothills and lower slopes of the Virunga Mountains to graze on bamboo. For the 650 or so that remain in the wild, it's a vital food source. Although they at almost 150 types of plant, as well as various insects and other invertebrates, at this time of year bamboo accounts for up to 90 per cent of their diet. Without it, says Ian Redmond, chairman of the Ape Alliance, their chances of survival would be reduced significantly. Gorillas aren't the only locals keen on bamboo. For the people who live close to the Virungas, it's a valuable and versatile raw material used for building houses and making household items such as mats and baskets. But in the past 100 years or so, resources have come under increasing pressure as populations have exploded and large areas of bamboo forest have been cleared to make way for farms and commercial plantations.

Section B

Sadly, this isn't an isolated story. All over the world, the ranges of many bamboo species appear to be shrinking, endangering the people and animals (that depend upon them. But despite bamboo's importance, we know surprisingly little about it. A recent report published by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Inter-national Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) has revealed just how profound is our ignorance of global bamboo resources, particularly in relation to conservation. There are almost 1,600 recognised species of bamboo, but the report concentrated on the 1,200 or so woody varieties distinguished by the strong stems, or culms, that most people associate with this versatile plant. Of these, only 38 'priority species' identified for their commercial value have been the subject of any real scientific research, and this has focused mostly on matters relating to their viability as a commodity. This problem isn't confined to bamboo. Compared to the work carried out on animals, the science of assessing the conservation status of plants is still in its infancy. "People have only started

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looking hard at this during the past 10-15 years, and only now are they getting a handle on how to go about it systematically," says Dr. Valerie Kapos, one of the report's authors and a senior adviser in forest ecology and conservation to the UNEP

Section C

Bamboo is a type of grass. It comes in a wide variety of forms, ranging in height from 30 centimetres to more than 40 metres. It is also the world's fastest-growing woody plant; some species can grow more than a metre in a day. Bamboo's ecological rote extends beyond providing food and habitat for animals. Bamboo tends to grow in stands made up of groups of individual plants that grow from root systems known as rhizomes（根状茎). Its extensive rhizome systems, which tie in the top layers of the soil, are crucial in preventing soil erosion. And there is growing evidence that bamboo plays an important part in determining forest structure and dynamics. "Bamboo's pattern of mass flowering and mass death leaves behind large areas of dry biomass that attract wildfire," says Kapos. "When these burn, they create patches of open ground within the forest far bigger than would be left by a fallen tree." Patchiness helps to preserve diversity because certain plant species do better during the early stages of regeneration when there are gaps in the canopy.

Section D

However, bamboo's most immediate significance lies in its economic value. Modern processing techniques mean that it can be used in a variety of ways, for example, as flooring and laminates. One of the fastest growing bamboo products is paper -25 per cent of paper produced in India is made from bamboo fiber, and in Brazil, 100,000 hectares of bamboo are grown for its production. Of course, bamboo's main function has always been in domestic applications, and as a locally traded commodity it's worth about US$4.5billion annually. Because of its versatility, flexibility and strength (its tensile strength compares to that of some steel), it has traditionally been used in construction. Today, more than one billion people worldwide live in bamboo houses. Bamboo is often the only readily available raw material for people in many developing countries, says Chris Staple-ton, a research associate at the Royal Botanic Gardens. "Bamboo can be harvested from forest areas or grown quickly elsewhere, and then converted simply without expensive machinery or facilities," he says. "In this way, it contributes substantially to poverty alleviation and wealth creation."

Section E

Given bamboo's value in economic and ecological terms, the picture painted by the UNEP report is all the more worrying. But keen horticulturists will spot an apparent contradiction here. Those who've followed the recent vogue for cultivating exotic species

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in their gardens will point out that if it isn't kept in check, bamboo can cause real problems. "In a lot of places, the people who live with bamboo don't perceive it as being endangered in any way," says Kapos. "In fact, a lot of bamboo species are actually very invasive if they've been introduced." So why are so many species endangered? There are two separate issues here, says ***Ray Townsend,*** vice president of the British Bamboo Society and arboretum manager at the Royal Botanic Gardens. "Some plants are threatened because they can't survive in the habitat – they aren't strong enough or there aren't enough of them, perhaps. But bamboo can take care of itself - it is strong enough to survive if left alone. What is under threat is its habitat." It is the physical disturbance that is the threat to bamboo, says Kapos. "When forest goes, it is converted into something else: there isn't any-where for forest plants such as bamboo to grow if you create a cattle pasture."

Section F

Around the world, bamboo species are routinely protected as part of forest eco-systems in national parks and reserves, but there is next to nothing that protects bamboo in the wild for its own sake. However, some small steps are being taken to address this situation. The UNEP-INBAR report will help conservationists to establish effective measures aimed at protecting valuable wild bamboo species. Towns end, too, sees the UNEP report as an important step forward in promoting the cause of bamboo conservation. "Until now, bamboo has been perceived as a second-class plant. When you talk about places such as the Amazon, everyone always thinks about the hardwoods. Of course these are significant, but there is a tendency to overlook the plants they are associated with, which are often bamboo species. In many ways, it is the most important plant known to man. I can't think of another plant that is used so much and is so commercially important in so many countries." He believes that the most important first step is to get scientists into the field. "We need to go out there, look at these plants and see how they survive and then use that information to conserve them for the future." *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

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Questions 1 - 7

Reading Passage l has six sections A-F.
Which section contains the following information?
Write the correct letter A-F in boxes l-7 on your answer sheet

NB You may use any letter more than once

1 Limited extent of existing research

2 Comparison of bamboo with other plant species

3 Commercial application of bamboo

4 Example of an animal which rely on bamboos for survival

5 Human activity that damaged large areas of bamboo

6 The approaches used to study bamboo

7 Bamboo helps the survival of a range of plants

Questions 8-11

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-D) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-d in boxes 8-11 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A Ian Redmond
B Valerie Kapos
C Ray Townsend
D Chris Stapleton

8 Destroying bamboo jeopardizes to wildlife.

9 People have very confined knowledge of bamboo.

10 Some people do not think that bamboo is endangered.

11 Bamboo has loads of commercial potentials.

Questions 12-13

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

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

12 What problem does the bamboo's root system prevent?

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

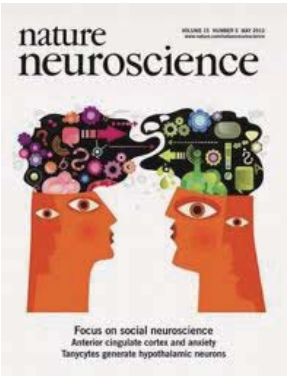
13 Which bamboo product is experiencing market expansion?

Music:

Language We All Speak

Section A: Music is one of the human specie's relatively few universal abilities. Without formal training, any individual, from Stone Age tribesman to suburban teenager has the ability to recognize music and, in some fashion, to make it. Why this should be so is a mystery. After all, music isn't necessary for getting through the day, and if it aids in reproduction, it does so only in highly indirect ways. Language, by contrast, is also everywhere- but for reasons that are more obvious. With language, you and the members of your tribe can organize a migration across Africa, build reed boats and cross the seas, and communicate at night even when you can't see each other. Modern culture, in all its technological extravagance, springs directly from the human talent for manipulating symbols and syntax. Scientists have always been intrigued by the connection between music and language. Yet over the years, words and melody have acquired a vastly different status in the lab and the seminar room. While language has long been considered essential to unlocking the mechanisms of human intelligence, music is generally treated as an evolutionary frippery - mere "auditory cheesecake," as the Harvard cognitive scientist Steven Pinker puts it.

Section B: But thanks to a decade-long wave of neuroscience research, that tune is changing. A flurry of recent publications suggests that language and music may equally be able to tell us who we are and where we're from - not just emotionally, but biologically. In July, the journal *Nature Neuroscience* devoted a special issue to the topic. And in an article in the August 6 issue of the *Journal of Neuroscience,* David Schwartz, Catherine Howe, and Dale Purves of Duke University argued that the sounds of music and the sounds of language are intricately connected.



To grasp the originality of this idea, it's necessary to realize two things about how music has traditionally been understood. First, musicologists have long emphasized that while each culture stamps a special identity onto its music; music itself has some universal qualities. For example, in virtually all cultures sound is divided into some or all of the l2

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intervals that make up the chromatic scale - that is, the scale represented by the keys on a piano. For centuries, observers have attributed this preference for certain combinations of tones to the mathematical properties of sound itself. Some 2,500 years ago, Pythagoras was the first to note a direct relationship between the harmoniousness of a tone combination and the physical dimensions of the object that produced it. For example, a plucked string will always play an octave lower than a similar string half its size, and a fifth lower than a similar string two-thirds its length. This link between simple ratios and harmony has influenced music theory ever since.

Section C: This music-is-moth idea is often accompanied by the notion that music formally speaking at least, exists apart from the world in which it was created. Writing recently in *The New York Review of Books,* pianist and critic Charles Rosen discussed the long-standing notion that while painting and sculpture reproduce at least some aspects of the natural world, and writing describes thoughts and feelings we are all familiar with, music is entirely abstracted from the world in which we live. Neither idea is right, according to David Schwartz and his colleagues. Human musical preferences are fundamentally shaped not by elegant algorithms or ratios but by the messy sounds of real life, and of speech in particular -which in turn is shaped by our evolutionary heritage." The explanation of music, like the explanation of any product of the mind, must be rooted in biology, not in numbers per se," says Schwartz.

Schwartz, Howe, and Purves analyzed a vast selection of speech sounds from a variety of languages to reveal the underlying patterns common to all utterances. In order to focus only on the raw sound, they discarded all theories about speech and meaning and sliced sentences into random bites. Using a database of over 100,000 brief segments of speech, they noted which frequency had the greatest emphasis in each sound. The resulting set of frequencies, they discovered, corresponded closely to the chromatic scale. In short, the building blocks of music are to be found in speech

Far from being abstract, music presents a strange analog to the patterns created by the sounds of speech. "Music, like the v1sual arts, is rooted in our experience of the natural world," says Schwartz. " It emulates our sound environment in the way that visual arts emulate the visual environment. " In music we hear the echo of our basic sound-making instrument- the vocal tract. The explanation for human music is simple; still than Pythagoras's mathematical equations. We like the sounds that are familiar to us- specifically, we like sounds that remind us of us.

This brings up some chicken-or-egg evolutionary questions. It may be that music imitates speech directly, the researchers say, in which case it would seem that language evolved first. It's also conceivable that music came first and language is in effect an

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Imitation of song - that in everyday speech we hit the musical notes we especially like. Alternately, it may be that music imitates the general products of the human sound-making system, which just happens to be mostly speech. "We can't know this," says Schwartz. "What we do know is that they both come from the same system, and it is this that shapes our preferences."

Section D: Schwartz's study also casts light on the long-running question of whether animals understand or appreciate music. Despite the apparent abundance of "music" in the natural world- ***birdsong***, ***whalesong***, wolf howls, synchronized chimpanzee hooting previous studies have found that many laboratory animals don't show a great affinity for the human variety of music making. Marc Hauser and Josh McDermott of Harvard argued in the July issue of *Nature Neuroscience* that animals don't create or perceive music the way we do. The act that laboratory monkeys can show recognition of human tunes is evidence, they say, of shared general features of the auditory system, not any specific chimpanzee musical ability. As for birds, those most musical beasts, they generally recognize their own tunes - a narrow repertoire - but don't generate novel melodies like we do. There are no avian Mozarts.

But what's been played to the animals, Schwartz notes, is human music. If animals evolve preferences for sound as we do - based upon the soundscape in which they live - then their "music" would be fundamentally different from ours. In the same way our scales derive from human utterances, a cat's idea of a good tune would derive from yowls and meows. To demonstrate that animals don't appreciate sounds the way we do, we'd need evidence that they don't respond to "music" constructed from their own sound environment.

Section E: No matter how the connection between language and music is parsed, what is apparent is that our sense of music, even our love for it, is as deeply rooted in our biology and in our brains as language is. This is most obvious with babies, says Sandra Trehub at the University of Toronto, who also published a paper in the *Nature Neuroscience* special issue.

For babies, music and speech are on a continuum. Mothers use musical speech to "regulate infants' emotional states." Trehub says. Regardless of what language they speak, the voice all mothers use with babies is the same: "something between speech and song." This kind of communication "puts the baby in a trance-like state, which may proceed to sleep or extended periods of rapture." So if the babies of the world could understand the latest research on language and music, they probably wouldn't be very surprised. The upshot, says Trehub, is that music may be even more of a necessity than we realize.

http://www.boston.com/news/globe/ideas/articles/2003/11/09/songs_of_ourselves/

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source:http://www.boston.com/news/globe/ideas/articles/2003/11/09/songs_of_ourselves/

Questions 27-31

Reading Passage 3 has five sections A-E.
Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.
Write the correct number i-viii in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Animal sometimes make music.
ii Recent research on music
iii Culture embedded in music
iv Historical theories review
v Communication in music with animals
vi Contrast between music and language
vii Questions on a biological link with human and music
viii Music is good for babies.

27 Section A

28 Section B

29 Section C

30 Section D

31 Section E

Questions 32-38

Look at the following people and list of statements below.
Match each person with the correct statement.
Write the correct letter A-Gin boxes 32-38 on your answer sheet.

List of Statements

A Music exists outside of the world in which it is created.
B Music has a common feature though cultural influences affect
C Humans need music.
D Music priority connects to the disordered sound around.
E Discovery of mathematical musical foundation.
F Music is not treated equally well compared with language
G Humans and monkeys have similar traits in perceiving sound.

32 Steven Pinker
33 Musicologists
34 Greek philosopher Pythagoras
35 Schwartz, Howe, and Purves
36 Marc Hauser and Josh McDermott
37 Charles Rosen
38 Sandra Trehub

Questions 39-40

*Choose the correct letter A, B, C or **D***
Write *your answers in boxes 39-40 on your answer sheet.*

39 Why was the study of animal's music uncertain?

A Animals don't have the same auditory system as humans.
B Experiments on animal's music are limited.
C tunes are impossible for animal to make up.
D Animals don't have spontaneous ability for the tests.

40 What is the main subject of this passage?

A Language and psychology.
B Music formation.
C Role of music in human society.
D Music experiments for animals.

Sunset for the Oil Business

The world is about to run out of oil. Or perhaps not. It depends whom you believe...

A Members of the Department Analysis Centre (ODAC) recently met in London and presented technical data that support their grim forecast that the world is perilously close to running out of oil. Leading lights of this moment, including the geologists Colin Campbell, rejected rival views presented by American geological survey and the international energy agency that contradicted their findings. Dr. Campbell even decried the amazing display of ignorance, denial and **obfuscation** (n.困惑) by government, industry and academics on this topic.

B So is the oil really running out? The answer is easy: Yes. Nobody seriously disputes the notion that oil is, for all practical purposes, a non-renewable resource that will run out some day, be that years or decades away. The harder question is determining when precisely oil will begin to get scarce. And answering that question involves scaling Hubbert's peak.

C M. King Hubbert, a Shell geologist of legendary status among **depletion** (n. 消耗) experts, forecast in 1956 that oil production in the United States would peak in the early 1970s and then slowly decline, in something resembling a bell-shaped curve. At the time, his forecast was controversial, and many rubbished it. After 1970, however, empirical evidence proved him correct: oil production in America did indeed peak and has been in decline ever since.

D Dr Hubbert's analysis drew on the observation that oil production in a new area typically rises quickly at first, as the easiest and cheapest reserves are tapped.

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Over time, reservoirs age and go into decline, and so lifting oil becomes more expensive. Oil from that area then becomes less competitive in relation to other fuels, or to oil from other areas. As a result, production slows down and usually tapers off and declines. That, he argued, made for a bell-shaped curve.

E His successful prediction has **emboldened** （vt.使大胆）a new generation of geologists to apply his methodology on a global scale. Chief among them are the experts at ODAC, who worry that the global peak in production will come in the next decade. Dr Campbell used to argue that the peak should have come already; he now thinks it is just round the corner. A heavyweight has now joined this gloomy chorus. Kenneth Deffeyes of Princeton University argues in a lively new book ("The View from Hubbert's Peak") that global oil production could peak as soon as 2004.

F That sharply contradicts mainstream thinking. America's Geological Survey prepared an exhaustive study of oil depletion last year (in part to rebut Dr Campbell's arguments) that put the peak of production some decades off. The IEA has just weighed in with its new "World Energy Outlook", which foresees enough oil to comfortably meet demand to 2020 from remaining reserves. René Dahan, one of ExxonMobil's top managers, goes further: with an assurance characteristic of the world's largest energy company, he insists that the world will be awash in oil for another 70 years.

G Who is right? In making sense of these wildly opposing views, it is useful to look back at the pitiful history of oil forecasting. Doomsters (n. 灾难预言者）have been predicting dry wells since the 1970s, but so far the oil is still gushing. Nearly all the predictions for 2000 made after the 1970s oil shocks were far too pessimistic. America's Department of Energy thought that oil would reach $150 a barrel (at 2000 prices); even Exxon predicted a price of $100.

H Michael Lynch of DRI-WEFA, an economic consultancy, is one of the few oil forecasters who has got things generally right. In a new paper, Dr Lynch analyses those historical forecasts. He finds evidence of both bias and recurring errors, which suggests that methodological mistakes (rather than just poor data) were the problem. In particular, he faults forecasters who used Hubbert-style analysis for relying on fixed estimates of how much "ultimately recoverable" oil there really is below ground, in the industry's jargon: that figure, he insists, is actually a dynamic one, as improvements in infrastructure, knowledge and technology raise the amount of oil which is recoverable.

I That points to what will probably determine whether the pessimists or the optimists are right: technological innovation. The first camp tends to be

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dismissive （adj. 表示轻视的）of claims of forthcoming technological revolutions in such areas as deep-water drilling and enhanced recovery. Dr Deffeyes captures this end-of-technology mindset well. He argues that because the industry has already spent billions on technology development, it makes it difficult to ask today for new technology, as most of the wheels have already been invented.

J Yet techno-optimists argue that the technological revolution in oil has only just begun. Average recovery rates (how much of the known oil in a reservoir can actually be brought to the surface) are still only around 30-35%. Industry optimists believe that new techniques on the drawing board today could lift that figure to 50-60% within a decade.

K Given the industry's astonishing track record of innovation, it may be foolish to bet against it. That is the result of adversity: the nationalisations of the 1970s forced Big Oil to develop reserves in expensive, inaccessible places such as the North Sea and Alaska, undermining Dr Hubbert's assumption that cheap reserves are developed first. The resulting upstream investments have driven down the cost of finding and developing wells over the last two decades from over $20 a barrel to around $6 a barrel. The cost of producing oil has fallen by half, to under $4 a barrel.

L Such miracles will not come cheap, however, since much of the world's oil is now produced in ageing fields that are rapidly declining. The IEA concludes that global oil production need not peak in the next two decades if the necessary investments are made. So how much is necessary? If oil companies are to replace the output lost at those ageing fields and meet the world's ever-rising demand for oil, the agency reckons they must invest $1 trillion in non-OPEC countries over the next decade alone. That's quite a figure.

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Questions 27-31

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage **3**
*In boxes **27-31** on your answer sheet, write*

YES	*if the statement agrees with the information*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

27 Hubbert has a high-profile reputation amongst ODAC members.

28 Oil is likely to last longer than some other energy sources.

29 The majority of geologists believe that oil will start to run out some time this decade.

30 Over 50 percent of the oil we know about is currently being recovered.

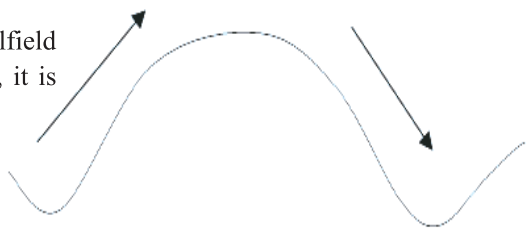
31 History has shown that some of Hubbet's principles were mistaken.

Question 32-35

Complete the notes below
*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet.

Many people believed Hubbert's theory was 32_____when it was originally presented.
The recovery of the oil gets more 34_____ as the reservoir gets older

When an oilfield is 33_____, it is easy to.....



The oilfield can't be as 35_____as other area.

Questions 36-40

Look at the following statements (questions 36-40) and the list of people below.
Match each statement with correct person, ***A-E.***
Write the correct letter, ***A-E*** *in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.*

NB You may use any letter more than once.

36 has found fault in geological research procedure

37 has provided the longest-range forecast regarding oil supply

38 has convinced others that oil production will follow a particular model

39 has accused fellow scientists of refusing to see the truth

40 has expressed doubt over whether improved methods of extracting oil are possible.

List of People

A Colin Campbell

B M. King Hubbert

C Kenneth Deffeyes

D Rene Dahan

E Michael Lynch

SECTION 3

Memory Decoding（解密记忆）

Try this memory test: Study each face and compose a vivid image for the person's first and last name. Rose Leo, for example, could be a rosebud and a lion. Fill in the blanks on the next page. The Examinations School at Oxford University is an austere building of oak-paneled rooms, large Gothic windows, and looming portraits of eminent dukes and earls. It is where generations of Oxford students have tested their memory on final exams, and it is where, last August, 34 contestants gathered at the World Memory Championships to be examined in an entirely different manner.

A In timed trials, contestants were challenged to look at and then recite a two-page poem, memorize rows of 40-digit numbers, recall the names of 110 people after looking at their photographs, and perform seven other feats of extraordinary retention. Some tests took just a few minutes; others lasted hours. In the 14 years since the World Memory Championships was founded, no one has memorized the order of a shuffled deck of playing cards in less than 30 seconds. That nice round number has become the four-minute mile of competitive memory, a benchmark that the world's best "mental athletes," as some of them like to be called, are closing in on. Most contestants claim to have just average memories, and scientific testing confirms that they're not just being modest. Their feats are based on tricks that capitalize on how the human brain encodes information. Anyone can learn them.

I 我预测 predicting 你高分

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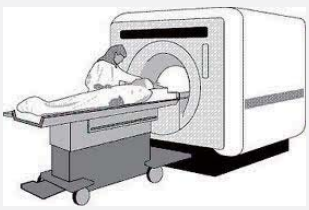
B Psychologists Elizabeth Valentine and John Wilding, authors of the monograph Superior Memory, recently teamed up with Eleanor Maguire, a neuroscientist at University College London to study eight people, including Karsten, who had finished near the top of the World Memory Championships. They wondered if the contestants' brains were different in some way. The researchers put the competitors and a group of control subjects into an MRI machine and asked them to perform several different memory tests while their brains were being scanned. When it came to memorizing sequences of three-digit numbers, the difference between the memory contestants and the control subjects was, as expected, immense. However, when they were shown



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photographs of magnified snowflakes, images that the competitors had never tried to memorize before, the champions did no better than the control group. When the researchers analyzed the brain scans, they found that the memory champs were activating some brain regions that were different from those the control subjects were using. These regions, which included the right posterior hippocampus, are known to be involved in visual memory and spatial navigation.

C It might seem odd that the memory contestants would use visual imagery and spatial navigation to remember numbers, but the activity makes sense when their techniques are revealed. Cooke, a 23-year-old cognitive-science graduate student with a shoulder-length mop of curly hair, is a grand master of brain storage. He can memorize the order of 10 decks of playing cards in less than an hour or one deck of cards in less than a minute. He is closing in on the 30-second deck. In the Lamb and Flag, Cooke pulled out a deck of cards and shuffled it. He held up three cards—the 7 of spades, the queen of clubs, and the 10 of spades. He pointed at a fireplace and said, "Destiny's Child is whacking Franz Schubert with handbags." The next three cards were the king of hearts, the king of spades, and the jack of clubs.

D How did he do it? Cooke has already memorized a specific person, verb, and object that he associates with each card in the deck. For example, for the 7 of spades, the person (or, in this case, persons) is always the singing group Destiny's Child, the action is surviving a storm, and the image is a dinghy. The queen of clubs is always his friend Henrietta, the action is thwacking with a handbag, and the image is of wardrobes filled with designer clothes. When Cooke commits a deck to memory, he does it three cards at a time. Every three-card group forms a single image of a person doing something to an object. The first card in the triplet becomes the person, the second the verb, the third the object. He then places those images along a specific familiar route, such as the one he took through the Lamb and Flag. In competitions, he uses an imaginary route that he has designed to be as smooth and downhill as possible. When it comes time to recall, Cooke takes a mental walk along his route and translates the images into cards. That's why the MRIs of the memory contestants showed activation in the brain areas associated with visual imagery and spatial navigation.

E The more resonant the images are, the more difficult they are to forget. But even meaningful information is hard to remember when there's a lot of it. That's why competitive memorizers place their images along an imaginary route. That technique, known as the loci method, reportedly originated in 477 B.C. with the Greek poet Simonides of Ceos. Simonides was the sole survivor of a roof collapse that killed all the other guests at a royal banquet. The bodies were mangled beyond recognition, but Simonides was able to reconstruct the guest list by closing his eyes

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

and recalling each individual around the dinner table. What he had discovered was that our brains are exceptionally good at remembering images and spatial information. Evolutionary psychologists have offered an explanation: Presumably our ancestors found it important to recall where they found their last meal or the way back to the cave. After Simonides' discovery, the loci method became popular across ancient Greece as a trick for memorizing speeches and texts. Aristotle wrote about it, and later a number of treatises on the art of memory were published in Rome. Before printed books, the art of memory was considered a staple of classical education, on a par with grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

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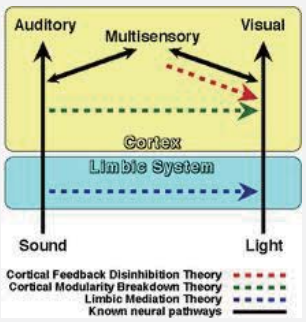

The most famous of the naturals was the Russian journalist S. V. Shereshevski, who could recall long lists of numbers memorized decades earlier, as well as poems, strings of nonsense syllables, and just about anything else he was asked to remember. "The capacity of his memory had no distinct limits," wrote Alexander Luria, the Russian psychologist who studied Shereshevski from the 1920s to the 1950s. Shereshevski also had synesthesia, a rare condition in which the senses become intertwined. For example, every number may be associated with a color or every word with a taste. Synesthetic reactions evoke a response in more areas of the brain, making memory easier.

G

K. Anders Ericsson, a Swedish-born psychologist at Florida State University, thinks anyone can acquire Shereshevski's skills. He cites an experiment with S. F., an undergraduate who was paid to take a standard test of memory called the digit span for one hour a day, two or three days a week. When he started, he could hold, like most people, only about seven digits in his head at any given time (conveniently, the length of a phone number). Over two years, S. F. completed 250 hours of testing. By then, he had stretched his digit span from 7 to more than 80. The study of S. F. led Ericsson to believe that innately superior memory doesn't exist at all. When he reviewed original case studies of naturals, he found that exceptional memorizers were using techniques—sometimes without realizing it—and lots of practice. Often, exceptional memory was only for a single type of material, like digits. "If we look at some of these memory tasks, they're the kind of thing most people don't even waste one hour practicing, but if they wasted 50 hours, they'd be exceptional at it," Ericsson says. It would be remarkable, he adds, to find a "person who is exceptional across a number of tasks. I don't think that there's any compelling evidence that there are such people."

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Questions 27–31

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-G**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-G,*** in boxes ***27–31*** on your answer sheet.

(顺序的题干表述可能和原卷存在少量差异)

27 The reason why competence of super memory is significant in academic settings
28 Mention of a contest for extraordinary memory held in consecutive years
29 An demonstrative example of extraordinary person did an unusual recalling game
30 A belief that extraordinary memory can be gained though enough practice
31 A depiction of rare ability which assist the extraordinary memory reactions

Questions 32-36

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 **32-36** on your answer sheet.

Using visual imagery and spatial navigation to remember numbers are investigated and explained. A man called Ed Cooke in a pub, spoke a string of odd words when he held 7 of the spades （the first one of the any cards group）was remembered as he encoded it to a **.....32.....** and the card deck to memory are set to be one time of a order of **.....33.....** ; When it comes time to recall, Cooke took a **.....34.....** along his way and interpreted the imaginary scene into cards. This superior memory skill can be traced back to Ancient Greece, the strategy was called **.....35.....** which had been an major subject was in ancient **.....36.....**

Questions 37-38

Choose TWO correct letter, A-E

Write your answers in boxes ***37-38*** on your answer sheet.

According to ***World Memory Championships***, what activities need good memory?

A order for a large group of each digit

B recall people's face

C resemble a long Greek poem

D match name with pictures and features

E recall what people ate and did yesterday

Questions 39-40

Choose TWO correct letter, A-E

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

What is the result of Psychologists Elizabeth Valentine and John Wilding 's MRI Scan experiment find out?

A the champions ' brains is different in some way from common people
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B difference in brain of champions' scan image to control subjects are shown when memorizing sequences of three-digit numbers

C champions did much worse when they are asked to remember photographs

D the memory-champs activated more brain regions than control subjects

E there is some part in the brain coping with visual and spatial memory

SECTION 1

Copy your neighbour

A THERE'S no animal that symbolises rainforest diversity quite as spectacularly as the tropical butterfly. Anyone lucky enough to see these creatures flitting between patches of sunlight cannot fail to be impressed by the variety of their patterns. But why do they display such colourful exuberance? Until recently, this was almost as pertinent a question as it had been when the 19th-century naturalists, armed only with butterfly nets and insatiable curiosity, battled through the rainforests. These early explorers soon realised that although some of the butterflies' bright colours are there to attract a mate, others are warning signals. They send out a message to any predators: "Keep off, we're poisonous." And because wearing certain patterns affords protection, other species copy them. Biologists use the term "mimicry rings" for these clusters of impostors and their evolutionary idol.

B But here's the conundrum. "Classical mimicry theory says that only a single ring should be found in any one area," explains George Beccaloni of the Natural History Museum, London. The idea is that in each locality there should be just the one pattern that best protects its wearers. Predators would quickly learn to avoid it and eventually all mimetic species in a region should converge upon it. "The fact that this is patently not the case has been one of the major problems in mimicry research," says Beccaloni. In pursuit of a solution to the mystery of mimetic exuberance, Beccaloni set off for one of the megacentres for butterfly diversity, the point where the western edge of the Amazon basin meets the foothills of the Andes in Ecuador. "It's exceptionally rich, but comparatively well collected, so I pretty much knew what was there, says Beccaloni." The trick was to work out how all the butterflies were organised and how this related to mimicry."

George Beccaloni, 2008 SMN c

C Working at the Jatun Sacha Biological Research Station on the banks of the Rio Napo, Beccaloni focused his attention on a

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group of butterflies called ithomiines. These distant relatives of Britain's Camberwell Beauty are abundant throughout Central and South America and the Caribbean. They are famous for their bright colours, toxic bodies and complex mimetic relationships. "They can comprise up to 85 per cent of the individuals in a mimicry ring and their patterns are mimicked not just by butterflies, but by other insects as diverse as damselflies and true bugs," says Philip DeVries of the Milwaukee Public Museum's Center for Biodiversity Studies.

D Even though all ithomiines are poisonous, it is in their interests to evolve to look like one another because predators that learn to avoid one species will also avoid others that resemble it. This is known as Müllerian mimicry. Mimicry rings may also contain insects that are not toxic, but gain protection by looking likes a model species that is: an adaptation called Batesian mimicry. So strong is an experienced predator's avoidance response that even quite inept resemblance gives some protection. "Often there will be a whole series of species that mimic, with varying degrees of verisimilitude, a focal or model species," says John Turner from the University of Leeds. "The results of these deceptions are some of the most exquisite examples of evolution known to science." In addition to colour, many mimics copy behaviours and even the flight pattern of their model species.

E But why are there so many different mimicry rings? One idea is that species flying at the same height in the forest canopy evolve to look like one another. "It had been suggested since the 1970s that mimicry complexes were stratified by flight height," says DeVries. The idea is that wing colour patterns are camouflaged against the different patterns of light and shadow at each level in the canopy, providing a first line of defence against predators." But the light patterns and wing patterns don't match very well," he says. And observations show that the insects do not shift in height as the day progresses and the light patterns change. Worse still, according to DeVries, this theory doesn't explain why the model species is flying at that particular height in the first place.

F "When I first went out to Ecuador, I didn't believe the flight height hypothesis and set out to test it," says Beccaloni."A few weeks with the collecting net convinced me otherwise. They really flew that way." What he didn't accept, however, was the explanation about light patterns. "I thought, if this idea really is true, and I can work out why, it could help explain why there are so many different warning patterns in any one place. Then we might finally understand how they could evolve in such a complex way." The job was complicated by the sheer diversity of species involved at Jatun Sacha. Not only were there 56 ithomiine butterfly species divided among

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

eight mimicry rings, there were also 69 other insect species, including 34 day-flying moths and a damselfly, all in a 200-hectare study area. Like many entomologists before him, Beccaloni used a large bag-like net to capture his prey. This allowed him to sample the 2.5 metres immediately above the forest floor. Unlike many previous workers, he kept very precise notes on exactly where he caught his specimens.

G The attention to detail paid off. Beccaloni found that the mimicry rings were flying at two quite separate altitudes. "Their use of the forest was quite distinctive," he recalls. "For example, most members of the clear-winged mimicry ring would fly close to the forest floor, while the majority of the 12 species in the tiger-winged ring fly high up." Each mimicry ring had its own characteristic flight height.

H However, this being practice rather than theory, things were a bit fuzzy. "They'd spend the majority of their time flying at a certain height. But they'd also spend a smaller proportion of their time flying at other heights," Beccaloni admits. Species weren't stacked rigidly like passenger jets waiting to land, but they did appear to have a preferred airspace in the forest. So far, so good, but he still hadn't explained what causes the various groups of ithomiines and their chromatic consorts to fly in formations at these particular heights.

I Then Beccaloni had a bright idea. "I started looking at the distribution of ithomiine larval food plants within the canopy," he says. "For each one I'd record the height to which the host plant grew and the height above the ground at which the eggs or larvae were found. Once I got them back to the field station's lab, it was just a matter of keeping them alive until they pupated and then hatched into adults which I could identify."

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Questions 1-5

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-I.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter **A-I,** in boxes **1-5** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1 Criticism against flight height theory of butterfly
2 Explained why Beccaloni carried out research in Ecuador.
3 Different mimicry ring flies at different height
4 The method of catching butterfly by Beccaloni （答疑合集页面扫描二维码）
5 Not all Mimicry patterns are toxic information sent out from insects.

Questions 6-11

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **6-11** 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 All butterflies' colours of wings reflect the sense of warning to other predators.

7 Insects may imitate butterflies' wing pattern as well.

8 Flying Altitude of butterfly is determined by their food.

9 Beccaloni agreed with flight height hypothesis and decided to reassure its validity.

10 Jatun Sacha has the richest diversity of breeds in the world.

11 Beccaloni has more detailed records on the location of butterfly collection than others.

Questions 12-13

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**
Write your answers in boxes 12-13 on your answer sheet.

12 Which is correct about butterflies flight altitude ?

A Flight height theory already established
B Butterfly always flies at a certain height
C It is like the airplane's flying phenomenon
D Each butterfly has its own favorable height

13 Which is correct about Beccaloni next investigation after flight height?

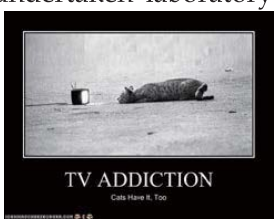
A Some certain statistics have already been collected
B Try to find connections between larval height and adult ones
C It's very difficult to raise butterfly larval
D Different larval favors different kinds of trees

SECTION 2

TV Addiction 1

A The amount of time people spend watching television is astonishing. On average, individuals in the industrialized world devote three hours a day to the pursuit --fully half of their leisure time, and more than on any single activity save work and sleep. At this rate, someone who lives to 75 would spend nine years in front of the tube. To some commentators, this devotion means simply that people enjoy TV and make a conscious decision to watch it. But if that is the whole story, why do so many people experience misgivings about how much they view? In Gallup polls in 1992 and 1999, two out of five adult respondents and seven out of 10 teenagers said they spent too much time watching TV. Other surveys have consistently shown that roughly 10 percent of adults call themselves TV addicts

B To study people's reactions to TV, researchers have undertaken laboratory experiments in which they have monitored the brain waves (using an electroencephalograph, or EEG) to track behavior and emotion in the normal course of life, as opposed to the artificial conditions of the lab. Participants carried a beeper, and we signaled them six to eight times a day, at random, over the period of a week; whenever they heard the beep, they wrote down what they were doing and how they were feeling using a standardized scorecard.



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C As one might expect, people who were watching TV when we beeped them reported feeling relaxed and passive. The EEG studies similarly show less mental stimulation, as measured by alpha brain-wave production, during viewing than during reading. What is more surprising is that the sense of relaxation ends when the set is turned off, but the feelings of passivity and lowered alertness continue. Survey participants say they have more difficulty

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concentrating after viewing than before. In contrast, they rarely indicate such difficulty after reading. After playing sports or engaging in hobbies, people report improvements in mood. After watching TV, people's moods are about the same or worse than before. That may be because viewers' vague learned sense that they will feel less relaxed if they stop viewing. So they tend not to turn the set off. Viewing begets more viewing which is the same as the experience of habit-forming drugs. Thus, the irony of TV: people watch a great deal longer than they plan to, even though prolonged viewing is less rewarding. In our ESM studies the longer people sat in front of the set, the less satisfaction they said they derived from it. For some, a twinge of unease or guilt that they aren't doing something more productive may also accompany and depreciate the enjoyment of prolonged viewing. Researchers in Japan, the U.K. and the U.S. have found that this guilt occurs much more among middle-class viewers than among less affluent ones.

D What is it about TV that has such a hold on us? In part, the attraction seems to spring from our biological 'orienting response.' First described by Ivan Pavlov in 1927, the orienting response is our instinctive visual or auditory reaction to any sudden or novel stimulus. It is part of our evolutionary heritage, a built-in sensitivity to movement and potential predatory threats. In 1986 Byron Reeves of Stanford University, Esther Thorson of the University of Missouri and their colleagues began to study whether the simple formal features of television--cuts, edits, zooms, pans, sudden noises—activate the orienting response, thereby keeping attention on the screen. By watching how brain waves were affected by formal features, the researchers concluded that these stylistic tricks can indeed trigger involuntary responses and 'derive their attentional value through the evolutionary significance of detecting movement.... It is the form, not the content, of television that is unique.'

E The natural attraction to television's sound and light starts very early in life. Dafna Lemish of Tel Aviv University has described babies at six to eight weeks attending to television. We have observed slightly older infants who, when lying on their backs on the floor, crane their necks around 180 degrees to catch what light through yonder window breaks. This inclination suggests how deeply rooted the orienting response is.

F The Experience Sampling Method permitted us to look closely at most every domain of everyday life: working, eating, reading, talking to friends, playing a sport, and so on. We found that heavy viewers report feeling significantly more anxious and less happy than light viewers do in unstructured situations, such as doing nothing, daydreaming or waiting in line. The difference widens

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when the viewer is alone. Subsequently, Robert D. McIlwraith of the University of Manitoba extensively studied those who called themselves TV addicts on surveys. On a measure called the Short Imaginal Processes Inventory (SIPI), he found that the self described addicts are more easily bored and distracted and have poorer attentional control than the non-addicts. The addicts said they used TV to distract themselves from unpleasant thoughts and to fill time. Other studies over the years have shown that heavy viewers are less likely to participate in community activities and sports and are more likely to be obese than moderate viewers or non-viewers.

G More than 25 years ago psychologist Tannis M. MacBeth Williams of the University of British Columbia studied a mountain community that had no television until cable finally arrived. Over time, both adults and children in the town became less creative in problem solving, less able to persevere at tasks, and less tolerant of unstructured time.

H Nearly 40 years ago Gary A. Steiner of the University of Chicago collected fascinating individual accounts of families whose set had broken. In experiments, families have volunteered or been paid to stop viewing, typically for a week or a month. Some fought, verbally and physically. In a review of these cold-turkey studies, Charles Winick of the City University of New York concluded: 'The first three or four days for most persons were the worst, even in many homes where viewing was minimal and where there were other ongoing activities. In over half of all the households, during these first few days of loss, the regular routines were disrupted, family members had difficulties in dealing with the newly available time, anxiety and aggressions were expressed..... By the second week, a move toward adaptation to the situation was common.' Unfortunately, researchers have yet to flesh out these anecdotes; no one has systematically gathered statistics on the prevalence of these withdrawal symptoms.

I Even though TV does seem to meet the criteria for substance dependence, not all researchers would go so far as to call TV addictive. McIlwraith said in 1998 that 'displacement of other activities by television may be socially significant but still fall short of the clinical requirement of significant impairment.' He argued that a new category of 'TV addiction' may not be necessary if heavy viewing stems from conditions such as depression and social phobia. Nevertheless, whether or not we formally diagnose someone as TV-dependent, millions of people sense that they cannot readily control the amount of television they watch.

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You should spend about 20 minutes on question 14-26, which are based on reading passage 2 on the following pages.

Questions 14-18

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage *2*?

In boxes 14-18 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*

14 Study shows that males are more likely to be addicted to TV than females.

15 Greater improvements in mood are experienced after watching TV than playing sports.

16 TV addiction works in similar ways as drugs.

17 It is reported that people's satisfaction is in proportion to the time they spend watching TV.

18 Middle-class viewers are more likely to feel guilty about watching TV than the poor.

Questions 19-23

Look at the following researchers (Questions 19-23) and the list of statements below.
Match each researcher with the correct statements.
*Write the correct letter **A-H** in boxes 19-23 on your answer sheets.*

19 Byron Reeves and Esther Thorson

20 Dafna Lemish

21 Robert D. McIlwraith

22 Tannis M. MacBeth Williams

23 Charles Winick

List of Statements

A Audiences would get hypnotized from viewing too much television.
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B People have been sensitive to the TV signals since a younger age.

C People are less likely to accomplish their work with television.

D A handful of studies have attempted to study other types of media addiction.

E The addictive power of television could probably minimize the problems.

F Various media formal characters stimulate people's reaction on the screen.

G People who believe themselves to be TV addicts are less likely to join in the group activities.

H It is hard for people to accept the life without TV at the beginning.

Questions 24-26

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.
Write the correct letter in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

24 **People in the industrialized world**
- A devote ten hours watching TV on average.
- B spend more time on TV than other entertainment.
- C call themselves TV addicts.
- D enjoy working best.

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25 **When compared with light viewers, heavy viewers**
- A like playing sport more than reading.
- B feel relaxed after watching TV.
- C spend more time in daydreaming.
- D are more easily bored while waiting in line.

26 **Which of the following statements is true about the family experiment?**
- A Not all the subjects participate in the experiment for free.
- B There has been a complete gathered data.
- C People are prevented from other activities during the experiment.
- D People can not adapt to the situation until the end.

SECTION 1

Organic farming

and chemical fertilisers

A The world's population continues to climb. And despite the rise of high-tech agriculture, 800 million people don't get enough to eat. Clearly it's time to rethink the food we eat and where it comes from. Feeding 9 billion people will take more than the same old farming practices, especially if we want to do it without felling rainforests and planting every last scrap of prairie. Finding food for all those people will tax farmers'--and researchers'--ingenuity to the limit. Yet already, precious aquifers that provide irrigation water for some of the world's most productive farmlands are drying up or filling with seawater, and arable land in China is eroding to create vast dust storms that redden sunsets as far away as North America. "Agriculture must become the solution to environmental problems in 50 years. If we don't have systems that make the environment better--not just hold the fort-then we're in trouble," says Kenneth Cassman, an agronomist at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. That view was echoed in January by the Curry report, a government panel that surveyed the future of farming and food in Britain.

B It's easy to say agriculture has to do better, but what should this friendly farming of the future look like? Concerned consumers come up short at this point, facing what appears to be an ever-widening ideological divide. In one corner are the techno-optimists who put their faith in genetically modified crops, improved agrochemicals and computer-enhanced machinery; in the other are advocates of organic farming, who reject artificial chemicals and embrace back-to-nature techniques such as composting. Both sides cite plausible science to back their claims to the moral high ground, and both bring enough passion to the debate for many people to come away thinking we're faced with a stark choice between two mutually incompatible options.

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C Not so. If you take off the ideological blinkers and simply ask how the world can produce the food it needs with the least environmental cost, a new middle way opens. The key is sustainability: whatever we do must not destroy the capital of soil and water we need to keep on producing. Like today's organic farming, the intelligent farming of the future should pay much more attention to the health of its soil and the ecosystem it's part of. But intelligent farming should also make shrewd and locally appropriate use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. The most crucial ingredient in this new style of agriculture is not chemicals but information about what's happening in each field and how to respond. Yet ironically, this key element may be the most neglected today.

D Clearly, organic farming has all the warm, fuzzy sentiment on its side. An approach that eschews synthetic chemicals surely runs no risk of poisoning land and water. And its emphasis on building up natural ecosystems seems to be good for everyone. Perhaps these easy assumptions explain why sales of organic food across Europe are increasing by at least 50 per cent per year.

E Going organic sounds idyllic--but it's naive, too. Organic agriculture has its own suite of environmental costs, which can be worse than those of conventional farming, especially if it were to become the world norm. But more fundamentally, the organic versus-chemical debate focuses on the wrong question. The issue isn't what you put into a farm, but what you get out of it, both in terms of crop yields and pollutants, and what condition the farm is in when you're done.

F Take chemical fertilisers, which deliver nitrogen, an essential plant nutrient, to crops along with some phosphorus（磷） and potassium（钾）. It is a mantra of organic farming that these fertilisers are unwholesome, and plant nutrients must come from natural sources. But in fact the main environmental damage done by chemical fertilisers as opposed to any other kind is through greenhouse gases-carbon dioxide from the fossil fuels used in their synthesis and nitrogen oxides released by their degradation. Excess nitrogen from chemical fertilisers can pollute groundwater, but so can excess nitrogen from organic manures.

G On the other hand, relying solely on chemical fertilisers to provide soil nutrients without doing other things to build healthy soil is damaging. Organic farmers don't use chemical fertilisers, so they are very good at building soil fertility by working crop residues and manure into the soil, rotating grain with **legumes** (豆类食物) that fix atmospheric nitrogen, and other techniques.

H This generates vital soil nutrients and also creates a soil that is richer in organic

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matter, so it retains nutrients better and is hospitable to the crop's roots and creatures such as earthworms that help maintain soil fertility. Such soil also holds water better and therefore makes more efficient use of both rainfall and irrigation water. And organic matter ties up CO2 in the soil, helping to offset emissions from burning fossil fuels and reduce global warming.

I Advocates of organic farming like to point out that fields managed in this way can produce yields just as high as fields juiced up with synthetic fertilisers. For example, Bill Liebhardt, research manager at the Rodale Institute in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, recently compiled the results of such comparisons for corn, wheat, soybeans and tomatoes in the US and found that the organic fields averaged between 94 and 100 per cent of the yields of nearby conventional crops.

J But this optimistic picture tells only half the story. Farmers can't grow such crops every year if they want to maintain or build soil nutrients without synthetic fertilisers. They need to alternate with soil-building crops such as pasture grasses and legumes such as **alfalfa**（苜蓿类）. So in the long term, the yield of staple grains such as wheat, rice and corn must go down. This is the biggest cost of organic farming. Vaclav Smil of the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, Canada, estimates that if farmers worldwide gave up the 80 million tonnes of synthetic fertiliser they now use each year, total grain production would fall by at least half. Either farmers would have to double the amount of land they cultivate- at catastrophic cost to natural habitats--or billions of people would starve.

K That doesn't mean farmers couldn't get by with less fertiliser. Technologically advanced farmers in wealthy countries, for instance, can now monitor their yields hectare by hectare, or even more finely, throughout a huge field. They can then target their fertiliser to the parts of the field where it will do the most good, instead of responding to average conditions. This increases yield and decreases fertiliser use. Eventually, farmers may incorporate long-term weather forecasts into their planning as well, so that they can cut back on fertiliser use when the weather is likely to make harvests poor anyway, says Ron Olson, an agronomist with Cargill Fertilizer in Tampa, Florida.

L Organic techniques certainly have their benefits, especially for poor farmers. But strict "organic agriculture", which prohibits certain technologies and allows others, isn't always better for the environment. Take herbicides, for example. These can leach into waterways and poison both wildlife and people. Just last month, researchers led by Tyrone Hayes at the University of California at Berkeley found that even low concentrations of atrazine, the most commonly used weedkiller in the US, can prevent frog tadpoles from developing properly.

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Questions 1-4

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-D) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-D in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

A Vaclav Smil
B Bill Liebhardt
C Kenneth Cassman
D Ron Olson

1 Use of chemical fertilizer can be optimised by combining weather information.
2 Organic framing yield is nearly equal to traditional ones.
3 Better agricultural setting is a significant key to solve environmental tough nut.
4 Substantial production loss would happen in case all farmers shifted from using synthetic fertiliser.

Questions 5-9

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**
*In boxes **5-9** on your answer sheet, write*

YES	*if the statement agrees with the information*
NO	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

5 Increasing population, draining irrigation, eroding farmland push agricultural industry to extremity.

6 There are only two options for farmers; they use chemical fertiliser or natural approach.

7 Chemical fertilizer currently are more expensive than the natural fertilisers.

8 In order to keep nutrient in the soil, organic farmers need to rotate planting method.

9 "organic agriculture" is the way that environment-damaging technologies are all strictly forbidden.

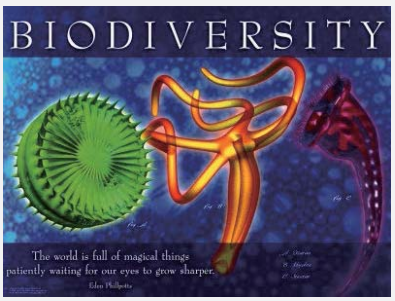
Questions 10-13

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **10-13** on your answer sheet.

Several ….....10…..approaches need to be applied in order that global population wouldn't go starved. A team called…....11…. repeated the viewpoint of a scholar by a survey in British farming. More and more European farmers believe in …....12…. farming these years. The argument of organic against …....13….seems in an inaccurate direction.

Biodiversity



A It seems biodiversity has become a buzzword beloved of politicians, conservationists, protesters and scientists alike. But what exactly is it? The Convention on Biological Diversity, an international agreement to conserve and share the planet's biological riches, provides a good working definition: biodiversity comprises every form of life, from the smallest microbe to the largest animal or plant, the genes that give them their specific characteristics and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

B In October, the World Conservation Union (also known as the IUCN) published its updated Red List of Threatened Species, a roll call of 11,167 creatures facing extinction - 121 more than when the list was last published in 2000. But the new figures almost certainly underestimate the crisis. Some 1.2 million species of animal and 270,000 species of plant have been classified, but the well-being of only a fraction has been assessed. The resources are simply not available. The IUCN reports that 5714 plants are threatened, for example, but admits that only 4 per cent of known plants have been assessed. And, of course, there are thousands of species that we have yet to discover. Many of these could also be facing extinction.

C It is important to develop a picture of the diversity of life on Earth now, so that comparisons can be made in the future and trends identified. But it isn't necessary to observe every single type of organism in an area to get a snapshot of the health of the ecosystem. In many habitats there are species that are particularly susceptible to shifting conditions, and these can be used as indicator species

D In the media, it is usually large, charismatic animals such as pandas, elephants, tigers and whales that get all the attention when loss of biodiversity is discussed. However, animals or plants far lower down the food chain are often the ones vital for preserving habitats - in the process saving the skins of those more glamorous

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species. These are known as keystone species.

E By studying the complex feeding relationships within habitats, species can be identified that have a particularly important impact on the environment. For example, the members of the fig family are the staple food for hundreds of different species in many different countries, so important that scientists sometimes call figs "jungle burgers". A whole range of animals, from tiny insects to birds and large mammals, feed on everything from the tree's bark and leaves to its flowers and fruits. Many fig species have very specific pollinators. There are several dozen species of fig tree in Costa Rica, and a different type of wasp has evolved to pollinate each one. Chris Lyle of the Natural History Museum in London - who is also involved in the Global Taxonomy Initiative of the Convention on Biological Diversity - points out that if fig trees are affected by global warming, pollution, disease or any other catastrophe, the loss of biodiversity will be enormous.

F Similarly, sea otters play a major role in the survival of giant kelp forests along the coasts of California and Alaska. These "marine rainforests" provide a home for a wide range of other species. The kelp itself is the main food of purple and red sea urchins and in turn the urchins are eaten by predators, particularly sea otters. They detach an urchin from the seabed then float to the surface and lie on their backs with the urchin shell on their tummy, smashing it open with a stone before eating the contents. Urchins that are not eaten tend to spend their time in rock crevices to avoid the predators. This allows the kelp to grow - and it can grow many centimetres in a day. As the forests form, bits of kelp break off and fall to the bottom to provide food for the urchins in their crevices. The sea otters thrive hunting for sea urchins in the kelp, and many other fish and invertebrates live among the fronds. The problems start when the sea otter population declines. As large predators they are vulnerable - their numbers are relatively small so disease or human hunters can wipe them out. The result is that the sea urchin population grows unchecked and they roam the sea floor eating young kelp fronds. This tends to keep the kelp very short and stops forests developing, which has a huge impact on biodiversity.

G Conversely, keystone species can also make dangerous alien species: they can wreak havoc（肆虐） if they end up in the wrong ecosystem. The cactus moth（仙人掌蛾）, whose caterpillar（毛虫） is a voracious （贪婪的）eater of prickly pear（刺梨） was introduced to Australia to control the rampant cacti. It was so successful that someone thought it would be a good idea to introduce it to Caribbean islands that had the same

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problem. It solved the cactus menace, but unfortunately some of the moths have now reached the US mainland - borne on winds and in tourists' luggage - where they are devastating the native cactus populations of Florida.

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H Organisations like the Convention on Biological Diversity work with groups such as the UN and with governments and scientists to raise awareness and fund research. A number of major international meetings - including the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg this year - have set targets for governments around the world to slow the loss of biodiversity. And the CITES meeting in Santiago last month added several more names to its list of endangered species for which trade is controlled. Of course, these agreements will prove of limited value if some countries refuse to implement them.

I There is cause for optimism, however. There seems to be a growing understanding of the need for sustainable agriculture and sustainable tourism to conserve biodiversity. Problems such as illegal logging are being tackled through sustainable forestry programmes, with the emphasis on minimising the use of rainforest hardwoods in the developed world and on rigorous replanting of whatever trees are harvested. CITES is playing its part by controlling trade in wood from endangered tree species. In the same way, sustainable farming techniques that minimise environmental damage and avoid monoculture

J Action at a national level often means investing in public education and awareness. Getting people like you and me involved can be very effective. Australia and many European countries are becoming increasingly efficient at recycling much of their domestic waste, for example, preserving natural resources and reducing the use of fossil fuels. This in turn has a direct effect on biodiversity by minimising pollution, and an indirect effect by reducing the amount of greenhouse gases emitted from incinerators and landfill sites. Preserving ecosystems intact for future generations to enjoy is obviously important, but biodiversity is not some kind of optional extra. Variety may be "the spice of life", but biological variety is also our life-support system.

Questions 14-20

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **2**
*In boxes **14-20** 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*

14 The term "biodiversity" consists of living creatures and environment that they live in.

15 There are species that have not been researched because it's unnecessary to study all creatures.

16 It is not necessary to investigate all creatures in a certain place.

17 The press more often than not focuses on animals well-known.

18 There is a successful case that cactus moth plays a positive role in the US.

19 Usage of hardwoods is forbidden in some European countries.

20 Agriculture experts advise farmers to plant single crops in the field in terms of sustainable farming.

Questions 21-26

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 **21-26** on your answer sheet.

Because of the ignorance brought by media, people tend to neglect significant creatures called**.....21.....**. Every creature has diet connections with others, such as **.....22.....**, which provide a majority of foods for other species. In some states of America, decline in number of sea otters leads to the boom of **.....23.....**. An impressing case is that imported **.....24.....**successfully tackles the plant cacti in **.....25.....**However, the operation is needed for the government to increase their financial support in **.....26.....**

What are you laughing at?

A We like to think that laughing is the height of human sophistication. Our big brains let us see the humour in a strategically positioned pun, an unexpected plot twist or a clever piece of word play. But while joking and wit are uniquely human inventions, laughter certainly is not. Other creatures, including chimpanzees, gorillas and even rats, chuckle. Obviously, they don't crack up at Homer Simpson or titter at the boss's dreadful jokes, but the fact that they laugh in the first place suggests that sniggers and chortles have been around for a lot longer than we have. It points the way to the origins of laughter, suggesting a much more practical purpose than you might think.

B There is no doubt that laughing typical involves groups of people. ‘Laughter evolved as a signal to others – it almost disappears when we are alone,’ says Robert Provine, a neuroscientist at the University of Maryland. Provine found that most laughter comes as a polite reaction to everyday remarks such as 'see you later', rather than anything particularly funny. And the way we laugh depends on the company we're keeping. Men tend to laugh longer and harder when they are with other men, perhaps as a way of bonding. Women tend to laugh more and at a higher pitch when men are present, possibly indicating flirtation or even submission.

C To find the origins of laughter, Provine believes we need to look at play. He points out that the masters of laughing are children, and nowhere is their talent more obvious than in the boisterous antics, and the original context is play,’ he say. Well-known primate watchers, including Dian Fossey and Jane Goodall, have long argued that chimps laugh while at play. The sound they produce is known as a pant laugh. It seems obvious when you watch their behavior - they even have the same ticklish spots as we do. But remove the context, and the parallel between human laughter and a chimp's characteristic pant laugh is not so clear. When Provine played a tape of the pant laughs to 119 of his students, for example, only two guessed correctly what it was.

D These findings underline how chimp and human laughter vary. When we laugh the

sound is usually produced by chopping up a single exhalation into a series of shorter with one sound produced on each inward and outward breath. The question is: does this pant laughter have the same source as our own laughter? New research lends weight to the idea that it does. The findings come from Elke Zimmerman, head of the Institute for Zoology in Germany, who compared the sounds made by babies and chimpanzees in response to tickling during the first year of their life. Using sound spectrographs to reveal the pitch and intensity of vocalizations, she discovered that chimp and human baby laughter follow broadly the same pattern. Zimmerman believes the closeness of baby laughter to chimp laughter supports the idea that laughter was around long before humans arrived on the scene. What started simply as a modification of breathing associated with enjoyable and playful interactions has acquired a symbolic meaning as an indicator of pleasure.

E Pinpointing when laughter developed is another matter. Humans and chimps share a common ancestor that lived perhaps 8 million years ago, but animals might have been laughing long before that. More distantly related primates, including gorillas, laugh, and anecdotal evidence suggests that other social mammals nay do too. Scientists are currently testing such stories with a comparative analysis of just how common laughter is among animals. So far, though, the most compelling evidence for laughter beyond primates comes from research done by Jaak Panksepp from Bowling Green State University, Ohio, into the ultrasonic chirps produced by rats during play and in response to tickling.

F All this still doesn't answer the question of why we laugh at all. One idea is that laughter and tickling originated as a way of sealing the relationship between mother and child. Another is that the reflex response to tickling is protective, alerting us to the presence of crawling creatures that might harm us or compelling us to defend the parts of our bodies that are most vulnerable in hand-to-hand combat. But the idea that has gained most popularity in recent years is that laughter in response to tickling is a way for two individuals to signal and test their trust in one another. This hypothesis starts from the observation that although a little tickle can be enjoyable, if it goes on too long it can be torture. By engaging in a bout of tickling, we put ourselves at the mercy of another individual, and laughing is a signal that we laughter is what makes it a reliable signal of trust according to Tom Flamson, a laughter researcher at the University of California, Los Angels. ' Even in rats, laughter, tickle, play and trust are linked. Rats chirp a lot when they play, 'syas Flamson. 'These chirps can be aroused by tickling. And they get bonded to us as a result, which certainly seems like a show of trust.'

We'll never know which animal laughed the first laugh, or why. But we can be sure it wasn't in response to a prehistoric joke. The funny thing is that while the origins of laughter are probably quite serious, we owe human laughter and our language-based humor to the same unique skill. While other animals pant, we alone can control our breath well enough to produce the sound of laughter. Without that control there would also be no speech - and no jokes to endure.

Questions 1- 6

Look at the following research findings (questions 1-6) and the list of people below.
Match each finding with the correct person, A, B, C or D.
Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D, in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.
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A Tom Flamson
B Elke Zimmerman
C Robert Provine
D Jaak Panksepp

1 Babies and chimps produce similar sounds of laughter .
2 Primates are not the only animals who produce laughter Pan
3 Laughter also suggests that we feel safe and easy with others.
4 Laughter is a response to polite situation instead of humour.
5 Animal laughter evolved before human laughter
6 Laughter is a social activity.

Questions 7 – 10

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-K, below.
Write the correct letter, A-K, in boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet.

Some researchers believe that laughter first evolved out of _____7_____. Investigation has revealed that human and chimp laughter may have the same _____8_____. Besides, scientists have been aware that _____9_____ laugh, however, it now seems that laughter might be more widespread than once we thought. Although the reasons why humans started to laugh are still unknown, it seems that laughter may result from the _____10_____ we feel with another person.

Continue in next page

A evolution	**B chirps**	**C origins**	**D voice**
E confidence	**F rats**	**G primates**	**H response**
I play	**J children**	**K tickling**	

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 Both men and women laugh more when they are with members of the same sex.

12 Primates lack sufficient breath control to be able to produce laughs the way humans do.

13 Chimpanzees produce laughter in a wider range of situations than rats do.

SECTION 1

Scent of success

A Innovation and entrepreneurship, in the right mix, can bring spectacular results and propel a business ahead of the pack. Across a diverse range of commercial successes, from the Hills Hoist clothes line to the Cochlear ear implant, it is hard to generalize beyond saying the creators tapped into something consumers could not wait to get their hands on. However, most ideas never make it to the market. Some ideas that innovators are spruiking to potential investors include new water-saving shower heads, a keyless locking system, ping-pong balls that keep pollution out of rainwater tanks, making teeth grow from stem cells inserted in the gum, and technology to stop LPG tanks from exploding. Grant Kearney, chief executive of the Innovation Xchange, which connects businesses to innovation networks, says he hears of great business ideas that he knows will never get on the market. "Ideas by themselves are absolutely useless," he says. "An idea only becomes innovation when it is connected to the right resources and capabilities."

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B One of Australia's latest innovation successes stems from a lemon-scented bath-room cleaner called Shower Power, the formula for which was concocted in a factory in Yatala, Queensland. In 1995, Tom Quinn and John Heron bought a struggling cleaning products business, OzKleen, for 250,000. It was selling 100 different kinds of cleaning products, mainly in bulk. The business was in bad shape, the cleaning formulas were ineffective and environmentally harsh, and there were few regular clients. Now Shower Power is claimed to be the top-selling bathroom cleaning product in the country. In the past 12 months ,almost four million bottles of OzKleen's Power products have been sold and the company forecasts 2004 sales of 10 million bottles. The company's. sales in2003 reached $11 million, with 700k of business being exports. In particular, Shower Power is making big inroads on the British market.

C OzKleen's turnaround began when Quinn and Heron hired an industrial chemist

to revitalize the product line. Market research showed that people were looking for a better cleaner for the bathroom, universally regarded as the hardest room in the home to clean. The company also wanted to make the product formulas more environmentally friendly One of Tom Quinn's sons, Peter, aged 24 at the time, began working with the chemist on the formulas, looking at the potential for citrus-based cleaning products. He detested all the chlorine-based cleaning products that dominated the market. "We didn't want to use chlorine, simple as that," he says. "It offers bad working conditions and there's no money in it." Peter looked at citrus ingredients, such as orange peel, to replace the petroleum by-products in cleaners. He is credited with finding the Shower Power formula. "The head," he says. The company is the recipe is in a vault somewhere and in my sole owner of the intellectual property.

D To begin with, Shower Power was sold only in commercial quantities but Tom Quinn decided to sell it in 750ml bottles after the constant "raves" from customers at their retail store at Beenleigh, near Brisbane. Customers were travel- ling long distances to buy supplies. Others began writing to OzKleen to say how good Shower Power was. "We did a dummy label and went to see Woolworths," Tom Quinn says. The Woolworths buyer took a bottle home and was able to remove a stain from her basin that had been impossible to shift. From that point on, she championed the product and OzKleen had its first super-market order, for a palette of Shower Power worth $3000. "We were over the moon," says OzKleen's financial controller, Belinda McDonnell.

E Shower Power was released in Australian supermarkets in 1997 and became the top-selling product in its category within six months. It was all hands on deck at the factory, labeling and bottling Shower Power to keep up with demand. OzKleen ditched all other products and rebuilt the business around Shower Power. This stage, recalls McDonnell, was very tough. "It was hand-to-mouth, cash flow was very difficult," she says. OzKleen had to pay new-line fees to supermarket chains, which also squeezed margins.

F OzKleen's next big break came when the daughter of a Coles Myer executive l used the product while on holidays in Queensland and convinced her father that Shower Power should be in Coles supermarkets. Despite the product success, Peter Quinn says the company was wary of how long the sales would last and hesitate to spend money on upgrading the manufacturing process. As a result, he remembers long periods of working around the clock to keep up with orders. Small tanks were still being used so batches were small and bottles were labeled and filled manually The privately owned OzKleen relied on cash-flow to expand. "The equipment could not keep up with demand," Peter Quinn says. Eventually a new bottling machine was bought for $50,000 in the hope of

streamlining production, but he says: "We got ripped off." Since then he has been developing a new automated bottling machine that can control the amount of foam produced in the liquid, so that bottles can be filled more effectively - "I love coming up with new ideas." The machine is being patented.

G Peter Quinn says OzKleen's approach to research and development is open slather. "If I need it, I get it. It is about doing something simple that no one else is doing. Most of these things are jus sitting in front of people ... it's just seeing the opportunities." With a tried and tested product, OzKleen is expanding overseas and developing more Power-brand household products. Tom Quinn, who previously ran a real estate agency, says: "We are competing with the same market all over the world; the (cleaning) products are sold everywhere." Shower Power, known as Bath Power in Britain, was launched four years ago with the help of an export development grand from the Federal Government. "We wanted to do it straight away because we realized we had the same opportunities worldwide." OzKleen is already number three in the British market, and the next stop is France. The Power range includes cleaning products for carpets, kitchens and pre-wash stain removal. The Quinn and Heron families are still involved. OzKleen has been approached with offers to buy the company, but Tom Quinn says he is happy with things as they are. "We're having too much fun. "

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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

Questions 1-7

Reading Passage 1 has six paragraphs, ***A–G****.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-G,*** in boxes ***1-7*** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

1 Description of one family member persuading another of selling cleaning products

2 An account of the cooperation of all factory staff to cope with sales increase

3 An account of the creation of the formula of Shower Power

4 An account of buying the original OzKleen company

5 Description of Shower Power's international expansion

6 The reason of changing the packaging size of Shower Power

7 An example of some innovative ideas

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Questions 8-11

Look at the following people and list of statements below.
Match each person with the correct statement
Write the correct letter A-E in boxes ***8-11*** *on your answer sheet.*

8 Grant Keamey
9 Tom Quinn
10 PeterQuinn
11 BelindaMcDonnell

continue in this page

List of Statement

A Described his story of selling his product to a chain store
B Explained there was a shortage of money when sales suddenly increased
C Believe innovations need support to succeed
D Believes new products like Shower Power may incur risks
E Says business won't succeed with innovations

Questions 12-13

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.
Write your answers in boxes ***12-13*** on your answer sheet.

12 Tom Quinn changed the bottle size to 750ml to make **Shower Power**
A Easier to package.
B Appealing to individual customers.
C Popular in foreign markets.
D Attractive to supermarkets.

13 Why did Tom Quinn decide not to sell OzKleen?
A No one wanted to buy OzKleen.
B New products were being developed in OzKleen.
C He couldn't make an agreement on the price with the buyer.
D He wanted to keep things unchanged.

Multitasking Debate

Can you do them at the same time?

A Talking on the phone while driving isn't the only situation where we're worse at multitasking than we might like to think we are. New studies have identified a bottleneck in our brains that some say means we are fundamentally incapable of true multitasking If experimental findings reflect real-world performance, people who think they are multitasking are probably just underperforming in all – or at best, all but one – of their parallel pursuits. Practice might improve your performance, but you will never be as good as when focusing on one task at a time.

B The problem, according to René Marois, a psychologist at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, is that there's a sticking point in the brain. To demonstrate this, Marois devised an experiment to locate it. Volunteers watch a screen and when a particular image appears, a red circle, say, they have to press a key with their index finger. Different coloured circles require presses from different fingers. Typical response time is about half a second, and the volunteers quickly reach their peak performance. Then they learn to listen to different recordings and respond by making a specific sound. For instance, when they hear a bird chirp, they have to say "ba"; an electronic sound should elicit a "ko", and so on. Again, no problem. A normal person can do that in about half a second, with almost no effort.

C The trouble comes when Marois shows the volunteers an image, and then almost immediately plays them a sound. Now they're flummoxed. "If you show an image and play a sound at the same time, one task is postponed," he says. In fact, if the second task is introduced within the half-second or so it takes to process and react to the first, it will simply be delayed until the first one is done. The largest dual-task delays occur when the two tasks are

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

presented simultaneously; delays progressively shorten as the interval between presenting the tasks lengthens.

D There are at least three points where we seem to get stuck, says Marois. The first is in simply identifying what we're looking at. This can take a few tenths of a second, during which time we are not able to see and recognise a second item. This limitation is known as the "attentional blink": experiments have shown that if you're watching out for a particular event and a second one shows up unexpectedly any time within this crucial window of concentration, it may register in your visual cortex but you will be unable to act upon it. Interestingly, if you don't expect the first event, you have no trouble responding to the second. What exactly causes the attentional blink is still a matter for debate.

E A second limitation is in our short-term visual memory. It's estimated that we can keep track of about four items at a time, fewer if they are complex. This capacity shortage is thought to explain, in part, our astonishing inability to detect even huge changes in scenes that are otherwise identical, so-called "change blindness". Show people pairs of near-identical photos – say, aircraft engines in one picture have disappeared in the other – and they will fail to spot the differences. Here again, though, there is disagreement about what the essential limiting factor really is. Does it come down to a dearth of storage capacity, or is it about how much attention a viewer is paying?

F A third limitation is that choosing a response to a stimulus – braking when you see a child in the road, for instance, or replying when your mother tells you over the phone that she's thinking of leaving your dad – also takes brainpower. Selecting a response to one of these things will delay by some tenths of a second your ability to respond to the other. This is called the "response selection bottleneck" theory, first proposed in 1952.

G But David Meyer, a psychologist at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, doesn't buy the bottleneck idea. He thinks dual-task interference is just evidence of a strategy used by the brain to prioritise multiple activities. Meyer is known as something of an optimist by his peers. He has written papers with titles like "Virtually perfect time-sharing in dual-task performance: Uncorking the central cognitive bottleneck". His experiments have shown that with enough practice – at least 2000 tries – some people can execute two tasks simultaneously as competently as if they were doing them one after the other. He suggests that there is a central cognitive processor that coordinates all this and, what's more, he thinks it uses discretion:

sometimes it chooses to delay one task while completing another.

H Marois agrees that practice can sometimes erase interference effects. He has found that with just 1 hour of practice each day for two weeks, volunteers show a huge improvement at managing both his tasks at once. Where he disagrees with Meyer is in what the brain is doing to achieve this. Marois speculates that practice might give us the chance to find less congested circuits to execute a task – rather like finding trusty back streets to avoid heavy traffic on main roads – effectively making our response to the task subconscious. After all, there are plenty of examples of subconscious multitasking that most of us routinely manage: walking and talking, eating and reading, watching TV and folding the laundry.

I It probably comes as no surprise that, generally speaking, we get worse at multitasking as we age. According to Art Kramer at the University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign, who studies how ageing affects our cognitive abilities, we peak in our 20s. Though the decline is slow through our 30s and on into our 50s, it is there; and after 55, it becomes more precipitous. In one study, he and his colleagues had both young and old participants do a simulated driving task while carrying on a conversation. He found that while young drivers tended to miss background changes, older drivers failed to notice things that were highly relevant. Likewise, older subjects had more trouble paying attention to the more important parts of a scene than young drivers.

J It's not all bad news for over-55s, though. Kramer also found that older people can benefit from practice. Not only did they learn to perform better, brain scans showed that underlying that improvement was a change in the way their brains become active. While it's clear that practice can often make a difference, especially as we age, the basic facts remain sobering. "We have this impression of an almighty complex brain," says Marois, "and yet we have very humbling and crippling limits." For most of our history, we probably never needed to do more than one thing at a time, he says, and so we haven't evolved to be able to. Perhaps we will in future, though. We might yet look back one day on people like Debbie and Alun as ancestors of a new breed of true multitaskers.

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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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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 28-32

*The reading Passage has ten paragraphs **A-J**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-J,*** in boxes ***28-32*** on your answer sheet.
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28 A theory explained delay happens when selecting one reaction
29 Different age group responds to important things differently
30 Conflicts happened when visual and audio element emerge simultaneously
31 An experiment designed to demonstrates the critical part in brain for multitasking
32 An viewpoint favors optimistic side of multitask performance

Questions 33-35

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 33-35 on your answer sheet.

33 Which one is correct about experiment conducted by **René Marois**?

A participants performed poorly on listening task solely
B volunteers press different key on different color
C participants need use different fingers on different colored object
D they did a better job on Mixed image and sound information

34 Which statement is correct about the **first limitation** of Marois's experiment?

A "attentional blink" takes about ten seconds
B lag occurs if we concentrate on one object while second one appears
C we always have trouble in reacting the second one
D first limitation can be avoid by certain measures

35 Which one is **NOT** correct about **Meyer's experiments** and statements?

A just after failure in several attempts can people execute dual-task
B Practice can overcome dual-task interference
C Meyer holds a different opinion on Marois's theory
D an existing processor decides whether delay another task or not

Questions 36-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **3**?
*In boxes **36-40** 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*

36 Longer gap between two presenting tasks means shorter delay toward the second one.

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37 Incapable in human memory cause people sometimes miss the differences when presented two similar images.

38 Marois has different opinion on the claim that training removes bottleneck effect.

39 Art Kramer proved there is a correlation between multitasking performance and genders

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40 The author doesn't believe that effect of practice could bring any variation.

SECTION 1

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions** 1–14, which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.*

The Pearl 珍珠

A

Throughout history, pearls have held a unique presence within the wealthy and powerful. For instance, the pearl was the favored gem of the wealthy during the Roman Empire. This gift from the sea had been brought back from the orient by the Roman conquests. Roman women wore pearls to bed so they could be reminded of their wealth immediately upon waking up. Before jewelers learned to cut gems, the pearl was of greater value than the diamond. In the Orient and Persia Empire, pearls were ground into powders to cure anything from heart disease to epilepsy, with possible aphrodisiac uses as well. Pearls were once considered an exclusive privilege for royalty. A law in 1612 drawn up by the Duke of Saxony prohibited the wearing of pearls by nobility, professors, doctors or their wives in an effort to further distinguish royal appearance. American Indians also used freshwater pearls from the Mississippi River as decorations and jewelry.

B

There are essentially three types of pearls: natural, cultured and imitation. A natural pearl (often called an Oriental pearl) forms when an irritant, such as a piece of sand, works its way into a particular species of oyster, mussel, or clam. As a defense mechanism, the mollusk secretes a fluid to coat the irritant. Layer upon layer of this coating is deposited on the irritant until a lustrous pearl is formed. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

C

The only difference natural pearls and cultured pearls is that the irritant is a surgically implanted bead or piece of shell called Mother of Pearl. Often, these shells are ground oyster shells that are worth significant amounts of money in their own right as irritant-catalysts for quality pearls. The resulting **core** is, therefore, much larger than in a natural pearl. Yet, as long as there are enough layers of nacre (the secreted fluid covering the irritant) to result in a beautiful, gem-quality pearl, the size of the nucleus is of no consequence to beauty or durability.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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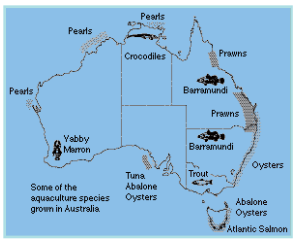
D Pearls can come from either salt or freshwater sources. Typically, saltwater pearls tend to be higher quality, although there are several types of freshwater pearls that are considered high in quality as well. Freshwater pearls tend to be very irregular in shape, with a puffed rice appearance the most prevalent. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)* Nevertheless, it is each individual pearls merits that determines value more than the source of the pearl. Saltwater pearl oysters are usually cultivated in protected lagoons or volcanic atolls. However, most freshwater cultured pearls sold today come from China. Cultured pearls are the response of the shell to a tissue implant. A tiny piece of mantle tissue from a donor shell is transplanted into a recipient shell. This graft will form a pearl sac and the tissue will precipitate calcium carbonate into this pocket. There are a number of options for producing cultured pearls: use freshwater or seawater shells, transplant the graft into the mantle or into the gonad, add a spherical bead or do it non-beaded. The majority of saltwater cultured pearls are grown with beads.

E Regardless of the method used to acquire a pearl, the process usually takes several years. Mussels must reach a mature age, which can take up to 3 years, and then be implanted or naturally receive an irritant. Once the irritant is in place, it can take up to another 3 years for the pearl to reach its full size. Often, the irritant may be rejected, the pearl will be terrifically misshapen, or the oyster may simply die from disease or countless other complications. By the end of a 5 to 10 year cycle, only 50% of the oysters will have survived. And of the pearls produced, only approximately 5% are of substantial quality for top jewelry makers. From the outset, a pearl farmer can figure on spending over $100 for every oyster that is farmed, of which many will produce nothing or die.

F Imitation pearls are a different story altogether. In most cases, a glass bead is dipped into a solution made from fish scales. This coating is thin and may eventually wear off. One can usually tell an imitation by biting on it. Fake pearls glide across your teeth, while the layers of nacre on real pearls feel gritty. The Island of Mallorca (in Spain) is known for its imitation pearl industry. Quality natural pearls are very rare jewels. The actual value of a natural pearl is determined in the same way as it would be for other "precious" gems. The valuation factors include size, shape, color, quality of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

surface, orient and luster. In general, cultured pearls are less valuable than natural pearls, whereas imitation pearls almost have no value. One way that jewelers can determine whether a pearl is cultured or natural is to have a gem lab perform an x-ray of the pearl. If the x-ray reveals a nucleus, the pearl is likely a bead-nucleated saltwater pearl. If no nucleus is present, but irregular and small dark inner spots indicating a cavity are visible, combined with concentric rings of organic substance, the pearl is likely a cultured freshwater. Cultured freshwater pearls can often be confused for natural pearls which present as homogeneous pictures which continuously darken toward the surface of the pearl. Natural pearls will often show larger cavities where organic matter has dried out and decomposed. Although imitation pearls look the part, they do not have the same weight or smoothness as real pearls, and their luster will also dim greatly. Among cultured pearls, Akoya pearls from Japan are some of the most lustrous. A good quality necklace of 40 Akoya pearls measuring 7mm in diameter sells for about $1,500, while a super- high quality strand sells for about $4,500. Size on the other hand, has to do with the age of the oyster that created the pearl (the more mature oysters produce larger pearls) and the location in which the pearl was cultured. The South Sea waters of Australia tend to produce the larger pearls; probably because the water along the coast line is supplied with rich nutrients from the ocean floor. Also, the type of mussel common to the area seems to possess a predilection for producing comparatively large pearls. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*



G Historically, the world's best pearls came from the Persian Gulf, especially around what is now Bahrain. The pearls of the Persian Gulf were natural created and collected by breath-hold divers. The secret to the special luster of Gulf pearls probably derived from the unique mixture of sweet and salt water around the island. Unfortunately, the natural pearl industry of the Persian Gulf ended abruptly in the early 1930's with the discovery of large deposits of oil. Those who once dove for pearls sought prosperity in the economic boom ushered in by the oil industry. The water pollution resulting from spilled oil and indiscriminate over-fishing of oysters essentially ruined the once pristine pearl producing waters of the Gulf. Today, pearl diving is practiced only as a hobby. Still, Bahrain remains one of the foremost trading centers for high quality pearls. In fact, cultured pearls are banned from the Bahrain pearl market, in an effort to preserve the location's heritage. Nowadays, the largest stock of natural pearls probably resides in India. Ironically, much of India's stock of natural pearls came originally from Bahrain. Unlike Bahrain, which has essentially lost its pearl resource, traditional pearl fishing is still practiced on a small scale in India.

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Questions 1-4

*Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs, **A-G**. Which paragraph contains the following information?* *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

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

1 ancient stories around the pearl and customers

2 Difficulties in cultivating process.

3 Factors can decide the value of natural pearls.

4 Different growth mechanisms that distinguish the cultured pearls from natural ones.

Questions 5-10

Complete the summary below. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

*Choose **letter from A-K** for each answer. Write them in boxes 5-10 on your answer sheet.*

In ancient history, pearls have great importance within the rich and rulers, which was treated as gem for women in ……5…. And pearls were even used as medicine and sex drug for people in …….6……There are essentially three types of pearls: natural, cultured and imitation. Most freshwater cultured pearls sold today come from China while the……7…. is famous for its imitation pearl industry. The country…. 8…. usually manufactures some of the glitteriest cultured ones while the nation such as ……..9…….. produces the larger sized pearl due to the favorable environment along the coast line. In the past, one country of ……10….. in Gulf produced the world's best pearls. Nowadays, the major remaining suppliers of the natural pearls belongs to India

A America	**B** Ancient Rome	**C** Australia	
D Bahrain	**E** China	**F** Japan	**G** India
H Korea	**I** Mexico	**J** Persia	**K** Spain

Questions 11-14

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

In boxes 11-14 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 Often cultured pearl's centre is significantly larger than in a natural pearl.

12 Cultivated cultured pearls are generally valued the same much as natural ones.

13 The size of pearls produced in Japan is usually of smaller size than those came from Australia. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

14 Akoya pearls from Japan Glows more deeply than the South Sea pearls of Australia

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第 3 步骤：

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

第 4 步骤：

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English to Chinese

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参考中文翻译

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越努力 越幸运

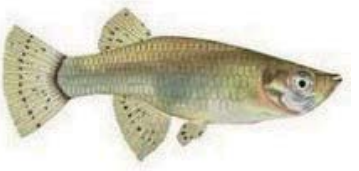
计算能力：动物会数数吗？

A 心理学家 Elizabeth Brannon 认为，基本的计算能力中最主要的是区分数字中较大和较小数字的能力。人类可以轻而易举地做到这一点——可以算出比率——但是其它的动物也有这个能力吗？在一项实验中，恒河猴和大学生检验两套出现在电脑显示屏上的几何物体。他们需要决定哪一组包含更多的物体。两组都成功了，但是重要的是，Brannon 的小组发现猴子像人一样，在两组物体数目差不多的时候，就会犯较多的错误。**学生的表现最后看起来和猴子的差不多。她认为，他们的行为很一致。（第 15 题）**

B 人类和猴子都是哺乳动物，在动物的家族中，它们算是灵长类。他们不是唯一掌握计算能力的动物。类似的能力也在一些两栖类动物身上找到。心理学家 Claudia Uller 的小组试图给火蜥蜴展示两只装满果蝇的透明试管。在一系列的尝试后，研究者发现火蜥蜴选择的试管是盛有较多果蝇的那只。**火蜥蜴成功地区分出分别盛有 8 只和 16 只果蝇的试管**，但是很难区分出装有 3 只和 4 只，4 只和 6 只，以及 8 只和 12 只果蝇的试管。所以似乎对于火蜥蜴来说，**要想区分两个数字的大小，那么其中较大的数字要至少比较小的那个数字大两倍以上**。但是它们能很容易地区分 2 和 3，就像区分 1 和 2 一样，这点说明了它们是用和区分较大数字不同的另一种方式来区分较小的数字的。**（第 18，22 题）**

C 对于这个理论的进一步的支持来自对于食蚊鱼的研究**（第 19 题）**，这种鱼有一种天性会尽可能地加入到最大的鱼群。帕多瓦大学的一个小组发现尽管食蚊鱼能够区分出包含 3 只和 4 只的鱼群，但是却对包含 4 只和 5 只的鱼群不敏感。该小组还发现，食蚊鱼可以区分 16 以内的，两组数字比率超过 2 比 1 的所有数字。这表明像火蜥蜴一样，鱼拥有相似的准确的数字系统，这和在有更高智力的动物身上比如说婴儿和其它灵长类动物身上发现的是一样的。

D 尽管这些发现有很强的暗示性，但是一些评论家认为鱼类可能是依靠其它因素来完成数字辨别的任务，而不是但看数字本身。Brannon 说“任何宣称动物可以识别数字的研究也应该提前控制其它干扰因素。”实验已经确认灵长类确实可以在没有其它暗示的情况下完成数字辨别的任务，但是那些原始动物呢？



E 为了验证这种可能性，研究人员重复了食蚊鱼的实验，这一次，他们使用了不同形状来代替鱼。小组将这些形状所在的区域做了特定的安排，使得它们看起来**体积和亮度一样（第 20 题）**，即使它们所包含的物体的数目是不一样的。在

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针对 14 种不同的鱼的上百次的尝试中，**小组发现它们能始终区分 2 和 3. 该小组现在在测试食蚊鱼是否可以在 3 个和 4 个几何形状的物体之间做出正确的判断。（第 23 题）**

F 甚至更多的原始有机体可能也拥有这种能力。昆虫学家 Jurgen Tautz 把一组蜜蜂赶到一个走廊上，在走廊的一端有两个房间，其中一间有**糖水，（第 21 题）**这是它们喜欢的，而另一间什么也没有。为了测试蜜蜂的计算能力，小组给每个房间都标记了不同几何形状的数字—*(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*—在 2 和 6 之间。蜜蜂迅速地学会了将数字的形状和正确的房间号相比配。就像火蜥蜴和鱼一样，蜜蜂的数字能力也是有极限的——他们只能区分最多 4 个不同的形状，但是到了 5 个甚至 6 个的时候就不行了。

G 这些研究仍然不能说明是否动物是通过训练学习数数的，或者是否他们这种技能是天生的。如果是后者的话，那就说明生物演化是向数字能力方向的。这个结论的证据来自一个实验，为了证明 3 到 4 天大的小鸡也有数字计算能力。就像是食蚊鱼，小鸡喜欢尽可能的和自己的同伴待在一起，所以它们总是加入自己弟兄姐妹更多的鸡群里。如果小鸡在它们出生的前几天，周围环绕特定的物体，他们就会和这些物体发生联系，好像它们也是自己的家人。研究人员将每一只小鸡放在一个讲台的中间，然后给他们展示两组物品，分别是球和纸张。接下来，他们将这两堆东西藏在屏幕的后面，变动了它们数量，然后再次展示给这些小鸡看，这使得小鸡要先做一番计算来决定到底是哪一组有更多的自己的“弟兄”。**在没有任何的指导的情况下，更多的小鸡冲向有更多物体的面前。研究人员声称，在做这个选择之前，它们有做一些简单的计算。（第 25 题）**

H **这些技能得到演化的原因并不难想象，因为它会帮助几乎任何动物寻找食物。为了生存在徘徊中的动物必须不停地决定哪一棵树结了最多数目的水果，或是哪一丛花会有最多的花蜜。计算能力的好处还有一些是不那么明显的。据一个有趣的例子，美国的研究人员发现雌性黑鸭子似乎会数自己下了几颗蛋，并且**

在做出求和计算时，将入侵者的下到巢中的蛋也算到一起。很难准确地知道到底这些古老的技能有多久了。只有通过标准化的步骤研究越来越多的生物的数字计算能力，才会有希望理解动物对于数字有反应的先决条件。（第 26, 27 题）

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SECTION 1

印度村庄的农药使用

A. 关于印度棉农，有一个备受关注的故事，这个故事讲述的是农药对人和环境的造成何种毁灭性的伤害；为什么今天的农业是如此依赖农药。这个故事说明了不使用化学农药避免昆虫的破坏，保证农作物的产量也是有可能的，关于如何去实践，也做了说明。

B. 故事大约发生在 30 年前，当时棉花生产遍布安德拉邦州。棉花的高价值使得它成为大受欢迎的作物，但棉花生长需化学肥料和农药。因为大多数的农民都很贫困，目不识丁，且以往没有使用农药的经验，他们不得不依赖当地小规模的农业经销商的意见。经销商以赊账的方式销售种子，肥料以及农药，并保证购买他们的作物。经销商对农药的技术知识知之甚少。他们仅传达从供货的跨国化工公司那里获得产品的促销信息。

C. 起初，棉花的产量很高，农药的花费很低，因为的棉花害虫尚未入侵。农民们从未有如此高的盈利 ！然而，短短几年内，棉花害虫，如棉铃虫和蚜虫危害棉田，农民们目睹了害虫以如此迅速之势演变。反复喷洒杀死较弱的害虫，但使得那些对农药有抵抗力的害虫大量繁殖。随着抗药性增强，要杀死同样多的害虫，棉农们需要用更大剂量的农药。同时，农药也会杀死鸟类、黄蜂、 甲虫、 蜘蛛和其他食肉动物，破坏了昆虫的自然防治。没有这些食肉动物，如果不使用农药了，害虫可以毁灭整个作物。最终，农民们将多达 10 种不同品牌的农药混合在一起，配置成农药“鸡尾酒”，每周喷洒 2 次。对此，他们真的上了瘾！

D. 村民们很犹豫，但 punukula 村其中一个长辈决定冒险尝试自然方法，以取代农药。他的儿子因急性农药中毒而幸存下来，但医疗费用高的惊人。安全工作人员指导村民如何用自然方法工具包去保护她的棉花作物，这些整合的自然方法是印度可持续农业研究中心与安得拉邦州立大学的科学家合作的项目。他们称这种工具包为"非农用农药管理"一或"NPM"。

E. NPM 工具包的最重要的资源是印楝树，这种树在整个印度很常见。印楝树能够保护自己免受昆虫的侵害，化学防御库能够防止昆虫产卵，干扰昆虫生长，最重要的是，破坏以农作物为食的昆虫的觅食能力。

F. 事实上，在印度，印楝已传统上用来保护储存的谷物免受昆虫和生产皂类，护肤液以及其他健康产品。为了保护农作物免受昆虫的侵害，将印楝种子磨成粉末，在水中浸泡一整夜。然后将溶液喷洒到作物上。另一种制剂，印楝饼，可混入土壤，杀死土壤里的害虫和疾病，还可作为高氮有机肥料。印楝

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树当地生长的树木，因此唯一的“成本”是配制这种应用到田地的印楝制剂的劳动力。

G. 首位农民的 NPM 试验获得圆满成功！他棉田的棉产量与那些使用农药的棉田的棉产量一样，因为没有农药的花费，他盈利更多。受此成功的启发，第二年便有 20 位农民尝试 NPM。安全局安排了两位受过良好训练的员工在 Punukula 村指导和帮助那里的村民，同时村里的妇女迫使他们的丈夫停止使用有毒化学品。家人不再使用农药，他们觉得甚好，收入，健康、总体幸福的改善让每个人看到了 NPM 的价值。到 2000，Punukula 村所有的农民都使用 NPM，不仅是为了棉花，也是为了其他的作物。

H. 自杀的流行结束了。当她们停止使用农药时，金钱，健康，能量便失而复得，这也激发村民建立更多社区和商业项目。Punukula 村的妇女发现了一项新收入来源，她们通过收集，加工，销售印楝种子给其他村民。村民们救出他们的契约上的孩子，为帮助他们返校学习，给了他们安排了特殊的六个月的“赶超”课程。

I. 抵制使用农药并取得成效，这增加村民的团结，自信，乐观地面对未来。当经销商想通过减少对 NPM 棉花的支付额以惩罚 NPM 用户，农民联合起来形成一个供销合作社，以在他处寻求公平的价格。Punukula 村民在 NPM 斗争中所形成的领导和团结技能有助于他们对抗其他挑战，例如水净化，构建轧棉机以增加棉花的售价，并说服州政府支持 NPM，抵制“跨国农药公司”。

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生态度假村管理实践

A. 生态旅游通常被视为是一种基于自然的旅游形式，成为游客重要的可选择资源。生态旅游度假管理除了提供传统度假休闲产品，还应该关注最佳实践的环境管理，一个有教育意义和解说的部门，为自然环境和文化环境的保护做出直接和间接贡献。

B. 可伦湾海岛度假村是一个坐落在澳大利亚昆士兰岛黄金海岸的布里斯班南部的大型综合的生态旅游度假村。随着世界人口加速城市化，对自然友好，风景优美且提供便利设施的旅游景点的需求急剧增长。可伦湾海岛度假村正是这样一个位于南斯特布鲁克岛的旅游景区，占地约 150 公顷。布罗德沃特（一片宽 3 公里的海）将南斯特布鲁克岛分开。一个多世纪前只有一个斯特布鲁克岛，有至少四个原始部落在岛上居住打猎。遗憾的是，在十九世纪末，岛上的多数居民都死于肺结核，天花和流感等疾病。1894 年第二只船在岛上失事，由于装有炸药，船只带来的破坏在斯特布鲁克沙地上形成一个大坑。最终，海洋将这片脆弱的土地分成了两个小岛。可伦湾海岛度假村修建在其中一个世界少有的由自然造成的沙地小岛上，大范围的植物群落在此生长，也是黄金海岸上最大的稀有蒲葵雨林保存地之一。红树林和雨林地区以及南斯特布鲁克岛的白千层属灌木湿地都被清除，抽干或者填土了，为了居住，工业，农业或是二十世纪初的城市发展。在南斯特布鲁克岛，农民和牧场主在 1939 年被最终抛弃，因为植物和土地情况都不再适合农业活动。

可伦湾海岛度假村的可持续发展

度假村位于近海的小岛，只能通过水上交通工具到达。度假村每小时都有从主岛码头到小岛的渡船。在度假村里面，交通道有步行道，自行车道和沙滩火车。接待区域是至少八年未曾变过的商店柜台。住的地方是八角形的草屋。房间很大很干净但是设施有点老旧，有时候还没法用，比方说吊扇只有高速才能运转。床有点硬但是很干净，房间还有电视，收音机，一台老的空调和一台小小的冰箱。草屋都连在一起，夜里会有噪音，要小心说话和做事。还有一件事是蚊子，如果你忘了带驱蚊液可以在岛上购买。

作为一个生态旅游度假村，多数景点的规划和发展都注重和南斯特布鲁克岛上脆弱的自然环境相和谐的，来达到持续发展。

水和能源管理

C. 南斯特布鲁克岛的中心有地下水，最高处高于海平面 3 米。由雨水渗入补给，也就是常说的一个没有约束的蓄水层。可伦湾海岛度假村从蓄水层中获得水

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供应然后通过口径系统提取。有一些问题威胁着岛上淡水的供应，比如污染和过度使用。为了把这些问题最小化，岛上所有的洗衣活动都贯彻实行。度假村认为洗衣机对岛上的淡水供应是繁重负担，而且清洁剂包含大量的磷酸盐，这是造成水污染的重要原因。度假村使用 LPG 动力而不是柴油动力作为能源供应，通过风涡轮补充，这个能减少 70%由于柴油动力产生的温室气体。发电机中产生的多余热能用来加热游泳池。生态小屋里的热水以及一些度假村交通工具都是使用太阳能。洗浴室和厕所都装有节水配件。然而，不是所有度假村的电器都是节能的，如冰箱。鼓励住在度假村的游客通过室内电视系统操控水和能源的使用，如果使用量低就能获得奖励（比如度假村免费返回旅行）。

结论

D. 我们调查了优秀管理时间的案例和生态度假村前瞻性可持续旅游立场。在三年的操作中，可伦湾海岛度假村获得了 23 项国际国内大奖，包括 2001 年澳大利亚旅游奖四星级组。度假村有效的实施了当代的环境管理实践。可持续性原则的成功付诸实践推动了长期的社会、经济和环境效益，同时保证和扩大了旅游公司持续生存能力的前景。可伦湾海岛度假村没有遵循普瑞迪克斯提出的旅游地发展频谱。根据普瑞迪克斯，度假村应该至少在模型的第三阶段，在这一阶段描绘了一个提供 3-4 星酒店类型住宿的综合度假村。模型中第三阶段的主要游客市场主要是由州际游客组成。然而，来度假村的州际游客和国际游客的数量很少，主要的游客是当地人和来自周围城镇和黄金海岸地区的居民。可伦湾海岛度假村的承载量没有成为度假村管理的问题。基于这是一个死人经济生态旅游企业，规定度假村游客数量来减少对南斯特布鲁克到自然环境的破坏就不是盲目的强制。但是，度假村的承载最终还是受其承载力所限，质量管理应该并入度假村的管理战略里面。

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SECTION 2

神奇的竹子

未来堪忧的神奇植物：超过十亿入使用竹子搭建房屋或是以它为经济收入，同时很多濒危物种也依赖竹子面生存。虽然竹子分布广泛，但据一份薪报告称，可能有多种竹子正处于严重的威胁之中。

SectionA

每年的雨季，中非的山地大猩猩就会迁移到丘陵和维伦加山的缓坡地区，寻找竹子作为食物。对于现存的大约 650 只野生山地大猩猩来说，竹子是一种非常重要的 食物来源。尽管它们可以食用大约 150 种植物和各种昆虫以及其他无脊椎动物，但是每年的这个时候，竹子占到它们食谱的 90%。**猿类同盟会主席伊恩• 瑞德蒙 德表示，没有竹子，山地大猩猩存活的几率将大大降低。**（第 8 题）

当地并不是只有大猩猩在食用竹子。对于居住在维伦加山附近的居民来说，竹子是一种用途广泛的天然材料，可以用来搭建房屋以及制造家用物品，例如竹席和篮 子。**但是在过去大约 100 年间，随着人口的增长，大面积的竹林被砍伐，原来的林地用来建设农场和种植经济作物，这使得竹子资源受到了越来越大的压力。**（第 4 题）

SectionB

可悲的是，并不是只有此地区存在这种情况。在全世界，许多品种的竹子数量开始萎缩，依赖竹子生存的人和动物都受到了威胁。**尽管竹子如此重要，我们对它的无 知却到了惊人的程度。联合国环境保护组织（ UNEP）和竹藤植物国际网络组织近期发布的一份报告显示，人类对全球竹类资源知之甚少，在竹类保护方面更是一无所知。（第 3 题）**

世界上有大约 1600 种已知的竹子种类，这份报告集中研究了其中的 1200 种以及人们通常认识的硬茎木本种类。在这其中，研究者只针对 38 种有经济价值的“重要品种”进行了真正意义上的科学研究，而研究的内容则主要是这些竹类作为商品的生存能力。（第 7 题）

不仅仅是对竹子的研究**存在这种问题。和动物研究工作相比，植物生存状态测评的科学研究才刚刚起步。“人们在过去的 10 至 15 年间才开始重视这件事，至于如 何系统处理这件事，人们现在才刚刚摸到一点头绪。”报告作者之一，UNEP 森林生态和保护领域的高级顾问瓦莱丽• 卡波斯博士这样说道。**（第 9 题）

SectionC

竹子是草类的一种，它的外形多种多样，高度从 30 厘米到 40 多米不等。竹子也是世界上生长最快的木本植物，有些品种一天能长 1 米多高。竹子在自然生态的角 色不只是为动物提供食物和栖息地。**它的地下根茎系统能长出成组的独立的竹子，从而在地表土层形成庞大的根系，这对防止土壤侵蚀至关重要。**同时越来越多的证 据显示，竹子在决定森林结构和动态过程中扮演着重要的角色。**“竹子大范围开花后会导致大量叶片枯死，并留下大面积极易引发野火的干燥生物物质。”**卡波斯 说。“它们燃烧后会在森林中留下小片空地，这远比砍倒一棵树留下的空地大得多。”这些小片空地有利于保持物种多样性，因为某些植物种类在有空地的土壤上生 长时，其早期再生过程会更容易。（第 6，12 题）

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SectionD

然而，竹子最直观的重要性在于它的经济价值。现代生产工艺意味着竹子有着多种用途，例如制造地板材料和层压制品。**竹类产品中增长最快的是造纸，**在印度，25%纸张由竹纤维制成；在巴西有 100，000 公顷的竹林是为造纸而种植的。（2）

当然，**竹子的主要功用一直都是用来制作家用器件，**在当地这种竹类商品贸易年均价值达 45 亿美金。由于竹子的多用性、灵活性和高强度（竹子的拉伸强度可以和 某些钢材相媲关），**传统上人们将它用于建筑领域**。直到今天，全世界仍有超过 10 亿人居住在竹制房屋里。皇家植物花园的研究员克里斯• 斯塔布雷顿说，在许多 发展中国家，竹子往往是唯一一种容易获取的天然材料。**“人们可以在森林地区砍伐竹子，或者在其他地方种植这些迅速生长的竹子，而且加工竹子也不需要昂贵的 器材或设备。**”他这样说道。“这样说来，竹子在缓解贫困和创造财富方面贡献很大。”（第 5，11,13 题）

SectionE

考虑到竹子的经济价值和生态意义，UNEP 报告所描绘的景象更有理由让人们担忧。但是热心的园艺家们会在这里指出一个显而易见的矛盾。那些跟风在自家花园 种植奇花异草的人们将会质疑这些观点是否属实，因为竹子实际上会带来很多麻烦。**“在许多地区，和竹子一起生活的人们并没有意识到竹子已经濒临危险了。”卡波斯说，**“事实上，很多引进的竹子品种表现出很强的侵略性。”那么为何有这么多竹子品种濒危呢？（第 10 题）

英国竹 类协会副主席、皇家植物花园的植物园经理雷• 汤森德指出，这是两个毫不相关的问题。**“一些植物濒临险境是由于无法在生长地自我生存——它们可能不够强壮， 或者本身数量就很少。但是竹子本身是能够自我繁殖的**——如果放任其生长，它完全能够自我生存。受到威胁的是竹子的生长地。”竹子受到的威胁是一种本质的干 扰，卡波斯说，“如果森林消失了，竹子就只能转变自己的生存方式：如果把森林变成畜牧草地，那么诸如竹子之类的森林植物是无处生长的。”（1）

Section F

在世界各国的国家公园和国家森林储备中，竹子作为森林系统的一部分得到例行保护，可这对保护野生竹子本身来说没有任何意义。但是对此情况，我们已经取得了 小小的进步。UNEP-INBAR 组织的这份报告将有助于自然资源保护主义者建立起有效的方式来保护有价值的野生竹子种群。

汤森德认为 UNEP 的这份报告为促进竹类植物保护迈出了重要一步。“直到现在，竹子仍被看作是二类植物。当你谈及亚马逊这样的地方时，每个人想到的都是阔 叶树。当然，阔叶树是这些地方的主要植被，但是人们往往会忽视阔叶树周围生长的植物，而这些通常是竹类种群。就很多方面而言，竹子都是对人类最重要的一种 植物。我想不出其他任何一种植物能像竹子一样应用如此之广泛，并且在这么多国家具有如此重要的经济意义。”他认为最重要也是首先要做的就是派科学家到野外 去。“我们需要去实地考察，观察那些植物并要了解它们如何是生长的，将来就可以基于这些信息来保护它们。”

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我们共同的语言：音乐

Section A 音乐是人类相对少有的几种通用能力之一。不需正式训练，不论是石器时代的部族成员还是现代郊区的青少年，任何人都能识别音乐，换种说法，甚至可以创造音乐。其中的原因仍然是个谜。毕竟，音乐并非每天生活的必需品，如果说它能够促进人类繁衍，那也仅仅是通过一种极其间接的方式。对比来说，语言却也是无处不在，这个原因是显而易见：有了语言你和你的族人能组织穿越非洲的迁徙，能建造小船横跨大洋，即使在看不到对方的夜晚也能互相交流。现代文化及其所拥有的种种科技都直接源于人类对符号及其规则的运用。科学家们也总是痴迷于语言和音乐之间的联系。然而长年来，语言和音乐在实验室和研讨会上里却有着截然不同的地位。很久以来，**语言已经被认为解开人类智慧原理的关键所在，音乐却被认为不过是人类进化中的小装饰，仅仅是“听觉的点心”罢了，来自哈佛大学认知科学家史蒂文.平克讲到**。（32 题）

Section B 但是由于十年之久的神经科学研究的发展，这种话语正在发生变化。一系列最新的研究文章表明音乐和语言可以同样能够告诉我们“我们是谁？”“我们从哪里来？”，这样的问题，不仅仅是情感方面，生理方面亦是如此。七月，叫做《自然神经学》的期刊还为此发行了一期特刊。同时在 8 月 6 日这一期《自然神经学》的一篇文章中，来自杜克大学的大卫.施瓦兹，凯瑟琳•豪和戴尔•博维斯讨论到音乐的声音和语言的声音是杂乱的联系的。

想要把握这个观点的原始观点，有必要知道从传统上了解人们是怎么理解音乐的以下两点（28 题）：首先，**音乐学家们长期强调尽管每个文化在特定的音乐上会打上特定的烙印，但音乐本身有一些共有品质。**（33 题）例如，在所有文化中声音都被分成或多或少 12 个组成半音音阶的间隔，这个范围代表着钢琴琴键上的音阶。**几个世纪以来，观察者把这种特定音阶组合归因于声音本身的数学特质。**（34 题）大概 2500 年前，毕达哥拉斯是第一人指出音阶组合的和谐性和发这种音律的乐器的尺寸之间具有直接联系的人。例如，拨动一个琴弦总是比其一半长度的琴弦发出一个低八度的声音，比其三分之二长度的琴弦低了五分之一。这个简单的数学比率与声音和谐性之间的关系从此以后深深地影响了音乐理论。

Section C 这个“音乐就是数学”的观点也时常伴随着另外一个理论，至少正式说来，音乐的存在于自己被创造的世界以外。**钢琴家，评论家查尔斯•罗斯最近在《纽约书评》里讨论到这个长久催债的观点，绘画和雕塑重塑了自然世界的一些方面，而文学作品描述了我们众所周知的思想和感受，而音乐则不同，是完全从我们生存的世界中抽象概括出来的。**（37 题）**但是依据大卫•施瓦兹及其同事的观点，以上两种观点都是错误的。**（35 题）从本质上讲，人类对音乐的喜爱程度不是由精准的公式或比率所决定，而是由来自生活周围的嘈杂的声音，特别是人们的言语所塑造的——而后两者又会受到人类进化的影响。施瓦兹说，“解释音乐应该与解释大脑的其他原理一样，必须基于人的生理，而不是数字。”

施瓦兹.豪和博维斯分析了大量来自不同语言的声音来揭密不同言语背后的共同特征。（29

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题）为了能把重点只放在原始的声音上，他们摒弃了所有关于语言及其含义的理论，并把句子按照随机的概率拆分成小部分。通过研究一个包括 100,000 个语言片段的数据库，他们指出了哪个声音的频率在不同声音中强调地是最多。他们最终发现，这个获得的频率合集和半音音阶有着不可分割的联系。简单说来，构建音乐的最基本要素存在于我们的语言当中。

其实这一点很具体，音乐的声音表现出了一种与语言声音规律对应的奇特的关系。“就像视觉艺术一样，音乐深深地植根于我们对自然世界的经验之中，”施瓦兹说，“也像视觉艺术能够模拟视觉环境一样，隐约以一种独特的方式模拟我们环境的声音。”在音乐中，我们听到了最基本的发声器官——声道的回响。以这种方式解释人类音乐比毕达哥拉斯用数学公式来解释隐约要简单多了：我们喜欢听熟悉的声音，尤其是喜欢听那些让我们有回忆的声音。

这也引发了“鸡或蛋”的进化问题。有些研究人员说，可能音乐直接模仿日常的语言，这样的话就是语言先完成了进化。然而也有可能音乐先完成了进化，语言实际上是对歌曲的模拟，也就是这样的意思：在日常言语中我们发出自己最喜欢的声音。从另一个角度来看，也可能音乐模仿了来自人类自然发声系统的一般性产品，大多数恰好就是人类语言。“我们很难得知这一点，”施瓦兹说，“我们所能知道的只是音乐和语言来自于同一系统，也就是这个系统塑造了我们的偏好。”

Section D **施瓦兹的研究还有人们长期关注的另一个问题，动是否物是否能够理解音乐，欣赏音乐，也有参考的意义。很明显地，尽管自然界中充满了“音乐”，鸟儿的歌声、鲸鱼的乐曲、狼狐的长嚎、黑猩猩的叫喊—之前的研究告诉我们作为实验对象的动物其实对人类的音乐并没有浓厚的兴趣。在七月，来自哈佛大学的马克•豪斯威尔和约什•麦克德莫特在《自然神经科学》中提到，动物不像人类那样的方式创造或者接受音乐。他们说，实验的时候，猴子显示出对人类音韵有所认知的事实只说明了猴子和我们具有同样的听觉系统，并不是某种特殊的灵长类的音乐天赋。对于鸟类，通常都认为它们是最具有音乐天赋的动物，可它们基本上也只能辨识自己类属的乐律，一个很狭窄的范围，但不能像人类那样创造韵律。这也是为什么从来也没有过“鸟中的莫扎特”。**（30 题, 36 题）

但施瓦兹也提到，我们播放给动物的音乐都是人类自己的音乐。如果动物对音乐偏好与我们人类有相同的进化过程，即基于生存环境中的声音，那它们的“音乐”在本质上就和我们的不同。同样地，我们的音律来自于我们天然的言语，猫的音律也应当来源于其独特的叫声。**为了证实动物欣赏音乐的模式与我们人类不同，我们需要更多的证据，例如动物对从它们自己的声音环境中创建的“音乐”也没有反应**。（39 题）

Section E **无论以何种方式来理解语言和音乐之间的联系，最明显的是我们对音乐的感觉和热情深深植根于自身的生理构造与我们自己的大脑，以及语言一样**。（31, 38 题）这点在婴儿身上非常明显，来自多伦多大学的桑德拉•特拉赫布在《自然神经科学》特刊上提到。对于婴儿来讲，音乐和语言是一个连续体。母亲使用音乐模式的语言来“控制婴儿的情绪”，特拉赫布说。不论使用何种语言，所有母亲们使用的声音是一样的：“这是一种介乎音乐和语言之间的声音”。这种交流方式“使婴儿处于类似催眠的状态，使他们入睡或长时间的痴迷”。因此，他们不会感到惊讶，如果婴儿们能理解最新的语言和音乐之间的研究。“结论是，”特拉赫布说，“我们还未意识到，音乐也许是就是一种必需品。”

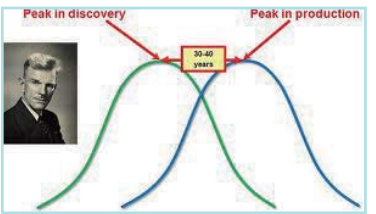
没落的石油产业

整个世界将要面临石油枯竭的危机，也可能不会，这取决于你相信的是谁...

A 行业分析中心（ODAC）的成员最近齐聚伦敦，在会上展示了一系列技术数据，用以支持他们所预测到的残酷的事实：整个世界的石油很快就要枯竭了。在这之前，包括地质学家 Colin Campbell 在内的人反对美国地质调查和国际能源机构对此的质疑和相反的结论。**Campbell 博士甚至谴责政府，工业和相关方面的学者对此的无知，否认和疑惑。**（第 39 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

B 那么是不是石油真的快枯竭了？答案显而易见是肯定的。从使用角度来看，没有人会真的质疑石油是不可再生资源并且迟早是会用光的这个事实，而这可能就在未来几十年。更棘手的问题是弄明白到底具体什么时候石油开始匮乏，而要回答这个问题就要牵扯到哈伯特预言的峰值。

C Mr. King Hubbert 是壳牌石油公司的地质学家，在研究石油消耗方面的专家中具有传奇地位，**他在 1956 年曾预言美国的石油产量将在 1970 年代初期达到顶峰，之后将会下降，**这样的趋势很像一个钟状曲线。在当时，他的这番预言很具有争议性，很多人更是嗤之以鼻。在 1970 年之后，实际的证据验证了他的预言是对的：**美国的石油产量确实在 1970 年达到顶峰并且在此之后一直在减少。**（第 32, 38 题）



D Dr. Hubbert 的分析是以如下观察到的事实为依据的：**一个新发现的区域石油产量总是在刚开始的时候上升很快，因为此时的该地区会先开采最容易开采并且开采成本也最低的油田。但是随着时间的推移，油田开始老化并且产量慢慢开始下降，所以开采石油的成本变得高昂。**这样该地区的石油和别的燃料或是别的地区的石油相比就逐渐变得**没有那么有竞争力了，**这样石油的开采速度逐渐下降，产量也在逐渐下降，由此 Dr. Hubbert 画出了**石油产量的钟状曲线。**（第 28，33，34，35 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

E **Hubbert 对石油产量的成功的预言使得新一代的地质学家大胆地将这一理论应用到全球范围。ODAC（行业分析中心）的专家成为新一代地质学家的带头人，他们担心全球范围内的石油产量将在接下来的十年达到顶峰。**Dr. Campbell 过去曾经常常争论道全球石油产量已经达到了顶峰，但是现在他认为这个峰值才快要达到了。现在另一位重量级的人物 Kenneth Deffeyes 也加入到这个行列中来，他是普林斯顿大学的一名教授，他在自己的新书《从哈伯特峰值想到的》中描述道：**全球范围内的石油产量的峰值将在 2004 年到达。**（第 27, 29 题）

F 而以上这些观点和主流观点唱起了反调。美国地质研究调查在去年准备了一份关于石油消耗的详尽的报告（其中有一部分反驳了 Dr. Campbell 的观点），其

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中将全球范围的石油产量的峰值到达时间往后推了几十年，国际教育协会提出了新的“世界能源展望”，预计以现在的石油储备，可以轻松应对直到 2020 年的石油需求。**ExxonMobil 的高级经理 Rene Dahan 进一步指出：作为世界最大的能源公司，其实力足以保证全世界在未来 70 年的石油需求。**（第 37 题）

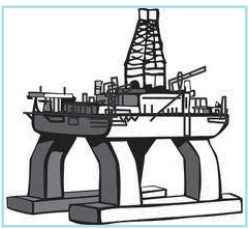
G 到底谁是对的呢？为了来验证这些反对的观点，最有用的做法是回顾石油预测的历史。灾难预计者预言从 1970 年开始油田将会枯竭，但是到目前为止，油田依然在出油。几乎在 1970 年后对 2000 年的石油预测都有些过于悲观了。美国的能源部门当时预计石油价格将会在 2000 年达到 150 美金每桶，甚至连 Exxon 公司都预计到了 100 美金每桶。

H DRI-WEFA 的 **Michael Lynch** 是一位经济顾问，也是预测石油产量变化的专家中比较成功的一位，在他的一篇新的论文中他分析了这些曾经的预言，他同时发现了偏差和重复出现的错误，这表明了方法学家的理论存在错误（而不仅仅是不准确的数据）。特别是他指出那些使用哈伯特的分析法制作研究的预言家是依据对地底下实际的石油储量的固定估计来计算的，用该行业的行话说：**这个数据是一个变动的值，随着基础设施的改善，知识的更新以及技术的革新，这个数值是可变的。**（第 31,36 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

I 对于究竟是什么可能会决定到底是悲观主义者还是乐观主义者是对的关键在于：科技创新。悲观主义阵营的人倾向于对深水钻井以及油田恢复这类领域的技术革新嗤之以鼻。**Dr. Deffeyes 认为科技已经穷途陌路，他认为因为石油产业已经花了几十亿的资金用于科技研发，但是如今已经很难再有新的科学技术来支撑了，因为大部分已经都被发明出来了。**（第 40 题）

J 但是对于对科学技术持乐观态度的人认为石油产业科学技术的创新才刚刚开始。平均回收率（油田实际能开采的石油量）**只有 30%-35%，他们认为新技术可以在十年内将这个数值提高到 50%-60%。**（第 30 题）

K 基于石油行业令人吃惊的创新技术的记录，似乎没有什么理由反驳上述观点。



这正是面对逆境产生的结果：1970 年代的国有化使得 Big Oil **在开采成本高且很难开采的地方如北海和阿拉斯加开采新的油田**，这违背了 Hubbert 的假设：开采成本低的油田总是会被先开采。这使得上游部门的投资在过去 20 年将发现和开采油田的成本从超过 20 美元每桶降到了 6 美元每桶，石油生产的成本降了快一半，不到 4 美元每桶。

L 当然这样的奇迹是花了巨大代价的，因为现在世界上大多数的石油都是在开采时间较长的油田开采的，而这些油田的产量都在急剧下降。国际教育协会认为如果有足够的投资，全球范围的石油产量不一定在接下来的 20 年达到顶峰。那么到底需要多少投资呢？如果石油公司想要在这些开采时间较长的油田继续开采来弥补产量的不足从而满足全世界对石油日益增长的需求，那么相关机构推测仅仅在接下来的十年至少要在非欧派克成员国投资 1 千亿美元的资金才行，这可真是一笔大数字啊。

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解密记忆

A 试着做一道这样测试记忆力的测试题：研究题目中的每一张脸然后根据名字和姓合成一个鲜活的形象。比如说，rose leo,可能是一位妙龄少女，也可能是一只狮子，然后翻到下一页，填写空白。牛津大学的测试学校是橡木结构的，有巨型的哥特式窗户，上面还有鸭子和伯爵的形象隐约可见。这里就是若干届牛津的学生在期末考试时参加记忆力测试的地方，这也是去年 8 月 34 个参赛者齐聚一堂参见别具一格的记忆力锦标赛的地方。在限时赛中，参赛者挑战先看一首两页的诗，然后背诵下来，背诵若干行 40 位的数字，在看过 110 位人照片后回忆他们的名字，还有完成另外的 7 个严峻的记忆力测试。有的测试只需几分钟，而有的需要持续数小时。自从世界记忆力竞标赛开办以来的 14 年中，**还没有人能在 30 分钟内记住一打洗过的扑克牌**。这也成为 4 分钟记忆力比拼的重要环节，也是锦标赛“最佳选手”的一个衡量标准，或者是有的人有类似相关叫法。大部分参赛者宣传自己的记忆力只是平均水平，并且是科学测试表明他们这样说并不是谦虚，他们的秘诀在于怎样使大脑编码输入这些信息，其实任何人都可以做得到的。**（第 31 题）**

B **心理学家 elizabeth velention 和 john wilding** 和写了一本书《超级记忆力》，他们最近和牛津大学的神经科学家 Eleanor Maguire 一起研究了 8 个参赛者，其中包括 karsten，他在世界记忆力锦标赛中有不俗的表现，**研究者想要知道是否这些参赛者的大脑某些方面和普通人有所不同。（第 29，36 题）**研究者将被研究中和一些对照组人员都放到 mri 机器中，让他们做若干不同的记忆力测试。与此同时，他们大脑将接受扫描检测，当他们开始背诵 3 位数的数字序列时，不同的参赛者选手和对照组人员之间的差距是很大的。这和研究者的预期是一样的，但是当他们看一些被放大的雪花图片时，因为被研究者之前没有试着去记忆这类东西，所以他们的表现和对照组人员差不多，当研究者分析他们的大脑扫描时，发现这些记忆冠军正在激活大脑一些和其他对照组人员不同的区域，这些区域包括右后海马体，是参与视觉记忆和和空间导航的。

C 参赛者使用视觉想象和空间导航来记忆数字，这看起来似乎有些奇怪，但是如果知道了他的运作技巧，就知道这是有道理的。Cooke 是一个 23 岁认知学的学生，留着齐肩的卷发，是大脑储存研究的研究生。他可以在一个小时内记住 10 打扑克牌，在古老的酒吧，the lamb and flag 里，cooke 抽出一打扑克牌并洗好，他抽出 3 张牌，黑桃 7，草花 Q 以及黑桃 10，他指着一个火炉说“命运的孩子正在用手袋击打弗朗兹舒伯特。”接下来的 3 张牌是红桃 K，黑桃 K，草花 J，他跑到吧台前宣布：“尼尔森将军正在那里反拿着吉他。”此时，酒吧里所有人都惊呆了。几分钟之后，46 张票全部记住，cooke 最后走出 the lamb and flag 酒吧时，他准确无误一口气讲完了一打扑克牌的顺序。

D **他是怎么做到的？cooke 已经记住了一个特定的人，动词和物体，并且将其和一打里每一张牌联系起来（第 32.37 题）比如说黑桃 7，那个人总是唱命运的孩子，来度过一场暴风雨，就是一个小船的形象。草花 Q 是他的一个朋友**

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henrieta，动作是击打一个手提袋，形象是装满设计师设计的衣服的衣柜。（第28题）当 cooke 准备记一打牌时，他一次记三张，每张组成一个单独的图画——某个人在对某个物体施加某个动作。一组 3 张卡里面的第一张代表人，第二张代表动词，第三张代表物体。然后他将这些形象按照熟悉的套路进行排列，比如说他在 the lamb and flag 酒吧所上演的那一幕，在比赛时，他可能一个清晰的想象套路，当到回忆的时候，cooke 在脑子里沿着这样的路线走一遭，然后将这些形象翻译成卡片，这也是为什么这些选手在 mri 中时其大脑表现出其视觉记忆和空间导航区域特别活跃。

E 形象建立的越合理，所记的东西就越难忘记。但是当信息量很大的时候，即使这些信息本身是有价值的，也是很难记住的，这也就是为什么参赛者，这也就是为什么参赛者要将这些形象和自己的记忆套路联合在一起，**这种记忆法被称作“位置记忆法”，据说最早是在公元前 477 年由希腊诗人 simonieds 发明的。（第 33 题）**simonieds 是一次屋顶坍塌的唯一幸存者，而这次事故使其他参加皇家宴会的人全部丧生。尸体已经无法辨认，**但是 simonieds 闭上眼睛就可以回忆出可人的名单，并且每一桌客人所坐的位置。（第 38 题），**他发现我们的大脑尤其擅长记忆形象和空间信息。进化生理学家提供了相关的解释：我们的祖先可能认为记住他们找到上一次找到食物的地方或是返回洞穴是重要的。在 simonieds 有了这个发现之后，位置记忆法在整个希腊变得和流行，作为背诵演讲稿或是文本的窍门。亚里士多德有过相关的记载，**此后，大量有关记忆力的专著在罗马出版。在印刷成书之前，记忆力和语法，逻辑以及修辞学并列被视为传统教育的一部分。（第 27 题）**

F **在这方面出名的人要数俄罗斯记者 S.V.shereshevshi，它能够回忆起很多年前记忆过的一串数字以及一些诗歌或其它他曾经记忆过的东西。**Alexander luria 是俄罗斯的心理学家，他从 1920 年代到 1950 年代研究 shereshevshi，曾这样写道：“他的记忆储存量没有上限”。 **Shereshevshi 也有共感觉，是一种罕见的感官互相缠绕。（第 30，34 题）**比如数，每一个数字都与一种颜色相联系，或者每一个单词和一种味道相联系。共感觉会引起大脑更多区域作出反应，使得记忆变得相当容易，但这也会产生问题。Shereshevshi 告诉 luria，如果吃饭的时候读书我就很难理解我所读的内容——食物的味道淹没了感觉。

G 福罗里达州立大学的瑞典心理学家 K.ander ericsson 认为任何一个人都可以掌握 Shereshevshi 的记忆技巧。他和 S.F 做了一个实验，S.F 是一个有偿参加记忆力标准测试的本科生，这个记忆实验要求每天 1 个小时或每周 3 天记忆跨度。当这个实验开始的时候，他发现大部分人在特定给定时间内都只能记住 7 位数（也就是一串电话号码）。**两年后，S.F 完成了 250 小时的测试，此时，他已经将数字跨度从 7 扩大到 80 多了。**他已经形成了自己独有的根据自身经验来记忆的特定记忆方法，成为记忆比赛强有力的竞争者。他将一串数字和时间联系起来，比如说他将 3492 记成 3 点 49 分 2 秒，是接近世界记录的英里时间，**对 S.F 的研究使得 Ericsson 相信人天生好的记忆是不存在的，（第 20 题）**当他回顾以前有关天生记忆力有关案例研究时，他发现卓越记忆力只是一种类型的材料，就像是数字。Ericsson 说：如果我们观察其中一些记忆任务，**就会发现人们不会浪费一小时的时间去练习而完成他们的，（第 35 题），**但是如果他们花上 50 个小时，他们就会成为记忆高手。他还补充道：很难找到能出色完成大量记忆任务的人，也没有确凿证据证明这样的人的存在。

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SECTION 1

蝴蝶模仿

A 没有哪个动物像热带的蝴蝶那样，如此引人注目地象征着热带雨林的多样性。任何足够幸运可以看见这些生物在斑驳光影下翩翩起舞的人，都会对他们(蝴蝶)的多种不同的图案印象深刻。但足为什么他们(蝴蝶)会显示这样丰富的色彩呢？直到最近，才发现这几乎是和以前相关的一个问题，当 19 世纪的时候，自然主义者们仅仅带着捕虫网和永不满足的好奇心，穿过热带雨林。这些早期的探险家很快意识到，虽然一蝴蝶的明亮的颜色是用来吸引配偶，但另一些是作为警告信号的。他们给捕食者发送出一条信息："不要接近，我们是有毒的。"因为带有某些图案是可以给与保护的，所以其他的物种就模仿他们（的图案）。生物学家用术语"拟态集团"来形容这群"小骗子"（模仿者）和他们进化的偶像（被模仿者）。

B 但这里有个难题。伦敦自然历史傅物馆的 George Beccaloni 解释到"经典的拟态理论认为，在任何一个地区应该只可以找到一种单一的集团。这个想法是说在每一个地区都应该只有一个图案能最好地保护带有这些图案的物种。捕食者会快速地学会躲避它，最终一个地区所有的模仿者应该趋同于它。Beccaloni 说，"这明显不是个案例，这一直是拟态研究中一个重要的问题。"在寻求模仿繁荣的奥秘过程，Beccaloni 出发前往一个蝴蝶多样性高度集中的地方，就足亚马逊盆地西方的边界与厄瓜多尔的安第斯山麓相交的地点。Beccaloni 说"这里（的蝴蝶）非常的丰富，而且比较好收集，所以我容易知道那里有什么。诀窍是解决所有的蝴蝶如何组织构成以及这些与拟态如何关联。"

C Beccaloni 在纳波河边的 Jatun Sacha 生物研究站工作时，把注意力放在蛱蝶蝶亚科的蝴蝶群体上。这种 Britain's Camberwell Beauty 的远亲在美国的中部和南部和加勒比海都是非常丰富的。他们因他们明亮的色彩，有毒的身体和复杂的模仿关系而闻名。为研究生物多样性的密尔沃基公众博物馆中心的 Philip DeVries 说："他们可以包含多达 85%的个体在一个拟态集团，他们的图案不只被蝴蝶模仿，也被和豆娘和蝽一样多样多种多样的其他昆虫模仿。

D 即使所有的蛱蝶蝶亚科都有毒，但他们喜欢进化成看起来像另一个个体，因为学会躲避一种物种的捕食者将同样躲避其他长得像这种物种的其他物种。这被称作穆勒氏拟态理论。拟态集团可能也包含没有毒的昆虫，但是因为长得像模范的物种（被模仿者）而获得保护，这就是一种适应性叫做贝氏拟态。一个有经验的捕食者如此强烈的躲避反映了即使有不适应的相似之处也提供了一些保护。Leeds 大学的 John Turner 说："通常，有一系列的物种不同逼真度地模仿焦点物种或者模范物种。科学家发现了一些进化最异常的样本得到这些欺骗结果。除了颜色，很多模仿者模仿他们模范物种的行为甚至模仿他们的模范物种的飞行模

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式。

E 但是为什么有这么多不同的拟态集团？一个观点是飞行在树林覆盖层的同个高度的物种进化到看起来像另一个个体。DeVries 说：“从 1970 年提出拟态的复杂性通过飞行高度来分级。”这个观点是，靠不同图案的的光和影子，树林覆盖层的每一个高度翅膀颜色图案被伪装来提供一线防卫对抗捕食者。”他说：“但是光斑和翅膀的图案没有匹配得很好。”观察表明当时间前进和光影图案变化时，昆虫并没有移动高度。但是根据 DeVries 所说，更糟的是，这个理论并没有解释为什么模范物种起初飞行在那个特定的高度。

F Beccaloni 说：“当我第一次走进厄瓜多尔，我并不相信飞行高度的假说并准备测试它。然而，几周收集的捕捉网使我信服，他们确实是那样飞的。”然而，他不接受的是关于光影图案的解释。“我想，如果这个观点是对的，我就可以研究出为什么它可以帮助解释为什么在一个地方有很多不同的警告图案。接着，最终我们可能明白他们通过那种复杂的方式如何进化。”这项工作由于在 Jatum Sacha 的物种的完全不同而变得复杂。在一个 200 公顷的研究区域，不只有被分成 8 个拟态集团的 56 种蛱蝶收亚科蝴蝶，还有 69 种其他的昆虫，包括 34 种天飞蛾，一种豆娘。和之前的昆虫学家一样，Beccaloni 用一种像包一样的大网来捕捉他的猎物。这使他能够在森林地表以上立即获取 2. 5 米内的样本。不像很多之前的工作者，他对他捕捉的样本确切的地点做非常精确的笔记。

G 对细节的注意得到了回报。Beccaloni 发现拟态集团飞行在两个分开的高度。他回忆道：“他们对森林的感觉是相当不同的。例如，大部分翅膀干净的拟态集团的成员会飞到接近森林地表，而虎斑纹翅膀的拟态集团中 12 个物种中的大部分飞在高处。”每个拟态集团有它自己飞行高度的特征。

H 然而，事情有点模糊，（因为）这是个实践而不是理论。Beccaloni 承认“它们会花大部分的时间飞行在一个特定的高度。但是他们同样会花一小部分的时间飞行在其他高度上。“物种不会固定地扎堆，就像客机等着降落，但是他们确实显示出在森林里有一个偏好的空域。到目前为止，一切都好，但是他依旧没有解释是什么导致蛱蝶亚科的不同团体和他们的彩色的同伴在这些特定的高度上飞行。

I 接着，Beccaloni 有了一个聪明的想法。他说：“我开始观察蛱蝶亚科幼虫食物的植物在森林覆盖层的分布。对于每一物种，我记录寄生植物的高度和卵和幼虫被发现的地表以上的高度。曾近我把它们带回基地的实验室，这个过程只需要保证他们活着直到他们化蛹，然后孵化成我可以识别的成年体。”

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看电视上瘾 TV Addiction

A 人们花在看电视上的时间是惊人的。在工业化国家，每人平均每天花 3 小时在看电视上，占了自己总体休闲时间的一半，比除了吃饭和睡觉之外的任何活动都要多。按照这样的速率，假定一个人活到 75 岁，他将在电视机前面花掉 9 年的时间。在一些评论家看来，这个数字仅仅表明人们喜欢看电视并且是有意识地决定去看。但是如果这是全部的真实情况的话，为什么还会有那么多的人对于自己在看电视上所花的时间表示担心？在 1992 和 1999 年的 Gallup 民意调查中，有 2/5 的成年被调查者和 7/10 的青少年被调查者承认自己在看电视上花了过多的时间。另外一些调查也一直显示大约有 10%的成年人称自己是看电视上瘾者。

B 为了研究人们对电视的反应，研究者进行了实验室实验，实验中监控实验对象的脑电波（使用电子大脑 X 光片也就是 EEG）来追踪他们正常生活中的行为和情感，用来和实验室的情况进行比对。实验对象被装上了一个能发出哔哔声音的仪器，在一周之内，实验人员向该仪器每天随机发出 6 到 8 次的信号，不论何时实验对象听到了这种哔哔声，他们就在标准化的计分卡上写下他们当时所正在做的事情以及他们的感觉。

C 正如大家可能会预期到的，正在看电视的实验对象在听到实验人员发出的哔哔声时，会感觉很放松和被动消极。相类似的，EEG 的研究通过 alpha 脑电波也表明人在看电视的时候较阅读而言脑部受的刺激比较少。更令人吃惊的是，当电视一关掉，这种放松的感觉就消失了，但是消极被动的感觉和降低的警觉性依然存在。参与调查的实验对象说他们在看完电视后很难再集中精神。与此形成对比的是，他们在阅读过后就没有这样的感觉。人们在做完运动或是做完自己感兴趣的事情时，心情往往会好很多。在看完电视后，人们的心情较之前保持不变或是更糟。这可能是因为看完电视的人有一种茫然的感觉而且觉得自己如果不看电视的话就不会有看电视时的那种轻松的感觉，所以他们不愿意去关掉电视。一旦开始看电视会让人看更长时间的电视，这种模式和能让人上瘾的毒品一样。

D 因此，令人感觉讽刺的是，人们看电视的时间总是比自己预计的要长，尽管延长的看电视的时间让自己感觉是不值得的。在我们 ESM 的研究中，人们在电视机前坐的时间越长，他们从看电视中获得满足感越少。对于一些人来说，在看电视的时候还会感觉到一种愧疚感，因为看电视的时间可以用来做其它更有益的事情，因此他们也很难从延长的看电视的时间中得到快乐。日本，英国，美国的研究者发现，这种罪疚感在中产阶级人群比在不那么富裕的人群中更甚。

E 到底是什么让电视在我们身上有如此的辖制？部分是因为我们生物的定向反应。这个说

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法最早是由 Ivan Pavlov 在 1927 年提出的，定向反应是指我们本能的对于突然出现或是新的刺激物的视觉或是听觉的反应。这一部分是我们遗传的产物，是一种对潜在威胁者的内化的敏感性。1986 年，斯坦福大学的 Byron Reeves ，密苏里大学的 Esther Thorson 和他们的同事开始研究是不是电视本身的一些特点如剪辑，编辑，嗡嗡声或是突然的噪音激发了人的定向反应呢？通过观察脑电波是如何被这些特征影响的，研究者得出这样的结论，这种形式上的特征确实会引发不自愿的反应从而通过观察外在刺激物的情况分散了注意力。是电视的形式而不是内容使它与众不同。

F 经验取样法可以让我们更近地观察日常生活的几乎每个方面，像工作，吃饭，阅读，和朋友聊天，做运动等等。经常看电视的人较不太看电视的人而言，在一些自由的情况下往往更容易感到焦虑和不快乐，比如说在什么事情都不做的时候，做白日梦的时候或是在排队的时候，而这种差异性在看电视的人独处的时候更加明显。随后，马尼托巴大学的 Robert D. Mcllwraith 广泛研究了那些被称作为电视上瘾者的人。通过一个叫做短时影像存储的方法(简称 SIPI)，他发现这些自己认为自己是电视上瘾者的人比不上瘾的人更容易感到无聊和分心，很难控制自己的注意力。上瘾者说他们通过看电视来让他们从不愉快的事情中分心来打发时间。多年来另外一些研究一直显示经常看电视的人不大可能参加社团活动和运动，并且比不太看电视或是不看电视的人更容易肥胖。

G 在超过 25 年前，不列颠哥伦比亚大学的心理学家 Tannis M. MacBeth Williams 研究了一个山区，那里在没有电缆之前没有电视。一段时间后，镇里不论是成年人还是小孩子在解决问题方面都变得不那么有创造性了，也不太容易坚持和在自由时间表现出忍耐性。

H 大约 40 年前，芝加哥大学的 Gray A. Steiner 收集了有关家里电视机出故障的家庭的信息。在实验中，这些家庭里的成员自愿或是给予一定的补偿以让他们不再看电视，比如一个星期或是一个月。这样一来，他们有的会发生口头或是身体上的争执。在回顾了这些关于一下子戒掉坏习惯的研究，纽约城市大学的 Charles Winick 总结道："对于许多人来说，即使他们以前在家里也很少看电视而是参加别的一些活动的，在戒看电视的头 3，4 天里是感觉最糟糕的"。在超过半数这样的家庭里，在戒看电视的头几天里，他们正常的日常生活被打破了，家庭成员不知道怎么去打发这多出来的时间，他们感到很焦虑和极具攻击性。在第二周，人们往往就适应这种情况了。"不幸的是，有研究者补充道，没有人能系统地收集到这种上瘾症状消失的普及性。

I 即使电视似乎并不符合物质独立性的标准，并不是所有的研究者愿意把电视称为让人上瘾的东西。Mcllwraith 在 1998 年指出，"即使被看电视所占用的其它活动具有重要的社会意义，但是临床上并没有相关数据显示看电视对人体有害"。他还说新的分类如"看电视成瘾"其实是没有必要的，如果过多地看电视只是出于压抑或是恐惧的话。然而，不管是否我们能正式地诊断一个人是对电视有依赖性，许多人感觉他们还是不能马上控制他们看电视的时间。

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SECTION 1

有机农业和化学肥料

A 世界人口还在攀升，尽管高科技农业崛起，但是仍有 8 亿人填不饱肚子。显然是时候重新思考一下我们所吃的食物以及我们获得食物的来源了。**要想养活 90 亿的人，陈旧的耕作方式已经远远不够了，尤其是我们想在不砍伐雨林，不用把所有的大草原开发出来种庄稼的话。林肯内布拉斯加大学的农学家 kenneth cassman 说道："在未来 50 年，农业必须成为解决环境问题的法案。如果我们没有相应的制度使得环境更好的话——而不仅仅是停靠在原来的状态——我们就会陷入困境。"** 这个观点在 1 月份的 **curry 报告中**反复被强调，这份报告是调查英国农业和食品未来的情况的。

B 光嘴上说说农业要变得更好使容易的，但是未来的这种农作物方式到底是什么样的呢？在面对日益加深的意识形态鸿沟时，相关的消费者好像对此没有任何相关的概念。一大阵营是对技术持乐观态度的人，他们把信心放在转基因作物，改善的农药和发达的电脑操作的机器上，另一大阵营是有机农作物的推崇者，他们拒绝人们造农药的使用，崇尚回去天然技术，比如说堆置肥料。两个阵营的人都引用了合理的科学依据来支持自己在道德上的观点，两者都拿出足够的热情来说服人们支持各自看似相差巨大不能相容的观点。

C **并不是这样，**怎么能在不耗费大量成本的情况下做到这一切呢？一个新的折中方法诞生了，**答案就在于可持续性。（第 6 题）**不管我们做什么都绝不可以破坏水和土壤的本源，因为我们还要依靠他们来产生作物。就像今天的有机农业的将来应该更加关注土壤的健康以及他处于的生态系统。但是更加明知的耕种应该是合理的应用与本地适合的肥料和杀虫剂。在这种新的农业中最重要的不是化学物质而是在每一片地里的土壤的情况以及相对应的应对措施的信息。但是讽刺的是，如今这个关键的元素总会是容易被人们忽略。

D 显然，农业优势也有他们的优势，能够确保化学合成物质的方法就是绝对不能对水源和土壤造成有毒污染。**强调建造天然的生态系统，**似乎都我们每一个人都是有益的。可能这些简单的假设可以解释什么这个欧洲的有机作物以每年至少 50%的速度在增长。（第 12 题）

E 有机化似乎听起来具有田园气息——但是同时也是很天真。有机农业有自己所需承担的成本，可能这些要比普通农业大得多，尤其是在世界范围来推广的话。但是更重要的是，**有机 vs 化学物质的辩论（第 13 题）**聚焦在错误的问题上。问题不在于你把什么施在了农场里，而在于作物产量和污染物的角度来看。你从其中获得了什么，以及在你这样做之后，该农场所处的状态如何。

F 拿化学材料举例来看，他能够提供氮，是植物营养素中很重要的一种，这些肥

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料还包含一些磷钾，这些肥料是有害人身体健康的，植物所需的营养素必须要来自天然的。但事实上，化学肥料造成的主要危害或是其他的危害都是通过温室气体——化石燃料的综合使用所带来的二氧化碳以及它在降解过程中产生的氮氧化合物。化学肥料中多余的氮会污染地下水，但是有机肥料同样也会产生过量的氮。

G 另一方面，如果单单依靠化学肥料而不采用其他方法来提供土壤中氮的含量的做法也是有害的。有机农场的农民不使用化学肥料，**所以他们很擅长将作物的残渣和肥料放回土壤，谷物和豆类植物的轮值以固定大气中的氮等做法来使得土壤肥沃。（第 8 题）**

H 这样可以产生重要的土壤营养素，同样也富含有机物质，所以它可以更好地保留住营养物质，也适合作物根部的生长和蚯蚓这些能维持土壤肥力的这些生物的生长，这样的土壤也能更好地保持住其中的水分，因为可以有效地利用雨水和灌溉的水。有机物还会将二氧化碳锁定在土壤中，帮助减少化石燃料燃烧带来的二氧化碳的排放从而减缓全球变暖。

I 有机农业的倡导者喜欢指出这样管理的田地和使用化学肥料的田地不分伯仲。比方说，宾夕法尼亚的库茨城的 bill liebhardt 最近得出了**美国的玉米，小麦，黄豆和番茄的比较研究结论，发现有机农场的产量几乎是传统农场作物的 94%-100%.（第 2 题）**

J 但是这个乐观的想法只是展示了其中的一部分，因为如果农民想要维持或是增加土壤的营养素含量，他们不可能每年都种这些作物而且不施加任何的合成肥料。他们需要轮换种植能够帮助增加土壤肥力的作物比如牧草和豆类比如说茴缩。所以长期来看，主要的谷类作物比如说小麦，水稻和玉米的种植一定会减少，**这是有机农业最大的成本，**加拿大的温尼伯的马尼托巴大学的 vaclva smil 估计如果全世界的农民放弃他们现在每年使用的 8000 万肥料，**那么谷类作物产量将会下降近一半，**那么这就意味着要么农民要翻倍增加他们耕种的耕地——代价是灾难性的毁灭居住地，要么数以亿计的人将要饿死。（第 4 题）

K 但这并不意味着农民少用些农药就不能活了，比方说在发达国家中拥有现代科技的农民可以通过一个巨大的田地一亩一亩地甚至更加精确的监视自己的土地，然后他们可以设定肥料的使用量使得其发挥最大的作用。而不是平均用量，这样可以在减少化学肥料的用量的同时增加产量。**最终农民可以长期天气预报来使用肥料，美国佛罗里达州坦帕市嘉吉化肥公司的农学家 ronlon 认为在糟糕的天气可能会使庄稼减产的时候，可以减少肥料的使用。（第 1 题）**

L 有机技术确定有他的优点，特别是对于相当贫穷的农民，**但是严格意义上的“有机农业”是禁止任何特定技术的使用，这对于环境并没有什么好处（第 9 题）**比方说使用除草剂，这会被过滤到水路，使人和野生生物都受到毒害，就在上个月，伯克利的加利福尼亚大学的 tyrone hayes 领导的研究学者发现甚至很低浓度的阿特拉津（一种除草剂）——美国最常见的除草剂都会使蝌蚪不能正常发育。

雅思阅读真题 Version 28308

SECTION 2

生物多样性

A 生物多样性已经成为政治学家，保护学家，抗议者和科学家之类的人所钟爱的流行词。但是他到底是什么意思呢？<生物多样性公约>是一个国际公约用来保护和分享地球生物资源的丰富,其中对"多样性"给出来一个很好的**定义:生物多样性包含所有的生命形式,从最小的微生物到最大的动物或是植物,还包括使得生物有特定特性和所属生态系统的基因。（第 14 题）**

B 十月世界保护联盟（也就是 IUCN）出版的最新濒危物种红皮书显示，登记在册的 11,167 中生物面临灭绝的危险——比 2000 年出版时显示的数据多出 121 种。但是即使这最新的数据也低估了生物面临的危机。大约 120 万种动物和 27 万种植物登录在册，**但是科学家目前只对很小的一部分的生存现状做出了评估，相关的数据无法获得。**据 IUCN 报道，5714 种植物正受到威胁，但只对 4%的已知植物进行了评估。当然，还有成千上万的生物还没被发现，而这些中的很多可能也已经濒临灭绝。**（第 15 题）**

C 现今将地球上的生物多样性进行一个统计是很重要的，以便于将来进行比对，从而确定其走向。**但是也没有必要将一个地区的每一个生物的类型进行调研，来了解它所处的生态环境的健康情况。**在一些栖息地，有些特定的物种对生存条件变迁很敏感。这些就可以作为生物多样性的指示器。**（第 16 题）**

D **通常，一些大型的可人的动物比如熊猫，大象，老虎和鲸鱼才是媒体的宠儿。所以他们的多样性受到影响是会引起大家广泛的关注。**但是，往往是处于食物链底端的或是植物才是对保护栖息的来说最重要的——**保护栖息地就是保护被称作"关键物种"的动植物。（第 17，21 题）**

E 通过研究栖息地物种间复杂的食物关系，可以确定物种对环境产生的特定的影响。比方说，无花果科的很多成员是许多国家很多不同物种的主要食物。**所以有时科学家会称无花果为"丛林中的汉堡包"。**一系列的动物，从小只得昆虫到鸟类，再到大型的动物。他们都以无花果的树皮和树叶，花和果实为食。许多无花果品种有很特定的受花粉器。在 Costa Rica 有若干的无花果，有一种与众不同的黄蜂经过演化专门对其进行授粉。伦敦自然博物馆的 Charis lyle，同时也是全球多样性分类协会的成员，他指出，如果无花果树受到全球变暖，污染，疾病或是其他任何灾难的影响，其造成任何生物多样性的损失将是巨大的。**（第 22 题）**

F 类似的，加利福尼亚和阿拉斯加海岸的海獭对于巨型海藻的生长起着至关重要的作用，这些海里的"热带雨林"为其他许多的物种提供了生存场所，而海藻本身也是红色和紫色海胆的主要食物，反过来，**海胆的主要捕食者是海獭。海**

獭通常把海胆从海底弄下来，使其漂浮在海面，然后肚子朝上，背靠在海胆的壳上，用石头将壳砸开，然后使用壳里的美味。没有被吃掉的海胆一般会生活在岩石缝里来躲避捕食者。这使得海藻得以生长——可能一天之内可以长很多厘米。随着海藻林的形成，有的海藻断裂沉到海底，使得藏在岩石缝的海胆得以食用。海獭在海藻林中奋力捕食海胆，也有很多鱼和无脊椎动物在这些蕨类中生长。但是当海獭数量减少时，问题就来了，因为大型的捕食者是很脆弱的——他们的数量相对很小。所以人类的捕杀足以使其灭绝。结果使海胆毫无限制地繁殖，他们在海底肆意漫步吞吃海藻，这会使海藻停止生长，而这对生物多样性会产生巨大的影响。**（第 23 题）**

G 相反地，关键物种也可能成为危险的外来物种：他们如果进入不适当的生态系统，可能会肆虐。**仙人掌蛾的毛虫是刺梨的疯狂食用者，曾经被引进澳大利亚以控制疯长的仙人掌。**这项措施很成功，所以有人认为将这种方法引入到面临相同问题的加勒比群岛是很必要的，这可以解决当地仙人掌所带来的威胁。**但是不幸的是，有的蛾子借助风里或游客的行李已经飞到了美国主岛——这会严重破坏佛罗里达州土生的仙人掌物种的数量。（第 18，24，25 题）**

H 像生物多样性协会这类相关的组织这和联合国政府以及科学家共同努力提升公众意识以及资助相关的研究。一系列重要的国际会议——包括今年在约翰尼斯堡举行的世界可持续发展峰会。为全世界政府设定了若干目标来减缓生物多样性损失的速度。上个月在圣地亚哥举行的 CITES 的会议在濒临灭绝的物种名单上面又增加了若干物种，而这些物中的相关贸易受到了控制。当然，如果相关国家拒绝履行，那么这些协议的价值就不大了。

I 但是，还是有理由要乐观一些，越来越多人明白可持续农业和可持续旅游都与保护生物的多样性的重要性。比如说通过可持续森林的耕种计划，相关的非法砍伐之类的问题得以解决。呼吁减少发达国家对雨林木材的使用，以及严格执行在砍伐树木后进行相应的重新栽种。CITES 在控制濒危木种的贸易方面发挥着重要的作用。相同的，可持续耕种方式也会最小化对环境造成破坏，也避免单一栽培，也越来越受欢迎。

J 全国范围内的行动意味着加大公共教育力度和提升公众意识，使得你我参与其中。澳大利亚和很多欧洲国家正在回收国内垃圾方面发挥着积极的作用，比方说，保护自然资源，减少化石燃料使用。而这个反过来也通过最小化污染来对生物多样性长生一个直接的影响。而通过从垃圾焚烧厂和填埋场的问世气体的排放，对其产生一个间接的影响。保护生态系统的完整无损以是后代有机会享用这些资源很显然是很重要的，但生物多样性不是一个可选项，尽管多样性可能是生活的调味品，但是生物多样性是我们赖以生存的系统。

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成功的芬芳

A 创新和企业家精神合理搭配后，可以带来引人瞩目的成绩， 可以造就一个产业。从希尔斯升降晾衣架到人工耳蜗装置，总结这一系列各不相同的商业成功事例，我们不得不说那些发明家发明的产品正是消费者最急需的东西。 但是，大多数发明点子都是无法迎合市场的。**潜在投资者们不断获取一些创意，比如新型节水淋浴头、无匙锁闭系统、防污染的雨水箱乒乓球、植入干细胞从而促进 牙齿生长的口香糖、以及防止液化气罐爆炸的新技术。**创新变革组织一直致力于成为经营者与创新成果之间的桥梁，**其首席执行官格兰特•科尔尼说，他意识到大量 商业发明根本没有市场价值。“显然，那些发明本身没什么用途。一个创意只有和正确的资源、资金联系 起来时，才会转化为创新产品。”**（第 7，8 题）

B 澳大利亚最 近一个成功的发明案例是一种被称为“沐浴动力”的柠檬味浴室清洁剂，这种配方是由昆士兰州亚塔拉一家工厂研制的。**1995 年，汤姆•昆尼和约翰•希伦以 250,000 澳币收购了一家处境困难的清洁产品公司——欧斯克林公司。**当时它销售 100 种不同的清洁产品，大部分是以散装批量交易的。公司境遇糟糕，清 洁剂的配方即低效又污染环境，也没有什么固定客户。然而现在，“沐浴动力”成为澳大利亚最畅销的浴室清洁产品。在过去的 12 个月里，欧斯克林牌清洁剂售出 了大约 4 百万瓶，公司预计 2004 年销售量能达到 1 千万瓶。2003 年，公司销售额达到了 1100 万美元，其中 70%都来自于出口贸易。尤其是在英国， “沐浴动力”已经给英国市场带来了巨大冲击。（第 4 题）

C 在昆尼和希伦雇佣一名工业化学工程师重振生产线之后，欧斯克林的业绩开始好转。市场研究显示，人们需要一种更 好的浴室清洁剂，大家普遍认为浴室是家里最难清洁的房间。同时公司希望使产品配方更加环保。**当时，汤姆•昆尼年仅 24 岁的儿子彼特开始和这名化学工程师一起研制配方，研究柑橘味清洁产品配方的可能性。当时市场上主流产品都有氯气味，他非常不喜欢这点。他说，“我们不想使用氯，原因很简单，氯气给人们带来糟 糕的工作环境，而且这也挣不到什么钱。”他研究了诸如橘皮之类的各种柑橘味原料，来替代清洁剂中的石油副产品。**他成功研制出了“沐浴动力”的配方。“这个 秘方藏在公司某处的一个保险柜中，当然还有我的脑海中。”他说道。这家公司是这一知识产权的唯一拥有者。（第 3 题）

D **刚开始，“沐浴动力”只是以商业瓶装量来销售。但是在布里斯班附近的比雷大道零售店里，750ml 装的产品好评如潮。**于是汤姆•昆尼决定将产品以每瓶

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750ml 的量进行销售。顾客们驱车从很远的地方来购 买商品。另一些顾客则写信给欧斯克林公司，称赞“浴室动力”有多么好用。**“我们以前在沃尔沃斯连锁超市贴签销售。”汤姆•昆尼说道。**沃尔沃斯的消费者买了 一瓶带回家，结果将她水池中以前清不掉的顽渍统统清除了。从此，这名消费者就成了“浴室动力”的忠实消费者，同时欧斯克林获得了第一份超市订单——价值 3000 美元的“浴室动力”专柜。“我们简直欣喜若狂。”欧斯克林的财务总监贝琳达•麦克当娜这样说道。（第 6，9 题）

E “浴室动力”于 1997 年在澳大利亚各大超市上市 销售，6 个月内就成为同领域中的最畅销产品。**为了满足需求，整个工厂全力开工，给“浴室动力”的贴签、装瓶。**欧斯克林暂停了其他所有的产品，并围绕“浴室动力”重建了公司体系。**这是个非常艰难的阶段，麦克当娜重申道，“我们的经济状况只能勉强维持正常开支，现金周转非常困难。”欧斯克林不得不向超市连锁店 支付新产品线的费用，这一点也压缩了公司的利润。**（第 2，11,12 题）

F **科尔斯迈尔连锁超市一名执行官的女儿在昆士兰度假时使用了这项产品后，欧斯克林再一次取得重大突破。她说 服了她的父亲在科尔斯迈尔连锁超市销售“浴室动力”。尽管当时取得了成功，但是彼特•昆尼说公司对销售能持续多久仍然很谨慎，同时犹豫着是否要投资升级生 产工艺。**结果，他很长一段时间里都要日以继夜地工作来满足订单。小型箱罐仍然在使用，这样一来每批的产量也很小，同时瓶体贴签也都是手工进行的。欧斯克林 这家私有企业需要扩大现金流量。“这些设备满足不了需求。”彼特•昆尼说。最终，他们购进了一台价值 50，000 元的装瓶器，该新型设备能够精简生产程 序。但是彼特说，“这设备远不值这么多钱”。因为当时他正在研究一种能够控制液体中泡沫产生量的新型自动装瓶机，这样这些瓶子就能装更多的产品——“我喜 欢想出一些新点子。”他们正为这项设备申请专利。（第 1,10 题）

G 彼特•昆尼认为欧斯克林的研究和发展方式是非常开放的。“我需要什么，我就能得到什么。我们只是在做一些别人没有想到的简单的事。这些事大多是坐等人们来 做……我们只需要寻找机会。”**欧斯克林公司带着这项经受了考验的产品扩展到海外市场，同时发展了更多的动力系列家用产品。曾是不动产商人的汤姆•昆尼说： “我们参与全球市场的竞争，这些（清洁）产品在世界各地都有销售。”“浴室动力”在英国被称为“浴缸动力”，它于 4 年前在联邦政府一个出口发展规划的帮助 下登陆英国市场。“我们当时想立刻就那么做，因为我们已经意识到我们的产品在全世界都有同等的机会。”目前欧斯克林已经是英国市场的第三大供应商，它的下 一站将是法国。**动力系列产品包括地毯、厨房、污渍预处理等清洁产品。昆尼和希伦的家人也都参与到这项生意中。现在已经有公司表示有意向收购欧斯克林，但是 汤姆-昆尼说他满意公司的现状。“我们正享受乐趣呢。”（第 5,13 题）

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多重任务讨论

你可以同时做这些（事情）吗？

A. 开车的时候讲电话不是唯一比我们想象还要不善于一心多用的情况。新的研究发现我们的大脑中有一个瓶颈，一些人说那意味着我们根本不可能真正做到一心多用。如果实验结果反映现实世界的表现，那些认为他们一心多用的人可能只是所有的都表现不佳或者在平行追求中只有一个表现得最好。练习可能提升你的表现，但是你将永远不会像在一个时间只注重一个任务来得好。

B. 根据一个 Nashville, Tennessee 的 Vanderbilt 大学的心理学家 Rene Marois 所说，问题是大脑中有个顶住点。为了证实这一点，Marois 设计了一个实验来找到它。自愿者们看着一个屏幕并且当一个特定的图案出现一个红色圈的时候，他们用食指按一个键不同颜色的圈要求用不同的指头按。典型的反应时间大约是半秒钟，志愿者们很快达到了他们最佳表现。接着他们学习听不同的录音并通过制造一个具体的声音来回应。例如，当他们听到鸟鸣叫的时候，他们要说“ba”；电子声音应该发出“ko”等等。此外，没有问题的是一个正常人几乎不用努力在半秒钟可以做到。

C. 当 Marois 给志愿者们展示图片然后几乎马上给他们播放一个声音的时候问题就出现了。现在他们感到困惑。他说“如果你展示一张图片并同时播放一个声音，一个任务会被延迟。”事实上，如果第二个任务在半秒多内被介绍，它需要处理和应对第一个，它将被推迟到第一个任务完成。最大的双重任务延迟发生在当两个任务同时被提出。随着提出任务间隔的变长，延迟逐渐缩短。

D. Marois 说我们似乎被卡住的地方至少有三点。第一是简单确定我们正在看什么。这会花去零点几秒，在这段时间里，我们无法看到和识别第二个任务。这一限制被称为“注意瞬脱”：实验表明如果你关注某个事件，第二个事件在这个注意力的重要窗口中在任何不可预计的时间出现，它可能会在你的视觉皮层记录但是你将没法回应它。有趣的是，如果你没有预期到第一个事件，你回应第二个事件将不会有问题。导致注意瞬脱的究竟是什么任然是需要讨论的。

E. 第二个限制是我们的短期视觉记忆。预估我们能同一时间记住四个事件，如果他们复杂则更少。这个能力的缺乏被认为一部分解释了我们没有办法探测出同样场景中甚至巨大的不同，这就是所谓的变化盲视。给人们展示几乎相同的照片，其中一张照片有飞机引擎另一张没有，他们将发现不了区别。此

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

外，虽然没有关于本质限制因素真正是什么的一致看法。这应该归咎于存储能力的匮乏还是关于一个观察者付出了多少注意力。

F. 第三个限制是选择一个对刺激物的回应——例如，当你看到一个小孩在路上的时候刹车，或者当你母亲在电话那头告诉你她在考虑离开你父亲的时候做出回应——同样耗费脑力。选择一个对这些事情之一做出的反应将延迟零点几秒来对其他的做出反应。这叫做“反应选择瓶颈”理论，在 1952 年第一次被提出。

G. 但是 Mdchigan，Ann Arbor 大学的一个心理学家 David Meyer 不相信这个瓶颈的想法。他认为双重任务的打扰是大脑对于多个活动优先排序的战略选择的证据。Meyer 在他的同伴中以乐观主义而出名。他写了带有类似“在双重任务表现中几乎完美的时间共享”的标题的论文：打开中央意识瓶颈”。他的实验表明，足够的练习——至少 2000 次尝试——有些人可以同时执行两个任务，就跟他们一个一个做一样能胜任。他提到这里有一个中央识别处理器，可以协调所有的这些，此外，他认为它使用了判断力：有时候它选择延迟一个任务当在完成另一个的时候。

H. Marois 同意练习有时候可以消除干扰的影响。他已经发现每天一小时的练习两周时间，志愿者们在同时管理两个他的任务方面展示出了巨大的提高。他不同意 Meyer 的是大脑怎么完成这个的。Marois 怀疑到练习可能给我们机会找到较为不拥挤的回路来执行一个任务——而不是像找到可靠的后街来避免主干道上拥挤的交通——有效地让在潜意识下对任务作出反应。毕竟，这里有很多潜意识的多重任务的例子，我们大部分都例行处理的：走路和说话，吃饭和看书，看电视和叠衣服。

I. 总而言之，我们一心多用的能力随着年纪的增加而减弱，这并不惊奇。根据研究老化对我们认知能力的影响的 Urbana-Champaign 的 Illinois 大学的 Art Kramer 所说，我们的巅峰时期在 20 几岁阶段。虽然下降在我们 30 多岁到 50 多岁变得缓慢，但下降确实存在：并且在 55 岁之后，它变得更陡峭。在一个研究中，他和他的同事让年轻和年老的参与者在进行谈话时做一个模拟驾驶任务。他发现年轻驾驶员容易忽略背景变化而老的驾驶员无法注意到高度相关的事情。同样，相比年轻驾驶员，更老的实验对象在集中注意力到跟重要的部分场景上有更多的困难。

J. 不过，于超过 55 岁的人来说也不都是坏消息。Kramer 同样发现更老的人可以从练习中获益。他们不只能学到表现得更好，而且脑扫描显示潜在的提高是他们的大脑变得活跃。明显的是练习可以让情况不同，特别是随着我们年纪的增长，但是基本的事实任然是严重的。Marois 说：“我们对全能的复杂的大脑有这个印象，然而我们有很多令人羞辱的和严重后果的限制。”他说，对于我们大部分的历史，我们可能从未不需要在同一时间做超过一件事情，所以我们一直还未进化到可以做到。不过，可能我们在未来将会（进化）。然而我们可能有一天会回顾像 Debbie 和 Alun 作为真正能一心多用的新一代人类的祖先这类的人。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

珍珠：pearl

A 贯穿人类历史，珍珠总是与达官显贵同时登台亮相。比如说，**在罗马帝国时代，珍珠是深受富人喜爱的宝物**【第 1 题】。罗马征服者将这些产自海洋的宝物从东方带到了西方。**罗马女人还戴着珍珠上床睡觉**【第 5 题】，这样她们一觉醒来看到珍珠的时候，马上就能看到自己是多么的富有。在宝石匠学会切割宝石之前，珍珠比钻石相比还要珍贵很多。**在亚洲和波斯帝国，珍珠被磨成粉用来治疗从心脏病到癫痫的各种疾病，有可能还被用作过壮阳药**【第 6 题】。（IELTS test papers offerd by ipredicting.com,copyright）珍珠曾经一度被认为是王室的专利。1612 年，萨克森公爵起草了一则法律禁止贵族，教授，医生或者他们的配偶佩戴珍珠，以进一步彰显王室的容颜。美国印第安人也会使用产自密西西比河的淡水珍珠作为装饰品或者首饰。

B 本质上来说，珍珠一共三种类型：天然珍珠，人工养殖的珍珠以及人造珍珠。当一个刺激物，比如说一粒沙子钻进到某种特别的牡蛎，河蚌或者蛤蜊里面，作为抵御机制，这些软体动物会分泌出一种液体包裹在刺激物上。一层又一层，一颗光亮的天然珍珠就此形成。

C **天然珍珠和人工养殖珍珠的唯一差别就在于人工养殖珍珠的刺激物是一个通过外科手术植入的珠子或者小块的壳，被称作珍珠母**【第 4 题】。通常，珍珠母就是磨碎的牡蛎壳，把它们用作刺激物去催化优质珍珠的产生，珍珠母本身值很多钱。**因此，人工养殖珍珠的内核比天然珍珠的要打**【第 11 题】。然而，只要珍珠质（包裹在刺激物上的分泌的液体）厚到足以结出一颗漂亮的，堪比宝石品质的珍珠出来，内核的大小对珍珠的美观度和持久性并没有什么影响。

D 珍珠可以产自咸水也可以产自淡水。通常，产自咸水的珍珠的品质一般要求高，不过有几种淡水珍珠的质量也很高。淡水珍珠的形状的形状通常非常不规则，其中最常见的一种形状就是像一粒膨胀的米。然而，比起珍珠的品种，更多是珍珠的个体特征决定了珍珠的价值。咸水珍珠通常是养殖在受保护的泻湖区或是环状珊瑚岛。**但是，今天在市场上出售的淡水珍珠大多数来自中国。**人工养殖的珍珠是育珠蚌对组织植入的反应结果。将细小的外套膜组织从捐献蚌移入到接收蚌，嫁接之后会留下一个小珍珠囊，外套膜组织加速碳酸盐沉降到珍珠囊内。人工养殖珍珠有很多种做法：选择淡水蚌或者咸水蚌，将嫁接物植入到外套膜或者生殖腺，放入一个球状珠体或者不加。大多数人工培养的咸水珍珠都是植入了珠体的。

E **不管用什么办法去获取珍珠，这个过程通常都要几年。**首先要等育珠蚌长到一个成熟的年龄，这通常要花 3 年，然后接受被移植，或是自然地获得刺激物。一旦刺激物到位，又要等 3 年时间，珍珠才能完全成形。通常，刺激物可能会

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

排斥，珍珠的形状因此会严重畸形，或者甚至育珠蚌会死于疾病，或者出现无数的其他复杂状况。过了 5 至 10 年的周期，**只有一半的育珠蚌能够生存下来。而所有结的珍珠中，只有大约 5%珍珠的质量能够达到顶级珠宝商的要求。**从一开始，一个珍珠养殖户就可以预计到每个育珠蚌的养殖成本要超过 100 美元，而其中的大部分要么不产珍珠，要么死掉。【第 2 题】

F 人造珍珠的情况又不一样。（IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com，copyright）大多数情况下，把一颗玻璃珠醮进一种由鱼鳞制作而成的溶液中，人造珍珠就制成了。但是人造珍珠的表皮很薄，又容易脱落。通常你只要用牙齿咬一咬，你就能辨别得出它是不是人造的。仿造的珍珠会找你的牙齿间打滑，而真珍珠的表皮咬起来有磨砂的感觉。**西班牙的马略卡岛以生产人造珍珠首饰而著名**【第 7 题】。质量上乘的天然珍珠就是珍稀罕见的珠宝。**与其他珍贵的宝物一样，一颗天然珍珠的实际价值取决于它的尺寸，形状，颜色，表面质量，珠体颜色和光泽**【第 3 题】。**总体来说，人工养殖珍珠的价值比不过天然珍珠，而人造珍珠就更没有价值可言了**【第 12 题】。有一种办法珠宝商能够用来辨别一颗珍珠是人工培养的还是天然的是在珠宝鉴定室给珠宝照个 X 光。如果 X 光照出了一个核，那么这颗珍珠就有可能是一颗珠核咸水珍珠。如果 X 光照出里面没有核，二手有一些不规则小黑点，通过这些小黑点，我们看到有空腔，空腔四周有一层一层同心圆有机物，那么这颗珍珠就有可能是人工培养的淡水珍珠。人们经常把人工养殖的珍珠误当作是天然珍珠，因为天然珍珠也会呈现想死的均匀介质画面，从内向珍珠表面逐渐变深。往往天然珍珠里面的空腔更大，有机物质在空腔里分解干涸了。尽管人造珍珠看起来还不错，但它们和真珍珠的重量和光滑度都不相同，光泽亮度也要暗淡很多。在人工养殖的珍珠当中，**产自日本的 Akoya 珍珠是所有人工养殖珍珠中光泽度最亮的一种**【第 8 题】。一串 40 粒直径大小 7 毫米品质优良的珍珠项链要卖 1500 美元，而如果珍珠品质上乘的话，一串可以卖到 4500 美元。另外一方面，珍珠的大小与育珠蚌的年龄有关（育珠蚌越成熟，所产的珍珠就越大），还和珍珠养殖的地点有关。**产自澳大利亚的南海海域的珍珠个头一般更大**【第 13 题】；这大概是因为洋底提供了沿海海域丰富的养分。并且，这带海域盛产的蚌似乎就爱产大颗珍珠。

G 历史上，**世界上最好的珍珠都产自波斯湾，尤其是现在的巴林国一带**【第 9 题】。波斯湾产的珍珠都是天然的，都是有屏气潜水员潜水收集的。波斯湾珍珠拥有独特的光泽，其秘诀可能是因为环绕岛屿的是甜咸混合的海水。不幸的是，20 世纪 30 年代早期，这里勘探出大量石油存储量之后，波斯湾的天然珍珠产业戛然而止。那些以前潜水收集珍珠的人都转向石油产业带来的繁荣经济中寻求致富的机会。溢出的石油造成的水污染，不加分区分地过度捕捞蚌类从本质上打破了这片曾经盛产珍珠的海湾水域的宁静。在今天，人们潜水收集珍珠也只是为了爱好而已。但巴林国仍然是最重要的优质珍珠交易中心之一。事实上，巴林国珍珠市场上禁止出售人工养殖的珍珠，是为保护当地的传统。印度可能是当今世界上拥有天然珍珠存在储量的国家。具有讽刺意味的是，印度的天然珍珠最初都来自于巴林。与巴林不同的是，**在印度，小规模的传统潜水收集珍珠作业仍然存在**【第 10 题】，**而巴林的天然珍珠自愿本质上已经不复存在了。**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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1

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Version 28102　　主题　　动物数数

15	identical	**16**	balls of paper	**17**	Count/caculate eggs
18	fruits flies	**18**	mosquitofish	**20**	surface area
21	sugar water	**22**	TRUE	**23**	FALSE
24	NOT GIVEN	**25**	TRUE	**26**	NOT GIVEN
27	TRUE				

2

教师互动解析
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Version 28103　　主题　　印度村庄农药

1	NOT GIVEN	**2**	FALSE	**3**	NOT GIVEN
4	TRUE	**5**	evergreen	**6**	natural pesticides
7	powder	**8**	overnight	**9**	neem cake
10	doubles	**11**	nitrogen	**12**	In 2000
13	Neem seeds	14	Water purification		

3

教师互动解析
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Version 28105　　主题　　昆士兰小岛旅游

1	B	**2**	B	**3**	D
4	D	**5**	B	**6**	ferry
7	bicycle	**8**	fan/ceiling fan	**9**	air-conditioner
10	mosquitos/ mosquito	**11**	A	**12**	C
13	E				

4

教师互动解析
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Version 28108　　主题　竹子神奇植物

1	B	2	E	3	D
4	D	5	A	6	B
7	C	8	A	9	B
10	B	11	D	12	Soil erosion
13	paper				

5

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Version 28109　　主题　音乐共同语言

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

6

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Version 28111　　主题　石油衰落

27	YES	28	NOT GIVEN	29	NO
30	NO	31	YES	32	controversial
33	tapped/（new）	34	expensive	35	competitive
36	E	37	D	38	B
39	A	40	C		

7

Version 28118 主题 解密记忆力

教师互动解析
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27	E	28	A	29	C
30	G	31	F	32	specific person
33	three cards/ 3 cards	34	mental walk	35	loci method
36	education	37	A	38	D
39	B	40	E		

8

Version 28121 主题 蝴蝶颜色

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

9

Version 28201 主题 电视上瘾 1

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	NOT GIVEN	15	FALSE	16	TRUE
17	FALSE	18	TRUE	19	F
20	B	21	G	22	C
23	H	24	B	25	D
26	A				

10

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 28306 **主题** 有机农业与化肥

1	D	2	B	3	C
4	A	5	YES	6	NO
7	NOT GIVEN	8	YES	9	NO
10	farming	11	curry	12	natural/ organic
13	chemical				

11

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 28308 **主题** 生物多样性

14	TRUE	15	FALSE	16	TRUE
17	TRUE	18	FALSE	19	NOT GIVEN
20	NOT GIVEN	21	keystone	22	fig family/ figs
23	sea urchins(urchins)	24	cactus moth	25	Australia
26	Public education				

12

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 28309 **主题** 笑的演进

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

13

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 28317 主题 成功的芬芳

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

14

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 28502 主题 多重任务

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

15

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 28506 主题 Pearl 珍珠

1	A	2	E	3	F
4	C	5	B	6	J
7	K	8	F	9	C
10	D	11	TRUE	12	FALSE
13	TRUE	14	NOT GIVEN		

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