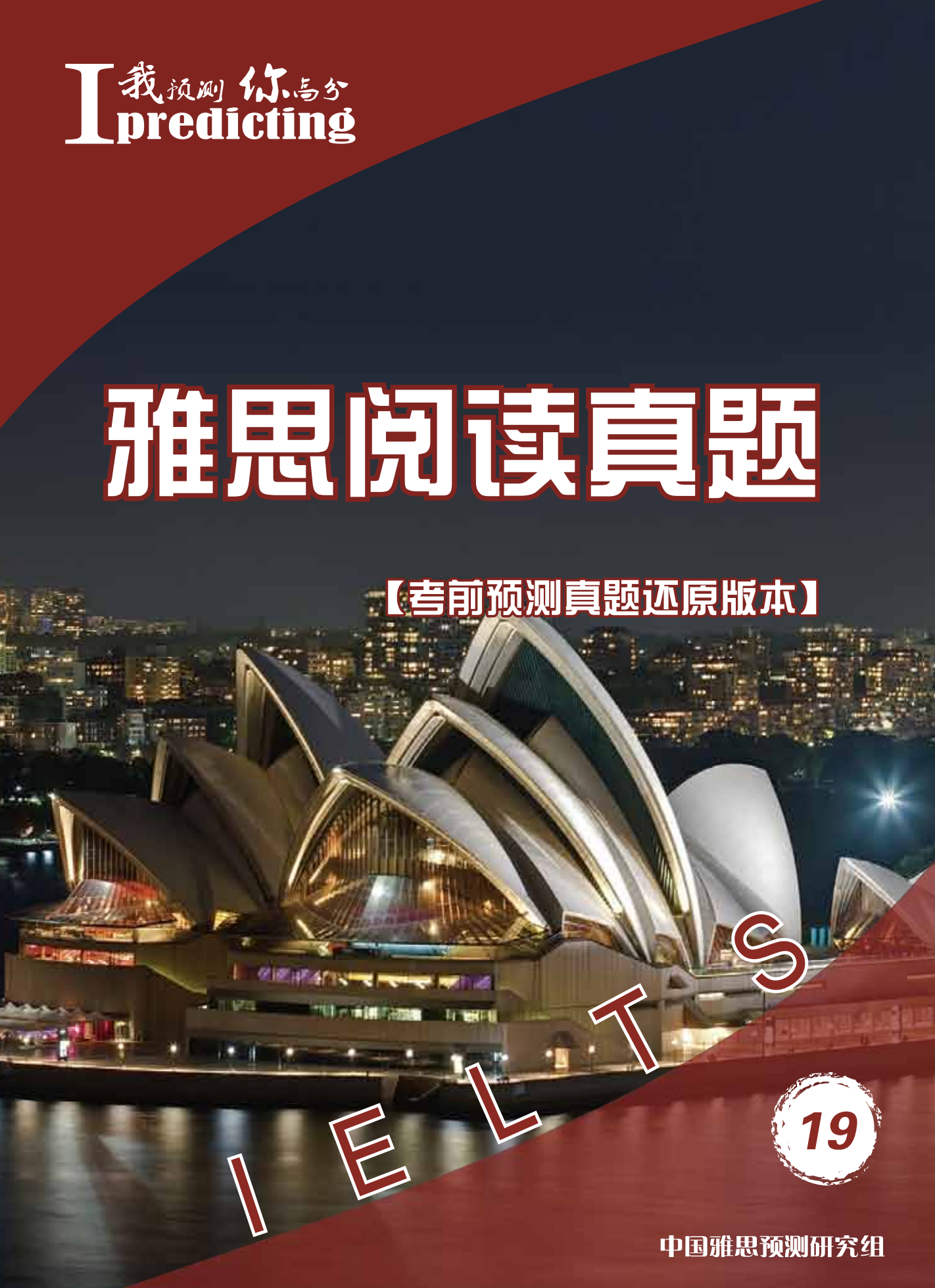
I 我预测 你高分
predicting

雅思阅读真题

【考前预测真题还原版本】



IELTS

19

中国雅思预测研究组

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

雅思真题预测

快速提分

服务支持

官方微信公众号
IELTS9999

在线电子系统
ks.ipredictig.com

联合推荐

关注新浪微博获取最新预测信息

@雅思我预测　@我预测电子　@YY8638

服务提醒

- 关注【我预测你高分】**官方微信、微博**和**电子系统**获取最新预测信息，更新预测范围！
- 登入**在线电子系统**获取本书答案及解析，与名师在线互动答疑！

雅思阅读预测和机经（第19册）

适用 2014.1-2015.8 月 题库

（预计适用到 2015 年 8 月（9 月换题库）前的亚太区雅思考试）

Attention Please!

预测会随着每场雅思考试的考题题库或因命中考题而变动

用本书备考的学员请务必用手机关注新浪微博

@ 雅思我预测

我们和你们一样“只求版本最少且预测最准!”

【1】 正版用户请DIY注册 在线电子系统

http://ks.ipredicting.com

提供全部的考题的文章和中文翻译

必考重点和每场考试命中删除后的范围

扫描登录

【2】 预测论坛 www.ipredicting.com 支持，

论坛提供 我预测正版@ 和教师考题互动解析答疑的服务！

论坛使用指导 @ **我预测电子** 新手视频

本书更新印刷日期 2014 年 11 月 25 日 第 2 次印刷

电子预测系统

真题范围，机经答案拼写回忆练习

在线系统网址：

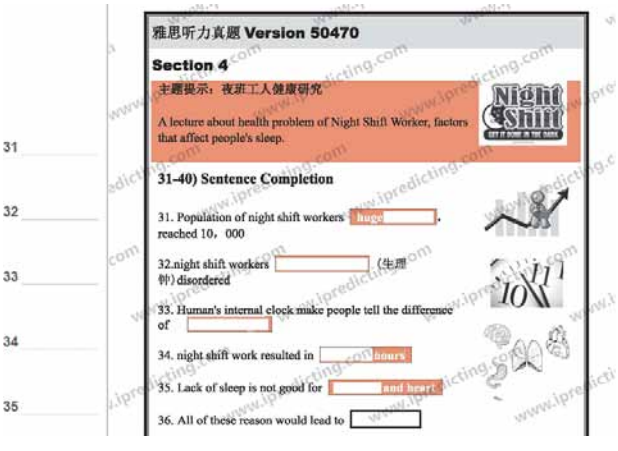
ks.ipredicting.com

（网址记忆：KS=考试（系统） ipredicting=我预测）

配套本机经书籍： 请一定要注册！

查看最新的考题机经重点范围（删除命中）

通过隐藏答案的机经页面，在题号填写单词（电脑检查您的记忆效果和拼写）



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：

[1] 你的真题预测系列书上用荧光笔标记的 原文出题点句子

[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。

雅思阅读满分 30 天计划

步骤【1】：登录(注册激活账户) ks.ipredicting.com 打开里面的阅读预测列表；

步骤【2】：把列表配套书籍全部拿到手边，书上标记重点 **(数字是红色+橙色篇章)**

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

我预测（ipredicting）正版预测书籍

配套在线网络串讲和范围课程

考题预测串讲网络班级

+免费公益课堂：

登录 ks.ipredicting.com (如图)

点击：【公益课堂】按键图片，即可进入，按公告听课

Content 目录

第 1 篇 19102 谎言揭秘 …… 1

第 2 篇 19103 咸海复苏 …… 6

第 3 篇 19104 幸福的科学解释 …… 11

第 4 篇 19106 数码饮食 …… 16

第 5 篇 19110 经济进化论 …… 21

第 6 篇 19121 营销的新概念 …… 26

第 7 篇 19202 部落纹身 …… 31

第 8 篇 19203 摩斯密码 …… 36

第 9 篇 19205 大都会电影 …… 41

第 10 篇 19303 海湾污染 …… 46

第 11 篇 19310 足底按摩 …… 51

第 12 篇 19312 实践家布鲁内尔 …… 56

第 13 篇 19501 火星酸雨 …… 61

第 14 篇 19502 鳄鱼·进化的神话 …… 66

第 15 篇 19602 战争残骸致癌 …… 71

配套中文翻译解析（部分非全部）

更多翻译请登录在线系统：ks.ipredicting.com 76

请务必使用正版书籍配套的电子账户（激活后）登录范围系统

了解题库的重点和删除查看范围的在线系统

网址 http://ks.ipredicting.com

雅思阅读预测和机经系列考题答案

以下书籍合并构成一个完整的题库

《雅思阅读预测真题》

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15，16，17, 18, 19, 20…

已经面世

淘宝店二维码

正版淘宝店产品 才可以激活

http://ielts9.taobao.com/

ks.ipredicting.com

原创教师的 阅读预测串讲班级！

帮助您提高学习效率

为了您能了解正版书籍配套的

网络答疑解析支持

请登录论坛，仔细阅读后相关内容后下载

配套答案下载答疑地址：

手机扫二维码 或者 点击

http://www.ipredicting.com/ielts-408-1-1.html

雅思阅读真题 Version 19102

SECTION 1

Lighting Up The Lies

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

A Last year Sean A. Spence, a professor at the school of medicine at the University of Sheffield in England, performed brain scans that showed that a woman convicted of poisoning a child in her care appeared to be telling the truth when she denied committing the crime. This deception study, along with two others performed by the Sheffield group, was funded by Quickfire Media, a television production company working for the U.K.'s Channel 4, which broadcast videos of the researchers at work as part of a three-part series called "Lie Lab." The brain study of the woman later appeared in the journal European Psychiatry.

B Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) purports to detect mendacity by seeing inside the brain instead of tracking peripheral measures of anxiety—such as changes in pulse, blood pressure or respiration —measured by a polygraph. Besides drawing hundreds of thousands of viewers, fMRI has pulled in entrepreneurs. Two companies—Cephos in Pepperell, Mass., and No Lie MRI in Tarzana, Calif.—claim to predict with 90 percent or greater certitude whether you are telling the truth. No Lie MRI, whose name evokes the casual familiarity of a walk-in dental clinic in a strip mall, suggests that the technique may even be used for "risk reduction in dating".

C Many neuroscientists and legal scholars doubt such claims—and some even question whether brain scans for lie detection will ever be ready for anything but more research on the nature of deception and the brain. An fMRI machine tracks blood flow to activated brain areas. The assumption in lie detection is that the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

brain must exert extra effort when telling a lie and that the regions that do more work get more blood. Such areas light up in scans; during the lie studies, the illuminated regions are primarily involved in decision making.

D To assess how fMRI and other neurocience findings affect the law, the Mac- Arthur Foundation put up $10 million last year to pilot for three years the Law and Neuroscience Project. Part of the funding will attempt to set criteria for accurate and reliable lie detection using fMRI and other brain-scanning technology. “I think it’s not possible, given the current technology, to trust the results,” says Marcus Raichle, a neuroscientist at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis who heads the project’s study group on lie detection. “But it’s not impossible to set up a research program to determine whether that’s possible.” A major review article last year in the American Journal of Law and Medicine by Henry T. Greely of Stanford University and Judy Illes, now at the University of British Columbia, explores the deficiencies of existing research and what may be needed to move the technology forward. The two scholars found that lie detection studies conducted so far (still less than 20 in all) failed to prove that fMRI is “effective as a lie detector in the real world at any accuracy level.”

E Most studies examined groups, not individuals.Subjects in these studies were healthy young adults—making it unclear how the results would apply to someone who takes a drug that affects blood pressure or has a blockage in an artery. And the two researchers questioned the specificity of the lit-up areas; they noted that the regions also correlate with a wide range of cognitive behaviors, including memory, self- monitoring and conscious self-awareness.

F The biggest challenge for which the Law and Neuroscience Project is already funding new research—is how to diminish the artificiality of the test protocol. Lying about whether a playing card is the seven of spades may not activate the same areas of the cortex as answering a question about whether you robbed the corner store. In fact, the most realistic studies to date may have come from the Lie Lab television programs. The two companies marketing the technology are not waiting for more data. Cephos is offering scans without charge to people who claim they were falsely accused if they meet certain criteria in an effort to get scans accepted by the courts. Allowing scans as legal evidence could open a potentially huge and lucrative market. “We may have to take many shots on goal before we actually see a courtroom,” says Cephos chief executive Steven Laken. He asserts that the technology has achieved 97 percent accuracy and that the more than 100 people scanned using the Cephos protocol have provided data

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

that have resolved many of the issues that Greely and Illes cited.

G But until formal clinical trials prove that the machines meet safety and effectiveness criteria, Greely and Illes have called for a ban on non-research uses. Trials envisaged for regulatory approval hint at the technical challenges. Actors, professional poker players and sociopaths would be compared against average Joes. The devout would go in the scanner after nonbelievers. Testing would take into account social setting. White lies—"no, dinner really was fantastic"—would have to be compared against untruths about sexual peccadilloes to ensure that the brain reacts identically.

H There potential for abuse prompts caution. "The danger is that people's lives can be changed in bad ways because of mistakes in the technology," Greely says. "The danger for the science is that it gets a black eye because of this very high profile use of neuroimaging that goes wrong." Considering the long and controversial history of the polygraph, gradualism may be the wisest course to follow for a new diagnostic that probes an essential quality governing social interaction.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-7

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 1-7 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A **Henry T. Greely &Judy Illes**
B **Steven Laken**
C **Henry T. Greely**
D **Marcus Raichle**

1 The possibility hidden in a mission impossible

2 The uncertain effectiveness of functional magnetic resonance imaging for detecting lies

3 The hazard lying behind the technology as a lie detector

4 The limited fields for the use of lie detection technology

5 Several successful cases of applying the results from the lie detection technology

6 Cons of the current research related to lie-detector tests

7 There should be some requested work to improve the techniques regarding lie detection

Questions 8-10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **8-10** on your answer sheet, write*

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

8 The lie detection for a convicted woman was first conducted by researchers in Europe.

9 The legitimization of using scans in the court might mean a promising and profitable business.

10 There is always something wrong with neuroimaging.

Questions11-13

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***No More than Three*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **11-13** on your answer sheet.

It is claimed that functional magnetic resonance imaging can check lies by observing the internal part of the brain rather than following up .....11..... to evaluate the anxiety as .....12.....does. Audiences as well as.....13..... are fascinated by this amazing lie-detection technology.

SECTION 2

Reclaiming the Future of Aral Sea

Predicting

A The Aral Sea gets almost all its water from the Amu and Syr rivers. Over millennium the Amu's course has drifted away from the sea, causing it to shrink. But the lake always rebounded as the Amu shifted back again. Today heavy irrigation for crops such as cotton and rice siphons off much of the two rivers, severely cutting flow into their deltas and thus into the sea. Evaporation vastly outpaces any rainfall, snowmelt or groundwater supply, reducing water volume and raising salinity. The Soviet Union hid the sea's demise for decades until 1985, when leader Mikhail Gorbachev revealed the great environmental and human tragedy. By the late 1980s the sea's level had dropped so much that the water had separated into two distinct bodies: the Small Aral (north) and the Large Aral (south). By 2007 the south had split into a deep western basin, a shallow eastern basin and a small, isolated gulf. The Large Aral's volume had dropped from 708 to only 75 cubic kilometers (km3), and salinity had risen from 14 to more than 100 grams per liter (g/l). The 1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union divided the lake between newly formed Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, ending a grand Soviet plan to channel in water from distant Siberian rivers and establishing competition for the dwindling resource.

B Desiccation of the Aral Sea has wrought severe consequences. Greatly reduced river flows ended the spring floods that sustained wetlands with freshwater and enriched sediment. Fish species in the lakes dropped from 32 to 6 because of rising salinity and loss of spawning and feeding grounds (most survived in the river deltas). Commercial fisheries, which caught 40,000 metric tons of fish in 1960, were gone by the mid-1980s; more than 60,000 related jobs were lost. The most common remaining lake occupant was the Black Sea flounder, a saltwater fish introduced in the 1970s, but by 2003 it had disappeared from the southern lakes because salinity was more than 70 g/l, double that of a typical ocean. Shipping on the Aral also ceased because the water receded many kilometers from the major ports of Aralsk to the north and Moynak in the south; keeping increasingly long channels open to the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

cities became too costly. Groundwater levels dropped with falling lake levels, intensifying desertification.

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

C The receding sea has exposed and dried 54,000 square kilometers of seabed, which is choked with salt and in some places laced with pesticides and other agricultural chemicals deposited by runoff from area farming. Strong windstorms blow salt, dust and contaminants as far as 500 km. Winds from the north and northeast drive the most severe storms, seriously impacting the Amu delta to the south—the most densely settled and most economically and ecologically important area in the region. Airborne sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate kill or retard the growth of natural vegetation and crops—a cruel irony given that irrigating those crops starves the sea. Health experts say the local population suffers from high levels of respiratory illnesses, throat and esophageal cancer, and digestive disorders caused by breathing and ingesting salt-laden air and water. Liver and kidney ailments, as well as eye problems, are common. The loss of fish has also greatly reduced dietary variety, worsening malnutrition and anemia, particularly in pregnant women.

D Returning the entire Aral Sea to its 1960s state is unrealistic. The annual inflow from the Syr and Amu rivers would have to be quadrupled from the recent average of 13 km3. The only means would be to curtail irrigation, which accounts for 92 percent of water withdrawals. Yet four of the five former Soviet republics in the Aral Sea basin (Kazakhstan is the exception) intend to expand irrigation, mainly to feed growing populations. Switching to less water- intensive crops, such as replacing cotton with winter wheat, could help, but the two primary irrigating nations, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, intend to keep cotton to earn foreign currency. The extensive irrigation canals could be greatly improved; many are simply cuts through sand, and they allow enormous quantities of water to seep away. Modernizing the entire system could save 12 km3 a year but would cost at least $16 billion. The basin states do not have the money or the political will. Kazakhstan has nonetheless tried to partially restore the northern Aral.

E We expect salinities in the Small Aral to settle at three to 14 g/l, depending on location. At these levels many more indigenous species should return, although the saltwater kambala would disappear from most places. Further restoration is possible. For example, if irrigation improvements raised the average annual inflow from the Syr to 4.5 km3, which is entirely feasible, the lake's level could stabilize at about 47 meters. This change would bring the shoreline to within eight kilometers of Aralsk, the former major port city, close enough to allow recovery of an earlier channel that connected the city to the receding waters. The channel would give large commercial fishing vessels access to the sea, and shipping could restart. Marshlands and fish populations would improve even more because of a further reduction in salinity. Outflow to the southern lakes could also increase, helping their restoration. Such a

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

plan would require a much longer and higher dike, as well as reconstruction of the gate facility, and it is not clear that Kazakhstan has the means or desire to pursue it. The country is, however, now discussing more modest proposals to bring water closer to Aralsk.

F The Large Aral faces a difficult future; it continues to shrink rapidly. Only a long, narrow channel connects the shallow eastern basin and the deeper western basin, and this could close altogether. If countries along the Amu make no changes, we estimate that at current rates of groundwater in and evaporation out, an isolated eastern basin would stabilize at an area of 4,300 square kilometers (km2). But it would average only 2.5 meters deep. Salinity would exceed 100 g/l, possibly reaching 200 g/l; the only creatures that could live in it would be brine shrimp and bacteria. The western basin's fate depends on ground- water inflow, estimates for which are uncertain. Someone has noted numerous fresh- water springs on the western cliffs. The most reliable calculations indicate that the basin would settle at about 2,100 km2. The lake would still be relatively deep, reaching 37 meters in spots, but salinity would rise well above 100 g/l.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-19

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

NB You may use any letter more than once.

我预测 你高分 Ipredicting

14 A mission impossible

15 An extremely worrying trend for one main part of Aral Sea

16 An uncompleted project because of political reasons

17 A promising recovery in the future

18 A strongly affected populated district

19 The disclosure of a big secret

Questions 20-22

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **2**?
*In boxes **20-22** on your answer sheet, write*

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

20 In response to the increasingly growing number in the population, not all nations near the Aral Sea consider plans which will enhance the severity of the problems the Aral Sea is faced with.

21 The willingness for Kazakhstan to take the restoration action to save the Small Aral Sea is somehow not certain.

22 The western basin seems to have a destined future regardless of the influx of the groundwater.

Questions 23-26

Summary

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

The .....23..... produced by the floodwaters，which were ceased because of the decrease in .....24.....of the Aral Sea，are main sources to keep the survival of the wetlands. The types of fishes living in it experienced a devastating tragedy out of the increase in .....25..... and decrease in spots for .....26..... with a good example of the extinction of a specific fish. What is more, fisheries and shipping suffered greatly from these vast changes.

Can Scientists tell us:

What happiness is?

A Economists accept that if people describe themselves as happy, then they are happy. However, psychologists differentiate between levels of happiness. The most immediate type involves a feeling; pleasure or joy. But sometimes happiness is a judgment that life is satisfying, and does not imply an emotional state. Esteemed psychologist Martin Seligman has spearheaded an effort to study the science of happiness. The bad news is that we're not wired to be happy. The good news is that we can do something about it. Since its origins in a Leipzig laboratory 130 years ago, psychology has had little to say about goodness and contentment. Mostly psychologists have concerned themselves with weakness and misery. There are libraries full of theories about why we get sad, worried, and angry. It hasn't been respectable science to study what happens when lives go well. Positive experiences, such as joy, kindness, altruism and heroism, have mainly been ignored. For every 100 psychology papers dealing with anxiety or depression, only one concerns a positive trait.

B A few pioneers in experimental psychology bucked the trend. Professor **Alice** Isen of Cornell University and colleagues have demonstrated how positive emotions make people think faster and more creatively. Showing how easy it is to give people an intellectual boost, Isen divided doctors making a tricky diagnosis into three groups: one received candy, one read humanistic statements about medicine, one was a control group. The doctors who had candy displayed the most creative thinking and worked more efficiently. Inspired by Isen and others, Seligman got stuck in. He raised millions of dollars of research money and funded 50 research groups involving 150 scientists across the world. Four positive psychology centres opened, decorated in cheerful colours and furnished with sofas and baby-sitters. There were get-togethers on Mexican beaches where psychologists would snorkel

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

and eat fajitas, then form "pods" to discuss subjects such as wonder and awe. A thousand therapists were coached in the new science.

C But critics are demanding answers to big questions. What is the point of defining levels of happiness and classifying the virtues? Aren't these concepts vague and impossible to pin down? Can you justify spending funds to research positive states when there are problems such as famine, flood and epidemic **depression** to be solved? Seligman knows his work can be belittled alongside trite notions such as "the power of positive thinking". His plan to stop the new science floating "on the waves of self- improvement fashions" is to make sure it is anchored to positive philosophy above, and to positive biology below.

盗版复印的母书很可能是老旧的版本（存在错误，遗漏），*ipredicting* 正版印刷时新版有更新

D And this takes us back to our evolutionary past. Homo sapiens evolved during the Pleistocene era (1.8 m to 10,000 years ago), a time of hardship and turmoil. It was the Ice Age, and our ancestors endured long freezes as glaciers formed, then ferocious floods as the ice masses melted. We shared the planet with terrifying creatures such as mammoths, elephant-sized ground sloths and sabre-toothed cats. But by the end of the Pleistocene, all these animals were extinct. Humans, on the other hand, had evolved large brains and used their intelligence to make fire and sophisticated tools, to develop talk and social rituals. Survival in a time of adversity forged our brains into a persistent mould. Professor Seligman says: "Because our brain evolved during a time of ice, flood and famine, we have a catastrophic brain. The way the brain works is looking for what's wrong. The problem is, that worked in the Pleistocene era. It favoured you, but it doesn't work in the modern world."

E Although most people rate themselves as happy, there is a wealth of evidence to show that negative thinking is deeply ingrained in the human psyche. Experiments show that we remember failures more vividly than successes. We dwell on what went badly, not what went well. Of the six universal emotions, four anger, fear, disgust and sadness are negative and only one, joy, is positive. (The sixth, surprise, is

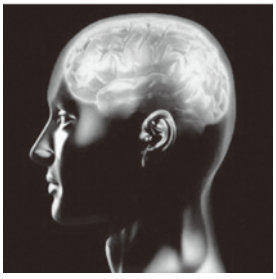
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

psychologist Daniel Nettle, author of Happiness, and one of the Royal Institution lecturers, the negative emotions each tell us "something bad has happened" and suggest a different course of action.

F What is it about the structure of the brain that underlies our bias towards negative thinking? And is there a biology of joy? At Iowa University, neuroscientists studied what happens when people are shown pleasant and unpleasant pictures. When subjects see landscapes or dolphins playing, part of the frontal lobe of the brain becomes active. But when they are shown unpleasant images a bird covered in oil, or a dead soldier with part of his face missing the response comes from more primitive parts of the brain. The ability to feel negative emotions derives from an ancient danger-recognition system formed early in the brain's evolution. The pre-frontal cortex, which registers happiness, is the part used for higher thinking, an area that evolved later in human history.

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

G Our difficulty, according to Daniel Nettle, is that the brain systems for liking and wanting are separate. Wanting involves two ancient regions the amygdala（扁桃体） and the nucleus accumbens (大脑区) that communicate using the chemical dopamine（多巴酚） to form the brain's reward system. They are involved in anticipating the pleasure of eating and in addiction to drugs. A rat will press a bar repeatedly, ignoring sexually available partners, to receive electrical stimulation of the "wanting" parts of the brain. But having received brain stimulation, the rat eats more but shows no sign of enjoying the food it craved. In humans, a drug like nicotine produces much craving but little pleasure.



H In essence, what the biology lesson tells us is that negative emotions are fundamental to the human condition, and it's no wonder they are difficult to eradicate. At the same time, by a trick of nature, our brains are designed to crave but never really achieve lasting happiness.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-20

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-H**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-H,*** in boxes ***14-20*** on your answer sheet.

14 An experiment involving dividing several groups one of which received positive icon

15 Review of a poorly researched psychology area

16 Contrast being made about the brains' action as response to positive or negative stimulus

17 The skeptical attitude toward the research seemed to be a waste of fund

18 a substance that produces much wanting instead of much liking

19 a conclusion that lasting happiness are hardly obtained because of the nature of brains

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

20 One description that listed the human emotional categories.

Questions 21-25

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than four*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **21-25** on your answer sheet.

A few pioneers in experimental psychology study what happens when lives go well. Professor **Alice** divided doctors, making a tricky experiment, into three groups: beside the one control group, the other two either are asked to read humanistic statements about drugs, or received **21**……. The latter displayed the most creative thinking and worked more efficiently. Since critics are questioning the significance of the **22**……. for both levels of happiness and classification for the virtues. Professor Seligman countered in an evolutional theory: survival in a time of adversity forged our brains into the way of thinking for what's wrong because we have **a 23**…….

There is bountiful of evidence to show that negative thinking is deeply built in the human psyche. Later, at Iowa University, neuroscientists studied the active parts in brains to contrast when people are shown pleasant and unpleasant pictures. When positive images like **24**……. are shown, part of the frontal lobe of the brain becomes active. But when they are shown unpleasant image, the response comes from **25**……. of the brain.

Questions 26

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

according to Daniel Nettle in the last two paragraphs，what is true as the scientists can tell us about happiness

A Brain systems always mix liking and wanting together.
B Negative emotions can be easily rid of if we think positively.
C Happiness is like nicotine we are craving for but get little pleasure.
D The inner mechanism of human brains does not assist us to achieve durable happiness.

SECTION 1

Digital Diet

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

A Telecommuting, Internet shopping and online meetings may save energy as compared with in-person alternatives, but as the digital age moves on, its green reputation is turning a lot browner. E-mailing, number crunching and Web searches in the U.S. consumed as much as 61 billion kilowatt-hours last year, or 1.5 percent of the nation's electricity—half of which comes from coal. In 2005 the computers of the world ate up 123 billion kilowatt- hours of energy, a number that will double by 2010 if present trends continue, according to Jonathan Koomey, a staff scientist at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. As a result, the power bill to run a computer over its lifetime will surpass the cost of buying the machine in the first place—giving Internet and computer companies a business reason to cut energy costs, as well as an environmental one.

B One of the biggest energy sinks comes not from the computers themselves but from the air-conditioning needed to keep them from overheating. For every kilowatt-hour of energy used for computing in a data center, another kilowatt-hour is required to cool the furnacelike racks of servers.

C For Internet giant Google, this reality has driven efforts such as the installation of a solar array that can provide 30 percent of the peak power needs of its Mountain View, Calif., headquarters as well as increasing purchases of renewable energy. But to deliver Web pages within seconds, the firm must maintain hundreds of thousands of computer servers in cavernous buildings. "It's a good thing to worry about server energy efficiency," remarks Google's green energy czar Bill Weihl. "We are actively working to maximize the efficiency of our data centers, which account for most of the energy Google consumes worldwide." Google will funnel some of its profits into a new effort, dubbed RE<C (for renewable energy cheaper than coal, as Google translates it) to make sources such as solar-thermal, high-altitude wind and geothermal

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

cheaper than coal " within years, not decades," according to Weihl. .

D In the meantime, the industry as a whole has employed a few tricks to save watts. Efforts include cutting down on the number of transformations the electricity itself must undergo before achieving the correct operating voltage; rearranging the stacks of servers and the mechanics of their cooling; and using software to create multiple "virtual" computers, rather than having to deploy several real ones. Such virtualization has allowed computer maker Hewlett-Packard to consolidate 86 data centers spread throughout the world to just three, with three backups, says Pat Tiernan, the firm's vice president of social and environmental responsibility.

E The industry is also tackling the energy issue at the computer-chip level. With every doubling of processing power in recent years has come a doubling in power consumption. But to save energy, chipmakers such as Intel and AMD have shifted to so-called multicore technology, which packs multiple processors into one circuit rather than separating them. "When we moved to multicore—away from a linear focus on megahertz and gigahertz—and throttled down microprocessors, the energy savings were pretty substantial," says Allyson Klein, Intel's marketing manager for its Ecotech Initiative. Chipmakers continue to shrink circuits on the nanoscale as well, which "means a chip needs less electricity" to deliver the same performance, she adds.

F With such chips, more personal computers will meet various efficiency standards, such as Energy Star compliance (which mandates that a desktop consume no more than 65 watts). The federal government, led by agencies such as NASA and the Department of Defense may soon require all their purchases to meet the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool standard. And Google, Intel and others have formed the Climate Savers Computing Initiative, an effort to cut power consumption from all computers by 50 percent by 2010.

G Sleep modes and other power management tools built into most operating systems can offer savings today. Yet about 90 percent of computers do not have such settings enabled, according to Klein. Properly activated, they would prevent a computer from leading to the emission of thousands of kilograms of carbon dioxide from power plants every year. But if powering down or unplugging the computer (the only way it uses zero power) is not an option, then perhaps the most environmentally friendly use of all those wasted computing cycles is in helping to model climate change. The University of Oxford's ClimatePrediction.net offers an opportunity to at least predict the consequences of all that coal burning.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

H CO2Stats is a free tool that can be embedded into any Web site to calculate the carbon dioxide emissions associated with using it. That estimate is based on an assumption of 300 watts of power consumed by the personal computer, network and server involved— or 16.5 milligrams of CO2 emitted every second of use. “The typical carbon footprint is roughly equivalent to 1.5 people breathing,” says physicist Alexander Wissner-Gross of Harvard University, who co-created the Web tool.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-6

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-E) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A **Jonathan Koomey**
B **Allyson Klein**
C **Pat Tiernan**
D **Bill Weihl**
E **Alexander Wissner-Gross**

1 Figuring ways to optimize the utilization of energy in certain significant departments in the company

2 A revolutionary improvement in a tiny but quite imperative component of the computers

3 Targeting at developing alternative sources within the near future

4 An astounding estimate on the energy to be consumed by computers in a short period based on an unchangeable trend

5 A powerful technique developed for integration of resources

6 A failure for the vast majority of computers to activate the use of some internal tools already available in them

Questions 7-10

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **7-10** on your answer sheet, write*

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

7 To chill the sever does not take up considerable amount of energy needed for the computer.

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

8 It seems that the number of the servers has a severe impact on the speed of the internet connection.

9 Several companies from other fields have a joint effort with the internet industry to work on the ways to save energy.

10 Actions taken at a governmental level are to be expected to help with savings in the energy in the near future.

Questions11-13

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***No More than Three*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **11-13** on your answer sheet.

The .....11..... has also been reached to save up energy in every possible way and the philosophy behind it lies in the fact that there is a positive correlation between the ability to process and the need for energy. In this context, some firms have switched to .....12..... which means several processors are integrated into one single circuit to make significant energy savings. What is more, they go on to .....13..... on an even more delicate level for the chips to save more energy while staying at the constant level in terms of the performance.

Economic Evolution

A Living along the Orinoco River that borders Brazil and Venezuela are the Yanomam people, hunter-gatherers whose average annual income has been estimated at the equivalent of $90 per person per year. Living along the Hudson River that borders New York State and New Jersey are the Manhattan people, consumer traders whose average annual income has been estimated at $36,000 per person per year. That dramatic difference of 400 times, however, pales in comparison to the differences in Stock Keeping Units (SKUs, a measure of the number of types of retail products available), which has been estimated at 300 for the Yanomam and 10 billion for the Manhattans, a difference of 33 million times.

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

B How did this happen? According to economist Eric D. Beinhocker, who published these calculations in his revelatory work The Origin of Wealth (Harvard Business School Press, 2006),the explanation is to be found in complexity theory. Evolution and economics are not just analogous to each other, but they are actually two forms of a larger phenomenon called complex adaptive systems, in which individual elements, parts or agents interact, then process information and adapt their behavior to changing conditions. Immune systems, ecosystems, language, the law and the Internet are all examples of complex adaptive systems.

C In biological evolution, nature selects from the variation produced by random genetic mutations and the mixing of parental genes. Out of that process of cumulative selection emerges complexity and diversity. In economic evolution, our material economy proceeds through the production and selection of numerous permutations of countless products. Those 10 billion products in the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Manhattan village represent only those variations that made it to market, after which there is a cumulative selection by consumers in the marketplace for those deemed most useful:VHS over Betamax, DVDs over VHS, CDs over vinyl records, flip phones over brick phones, computers over typewriters, Google over Altavista, SUVs over station wagons, paper books over e-books (still), and Internet news over network news (soon).Those that are purchased "survive" and "reproduce" into the future through repetitive use and remanufacturing.

D As with living organisms and ecosystems, the economy looks designed—so just as humans naturally deduce the existence of a top-down intelligent designer, humans also (understandably) infer that a top-down government designer is needed in nearly every aspect of the economy. But just as living organisms are shaped from the bottom up by natural selection, the economy is molded from the bottom up by the invisible hand. The correspondence between evolution and economics is not perfect, because some top-down institutional rules and laws are needed to provide a structure within which free and fair trade can occur. But too much top-down interference into the marketplace makes trade neither free nor fair. When such attempts have been made in the past, they have failed—because markets are far too complex, interactive and autocatalytic to be designed from the top down. In his 1922 book, Socialism, Ludwig Von Mises spelled out the reasons why, most notably the problem of "economic calculation" in a planned socialist economy. In capitalism, prices are in constant and rapid flux and are determined from below by individuals freely exchanging in the marketplace. Money is a means of exchange, and prices are the information people use to guide their choices. Von Mises demonstrated that socialist economies depend on capitalist economies to determine what prices should be assigned to goods and services. And they do so cumbersomely and inefficiently. Relatively free markets are, ultimately, the only way to find out what buyers are willing to pay and what sellers are willing to accept.

E Economics helps to explain how Yanomam-like hunter-gatherers evolved into Manhattan-like consumer-traders. In the Nineteenth century French economist Frédéric Bastiat well captured the principle: "Where goods do not cross frontiers, armies will." In addition to being fierce warriors, the Yanomam are also sophisticated traders, and the more they trade the less they fight. The reason is that trade is a powerful social adhesive that creates political alliances. One village cannot go to another village and announce that they are worried about being conquered by a third, more powerful village—that would reveal weakness. Instead they mask the real motives for alliance through trade and reciprocal feasting. And, as a result, not only gain military protection but also initiate a system of trade that—in the long run—leads to an increase in both wealth and SKUs.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

F Free and fair trade occurs in societies where most individuals interact in ways that provide mutual benefit. The necessary rules weren't generated by wise men in a sacred temple, or lawmakers in congress, but rather evolved over generations and were widely accepted and practiced before the law was ever written. Laws that fail this test are ignored. If enforcement becomes too onerous, there is rebellion. Yet the concept that human interaction must, and can be controlled by a higher force is universal. Interestingly, there is no widespread agreement on who the "higher force" is. Religious people ascribe good behavior to god's law. They cannot conceive of an orderly society of atheists. Secular people credit the government. They consider anarchy to be synonymous with barbarity. Everyone seems to agree on the concept that orderly society requires an omnipotent force. Yet, everywhere there is evidence that this is not so. An important distinction between spontaneous social order and social anarchy is that the former is developed by work and investment, under the rule of law and with a set of evolved morals while the latter is chaos. The classical liberal tradition of von Mises and Hayek never makes the claim that the complete absence of top-down rules leads to the optimal social order. It simply says we should be skeptical about our ability to manage them in the name of social justice, equality, or progress.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-5

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

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

1 SKUs is a more precise measurement to demonstrate the economic level of a community.

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

2 No concrete examples are presented when the author makes the statement concerning economic evolution.

3 Evolution and economics show a defective homolog.

4 Martial actions might be taken to cross the borders if trades do not work.

5 Profit is the invisible hand to guide the market.

Questions 6-8

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 6-8 on your answer sheet.

6 **What ought to play a vital role in each field the economy?**

A a strict rule
B a smart strategy
C a tightly managed authority
D a powerful legislation

7-8 Which two of the following tools are used to pretend to ask for union according to one explanation from the perspective of evonomics

A an official announcement
B a diplomatic event
C the exchange of goods
D certain written correspondence
E some enjoyable treatment in a win-win situation

Questions 9-13

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than three*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **9-13** on your answer sheet.

In response to the search of reasons for the phenomenon shown by the huge difference in the income between two groups of people both dwelling near the rivers, several researchers made their effort and gave certain explanations. One attributes .....9..... to the interesting change claiming that it is not as simple as it seems to be in appearance that the relationship between .....10..... which is a good example of .....11....., which involve in the interaction of separate factors for the processing of information as well as the behavioral adaptation to unstable conditions. As far as the biological transformation is concerned, both .....12..... and the blend of genes from the last generation bring about the difference. The economic counterpart shows how generating and choosing the .....13..... of innumerable goods moves forward the material-oriented economy.

SECTION 1

Corporate social Responsibility

a new concept of "market"

预测有风险，本原文仅供参考，和试卷原文不保证100%一致。

Maybe Ben & Jerry's and The Body Shop set themselves up for a fall by appearing to have a monopoly on making an honest buck. But their struggles are a lesson on how little we know about the minefield of "ethical" marketing. The Body Shop, along with the American ice cream maker Ben and Jerry's, was hailed as a new breed of green, or environmentally conscious, business.

Ben and Jerry's

A Ben & Jerry's offers a very sweet **benefits package to employees**. First, every one of the 700+ Ben & Jerry's workers is entitled to three free pints of ice cream, sorbet or frozen yogurt per day worked. (Some workers use allotments of their free treats to barter for other goods and services in town such as haircuts.) Beyond the freebies, personnel receive a 50% discount on the company's frozen goodies, a 40% discount on merchandise and a further 30% break on non-Ben & Jerry's foods at company outlets.

B Workers are further entitled to paid family leave and may take advantage of the

Employee Stock Purchase Program to purchase company stock (after six months with the organization) at a 15% discount. Beginning in 1998, 316 stock options are awarded to each worker (excluding directors and officers) and stock is also assigned to each employee's 401K plan at the end of the calendar year. These contributions are intended to achieve the company's goal of linked prosperity, i.e. to assure that future prosperity is widely shared by all employees.

C Other benefits include:

- Health insurance, including coverage for well baby-care and mammograms
- Life insurance (twice the employee's annual salary)

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

- Dental insurance
- Long-term disability plan paying 60% of salary six months after disability for duration of disability
- Short-term disability plan paying 60% of salary for six months
- Maternity leave with full pay for six weeks after delivery

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

The Body Shop

D History of The Body Shop Anita Roddick started The Body Shop with a mere £4,000 and a dream. With over 1,900 stores in 50 countries. The Body Shop was founded in 1976 in Brighton, England. From her original shop, which offered a line of 25 different lotions, creams, and oils, Roddick became the first successful marketer of body care products that combined natural ingredients with ecologically-benign manufacturing processes. Her company's refusal to test products on animals, along with an insistence on nonexploitative labor practices among suppliers around the world, appealed especially to upscale, mainly middleclass women, who were and have continued to be the company's primary market. As sales boomed, even the conservative financial markets approved of The Body Shop's impressive profit picture, and a public stock offering in 1984 was successful. An expansion campaign followed. In 1988 the company entered the U.S. market by opening a store in New York City, and by 1997 the company boasted 1,500 stores, including franchises, in 47 countries. Anti-marketing seemed to be smart marketing, at least as far as The Body Shop was concerned.

E Part of the secret of The Body Shop's early success was that it had created a market niche for itself. The company was not directly competing against the traditional cosmetics companies, which marketed their products as fashion accessories designed to cover up flaws and make women look more like the fashion models who appeared in their lavish ads. Instead, The Body Shop offered a line of products that promised benefits other than appearance—healthier skin, for instance—rather than simply a better-looking complexion. The company is known for pioneering the natural-ingredient cosmetic market and establishing social responsibility as an integral part of company operations. The Body Shop is known for its ethical stances, such as its monetary donations to the communities in which it operates, and its business partnerships with developing countries. In 1988 Roddick opened her first store in the United States, and by that time—through various social initiatives such as the "Stop the Burn" campaign to save the Brazilian rainforest (the source of many of the company's natural ingredients，*(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*) and strong support of employee volunteerism—The

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Body Shop name had become synonymous with social activism and global preservation worldwide. The company had also become immensely profitable.

F By the mid-1990s, however, The Body Shop faced growing competition, forcing it to begin its first major advertising initiative, the most prominent part of which was the "Ruby" campaign. The campaign was personified by Ruby, a doll with Rubenesque proportions who was perched on an antique couch and who looked quite pleased with herself and her plump frame. Randy Williamson, a spokesperson for The Body Shop, said, "Ruby is the fruit of our long-established practice of challenging the way the cosmetic industry talks to women. The Ruby campaign is designed to promote the idea that The Body Shop creates products designed to enhance features, moisturize, cleanse, and polish, not to correct 'flaws.' The Body Shop philosophy is that there is real beauty in everyone. We are not claiming that our products perform miracles."

G The Competition the Body Shop lost market share in the late 1990's to product-savvy competitors that offered similar cosmetics at lower prices. The main competitors are H20, Sephora, Bath and Body Works, and Origins. Research Results Research showed that **women appreciate *The Body Shop* for its ethical standards**. They are pleased by companies with green actions, not promises. The research proved that The Body Shop has been put on the back burner in many people's minds: overcrowded by newer, fresher Brands. Companies like the Body Shop continually hype their products through advertising and marketing, often creating a demand for something where a real need for it does not exist. The message pushed is that the route to happiness is through buying more and more of their products. Under such consumerism, the increasing domination of multinationals and their standardised products is leading to global cultural conformity. Other downfall factors also include misleading the public, low pay and against unions, exploiting indigenous people ; Also the mass production, packaging and transportation of huge quantities of goods is using up the world's resources faster than they can be renewed and filling the land, sea and air with dangerous pollution and waste

H The Problem The Body Shop has used safe and timid advertising over the last decade, decreasing market share and brand value. With the rise of new, more natural and environmentally friendly competitors, The Body Shop can no longer stand behind being the greenest or most natural. The Solution The Body Shop is the originator of ethical beauty with our actions speaking louder than our words. This is the new direction of The Body Shop. We will be a part of different acts of kindness in big cities. We will eliminate unwanted graffiti, purify city air, and give the customer an opportunity to be a part of something good.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

Questions 1-4

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter A-H, in boxes 1-4 your answer sheet.

说明，第 1-4 题练习题属于老师自编辑

1 An action taken to Establishing social responsibility in conservation project

2 a description of the conventional way the ads applied to talk to its customers

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

3 A history of a humble origin and expansion

4 management practices are intended to lined up the company's goal with participants' prosperity

Questions 5-7

Choose the **three** correct letter**, A- F .**
Write your answers in boxes 5-7 on your answer sheet.

5-7）What are true about the Ben & Jerry's company management

A There was little difference between the highest salary and the lowest
B They were advertising their product with powerful internal marketing.
C They offer the employee complimentary product

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

D Employee were encouraged to give services back to the community
E the products are designed for workers to barter for other goods and services
F offered a package of benefits for disable employees

Questions 8-10

Choose the **three** correct letter, **A- F .**
Write your answers in boxes 8-10 on your answer sheet.
注意题干和原始试卷英文表述 差异

What are the factors once contributed to the success for the BODY SHOP ？

A pioneering the natural-ingredient cosmetics market
B appealed to primary market mainly of the rich women
C focused on their lavish ads campaign
D The company avoided producing the traditional cosmetics products
E its moral concept that refuses to use animals- tested ingredients
F its monetary donations to the communities and in developing countries

Questions 11-13

Choose the **three** correct letter, **A- F .**
Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.

What are the factors leading to the later failure for BODY SHOP company?
(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)

A its philosophy that there is real beauty in everyone is faulty
B fail to fulfill promises while acted like misleading the public,
C faced growing competition
D its creating demand for something that the customers do not actually need
E its newer, fresher Brands are not successful in the Market
F fail to offer cosmetics at lower prices than competitors

雅思阅读真题 Version 19202

SECTION 1

Tattoo on Tikopia

A There are still debates about the origins of Polynesian culture，but one thing we can ensure is that Polynesia is not a single tribe but a complex one. Polynesians which includes Marquesans, Samoans, Niueans, Tongans, Cook Islanders, Hawaiians, Tahitians, and Māori, are genetically linked to indigenous peoples of parts of Southeast Asia. It's a sub-region of Oceania, comprising of a large grouping of over 1 ,000 islands scattered over the central and southern Pacific Ocean, within a triangle that has New Zealand, Hawaii and Easter Island as its corners.

B Polynesian history has fascinated the western world since Pacific cultures were first contacted by European explorers in the late 18th century. The small island of Tikopia, for many people – even for many Solomon Islanders – is so far away that it seems like a mythical land; a place like Narnia, that magical land in C. S. Lewis' classic, 'The Chronicles of Narnia.' Maybe because of it – Tikopia, its people, and their cultures have long fascinated scholars, travelers, and casual observers. Like the pioneers Peter Dillion, Dumont D'Urville and John Colleridge Patterson who visited and wrote about the island in the 1800s, Raymond Firth is one of those people captured by the alluring attraction of Tikopia. As a result, he had made a number of trips to the island since 1920s and recorded his experiences, observations and reflections on Tikopia, its people, cultures and the changes that have occurred.

C While engaged in study of the kinship and religious life of the people of Tikopia, Firth made a few observations on their tattooing. Brief though these notes are they may be worth putting on record as an indication of the sociological setting of the practice in this primitive Polynesian community. The origin of the English word 'tattoo' actually comes from the Tikopia word 'tatau'. The word for tattoo marks in general is *tau*, and the operation of tattooing is known as *ta tau*, *ta* being the generic term for the act of striking.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

D The technique of tattooing was similar throughout Polynesia. Traditional tattoo artists create their indelible tattoos using pigment made from the candlenut or kukui nut. First, they burn the nut inside a bowl made of half a coconut shell. They then scrape out the soot and use a pestle to mix it with liquid. Bluing is sometimes added to counteract the reddish hue of the carbon-based pigment. It also makes the outline of the inscribed designs bolder on the dark skin of tattooing subjects.

E For the instruments used when tattooing，specialists used a range of chisels made from albatross wing bone which were hafted onto a handle which was made from the heart wood of the bush and struck with a mallet. The tattooer began by sketching with charcoal a design on the supine subject, whose skin at that location was stretched taut by one ore more apprentices. The tattooer then dipped the appropriate points – either a single one or a whole comb – into the ink (usually contained in a coconut-shell cup) and tapped it into the subject's skin, holding the blade handle in one hand and tapping it with the other. The blood that usually trickled from the punctures was wiped away either by the tattooer or his apprentice, the latter having also served by restraining a pain-wracked subject from moving, for the operation was inevitably painful – a test of fortitude that tattooers sought to shorten by working as fast as possible. In fact, tattoos nearly always festered and often led to sickness – and in some cases death.

F In ancient Polynesian society, nearly everyone was tattooed. It was an integral part of ancient culture and was much more than a body ornament. Tattooing indicated ones genealogy and/or rank in society. It was a sign of wealth, of strength and of the ability to endure pain. Those who went without them were seen as persons of lower social status. As such, chiefs and warriors generally had the most elaborate tattoos. Tattooing was generally begun at adolescence, and would often not be completed for a number of years. Receiving tattoo constituted an important milestone between childhood and adulthood, and was accompanied by many rites and rituals. Apart from signaling status and rank, another reason for the practice in traditional times was to make a person more attractive to the opposite sex.

G The male facial tattoo is generally divided into eight sections of the face. The center of the forehead designated a person's general rank. The area around the brows designated his position. The area around the eyes and the nose designated

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

his *hapu*, or sub-tribe rank. The area around the temples served to detail his marital status, like the number of marriages. The area under the nose displayed his signature. This signature was once memorized by tribal chiefs who used it when buying property, signing deeds, and officiating orders. The cheek area designated the nature of the person's work. The chin area showed the person's mana. Lastly, the jaw area designated a person's birth status.

H A person's ancestry is indicated on each side of the face. The left side is generally the father's side, and the right side was the mother's. The manutahi design is worked on the men's back. It consists of two vertical lines drawn down the spine, with short vertical lines between them. When a man had the manutahi on his back, he took pride in himself. At gatherings of the people he could stand forth in their midst and display his tattoo designs with songs. And rows of triangles design on the men's chest indicate his bravery.

I Tattoo was a way delivering information of its owner. It's also a traditional method to fetch spiritual power, protection and strength. The Polynesians use this as a sign of character, position and levels in a hierarchy. Polynesian peoples believe that a person's mana, their spiritual power or life force, is displayed through their tattoo.

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*

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

1 Scientists like to do research in Tikopia because this tiny place is of great remoteness.
2 Firth was the first scholar to study on Tikopia.

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

3 Firth studied the culture differences on Tikopia as well as on some other islands of Pacific.
4 The English word 'tattoo' is evolved from the local language of the island.

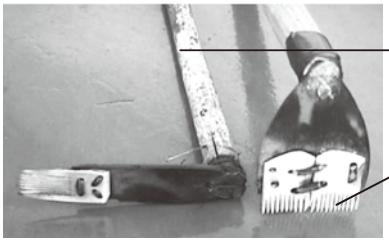
Questions 5-9

Label the diagram below.

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

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

bowl made of 5 …….
burn the material inside to get 6……..,
and stir in the 7……..



produced from **8**……. of small trees

produced from **9**……of seabird

Questions 10-14

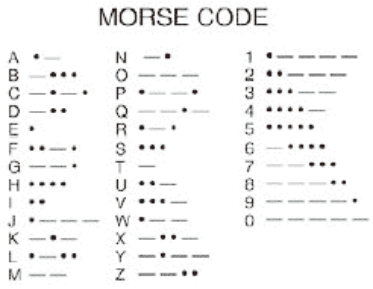
Complete the table below.

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

LOCATION ON THE BODY	SIGNIFICANCE	GEOMETRIC PATTERNS
10……of male face	general rank	
11……of male face	prestige	
Female's right side of the face	**12**…….	
male back	sense of pride	**13**……
male chest	bravery	**14**……

Morse Code

A Morse code is being replaced by a new satellite-based system for sending distress calls at sea. Since 1992 countries around the world have been decommissioning their Morse equipment with similar (if less poetic) sign-offs, as the world's shipping switches over to a new satellite-based arrangement, the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System. The final deadline for the switch-over to GMDSS is February 1st, a date that is widely seen as the end of an era. For although dots and dashes will not die out altogether -- they will, for example, continue to be used by amateur radio operators, spies, and some members of the armed forces -- the switch to GMDSS marks the end of the last significant international use of Morse.



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

B The code has, however, had a good history. Appropriately for a technology commonly associated with radio operators on sinking ships, the idea of Morse code is said to have occurred to Samuel Morse while he was on board a ship crossing the Atlantic. At the time Morse was a painter and occasional inventor, but when another of the ship's passengers informed him of recent advances in electrical theory, Morse was suddenly taken with the idea of building an electric telegraph. Other inventors had been trying to do just that for the best part of a century. Morse succeeded and is now remembered as 'the father of the telegraph' partly thanks to his single mindedness -- it was 12 years, for example, before he secured money from Congress to build his first telegraph line -- but also for technical reasons.

C Compared with rival electric telegraph designs, Morse's design was very simple: it required little more than a 'key' (essentially, a spring-loaded switch) to send messages, a clicking 'sounder' to receive them, and a wire to link the two. But although Morse's hardware was simple, there was a catch: in order to use his equipment, operators had to learn the special code of dotsand dashes. Originally,

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Morse had not intended to use combinations of dots and dashes to represent individual letters. His first code, sketched in his notebook during that transatlantic voyage, used dots and dashes to represent the digits 0 to 9. Morse's idea was that messages would consist of strings of numbers corresponding to words and phrases in a special numbered dictionary. But Morse later abandoned this scheme and, with the help of an associate, Alfred Vail, devised the Morse alphabet, which could be used to spell out messages a letter at a time in dots and dashes. At first, the need to learn this complicated-looking code made Morse's telegraph seem impossibly tricky compared with other, more user-friendly designs. Cooke's and Wheatstone's telegraph, for example, used five needles to pick out letters on a diamond-shaped grid. But although this meant that anyone could use it, it also required five wires between telegraph stations. Morse's telegraph needed only one.

D As electric telegraphy took off in the early 1850s, the Morse telegraph quickly became dominant (*IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright*). It was adopted as the European standard in 1851, allowing direct connections between the telegraph networks of different countries. (Britain chose not to participate, sticking with needle telegraphs for a few more years.) By this time Morse code had been revised to allow for accents and other foreign characters, resulting in a split between American and International Morse that continues to this day.

E On international submarine cables, left and right swings of a light-beam reflected from a tiny rotating mirror were used to represent dots and dashes. Meanwhile a distinct telegraphic subculture was emerging, with its own customs and vocabulary, and a hierarchy based on the speed at which operators could send and receive Morse code. First-class operators, who could send and receive at speeds of up to 45 words a minute, handled press traffic, securing the best-paid jobs in big cities. At the bottom of the pile were slow, inexperienced rural operators, many of whom worked the wires as part-timers. As their Morse code improved, however, rural operators found that their new-found skill was a passport to better pay in a city job. Telegraphers soon swelled the ranks of the emerging middle classes. Telegraphy was also deemed suitable work for women. By 1870, a third of the operators in the Western Union office in New York, the largest telegraph office in America, were female.

F In a dramatic ceremony in 1871, Morse himself said goodbye to the global community of telegraphers he had brought into being. By the time of his death in 1872, the world was well and truly wired: more than 650,000 miles of telegraph line

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

and 30,000 miles of submarine cable were throbbing with Morse code; and 20,000 towns and villages were connected to the global network. Just as the Internet is today often called an 'information superhighway', the telegraph was described in its day as an 'instantaneous highway of thought'.

G But by the 1890s the Morse telegraph's heyday as a cutting-edge technology was coming to an end, with the invention of the telephone and the rise of automatic telegraphs, precursors of the teleprinter, neither of which required specialist skills to operate. Morse code, however, was about to be given a new lease of life thanks to another new technology: wireless. Following the invention of radiotelegraphy by Guglielmo Marconi in 1896, its potential for use at sea quickly became apparent . For the first time, ships could communicate with each other, and with the shore, whatever the weather and even when out of visual range. In 1897 Marconi successfully sent Morse code messages between a shore station and an Italian warship 19km (12 miles) away. The first sea rescue after a distress call sent by radiotelegraph took place in 1899, when a lightship in the Dover Straits reported the grounding of Elbe, a steamship.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 29-35

Reading passage 1 has seven paragraphs, A-G

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A -G from the list of headings below.
Write the correct number, i-x, in boxes 29-35 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i	Standard and variation for the code
ii	Substitution for Morse code
iii	Emergence of many employment opportunities
iv	The advantages of Morse's invention
v	Discovery of electricity
vi	Sea application of Morse code expanded under new technology
vii	The invention of Morse code
viii	The need for radio operators
ix	International reach of Morse code

29 Paragraph A

30 Paragraph B

31 Paragraph C

32 Paragraph D

33 Paragraph E

34 Paragraph F

35 Paragraph G

Questions 36-40

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

In boxes 36-40 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*

36 Morse had already been famous before the invention of code.

37 Morse waited for a long time to receive support from Congress.

38 Compared with other designs, the learning experience of Morse code is demanding.

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

39 Many big cities prefer to employ the rural operators.

40 Morse died from overwork.

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

SECTION 3

Movie of Metropolis

…being the science-fiction film that is steadily becoming fact

A When German director Fritz Lang visited the United States in 1924, his first glimpse of the country was a night-time view of the New York skyline from the deck of an ocean liner . This, he later recalled, was the direct inspiration for what is still probably the most innovative and influential science-fiction film ever made – Metropolis.

B *Metropolis* is a bleak vision of the early twenty-first century that is at once both chilling and exhilarating . This spectacular city of the future is a technological marvel of high-rise buildings connected by elevated railways and airships. It's also a world of extreme inequality and social division. The workers live below ground and exist as machines working in an endless routine of mind-numbing 10-hour shifts while the city's elite lead lives of luxury high above. Presiding over them all is the Master of Metropolis, John Fredersen, whose sole satisfaction seems to lie in the exercise of power.

C Lang's graphic depiction of the future is conceive in almost totally abstract terms. The function of the individual machines is never defined. Instead this mass of dials , levers and gauges symbolically stands for all machines and all industry, with the workers as slave-like extensions of the equipment they have to operate. Lang emphasizes this idea in the famous shift-change sequence at the start of the movie when the workers walk in zombie-like geometric ranks，all dressed in the same dark overalls and all exhibiting the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

same bowed head and dead-eyed stare. An extraordinary fantasy sequence sees one machine transformed into a huge open-jawed statue which then literally swallows them up.

D On one level the machines and the exploited workers simply provide the wealth and services which allow the elite to live their lives of leisure, but on a more profound level the purpose of all this demented industry is to serve itself. Power, control and the continuance of the system from one 10-hour shift to the next is all that counts. The city consumes people and their labour and in the process becomes a perverse parody of a living being.

E It is enlightening, I think, to relate the film to the modern global economy in which multinational corporations now routinely close their factories in one continent so that they can take advantage of cheap labour in another. Like the industry in Metropolis, *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)* these corporations' goals of increased efficiency and profits have little to do with the welfare of the majority of their employees or that of the population at large. Instead their aims are to sustain the momentum of their own growth and to increase the monetary rewards to a tiny elite – their executives and shareholders. Fredersen himself is the essence of the big company boss: Rupert Murdoch would probably feel perfectly at home in his huge skyscraper office with its panoramic view of the city below. And it is important that there is never any mention of government in Metropolis – the whole concept is by implication obsolete. The only people who have power are the supreme industrialist, Fredersen, and his magician/scientist cohort Rotwang.

F So far so good: when the images are allowed to speak for themselves the film is impeccable both in its symbolism and in its cynicism. The problem with Metropolis is its sentimental story-line, which sees Freder, Fredersen's son, instantly falling in love with the visionary Maria. Maria leads an underground pseudo-religious movement and preaches that the workers should not rebel but should await the arrival of a 'Mediator' between the 'Head' (capital) and the 'Hands' (labour). That mediator is the 'Heart' - love, as embodied, finally, by Freder's love of Maria and his father's love of him.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

G Lang wrote the screenplay in collaboration with his then wife Thea von Harbou. In 1933 he fled from the Nazis (and continued a very successful career in Hollywood). She stayed in Germany and continued to make films under the Hitler regime. There is a constant tension within the film between the too-tidy platitudes (n.陈词滥调) of von Harbou's script and the uncompromisingly caustic vigour of Lang's imagery

H To my mind, both in *Metropolis* and in the real world, it's not so much that the 'Head' and 'Hands' require a 'Heart' to mediate between them but that the 'Hands' need to develop their own 'Head', their own political consciousness, and act accordingly – through the ballot box, through buying power and through a sceptical resistance to the materialistic fantasies of the Fredersens.

I All the same, *Metropolis* is probably more accurate now as a representation of industrial and social relations than it has been at any time since its original release. And Fredersen is certainly still the most potent movie symbol of the handful of elusive corporate figureheads who increasingly treat the world as a Metropolis-like global village.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

手机扫描二维码可以跳转论坛页面和老师互动答疑

部分页面需要正版书籍注册码激活的阅读权限 ➔

Questions 27-30

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage?
In boxes 27-30 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*

27 The inspiration of the movie-*Metropolis*-comes from the director's visit in the USA. in 1924. *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*

28 The Master of Metropolis, John Fredersen, is portrayed from an industrialist that the director met in the US.

29 The start of the movie exhibits the workers working in full energy.

30 The director and his wife got divorced because his wife decided to stay in Germany.

Questions 31-36

*Complete the summary below，using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.*
*Write your answers in boxes **31-36** on your answer sheet.*

The director depicts a world of inequality and 31…….. In the future, the mindless masses of workers living underground are treated as 32…….. And the master of them is 33……., who is in charge of the whole city. The writer claims that the director, Frit Lang, presents the movie in an 34……term, where the 35…….. of the individual machines is not defined. Besides the writer compares the film to the modern global economy in which multinational corporations concern more about the growing 36……. and money.

Questions 37-40

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

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

37 The first sentence in *paragraph B* indicates

A the author's fear about technology
B the inspiration of the director
C the contradictory feelings towards future
D the city elite's well management of the workers

38 Why the function of the individual machines is not defined?

A Because Lang sticks to theme in a symbolic way.
B Because workers are more important to exploit.
C Because the fantasy sequence is difficult to take.
D Because the focus of the movie is not about machines.

39 The writer's purpose in paragraph five is to

A emphasize the multinational corporations' profit-oriented goal.
B compare the movie with the reality in modern global economy
C exploit the difference between fantasy and reality
D enlighten the undeveloped industry

*i*predicting 电子版配权限账号可下载最新更新中文翻译和在线考试系统账号

40 What is the writer's opinion about the movie?

A The movie's story-line is excellent.
B The movie has a poor implication in symbolism.
C The movie is perfect in all aspects.
D The movie is good but could be better.

Pollution! in the Bay

A POURING water into the sea sounds harmless enough. But in Florida Bay, a large and shallow section of the Gulf of Mexico that lies between the southern end of the Everglades and the Florida Keys, it is proving highly controversial. That is because researchers are divided over whether it will help or hinder the plants and animals that live in the bay.

B What is at risk is the future of the bay's extensive beds of sea grasses. These grow on the bay's muddy floor and act as nurseries for the larvae of shrimps, lobsters and fish—many of them important sport and commercial-fishing species. Also in danger is an impressive range of coral reefs that run the length of the Florida Keys and form the third-largest barrier reef in the world. Since the 1980s, coral cover has dropped by 40%, and a third of the coral species have gone. This has had a damaging effect on the animals that depend on the reef, such as crabs, turtles and nearly 600 species of fish.

C What is causing such ecological change is a matter of much debate. And the answer is of no small consequence. This is because the American government is planning to devote $8 billion over the next 30 years to revitalising the Everglades. Seasonal freshwater flows into the Everglades are to be restored in order to improve the region's health. But they will then run off into the bay.

D Joseph Zieman, a marine ecologist at the University of Virginia, thinks this is a good idea. He believes that a lack of freshwater in the bay is its main problem. The blame, he says, lies with a century of drainage in the Everglades aimed at turning the marshes into farmland and areas for development. This has caused the

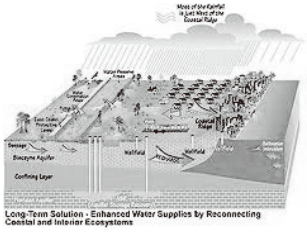
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

flow of freshwater into Florida Bay to dwindle, making the water in the bay, overall, more saline. This, he argues, kills the sea grasses, and as these rot, nutrients are released that feed the microscopic plants and animals that live in the water. This, he says, is why the bay's once crystal-clear waters often resemble a pea soup. And in a vicious circle, these turbid blooms block out sunlight, causing more sea grasses to die and yet more turbidity.

E Brian Lapointe, a marine scientist at the Harbour Branch Oceanographic Institution at Fort Pierce in Florida, disagrees. He thinks sea grasses can tolerate much higher levels of salinity than the bay actually displays. Furthermore, he notes that, when freshwater flows through the Everglades were increased experimentally in the 1990s, it led to massive plankton blooms. Freshwater running off from well-fertilised farmlands, he says, caused a fivefold rise in nitrogen levels in the bay. This was like pouring fuel on a fire. The result was mass mortality of sea grasses because of increased turbidity from the plankton. Dr Lapointe adds that, because corals thrive only in waters where nutrient levels are low, restoring freshwater rich in nitrogen will do more damage to the reef.

F It is a plausible theory. The water flowing off crops that are grown on the 750,000 acres of heavily fertilised farmland on the northern edge of the Everglades is rich in nitrogen, half of which ends up in the bay. But Bill Kruczynski, of America's Environmental Protection Agency, is convinced that nitrogen from farmlands is not the chief problem. Some coral reefs well away from any nitrogen pollution are dying and, curiously, a few are thriving. Dr Kruczynski thinks that increased nutrients arriving from local sewage discharges from the thousands of cesspits along the Florida Keys are part of the problem.



G Such claims and counterclaims make the impact of the restoration plan difficult to predict. If increased salinity is the main problem, the bay's ecology will benefit from the Everglades restoration project. If, however, nitrogen is the problem, increasing the flow of freshwater could make matters much worse.

H If this second hypothesis proves correct, the cure is to remove nitrogen from

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

farmland or sewage discharges, or perhaps both. Neither will be easy. Man-made wetlands, at present being built to reduce phosphate run off into the bay—also from fertilisers—would need an algal culture (a sort of contained algal bloom) added to them to deal with discharges from farmlands. That would be costly. So too would be the replacement of cesspits with proper sewerage—one estimate puts the cost at $650m. Either way, it is clear that when, on December 1st, 3,000 square miles of sea around the reef are designated as a "protective zone" by the deputy secretary of commerce, Sam Bodman, this will do nothing to protect the reef from pollution.

I Some argue, though, that there is a more fundamental flaw in the plans for the bay: the very idea of returning it to a utopian ideal before man wrought his damage. Nobody knows what Florida Bay was like before the 1950s, when engineers cut the largest canals in the Everglades and took most of the water away. Dr Kruczynski suspects it was more like an estuary. The bay that many people wish to re-create could have been nothing more than a changing phase in the bay's history.

J These arguments do not merely threaten to create ecological problems but economic ones as well. The economy of the Florida Keys depends on tourism—the local tourist industry has an annual turnover of $2.5 billion. People come for fishing-boat trips, for manatee watching, or for scuba diving and snorkeling to view the exotically coloured corals. If the plan to restore the Everglades makes problems in the bay and the reef worse, it could prove a very expensive mistake.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-4

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-J**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-J,*** in boxes ***1-4*** on your answer sheet.

1 See grass turned to be more resistant to the saline water level in the Bay.

2 Significance of finding a specific reason in controversy

3 Expensive proposals raised to solve the nitrogen dilemma

4 A statistic of ecological changes in both the coral area and species

Questions 5-8

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-C) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.

A **Bill Kruczynski**
B **Brian Lapointe**
C **Joseph Zieman,**

5 Drainage system in everglades actually results in high salty water in the bay.

6 Restoring water high in nitrogen level will make more ecological side effect

7 High nitrogen levels may be caused by the nearby farmland.

8 Released sewage rather than nutrients from agricultural area increases the level of Nitrogen.

Questions 9-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **2**
*In boxes **9-13** 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*

9 Everyone agree with "pouring water into sea is harmless enough" even in Florida Bay area.

10 Nitrogen was poured in from different types of crops as water flows through.

11 Everglade restoration project can be effective regardless the cause of the pollution.

12 Human has changed Florida Bay where old image before 1950s is unrecalled.

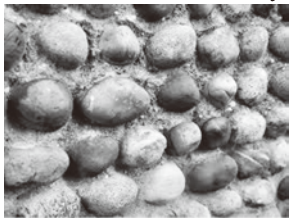
13 Tourism contributes fundamentally to economy of the Florida Bay area.

Design the mat and Foot health

A YOU'VE scoured the Innovations website and gadget shops, trawled a dozen more sites offering "alternative" gifts, spent hours on eBay, and still you haven't found that perfect something. When just about everyone you know has just about everything, coming up with a present that is both novel and useful gets harder every year. But fear not. There is something worth having that most of us lack - something that could improve the quality of our lives immeasurably. If you really care, give the gift of a wobbly walk.

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

B Seriously. The feet of a typical urbanite rarely encounter terrain any more undulating than a crack in the pavement. While that may not seem like a problem, it turns out that this flat-earth business is not doing us any good. By ironing all the bumps out of our urban environment we have put ourselves at risk of a surprising number of chronic illnesses and disabilities. Fortunately, the free market has come to the rescue. You can now buy the solution - in fact, there is even a choice of products. Indoor types will appreciate the cobblestone walkway, a knobbly textured plastic mat that they can wobble along in the comfort of their own homes. And for the more adventurous, there are shoes designed to throw you off balance.



C The technology may be cutting edge, but its origins are deep and exotic. Research into the idea that flat floors could be detrimental to our health was pioneered back in the late 1960s. While others in Long Beach, California, contemplated peace and love, podiatrist Charles Brantingham and physiologist Bruce Beekman were concerned with more pedestrian matters. They reckoned that the growing epidemic of high blood pressure, varicose veins and

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

deep-vein thromboses might be linked to the uniformity of the surfaces that we tend to stand and walk on.

D The trouble, as they saw it, was that walking continuously on flat floors, sidewalks and streets concentrates forces on just a few areas of the foot. As a result, these surfaces are likely to be far more conducive to chronic stress syndromes than natural ones, where the foot meets the ground in a wide variety of orientations. The anatomy of the foot parallels that of the human hand - each having 26 bones, 33 joints and more than 100 muscles, tendons and ligaments. Modern lifestyles waste all this flexibility in your socks. Brantingham and Beekman became convinced that damage was being done simply by people standing on even surfaces and that this could be rectified by introducing a wobble.

E "In Beijing and Shanghai city dwellers take daily walks on cobbled paths to improve their health" To test their ideas, they got 65 clerks and factory workers to try standing on a variable terrain floor - spongy mats with different amounts of give across the surface. This modest irregularity allowed the soles of the volunteers' feet to deviate slightly from the horizontal each time they shifted position. As the researchers hoped, this simple intervention turned out to make a huge difference over just a few weeks. Just a slight wobble from the floor activated a host of muscles in people's legs, which in turn helped to pump blood back to their hearts. The muscle action prevented the pooling of blood in their feet and legs, reducing the stress on the entire cardiovascular system. And two-thirds of the volunteers reported feeling much less tired. Yet decades later, the flooring of the world's workplaces remains relentlessly smooth.

F Earlier this year, however, the idea was given a new lease of life when researchers in Oregon announced findings from a similar experiment with people over 60. John Fisher and colleagues at the Oregon Research Institute in Eugene designed a mat intended to replicate the effect of walking on cobblestones. In tests funded by the National Institute of Aging, they got some 50 adults to walk on the mats in their stockinged feet for less than an hour three times a week. After 16 weeks, these people showed marked improvements in balance and mobility, and even a significant reduction in blood pressure. People in a control group who walked on ordinary floors also improved but not as dramatically.

G The mats are now on sale at $35. "Our first 1000 cobblestone mats sold in three weeks," Fisher says. Production is now being scaled up. Even so, demand could exceed supply if this foot-stimulating activity really is a "useful non-pharmacological approach for preventing or controlling hypertension of older

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

adults", as the researchers believe. They are not alone in extolling the revitalising powers of cobblestones. Reflexologists have long advocated walking on textured surfaces to stimulate so-called "acupoints" on the soles of the feet. Practitioners of this unorthodox therapy believe that pressure applied to particular spots on the foot connects directly to corresponding organs and somehow enhances their function. In China, spas, hotels, apartment blocks and even factories promote their cobblestone paths as healthful amenities. Fisher admits he got the idea from regular visits to the country. In Beijing and Shanghai city dwellers take daily walks along cobbled paths to improve their health. "In the big cities, people take off their shoes and walk on these paths for 5 or 10 minutes, perhaps several times a day," Fisher says.

H The idea is now taking off in Europe too. People in Germany, Austria and Switzerland can visit "barefoot parks" and walk along "paths of the senses" - with mud, logs, stone and moss underfoot - to receive what's known there as reflexzon-massage. And it is not difficult to construct your own "health pathway". American reflexologists Barbara and Kevin Kunz, based in Albuquerque, New Mexico, advise that you cobble together a walkway using broom handles, bamboo poles, hosepipes, gravel, pebbles, dried peas, driftwood, fallen logs, sand, door mats and strips of turf.

I If your enthusiasm for DIY doesn't stretch to this, and Fisher's cobblestone mats are all sold out, there is another option. A new shoe on the market claims to transform flat, hard, artificial surfaces into something like natural uneven ground. "These shoes have an unbelievable effect," says Benno Nigg, an exercise scientist at the human performance laboratory of Calgary University in Canada, which has done contract research for the shoe's manufacturers. "They are one of the best things to have happened to humankind for years." Known as Masai Barefoot Technology, or MBTs, the shoes have rounded soles that cause you to rock slightly when you stand still, exercising the small muscles around the ankle that are responsible for fore-aft stability. Forces in the joint are reduced, putting less strain on the system, Nigg claims.

J Perhaps this all sounds a bit high-tech. If so, hang consumerism and go for the radical solution: search out a patch of Mother Earth that has yet to be concreted over and walk around on it for a few hours. You can even take your shoes off first, at no extra charge. But hurry: this offer is available for a limited period only.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 28-32

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **3**?
*In boxes **28-32** 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*

28 Charles Brantingham and Bruce Beekman are the first researchers on the connection between damage to health and conditions of floor

29 John Fisher and his colleagues found that those who walked on cobble-stones suffered a worsening physical condition

30 Manufacture of Fisher's cobblestone mats booms with high demand of this product.

31 The research works such as customized pathway from Barbara and Kevin Kunz were inspired from an oversea trip.

32 Benno Nigg suggests that shoes of Masai Barefoot Technology have specific age limitation.

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

Questions 33-35 (真实选择题干略有不同，选择题仅供参考)

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

33 which of the followings is true according to ***the research experiment*** on cobbled paths **in paragraph E**:

A Spongy mats make volunteer feel shaky.
B Chinese special culture makes it only applicable in certain area.
C More than half of participants reported a positive feedback
D This method could cure cardiovascular disease unexpectedly.

34 John Fisher and colleagues from ***Oregon Research Institute*** has found the followings:

A People walk on special designed mat only have improvements in blood pressure. *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*

B Blood pressure of control group improves not as much as the other one.

C Elder people improve more dramatically than youngsters.

D Testing time of 16 weeks is a significant factor in this experiment.

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

35 Shoes from ***MBT*** are also beneficial for your health as which of the following reasons:

A Special designed soles on the bottom make you feet exercised

B Researcher has previous experience in this field.

C African style shoes were very successful in store sales.

D They can protect the ankle and muscles around feet.

Questions 36-40 (真实试卷为选词框 summary，仅供参考)

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 **36-40** on your answer sheet.

The anatomy of human's foot is complex, which 36 …… human hand. The experiment, conducted on employees, showed that body movement on surface of different condition can lower the 37 ……on heart. Similarity was also found in another experiment conducted by researcher from Oregon Research Institute. The test also showed there was a substantial 38 ……in pressure in blood. Reflexologists advise people to work on a road with resistance to stimulate certain points of body via standing on the 39 ……. In the end, the author of the passage also advocates that people can build their own health 40 …… except for buying the special mats and shoes.

Brunel: 'The Practical Prophet'

考卷原文有删节

A In the frontispiece of his book on Brunel, Peter Hay quotes from Nicholson's British Encyclopaedia of 1909 as follows: 'Engineers are extremely necessary for these purposes; wherefore it is requisite that, besides being ingenious, they should be brave in proportion.' His father, Sir Marc Isambard Brunel (1769-1849), was himself a famous engineer, of French parents. He eventually settled in Britain and married Sophia Kingdom, an English woman whom he had known in France in earlier days. Their only son Isambard was born on 9 April, 1806. He was sent to France at the age of 14 to study mathematics and science and was only 16 when he returned to England to work with his father. Sir Marc was then building his famous tunnel under the River Thames. Isambard was recuperating near Bristol from injuries received in a tunnel cave-in when he became involved with his own first major project.

--The Suspension Bridge on the Avon Gorge

B The span of Brunel's bridge was over 700ft, longer than any existing when it was designed, and the height above water about 245ft. The technical challenges of this engineering project were immense, and Brunel dealt with them with his usual thoroughness and ingenuity. But it is also interesting to look at how Brunel handled the other side of the engineering business: selling his ideas. Two design competitions were held, and the great bridge designer Thomas Telford was the committee's expert. Brunel presented four designs. He went beyond technicalities to include arguments based on, among other things, the grace of his tower design. Unfortunately, he only got so far as to put up the end piers in his lifetime. The Clifton Suspension Bridge was completed in his honour by his engineering friends in 1864, and is still in use.

The Great Western Railway

C While Brunel was still in Bristol, and with the Avon Bridge project stopped or

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

going slowly, he became aware that the civic authorities saw the need for a railway link to London. Railway location was controversial, since private landowners and towns had to be dealt with. Mainly, the landed gentry did not want a messy, noisy railway anywhere near them. The Duke of Wellington (of Waterloo fame) was certainly against it. Again Brunel showed great skill in presenting his arguments to the various committees and individuals. Brunel built his railway with a broad gauge (7ft) instead of the standard 4ft 8½in, which had been used for lines already installed. There is no doubt that the broad gauge gave superior ride and stability, but it was fighting a standard. In this he was also up against his professional rival (but personal friend) Robert Stephenson and Robert's father, George Stephenson. After much argument, the government settled the matter in 1846 by requiring any new lines to be standard gauge.

Atmospheric railway:

D Brunel's ready acceptance of new ideas overpowered good engineering judgment (at least in hindsight) when he advocated the installation of an 'atmospheric railway' in South Devon. It had the great attraction of doing away with the locomotive, and potentially could deal with steeper gradients. The system consisted of a 15in-diameter pipe, laid between the rail lines, with a slit cut along the top. A piston fitted into the pipe, and was connected to the driving railcar above by an arm. The pipe ahead of the piston was then evacuated of air by pumps stationed about two miles apart along the line. The atmospheric pressure then drove the train. Since this connecting arm had to run along the slit, it had to be opened through a flap as the train progressed, but closed airtight behind it. Materials were not up to it, and this arrangement was troublesome and expensive to keep in repair. After a year of frustration, the system was abandoned. Brunel admitted his failure and took responsibility. He also took no fee for his work, setting a good professional example.

Brunel's ships:

E The idea of using steam to power ships to cross the ocean appealed to Brunel. When his GWR company directors complained about the great length of their railway (it was only about 100 miles) Isambard jokingly suggested that they could even make it longer - why not go all the way to New York, and call the link the Great Western. The "Great Western" was the first steamship to engage in transatlantic service. Brunel formed the Great Western Steamship Company, and construction started on the ship in Bristol in 1836. Built of wood and 236ft long, the Great Western was launched in 1837, and powered by sail and paddlewheels. The first trip to New York took just 15 days, and 14 days to return. This was a great success; a one way trip under sail would take more than a month. The Great Western was the first steamship to engage in transatlantic

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

service and made 74 crossings to New York. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

F Having done so well with the Great Western, Brunel immediately got to work on an even bigger ship. The Great Britain was made of iron and also built in Bristol, 322ft in length. The initial design was for the ship to be driven by paddle wheels, but Brunel had seen one of the first propeller driven ships to arrive in Britain, and he abandoned his plans for paddle wheel propulsion. The ship was launched in 1843 and was the first screw-driven iron ship to cross the Atlantic. The Great Britain ran aground early in its career, but was repaired, sold, and sailed for years to Australia, and other parts of the world, setting the standard for ocean travel. In the early 1970s the old ship was rescued from the Falklands, and is now under restoration in Bristol.

G Conventional wisdom in Brunel's day was that steamships could not carry enough coal to make long ocean voyages. But he correctly figured out that this was a case where size mattered. He set out to design the biggest ship ever, five times larger than any ship built up to that time. Big enough to carry fuel to get to Australia without refuelling, in addition it would carry 4,000 passengers. The Great Eastern was 692ft long, with a displacement of about 32,000 tons. Construction began in 1854 on the Thames at Millwall. Brunel had chosen John Scott Russell to build the ship. He was a well established engineer and naval architect, but the contract did not go well. Among other things, Scott Russell was very low in his estimates and money was soon a problem. Construction came to a standstill in 1856 and Brunel himself had to take over the work. But Brunel was nothing if not determined, and by September, 1859, after a delayed and problem ridden launch, the Great Eastern was ready for the maiden voyage. Brunel was too sick to go, but it was just as well, because only a few hours out there was an explosion in the engine room which would have destroyed a lesser ship. Brunel died within a week or so of the accident. The great ship never carried 4,000 passengers (among other things, the Suez Canal came along) and although it made several transatlantic crossings, it was not a financial success. Shortly after the Great Eastern began working life, the American entrepreneur Cyrus Field and his backers were looking for a ship big enough to carry 5,000 tons of telegraphic cable, which was to be laid on the ocean floor from Ireland to Newfoundland. Although Brunel did not have it in mind, the Great Eastern was an excellent vessel for this work. On July 27, 1866 it successfully completed the connection and a hundred years of transatlantic communication by cable began. The ship continued this career for several years, used for laying cables in many parts of the world.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-6

Use the information in the passage to ***match*** the project **Brunel** did (listed A-G) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

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

A River Thames Tunnel

B Clifton Suspension Bridge

C Atmospheric Railway

D Great Britain

E The Great Western

F Great Western Railway

G The Great Eastern

1 The project of construction that I.K.Brunel was not responsible for.

2 The project had stopped due to inconvenience and high maintaining cost.

3 The project was honored to yet not completed by Brunel himself.

4 The project had budget problem although built by a famous engineer.

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

5 Serious problem happened and delayed repeatedly.

6 The first one to cross Atlantic Ocean in mankind history.

Questions 7-9

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-G**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-G,*** in boxes ***7-9*** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

7 There was a great ship setting the criteria for journey of ocean.

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

8 An ambitious project which seemed to be applied in an unplanned service later.

9 Brunel showed his talent of inter-personal skills with landlords and finally project had been gone through.

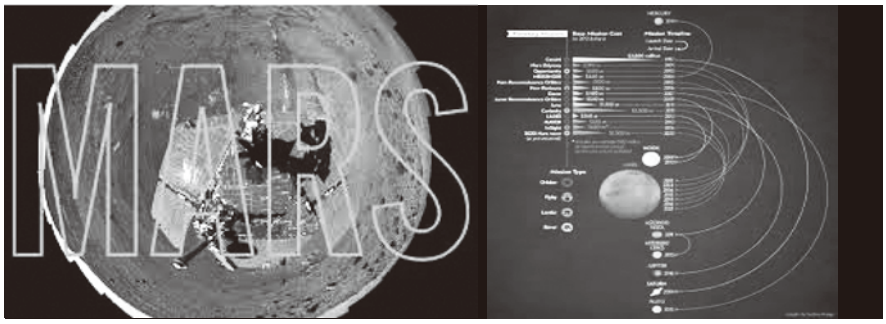
Questions 10-13

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of ***Reading Passage 1*** using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes **10-13** on your answer sheet.

The Great Eastern was specially designed with a 10……..for carrying more fuels and was to take long voyage to 11……; However due to physical condition, Brunel couldn't be able to go with maiden voyage. Actually The Great Eastern was unprofitable and the great ship never crossed 12……. But soon after there was an ironic opportunity for the Great Eastern which was used to carry and to lay huge 13…… in Atlantic Ocean floor

雅思阅读真题 Version 19501

SECTION 2



A On Mars, signs of wetness keep pouring in: deeply carved river valleys, vast deltas and widespread remnants of evaporating seas have convinced many experts that liquid water may have covered large parts of the Red Planet for a billion years or more. But most efforts to explain how Martian climate ever permitted such clement conditions come up dry. Bitterly cold and parched today, Mars needed a potent greenhouse atmosphere to sustain its watery past. A thick layer of heat-trapping carbon dioxide from volcanoes probably shrouded the young planet, but climate models indicate time and again that CO2 alone could not have kept the surface above freezing.

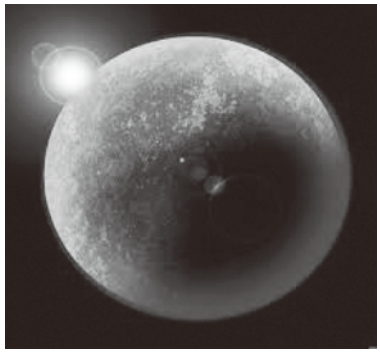
B Now, inspired by the surprising discovery that sulfur minerals are pervasive in the Martian soil, scientists are beginning to suspect that CO2 had a warm-up partner: sulfur dioxide (SO2). Like CO2, SO2 is a common gas emitted when volcanoes erupt, a frequent occurrence on Mars when it was still young. A hundredth or even a thousandth of a percent SO2 in Mars's early atmosphere could have provided the extra boost of greenhouse warming that the Red Planet needed to stay wet, explains geochemist Daniel P. Schrag of Harvard University.

C That may not sound like much, but for many gases, even minuscule

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

concentrations are hard to maintain. On our home planet, SO2 provides no significant long-term warmth because it combines almost instantly with oxygen in the atmosphere to form sulfate, a type of salt. Early Mars would have been virtually free of atmospheric oxygen, though, so SO2 would have stuck around much longer.

D "When you take away oxygen, it's a profound change, and the atmosphere works really differently," Schrag remarks. According to Schrag and his colleagues, that difference also implies that SO2 would have played a starring role in the Martian water cycle—thus resolving another climate conundrum, namely, a lack of certain rocks.



E Schrag's team contends that on early Mars, much of the SO2 would have combined with airborne water droplets and fallen as sulfurous acid rain, rather than transforming into a salt as on Earth. The resulting acidity would have inhibited the formation of thick layers of limestone and other carbonate rocks. Researchers assumed Mars would be chock-full of carbonate rocks because their formation is such a fundamental consequence of the humid, CO2-rich atmosphere. Over millions of years, this rock-forming process has sequestered enough of the carbon dioxide spewed from earthly volcanoes to limit the buildup of the gas in the atmosphere. Stifling this CO2-sequestration step on early Mars would have forced more of the gas to accumulate in the atmosphere—another way SO2 could have boosted greenhouse warming, Schrag suggests.

F Some scientists doubt that SO2 was really up to these climatic tasks. Even in an oxygen-free atmosphere, SO2 is still extremely fragile; the sun's ultraviolet radiation splits apart SO2 molecules quite readily, points out James F. Kasting, an atmospheric chemist at Pennsylvania State University. In Kasting's computer models of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Earth's early climate, which is often compared with that of early Mars, this photochemical destruction capped SO2 concentrations at one thousandth as much as Schrag and his colleagues describe. "There may be ways to make this idea work," Kasting says. "But it would take some detailed modeling to convince skeptics, including me, that it is actually feasible."

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

G Schrag admits that the details are uncertain, but he cites estimates by other researchers who suggest that early Martian volcanoes could have spewed enough SO2 to keep pace with the SO2 destroyed photochemically. Previous findings also indicate that a thick CO2 atmosphere would have effectively scattered the most destructive wavelengths of ultraviolet radiation—yet another example of an apparently mutually beneficial partnership between CO2 and SO2 on early Mars.

H Kasting maintains that an SO2 climate feedback could not have made early Mars as warm as Earth, but he does allow for the possibility that SO2 concentrations may have remained high enough to keep the planet partly defrosted, with perhaps enough rainfall to form river valleys. Over that point, Schrag does not quibble. "Our hypothesis doesn't depend at all on whether there was a big ocean, a few lakes or just a few little puddles," he says. " Warm doesn't mean warm like the Amazon. It could mean warm like Iceland— just warm enough to create those river valleys." With SO2, it only takes a little. If sulfur dioxide warmed early Mars, as a new hypothesis suggests, minerals called sulfites would have formed in standing water at the surface. No sulfites have yet turned up, possibly because no one was looking for them. The next-generation rover, the Mars Science Laboratory, is well equipped for the search. Scheduled to launch in 2009, the rover (shown here in an artist's conception) will be the first to carry an x-ray diffractometer, which can scan and identify the crystal structure of any mineral it encounters.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 15-20

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-H**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-H,*** in boxes ***15-20*** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

15 A problem indirectly solved by SO2

16 A device with an astounding ability for detection

17 A potential contributor to the warmth of the Mars interacting with CO2

18 The destructive effect brought by the sunlight proposed by the opponents

19 A specific condition on early Mars to guarantee the SO2 to maintain in the atmosphere for a long time

20 Conflicting climatic phenomena co-existing on the Mars

Questions 21-23

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **21-23** 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*

21 Schrag has provided concrete proofs to fight against the skeptics for his view.

22 More and more evidences show up to be in favor of the leading role SO2 has for the warming up the Mars.

23 The sulfites have not been detected probably because of no concern for them.

Questions 10-13

Summary

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

An opinion held by Schrag's team indicates that .....24..... formed from the integration of SO2 with .....25..... would have stopped the built up of thick layers of limestone as well as certain carbonate rocks. Wetness and abundance in CO2 could directly result in the good production rocky layer of .....26..... As time went by, sufficient CO2 was emitted from the volcanoes and restricted the formation of the gas in the air. To stop this process made SO2 possible to accelerate .....27..... .

SECTION 2

The evolutional mystery: *Crocodile survives*

A Crocodiles have been around for 200 million years, but they're certainly not primitive. The early forms of crocodiles are known as Crocodilia. Since they spent most of their life beneath water, accordingly their body adapted to **aquatic** lifestyle. Due to the changes formed within their body shape and tendency to adapt according to the climate they were able to survive when most of the **reptiles** of their period are just a part of history. In their tenure on Earth, they've endured the impacts of **meteors**, planetary refrigeration, extreme upheavals of the Earth's tectonic surface and profound climate change. They were around for the rise and fall of the dinosaurs, and even 65 million years of supposed mammalian dominance has failed to loosen their grip on the environments they inhabit.

I 我预测 predicting

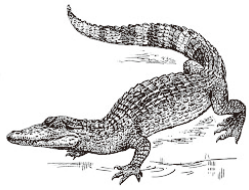
B The first crocodile-like ancestors appeared about 230 million years ago, with many of the features that make crocs such successful stealth hunters already in place: streamlined body, long tail, protective armour and long jaws. They have long head and a long tail that helps them to change their direction in water while moving. They have four legs which are short and are **webbed**. Never underestimate their ability to move on ground. When they move they can move at such a speed that won't give you a second chance to make a mistake by going close to them especially when hungry. They can lift their whole body within seconds from ground.

C Crocodilians have no lips. When submerged in their classic 'sit and wait' position, their mouths fill with water. The **nostrils** on the tip of the elongated snout lead into canals that run through bone to open behind the **valve** – allowing the crocodilian to breathe through its nostrils even though its mouth is under water. When the animal is totally submerged, another valve seals the nostrils, so the crocodilian can open its mouth to catch prey with no fear of drowning. The thin skin

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

on the crocodilian head and face is covered with tiny, pigmented domes, forming a network of neural pressure receptors that can detect barely perceptible vibrations in the water. This enables a crocodile lying in silent darkness to suddenly throw its head sideways and grasp with deadly accuracy small prey moving close by.

D Like other reptiles, crocodiles are endothermic animals (cold-blooded, or whose body temperature varies with the temperature of the surrounding environment) and, therefore, need to sunbathe, to raise the temperature of the body. On the contrary, if it is too hot, they prefer being in water or in the shade. Being a cold-blooded species, the crocodilian heart is unique in having an actively controlled valve that can redirect, at will, blood flow away from the lungs and recirculate it around the body, taking oxygen to where it's needed most. In addition, their metabolism is a very slow one, so, they can survive for long periods without feeding. Crocodiles are capable of slowing their metabolism even further allowing them to survive for a full year without feeding.



E Crocodiles use a very effective technique to catch the prey. The prey remains almost unaware of the fact that there can be any crocodile beneath water. The crocodile is successful because it switches its feeding methods. It hunts fish, grabs birds at the surface, hides among the water edge vegetation to wait for a gazelle to come by, and when there is a chance for an ambush, the crocodile lunges forward, knocks the animal with its powerful tail and then drags it to water where it quickly drowns. Another way is to wait motionless for an animal to come to the water's edge and grabs it by its nose where it is held to drown.

F In many places inhabited by crocodilians, the hot season brings drought that dries up their hunting grounds and takes away the means to regulate their body temperature. They allowed reptiles to dominate the terrestrial environment. Furthermore, many crocs protect themselves from this by digging burrows and entombing themselves in mud, waiting for months without access to food or water, until the rains arrive. To do this, they sink into a quiescent（寂静的） state called aestivation（休憩，夏眠）.

G Most of (At least nine species of) crocodilian are thought to aestivate during dry periods. Kennett and Christian's six-year study of Australian freshwater crocodiles- ***Crocodylus johnstoni (the King Crocodiles).*** The crocodiles spent almost four months a year underground without access to water. Doubly labeled water was used to measure field metabolic rates and water flux, and plasma（and

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

cloacal fluid samples were taken at approximately monthly intervals during some years to monitorthe effects of aestivation with respect to the accumulation of nitrogenous wastes and electrolyte concentrations. Doubly found that the crocodiles' metabolic engines tick over, producing waste and using up water and fat reserves. Waste products are stored in the urine, which gets increasingly concentrated as the months pass. However, the concentration of waste products in the blood changes very little, allowing the crocodiles to function normally. Furthermore, though the animals lost water and body mass (just over one-tenth of their initial mass) while underground, the losses were proportional: on emergence, the aestivating crocodiles were not dehydrated and exhibited no other detrimental effects such as a decreased growth rate. Kennett and Christian believe this ability of individuals to sit out the bad times and endure long periods of enforced starvation must surely be key to the survival of the crocodilian line through time.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-20

Reading passage 2 has seven paragraphs, A-G; Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list below.
Write the correct number, i-xi, in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i The competitors with the dinosaur
ii A historical event for the Supreme survivors.
iii What makes the crocodile the fastest running animal on land
iv Regulated body temperature by the surrounding environment
v Underwater aid in body structure offered to a successful predator
vi The perfectly designed body for a great land roamer
vii Slow metabolisms which makes crocodile a unique reptile
viii The favorable features in the impact of a drought
ix Shifting Eating habits and food intake
x A project on a special mechanism
xi A unique findings has been achieved recently

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

18 Paragraph E

19 Paragraph F

20 Paragraph G

Questions 21-26

Complete the summary and write the correct answer（**no more than two words or a number**）*in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.*

In many places inhabited by crocodilians, most types of the crocodile has evolved a successful scheme to survive in the drought brought by a ……**21**…... . According to Kennett and Christian's six-year study of Australian freshwater crocodiles' aestivation, they found Aestivating crocodiles spent around ……**22**…....a year without access to……**23**…..... The absolute size of body water pools declined proportionately with ……**24**…; thus there is no sign of……**25**……. and other health-damaging impact in the crocodiles even after an aestivation period. This super capacity helps crocodiles endure the tough drought without slowing their speed of ……**26**……. significantly

How war debris could cause cancer

A Could the mystery over how depleted uranium might cause genetic damage be closer to being solved? It may be, if a controversial claim by two researchers is right. They say that minute quantities of the material lodged in the body may kick out energetic electrons that mimic the effect of beta radiation. This, they argue, could explain how residues of depleted uranium scattered across former war zones could be increasing the risk of cancers and other problems among soldiers and local people.

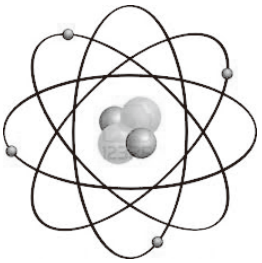
B Depleted uranium is highly valued by the military, who use it in the tips of armour-piercing weapons. The material's high density and self-sharpening properties help it to penetrate the armour of enemy tanks and bunkers. Its use in conflicts has risen sharply in recent years. The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) estimates that shells containing 1700 tonnes of the material were fired during the 2003 Iraq war. Some researchers and campaigners are convinced that depleted uranium left in the environment by spent munitions causes cancer, birth defects and other ill effects in people exposed to it. Governments and the military disagree, and point out that there is no conclusive epidemiological evidence for this. And while they acknowledge that the material is weakly radioactive, they say this effect is too small to explain the genetic damage at the levels seen in war veterans and civilians.

C Organisations such as the UK's Royal Society, the US Department of Veterans Affairs and UNEP have called for more comprehensive epidemiological studies to clarify the link between depleted uranium and any ill effects. Meanwhile, various test-tube and animal studies have suggested that depleted uranium may increase the risk of cancer, according to a review of the scientific literature published in May 2008 by the US National Research Council. The authors of the NRC report argue that more long-term and quantitative research is needed on the effects of uranium's chemical toxicity. They say the science seems to support the theory that genetic damage might be occurring because uranium's chemical toxicity and weak radioactivity could

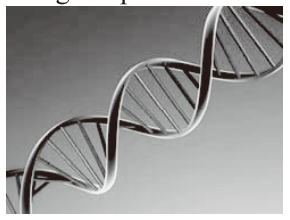
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

somehow reinforce each other, though no one knows what the mechanism for this might be. *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*

D Now two researchers, Chris Busby and Ewald Schnug, have a new theory that they say explains how depleted uranium could cause genetic damage. Their theory invokes a well-known process called the photoelectric effect. This is the main mechanism by which gamma photons with energies of about 100 kiloelectronvolts (keV) or less are blocked by matter: the photon transfers its energy to an electron in the atom's electron cloud, which is ejected into the surroundings. An atom's ability to stop photons by this mechanism depends on the fourth power of its atomic number – the number of protons in its nucleus – so heavy elements are far better at intercepting gamma radiation and X-rays than light elements. This means that uranium could be especially effective at capturing photons and kicking out damaging photoelectrons: with an atomic number of 92, uranium blocks low-energy gamma photons over 450 times as effectively as the lighter element calcium, for instance.



E Busby and Schnug say that previous risk models have ignored this well-established physical effect. They claim that depleted uranium could be kicking out photoelectrons in the body's most vulnerable spots. Various studies have shown that dissolved uranium – ingested in food or water, for example – is liable to attach to DNA strands within cells, because uranium binds strongly to DNA phosphate. "Photoelectrons from uranium are therefore likely to be emitted precisely where they will cause most damage to genetic material," says Busby.

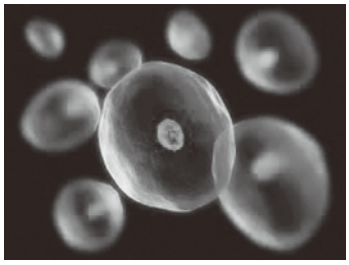


F Busby and Schnug base their claim on calculations of the photoelectrons that would be produced by the interaction between normal background levels of gamma radiation and uranium in the body. "Our detailed calculations indicate that the phantom photoelectrons are the predominant effect by far for uranium genome toxicity, and that uranium could be 1500 times as powerful as an emitter of photoelectrons than as an alpha emitter." Their computer modelling results are described in a peer-reviewed paper to be published in this month by the IPNSS in a book called Loads and Fate of Fertiliser Derived Uranium.

G Hans-Georg Menzel, who chairs the International Commission on Radiological Protection's committee on radiation doses, acknowledges that the theory should be considered, but he doubts that it will prove significant. He suspects that under normal background radiation the effect is too weak to inflict many of the "double hits" of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

energy that are known to be most damaging to cells. "It is very unlikely that individual cells would be subject to two or more closely spaced photoelectron impacts under normal background gamma irradiation," he says. Despite his doubts, Menzel raised the issue last week with his committee in St Petersburg, Russia, and says that several colleagues "intended to collect relevant data and perform calculations to check whether there was any possibility of a real effect in living tissues". Organisations in the UK, including the Ministry of Defence and the Health Protection Agency, say they have no plans to investigate Busby's hypothesis.



H Radiation biophysicist Mark Hill of the University of Oxford would like to see a fuller investigation, though he suggests this might show that the photoelectric effect is not as powerful as Busby claims. "We really need more detailed calculations and dose estimates for realistic situations with and without uranium present," he says. Hill's doubts centre on an effect called Compton scattering, which he believes needs to be factored into any calculations. With Compton scattering, uranium is only 4.5 times as effective as calcium at stopping gamma photons, so Hill says that taking it into account would reduce the relative importance of uranium as an emitter of secondary electrons. If he is right, this would dilute the mechanism proposed by Busby and Schnug.

I The arguments over depleted uranium are likely to continue, whatever the outcome of these experiments. Whether Busby's theory holds up or not remains to be seen, but investigating it can only help to clear up some of the doubts about this mysterious substance.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-18

The reading Passage has nine paragraphs A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

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

NB you may use any letter more than once

14 a famous process is given relating to the new theory.
15 a person who acknowledges but suspects the theory.
16 the explanation of damage to DNA.
17 a debatable and short explanation to the way creating the problems of soldiers.
18 Busby's hypothesis is not in the investigation plans of organisations.

Questions 19-22

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

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

19 all of people believe that depleted uranium is harmful to people's health.
20 heavier elements can perform better at preventing X-rays and gamma radiation.
21 by particular calculations, it is known that the main effect of uranium genome toxicity is phantom photoelectrons.
22 most of scientists support Mark Hill's opinion.

Questions 23-26

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 **23-26** on your answer sheet.

23_____ attaches importance to depleted uranium due to its 24_____ and 25_____ features, which are helpful in the war. However, it has ill effects in people, and then causes organisations' appeal to do more relative studies. According to some scientists, we should do research about the impact of uranium's 26_____ which may be enhanced with weak radioactivity.

新预测范围查看步骤

说明:书中并不是每一页/每一篇考题都会可能出现在未来的考卷中，所以我们根据专业的监控，对一段时间内的考试进书籍页面内容的

重点标记 ~ 删除标记

第 1 步骤：

使用手机或者(电脑)注册 在线范围预测系统，网址

ks.ipredicting.com

您注册的手机号码是您使用该系统最重要的身份识别！

第 2 步骤：指点官方淘宝店铺 ielts9.taobao.com

请咨询淘宝店客服，向其购买（或者索取）系统的升级激活码：输入在线系统左侧的“权限升级”栏目，即可使用；

第 3 步骤：

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

第 4 步骤：

红色/橙色就是考题范围中的重点页面页码，黑色/灰色就是删除不看的页面页码。

English to Chinese

预测真题原文
参考中文翻译

全部的原文中文翻译获取渠道：

(1)预测书籍后面附录部分（成稿时完成的翻译会收录书籍印刷...）

(2)后续陆续翻译的，请登录 在线考试系统

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

越努力 越幸运

The harder the more fortunate

深度测谎

A 去年，英国谢菲尔德大学医学院教授 Sean A. Spence 在对一位将自己照顾的孩子毒死的妇女的大脑进行扫描时发现，这位被定罪的妇女在否认自己的犯罪事实时，看起来像是在说真话。这项关于欺骗的研究，连同其它两个由谢菲尔德小组领导的研究是由 Quickfire Media 赞助的，Quickfire Media 是一家电视节目制作公司，播出频道为英国的第 4 频道，该频道播放这些研究人员在工作时的视频，构成一个由三部分组成的系列节目的一部分，该系列叫做“谎言实验室”。对该妇女大脑的研究之后出现在欧洲精神病学杂志上。

B 功能磁共振成像仪（fMRI）声称能通过看到大脑的内部来进行测谎，而不是通过追踪焦虑的外在表现:如通过测谎仪测出的脉搏，血压或呼吸的变化。功能磁共振成像技术除了吸引成百上千的观众外，还吸引着企业家的目光。两家公司--马萨诸塞州 Pepperell 市的 Cephos 公司和加利福尼亚州 Tarzana 市的 No Lie MRI 公司声称对人们是否在说实话的预测的准确率可以达到 90 %甚至更高。No Lie MRI 这家公司的名字本身就会让人想起一个熟悉的情景---就像走进一家位于商业区的牙科诊所，表明该技术甚至可能被用于“降低约会的风险。”

C 许多神经科学家和法律学者却怀疑此说法，有的甚至质疑对谎言的探测而进行大脑扫描测谎是否真得有用，还是只是一些对谎言的性质和大脑所做的更多的研究罢了。功能磁共振成像仪追踪到达大脑激活区的血流的行踪。测谎背后的假设是，当大脑在说谎时，它需要额外的运作并且负责这些额外运作的大脑区域需要更多的血液供给。而这些区域在被扫描时就会亮起，在对谎言进行研究时，这些被照亮的区域就是主要参与决策的区域。

D 为了评估功能磁共振成像仪和其他神经科学的发现如何影响法律，麦克阿瑟基金去年出资 1,000 万元来资助一个将耗时三年的“法律和神经科学项目”。部分资金将会用来尝试设置使用功能磁共振成像仪和其它脑部扫描技术来进行测谎的准确性和可靠性的标准。华盛顿大学圣路易斯医学院负责该项目测谎研究小组的神经学家 Marcus Raichle 认为“在现有的技术前提下，很难完全相信测谎的结果，但是建立一个项目以确定测谎结果的可能性这项提议是可行的。”斯坦福大学的 Henry T. Greely 和英国哥伦比亚大学的 Judy Illes 在去年发表在美国《法律与医学杂志》上的一篇评论文章中探讨了现行研究的不足之处以及为了推进技术进步可能需要改进之处。两位学者发现，迄今为止进行的测谎研究（总数仍低于 20 ），还不能证明磁共振

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

成像仪作为测谎仪在现实世界中的任何的精度水平上都是有效的。”

E 大多数的研究都是以团体而不是以个人为对象。在这些研究的对象是健康的年轻成年人---所以不清楚如果对象变成因为服用了药物而影响了血压或是导致动脉堵塞的人时，这些研究结果是否还适用。两位研究人员质疑了这些发亮的区域，他们指出，该区域也和一系列认知行为具有相关性，包括记忆，自我监测和自我意识。最大的挑战---同时也是“法律和神经科学项目”为其资助了新的研究项目---是如何减少测试协议的人为干预程度。关于一张扑克牌是否是黑桃7的谎言可能无法激活与回答你是否抢劫了街角的一家商店时的大脑皮质的同一区域。事实上，迄今为止最现实的研究，有可能是来自“谎言实验室”这个电视节目。两家经营这样技术的公司不是再等待更多的数据。Cephos 公司提供的免费的扫描是针对一些符合特定标准由法院准许的声称自己是无罪的人。允许对大脑的扫描作为法律证据可能会打开一个潜在的巨大和利润丰厚的市场。Cephos 公司的首席执行官 Steven Laken 说道“在上法庭之前，可能需要进行若干的测试”。他声称该技术已达到 97 %的准确率，并且有超过 100 个使用 Cephos 公司扫描的人已经通过获得数据解决了许多 Greely and Illes 提到过的问题。

F 但是，Greely 和 Illes 的呼吁在正式的临床试验证明该仪器能够满足安全性和有效性的标准前，该仪器不可用在非研究领域。要面对监管部门的批准的试验要面对技术上的挑战。演员，专业扑克玩家和反社会的人会和普通人进行比较。虔诚的人会跟在怀疑论者的后面接受扫描。测试将需要考虑到社会环境。善意的谎言---“不，晚餐真是太棒了”---将会和有关性过失这样的谎言进行比对，以保证大脑对不同的谎言有相同的反应。

G 人们要小心这项技术被滥用的危险。Greely 认为“危险在于人们的生活肯能会因为技术中的错误往不好的方向改变。科学的危险之处在于它有很多未知性，因为它很大程度上使用了错误的神经影像学。”鉴于漫长且有争议的测谎仪的历史，循序渐进可能是最明智的选择，来使用它作为一个新的诊断手段来检测社会治理的质量。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

科学家可以告诉我们什么是幸福吗？

A 经济学家认为，如果人们会把自己描述成幸福的，那么他们就是幸福的。然而心理学家却要区分不同幸福感之间的差别。幸福最中等的水平是一种开心或是快乐的感觉。但是有时幸福是对生活的一种评判，认为生活是令人满意的，而这似乎是不涉及感情范畴的。受人敬仰的心理学家 Martin Seligman 率先致力于关于幸福的研究。不幸的是，我们并不是天生就会感到幸福；而所幸的是，我们可以做一些关于幸福的事情。关于幸福的研究最早要追溯到 130 年前在 Leipzig 的实验室，那时心理学对“善良”和“满足”还知之甚少，大部分的心理学家都在研究“软弱”和“痛苦”。图书馆里的书涉及的理论都是关于我们为什么会悲伤，担忧和生气这类的情绪。研究生活平顺时发生的事情在当时看来是不靠谱的。积极正面的体验，比如说快乐，善良，利他主义和英雄主义在当时常常是被人们忽略的。在每 100 篇关于焦虑和压抑的心理学论文中，只有一篇会涉及积极的心理状态。

B 少数的实验心理学家引领了有关幸福研究的潮流。康奈尔大学的 Alice Isen 教授和她的同事致力于研究正面的情感如何让人们思维更敏捷以及更有创造力。为了展示正面的情感是怎样快速地提升一个人的智力，Isen 教授通过一个巧妙的诊断将参加实验的医生分为 3 组：一组收到了糖果，一组朗读人本主义的宣言，一组则作为控制对照组。(实验结果表明，) 收到糖果的医生的思维更具创造性同时工作也更高效。受到 Isen 教授和其他人的启发，Seligman 也投身关于幸福的研究。他筹集到了几百万美金的研究经费，用以资助全世界 150 名科学家组成的 50 个研究小组。4 家“积极心理学”中心成立，用令人愉悦的颜色装饰，配有沙发和保姆。心理学家聚集在墨西哥的沙滩上享受着潜水的乐趣，品尝墨西哥菜肴 fajitas，他们还分成小组讨论有关“奇迹”和“敬畏”的话题。还有一千名临床医学家接受这项新科学项目的培训

C 但是一些批评家要求心理学家回答一些重大的问题，比如说，什么是定义不同幸福水平的标准以及如何将这些特点分类？这些关于幸福的概念难道不是模糊不清而且无法被证实的吗？当四处还有饥荒，洪水和经济萧条的时候，将这些研究基金用于积极心态的研究合适吗？Seligman 知道他的工作会被别人轻看，还可能会被人冠以诸如“积极思考的力量”此类的陈腔滥调。因此，为了让这样新的科学研究不要浮于自我满足的状态，就要确保这项研究和“积极心理学”相联系，又以“积极生物学”作为基础。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

D 这就需要我们回到人类的进化史，人类是从更新世时代（180 万到 1 万年前）开始进化的，那是一个充满艰难和动荡的时代。在冰河世纪，我们的祖先先是忍受冰川形成的寒冷，然后是冰川消融时的泛滥的洪水。人们还得和那些令人毛骨悚然的生物比如说猛犸象和体型如大象般巨大的地懒以及长着锐利犬牙的猫共同生存。但是到了更新世的末期，所有的这些动物都灭绝了，人类却进化出了脑容量更大的大脑，并且通过自己的智力学会生火和制造较复杂的工具，还学会了说话并且形成了一些社会礼仪。在逆境中生存将人类变得更加有恒心和毅力。Seligman 教授说道："因为我们的大脑是在一个充满冰川，洪水和饥荒的年代进化来的，我们的大脑经历了太多患难-灾难性，所以我们的大脑的运作模式就是"发现哪里出了问题"。但问题是，这在更新世那样的时代是起作用的，在那时这对人类是有益的，但是在现代社会就不起作用了。"

E 尽管大多数人评价自己很幸福，但是大量证据显示消极的想法还是在人类心中根深蒂固。实验显示，较成功而言，失败更容易被我们牢牢记住。我们总是在思想一些不顺利的事情，而不是那些顺利的好的事情。在 6 中基本的情绪中，有 4 种是消极的，它们是：生气，害怕，厌恶和悲伤，而只有一种是积极的，它就是喜悦。（第 6 种情绪是惊奇，属于中性。）心理学家同时也是《幸福》这本书的作者 Daniel Nettle 和皇家学院的一位学者认为，消极的情绪总是告诉我们 "一些不好的事情已经发生了"，从而会让我们采取不一样的行动。

F 究竟是什么样的大脑结构让我们会倾向于有消极的想法呢？"快乐"这样的情绪有生物学基础吗？爱荷华大学的神经学家研究了当人们看到令人愉悦的图片和让人不舒服的图片时的情况。当人们看到风景或是海豚玩耍时，大脑的额叶会变得活跃。但是当他们看到一些让人不舒服的图片比如说一只小鸟被埋在土里时，或是一个战死的战士面部还有部分缺失时，大脑最原始的部分会做出反应。这种识别消极情绪的能力是从古时候大脑进化早期形成的危险识别系统来的。大脑前额叶皮质是产生幸福感的部位，是用来进行一些高级的思考，是人类晚些时期进化来的。

G 据 Daniel Nettle 所言，研究的困难在于大脑对于"喜欢"和"欲望"(wanting and liking）的机制是分开的。"欲望"涉及两个最初大脑发育的部位，也就是扁桃体和神经大脑区，它们通过化学多巴酚传递信息来形成大脑的奖励机制。它们常常是让人们很期待吃完东西的快感或是对药品上瘾。小白鼠会不停地击打栅栏来获取对大脑"欲望"情绪的电刺激，而忽略异性同伴。但是获得大脑刺激的小白鼠虽然吃得更多，但是并没有迹象表明它在吃到自己渴想的食物后有一种满足感。对人而言，像尼古丁这样的物质会让人想要摄取更多但是却带来很少的快感。

H 从本质上来看，生物课可以告诉我们消极的情绪是人类生存的基本情绪，所以难怪它很难根除。与此同时，让人觉得很诡异的是，我们的大脑总是想要的很多，但是却很难真正得到持续的幸福感。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

数码节食

A 远程办公，网上购物和在线会议和传统的面对面的方式相比可以节省能源，但随着数字化时代的推进，其具有环保节能的优势受到了影响。去年美国因为发送电子邮件，进行数字运算和网页搜索这些方面的消耗高达 610 亿千瓦小时，也就是占了全国总耗电量的 1.5%，而全国的电力供应一半来自煤炭。2005 年全世界的计算机消耗了 1230 亿千瓦小时的能量，如果照目前的趋势继续发展下去下去，根据 Lawrence Berkeley 国家实验室的科学家 Jonathan Koomey 估计 ，这个数字在 2010 年的时候将翻一番。因此，为了运行一台电脑所做出的开支将超过购买这台电脑的成本---这使得互联网和电脑公司有理由开展削减能源成本的业务，以保护环境。

B 最大的能源消耗并非来自电脑本身，而是来自防止电脑过热的空调。对于一个数据中心计算机每消耗一千瓦小时的能源，同时还需要一千瓦时来冷却像火炉一样滚烫的架式服务器。

C 对于互联网巨头谷歌，上述问题促使其致力于安装太阳能阵列，用来提供其在加利福尼亚的总部 Mountain View 公司峰值功率需求的 30%，同时增加可再生能源的采购。但是为了使用户能在几秒钟内打开网页，谷歌必须维护在巨大洞穴状建筑物内成千上万台的电脑服务器。谷歌的绿色能源负责人 Bill Weihl 说“考虑服务器的能源效率是一件好事，我们正在积极努力使我们的数据中心的效率最大化，因其占谷歌全球消耗能量很大的一部分。” 谷歌将通过新的方式盈利，被称为 RE<C （谷歌公司认为“因为可再生能源比煤更便宜”），使用其它能源如太阳能光热，高空风能和地热能都比使用煤要便宜。Weihl 说“这个想法在几年之内就可以实现，而不需要等待几十年。”

D 与此同时，整个互联网行业都在采用一些方法来节约电能。这方面的努力包括削减实现电力转换前必须先实现正确的操作电压；重组成堆的服务器和其冷却机制，以及使用软件来创建多个“虚拟”的计算机，而不必部署多个实际的计算机。惠普公司社会与环境部的副主管 Pat Tiernan 说道，这种虚拟化技术使得电脑生产公司惠普将其遍布世界各地的 86 个数据中心整合成三个，同时只需三个备份。

E 互联网行业同时也努力从电脑芯片方面解决能源消耗问题。近年来，随着电脑处理能力每增加一倍，电力消耗同时增加一倍。但为了节省能源，芯片制造商如英特尔和 AMD 都转换到所谓的多核技术，也就是将多个处理器打包成一个电路，而不是把它们分开。 英特尔公司的经济技术合作倡议的营销经理 Allyson Klein 说“当我们从线性兆赫和千兆赫兹转移到多核，然后通过

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

节流微处理，以此节约下的能量是相当可观的。芯片制造商继续缩减在纳米尺度上的电路，Allyson Klein 补充道“这意味着在保证相同性能的同时一个芯片所需要的电能变少了。”

F 通过使用这种芯片，更多的个人电脑将满足各种提高效率的标准，如能源之星标准（要求桌面所消耗的电能不超过 65 瓦）。联邦政府可能很快就会要求以美国国家航空航天局和国防部为首的机构在进行电脑采购时，要满足电子产品环境评估工具标准。谷歌，英特尔和其它公司已经发起了“电脑产业拯救气候行动”，以努力实现到 2010 年时将所有计算机造成的电力消耗消减 50%。

G 今天大多数操作系统都有植入睡眠模式和电源管理工具来节约能源。然而，据 Klein 统计，约 90 %的计算机不启用这些设置。如果这些设置都能正确地激活，它们能防止电厂每年因为要供应电脑而排放的上千公斤的二氧化碳。但是如果在一些情况下不能关机或拔下插座（只有这样，才会是零功耗）时，那么也许最环保的利用这些被浪费的计算消耗的方式就是通过计算机建立气候变化的模型。牛津大学的 ClimatePrediction.net 就提供一个机会至少用来预测这些煤炭燃烧导致的结果。

H CO2Stats 是一个免费的工具，可以嵌入到任何网站来计算使用计算机导致的二氧化碳的排放量。这一估计是基于这样一个假设：个人电脑，网络和服务器每一秒消耗的 300 瓦的电力需要 16.5 毫克 CO2 排放来产生。哈佛大学的物理学家 同时也是 CO2Stats 这个网页工具的发明人之一的 Alexander Wissner-Gross 说“典型的碳排放量是大约相当于 1.5 人呼吸出的含碳量”。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

经济进化论

A 生活在巴西和委内瑞拉边界的奥里诺科河畔的 Yanomam 人，以打猎为生，他们的平均年收入大约为每人每年 90 美元。而住在纽约州和新泽西州边界的哈德逊河边的曼哈顿人，从事着贸易行当，他们的平均年收入大约是每人每年 36000 美元。然而，如果用库存单位(SKU 指标，该数量的类型的零售产品可用)来衡量，这种 400 倍的戏剧性差异就显得微不足道了。预计在 300 年和 100 亿年的 Yanomam 为曼哈顿，一个差的 3300 万倍！

B 这是怎么发生的?经济学家 Eric D. Beinhocker 在他的相关著作《财富的起源》(哈佛大学商学院出版社，2006 年）中发表了若干文章，认为可以用复杂性理论来 进行解释。进化和经济之间不仅仅只是类比的关系，它们实际上是一种更宏大的现象——复杂适应系统的两种形式，该系统中的独立元素和部分互相作用，然后进行信息处理以使它们的行为适应变化的条件。免疫系统，生态系统，语言，法律和互联网都是复杂性系统应用的例子

C 在生物进化的过程中，自然选择产生于随机的基因突变和父母基因的组合所产生的变化。复杂性和多样性就是从这种累积性的选择过程中产生的。在经济高速发展，我们的物质经济收益通过不计其数的产品生产和选择的无数的组合完成进化。在曼哈顿村的那些 100 亿的产品仅仅代表能够进入市场的变化部分，随之而来的是一个消费者在市场上对其最需要的 产品进行累积性选择的过程。VHS 代替了 Betamax，DVD 取代了 VHS，CD 取代了塑胶唱片，翻盖式移动手机取代了大哥大，电脑取代了打字机，谷歌取代了远景公司，运动型多功能车取代了旅行轿车，纸质书取代了电子书，网络新闻很快将会取代新闻广播。这些被购买的商品存活下来并且通过重复的使用和生产得以“繁殖”。

D 就像是活的有机体和生态系统，经济看起来是精心设计出来的——就像是人类自然而然是出自一个严谨的智慧的设计师之手，可以理解的是，一个组织严密的政府几乎需要涉足经济的方方面面。但是也正是像活的有机体是通过自然选择自下而上的一样，经济也是通过看不见的手自下而上进行选择的。进化和经济之间的对应性并不是天衣无缝的，因为需要一些组织严密的法则和法律来保障自由公平的贸易能够实现。但是太多的政府干预进入市场使得市场既不能实现自由也谈不上公平。以前进行的这种尝试就失败了，因为市场远比仅仅是组织严密要复杂得多，各种因素相互作用，自动催化。在 Ludwig

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

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

von Mises1922 年所写的书《社会主义》中阐述了原因，其中最著名的要数在有计划的社会主义经济中的“经济核算”。在资本主义社会中，价格是不变也快速流动的，是由市场上自由的个体交换决定的，价格是人们用来指导消费选择的信息。Von Mises 指出，社会主义经济依赖于资本主义经济来决定价格如何在商品和服务间分配。社会主义这种的价格决定方式是很累赘且没有效率的。相对自由的市场才是最终唯一能知道消费者希望花多少钱来购买商品和服务。

E 经济进化论有助于解释 Yanomam 人作为采猎者是怎么进化成像曼哈顿消费贸易者的。十九世纪，法国经济学家 Frédéric Bastiat 很好地总结了其中的原理：“在商品无法跨越的地方，军队会顶上去。”除了是强壮的战士，Yanomam 人也是精明的商人，并且当他们越多地进行贸易，他们所要进行的争斗就越少。原因在于贸易是一个强有力的社会粘合剂，可以产生政治联盟。一个村庄的村民不能直接到另一个村庄宣布他们正在遭遇可能被第三个更加强大的村庄征服的消息——这样只会展示出自己的软弱。相反，他们通过贸易和互惠的活动掩盖了自己的想要结盟的真正动机。从而不仅得到了军事保护还激发了一种长期增加双方财富和 SKU（库存单位）的机制的产生。

F 自由和公平的贸易发生在社会中大多数人的方式交互提供互惠互利。必要的规则不是神圣的庙宇中的智者或是国会的立法者制定的，而是在写成法律前经过几代人演化从而被广泛接受和参与的。法律，没能通过这样的测试的法律将被忽略。如果执法过于繁重，就会有人反抗。然而人类必须交互这个概念必须也是可以由一个更高的力量来控制是通用的。有趣的是，人们没有就“更高的力量”是什么得到广泛的共识。宗教人士认为是遵循神的律法的良好行为。他们不能想象这样一个有序的社会是无神的。世俗普通人认为这个力量是政府。他们认为无政府状态是野蛮的代名词。所有人似乎都同意这个概念，有序的社会需要一个无所不能的力量。然而，处处有证据表明事实并非如此。自发社会秩序和社会的无政府状态的一个重要的区别是，前者是在律法和一套演化过来的道德标准之下由工作和投资演化而来的，而后者是混乱。古典自由主义传统的冯米塞斯和哈耶克从未声称完全缺乏自上而下的规则会导致最优社会秩序。它只是说我们应该怀疑我们以社会正义，公平或进步的名义管理他们的能力。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

企业社会责任(CSR)：“营销”的新概念

也许 Ben & Jerry 和美体小铺给自己设定垄断性赚诚实的利润陷阱。但他们的斗争是我们知道“道德”营销的雷区的一课 。美体小铺，连同美国冰淇淋制造商 Ben and Jerry’s，被誉为新一代的具有绿色环保意识业务企业。

Ben and Jerry’s

A Ben & Jerry 的则为员工提供了一个非常甜蜜的员工福利。首先，700 家中每一个店铺 Ben & Jerry 的工人每天工作时有权免费三品脱冰淇淋，雪糕或冷冻酸奶。(一些工人使用易货享受配额的免费治疗其他商品和服务，比如理发。) 除了免费赠品，人员享受公司冷冻产品 50%的折扣 ，其他商品 40%的折扣，还有 30%非本&杰瑞食品公司奥特莱斯商品折扣。

B 工人们进一步有权带薪探亲假和可能利用员工股票购买计划在一个 15%的折扣的价格购买公司股票(六个月组织后) 。从 1998 年开始，授予每个工人(不包括董事及高级职员) 316 股票期权和股票 401 k 计划的日历年度也分配给每个雇员。这些贡献旨在与实现公司的目标共同繁荣的，即确保所有员工共享繁荣的未来。

其他福利包括：

- 医疗保险，包括覆盖婴儿护理和乳房 x 光检查
- 人寿保险(员工的年薪的两倍)
- 牙齿保险
- 长期残疾计划：残疾的持续时间 6 个月后支付工资的 60%
- 短期残疾计划为 6 个月支付工资的 60%

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

The Body Shop

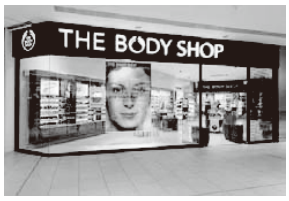
C 美体小铺历史开始于安妮塔罗迪克的£4000 和一个梦想。如今，它在 50 个国家拥有超过 1900 家门店。美体小铺于 1976 年在英格兰布赖顿成立。从她原来的商店，它提供的 25 种不同乳液、面霜，和油脂，罗迪克成为第一个成功的身体护理产品，结合天然成分和 ecologically-benign 制造过程的营销人员。她的公司拒绝使用动物测试产品，以及一个坚持在世界各地的供应商中实施非劳工剥削的劳动实践， 主要吸引的是中产阶级妇女特别是高档家庭产品，一直是该公司的主要市场。销售蓬勃发展，甚至保守的金融市场都批准美体小铺的令人印象深刻的利润情况下的扩张活动，其在 1984 年公开发行股票是成功的。1988 年，公司进入美国市场在纽约开设商店；到 1997 年，该公司拥

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

有 1500 家门店，包括在 47 个国家的特许经营。反营销策略似乎是聪明的营销，至少是美体小铺而言。

D 美体小铺的早期成功的秘诀的一部分是：它创造了一个特殊市场。公司没有与传统的化妆品公司直接竞争，销售他们的产品是为了为时尚配饰设计掩盖缺陷，使女性看起来更像出现在他们奢华的广告时装模特。相反，美体小铺提供产品一条线的承诺好处，不仅仅是漂亮的肤色，还有皮肤即刻美容和健康。公司以开拓自然成分的化妆品市场和建立社会责任作为公司业务的一个组成部分。美体小铺因为它的伦理立场而闻名，例如拒绝使用动物测试的成分，其在其运作的社区货币捐赠，和发展中国家的合作它的业务。1988 年罗迪克在美国开了她的第一家店 ，和通过各种社会活动如time-through如“停止燃烧”运动拯救巴西热带雨林（该地区提供许多公司的天然成分的来源），和大力支持员工自觉自治-美体小铺字号已经等同于全球范围内的社会激进主义和环保保护主义。该公司利润竟然非常不菲。



E 然而，到了 1990 年代中期，美体小铺面临日益激烈的竞争，迫使它开始它的第一个主要的广告计划，最突出的是“Ruby”运动。活动由Ruby的化身，一个与Rubenesque比例的娃娃栖息在一个古董沙发上，看起来很满意自己和丰满。兰迪·威廉姆森，美体小铺的发言人说，“Ruby是我们长期挑战化妆品行业和女性沟通方式实践的成果。Ruby营销活动是为了美体小铺的产品设计的概念：产品是来增强，滋润，清洁，和增亮功能，而不是纠正缺陷。美体小铺的哲学就是——每个人都有其真正的美。我们并不是宣传我们的产品创造奇迹。”

F 美体小铺在 1990 年底的竞争下，面对竞争对手以更低的价格提供类似的化妆品失去市场份额。主要竞争对手是H2O, Sephora, Bath and Body Works, and Origins。研究成果的研究显示，女性欣赏美体小铺的道德标准。他们很高兴公司实际的绿色行动，而不是承诺。证据证明，美体小铺一直搁置在许多人的倡导思想：而不断推出更新、更新鲜的品牌。像美体小铺公司不断通过广告宣传他们的产品和营销，通常创建一个不存在需求，不是一个真正的需要的东西。传播的是通过购买越来越多的产品通往幸福的消息。这种消费主义下，跨国公司主导日益增加及其标准化产品导致全球文化整合。其他垮台的因素还包括误导公众，低工资和反对工会，利用原住民，大规模生产，大量的商品的包装和运输导致使用全球资源的速度加快，而土地，海洋和空气与危险的污染和浪费原超它们再生的速度

G 过去的十年里，美体小铺倾向保守和胆小的广告使其市场份额和品牌价值缩水。随着新的、更自然和环境友好的竞争对手的崛起，美体小铺在支持环保或最自然的方面不再领跑。解决方案是：“强调美体小铺是营销伦理发起者，我们的行动胜过我们的语言 。这是美体小铺的新方向。在大城市的不同的善举将是我们的存在的一部分。我们将消除不必要的涂鸦，净化城市空气，给客户美好的运动中成为积极参与的一份子！”

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

摩斯电码

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

A 摩斯电码正在被一种新型的卫星系统所替代来发送海上的遇险信号。自 1992 年以来，当世界船运业转向新的卫星系统，全世界各个国家都在用相似的发送完毕的信号（如果没有那么理想化的话）宣布摩斯电码设备退役，这个新的卫星系统叫做“全球海事救援与安全系统”(简称 GMDSS)。将原来的摩斯电码转换成该系统的最后期限是 1 月 1 日，而这一天也被大家视为摩斯时代的终结。但是摩斯电码中的点和划不会跟着一起退出，它们还将会被业余无线电爱好者，间谍和一些军事人员所使用，救援系统从摩斯电码向全球海事救援与安全系统（GMDSS）的转换标志着上一个国际最广泛应用的摩斯电码时代的终结。

B 摩斯电码可是有一段很长的历史，它是一项和海上沉船上的无线电操作者有密切联系的技术。摩斯电码的理念据说是萨缪尔 摩斯在一次穿越大西洋的航行中形成的。在当时，摩斯还是一位画家兼业余发明家，但是当另一艘船的使者向他传达了近期电子业的发展时，摩斯马上萌发了要发明电报的想法。在他之前，其他的发明家为着同样的梦想已经尝试了近一个世纪的时间。摩斯最终能成功，并被称为“电报之父”，这部分要归功于他的专注。在他从国会申请到发明电报的足够的钱之前，他就已经尝试了 12 年，当然前面一直没有实现电报的发明也有技术上的原因。

C 和竞争对手的电报设计相比，摩斯的设计相当简单，仅仅需要一个电键（也就是一个弹簧支撑的开关）来发送信息，一个敲击的发声器来接收，还有一根电线将它们两个连接。尽管摩斯的硬件很简单，但还是有一个要领，那就是为了使用他的设备，操作者要先学会由“点”和“划”构成的特别的电码。起初，摩斯并不是有意要将“点”和“划”组合起来来代表字母的。他的第一个代码，是在他那次横渡大西洋的航行中的笔记本上被勾勒出来的，用“点”和“划”来代表数字“0”和“9”。摩斯当时的想法是信息会将会由用来代表不同的单词和短语的数字串来表达，而这些数字串将会编在一个特殊编码的字典里。但是摩斯后来放弃了这个想法，这得益于他的一个同伴阿尔弗雷德 维尔，他为摩斯设计了摩斯字母系统，这个系统可以同时用“点”和“划”来拼写信息。起初，和其它用户友好的电报设计相比，学习看上去如此复杂的摩斯电码似乎是不可能完成的任务。比如说，Cooke 和 Wheatstone 的电报，是用 5 根针从一个镶钻的格栅中挑选字母。但是尽管他们的设计意味着任何人都可以使用，仍需要 5 条电线在电报发收站两地连接，而摩斯的设计只需要 1 根。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

D 在 19 世纪 50 年代初期，摩斯的电报一经推广就迅速在这个行业占据了统治地位，在 1851 年，它就成为欧洲统一标准，这就使得不同国家的电报站之间可以建立直接的联系（英国选择不加入该标准，在接下来的几年仍然坚持使用用针发送的电报）。摩斯电码后来还被修订成能接受不同口音和外国字符，这也导致了美国摩斯电码和国际摩斯电码的分裂直至今天。

E 在国际海底电缆中，左右翼接收从一个小镜子反射来的光束，这个分来用来代表“点”和“划”。与此同时，一个显著的电报亚文化开始出现，它拥有自己的惯例和词汇，还有基于操作者能够发送和接收摩斯电码的速度的等级制度。一流的操作者可以在一分钟内收发 45 个摩斯电码，发送新闻电报，他们在大城市收入颇高。在这个等级制度的底部是一些收发速度慢且缺乏经验的农村无线电操作者，他们大多兼职收发电报。摩斯电码被改进了后，很多农村无线电操作者发现这个工作是通往大城市其它更好工作的通行证。电报很快就在新兴的中产阶级中风靡起来。收发电报成为女性理想的工作，到 1870 年，在当时美国最大的电报办公室---纽约的西部联盟办公室供职的收发电报者中有 1/3 是女性。

F 1871 年，在一次戏剧庆典上，摩斯本人向全球使用他所发明的电报的所有人员告别，1872 年在他去世的时候，全世界的无线电电缆已经覆盖得很全面和完善了，有超过 650，000 英里的电缆和 30，000 英里的海底电缆承载着摩斯电码，有 20，000 个城镇和乡村覆盖了该网络。就像互联网被称作信息高速公路一样，电报在当时被视为“立刻实现思想传输的高速公路”。

G 但是到了 19 世纪 90 年代，随着电话的发明和自动电报和电打印机前身的出现，摩斯电报作为尖端科技的最鼎盛的时期走到了头，因为这些新发明都不需要掌握特别的技术。但是多亏了另一项无线技术，摩斯电码重新焕发生机。在 Guglielmo Marconi 发明了无线电电报后，电报在海底应用有了可能性。有史以来第一次，船只之间可以交流，不受天气和可见度的限制。1897 年，Marconi 成功地在相距 19 公里（12 英里）的靠岸电站和一艘意大利战舰发送了摩斯电码信息。1899 年一艘灯塔蒸汽船在丹佛海峡易北河接地，通过无线电电报完成了第一例海上援救。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

科幻电影·大都会

A 当德国导演 Fritz Lang 1924 年造访美国的时候，他在游轮上第一眼看到的就是纽约天边壮丽的景色，这也就成为他日后所提到的的自己拍摄的电影《大都会》的直接灵感来源，而这部电影被评为有史以来最具创新和影响力的科幻电影。

B《大都会》是一部以昏暗冰冷的色调描绘了既令人恐惧又令人振奋的 21 世纪初期。这个壮观的城市的未来将是高楼林立，而楼宇之间由高架的铁路和飞船连接，当然其中也充满了极端不平等和社会等级。工人住在地底下，他们就像工作的机器，一天 10 个小时一班的倒换，做着无休无止重复令人麻木的工作，而那些上层集团却在地上过着奢华的生活。管理这些工人的是大都会的统治者 John Fredersen，他唯一感兴趣的就是如何加强自己的权力控制。

C 导演 Lang 对未来的生动描绘起初却几乎全部是用抽象的术语写成的。从来没有人给这些机器所代表的功能下过定义，他们只不过是大量的表盘，杠杆和计量器，象征性地代表所有的机器和整个的工业，工人只不过是像奴隶一样是他们所操作的机器的延伸。Lang 通过电影一开始的一组镜头强化这个概念，镜头里所有的工人像僵尸一样排成方阵出场，穿着同样的黑色的工作服，全都是低着头，目光呆滞，接下来一个机器变形成一个张着血盆大口的雕像，将这些工人逐个吞掉。

D 从一个层面上来看，这些机器和被剥削的工人仅仅是用来提供财富和服务，这是的所谓的精英人士享受他们惬意的生活，但是从更深的层面来看，整个疯狂的工业的目的是服务它本身。重要的是权力，控制和是整个系统连续不断地 10 个小时一班的倒换。整个城市荒谬地将活生生的人变成了纯劳动力。

E 这让人想到在现代全球经济中，很多跨国公司为了使用更便宜的劳动力而将它们一些地方的工厂关闭。就像是《大都会》里面的工业，那里面公司的目标也是提高效率，增加利润，而这些都几乎和增加工人或是其他人的福利无关。他们的

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

目标是为了维持公司的增长的和将更多的金钱回报反馈给少数的精英人士——公司的管理层和股东。Fredersen 就是这个大公司大老板 Rupert Murdoch，他在自己摩天大楼里的巨大的办公室里感觉十分舒适，欣赏着整个城市的全景。很重要的一点是，在电影《大都会》中压根没有提到政府，政府的概念在电影中仿佛是过时的，里面唯一有权利的是 Fredersen 和他的魔术师兼科学家 Rotwang。

F 当允许电影里面的形象为自己诠释，这部电影不管是在象征主义还是在嘲讽主义方面来看都是完美无缺的。《大都会》这部电影的问题是在于感情线方面，Fredersen 的儿子 Freder 突然爱上一个人造人 Maria。Maria 在地底下领导伪宗教运动，教导工人不要反抗，而是要等待劳资双方的“调解人”的到来。这这个所谓的“调解人”正是来自心里的爱，最终是 Freder 对 Maria 的爱以及 Fredersen 对儿子的爱。

G 导演 Lang 和他后来的妻子 Thea Von Harbou 一起合写了电影剧本。1933 年，他从纳粹逃出（他后来在好莱坞发展地很好）。他的妻子留在德国，在希特勒的政权下继续拍摄电影。所以整个电影充满了 Thea Von Harbou 写的陈词滥调和 Lang 的毫不妥协的带有挖苦的描述之间的张力。

H 在我看来，不管是在电影《大都会》还是在现实世界中，“头”（比喻 管理者）和“手”（比喻劳动者）之间不太需要“心”（比喻交流）的调解，而是“手”（劳动者）自己要有自己的思想，他们自己的政治意识，还有运用好自己的选举权，比如通过收买权利和勇于质疑抵抗 Fredersen 的物质欲望。

I 同样地，和电影刚上映时相比，现在将《大都会》描述成工业和社会关系的代表可能更准确。Fredersen 当然也是最具代表性地象征一些公司的集权头目，他们将世界视为像大都会一样的地球村。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

战争残骸如何引发癌症

A 贫铀如何引发遗传损害的秘密很快就能被发现了吗？如果两个研究者说的一个备受争议的断言是对的，那么这个秘密也许很快就被发现了。他们说留在体内的微量物质可能会将模拟β辐射影响的高能电子逐出。他们争论，这将能够解释分散在战场的贫铀残留是如何增加士兵和当地人的癌症危险以及其他的问题。*(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*

B 军方高度重视贫铀，并将它使用在武器研发中。这种材料的高密度和自锐性能够使武器刺入敌军坦克盔甲和沙坑。近几年贫铀的使用急剧上升。联合国环境规划署估计在2003年伊拉克战争中，含有1700吨这种材料的壳体被燃烧。一些研究者和从军者确信留在战场环境中的贫铀会引发接近它们的人得癌症，出生缺陷和其他并发症。政府及军方不同意这观点，他们指出并没有确信的证据支持。虽然他们承认这种材料有弱放射性，但是他们说这种影响太小不足以解释遗传损害。

C 例如英国皇家学会，美国老兵事物部和联合国环境规划署等组织呼吁通过更多流行病学研究来阐明贫铀和疾病之间的关系。同时，依据美国NRC在2008年5月发表的一篇科学文献综述，多种多样的测试和动物研究表明贫铀可能会增加癌症危险。NRC的作者们报道争论说我们需要更多的长期高质的关于铀化学毒性影响的研究。由于铀的化学毒性和弱放射性能够互相加强，遗传损害可能会发生，他们说科学似乎支持这个理论，虽然没人知道这其中的原理是什么。*(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*

D 如今这两个研究者，Chris Busby和Ewald Schnug，有个新理论能够解释贫铀是如何引发遗传损害的。他们的理论涉及到一个著名的过程，叫光效应。这是携带大约十万电子伏特能量的伽玛光子受阻的主要原理：在电子云中光子把它的能量转化成电子，而后电子被逐出。一个原子阻止光子的能力依靠原子序数第四能量。所以重元素比轻元素更能拦截伽玛射线和X射线。这意味着铀能够有效捕捉光子和逐出损害性光电子：携带原子序列92，铀阻碍低能量伽玛光子的效率是轻元素钙的450多倍。

E Busby和Schnug说先前的风险模型忽略了这个物理效应。他们声称，贫铀能够逐出身体内最易受伤害地方的光电子。大量研究表明，溶解的铀-例如食物和水中吸收的-易于依附细胞内的DNA链，因为铀牢牢的附着在DNA磷酸中。Busby说，来自铀的光电子因此很可能恰恰发射在可能造成遗传物质最大损害的地方。

F Busy和Schnug的言论基于光电子的计算，这种光电子能通过身体中伽玛射线和铀的正常值间的互动产生。“我们详细的计算表明虚幻的光电子对于铀基因组毒性来说是主要的影响。而铀作为光电子的发射体比作为阿尔法发射

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

体强 1500 倍。”他们的电脑模拟结果在同行评议报纸中被描述。

G Hans-Georg Menzel 是放射性保护国际委员会首席官。他承认这个理论应该被考虑，但是他也怀疑这个理论的意义。他怀疑如果在正常背景辐射下，这个影响太弱了不足以造成损害细胞的能量的双重撞击。他说：“在正常伽玛辐射背景下，个体细胞是不大可能遭受间距更小的光电子影响。”尽管怀疑，但是 Menzel 上周和俄罗斯彼得圣宝委员会发起了这个问题，他说有一些同事“想收集相关数据，计算，审核是否有可能在生存方面有一个实际的作用”英国组织说他们没有计划调查 Busby 的假说。

H 辐射生物物理学家 Mark Hill 期待更充分的调查，虽然他建议这可能表明光效应并不像 Busby 说的那样有力。他说：“我们确实需要更多详细的计算，估计带有或没有铀的现实处境。”Hill 的怀疑已康普顿散射效应为核心。他相信这需要计算。有了这个效应，在阻止伽玛电子方面，铀的作用只是钙的 4.5 倍。所以 Hill 说这将会减少铀作为第二电子发射体的重要性。如果他是对的，这将会冲淡 Busby 和 Schnug 的理论。

I 无论结果如何，对于贫铀的争论将继续。Busby 的理论是否成立有待观察。但是调查只能帮助解释一些关于这个神秘物质的怀疑。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

雅思阅读预测和机经系列考题答案

以下书籍合并构成一个完整的题库

《雅思阅读预测真题》

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15，16，17, 18, 19, 20…

已经面世

淘宝店二维码

正版淘宝店产品 才可以激活

http://ielts9.taobao.com/

ks.ipredicting.com

原创教师的 **阅读预测串讲班级！**

帮助您提高学习效率

为了您能了解正版书籍配套的

网络答疑解析支持

请登录论坛，仔细阅读后相关内容后下载

配套答案下载答疑地址：

手机扫二维码 或者 点击

http://www.ipredicting.com/ielts-408-1-1.html

1

Version 19102　　主题　　谎言揭秘

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	D	2	A	3	C
4	A	5	B	6	A
7	A	8	TRUE	9	TRUE
10	FALSE	11	peripheral measures	12	a polygraph
13	entrepreneurs				

2

Version 19103　　主题　　咸海复苏

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	D	15	F	16	A
17	E	18	C	19	A
20	TRUE	21	TRUE	22	FALSE
23	freshwater and sediment	24	river flows	25	salinity
26	spawning and feeding				

3

Version 19104　　主题　　幸福的科学解释

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	B	15	A	16	F
17	C	18	G	19	H
20	E	21	Candy	22	definition
23	a catastrophic brain	24	landscapes or dolphins playing	25	（more）primitive parts
26	D				

4

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 19106　　主题　　数码饮食

1	D	2	B	3	D
4	A	5	C	6	B
7	FALSE	8	TRUE	9	NOTGIVEN
10	TRUE	11	computer-chip level	12	so-called multicore technology
13	shrink circuits				

5

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 19110　　主题　　经济进化论

1	NOTGIVEN	2	FALSE	3	TRUE
4	TRUE	5	NOTGIVEN	6	C
7	C	8	E	9	complexity theory
10	evolution and economics	11	complex adaptive systems	12	random genetic mutations
13	permutations				

6

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 19121　　主题　　营销的新概念

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

7

Version 19202 主题 部落纹身

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	YES	2	NO	3	NOT GIVEN
4	YES	5	coconut shell	6	soot
7	liquid	8	heart wood	9	wing bone
10	(the) forehead	11	chin (area)	12	mother's ancestry
13	vertical lines	14	triangles		

8

Version 19203 主题 摩斯密码

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

29	ii	30	vii	31	iv
32	i	33	iii	34	ix
35	vi	36	NOT GIVEN	37	TRUE
38	TRUE	39	FALSE	40	NOTGIVEN

9

Version 19205 主题 大都会电影

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	YES	28	NOT GIVEN	29	NO
30	NOT GIVEN	31	social division	32	machines
33	John Fredersen	34	abstract	35	function
36	efficiency	37	C	38	A
39	B	40	D		

10

Version 19303 主题 海湾污染

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

11

Version 19310 主题 足底按摩

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

28	TRUE	29	FALSE	30	TRUE
31	NOT GIVEN	32	NOT GIVEN	33	C
34	B	35	A	36	Parallel
37	Stress	38	reduction	39	Soles
40	pathway/walkway				

12

Version 19312 主题 实践家布鲁内尔

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	A	2	C	3	B
4	G	5	G	6	E
7	F	8	G	9	C
10	the biggest/bigger/lager (size) ship	11	Australia	12	Suez canal
13	telegraphic cable/cables				

13

Version 19501　　主题　　火星酸雨

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

15	D	16	H	17	B
18	F	19	C	20	A
21	FALSE	22	NOT GIVEN	23	TRUE
24	sulfurous acid rain	25	airborne water droplets	26	limestone and carbonate
27	greenhouse warming				

14

Version 19502　　主题　　鳄鱼•进化的神话

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	ii	15	vi	16	v
17	iv	18	ix	19	viii
20	x	21	dry season/hot season/dry period	22	four months
23	water	24	body mass	25	dehydration
26	growth				

15

Version 19602　　主题　　战争残骸致癌

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	D	15	G	16	E
17	A	18	G	19	FALSE
20	TRUE	21	TRUE	22	NOT GIVEN
23	The military	24	high density	25	self-sharpening
26	chemical toxicity				

雅思阅读预测和机经系列考题答案

以下书籍合并构成一个完整的题库

《雅思阅读预测真题》

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15，16，17, 18, 19, 20…

已经面世

淘宝店二维码

正版淘宝店产品 才可以激活

http://ielts9.taobao.com/

ks.ipredicting.com

原创教师的 **阅读预测串讲班级！**

帮助您提高学习效率

为了您能了解正版书籍配套的

网络答疑解析支持

请登录论坛，仔细阅读后相关内容后下载

配套答案下载答疑地址：

手机扫二维码 或者 点击

http://www.ipredicting.com/ielts-408-1-1.html