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13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
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85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110										

黑 -过去30天考试命中删除的页码
灰 -删除，未来至少24个月不会考，
红 -超级重点，相当于缩小版
橙 -可能重点，也有考到的概率
绿 -监控在未来4月底前，不会考

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Section 4

主题提示：夜班工人健康研究

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

31-40) Sentence Completion

31. Population of night shift workers reached 10, 000

32. night shift workers (生理) disordered

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

34. night shift work resulted in hours

35. Lack of sleep is not good for and heart

36. All of these reason would lead to

阅读高分的秘密？

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

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



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步骤【4】：**复习和标记原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)**

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

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

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

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SECTION 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 on pages 10 and 11.

The origin of ancient writing

A The Sumerians, an ancient people of the Middle East, had a story explaining the invention of writing more than 5,000 years ago. It seems a messenger of the King of Uruk arrived at the court of a distant ruler so exhausted that he was unable to deliver the oracle message. So the king set down the words of his next messages on a clay tablet. A charming story, whose retelling at a recent symposium at the University of Pennsylvania amused scholars. They smiled at the absurdity of a letter which the recipient would not have been able to read.



B They also doubted that the earliest writing was a direct rendering of speech. Writing more likely began as a separate, symbolic system of communication and only later merged with spoken language.

C Yet in the story the Sumerians, who lived in Mesopotamia, in what is now southern Iraq, seemed to understand writing's transforming function. As Dr Holly Pittman, director of the University's Center for Ancient Studies, observed, writing 'arose out of the need to store and transmit information ... over time and space'.

D In exchanging interpretations and information, the scholars acknowledged that they still had no fully satisfying answers to the questions of how and why writing developed. Many favoured an explanation of writing's origins in the visual arts, pictures becoming increasingly abstract and eventually representing spoken words. Their views clashed with a widely held theory among archaeologists that writing developed from the pieces of clay that Sumerian accountants used as tokens to keep track of goods.



E Archaeologists generally concede that they have no definitive answer to the question of whether writing was invented only once, or arose independently in several places, such as Egypt, the Indus Valley, China, Mexico and Central America. The preponderance of archaeological data shows that the urbanizing Sumerians were the first to develop writing, in 3,200 or 3,300 BC. These are the dates for many clay tablets in an early form of cuneiform, a script written by pressing the end of a sharpened stick into wet clay, found at the site of the ancient city of Uruk. The baked clay tablets bore such images as pictorial symbols of the names of people, places and things connected with government and commerce. The Sumerian script gradually evolved from the pictorial to the abstract, but did not at first represent recorded spoken language.

MEANING	OUTLINE CHARACTER, B.C. 3200	ARCHIC CUNEIFORM, B.C. 2500	ASSYRIAN, B.C. 1800	LATE BABYLONIAN, B.C. 500
1. The sun				
2. God, heaven				
3. Mountain				
4. Man				
5. Ox				
6. Fish				

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F Dr Peter Damerow, a specialist in Sumerian cuneiform at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin, said, 'It is likely that there were mutual influences of writing systems around the world. However, their great variety now shows that the development of writing, once initiated, attains a considerable degree of independence and flexibility to adapt to specific characteristics of the sounds of the language to be represented. Not that he accepts the conventional view that writing started as a representation of words by pictures. New studies of early Sumerian writing, he said, challenge this interpretation. The structures of this earliest writing did not, for example, match the structure of spoken language, dealing mainly in lists and categories rather than in sentences and narrative.'

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G For at least two decades, Dr Denise Schmandt-Besserat, a University of Texas archaeologist, has argued that the first writing grew directly out of a system practised by Sumerian accountants. They used clay tokens, each one shaped to represent a jar of oil, a container of grain or a particular kind of livestock. These tokens were sealed inside clay spheres, and then the number and type of tokens inside was recorded on the outside using impressions resembling the tokens. Eventually, the token impressions were replaced with inscribed signs, and writing had been invented.

H Though Dr Schmandt-Besserat has won much support, some linguists question her thesis, and others, like Dr Pittman, think it too narrow. They emphasise that pictorial representation and writing evolved together. 'There's no question that

the token system is a forerunner of writing', Dr Pittman said, 'but I have an argument with her evidence for a link between tokens and signs, and she doesn't open up the process to include picture making.

I Dr Schmandt-Besserat vigorously defended her ideas. 'My colleagues say that pictures were the beginning of writing' she said, 'but show me a single picture that becomes a sign in writing. They say that designs on pottery were the beginning of writing, but show me a single sign of writing you can trace back to a pot -- it doesn't exist' In its first 500 years, she asserted, cuneiform writing was used almost solely for recording economic information, and after that its uses multiplied and broadened.

J Yet other scholars have advanced different ideas. Dr. Piotr Michalowski, Professor of Near East Civilizations at the University of Michigan, said that the proto-writing of Sumerian Uruk was 'so radically different as to be a complete break with the past'. It no doubt served, he said, to store and communicate



information, but also became a new instrument of power. Some scholars noted that the origins of writing may not always have been in economics. In Egypt, most early writing is high on monuments or deep in tombs. In this case, said Dr Pascal Vernus from

a university in Paris, early writing was less administrative than sacred.

It seems that the only certainty in this field is that many questions remain to be answered.

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Questions 27-30

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D

- 27 The researchers at the symposium regarded the story of the King of Uruk as ridiculous because
- A a writing probably developed independently of speech.
 - B clay tablets had not been invented at that time.
 - C the distant ruler would have spoken another language.
 - D evidence of writing has been discovered from an earlier period.
- 28 According to the writer, the story of the King of Uruk
- A is a probable explanation of the origins of writing.
 - B proves that early writing had a different function to writing today.
 - C provides an example of symbolic writing.
 - D shows some awareness amongst Sumerians of the purpose of writing.
- 29 There was disagreement among the researchers at the symposium about
- A the area where writing began.
 - B the nature of early writing materials.
 - C the way writing began.
 - D the meaning of certain abstract images.
- 30 The opponents of the theory that writing developed from tokens believe that it
- A grew out of accountancy.
 - B evolved from pictures.
 - C was initially intended as decoration.
 - D was unlikely to have been connected with commerce.



Questions 31 - 36

Look at the following statements (Questions 31-36) and the list of people below. Match each statement with the correct person, A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 31-36 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

<i>List of People</i>	C Dr Denise Schmandt-Besserat
A Dr Holly Pittman	D Dr Piotr Michalowski
B Dr Peter Damerow	E Dr Pascal Vernus

- 31 There is no proof that early writing is connected to decorated household objects.
- 32 As writing developed, it came to represent speech.
- 33 Sumerian writing developed into a means of political control.
- 34 Early writing did not represent the grammatical features of speech.
- 35 There is no convincing proof that tokens and signs are connected.
- 36 The uses of cuneiform writing were narrow at first, and later widened.



Questions 37-40

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

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

The earliest form of writing

Most archaeological evidence shows that the people of37.....invented writing in around 3,300 BC. Their script was written on..... 38.....and was called..... 39.....Their script originally showed images related to political power and business, and later developed to become more40.....

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| A cuneiform | B pictorial | C tomb walls |
| D urban | E legible | F stone blocks |
| G simple | H Mesopotamia | I abstract |
| J papyrus sheets | K decorative | L clay tablets Uruk |
| M Egypt | | |

SECTION 2

Changes in Air

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

A A federal ban on ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), to conform with the Clean Air Act, is, ironically, affecting 22.9 million people in the U.S. who suffer from asthma. Generic inhaled albuterol, which is the most commonly prescribed short-acting asthma medication and requires CFCs to propel it into the lungs, will no longer be legally sold after December 31, 2008. Physicians and patients are questioning the wisdom of the ban, which will have an insignificant effect on ozone but a measurable impact on wallets: the reformulated brand-name alternatives can be three times as expensive, raising the cost to about \$40 per inhaler. The issue is even more disconcerting considering that asthma disproportionately affects the poor and that, according to recent surveys, an estimated 20 percent of asthma patients are uninsured.



B “The decision to make the change was political, not medical or scientific,” says pharmacist Leslie Hendeles of the University of Florida, who co-authored a 2007 paper in the New England Journal of Medicine explaining the withdrawal and transition. In 1987 Congress signed on to the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer, an international treaty requiring the phasing out of all nonessential uses of CFCs. At that time, medical inhalers were considered an essential use because no viable alternative propellant existed. In 1989 pharmaceutical companies banded together and eventually, in 1996, reformulated albuterol with hydrofluoroalkane.

C The transition began quietly, but as more patients see their prescriptions change and costs go up, many question why this ban must begin before generics become available. At

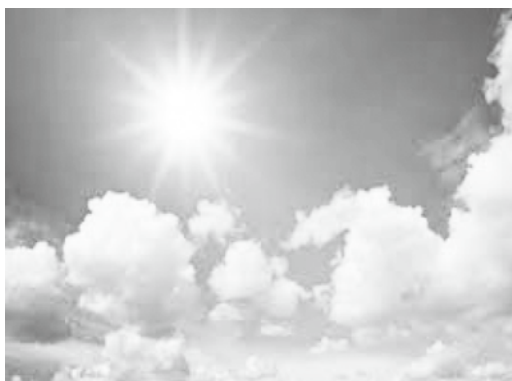


1 least one member of the FDA advisory committee, Nicholas J. Gross of the
2 Stritch-Loyola School of Medicine, has publicly regretted the decision,
3 recanting his support and requesting that the ban be pushed back until 2010,
4 when the first patent expires.
5

6 **D** Gross notes that the decision had nothing to do with the environment.
7 Albuterol inhalers contributed less than 0.1 percent of the CFCs released
8 when the treaty was signed. “It’s a symbolic issue,” Gross remarks. Some
9 skeptics instead point to the billions of dollars to be gained by the three
10 companies holding the patents on the available HFA-albuterol inhalers,
11 namely Glaxo-SmithKline, Schering-Plough and Teva. Although the FDA
12 advisory committee recognized that the expenses would go up, Hendeles
13 says, it also believed that the companies would help defray the added costs
14 for individuals. Firms, for instance, had committed to donating a million HFA
15 inhalers to clinics around the country. According to Hendeles,
16 GlaxoSmithKline did not follow through, although Schering-Plough and Teva
17 did. GlaxoSmithKline did not respond to requests for comment.
18
19

20 **E** The issue now, Hendeles says, is that pharmaceutical-grade CFCs are in short
21 supply, and the public faces the risk of a shortage of albuterol inhalers if the
22 FDA does not continue promoting the production of HFA inhalers. He posits
23 that even costs of generics would go up as CFCs become scarcer. Gross
24 disagrees, saying that the inhaler shortage and the closure of CFC
25 manufacturing plants are a result of the ban.
26

27 **F** The HFA inhalers also have
28 encountered resistance because
29 some asthmatics insist that they do
30 not work as well as the CFC
31 variety. But, Hendeles says, the
32 differences are in the mechanics
33 and maintenance—unlike CFC
34 inhalers, the HFA versions must be
35 primed more diligently and rinsed
36 to accommodate the stickier HFA
37 formulation. They also run out
38 suddenly without the warning with a CFC inhaler, that the device is running
39 low. “Pharmacists may not tell people of these things, and the doctors don’t
40 know,” Hendeles says.
41
42
43



44 **G** The main public health issue in this decision may be the side effects of the
45 economics, not the drug chemistry. Multiple studies have shown that raising
46 costs leads to poorer adherence to treatment. One study discovered that
47 patients took 30 percent less antiasthma medication when their co-pay
48
49
50

doubled. In the case of a chronic disease such as asthma, it is particularly difficult to get people to follow regular treatment plans. “Generally speaking, for any reason you don’t take medication, cost makes it more likely” that you do not, comments Michael Chernew, a health policy expert at Harvard Medical School.

H Such choices to forgo medication could affect more than just the patients themselves. “For example,” Hendeles points out, “in a pregnant mother with untreated asthma, less oxygen is delivered to the fetus, which can lead to congenital problems and premature birth.” And considering that the disease disproportionately strike s the poor, what seemed to be a good, responsible environmental decision might in the end exact an unexpected human toll.

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Questions 14-18

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

NB you may use any letter more than once

- A A Nicholas J. Gross
- B Michael Chernew
- C Leslie Hendeles

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14. Put forward that the increase in the price of drugs would contribute to the patients' negative decision on the treatment.
15. Spoke out a secret that the druggists try to hold back.
16. Pointed out that the protocol itself is not concerning the environment.
17. Demonstrated that the stop of providing alternatives for CFCs would worsen rather than help with the situation.
18. In public repented of his previous backing up of the prohibition proposal.
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Questions 19-22

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

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

19. It took almost a decade before the replacement drug for the asthma therapy was ultimately developed by the joint effort of several drug companies.
20. One of the FDA committee members had a decisive impact on the implement of the ban on chlorofluorocarbons.
21. As a matter of fact, the emitted chlorofluorocarbons in asthma treatment took up quite an insignificant amount at the time when the pact was reached.
22. The HFA and CFC inhalers have something different regarding the therapeutic effect.

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Questions 23-27

Summary

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

American people with asthma would be impacted by.....23.....about chlorofluorocarbons which would consume the ozone layer. The usually used24.....would be considered illegal because it needs the propellant of25..... The.....26.....would cost the patients considerably more money. Impoverished people are far more likely to suffer from asthma and what makes it even worse is that some of them are in27..... condition.

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SECTION 1

Volatility Kills

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



A Despite gun battles in the capital of Chad, rioting in Kenya and galoping inflation in Zimbabwe, the economies of sub-Saharan Africa are, as a whole, in better shape than they were a few years ago. The World Bank has reported recently that this part of the continent experienced a respectable growth rate of 5.6 percent in 2006 and a higher rate from 1995 to 2005 than in previous decades. The bank has given a cautious assessment that the region may have reached a turning point. An overriding question for developmental economists remains whether the upswing will continue so Africans can grow their way out of a poverty that relegates some 40 percent of the nearly 744 million in that region to living on less than a dollar a day. The optimism, when inspected more closely, may be short-lived because of the persistence of a devastating pattern of economic volatility that has lingered for decades.

B “In reality, African countries grow as fast as Asian countries and other developing countries during the good times, but afterward they see growth collapses,” comments Jorge Arbache, a senior World Bank economist. “How to prevent collapses may be as important as promoting growth.” If these collapses had not occurred, he observes, the level of gross domestic product for each citizen of the 48 nations of sub-Saharan Africa would have been a third higher.

C The prerequisites to prevent the next crash are not in place, according to a

World Bank study issued in January, *Is Africa's Recent Growth Robust?* The growth period that began in 1995, driven by a commodities boom spurred in particular by demand from China, may not be sustainable, because the economic fundamentals—new investment and the ability to stave off inflation, among other factors—are absent. The region lacks the necessary infrastructure that would encourage investors to look to Africa to find the next Bengaluru (Bangalore) or Shenzhen, a November report from the bank concludes. For sub-Saharan countries rich in oil and other resources, a boom period may even undermine efforts to institute sound economic practices. From 1996 to 2005, with growth accelerating, measures of governance—factors such as political stability, rule of law, and control of corruption—actually worsened, especially for countries endowed with abundant mineral resources, the January report notes.

D Perhaps the most incisive analysis of the volatility question comes from Paul Collier, a longtime specialist in African economics at the University of Oxford and author of the recent book *The Bottom Billion*. He advocates a range of options that the U.S. and other nations could adopt when formulating policy toward African countries. They include revamped trade measures, better-apportioned aid and sustained military intervention in certain instances, to avert what he sees as a rapidly accelerating divergence of the world's poorest, primarily in Africa, from the rest of the world, even other developing nations such as India and China.

E Collier find that bad governance is the main reason countries fail to take advantage of the revenue bonanza that results from a boom. Moreover, a democratic government, he adds, often makes the aftermath of a boom worse. "Instead of democracy disciplining governments to manage these resource booms well, what happens is that the resource revenues corrupt the normal functioning of democracy—unless you stop (them from) corrupting the normal function of democracy with sufficient checks and balances", he said at a talk in January at the Carnegie Council in New York City.

F Collier advocates that African nations institute an array of standards and codes to bolster governments, one of which would substitute auctions for bribes in apportioning mineral rights and another of which would tax export revenues adequately. He cites the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which took in \$200 million from mineral exports in 2006 yet collected only \$86,000 in royalties for its treasury. "If a nation gets these points right, " he argues, "it's going to develop. If it gets them wrong, it won't."

G To encourage reform, Collier recommends that the G8 nations agree to accept these measures as voluntary guidelines for multinationals doing business in Africa— companies, for instance, would only enter new contracts through

auctions monitored by an international verification group. Such an agreement would follow the examples of the so-called Kimberley Process, which has effectively undercut the trade in blood diamonds, and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, in which a government must report to its citizens the revenues it receives from sales of natural resources.

H These measures, he says, are more important than elevating aid levels, an approach emphasized by economist Jeffrey D. Sachs of Columbia University and celebrity activists such as Bono. Collier insists that first Angola receives tens of billions of dollars in oil revenue and whether it gets a few hundred million more or less in aid is really second-order.

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Questions 1-4

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 1-4 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

- A Jeffrey D. Sachs
- B Paul Collier
- C Jorge Arbache

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1. An unexpectedly opposite result
2. Estimated more productive outcomes if it were not for sudden economic downturns
3. A proposal for a range of recommended instructions for certain countries to narrow the widening economic gap
4. An advocate for a method used for a specific assessment



Questions 5-9

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

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

5. The instability in economy in some African countries might negatively impact their continuing growth after a certain level has been reached.
6. Collier is the most influential scholar on the study of volatility problem.
7. Certain African governments levy considerable taxes on people profiting greatly from exportation.
8. Some African nations' decisions on addressing specific existing problems are directly related to the future of their economic trends.
9. Collier regards Jeffrey D. Sachs' recommended way of evaluating of little importance.



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.

According to one research carried by the World Bank, some countries in Africa may suffer from10..... due to the lack of according preconditions. They experienced a growth stimulated by11....., but according to another study, they may not keep this trend stable because they don't have12..... which would attract investors. To some countries with abundant resources this fast-growth period might even mean something devastating to their endeavor. During one specific decade accompanied by13....., as a matter of fact, the governing saw a deterioration.

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SECTION 1

Termite mounds, The Sustainable architecture

A Africa owes its termite mounds a lot. Trees and shrubs take root in them. Prospectors mine them, looking for specks of gold carried up by termites from hundreds of metres below. And of course, they are a special treat to aardvarks and other insectivores. Now, Africa is paying an offbeat tribute to these towers of mud. The extraordinary Eastgate Building in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital city, is said to be the only one in the world to use the same cooling and heating principles as the termite mound.



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B Termites in Zimbabwe build gigantic mounds inside which they farm a fungus that is their primary food source. This must be kept at exactly 30.5°C, while the temperatures on the African veld outside can range from 1.5°C at night, only just above freezing, to a baking hot 40°C during the day. The termites achieve this remarkable feat by building a system of vents in the mound. Those at the base lead down into chambers cooled by wet mud carried up from water tables far below, and others lead up through a flue to the peak of the mound. By constantly opening and closing these heating and cooling vents over the course of the day the termites succeed in keeping the temperature constant in spite of the wide fluctuations outside.



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C Architect Mick Pearce used precisely the same strategy when designing the Eastgate Building, which has no air conditioning and virtually no heating. The building — the country's largest commercial and shopping complex — uses less than 10% of the energy of a conventional building its size. These efficiencies translated directly

to the bottom line: the Eastgate's owners saved \$3.5 million on a \$36 million building because an air-conditioning plant didn't have to be imported. These savings were also passed on to tenants: rents are 20% lower than in a new building next door.

D The complex is actually two buildings linked by bridges across a shady, glass-roofed atrium open to the breezes. Fans suck fresh air in from the atrium; blow it upstairs through hollow spaces under the floors and from there into each office through baseboard vents. As it rises and warms, it is drawn out via ceiling vents and finally exits through forty-eight brick chimneys.



E To keep the harsh, high veld sun from heating the interior, no more than 25% of the outside is glass, and all the windows are screened by cement arches that jut out more than a metre. During summer's cool nights, big fans flush air through the building seven times an hour to chill the hollow floors. By day, smaller fans blow two changes of air an hour through the building, to circulate the air which has been in contact with the cool floors. For winter days, there are small heaters in the vents. This is all possible only because Harare is 1,600 feet above sea level, has cloudless skies, little humidity and rapid temperature swings — days as warm as 31°C commonly drop to 14°C at night. 'You couldn't do this in New York, with its fantastically hot summers and fantastically cold winters,' Pearce said. But then his eyes lit up at the challenge. 'Perhaps you could store the summer's heat in water somehow ...'

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F The engineering firm of **Ove Arup & Partners**, which worked with him on the design, monitors daily temperatures outside, under the floors and at knee, desk and ceiling level. Ove Arup's graphs show that the temperature of the building has generally stayed between 23°C and 25°C, with the exception of the annual hot spell just before the summer rains in October, and three days in November, when a janitor accidentally switched off the fans at night. The atrium, which funnels the winds through, can be much cooler. And the air is fresh — far more so than in air-conditioned buildings, where up to 30% of the air is recycled.

G Pearce, disdaining smooth glass skins as 'igloos in the Sahara', calls his building,

with its exposed girders and pipes, ‘spiky’. The design of the entrances is based on the porcupine-quill headdresses of the local Shona tribe. Elevators are designed to look like the mineshaft cages used in Zimbabwe diamond mines. The shape of the fan covers, and the stone used in their construction, are echoes of Great Zimbabwe, the ruins that give the country its name.

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H Standing on a roof catwalk, peering down inside people as small as termites below, Pearce said he hoped plants would grow wild in the atrium termite fungus, further extending the whole ‘organic machine’ metaphor. The architecture, he says, is a regionalised style that responds to the biosphere, to the ancient traditional stone architecture of Zimbabwe’s past, and to local human resources.

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Questions 1-5

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

Write your answers in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

1 Why do termite mounds have a system of vents?

- A to allow the termites to escape from predators
- B to enable the termites to produce food
- C to allow the termites to work efficiently
- D to enable the termites to survive at night



2 Why was Eastgate cheaper to build than a conventional building?

- A Very few materials were imported.
- B Its energy consumption was so low.
- C Its tenants contributed to the costs.
- D No air conditioners were needed.

3 Why would a building like Eastgate not work efficiently in New York?

- A Temperature change occurs seasonally rather than daily.
- B Pollution affects the storage of heat in the atmosphere.
- C Summer and winter temperatures are too extreme.
- D Levels of humidity affect cloud coverage.

4 What does Ove Arup's data suggest about Eastgate's temperature control system?

- A It allows a relatively wide range of temperatures.
- B The only problems are due to human error.
- C It functions well for most of the year.
- D The temperature in the atrium may fall too low.



5 Pearce believes that his building would be improved by

- A becoming more of a habitat for wildlife.
- B even closer links with the history of Zimbabwe.
- C giving people more space to interact with nature.
- D better protection from harmful organisms.



Questions 6-10

Complete the sentences below with words taken from Reading Passage 1.

Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 6-10 on your answer sheet.

- 6 Warm air enters the offices through.....
- 7 The warm air leaves the building through.....then the chimneys.
- 8 Heat from the sun is prevented from reaching the windows by.....
- 9 When the outside temperature drops,bring air in from outside.
- 10 On cold days,raise the temperature in the offices.

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Questions 11-13

Choose **There** correct letter, **A-F**.

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



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Which **THREE** parts of the Eastgate Building reflect important features of Zimbabwe's history and culture?

- A the atrium B the glass skins C the entances
D the mineshaft E the elevators F the fan cloves

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SECTION 1

The Sense for flavour2

A Scientists now believe that human beings acquired the sense of taste as a way to avoid being poisoned. Edible plants generally taste sweet; deadly ones, bitter. Taste is supposed to help us differentiate food that's good for us from food that's not. The tastebuds on our tongues can detect the presence of half a dozen or so basic tastes, including: sweet, sour, bitter, salty, and umami (a taste discovered by Japanese researchers, a rich and full sense of deliciousness triggered by amino acids in foods such as shellfish, mushrooms, potatoes and seaweed). Tastebuds offer a limited means of detection, however, compared with the human olfactory system, which can perceive thousands of different chemical aromas. Indeed, 'flavour, is primarily the smell of gases being released by the chemicals you've just put in your mouth. The aroma of food can be responsible for as much as 90% of its flavour.

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B The act of drinking, sucking or chewing a substance releases its volatile gases. They flow out of the mouth and up the nostrils, or up the passageway at the back of the mouth, to a thin layer of nerve cells called the olfactory epithelium, located at the base of the nose, right between the eyes. The brain combines the complex smell signals from the epithelium with the simple taste signals from the tongue, assigns a flavour to what's in your mouth, and decides if it's something you want to eat.



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C Babies like sweet tastes and reject bitter ones; we know this because scientists have rubbed various flavours inside the mouths of infants and then recorded their facial reactions. A person's food preferences, like his or her personality, are formed during the first few years of life, through a process of socialisation. Toddlers can learn to enjoy hot and spicy food, bland health food, or fast food, depending upon what the people around them eat. The human sense of smell is still not fully understood. It is greatly affected by psychological factors and

expectations. The mind filters out the overwhelming majority of chemical aromas that surround us, focusing intently on some, ignoring others. People can grow accustomed to bad smells or good smells; they stop noticing what once seemed overpowering.

D Aroma and memory are somehow inextricably linked. A smell can suddenly evoke a long-forgotten moment. The flavours of childhood foods seem leave an indelible mark, and adults often return to them, without always knowing why. These ‘comfort foods’ become a source of pleasure and reassurance a fact that fast-food chains work hard to promote Childhood memories of Happy Meals can translate into frequent adult visits to McDonalds’, like those of the chain’s ‘heavy users’, the customers who eat there four or five times a week.

E The human craving for flavour has been a large unacknowledged and unexamined force in history Royal empires have been built, unexplored lands have been traversed, great religions and philosophies have been forever changed by the spice trade. In 1492, Christopher Columbus set sail in order to try to find new seasonings and thus to make his fortune with this most desired commodity of that time. Today, the influence of flavour in the world marketplace is no less decisive. The rise and fall of corporate empires soft-drink companies, snack-food companies and fast-food chains - is frequently determined by how their products taste.

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F The flavour industry emerged in the mid-1800s, as processed foods began to be manufactured on a large scale. Recognising the need for flavour additives, the early food processors turned to perfume companies that had years of experience working with essential oils and volatile aromas. The great perfume houses of England, France and the Netherlands produced many of the first flavour compounds. In the early part of the 20th century, Germany’s powerful chemical industry assumed the lead in flavour production. Legend has it that a German scientist discovered methyl anthranilate, one of the first artificial flavours, by accident while mixing chemicals in his laboratory. Suddenly, the lab was filled with the sweet smell of grapes. Methyl anthranilate later became the chief flavouring compound of manufactured grape juice.

G The quality that people seek most of all in a food its flavour, is usually present in a quantity too infinitesimal to be measured by any traditional culinary terms such as ounces or teaspoons. Today’s sophisticated spectrometers, gas chromatographs and headspace vapour analysers provide a detailed map of a food’s flavour components, detecting chemical aromas in amounts as low as one part per billion. The human nose, however, is still more sensitive than any machine yet invented. A nose can detect aromas present in quantities of a few parts per trillion. Complex aromas, such as those of coffee or roasted



meat, may be composed of gases from nearly a thousand different chemicals. The chemical that provides the dominant flavour of bell pepper can be tasted in amounts as low as 0.02 parts per billion; one drop is sufficient to add flavour to the amount of water needed to fill five average-size swimming pools .

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Questions 1-5

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

TRUE	if the statement is true according to the passage
FLASH	if the statement is false according to the passage
NOT GIVEN	if the information is not given in the passage

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- 1 The brain determines which aromas we are aware of.
- 2 The sense of taste is as efficient as the sense of smell.
- 3 Personal tastes in food are developed in infancy.
- 4 Christopher Columbus found many different spices on his travels.
- 5 In the mid 1880s ,man-made flavours are originally invented on purpose.

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Questions 6-11

Complete the sentence below.

Choose ONE word from The Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 6 - 11 on your answer sheet

It is thought that the sense of taste was 6).....in order to 7).....the foods which are harmless to us from those that are not 8)The sense of smell, which gives us the flavour we detect in our food, helps us to take pleasure in our food. Indeed this 9)for flavour was, in the past, the reason why so many explorers ventured to distant lands to bring back new 10).....which were greatly sought after in Europe. Here they were used in cooking to enhance the usual 11).....and unappetizing dishes eaten by rich and poor alike.



Questions 12-13

Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from Reading Passage 1 for each answer.

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

12 We associate certain smells with the past as they are

13 Modern technology is able to help determine the minute quantities of.....found in food.

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SECTION 3

The History of the Invention of Plastics

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

A Natural polymers include such familiar substances as silk, rubber, and cotton. Plastics are artificial polymers. Plastics are used on a daily basis throughout the world. The word plastic is a common term that is used for many materials of a synthetic or semi-synthetic nature. The term was derived from the Greek *plastikos*, which means “fit for molding.” Plastics are a wide variety of combinations of properties when viewed as a whole. They are used for shellac, cellulose, rubber, and asphalt. We also synthetically manufacture items such as clothing, packaging, automobiles, electronics, aircrafts, medical supplies, and recreational items. The list could go on and on and it is obvious that much of what we have today would not be possible without plastics.

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B In the early part of the twentieth century, a big boom occurred in polymer chemistry when polymer materials such as nylon and Kevlar came on the scene. Much of the work done with polymers focuses improvement while using existing technologies, but chemists do have opportunities ahead. There is a need for the development of new applications for polymers, always looking for less expensive materials that can replace what is used now. (*IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright*) Chemists have to be more aware of what the market yearns for, such as products with a green emphasis, polymers that break down or are environmentally friendly. Concerns such as these have brought new activity to the science arena and there are always new discoveries to be made.



C The evolution of the chemistry behind plastics is mind numbing, and the uses for plastics are endless. In the Middle Ages, when scientists first started to experiment, plastics were derived from organic natural sources, such as egg and blood proteins. It wasn't until the 19th and 20th centuries that the plastics we know today were created.

Many Americans will recognize the name Goodyear, it was Charles Goodyear who began the modern-day plastic revolution when he vulcanized rubber in 1839, paving the way for the tire. Prior to his discovery, products made with rubber did not hold up well in warm temperatures or climates. Rubber is only one source of plastic, however, and three key inventors followed Goodyear's path and took plastic from a nearly unusable hard substance to the invaluable man-made resource it is today.

D The son of a brass lock manufacturer, Alexander Parkes was born in Birmingham, England in 1813. Parkes was raised around metal fabrication. In his first job he worked as an apprentice at Birmingham's brass foundry, owned by Samuel S. Messengers and Sons. Parkes switched his attention from brass work to electroplating when he went to work for George and Henry Elkington. It was there Parkes developed his inventive spirit. Parkes' first patent, awarded in 1841, dealt with electroplating delicate items such as flowers, but throughout his career Parkes reportedly held more than 80 patents on his works with both metals and plastics. Parkes is credited with inventing the first man-made plastic, which he patented as Parkesine in 1856. Parkes introduced this combination of nitrocellulose and solvents to England in 1862 at the London International Exhibition. While Parkesine itself did not prove to be a successful material in its original formulation, it was too flammable, it laid the groundwork for successful derivative materials from future inventors. One of those inventors being John Wesley Hyatt.



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E What Alexander Parkes started, John Wesley Hyatt took to the next level. Hyatt was born in Starkey, New York in 1837, and patented several hundred inventions. Hyatt's link to plastics comes in the form of the game of billiards. Billiard balls were originally made of ivory, a commodity that was in steep decline in the 1800s. Most likely inspired by the \$10,000 reward being offered, Hyatt took on the challenge of finding a substitute material to manufacture billiard balls. Hyatt's experiments began with a combination of Parkes' Parkesine, a solid form of nitrocellulose, and another English inventor, Frederick Scott Archer's, discovery of liquid nitrocellulose. Hyatt combined the two to create celluloid, which he patented in 1870.

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F Celluloid was used for numerous products, including billiard balls for Hyatt's own company rather than his former employer. Celluloid also produced false teeth, combs, baby rattles, and piano keys. Despite its replacement by newer synthetic materials in today's marketplace, Hyatt's patented version of celluloid is still used to produce

ping-pong balls. There is no doubt that the invention of celluloid was the next important rung in the plastic manufacturing ladder, including the use of celluloid in film production.

G Much like Parkes' invention led to Hyatt's success, Hyatt's celluloid influenced Leo Baekeland. This Belgium-born chemist paved the way for George Eastman, of Eastman Kodak, to build the photographic empire we know today. Born in 1863, Baekeland's first invention was Velox, a paper which allowed photographs to be taken in artificial light. Eastman purchased the Velox process from Baekeland for a reported \$750,000 in 1899. Baekeland used that money to fund his own in-home laboratory.

H Baekeland moved his experiments from photography paper to synthetic resins, and invented Bakelite, a combination of phenol and formaldehyde in 1907. Bakelite was officially patented in 1909. Bakelite was a hard, yet moldable, plastic, and was considered the product that led the world into the Age of Plastics. Bakelite was used in everything from buttons to art deco furniture to television sets. While these items are made from different types of materials today, Bakelite is still used in the production of items such as car brakes and materials used in the space shuttle.



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Questions 14-18

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

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- A Alexander Parkes
- B Charles Goodyear
- C John Wesley Hyatt
- D Frederick Scott Archer
- E Leo Baekeland
- F George Eastman

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- 14 Invested a considerable amount of money in buying a technique which had a huge impact on the success of his well known business.
- 15 Invented a chemical formula which was successful only in a lab experimental stage yet marked the beginning of an important era .
- 16 Had a lab sustained by his own capital.
- 17 In the motivation of an attractive financial incentive, successfully created a succedaneum based on the work accomplished by chemists prior to him.
- 18 Established a famous business on auto parts.



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Questions 19-22

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

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

- 19 Silk, cotton as well as plastics have something in common.
- 20 There are sometimes conflicts between what the chemists are trying on and what the markets are driving for.
- 21 The majority of Alexander Parkes' patents lie in two major fields.
- 22 The importance of celluloid has completely faded out of in commercial use because of the occurrence of other alternative products.



Questions 23-27

Summary

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

Alexander Parkes , a well-known chemist, was brought up in an industrial city surrounded by**23**..... . He began his work by learning in a**24**..... in his hometown and later fostered his**25**.....during his time working for other employers. He started his journey of getting over 80 patents on the field of**26**..... ever since then. (IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)

Although his most important invention **Parkesine**, made up of**27**..... and regarded as the first artificial plastic did not get a big success because of some short comings, Parkes had paved the road for other coming scientists in the plastic chemistry.

SECTION 1

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

Crisis! fresh water

A As in New Delhi and Phoenix, policymakers worldwide wield great power over how water resources are managed. Wise use of such power will become increasingly important as the years go by because the world's demand for freshwater is currently overtaking its ready supply in many places, and this situation shows no sign of abating.

B That the problem is well-known makes it no less disturbing: today one out of six people, more than a billion, suffer inadequate access to safe freshwater. By 2025, according to data released by the United Nations, the freshwater resources of more than half the countries across the globe will undergo either stress—for example, when people increasingly demand more water than is available or safe for use—or outright shortages. By midcentury as much as three quarters of the earth's population could face scarcities of freshwater.



C Scientists expect water scarcity to become more common in large part because the world's population is rising and many people are getting richer (thus expanding demand) and because global climate change is exacerbating aridity and reducing supply in many regions. What is more, many water sources are threatened by faulty waste disposal, releases of industrial pollutants, fertilizer runoff and coastal influxes of saltwater into aquifers as groundwater is depleted.

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D Because lack of access to water can lead to starvation, disease, political instability and even armed conflict, failure to take action can have broad and grave consequences. Fortunately, to a great extent, the technologies and policy tools required to conserve existing freshwater and to secure more of it are known among which several seem particularly effective. What is needed

now is action. Governments and authorities at every level have to formulate and execute concrete plans for implementing the political, economic and technological measures that can ensure water security now and in the coming decades.

E The world's water problems requires, as a start, an understanding of how much freshwater each person requires, along with knowledge of the factors that impede supply and increase demand in different parts of the world. Malin Falkenmark of the Stockholm International Water Institute and other experts estimate that, on average, each person on the earth needs a minimum of 1,000 cubic meters (m³) of water .The minimum water each person requires for drinking, hygiene and growing food. The volume is equivalent to two fifths of an Olympic-size swimming pool.



F Much of the Americas and northern Eurasia enjoy abundant water supplies. But several regions are beset by greater or lesser degrees of “physical” scarcity—whereby demand exceeds local availability. Other areas, among them Central Africa, parts of the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia, contend with “economic” water scarcity, where lack of technical training, bad governments or weak finances limit access even though sufficient supplies are available.

G More than half of the precipitation that falls on land is never available for capture or storage because it evaporates from the ground or transpires from plants; this fraction is called green water. The remainder channels into so-called blue-water sources—rivers, lakes, wetlands and aquifers—that people can tap directly. Farm irrigation from these free-flowing bodies is the biggest single human use of freshwater. Cities and industries consume only tiny amounts of total freshwater resources, but the intense local demand they create often drains the surroundings of ready supplies.

H Lots of Water, but not always where it is needed one hundred and ten thousand cubic kilometers of precipitation, nearly 10 times the volume of Lake Superior, falls from the sky onto the earth's land surface every year. This huge quantity would be enough to easily fulfill the requirements of everyone on the planet if the water arrived where and when people needed it. But much of it cannot be captured (top), and the rest is distributed unevenly (bottom). Green water (61.1% of total precipitation*): absorbed by soil and plants, then released back into the air; unavailable for withdrawal. Blue water (38.8% of total precipitation*): collected in rivers, lakes, wetlands

and groundwater; available for withdrawal before it evaporates or reaches the ocean. These figures may not add up to 100% because of rounding. Only 1.5% is directly used by people.

I Waters run away in tremendous wildfires in recent years. The economic actors had all taken their share reasonably enough; they just did not consider the needs of the natural environment, which suffered greatly when its inadequate supply was reduced to critical levels by drought. The members of the Murray-Darling Basin Commission are now frantically trying to extricate themselves from the disastrous results of their misallocation of the total water resource. Given the difficulties of sensibly apportioning the water supply within a single nation, imagine the complexities of doing so for international river basins such as that of the Jordan River, which borders on Lebanon, Syria, Israel, the Palestinian areas and Jordan, all of which have claims to the shared, but limited, supply in an extremely parched region. The struggle for freshwater has contributed to civil and military disputes in the area. Only continuing negotiations and compromise have kept this tense situation under control.

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Questions 1-5

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

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

- 1 The prospect for the need for the freshwater worldwide is obscure.
- 2 To some extent, the challenge for the freshwater is alleviated by the common recognition.
- 3 Researchers arrive at the specific conclusion about the water crisis based on persuasive consideration of several factors.
- 4 The fact that people do not actually cherish the usage of water also contributes to the water scarcity.
- 5 Controversy can't be avoided for adjacent nations over the water resource.



Questions 6-10

The reading Passage has eleven paragraphs **A-I**.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter **A-I**, in boxes **6-10** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 6 the uneven distribution of water around the world
- 7 other factors regarding nature bothering people who make the policies
- 8 joint efforts needed to carry out the detailed solutions combined with various aspects
- 9 no always-in-time match available between the requirements and the actual rainfall
- 10 the lower limit of the amount of freshwater for a person to survive



Questions 11-13

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.

Many severe problems like starvation and military actions etc result from the shortage of water which sometimes for some areas seems11..... because of unavailability but other regions suffer other kind of scarcity for insufficient support.12.....of the rainfall can't be achieved because of evaporation. Some other parts form the13..... which can be used immediately. Water to irrigate the farmland takes a considerable amount along with the use for cities and industries and the extended need from the people involved.

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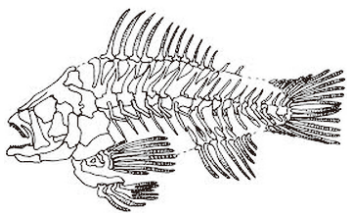
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Undersea Movement

A The underwater world holds many challenges. The most basic of these is movement. The density of water makes it difficult for animals to move. Forward movement is a complex interaction of underwater forces. Additionally, water itself has movement. Strong currents carry incredible power that can easily sweep creatures away. The challenges to aquatic movement result in a variety of swimming methods, used by a wide range of animals. The result is a dazzling underwater ballet.

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B Fish rely on their skeleton, fins, and muscles to move. The primary function of the skeleton is to aid movement of other parts. Their skull acts as a fulcrum (支点) and their vertebrae act as levers. The vertebral column consists of a series of vertebrae held together by ligaments, but not so tightly as to prevent slight sideways movement between each pair of vertebrae. The whole spine is, therefore, flexible. The skull is the only truly fixed part of a fish. It does not move in and off itself but acts as a point of stability for other bones. These other bones act as levers that cause movement of the fish's body.



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C While the bones provide the movement, the muscles supply the power. A typical fish has hundreds of muscles running in all directions around its body. This is why a fish can turn and twist and change directions quickly. The muscles on each side of the spine contract in a series from head to tail and down each side alternately, causing a wave-like movement to pass down the body. Such a movement may be very pronounced in fish such as eels, but hardly perceptible in others, e.g. mackerel. The frequency of the waves varies from about 50/min in the dogfish to 170/min in the mackerel. The sideways and backward thrust of the head and body against the water results in the resistance of the water pushing the fish sideways and forwards in a direction opposed to the thrust. When the corresponding set of muscles on the other side contracts, the fish experiences a similar force from the water on that side. The two sideways forces are equal and opposite, unless the fish is making a turn, so they cancel out, leaving the sum of the two forward forces

D The muscles involved in swimming are of two main types. The bulk of a fish's body is composed of the so-called white muscle, while the much smaller areas at the roots of the fins and in a strip along the centre of each flank comprise red muscle. The red muscle receives a good supply of blood and contains ampler quantities of fat and glycogen, the storage form of glucose, which is used for most day-to-day swimming movements. In contrast, the white muscle has a poor blood supply and few energy stores, and it is used largely for short-term, fast swimming. It might seem odd that the body of an animal which adapts so efficiently to its environment should be composed almost entirely of a type of muscle it rarely uses. However, this huge auxiliary power pack carried by a fish is of crucial significance if the life of the fish is threatened — by a predator, for instance — because it enables the fish to swim rapidly away from danger.



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E The fins are the most distinctive features of a fish, composed of bony spines protruding from the body with skin covering them and joining them together, either in a webbed fashion, as seen in most bony fish, or more similar to a flipper,



as seen in sharks. These usually serve as a means for the fish to swim. But it must be emphasized that the swimming movements are produced by the whole of the muscular body, and in only a few fish do the fins contribute any propulsive force! Their main

function is to control the stability and direction of the fish: as water passes over its body, a fish uses its fins to thrust in the direction it wishes to go.

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F Fins located in different places on a fish serve different purposes, such as moving forward, turning, and keeping an upright position. The tail fin, in its final lash, may contribute as much as 40 per cent of the forward thrust. The median fins, that is, the dorsal, anal and ventral fins, control the rolling and yawing movements of the fish by increasing the vertical surface area presented to the water. The paired fins, pectoral and pelvic, act as hydroplanes and control the pitch of the fish, causing it to swim downwards or upwards according to the angle to the water at which they are held by their muscles. The pectoral fins lie in front of the centre of gravity and, being readily mobile, are chiefly responsible for sending the fish up or down. The paired fins are also the

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means by which the fish slows down and stops.

G The swimming speed of fish is not so fast as one would expect from watching their rapid movements in aquaria or ponds. Tuna seem to be the fastest at 44 mph, trout are recorded as doing 23 mph, pike 20 mph for short bursts and roach about 10 mph, while the majority of small fish probably do not exceed 2 or 3 mph. Many people have attempted to make accurate measurements of the speed at which various fish swim, either by timing them over known distances in their natural environment or by determining their performance in man-made swimming channels. From these studies, we can broadly categorise fish into four groups: “sneakers”, such as eels that are only capable of slow speeds but possess some staying power; “stayers”, that can swim quite fast over long periods; “sprinters” that can generate fast bursts of speed (e.g. pike); and “crawlers” that are sluggish swimmers, although they can accelerate slightly (bream, for example).



H One type of sailfish is considered to be the fastest species of fish over short distances, achieving 68 mph over a three-second period, and anglers have recorded speeds in excess of 40 mph over longer periods for several species of tuna. One is likely to consider a fish’s swimming capabilities in relation to its size. However, it is generally true that a small fish is a more able swimmer than a much larger one. On the other hand in terms of speed in miles per hour a big fish will, all other things being equal, be able to swim faster than a smaller fish.

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Questions 14-19

The Passage has 8 paragraphs A-H. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the appropriate letter, A-H, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

- 14 categorizations of fish by swimming speed
- 15 an example of fish capable of maintaining fast swimming for a long time
- 16 how fish control stability
- 17 frequency of the muscle movement of fish
- 18 a mechanical model of fish skeleton
- 19 energy storage devices in a fish

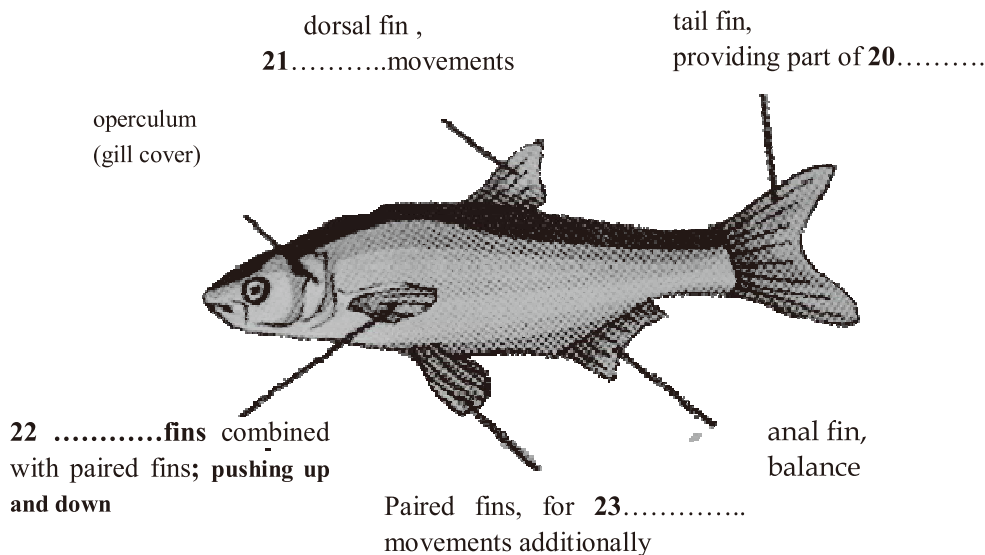


Questions 20-23

(真实考卷的题干标题号或表述可能存在差异，意思一致)

The diagram below gives information about fish fins and their purposes. Complete the diagram with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each blank.

Write your answers in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.





Questions 24-26

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

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

Two types of muscles are involved in fish swimming. The majority of a fish's body comprises the 24....., and the red muscle is found only at the roots of the fins and in a strip along the centre of each flank. For most of its routine movements, the fish uses lot of its 25.....saved in body, and white muscle is mostly used for short-term, fast swimming, such as escaping from 26.....

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SECTION 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 27-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

The beginning of intelligence

A No one doubts that intelligence develops as children grow older. Yet the concept of intelligence has proved both quite difficult to define in unambiguous terms and unexpectedly controversial in some respects. Although, at one level, there seem to be almost as many definitions of intelligence as people who have tried to define it, there is broad agreement on two key features. That is, intelligence involves the capacity not only to learn from experience but also to adapt to one's environment. However, we cannot leave the concept there. Before turning to what is known about the development of intelligence, it is necessary to consider whether we are considering the growth of one or many skills. That question has been tackled in rather different ways by **psychometricians** (心理测量师) and by developmentalists.

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B The former group has examined the issue by determining how children's abilities on a wide range of tasks intercorrelate, or go together. Statistical techniques have



been used to find out whether the patterns are best explained by one broad underlying capacity, general intelligence, or by a set of multiple, relatively separate, special skills in domains such as verbal and visuospatial ability. While it cannot be claimed that everyone agrees on what the results mean, most people now accept that for practical purposes it is reasonable to suppose that both are involved. In brief, the evidence in favour of some kind of general intellectual capacity is that people who are superior (or inferior) on one type of task tend also to be superior (or inferior) on others. Moreover, general measures of intelligence tend to have considerable powers to predict a person's performance on a wide range of tasks requiring special skills. Nevertheless, it is plain that it is not at all uncommon for individuals to be very good at some sorts of task and yet quite poor at some others.

C Furthermore the influences that affect verbal skills are not quite the same as those that affect other skills. This approach to investigating intelligence is based on the



nature of the task involved, but studies of age-related changes show that this is not the only, or necessarily the most important, approach. For instance, some decades ago, Horn and Cattell argued for a differentiation between what they termed 'fluid' and 'crystallised' intelligence. Fluid abilities are best assessed by tests that require mental manipulation of abstract symbols. Crystallised abilities, by contrast, reflect knowledge of the environment in which we live and past experience of similar tasks; they may be assessed by tests of comprehension and information. It seems that fluid abilities peak in early adult life, whereas crystallised abilities increase up to advanced old age.

D Developmental studies also show that the interconnections between different skills vary with age. Thus in the first year of life an interest in perceptual patterns is a major contributor to cognitive abilities, whereas verbal abilities are more important later on. These findings seemed to suggest a substantial lack of continuity between infancy and middle childhood. However, it is important to

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realise that the apparent discontinuity will vary according to which of the cognitive skills were assessed in infancy. It has been found that tests of coping with novelty do predict later intelligence. These findings reinforce the view that young children's intellectual performance needs to be assessed from their interest in and curiosity about the environment, and the extent to which this is applied to new situations, as well as by standardised intelligence testing.

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E These psychometric approaches have focused on children's increase in cognitive skills as they grow older. Piaget (著名儿童教育学家)



brought about a revolution in the approach to cognitive development through his arguments (backed up by observations) that the focus should be on the thinking processes involved rather than on levels of cognitive achievement. These ideas of Piaget gave rise to an immense body of research and it would be true to say that subsequent thinking has been heavily dependent on his genius in opening up new ways of thinking about cognitive development. Nevertheless, most of his

concepts have had to be so radically revised, or rejected, that his theory no longer provides an appropriate basis for thinking about cognitive development. To appreciate why that is so, we need to focus on some rather different elements of Piaget's theorising.

F The first element, which has stood the test of time, is his view that the child is an active agent of learning and of the importance of this activity in cognitive development. Numerous studies have shown how infants actively scan their environment; how they prefer patterned to non-patterned objects, how they choose novel over familiar stimuli, and how they explore their environment as if to see how it works. Children's questions and comments vividly illustrate the



ways in which they are constantly constructing schemes of what they know and trying out their ideas of how to fit new knowledge into those schemes or deciding that the schemes need modification. Moreover, a variety of studies have shown that active experiences have a greater effect on learning than comparable passive experiences. However, a second element

concerns the notion that development proceeds through a series of separate stages that have to be gone through step-by-step, in a set order, each of which is characterised by a particular cognitive structure. That has turned out to be a rather misleading way of thinking about cognitive development, although it is not wholly wrong.

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Questions 27-30

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

Write your answers in boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet

- 27 Most researchers accept that one feature of intelligence is the ability to
- A change our behaviour according to our situation.
 - B react to others' behaviour patterns.
 - C experiment with environmental features.
 - D cope with unexpected setbacks.
- 28 What have psychometricians used statistics for?
- A to find out if cooperative tasks are a useful tool in measuring certain skills
 - B to explore whether several abilities are involved in the development of intelligence
 - C to demonstrate that mathematical models can predict test results for different skills
 - D to discover whether common sense is fundamental to developing children's abilities
- 29 Why are Horn and Cattell mentioned?
- A They disagreed about the interpretation of different intelligence tests.
 - B Their research concerned both linguistic and mathematical abilities.
 - C They were the first to prove that intelligence can be measured by testing a range of special skills.
 - D Their work was an example of research into how people's cognitive skills vary with age.
- 30 What was innovative about Piaget's research?
- A He refused to accept that children developed according to a set pattern.
 - B He emphasised the way children thought more than how well they did in tests.
 - C He used visually appealing materials instead of traditional intelligence tests.
 - D He studied children of all ages and levels of intelligence.





Questions 31-36

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
In boxes **31-36** on your answer sheet, write

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

- 31** A surprising number of academics have come to the same conclusion about what the term intelligence means.
- 32** A general test of intelligence is unlikely to indicate the level of performance in every type of task.
- 33** The elderly perform less well on comprehension tests than young adults.
- 34** We must take into account which skills are tested when comparing intelligence at different ages.
- 35** Piaget's work influenced theoretical studies more than practical research.
- 36** Piaget's emphasis on active learning has been discredited by later researchers.



Questions 37-40

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-I, below.
Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

Researchers investigating the development of intelligence have shown that37..... skills become more significant with age. One good predictor of38.....intelligence is the degree to which small children are39..... about their surroundings and how much interest they show on finding themselves in an40..... setting.

A adult

B practical

C verbal

D spatial

E inquisitive

F uncertain

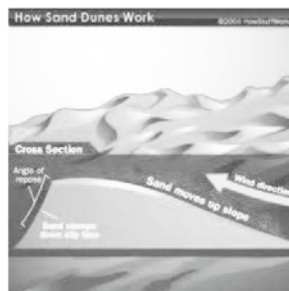
G academic

H plentiful

I unfamiliar

Sand Dunes 沙丘

A One of the main problems posed by sand dunes is their encroachment on human habitats. Sand dunes move by different means, all of them aided by the wind. Sand dunes threaten buildings and crops in Africa, the Middle East, and China. Preventing sand dunes from overwhelming cities and agricultural areas has become a priority for the United Nations Environment Program. On the other hand, dune habitats provide niches for highly specialized plants and animals, including numerous rare and endangered species.

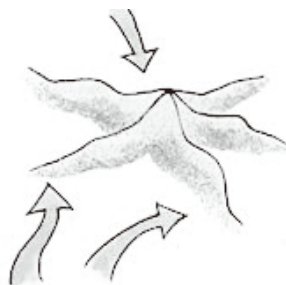


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B Sand is usually composed of hard minerals such as quartz that cannot be broken down into silt or clay. Yellow, brown and reddish shades of sand indicate the presence of iron compounds. Red sand is composed of quartz coated by a layer of iron oxide. White sands are nearly pure gypsum. Sand with a high percentage of silicate can be used in glassmaking. Sandstone is created by sand, mixed with lime, chalk or some other material that acts as a binding agent, that is deposited in layers at the bottom of a sea or other area and pressed together into rock by the great pressure of sediments that are deposited on top of it over thousands or millions of years.

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C The most common dune form on Earth and on Mars is the crescentic. Crescent-shaped mounds are generally wider than they are long. The slipfaces are on the concave sides of the dunes. These dunes form under winds that blow consistently from one direction, and they also are known as barchans, or transverse dunes. Some types of crescentic dunes move more quickly over desert surfaces than any other type of dune. A group of dunes moved more than 100 metres per year between 1954 and 1959 in the China's Ningxia Province, and similar speeds have been recorded in the Western Desert of Egypt. The largest crescentic dunes on Earth, with mean crest-to-crest widths of more than 3 kilometres, are in China's



Taklamakan Desert.

D Radially symmetrical, star dunes are pyramidal sand mounds with slipfaces on three or more arms that radiate from the high center of the mound. They tend to accumulate in areas with multidirectional wind regimes. Star dunes grow upward rather than laterally. They dominate the Grand Erg Oriental of the Sahara. In other deserts, they occur around the margins of the sand seas, particularly near topographic barriers. In the southeast Badain Jaran Desert of China, the star dunes are up to 500 metres tall and may be the tallest dunes on Earth. Straight or slightly sinuous sand ridges typically much longer than they are wide are known as linear dunes. They may be more than 160 kilometres (99 mi) long. Some linear dunes merge to form Y-shaped compound dunes. Many form in bidirectional wind regimes. The long axes of these dunes extend in the resultant direction of sand movement. Linear loess hills known as pahas are superficially similar.

E Once sand begins to pile up, ripples and dunes can form. Wind continues to move sand up to the top of the pile until the pile is so steep that it collapses under its own weight. The collapsing sand comes to rest when it reaches just the right steepness to keep the dune stable. This angle, usually about 30-34°, is called the angle of repose. Every pile of loose particles has a unique angle of repose, depending upon the properties of the material it's made of, such as the grain size and roundness. Ripples grow into dunes with increase of wind and sand input.

F The repeating cycle of sand inching up the windward side to the dune crest, then slipping down the dune's slip face allows the dune to inch forward, migrating in the direction the wind blows. As you might guess, all of this climbing then slipping leaves its mark on the internal structure of the dune. The image on the right shows fossil sand dune structure preserved in the Merced Formation at Fort Funston, Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The sloping lines or laminations you see are the preserved slip faces of a migrating sand dune. This structure is called cross-bedding, and can be the result of either wind or water currents. The larger the cross-bedded structure, however, the more likely it is to be formed by wind, rather than water.

G Sand dunes can “sing” at a level up to 115 decibels and generate sounds in different notes. The dunes at Sand Mountain n Nevada usually sing in a low C but can also sing in B and C sharp. The La Mar de Dunas in Chile hum in F while those at the Ghord Lahmar in Morocco howl in G sharp. The sounds are produced by avalanches of sand generated by blowing winds. For a while it was thought that the avalanches caused the entire dune to resonate like a flute or violin but if that were true then different size dunes would produce different notes. In the mid 2000s, American, French and Moroccan scientists visiting sand dunes in Morocco, Chile, China and Oman published a paper in the Physical Review Letters that determined the sounds were produced by collisions between grains of sand that caused the motions of the

grains to become synchronized, causing the outer layer of a dune to vibrate like the cone of a loudspeaker, producing sound. The tone of the sounds depended primarily on the size of the grains.

H Scientists performed a computer simulation on patterns and dynamics of desert dunes in laboratory. Dune patterns observed in deserts were reproduced. From the initial random state, stars and linear dunes are produced, depending on the variability of the wind direction. The efficiency in sand transport is calculated through the course of development. Scientists found that the sand transport is the most efficient in the linear transverse dune. The efficiency in sand transport always increased through the evolution, and the way it increase was stepwise. They also found that the shadow zone, the region where the sand wastes the chance to move, shrinks through the course of evolution, which greatly helps them build a model to simulate sand move.

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You should spend about 20 minutes on following question, which are based on reading passage 3 on the following pages.



Questions 27-34

(真实考卷的题干标题或表述可能存在差异，意思一致)

Reading passage 3 A-H

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

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

List of Headings

- i* potential threat to buildings and crops despite of benefit.
- ii* the cycle of sand moving forward with wind
- iii* protection method in various countries.
- iv* scientists simulate sand move and build model in lab
- v* sand composition explanation
- vi* singing sand dunes (*ipredicting.com*)
- vii* other types of sand dunes
- viii* the personal opinion on related issues.
- ix* reasons why sand dunes form
- x* the most common sand type

27 Paragraph A

28 Paragraph B

29 Paragraph C

30 Paragraph D

31 Paragraph E

32 Paragraph F

33 Paragraph G

34 Paragraph H



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Questions 35-36

Answer the questions 35-36 and choose correct letter A B C or D.

- 35 What is main composition of **white sand** made of according to the passage ?
- A Quartz
 - B Gypsum
 - C Lime
 - D Iron
- 36 Which one is not mentioned as a sand type in this passage? (*ipredicting.com*)
- A Linear
 - B Crescentic
 - C Overlap
 - D Star



Questions 37-40

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

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

Crescentic is an ordinary.....37.....on both Earth and Mars, apart from which, there are also other types of sand dunes. Different color of the sand reflects different components, some of them are rich in.....38.....that can not be easily broken into clay. Sand dunes can “sing” at a level up to 115 decibels and generate sounds in different notes. Sand dunes can be able to39.....at certain level of sound intensity, and different size of grains creates different40..... of the sounds.

- A quartz B shape C pressure D tone E protection
F category G minerals H sing I lab J direction



Implication of False Belief Experiments 2

考卷原文在本文基础上有删节

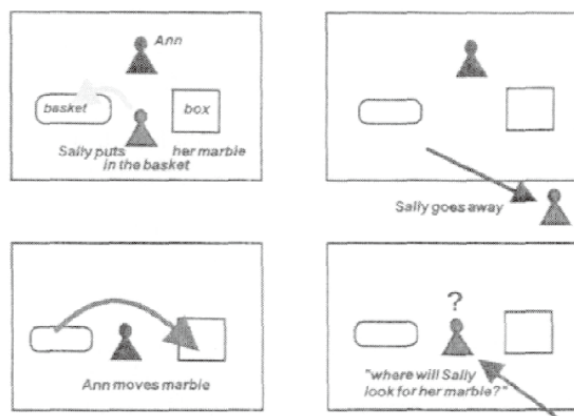
A A considerable amount of research since the mid 1980s has been concerned with what has been termed children's theory of mind. This involves children's ability to understand that people can have different beliefs and representations of the world - a capacity that is shown by four years of age. Furthermore, this ability appears to be absent in children with autism. The ability to work out what another person is thinking is clearly an important aspect of both cognitive and social development. Furthermore, one important explanation for autism is that children suffering from this condition do not have a theory of mind (TOM). Consequently, the development of children's TOM has attracted considerable attention.



B Wimmer and Perner devised a 'false belief task' to address this question. They used some toys to act out the following story. Maxi left some chocolate in a blue cupboard before he went out. When he was away his mother moved the chocolate to a green cupboard. Children were asked to predict where Maxi will look for his chocolate when he returns. Most children under four years gave the incorrect answer, that Maxi will look in the green cupboard. Those over four years tended to give the correct answer, that Maxi will look in the blue cupboard. The incorrect answers indicated that the younger children did not understand that Maxi's beliefs and representations no longer matched the actual state of the world, and they failed to appreciate that Maxi will act on the basis of his beliefs rather than the way that the world is actually organised.



C A simpler version of the Maxi task was devised by Baron-Cohen to take account of criticisms that younger children may have been affected by the complexity and too much information of the story in the task described above. For example, the child is shown two dolls, Sally and Anne, who have a basket and a box, respectively. Sally also has a marble, which she places in her basket, and then leaves to take a walk. While she is out of the room, Anne takes the marble from the basket, eventually putting it in the box. Sally returns, and the child is then asked where Sally will look for the marble. The child passes the task if she answers that Sally will look in the basket, where she put the marble; the child fails the task if she answers that Sally will look in the box, where the child knows the



marble is hidden, even though Sally cannot know, since she did not see it hidden there. In order to pass the task, the child must be able to understand that another's mental representation of the situation is different from their own, and the child must be able to predict behavior based on that understanding.

The results of research using false-belief tasks have been fairly consistent: most normally-developing children are unable to pass the tasks until around age four.

D Leslie argues that, before 18 months, children treat the world in a literal way and rarely demonstrate pretence. He also argues that it is necessary for the cognitive system to distinguish between what is pretend and what is real. If children were not able to do this, they would not be able to distinguish between imagination and reality. Leslie suggested that this pretend play becomes possible because of the presence of a de-coupler that copies primary representations to secondary representations. For example, children, when pretending a banana is a telephone, would make a secondary representation of a banana. They would manipulate this representation and they would use their stored knowledge of 'telephone' to build on this pretence.

E There is also evidence that social processes play a part in the development of TOM. Meins and her colleagues have found that what they term *mindmindedness* in maternal speech to six-monthold infants is related to both security of attachment and to TOM abilities. Mindmindedness involves speech that discusses infants' feelings and explains their behaviour in terms of mental states (e.g. 'you're feeling hungry').

F Lewis investigated older children living in extended families in Crete and Cyprus. They found that children who socially interact with more adults, who have more friends, and who have more older siblings tend to pass TOM tasks at a slightly earlier age than other children. Furthermore, because young children are more likely to talk about their thoughts and feelings with peers than with their mothers, peer interaction may provide a special impetus to the development of a TOM. A similar point has been made by Dunn, who argues that peer interaction is more likely to contain pretend play and that it is likely to be more challenging because other children, unlike adults, do not make large adaptations to the communicative needs of other children.

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G In addition, there has been concern that some aspects of the TOM approach underestimate children's understanding of other people. After all, infants will point to objects apparently in an effort to change a person's direction of gaze and interest; they can interact quite effectively with other people; they will express their ideas in opposition to the wishes of others; and they will show empathy for the feelings of others. All this suggests that they have some level of understanding that their own thoughts are different to those in another person's mind. Evidence to support this position comes from a variety of sources. When a card with a different picture on each side is shown to a child and an adult sitting opposite her, then three year olds understand that they see a different picture to that seen by the adult

H Schatz studied the spontaneous speech of three-year-olds and found that these children used mental terms, and used them in circumstances where there was a contrast between, for example, not being sure where an object was located and finding it, or between pretending and reality. Thus the social abilities of children indicate that they are aware of the difference between mental states and external reality at ages younger than four.

I A different explanation has been put forward by Harris. He proposed that children use 'simulation'. This involves putting yourself in the other person's position, and then trying to predict what the other person would do. Thus success on false belief tasks can be explained by children trying to imagine what they would do if they were a character in the stories, rather than children being able to appreciate the beliefs of other people. Such thinking about situations that do not exist involves what is termed counterfactual reasoning.



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Questions 14-20

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-G) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

试卷人名的字母和本题顺序不完全一致, 不可死记答案字母组合

- A Baron-Cohen
- B Meins
- C Wimmer and Perner
- D Lewis
- E Dunn
- F Schatz
- G Harris



- 14 Giving an alternative explanation that children may not be understanding other's belief.
- 15 found that children under certain age can tell difference between reality and mentality
- 16 designed an experiment and drew conclusion that young children under age of 4 were unable to comprehend the real state of the world
- 17 found that children who gets along with adults often comparatively got through test more easily
- 18 revised an easier experiment rule out the possibility that children might be influenced by sophisticated reasoning.
- 19 Related social factor such as mother-child communication to capability act in TOM
- 20 explained children are less likely tell something interactive to their mother than to their friends

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Questions 21-27

Summary

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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 **21-27** on your answer sheet.

In 1980s, researches are designed to test the subject called21..... that if children have the ability to represent the reality. First experiment was carried out on this subject on a boy. And questions had been made on where the boy can find the location of the.....22..... But it was accused that it had excessive23..... So second modified experiment was conducted involving two dolls, and most children passed the test at the age of24..... Then Lewis and Dunn researched25..... children in a certain place, and found children who have more interaction such as more conversation with.....26..... actually have better performance in the test, and peer interaction is.....27..... because of consisting pretending elements.

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Texting! *the television 2*

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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



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

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

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Questions 28-32

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-E

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

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

List of Headings

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

28 Paragraph A

29 Paragraph B

30 Paragraph C

31 Paragraph D

32 Paragraph E



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Questions 33-35

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

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

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



Questions 36-40

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

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

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

Education Philosophy

A In 1660s, while there are few accurate statistics for child mortality in the preindustrial world, there is evidence that as many as 30 percent of all children died before they were 14 days old. Few families survived intact. All parents expected to bury some of their children and they found it difficult to invest emotionally in such a tenuous existence as a newborn child. When the loss of a child was commonplace, parents protected themselves from the emotional consequences of the death by refusing to make an emotional commitment to the infant. How else can we explain mothers who call the infant “it,” or leave dying babies in gutters, or mention the death of a child in the same paragraph with a reference to pickles?

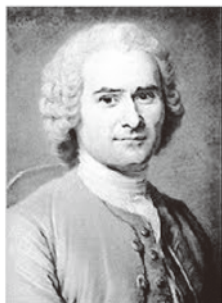
B One of the most important social changes to take place in the Western world in 18th century was the result of the movement from an agrarian economy to an industrial one. Increasingly, families left the farms and their small-town life and moved to cities where life was very different for them. Social supports that had previously existed in the smaller community disappeared, and problems of poverty, crime, sub-standard housing and disease increased. For the poorest children, childhood could be painfully short, as additional income was needed to help support the family and young children were forced into early employment. Children as young as 7 might be required to work full-time jobs, often under unpleasant and unhealthy circumstances, from factories to prostitution. Although such a role for children has disappeared in most economically strong nations, the practice of childhood employment has hardly disappeared entirely and remains a **staple** (主要的) in many undeveloped nations.



C Over the course of the 1800s, the lives of children in the Unites States began to change drastically. Previously, children in both rural and urban families were expected to take part in the everyday labor of the home, as the bulk of manual work had to be completed there. However, establishing a background the technological advances of the mid-1800s, coupled with the creation of a middle class and the redefinition of roles of family members, meant that work and home became less **synonymous** (同义的) over the course of time. People began to buy

their children toys and books to read. As the country slowly became more dependent upon machines for work, both in rural and in urban areas, it became less necessary for children to work inside the home. This trend, which had been rising slowly over the course of the nineteenth century, took off exponentially after the Civil War, with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. John Locke was one of the most influential writers of his period. His writings on the role of government are seen as foundational to many political movements and activities, including the American Revolution and the drafting of the *Declaration of Independence*. His ideas are equally foundational to several areas of psychology. As the father of “British empiricism,” Locke made the first clear and comprehensive statement of the “environmental position” and, by so doing, became the father of modern learning theory. His teachings about child care were highly regarded during the colonial period in America.

D Jean Jacquesd Rousseau lived during an era of the American and French Revolution. His works condemn distinctions of wealth, property, and prestige. In the original state of nature, according to Rousseau, people were "noble savages", innocent, free and uncorrupted. Rousseau conveyed his educational philosophy through his famous novel Emile, in 1762, which tells the story of a boy's education from infancy to adulthood. Rousseau observed



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children and adolescents extensively and spoke of children's individuality, but he based much of his developmental theory on observation in writing the book, and on the memories of his own childhood. Rousseau contrasts children to Developmental Psychology in Historical Perspective adults and describes age-specific characteristics. Johan Heinrich Pestalozzi lived during the early stages of industrial revolution, he sought to develop schools would nurture children's development. He agreed with Rousseau that humans are naturally good but were spoiled by a corrupt society. Pestalozzi's approach to teaching can be divided into the general and special methods. The theory was designed to create a emotionally healthy homelike learning environment that had to be in place before more specific instruction occurred.



E One of the best documented cases of all the so-called feral children concerned a young man who was captured in a small town in the south of France in 1800, and who was later named Victor. The young man had been seen in the area for months before his final capture – pre-pubescent, mute, and naked, perhaps 11 or 12 years old, foraging for food in the gardens of the locals and sometimes accepting their direct offers of food. Eventually he was

brought to Paris, where it was hoped that he would be able to answer some of the profound questions about the nature of man, but that goal was quashed very early.

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Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard, a young physician who had become interested in working with the deaf, was more optimistic about a future for Victor and embarked on a five-year plan of education to civilize him and teach him to speak. With a subsidy from the government, Itard spent an enormous amount of time and effort working with Victor. He was able to enlist the help of a local woman, Madame Gu erin, to assist in his efforts and provide a semblance of a home for Victor. But, after five years and despite all of his efforts, Itard considered the experiment to be a failure. Although Victor had learned some elementary forms of communication, he never learned the basics of speech, which, for Itard, was the goal. Victor's lessons were discontinued, although he continued to live with Madame Gu erin until his death, approximately at the age of 40.

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F Other educators were beginning to respond to the simple truth that was embedded in the philosophy of Rousseau. Identifying the stages of development of children was not enough. Education had to be geared to those stages. One of the early examples of this approach was the invention of the kindergarten (“the children’s garden”) – a word and a movement created by Friedrich Froebel in 1840, a German-born educator. Froebel placed particular emphasis on the importance of play in a child’s learning. His invention, in different forms, would eventually find its way around the world. His ideas about education were initially developed through his association with Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi. Froebel spent five years teaching at one of Pestalozzi’s model schools in Frankfurt, and later he studied with Pestalozzi himself. Eventually he was able to open his own schools to test his educational theories. One of his innovative ideas was his belief that women could serve as appropriate educators of young children – an unpopular view at the time. At the age of 58, after almost four decades as a teacher, Froebel introduced the notion of the kindergarten. It was to be a haven and a preparation for children who were about to enter the regimented educational system. A cornerstone of his kindergarten education was the use of guided or structured play. For Froebel, play was the most significant aspect of development at this time of life. Play served as the means for a child to grow emotionally and to achieve a sense of self-worth. The role of the teacher was to organize materials and a structured environment in which each child, as an individual, could achieve these goals. By the time of Froebel’s death in 1852, dozens of kindergartens had been created in Germany. Their use increased in Europe and the movement eventually reached and flourished in the United States in 20th century.

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Questions 28-31

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-E

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

Write the correct number, i-vii, in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i* Reasons of unusual experiments implemented by several thinkers
- ii* Children had to work to alleviate burden on family
- iii* Why children are not highly valued
- iv* Children died in hospital at their early age
- v* Politics related philosophy appeared
- vi* Creative learning method was applied on certain wild kid
- vii* Emerge and spread of called kindergarten



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28 Paragraph A

Example

Paragraph B *ii Children have to work*

29 Paragraph C

30 Paragraph D

31 Paragraph E



Questions 32-35

Use the information in the passage to match the time (listed A-C) with correct event below. Write the appropriate letters A-F in boxes 32-35 on your answer sheet.

- A 18th century
- B 19th century
- C 20th century

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- 32 need for children to work
- 33 rise of middle class
- 34 emergence of a kindergarten
- 35 the kindergarten in the spread around US



Questions 36-40

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 36-40 on your answer sheet.

- A Jean Jacquesd Rousseau
- B Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard
- C Johan Heinrich Pestalozzi
- D Friedrich Froebel

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- 36 was not successful to prove the theory
- 37 observed a child's record
- 38 requested a study setting with emotional comfort firstly
- 39 corruption is not a characteristic in people's nature
- 40 responsible for the increase in the number of a type of school

SECTION 1

Decision making and Happiness

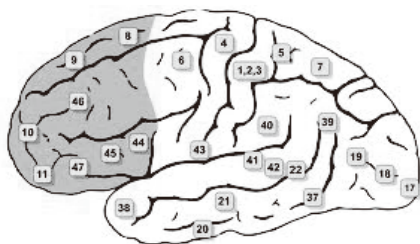
A Americans today choose among more options in more parts of life than has ever been possible before. To an extent, the opportunity to choose enhances our lives. It is only logical to think that if some choice is good, more is better; people who care about having infinite options will benefit from them, and those who do not can always just ignore the 273 versions of cereal they have never tried. Yet recent research strongly suggests that, psychologically, this assumption is wrong. Although some choice is undoubtedly better than none, more is not always better than less.



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B Recent research offers insight into why many people end up unhappy rather than pleased when their options expand. We began by making a distinction between "maximizers" (those who always aim to make the best possible choice) and "satisficers" (those who aim for "good enough," whether or not better selections might be out there).

C In particular, we composed a set of statements—the Maximization Scale—to diagnose people's propensity to maximize. Then we had several thousand people rate themselves from 1 to 7 (from "completely disagree" to "completely agree") on such statements as "I never settle for second best." We also evaluated their sense of satisfaction with their decisions. We did not define a sharp cutoff to separate maximizers from satisficers, but in general, we think of individuals whose average scores are higher than 4 (the scale's midpoint) as maximizers and those whose scores are lower than the midpoint as satisficers. People who score highest on the test—the greatest maximisers—engage in more product comparisons than the lowest scorers, both before and after they make purchasing decisions, and they take longer to decide what to buy. When satisficers find an item that meets their standards, they stop looking. But



maximizers exert enormous effort reading labels, checking out consumer magazines and trying new products. They also spend more time comparing their purchasing decisions with those of others.



D We found that the greatest maximizers are the least happy with the fruits of their efforts. When they compare themselves with others, they get little pleasure from finding out that they did better and substantial dissatisfaction from finding out that they did worse. They are more prone to experiencing regret after a purchase, and if their acquisition disappoints them, their sense of well-being takes longer to recover. They also tend to brood or ruminate more than satisficers do.

E Does it follow that maximizers are less happy in general than satisficers? We tested this by having people fill out a variety of questionnaires known to be reliable indicators of well-being. As might be expected, individuals with high maximization scores experienced less satisfaction with life and were less happy, less optimistic and more depressed than people with low maximization scores. Indeed, those with extreme maximization ratings had depression scores that placed them in the borderline clinical range.

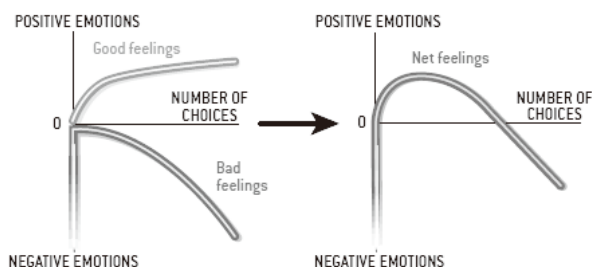
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F Several factors explain why more choice is not always better than less, especially for maximizers. High among these are "opportunity costs." The quality of any given option cannot be assessed in isolation from its alternatives. One of the "costs" of making a selection is losing the opportunities that a different option would have afforded. Thus an opportunity cost of vacationing on the beach in Cape Cod might be missing the fabulous restaurants in the Napa Valley. EARLY DECISION-MAKING RESEARCH by Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky showed that people respond much more strongly to losses than gains. If we assume that opportunity costs reduce the overall desirability of the most preferred choice, then the more alternatives there are, the deeper our sense of loss will be and the less satisfaction we will derive from our ultimate decision.

REACTIONS TO LOSSES AND GAINS



REACTIONS TO INCREASING CHOICE

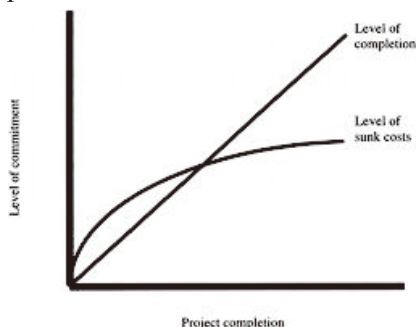


G The problem of opportunity costs will be worse for a maximizer than for a satisficer. The latter's "good enough" philosophy can survive thoughts about opportunity costs. In addition, the "good enough" standard leads to much less searching and inspection of alternatives than the maximizer's "best" standard. With fewer choices under consideration, a person will have fewer opportunity costs to subtract.

H Just as people feel sorrow about the opportunities they have forgone, they may also suffer regret about the option they settle on. My colleagues and I devised a scale to measure proneness to feeling regret, and we found that people with high sensitivity to regret are less happy, less satisfied with life, less optimistic and more depressed than those with low sensitivity. Not surprisingly, we also found that people with high regret sensitivity tend to be maximizers. Indeed, we think that worry over future regret is a major reason that individuals become maximizers. The only way to be sure you will not regret a decision is by making the best possible one. Unfortunately, the more options you have and the more opportunity costs you incur, the more likely you are to experience regret. Regret

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I In a classic demonstration of the power of sunk costs, people were offered season subscriptions to a local theater company. Some were offered the tickets at full price and others at a discount. Then the researchers simply kept track of how



often the ticket purchasers actually attended the plays over the course of the season. Full-price payers were more likely to show up at performances than discount payers. The reason for this, the investigators argued, was that the full-price payers would experience more regret if they did not use the tickets because not using the more

costly tickets would constitute a bigger loss. To increase sense of happiness, We can decide to restrict our options when the decision is not crucial. For example, make a rule to visit no more than two stores when shopping for clothing.

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Questions 28-31

Use the information in the passage to match the category (listed A-D) with descriptions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-D in boxes 28-31 on your answer sheet.

- A Maximiser
- B Satisficer
- C Both
- D Neither of them

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- 28 finish transaction when the items match their expectation
- 29 buy the most expensive things when shopping
- 30 consider repeatedly until they make final decision
- 31 participate in the questionnaire of the author



Questions 32-36

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

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

- 32 With the society's advancement, more chances make our lives better and happier.
- 33 There is difference of findings by different gender classification.
- 34 The feeling of loss is greater than that of acquisition.
- 35 'Good enough' plays a more significant role in pursuing 'best' standards of maximizer.
- 36 There are certain correlations between the "regret" people and the maximisers.



Questions 37-40

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

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

37 What is the subject of this passage?

- A regret makes people less happy
- B choices and Well-being
- C an interesting phenomenon
- D advices on shopping



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38 According to conclusion of questionnaires, which of the following statement is correct?

- A maximisers are less happy
- B state of being optimistic is important
- C uncertain results are found.
- D maximisers tend to cross bottom line

39 The experimental on theater tickets suggested:

- A sales are different according to each season
- B people like to spend on the most expensive items
- C people feel depressed if they spend their vouchers
- D people will feel regret more when they fail to use a higher price purchase



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40 What is author's suggestion on how to increase happiness:

- A focus the final decision
- B be sensitive and smart
- C reduce the choice or option
- D read label carefully

SECTION 1

The dugong: sea COW (海牛)

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



- A** The dugong, which is a large marine mammal which, together with the manatees, looks rather like a cross between a rotund dolphin and a walrus. Its body, flippers and fluke resemble those of a dolphin but it has no dorsal fin. Its head looks somewhat like that of a walrus without the long tusks.
- B** Dugongs, along with other Sirenians whose diet consists mainly of sea-grass; and the distribution of dugongs very closely follows that of these marine flowering plants. As seagrasses grow rooted in the sediment, they are limited by the availability of light. Consequently they are found predominantly in shallow coastal waters, and so too are dugongs. But, this is not the whole story. Dugongs do not eat all species of seagrass, preferring seagrass of higher nitrogen and lower fibre content.
- C** Due to their poor eyesight, dugongs often use smell to locate edible plants. They also have a strong tactile sense, and feel their surroundings with their long sensitive bristles. They will dig up an entire plant and then shake it to remove the sand before eating it. They have been known to collect a pile of plants in one area before eating them. The flexible and muscular upper lip is used to dig out the plants. When eating they ingest the whole plant, including the roots, although when this is impossible they will feed on just the leaves. A wide variety of seagrass has been found in dugong stomach contents, and evidence exists they will eat algae when seagrass is scarce. Although almost completely herbivorous,

they will occasionally eat invertebrates such as jellyfish, sea squirts, and shellfish.

D A heavily grazed seagrass bed looks like a lawn mown by a drunk. Dugongs graze apparently at random within a seagrass bed, their trails meandering in all directions across the bottom. This is rather an inefficient means of removing seagrass that results in numerous small tufts remaining. And this is where the dugongs derive some advantage from their inefficiency. The species that recover most quickly from this disturbance, spreading out vegetatively from the remaining tufts, are those that dugongs like to eat. In addition, the new growth found in these areas tends to be exactly what hungry dugongs like.

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

F Recorded numbers of dugongs are generally believed to be lower than actual numbers, due to a lack of accurate surveys. Despite this, the dugong population is thought to be shrinking, with a worldwide decline of 20 per cent in the last 90 years. They have disappeared from the waters of Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Taiwan, as well as parts of Cambodia, Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam. Further disappearances are likely.

(In the late 1960s, herds of up to 500 dugongs were observed off the coast of East Africa and nearby islands. However, current populations in this area are extremely small, numbering 50 and below, and it is thought likely they will become extinct. The eastern side of

the Red Sea is the home of large populations numbering in the hundreds, and similar populations are thought to exist on the western side. In the 1980s, it was estimated there could be as many as 4,000 dugongs in the Red Sea. The Persian Gulf has the second-largest dugong population in the world, inhabiting most of the southern coast, and the current population is believed to be around 7,500. Australia is home to the largest population, stretching from Shark Bay in Western Australia to

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Moreton Bay in Queensland. The population of Shark Bay is thought to be stable with over 10,000 dugongs.)

G Experience from various parts of northern Australia suggests that Extreme weather such as cyclones and floods can destroy hundreds of square kilometres of seagrass meadows, as well as washing dugongs ashore. The recovery of seagrass meadows and the spread of seagrass into new areas, or areas where it has been destroyed, can take over a decade. For example, about 900 km² of seagrass was lost in Hervey Bay in 1992, probably because of murky water from flooding of local rivers, and run-off turbulence from a cyclone three weeks later. Such events can cause extensive damage to seagrass communities through severe wave action, shifting sand and reduction in saltness and light levels. Prior to the 1992 floods, the extensive seagrasses in Hervey Bay supported an estimated 1750 dugongs. Eight months after the floods the affected area was estimated to support only about 70 dugongs. Most animals presumably survived by moving to neighbouring areas. However, many died attempting to move to greener pastures, with emaciated carcasses washing up on beaches up to 900km away.

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

I Despite being legally protected in many countries, the main causes of population decline remain anthropogenic and include hunting, habitat degradation, and fishing-related fatalities. Entanglement in fishing nets has caused many deaths, although there are no precise statistics. Most issues with industrial fishing occur in deeper waters where dugong populations are low, with local fishing being the main risk in shallower waters. As dugongs cannot stay



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Questions 1-4

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **no more than two** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **1-4** on your answer sheet.

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

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

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Questions 5-9

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

TRUE

if the statement is true

FALSE

if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN

if the information is not given in the passage

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

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Questions 10-13

Answer the questions below.

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



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

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古代文字起源

- A** 闪族，是中东一个古老的民族，有着古老的传说可以解释 5000 年前文字的发明。似乎是乌鲁克国王的一位信使在最到达了一位远方统治者的朝廷后，感到筋疲力尽，已经没有任何力气用口头传达信息了，所以国王将他接下来要传回的信息写在了一个一小块粘土版上。这是一个很有趣的传说，最近在宾夕法尼亚大学的座谈会上被重新传讲，逗乐了在座的学者，他们觉得这封收信人没有办法念出来的信很荒唐。
- B** 他们也怀疑说最早的文字是否是从口头的直接传达起源的。文字更有可能是用以交流以分离的有象征性的系统开始的，之后才和口头语言合并。
- C** 但是在这个传说中，住在美索不达米亚平原也就是现在伊拉克的闪族人似乎是理解文字的转译功能的。大学古代研究中心的主任 Holly Pittman 发现文字“是出于储存和传达信息的需要…超越时间和空间”。
- D** 在交换了自己的对此的理解后，学者们发现他们仍然没有十分令人满意的答案来解释文字为什么会被发明以及是怎样发展起来的。许多人支持文字起源来自视觉艺术，图片变得越来越抽象，最终可以代表口头语言。他们的这个观点和考古学家广泛持有的相关理论不一致，考古学家认为闪族用粘土版上的文字来作为记录货物的标记，这才是文字的起源。
- E** 文字到底是一次性发明还是在不同的地方比方说埃及，印度河流域，中国，墨西哥和中美洲独立出现？考古学家普遍对此没有确定的答案。考古学数据表明，公元前 3, 200 年到 3, 300 年，城市化的闪族人第一个发明了文字。在古代的乌鲁克城，许多粘土版上记录的日期是楔形文字的最初形式，是将削尖的小棍印在湿的粘土上按压形成的。这种经过烘烤过的粘土上面就印有和政府和商业有关的名字，地点和事情的图像符号。闪族人的记录逐渐从图像式的演变成抽象的，但是起初并不是用来记录的口头语言。
- F** Peter Damerow 博士，是柏林科学史 Max Planck 学院闪族楔形文字研究的专家，他说道：“可能世界各地的写作体统之间有相互的影响，但是大量的存在表明文字的发展一旦开始，很大程度上各自是独立的，很灵活地适应所代表的语言的发音的特定的特征。”既然他接受传统的观点，认为文字始于图片上文字的代表，他说，对于早期闪族人的文字的最新研究却挑战这个观点。比如说，最早的文字的结构和口头语言的结构并不配搭，主要是列成清单或是分类而不是像后者是成句子和记述形式的。

1 G 至少 20 年以来,田纳西大学的考古学家 Denise Schmandt-Besserat 博士一直反
2 对最早的文字是始于闪族人的记账系统的观点。闪族人使用粘土版上的记号,
3 每一个代表一壶油,一罐谷子或是一头牲畜。这些记号被封在球状的粘土里,
4 之后里面的记号代表的数字和类型通过类似的图像被记在了罐子外面。最终,
5 这些代表里面记号的图像被雕刻的标志代替,文字就此被发明出来。
6

7 H 尽管 Schmandt-Besserat 博士赢得了很多的支持,但是一些语言学家质疑它的
8 理论,比方说 Pittman 博士认为其太狭隘了。他们强调图片化的代表和文字是
9 一起演化的。Pittman 博士说:“毫无疑问,记号系统是文字的先驱。但是我对于
10 她认为记号和标记之间有联系的证据表示怀疑,并且她的研究里没有包括图
11 片的制作这一要素”。
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13 I Dr Schmandt-Besserat 坚决捍卫她的想法。’ 我的同事说,图片是文字的开始
14 ‘她说,“但给我一个单一的图片,图片变成文字方面的一个标志。他们说,
15 设计陶器的图案是文字的开端,但给我一个单一文字标记你可以追溯到一支
16 壶。——它并没有存在 ‘ 在它开始的 500 年,她宣称,楔形文字几乎完全被用
17 于记录经济信息,在此之后,其使用增加和扩大。
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19 J 然而学者还有其它的看法, Piotr Michalowski 博士是密西根大学近东文明研究
20 的教授,认为“闪族乌鲁克的文字的原型作为过去的一个间断,是如此得不同”。
21 无疑它最早是用来储存和交换信息的,但是它同时也成为权力的新型工具。一
22 些学者注意到,文字的起源可能并不是在经济领域。在埃及,大部分早期的文
23 字都是在很高的纪念碑上或是在墓碑的深处发现的。巴黎一所大学的 Pascal
24 Vernus 认为,早期的文字和宗教更有关联,而不是那么具有行政含义的。似乎
25 在这个领域唯一确定的就是很多问题还有待解决。
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35 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
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大气变化

A 联邦政府禁止会消耗臭氧层的氯氟烃（CFC）的使用，以符合清洁空气法案，但是讽刺的是，这项禁令正在影响美国 2290 万的哮喘患者。沙丁胺醇的吸入是最常用的短效治疗哮喘的药物，但它要求氯氟烃将其推进肺部，但是在 2008 年 12 月 31 日之后销售该药物将不再合法。医生和患者都在质疑该项禁令，因为它对臭氧层保护所起到的效果甚微，但是却对老百姓的钱包起到不小的作用：重新命名的替代品原药物价格的三倍，将每管吸入器所需药物的成本提高到了约 40 美元。另一个更令人头痛的问题是，哮喘严重影响到穷人，根据最近的调查，估计有 20 % 的哮喘患者没有医疗保险。

B 佛罗里达大学的药剂师 Leslie Hendeles 说：“做出这项改变的决定是关乎政治而不是医疗或是科学的。”2007 年他在新英格兰医学杂志上和其他学者共同撰写的一篇文章，解释了医疗吸入器的撤离和转移。1987 年，美国国会签署的蒙特利尔议定书，是关于消耗臭氧层的物质的一项国际性条约，该条约要求逐步淘汰所有不必要的氟氯化碳的使用。当时，医疗吸入器被认为是很重要的，因为没有其它可行的替代推进剂存在。1989 年，制药公司联合起来最终在 1996 年开发出了替代药物沙丁胺醇氢氟烷（沙丁胺醇 HFA）。

C 这种药物使用的转型悄然开始，但是随着越来越多的患者看到医生开给他们的处方开始变化并且价格上涨，很多人开始质疑为什么这一禁令必须在研制出仿制药物之前开始执行。至少 FDA 顾问委员会的一名成员 Stritch-Loyola 医学院的 Nicholas J. Gross，曾公开表示后悔该决定，宣布放弃他曾经支持的这项决议，并要求该禁令被推迟到 2010 年第一个专利到期的时候。

D Gross 指出，该项决议与环境无关。在蒙特利尔议定书签订的时候，沙丁胺醇吸入器释放的氟氯化碳只占总释放量的不到 0.1%。Gross 说：“这是一个象征性的问题”。一些持怀疑态度的人认为数十亿的美元是由持有的可供沙丁胺醇 HFA 吸入器专利的三家公司，即葛兰素史克，先灵葆雅和 Teva 公司赚得的。虽然 FDA 的咨询委员会认识到治疗费用会上涨，Hendeles 说，该委员会也认为这些公司会帮助支付病人的增加的成本。例如，这些公司已承诺捐出一百万沙丁胺醇 HFA 吸入器分配到到全国各地的诊所。根据 Hendeles 的调查，葛兰素史克公司并没有跟进这项承诺，虽然先灵葆雅和 Teva 公司有兑现承诺。葛兰素史克公司也没有回复记者的置评请求。

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E Hendeles 认为，该问题的存在时由于医用氟氯化碳是处于供不应求的状态，如果 FDA 不继续推动生产 HFA 吸入器，公众面临沙丁胺醇吸入器短缺的风险。他断定，仿制药的成本甚至会因为氟氯碳化物的更加稀缺而上升。Gross 不同意该说法，他认为吸入器的短缺和氟氯化碳生产厂倒闭是禁令的实施导致的。

F HFA 吸入器也遇到了阻力，因为有些哮喘患者坚持认为它的治疗效果不如氟氯化碳系列药物好。但是 Hendeles 说，HFA 吸入只是在力学和维持方面与 CFC 吸入器不同，HFA 吸入器必须更频繁地填装和冲洗，以适应更具粘性的 HFA 配方。它们也和 CFC 吸入器一样，内置药物会突然用完了却没有提前警告使用者药物量已经在减少。Hendeles 说 “药剂师可能不会告诉将这些事情告诉给其他人，医生也不知道这些事情”。

G 这项决议中重要公共卫生问题可能是经济学带来的副作用，而不是来自药物化学本身。多项研究表明，增加的成本导致很多人不能坚持治疗。一项研究发现，当治疗成本翻倍时，患者服用的治疗平喘的药物减少了 30%。像哮喘这样的慢性疾病，尤其很难让人们遵循正规的治疗计划。哈佛医学院卫生政策专家 Michael Chernew 认为，“一般来说，不管你是因为何种原因不服用药物，成本因素会加剧这些原因”。

H Hendeles 指出，选择放弃使用药物可能影响到的不仅仅是患者他们，“举个例子，当怀孕的母亲没有治疗患有的哮喘时，输送到胎儿的氧气量就会减少，从而导致先天性的问题和早产。” 并且考虑到患有哮喘的人群中穷人的比例特别高，一项看起来很好很负责任的环境决策最终可能导致意料之外的人员伤亡。

致命的波动性

- A** 尽管乍得共和国的首都有枪支交火，肯尼亚经历着暴乱，津巴布韦上演着骇人的通货膨胀，撒哈拉以南的非洲地区的经济作为一个整体比前几年要发展得好很多。世界银行最近的一项报告显示非洲南部的地区在 2006 年经济增长率为 5.6 % 1995 至 2005 年之间的增长率也比过去几十年的增长率要高。世界银行已经给予了谨慎的评估，认为该地区可能已经达到了一个转折点。发展经济学家要面对的最重要的一个问题是非洲是否还可以以这种高增长率继续发展，以解决贫困问题，该地区约 7 亿 4400 万总人口中的近 40% 人每天的生活成本不到 1 美元。如果进行更加周密的调查的话，非洲南部这种经济增长可能只是昙花一现，因为一种毁灭性的经济波动格局在过去的几十年间一直存在。
- B** 世界银行的一位高级经济学家 Jorge Arbach 评论道：“在现实中，非洲国家在好的时候其发展的速度不亚于亚洲国家或是其它的发展中国家，但后来这种增长崩溃了。如何防止这种经济崩溃和促进经济增长同等重要。”根据他的观察，如果这些崩溃没有发生，为撒哈拉以南非洲地区的 48 个国家的每个公民的国内生产总值（GDP）水平会高出实际水平的三分之一。
- C** 根据一月份发布的世界银行的一项题为“非洲近期的增长势头强劲吗？”的研究报告显示，非洲国家为防止下一次危机发生的前提条件还不到位。始于 1995 年的增长期，是由特别是受中国需求推动的大宗商品的热潮驱动的，这种增长期可能不会持久。因为缺乏经济基本面里的若干因素——其中特别是新的投资和避开通货膨胀的能力。一份银行 11 月份的报告总结道，该地区缺乏必要的基础设施来鼓励投资者将目光投向非洲以寻找下一个“班加罗尔”或“深圳”。对于撒哈拉以南富含丰富的石油和其他资源的非洲国家来说，蓬勃发展的时期甚至可能会破坏努力建立起来的完善的经济行为。一月份的报告指出，从 1996 年到 2005 年，随着增长额加快，治理因素如政治稳定，法治和控制腐败实际上是恶化了，特别是拥有丰富矿产资源的国家，恶化情况更加严重。
- D** 也许对于波动问题做出的最精辟的分析来自于 Paul Collier，他是牛津大学一位长期专门研究非洲经济的专家，也是最近出版的 The Bottom Billion 一书的作者。他列出一系列美国和其他国家在制定有关非洲国家的政策时可以采取的一系列选项。它们包括修补贸易措施，在某些情况下比例更为恰当的援助和持续的军事干预，以避免世界上最贫穷地区特别是非洲的一些国家和世界其它地区甚至是和其它发展中国家如印度和中国之间差距进一步加剧。

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E Collier 发现不良治理的主要原因是国家没有利用好经济增长所带来的巨额收入。此外，他补充道，一个民主的政府往往会使经济增长带来的结果更加恶化。他纽约市卡内基委员会一月一次的谈话中说道“民主的政府非但不能很好地管理好这些经济增长，反而会被这些经济增长败坏，除非你能通过足够的制衡阻止（他们）破坏民主制度的正常功能。

F Collier 主张非洲国家推行一系列标准和规范的数组以加强各国政府，其中一项是用拍卖来代替通过贿赂摊派矿产权，而另一项则是向出口收入征收足够的税收。他以刚果民主共和国为例，该国在 2006 年矿物出口收入达 2 亿美元，但是只向国库缴纳了 86000 美元的特许权使用费。他认为，“如果一个国家在这些方面处理妥当，它将会发展。但如果它做出了错误的选择，该国家就不会发展。”

G 为了鼓励改革，Collier 建议 G8 国家应该同意接受这些措施成为跨国公司在非洲做生意时的自愿准则，例如，公司签订新的合同时，必须通过由一个国际核查小组监控的拍卖来决定合同合作方。这种协议将效仿以下两个例子，一个是有效地削弱了血钻贸易的所谓的金伯利进程，另一个是采掘业透明度行动倡议，其倡导政府必须向公民报告它收到的来自销售自然资源的收入。

H 他说，这些措施比由哥伦比亚大学经济学家 Jeffrey D. Sachs 和著名的活动家如 Bono 所强调评估援助水平的方法更为重要。Collier 指出，首先应该考虑到安哥拉政府收到数百亿美元的石油收入。其次才该考虑其是否得到了几亿美元左右的援助这件事情。

塑料发明简史

A 天然聚合物包括我们熟悉的物质如丝，橡胶，棉花等。塑料是人工合成的聚合物。塑料每天在世界各地被普遍使用。“塑料”这个单词是合成或半合成材质的材料的共同术语。该术语来源于希腊 *plastikos*，意思是“适合于成型。”从整体来看，塑料是各种属性的组合。它们被用于合成虫胶，纤维素，橡胶和沥青。人们还用它综合生产如服装，包装，汽车，电子，飞机，医疗用品和娱乐用品等产品。这个名单可以一直列下去，显然如果没有塑料，我们今天的很多东西就没法存在。

B 二十世纪早期，高分子材料如尼龙和凯夫拉的发明标示着高分子化学大繁荣的到来。很多与聚合物相关的工作重点放在使用现有技术条件下将其进行改进，这给化学家提供了很多有前景的机会。对聚合物的新应用的开发成为一种需要，为此化学家一直在寻找更便宜的材料来取代现在所使用的材料。化学家们更加了解市场有什么样的需求，比如环保产品，即可降解的或是对环境不会造成影响的聚合物。这些都推动了科学方面新的发展，化学家们总是有很多新的发现。

C 塑料背后化学方面的演化史单调乏味的，但是塑料的用途是无穷无尽的。在中世纪，当科学家首次开始对塑料的尝试时，使用的材料均来自有机天然物质，如鸡蛋和血液中的蛋白质。直到 19 世纪，20 世纪的时候，才发明了我们今天所熟知的塑料。许多美国人所熟知的品牌 Goodyear，是 Charles Goodyear 在 1839 年将橡胶硫化的产物，此举为轮胎的发展铺平了道路，从而开始了塑料革命。在这之前，用橡胶制成的产品并不能在温暖的温度或气候条件下依然表现良好。当时橡胶是塑料的唯一来源，然而，在 Goodyear 之后的三个关键的发明家将塑料从一种几乎不可用的硬质物质变成了今天人造的宝贵资源。

D Alexander Parkes 是一个黄铜锁制造商的儿子，1813 年出生在英国的伯明翰。Parkes 从小在金属制造的氛围中长大。他的第一份工作是在伯明翰 Samuel S. Messengers 和他儿子一起开办的一个铜铸车间当学徒。当 Parkes 为 George and Henry Elkington 工作时，他将注意力从黄铜铸造转向了电镀。在那里 Parkes 培养了他的创造精神。Parkes 的第一个专利，是在 1841 年取得的，是关于电镀精致的物品，如鲜花。但 Parkes 在他的职业生涯中所取得的专利超过 80 项，都是有关金属和塑料的。Parkes 被誉为发明人造塑料的第一人，这是他在 1856 年获得的专利，并将其命名为 Parkesine。Parkes 将这种由硝酸纤维素和溶剂相结合的产品首次在 1862 年英国伦敦国际展览上亮相。然而 Parkesine 本身其原有的组成并没有获得成功，因为它太易燃烧，但是它为未来发明其它衍生材料的科学家奠定了基础。这些科学家其中之一就是 John Wesley Hyatt。

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E John Wesley Hyatt 将 Alexander Parkes 所开始的工作提到了一个新的水平。Hyatt 1837 年出生在纽约的 Starkey，他一生中有几百项发明。Hyatt 和塑料的结缘是因为台球。台球最初由象牙制成的，这种产品在 19 世纪产量急剧下滑很多人。Hyatt 有可能是受到了 \$10,000 奖金的激励，从而接受了寻找制造台球的替代材料这一挑战。Hyatt 的实验始于 Parkes 的硝化纤维的固体形式 Parkesine 和另一位英国发明家 Frederick Scott Archer 的液体硝化棉的组合。Hyatt 将二者结合制造出了赛璐珞，他在 1870 年获得该项专利。

F 赛璐珞被用于多种产品的生产，包括 Hyatt 自己公司而不是他的前雇主生产的台球。赛璐珞还用于制作假牙，梳子，婴儿摇铃和钢琴键。尽管今天它已经被市场上更新的合成材料所替代，但 Hyatt 的专利版本赛璐珞仍用于生产乒乓球。毫无疑问，赛璐珞的发明是在塑料制造阶梯中的又一节重要阶梯，包括其在胶卷制作中的使用。

G 就像 Parkes 的发明带来了 Hyatt 的成功，Hyatt 的赛璐珞也影响了之后的 Leo Baekeland。这位比利时出生的化学家又为 George Eastman 的伊士曼柯达公司铺平了道路，该公司打造了我们今天所知道的摄影帝国。Baekeland 出生于 1863 年，他的第一个发明是 Velox，是将照片从人造灯光中取出的方法。Eastman 于 1899 年以 \$750,000 的高价从 Baekeland 手中购买了 Velox，Baekeland 用这笔钱资助自己在家里的实验室。

H Baekeland 通过实验将摄影胶片转换成合成树脂，并且在 1907 年发明了酚醛塑料——苯酚和甲醛的组合。酚醛塑料正式于 1909 年获得专利。酚醛塑料是一种很硬但是可塑的塑料，被认为是导致世界进入塑料时代的产品。酚醛塑料广泛应用于从按钮到家具装潢再到电视机等领域。虽然这些产品在现在都是用不同的材料制成的，但是酚醛塑料仍被用于很多材料的生产，如汽车刹车片和航天飞机使用的材料等。

淡水资源紧缺

- A** 在新德里和凤凰城，世界各地的决策者使出浑身解数致力于如何管理水资源。明智地使用这种权力将变得越来越重要，因为随着岁月的流逝，世界上的淡水需求目前在许多地方都是需求超过供给，并且这种情况没有显示出减弱的迹象。
- B** 尽管这个问题是众所周知的，但它同样令人不安：今天，每 6 个人中就有 1 个人，也就是说有超过一亿的人，遭受无法获得足够的安全淡水的问题。根据联合国公布的数据，到 2025 年，全球范围内超过一半的国家的淡水资源将会要么面对压力，例如，越来越多的人所需要的水比可安全使用的水要多，要么就是该国家安全的淡水资源直接短缺。到本世纪中叶，地球多达四分之三的人口能面临淡水稀缺。
- C** 科学家们对水资源短缺的预期变得越来越普遍，在很大程度上是因为世界人口正在上升，很多人都越来越富裕（从而扩大需求），因为全球气候变化加剧了干旱和减少了水资源的供应。此外，因为故障废物处置，工业污染物的释放，化肥的径流和因为地下水的枯竭使得沿海海水涌入到含水层等使得水源受到威胁。
- D** 由于水资源缺乏会导致饥饿，疾病，政治动荡和武装冲突，如果不能采取行动，会产生广泛和严重的后果。幸运的是，在很大程度上，需要保护现有水资源的技术和政策工具是已知的，并且其中几个似乎特别有效。现在需要的是行动。每一级的政府和当局必须制定和执行具体计划来保证政治，经济和技术等确保现在和未来几十年水资源安全的措施的实行。
- E** 全球水资源问题首先需要解决的是了解每个人需要的淡水量以及在世界不同地方阻碍淡水供应和增加淡水需求的因素。斯德哥尔摩国际水资源研究所的 Malin Falkenmark 等专家估计，平均而言，地球上的每个人至少需要 1000 立方米的水。每个人所需要的最基本的水包括饮用水，卫生用水和种植粮食用水。这个量相当于一个奥林匹克规模的游泳池所蓄水的五分之二。
- F** 大部分美洲和欧亚大陆北部享受丰富的水供应。但是，一些地区的“物理”稀缺性使得需求超过当地可提供的量，使得这些地区或多或少地受到水资源问题的困扰。其他地区，像非洲中部，印度次大陆和东南亚的部分地区，要应对“经济型”缺水，那里缺乏技术培训，政府不力或较弱的财政支持使得即使有足够的供应依然面临水资源短缺的问题。

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G 超过一半落在土地上的冰雹从来都不可用于捕获或存储，因为它从地面蒸发，或从植物蒸发，这部分被称为绿水。其余的部分进入所谓的蓝水来源，像河流，湖泊，湿地和地下蓄水层，这些是人们可以轻轻松松使用到的水源。这些用于农田灌溉的自由流动的水是单个人使用淡水量中占最大比例的部分。城市和工业本身只消耗少量的淡水资源，但它们所创造的巨大的本地需求耗尽了周围可以用的水资源。

H 是有大量的水存在，但并不总是当需要 110000 立方千米的水时，每年有 10 倍于苏必利尔湖的雨水从天空降落在地球陆地表面。如果在人们需要的时候，雨水可以随时降落以满足人们的需求的话，那么其实整个的储水量还是足够大来应付的。但大部分的水不能被捕获（靠近顶端的），其余的是不均匀分布（靠近底部的）。绿水（总降水量的 61.1%*）：由土壤和植物吸收，然后重新释放到空气中，无法分离以供人使用。蓝水（总降水量的 38.8%*）：在河流，湖泊，湿地和地下水可供提取，蒸发之前或到达海洋。这些数字加起来可能因为四舍五入不到 100%。只有 1.5% 的水可供人直接使用。

I 近年来的大型野火使得水资源大量消失。所有经济行为者已经采取了合理的份额，他们只是没有考虑自然环境的需求，当供应不足时，会因为干旱降低到临界值。墨累 - 达令流域委员会的成员现在疯狂地试图摆脱他们的分配不当的水资源总量导致的灾难性后果。鉴于理智地分摊在一个单一国家的供水都是非常困难的，可以想象如果在国际河流流域接壤的如黎巴嫩，叙利亚，以色列，巴勒斯坦地区和约旦，约旦河是共享的，但是是有限制的，在这样一个非常炎热的地区分配以满足供应的要求是有多么复杂。在该地区不断有民用和军用关于淡水的纠纷。只有持续不断的谈判和妥协，这一紧张局势才能在控制之下。

早期的智商研究

A 没有人会质疑随着儿童的成长，他的智商也会相应地得到发展。对于“智商”这个概念，既是很难用准确的术语定义，也没有想到会在很多方面存在争议。尽管从某种水平上来讲，已经有很多关于智商的不同的定义，因为总是有很多人想要给它下定义，但是有两点是人们普遍赞同的。也就是说，智商不仅包括从经验中学习的能力还包括适应环境的能力。但是，它的概念远不止这些，在谈论关于智商的发展之前，有必要先考虑一下若干技巧的成熟，而这个问题被心理测量师和发展心理学家以不同的方式在进行着研究。(第 31 题, 27 题)

B 前者通过测试儿童在一系列不相关的任务的完成能力来进行研究。他们使用了统计技术来最好地解释是否存在一种广泛存在的能力，也就是普遍智商，或是一系列相对独立特殊的技能存在于像口头和视觉空间方面。但是并不是每个人都接受研究结果的含义，大多数人认为处于实践方面的意义，上述两者应该是并存的，这样的解释才是合理的。简而言之，一些支持普遍智商存在的证据体现在在一种任务的完成过程中表现出色（或逊色）的人往往在完成其它任务时也更胜一筹（或更差一些）。此外，普遍智商的测量可以在很大程度上预计出一个人在一系列其它需要特定技能的任务中的表现。然而，很显然，也有可能尽管有的人在某些方面很出色，但是在其它方面很吃力。(第 28 题, 32 题) (IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)



C 会对口语方面造成的影响和对其它方面的影响不太一样。研究智商的方法是基于任务本身的性质的，但是对于年龄相关的智商的变化表明这不是唯一的或是一定是最重要的方法。比方说，几十年前，Horn 和 Cattell 一直在争论他们所谓的“流动智商”和“固定智商”之间的区分，流动智商是依据对大脑控制抽象符号的能力来测量的，而固定智商是通过针对理解和信息的测试来衡量的。似乎流动智商在人刚成年的时候达到顶峰(peak in)，而固定智商会随着年龄的增加而增长(advanced)。(第 29 题, 33 题)



D 发展学的研究也表明不同的技巧之间的相互关联随着年龄的变化而变化。因此，在人一岁的时候，对于感知类型方面表现出的兴趣是认知能力提高的一个重要因素，但是之后其对口头能力方面的影响更大。这些研究结果似乎表明婴儿和童年初期之间缺乏一个连续性。但是要意识到这种明显的不连续性会因测量的婴儿的能力的不同而变化。已经发明出了通过创新来预测成年之后(later)的智商的测试。一直以来，人们认为需要通过测验儿童对环境表现出来的兴趣和好奇心以及他们对于陌生环境能应用出来的程度以及标准智力测试的评估来

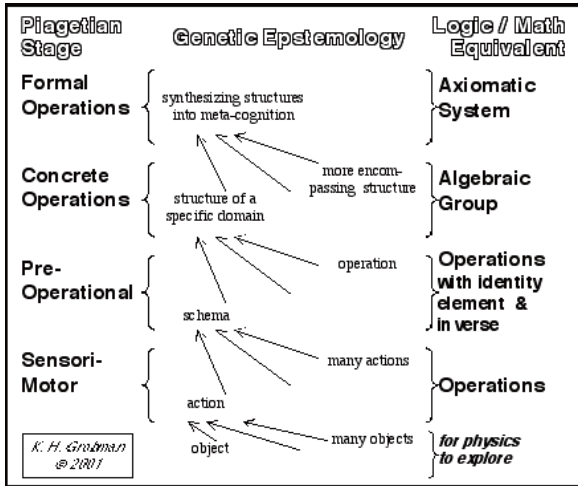
衡量儿童的智力表现，而这些研究结果则加强了这种看法。(第 37-40 题)

这些心理测量的方法着重在儿童在年龄增长时所伴随的认知技巧的提高。皮亚杰（著名儿童教育学家）却在这个领域掀起了一场革命，他认为，焦点应该集中在儿童的思维(thought)过程而不是认知(did)的水平。(第 30 题)皮亚杰的观点引发了大量的研究，可以说是他开的先河才导致了后续人们对于思维认知发展方面的研究。然而因为他所提出的大多数的概念已经从根本上被改变了或是被否定了，以至于他的理论不再对儿童认知发展的研究提供合理的基础支持。(第 35 题 NOT GIVEN)

(ipredicting 正版电子翻译账户 ①可免费升级考试在线系统 ②直接下载最新更新版本)

他理论的第一个方面经受住了时间的检验：儿童是积极学习的主体，而这对于认知发展是非常重要的。(第 36 题，他的理论并没有完全被认为一无是处 *discredited...*)无数的研究已经表明婴儿就已经开始积极地观察周围的环境，

他们倾向于选择有固定模式的事物，他们会因为家人的刺激而选择新鲜事物，他们积极地探索环境是为了弄明白周围的世界是怎么运转的。儿童的问题和对事物的评论生动地展示了他们一直在构建自己已知事物的模式，并且试图要将新的知识融入到这个模式中，或是认为这个模式需要修正。此外，一系列的研究表明主动的经验要比被动的经验在学习方面有更大的影响。但是他理论的第二个方面：认为儿童认知的发展是分为若干独立的阶段，而且这些阶段要以固定的顺序逐一地经过，而每一个阶段都有一个特定的认知结构——被证明是一个在研究认真发展方面相



当误导人的方法，尽管它并不是一无是处。

错误信念含义

A 自从 1980 年代起就有大量的研究致力于研究从儿童的想法角度来看待问题，这牵涉到儿童理解人们对这个世界是有不同的信仰系统这一问题的能力——四岁的儿童所表现出的 theory of mind(TOM)能力。此外，这种能力对于以自我为中心的孩子来说是缺失的。显然，能够明白别人所想的能力是认知和社会发展的一个重要方面。对于自我中心主义的一个解释是具备这种特征的儿童缺乏儿童心理理论 (TOM) 的概念。因此，这类儿童引起了广泛的关注。

(第 21 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

B Wimmer 和 Perner 设计了一个“错误想法的任务”来解决这个问题，他们使用一些玩具来将接下来的故事演绎出来。Maxi 在他出门前将一些巧克力放在一个蓝色的橱柜上，(第 22 题)在他出门后他的母亲将巧克力移到了绿色的橱柜上，研究人员问其他孩子 Maxi 回来后是否会倾向于在哪个橱柜上找之前放的巧克力，大多数 4 岁以下的儿童给出了错误的回答，(第 15 题)他们认为 Maxi 会在绿色的橱柜上找巧克力，而超过四岁的孩子认为 Maxi 会在蓝色的橱柜上找。这些错误的回答表明年纪较小的孩子不能理解 Maxi 最初的想法和实际情况是不同的，他们不能理解 Maxi 会以自己的想法来采取行动而不是依据实际情况。(需深刻熟悉此整段实验! *ipredicting.com copyright*)

C Maxi 任务的一个更为简单的版本是由 Baron-Cohen 设计的，他是在考虑到年幼的孩子可能会被复杂性和原来实验中过量的信息所影响的情况。(第 17, 23 题)比方说，分别给 Sally 和 Anne 两个孩子一个篮子和一个盒子作为玩具，Sally 还有一个玻璃珠，她将玻璃珠放在篮子里，然后放下篮子出去玩了，当她离开房间的时候，Anne 从篮子中拿出了玻璃珠，将其放在了盒子里，然后问接受测试的孩子当 Sally 回来的时候，她会去哪里找她的玻璃珠，如果孩子回答 Sally 会在自己曾经放置的篮子里找，就算通过；如果孩子回答 Sally 将会在盒子里找玻璃珠，因为孩子知道玻璃珠后来被放在了那里，即使 Sally 并不知道玻璃珠藏在哪里，那么就算没有通过。要想通过这个任务测试，那么参加测试的儿童就要能够理解别人的想法是和自己的是不同的，并且他们必须要能够在这个理解的基础上来做出自己的预测。使用错误理解为任务的研究的结果也很一致：大多数正常发展的儿童要到 4 岁才能通过这个任务的测试。(第 24 题)(需深刻熟悉此整段实验! *ipredicting.com copyright*)

D Lislie 认为，在 18 个月之前，儿童是按照字面来理解这个世界的，很少能够表现伪装的一面。他还认为认知系统是需要分辨什么是假装的什么是实际的。如果儿童不能够分辨，他们就不能分辨想象和现实。Lislie 认为这个假装的的游戏之所以能奏效，是因为会将后来的代表代替原来的代表，比方说，当假装将香蕉当作电话时，就会认为香蕉有另一个代表含义。他们将会建立这种想法，

并且将这种知识储存起来将来得以使用。

E 还有证据表明社会发展过程在儿童心理理论 (TOM) 方面扮演重要的角色。Mein 和她的同事发现对于 6 个月大的婴儿而言, 母亲将心比心的言语关怀对其安全归属感和理解他人思想 (TOM) 方面有关。(第 18 题) 将心比心包括关心婴儿的感觉, 以及从婴儿的角度来解释他们的思想状态。(比方说 “小宝贝, 你觉得饿了吧”)

F Lewis 调查了在 Crete 和 Cyprus 的家庭里生活的年纪大一些的孩子, 他们发现平时和成人有比较多互动, 有较多朋友以及其他年长的孩子的儿童能够在较小的年纪通过 TOM 测试。(第 16, 25, 26 题) 此外, 因为年幼的孩子更倾向于向自己的同伴讲出自己的想法和感觉而不是将这些告诉自己的母亲, 所以同伴间的互动对孩子 TOM 的发展起着至关重要的刺激作用, Dunn 也提出类似的理论, 他认为同伴间的互动更倾向于包含假扮的成分, 这将造成一个不小的挑战, 因为儿童不像成人, 因为他们不太需要理解别人的需求。(第 17, 27 题)

G 此外, TOM 的测试方法的某些方面低估了儿童对别人的理解。毕竟儿童会直接指向目标物来改变一个人的关注点和兴趣; 他们能够和其他人很好地互动, 他们表达和别人意愿相反的想法。所有这些表明, 他们或多或少可以理解别人的想法和自己的有所不同。很多研究都支持这个观点, 当孩子和坐在对面的成人同时在看两面印有不同图片的卡片时, 3 岁的孩子会认为自己所看的图片和对面坐的成人看的图片不同。

H Schatz 研究 3 岁大的孩子随机说的话, 发现这些孩子使用自己想术语, 并且经常是在不知道某个东西在哪里并且要找它的时候或是在假装和现实对立的情况下使用它们。因此, 儿童的社交能力表明他们在四岁以前是能意识到想法和现实的不同。(第 14 题)

I Harris 提出了一个不同的解释, 他认为儿童常常是善于模拟, 包括将自己摆在别人的位置上, 然后试图揣测别人会怎么做。因此错误想法实验的成功可以解释为孩子是假设如果是自己的话, 自己会怎么做, 而不是孩子能够理解别人的想法。这种关于并不存在的情况的想法包括与事实相反的推理。
(第 20 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

短信和电视节目 2

A 曾经有一段时间,任何自制的电视节目,特别是那些目标观众是年轻人的电视节目,都会有一个自己的邮箱。但是在欧洲的电视屏幕上,邮箱地址被放在一边,取而代之的是电话号码好方便观众用手机发短信。难怪根据一家咨询公司 Gartner 将要公布的调查数据显示:在欧洲,短信使用已经超过了网络。而且短信一个日益增长的用途是和电视互动。Gartner 的数据表明法国 20% 的亲少年,英国 11% 的青少年和德国 9% 的青少年给电视节目发过短信。
(第 28, 33 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

B 而这个现象和“真人电视秀”的大量出现密切相关,比如说“Big Brother”,在这个节目中,观众的投票将决定最后的结果。现在许多的真人秀都允许观众发短信进行投票,在某些情况下,比如说最近的一期在挪威的“Big Brother”中,大多数的投票都是这样产生的。但是 TV 互动的短信不只限于投票,也鼓励观众发送自己的评论,比赛节目允许观众来竞争;音乐节目从所发来的短信接收观众的请求,广播主持人在聊天室中也使用互动屏幕。人们倾向于拿着手机坐在沙发上,所以 Adam Daum of Gartner 说“这是很自然的一种互动形式”。
(第 29, 34, 40 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

C (*ipredicting* 老师翻译版权) 这其中的利润是很巨大的,因为手机运营商对于发到某个特定号码的短信是有一个额外的收费的。比如说,最近一期的英国系列节目“Big Brother”收到了 540 万的短信投票,收入高达 135 万英镑(合 210 万美金)。据一家总部在 Amsterdam 的咨询公司 Van Dusseldorp & Partners 的一份报告显示,德国版的 MTV's “Videoclash”邀请观众为 2 个竞争的视频中喜欢的一个投票,一个小时就收到了高达 40,000 条短信,每一条短信收费 0.3 欧(合 0.29 美金)。比利时智力测验节目“以一敌百”一个月内吸引了 110,000 参与者,每一个参与者在这个 8 轮赛制的竞赛中回答每个问题要花费 0.5 欧。在西班牙,一个神秘的猜字游戏,将题目在晚上的新闻开始前公布,观众被邀请发送答案短信,每一条 1 欧元,就有机会赢得一个 300 欧元的奖励。在常规的一天,就有 6,000 名观众参与。和电视相关的短信现在占据移动运营商相当一部分的份额。7 月一家英国的运营商 mm02 披露了自己比预期要好的财政收入,这要归功于如洪水般给“Big Brother”投票的短信。运营商从每条短信中获利 40%-50%,将其它的收入分给电视台和节目组以及提供短信互动平台系统的公司。短信收入已经成为许多节目商业运营模式的重要组成部分。不可避免的,有人抱怨运营商从中获利太大。Endemol, 是荷兰与“Big Brother”节目有合作的制作公司,它和其它的一些真人秀节目已经开始建立它们自己的手机用户人群的数据库了。下一步是要建立直接的结算关系,而绕过运营商。(第 30, 37, 39 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

1 D 为什么电视和短信的联合突然一下这么成功？一个重要的因素是 4, 5, 6 位的
2 数码的可能性，这种码被称为“简码”。每一个运营商都控制着自己的简码，
3 只是最近才有运营商意识到应该和别人合作，向网络中的伙伴提供简码。一
4 家手机市场营销公司 Lars Becker of Flytxt 认为“这样的简码共享是一个突
5 破”，因为简码显示在电视屏幕上是很容易被记住的。

6 (第 31, 38 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
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9 E 一家咨询公司 Katrina Bond of Analysys 认为运营商的这个合作的决定是为
10 了扩张自己的市场，这是广泛趋势的一部分。运营商在面对保护自己的边际利
11 益还是允许一个新的媒体的接入这两个选择的时候，总是会选择前者，WAP（无
12 线应用协议）是一项技术用来在手机上剪切下网页，这项技术的失败是因为运
13 营商不太愿意将收入和内容提供商共享。运营商已经从以往的经验中吸取了教
14 训，他们改换了自己的态度。法国的一家运营商，Orange 甚至发行了一个率
15 卡来方便短信收入的分成，提供以前未曾想到的透明度。

16 (第 32 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
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19 F 在最近由 Van Dusseldorp & Partners 组织的一次会议上，Han Weegink of CMG
20 ——一家提供短信发送设备的公司指出，所有的这些都巧妙地改变了电视的性
21 质。不再只是单纯地向观众传达电视内容，越来越多的电视内容开始涉及与观
22 众的互动。当然，这是互动电视一直承诺能达到的效果。互动电视是指将机顶
23 盒直接插入到电视机里。但是 Mr Daum 认为这种方法有很多的缺点。开发和测
24 试多种和机顶盒不兼容的软件，该项目的市场渗透率比为手机设计的软件要低
25 40%或是更少，而手机在欧洲的普及率是 85%。手机应用可以很快地被开发以
26 及实行安装。Mr Daum 说，这可以很快地到达市场，并且不会涉及太多贪婪的
27 中间商。机顶盒技术的提供者正在给他们的产品加入发送短信的功能。（第
28 36, 35 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
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31 G 和电视相关联的短信平台的成功是一个很好的提醒，让人们看到一项高端的技
32 术是如何出乎意料地被一个更加简单的低端的技术所超越。这并不意味着传统
33 的互动电视就走投无路了：(*ipredicting* 版权)确实，对于互动服务将会有
34 更大的需求。似乎人们真的不想只是盯着屏幕。“沙发土豆”不为别的，只是
35 想锻炼一下自己的大拇指。
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儿童教育哲学与历史

A 1660 年代，没有准确的数据显示工业化之前儿童的死亡率，但是有证据显示有 30% 的儿童在 14 岁之前死亡，很少有家庭能幸免于死。所有的家长都希望埋葬他们死去的孩子，但是对于一个刚出生不久就夭折的孩子，他们很难在情感上有所触动。当小孩夭折已经司空见惯，家长们为了不让自己后面伤心，对于婴儿不再投入自己的感情来保护自己的感情。这点也可以帮助我们解释为什么妈妈会把出生的婴儿称为“it”，或是把快要死的婴儿扔在臭水沟里，或者在讲起死去的孩子的时候就像提起腌菜那样自然。（第 28 题）

B 18 世纪，在西方世界发生的最重要的变化之一就是土地经济像工业经济转换的运动。越来越多的家庭扔下自己的农场，结束自己原本在小镇上宁静的生活，搬到大城市去，而那里的生活和他们之前所过的有天壤之别。以前在小小的生活圈子里的人们之间的相互支持消失了，取而代之的是贫穷，犯罪，可怕的居住条件等一系列的问题。对于那些在极端穷困条件下生活的孩子，他们的童年是痛苦且短暂的，因为家庭需要额外的收入来帮助补贴家用，年幼的孩子被迫早早开始工作。7 岁的孩子可能就需要全职工作，通常是在很恶劣以及很不健康的环境下，他们从事的工作从工厂做工到出卖肉体。尽管这样的情况在经济强大的国家已经消失了，但是童工问题并没有完全消失并且在许多不发达国家仍然是一个主要的问题。（第 32 题）



C 在整个 19 世纪，美国儿童的生活开始有了巨大的转变。之前，在农村和在城里的家庭都必须要做家务，因为有很多家务活需要手工完成。但是，到了 19 世纪中期，科学技术有了很大的发展，随之而来的还有中产阶级的产生以及家庭成员角色的重新定义，这意味着工作和家庭随着时间的推移成为不同质的概念。人们开始给他们的孩子买玩具和书，整个国家不管是在城市还是农村，开始越来越依赖机器进行工作，孩子留在家里干活的需要就减少了。在整个十九世纪，这个趋势越来越明显，特别是在内战过后，工业革命开始了。John Locke 是当时最有影响力的作家之一，他的关于政府角色的作品被关乎许多政治运动和浪潮，包括美国独立战争的爆发和独立宣言的起草。他的很多观点也影响着心理学的 7 个领域作为“英国经验主义”之父，Locke 第一次清晰并且全面地阐述了环境的影响，而通过这个研究，他成为现代学习理论之父。他对于关心儿童的教导在美国殖民时期得到高度的认可。

（第 29. 33 题 ipredicting.com copyright）

D Jean Jacquesd Rousseau(卢梭)生活在美国和法国革命时期，他的作品谴责了人们对财富，财产和名誉的追逐。在卢梭看来，在最初，人们都是“高贵的野蛮人”，无知，自由，是还没有堕落的。卢梭在 1762 年通过著名的小说《Emile》表

达了自己的教育哲学，该小说讲述了一个小男孩从婴儿到成人的教育故事。卢梭通过广泛观察儿童和青少年以及儿童的个性结合自己的发展理论和自己的童年记忆写成了该书。卢梭从历史和发展心理学的角度对比了儿童和成人在特定年龄的特征。Johan Heinrich Pestalozzi 生活在工业革命早期，他提出学校需要能够帮助儿童发展。他同意卢梭的看法，认为人性本善，只是被腐败的社会污染了。Pestalozzi 所说的教授的方法分为一般的和特殊的两种。他的理论是为了创造一个像家里那样的良好的学习氛围，这些是一些具体的方法被采用的前提。(第 37, 38, 39 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

E 有史料记载的一个最好的例子是在 1880 年在法国的南部发现的所谓的“野孩子”，后来给他起名叫“Victor”，这个年轻人经常在该地区被人看见，还没到青春期，不会说话，全身裸露，大约 11 到 12 岁，经常在当地的花园里寻找食物，有时也吃别人施舍的食物。最终他被带到了巴黎，希望他能回答一些稍微有些深度的关于人性的问题，结果这个念头很快就被现实打消了。Jean—Marc—Gaspard Itard 是一位年轻的医生，一直在研究聋哑人，一开始他对 Victor 的未来很乐观，开始了对他的 5 年计划希望他可以接受文明的熏陶并且学习说话。Itard 有政府的补贴，花了大量的时间和精力训练 Victor。好在他得到了当地一个妇女 Madame Guerin 的帮助，她帮助给 Victor 布置一个家，但是 5 年后，尽管 Itard 倾力而为，但是最终实验还是失败了。尽管 Victor 学会了一些基本的交流方式，但是他学不会说话，而说话曾是 Itard 教化的目标。Victor 的课程暂停了，尽管他一直继续和 Madame Guerin 生活直到大约 40 岁去世。(第 36 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

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F 尽管教育学家开始重视卢梭所持的哲学观点里蕴含的简单事实，但是确认儿童的发展阶段不是一件容易的事情，相应的阶段要有相应的教育辅助，他早期研究的例子是幼儿园（孩子的乐园）的发明。“幼儿园”是德国出生的教育学家 Friedrich Froebel 在 1840 年发明的，他特别强调玩耍对于儿童教育的重要性。他的发明，以不同的形式最终在全世界普及。他关于教育的理念最早是和 Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi 的合作开始的，Froebel 花了五年的时间在 Pestalozzi 在法兰克福的标准学校任教，之后他和 Pestalozzi 一起进行研究。最终他自己开了一间学校，来测试自己的教育理论。他最有创意的想法之一就是认为女性可以是儿童早期的导师——这在当时不是很被接受。在他 58 岁的时候，他已经从教快 40 年了，才引进了“幼儿园”的概念，(40 题) 他的这个理念的初衷是在作为儿童进入正式的教育系统前的预备准备。幼儿园教育理念的基石是教导式的或是有组织的玩耍。对于 Froebel，玩耍是孩子在该阶段发展的一个重要部分，因为玩耍会让孩子在情感方面成长，获得一种自我价值感。老师的角色则是准备相应的材料和环境，使得儿童作为个人可以获得前面既定的目标。在 1852 年 Froebel 去世的时候，德国已经有很多幼儿园被建立了，后来欧洲各地也开始开办幼儿园，最终在 20 世纪的时候幼儿园的理念传到美国并且在美国普及。(第 34, 35, 40 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

决策与幸福感

A 今天的美国人在生活中更多的方面有着前所未有的丰富的选择。在某种程度上，更多的机会意味着提生活质量的提高。从逻辑上来讲，如果某种选择是好的，那么这种机会越多越好；对于希望拥有很多机会的人来说，这样的多的选择对于他们来说是好的，但是对于那些并不关心机会多少的人来说，他们就会忽略剩下 273 种他们从未尝试过的燕麦。但是最近的调查表明，从心理学的角度来看，这种假设是错误的。尽管有选择毫无疑问比没有选择要好，但是并不意味着越多的选择总是比较少的选择要好。（第 32 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

B 近期的研究提出了相关的观点，来解释关于为什么很多人在面对很多的选择时并不一定会感到幸福。我们先要对“追求最大化者”（目标是做出最好的选择的人）和“容易满足者”（目标只是做出“说得过去”的选择的人，他们往往不会考虑是不是还有更好的选择）两者做一个区分。

C 为此，我们收集了一系列的相关表述——规模最大化——来分析人们对于最大化的偏好。然后，让几千人从 1 到 7（从“完全不同意”到“完全同意”）对这些表述进行评分，比方说“我从来只做最佳选择。”我们同时也评估参与者的感觉，也就是他们对于自己所作选择的满意程度。我们并没有设置很高的门槛来刻意区分“追求最大化者”和“容易满足者”，总体上来看，平均分高于 4 分的（中间分值）就属于“追求最大化者”，低于这个中间分值的就属于“容易满足者”。测试中得分最高的人——“选择最大化的人”——和得分最低的人相比要更忙于不同产品之间的比较，不论是在做出购买决策之前还是之后，他们在决定买还是不买的时候要花费更长的时间。当“容易满足者”发现一样东西能够满足自己的需求时，就不会再去看其它的东西了。但是“追求最大化者”花了大量的时间来看商品标签，翻阅消费杂志以及尝试新产品，他们还花费大量的时间对比自己的消费决策和别人的差别。（28，30，31 题）

D 我们还发现“选择最大化的人”对于自己花费大量精力得出的决策是幸福感最低的。当他们把自己和别人做比较时，如果自己做得比别人好，他们就很难觉得从中获得幸福感，但是如果他们做得不如别人，就会对自己很不满意，他们的幸福感需要很长时间来恢复，他们也倾向于比“容易满足者”更容易遇事踌躇。

E 是不是“追求最大化者”总体上来讲要比“容易满足者”幸福感要低呢？我们通过让测试者填写关于幸福感数据的调查问卷来探寻答案，结果正如之前所预料到的一样，有着很高“追求最大化”分数的人往往更容易对生活感到不满意。确实是，这些得分极高的人都是到快要去看医生的境况。（第 38 题）

F 若干因素都可以解释为什么更多的选择不一定总是比较少的选择要好，特别是

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对于追求最大化的人，这里面最重要的一个因素就是“机会成本”。每一个既定的选择都不可能和其它可能性的选择割裂开来评估。做出一个选择的成本就是损失做其它选择的机会。所以在好望角度假的机会成本可能就是错过在 Napa Vally 享受美食。Daniel Kahneman 和 Amos Tversky 早期的对决策机制的研究表明人们对于“损失”的反应相对于“获得”要强烈得多。假设机会成本减少了对最心仪的选择的总体愿望，那么可能其它选择越多，就越容易感到损失的痛苦，从最终的决定中获得的满意度也会越低。（第 34 题）

G 机会成本的问题对于追求最大化的人来讲相较于容易满足者而言要严重得多。后者所持的“说得过去”的哲学更能够容忍机会成本带来的痛苦。此外，“说得过去”这样的标准使得容易满足者不会像持有“凡事都要追求最好”标准的追求最大化者那样花大量的时间来选择和分析其它的可能性选择。一个人拥有的可能的选择越少，他需要排除的机会成本就越少。（第 35 题）

H 正如人们会因为放弃的机会成本而感到难过，人们也会为自己所做的选择感到后悔。我的同事和我发明了一个测算表来衡量后悔的程度，发现很容易后悔的人和对其不那么敏感的人相比幸福感会低，这类人对生活的满意度也低，比较容易悲观也很容易抑郁。不足为奇的是，这些很容易后悔的人往往就是追求最大化的人。事实上，对于将来要做出的选择感到担忧正是一个人成为追求最大化的人的一个主要的原因，因为能确保自己一定不会后悔的唯一方法就是做出最好的选择。不幸的是，你拥有的机会越多，你的机会成本就越多，你也就更容易会在做出选择后后悔。（第 36 题）

对于“沉没成本”很经典的一个例子就是，人们在向一个当地的戏剧票务公司购买季度票时，有的戏是全价的，有的戏是有折扣的。然后研究者记录了购买者实际在一个季度去观看戏剧的情况，买全价票的人比买折扣票的人更有可能去剧院看戏，研究者认为之所以会这样的原因是买全价票的人如果没有使用这张票会更容易感到后悔，因为如果没有充分使用这张票就意味着很大的损失。为了增加幸福感，当我们在做重要决定时，我们要限制选择的数量，比如说在买衣服的时候，不要去超过 2 个的商店去选购。

（第 39, 40 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

儒艮：海牛

儒艮是终生生活在海里的食草哺乳动物，它们的近亲是海牛，海牛有时还会进入淡水生活。儒艮和海牛构成了海牛目，或者说都称为海牛，之所以这么叫它们，是因为它们被视为和美人鱼或是海里的女巫的神话有关。

A 儒艮是大型海洋哺乳动物，和海牛一样，外形看起来很像是介于圆圆胖胖的海豚和海象之间，它的身体，鳍和爪子都很像海豚(dolphin)，但是它没有背鳍，它的头看起来像是没有长牙的海象。(第 10 题)

B 儒艮和其它海牛目动物一样，主要以海草为食，所以它们的分布和海洋开花植物的分布很相似。因为海草生根在沉淀中，所以它们的生长会受到光线的限制，导致它们主要是生长在浅水里，所以儒艮也主要是这些地方生活。但是情况还不只这样，儒艮并不是什么海草都吃，而是偏好吃含氮量(nitrogen)丰富纤维含量低的海草。(第 1 题)

C 因为儒艮的视力很差，所以它们通常通过嗅觉来定位可食用的植物，同时它还有很敏锐的触觉，通过自己长长的毛(sensitive bristle)来感知周围的环境。(第 2 题)它们会将整个植物连根拔起，然后在吃之前将上面的沙子抖掉。据说它们还会在吃之前，将整个区域的海草都拔下来擦起来。它们灵活的充满肌肉的上嘴唇就是用来挖植物的，在吃海草的时候，它们会将整个海草都吞下去，包括根部，如果没有办法获得整个的植物，它们就会只吃叶子。儒艮的胃里常常会有各式各样的海草，并且有证据表明，在海草不够吃的时候，它们还会吃海藻。尽管它们基本上是算食草动物，但是它们偶尔也会吃无脊椎动物比如说海蜇，海鞘还有贝壳类动物。

D 被吃光的海草林看起来就像是醉汉割过的草坪。儒艮会在一片海草林上随意地食用，它们的路径(trails)会随机朝各个方向(第 3 题)，这是一个很没有效率的采食方法，常常会落下一小丛一小丛(tuft)的海草。(第 4 题)当然这样随意的进食也是有好处的，被吃过的植物很快就会从没吃到的部分 迅速恢复生长。(第 5 题)此外，新长出来的海草往往正好是饥饿的儒艮喜欢吃的。

E 儒艮是半游牧的，经常会不远千里去寻找食物(food shortage)，但是一生会在一定的范围内活动。很多儒艮会一起从一个地方游到另一个地方，这种行为被认为是由海草的可获得性决定的。它们的记忆力可以帮助它们在长途跋涉之后回到最初的地方，它们一般会在当地的海草林区域活动，而同一个区域的动物有各自独特的迁移类型。(第 11 题，第 8 题)

F 记录在案的儒艮一般被认为是少于实际存活的，因为没有准确的调查。尽管如

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此，儒艮的数量也在不断减少，在过去的 90 年里全球范围内的儒艮的数量减少了 20%。在香港，毛里求斯和台湾以及柬埔寨，日本，菲律宾和越南的海域已经看不到儒艮了。其它海域这样的情况也在发生。（在 1960 年代末，约 500 头的儒艮在东非和近海岛屿被发现，但是该区域现在的儒艮数量已经变得很少，不足 50 头，而且可能会要灭绝。红海的东部被视为儒艮的家，有几百头儒艮在那里生活，红海西部也有差不多数量的儒艮。但是到了 1980 年代，据估计红海一共只有 4000 头儒艮。波斯湾有全世界第二大数量的儒艮，主要生活在南海岸，现存大约 7500 头。澳大利亚也有很大数量的儒艮，从西澳的鲨鱼湾到昆士兰的摩顿湾，鲨鱼湾的儒艮数量稳定在 10, 000 头以上。）

G 澳大利亚北部的不同地方都有着极端的天气，比如说旋风和洪水，这些可以摧毁数百平方公里的海草牧场，也会将儒艮冲到岸上。而这些被毁坏的草场重新在新的区域或是在在原来被毁坏的地方恢复生长需要十年以上的时间。比方说，1992 年，Hervey 湾可能是由于当地河流泛滥的洪水以及 3 周后旋风带来的湍流，造成大约有 900 平方公里的海草受到了破坏。这样的事件会通过巨大的海浪，卷起的沙子，海洋盐度的降低以及光线的减弱等对海草造成大面积的破坏。在 1992 的洪水之前，Hervey 湾的海草可供大约 1750 头儒艮食用（第 12 题），但是 8 个月后，这个洪水泛滥的区域只能养活约 70 头的儒艮。许多动物都通过迁移到邻近的区域保存生命，但是还是有很多的在尝试到达更加丰茂的牧场之前死亡了，最后虚弱的尸体被冲到了岸上 900 公里的地方。

H 如果儒艮没有足够的吃的，它们可能会晚些产仔，并且减少产仔数量。食物短缺可能是由于多方面的因素造成的，比如说栖息地的丧失，高品质海草的死亡以及数量的减少，还有由于人类活动的干扰。污水，清洁剂，重金属，超盐性的海水，除藻剂以及其它的废弃物都对海草牧场造成负面的影响。人类活动比如说采矿，用网捕鱼，挖掘，土地开垦以及船上的螺旋桨等都会增加沉淀的形成，这会使海草窒息也会减弱光线的照射阻碍其生长，这是造成海草减少的最重要的原因。儒艮最喜欢的一种海草叫做 *Halophila ovalis*，由于光照不足会快速减少，在 30 天后会完全死亡。（第 7 题）

I 尽管在很多国家都有立法保护儒艮，但是造成其数量减少的主要原因都是人类引起的，包括捕杀，栖息地的破坏以及捕鱼相关的活动造成的死亡。（第 9 题）被渔网缠住是造成很多儒艮死亡的原因，尽管对此并没有准确的数据统计。许多和工业化捕捞有关的活动是在深水区完成的，那里的儒艮数量不大，在浅水区的捕鱼行为会造成儒艮的大量死亡。因为儒艮不能在水下待很长时间，它们很容易被渔网(fishing net)缠住致死。（第 13 题）使用的捕杀鲨鱼的网曾在历史上造成大量儒艮的死亡，造成在很多海域消失，取而代之的是装着诱饵的鱼钩。

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1

Version 20102

主题

古代文字

教师互动解析
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27	A	28	D	29	C
30	B	31	C	32	B
33	D	34	B	35	A
36	C	37	H	38	L
39	A	40	I		

2

Version 20104

主题

大气变化

教师互动解析
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14	B	15	C	16	A
17	C	18	A	19	TRUE
20	NOT GIVEN	21	TRUE	22	FALSE
23	a federal ban	24	generic inhaled albuterol	25	CFCs/ chlorofluorocarbons
26	reformulated brand-name alternatives	27	uninsured		

3

Version 20106

主题

致命的波动性

教师互动解析
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1	B	2	C	3	B
4	B	5	TRUE	6	NOT GIVEN
7	FALSE	8	TRUE	9	NOT GIVEN
10	the next crash	11	a commodities boom	12	necessary infrastructure
13	growth accelerating				

4

Version **20107**

主题

蚂蚁生态建筑

教师互动解析
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1	B	2	D	3	A
4	C	5	A	6	baseboard vent
7	(the) (brick) Chimneys	8	Cement arches	9	(the) big fans
10	(the) (small) heaters	11	C	12	E
13	F				

5

Version **20108**

主题

味觉感知

教师互动解析
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1	NOT GIVEN	2	NOT GIVEN	3	TRUE
4	NOT GIVEN	5	FALSE	6	acquired
7	differentiate /avoid	8	good	9	aroma
10	seasonings	11	flavour	12	indelible
13	chemical aromas				

6

Version **20109**

主题

塑料的历史

教师互动解析
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14	F	15	A	16	E
17	C	18	B	19	TRUE
20	NOT GIVEN	21	TRUE	22	FALSE
23	metal fabrication	24	brass foundry	25	invention spirit
26	metals and plastics	27	nitrocellulose and solvents		

7

Version 20110

主题

淡水资源紧缺

教师互动解析
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1	FALSE	2	FALSE	3	TRUE
4	NOT GIVEN	5	TRUE	6	F
7	I	8	D	9	H
10	E	11	physical	12	capture or shortage
13	blue-water				

8

Version 20112

主题

海底运动

教师互动解析
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14	G	15	H	16	E
17	C	18	B	19	D
20	forward thrust	21	rolling and yawing	22	Pectoral and pelvic
23	slows and stops	24	white muscle	25	fats and glycogen
26	predator/danger				

9

Version 20113

主题

早期智力发展

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

10

Version 20301

主题

沙丘

教师互动解析
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27	i	28	v	29	x
30	vii	31	ix	32	ii
33	vi	34	iv	35	B
36	C	37	B	38	G
39	H	40	D		

11

Version 20306

主题

错误信念实验

教师互动解析
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14	G	15	F	16	C
17	D	18	A	19	B
20	E	21	Theory of mind/TOM/ Children's TOM	22	chocolate
23	information	24	four/4	25	older
26	adults	27	(more) challenging		

12

Version 20309

主题

短信电视节目

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

13

教师互动解析
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Version 20316

主题 儿童教育哲学历史

28	iii	29	v	30	i
31	vi	32	A	33	B
34	B	35	C	36	B
37	A	38	C	39	A
40	D				

14

教师互动解析
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Version 20502

主题 选择与幸福决策论

28	B	29	D	30	A
31	C	32	FALSE	33	NOT GIVEN
34	TRUE	35	FALSE	36	TRUE
37	B	38	A	39	D
40	C				

15

教师互动解析
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Version 20503

主题 海牛

1	Nitrogen	2	sensitive bristles	3	trails
4	tufts	5	TRUE	6	FALSE
7	NOT GIVEN	8	FALSE	9	NOT GIVEN
10	Dolphin	11	Seagrass availability/Food (shortage)/ Seagrass shortage	12	1750
13	Fishing net				

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