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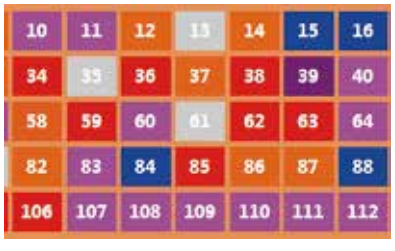

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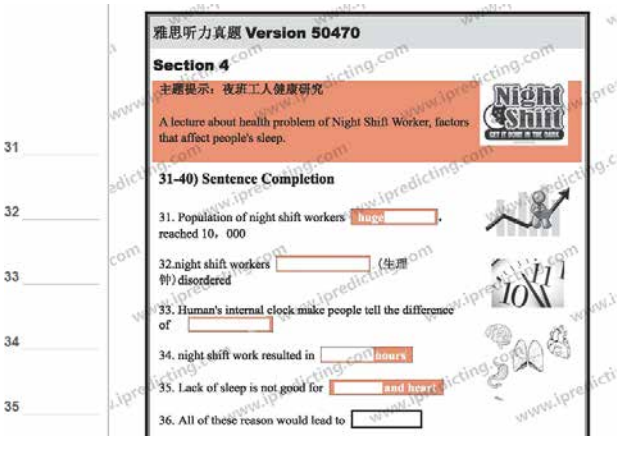

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什么才是阅读最重要的考前需要记忆理解的内容，显然不仅仅是阅读机经的答案，除了填空题和问答题单词答案，阅读真题答案都是符号，根本记不住？

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

步骤【6】：**反复理解记忆原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)**

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

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READING PASSAGE 2

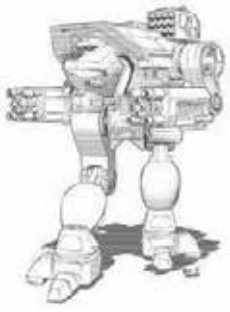
You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14 -26 which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

The future never dies?

The prospects for humanity and for the world as a whole are somewhere between glorious and dire. It is hard to be much more precise.

A By 'glorious', I mean that our descendants - all who are born on to this Earth - could live very comfortably and securely, and could continue to do so for as long as the Earth can support life, which should be for a very long time indeed. We should at least be thinking in terms of the next million years. Furthermore, our descendants could continue to enjoy the company of other species - establishing a much better relationship with them than we have now. Other animals need not live in constant fear of us. Many of those fellow species now seem bound to become extinct, but a significant proportion could and should continue to live alongside us. Such a future may seem ideal, and so it is. Yet I do not believe it is fanciful. There is nothing in the physical fabric of the Earth or in our own biology to suggest that this is not possible.

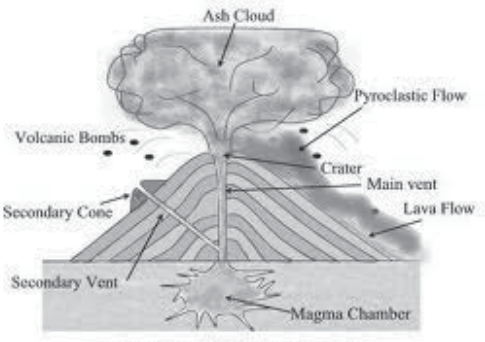
B **'Dire'** （可怕的） means that we human beings could be in deep trouble within the next few centuries, living but also dying in large numbers in political terror and from starvation, while huge numbers of our fellow creatures would simply disappear, leaving only the ones that we find convenient - chickens, cattle - or that we can't shake off, like flies and mice. I'm taking it to be self-evident that glory is preferable.



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

C Our future is not entirely in our own hands because the Earth has its own rules, is part of the solar system and is neither stable nor innately safe. Other planets in the solar system are quite beyond habitation, because their temperature is far too high or too low to be endured, and ours, too, in principle could tip either way. Even relatively unspectacular changes in the atmosphere could do the trick. The core of the Earth is hot, which in many ways is good for living creatures, but every now and again, the molten rock bursts through volcanoes on the surface. Among the biggest volcanic eruptions in recent memory was Mount St Helens, in the USA, which threw out a cubic kilometre of ash - fortunately in an area where very few people live. In 1815, Tambora (in present-day Indonesia) expelled so much ash into the upper atmosphere that climatic effects seriously harmed food production around the world for season after season. Entire civilisations have been destroyed by volcanoes.

D Yet nothing we have so far experienced shows what volcanoes can really do. Yellowstone National Park in the USA occupies the caldera (the crater formed when a volcano collapses) of an exceedingly ancient volcano of extraordinary magnitude. Modem surveys show that its centre is now rising. Sometime in the next 200 million years, Yellowstone could erupt again, and when it does, the whole world will be transformed. Yellowstone could erupt tomorrow. But there's a very good chance that it will give us another million years, and that surely is enough to be going on with. It seems sensible to assume that this will be the case.



Main Features of a Volcano

E The universe at large is dangerous, too: in particular, we share the sky with vast numbers of asteroids, and every now and again, they come into our planet's atmosphere. An asteroid the size of a small island, hitting the Earth at 15,000 kilometres an hour (a

A B C D E F G H I J

relatively modest speed by the standards of heavenly bodies), would strike the ocean bed like a rock in a puddle, send a tidal wave around the world as high as a small mountain and as fast as a jumbo jet, and propel us into an ice age that could last for centuries. There are plans to head off such disasters (including rockets to push approaching asteroids into new trajectories), but in truth it's down to luck.

F On the other hand, the archaeological and the fossil evidence shows that no truly devastating asteroid has struck since the one that seems to have accounted for the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. So again, there seems no immediate reason for despair. The Earth is indeed an uncertain place, in an uncertain universe, but with average luck, it should do us well enough. If the world does become inhospitable in the next few thousand or million years, then it will probably be our own fault. In short, despite the underlying uncertainty, our own future and that of our fellow creatures is very much in our own hands.

G Given average luck on the geological and the cosmic scale, the difference between glory and disaster will be made, and is being made, by politics. Certain kinds of political systems and strategies would **predispose** （预先安排）us to long-term survival (and indeed to comfort and security and the pleasure of being alive), while others would take us more and more **frenetically** （疯狂地） towards collapse. The broad point is, though, that we need to look at ourselves - humanity - and at the world in general in a quite new light. Our material problems are fundamentally those of biology. We need to think, and we need our politicians to think, biologically. Do that, and take the ideas seriously, and we are in with a chance. Ignore biology and we and our fellow creatures haven't a hope.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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Questions 14-19

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?
In boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet write

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

14 It seems predictable that some species will disappear.

15 The nature of the Earth and human biology make it impossible for human beings to survive another million years.

16 An eruption by Yellowstone is likely to be more destructive than previous volcanic eruptions.

17 There is a greater chance of the Earth being hit by small asteroids than by large ones.

18 If the world becomes uninhabitable, it is most likely to be as a result of a natural disaster.

19 Politicians currently in power seem unlikely to change their way of thinking.

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Questions 20-25

Complete the summary below.
*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 20-25 on your answer sheet.

The Earth could become uninhabitable, like other planets, through a major change in the 20 .....Volcanic eruptions of 21..... can lead to shortages of 22 ..... in a wide area. An asteroid hitting the Earth could create a 23.....that would result in a new 24..... Plans are being made to use 25.....to deflect asteroids heading for the Earth.

Question 26

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

What is the writer's purpose in Reading Passage 2?

A to propose a new theory about the causes of natural disasters
B to prove that generally held beliefs about the future are all mistaken
C to present a range of opinions currently held by scientists
D to argue the need for a general change in behaviour

Cosmetics in Ancient Past

A Since cosmetics and perfumes are still in wide use today, it is interesting to compare the attitudes, customs and beliefs related to them in ancient times to those of our own day and age. Cosmetics and perfumes have been popular since the dawn of civilization; it is shown by the discovery of a great deal of pertinent archeological material, dating from the third millennium BC.——Mosaics, glass perfume flasks, stone vessels, ovens, cooking-pots, clay jars, etc., some inscribed by the hand of the artisan. Evidence also appears in the Bible and other classical writings, where it is written that spices and perfumes were prestigious products known throughout the ancient world and coveted by kings and princes. The written and pictorial descriptions, as well as archaeological findings, all show how important body care and aesthetic appearance were in the lives of the ancient people. The chain of evidence spans many centuries, detailing the usage of cosmetics in various cultures from the earliest period of recorded history.

B In antiquity, however, at least in the onset, cosmetics served in religious ceremonies and for healing purposes. Cosmetics were also connected with cultic worship and witchcraft: to appease the various gods, fragrant ointments were applied to the statuary images and even to their attendants. From this, in the course of time, developed the custom of personal use, to enhance the beauty of the face and the body, and to conceal defects.

C Perfumes and fragrant spices were precious commodities in antiquity, very much in demand, and at times even exceeded silver and gold in value. Therefore they were luxury products, used mainly in the temples and in the homes of the noble and the wealthy. The Judean kings kept them in treasure houses (2 Kings 20:13).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

And the Queen of Sheba brought to Solomon "camels laden with spices, gold in great quantity and precious stones." (1 Kings 10:2,10). However, within time, the use of cosmetics became the custom of that period. The use of cosmetics became widespread among the lower classes as well as among the wealthy; in the same way they washed the body, so they used to care for the body with substances that softened the skin and anoint it with fragrant oils and ointments.

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D Facial treatment was highly developed and women devoted many hours to it. They used to spread various scented creams on the face and to apply makeup in vivid and contrasting colors. An Egyptian papyrus from the 16th century BC contains detailed recipes to remove blemishes, wrinkles, and other signs of age. Greek and Roman women would cover their faces in the evening with a "beauty mask" to remove blemishes, which consisted mainly of flour mixed with fragrant spices, leaving it on their face all night. The next morning they would wash it off with asses' milk. The very common creams used by women in the ancient Far East, particularly important in the hot climate and prevalent in that area of the globe, were made up of oils and aromatic scents. Sometimes the oil in these creams was extracted from olives, almonds, gourds, sesame, or from trees and plants; but, for those of limited means, scented animal and fish fats were commonly used.

E Women in the ancient past commonly put colors around their eyes. Besides beautification, its purpose was also medicinal as covering the sensitive skin of the lids with colored ointments that prevented dryness and eye diseases: the eye-paint repelled the little flies that transmitted eye inflammations. Egyptian women colored the upper eyelid black and the lower one green, and painted the space between the upper lid and the eyebrow gray or blue. The women of Mesopotamia favored yellows and reds. The use of kohl for painting the eyes is mentioned three times in the Bible, always with disapproval by the sages (2 Kings, 9:30; Jeremiah 4:30; Ezekiel 23:40). In contrast, Job named one of his daughters "Keren Happukh" — "horn of eye paint" (Job 42:14).

F Great importance was attached to the care for hair in ancient times. Long hair was always considered a symbol of beauty, and kings, nobles and dignitaries grew their hair long and kept it well-groomed and cared for. Women devoted much time to the style of the hair; while not cutting, they would apply much care to it

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

by arranging it skillfully in plaits and "building it up" sometimes with the help of wigs. Egyptian women generally wore their hair flowing down to their shoulders or even longer. In Mesopotamia, women cherished long hair as a part of their beauty, and hair flowing down their backs in a thick plait and tied with a ribbon is seen in art. Assyrian women wore their hair shorter, braiding and binding it in a bun at the back. In Ancient Israel, brides would wear their hair long on the wedding day as a sign of their virginity. Ordinary people and slaves, however, usually wore their hair short, mainly for hygienic reasons, since they could not afford to invest in the kind of treatment that long hair required.

G From the Bible and Egyptian and Assyrian sources, as well as the words of classical authors, it appears that the centers of the trade in aromatic resins and incense were located in the kingdoms of Southern Arabia, and even as far as India, where some of these precious aromatic plants were grown. "Dealers from Sheba and Rammah dealt with you, offering the choicest spices..." (Ezekiel 27:22). The Nabateans functioned as the important middlemen in this trade; Palestine also served as a very important component, as the trade routes crisscrossed the country. It is known that the Egyptian Queen Hatsheput (15th century BC) sent a royal expedition to the Land of Punt (Somalia) in order to bring back myrrh seedlings to plant in her temple. In Assyrian records of tribute and spoils of war, perfumes and resins are mentioned; the text from the time of Tukulti-Ninurta II (890-884 BC) refers to balls of myrrh as part of the tribute brought to the Assyrian king by the Aramaean kings. The trade in spices and perfumes is also mentioned in the Bible as written in Genesis (37:25-26), "Camels carrying gum tragacanth and balm and myrrh".

Questions 15-21

Reading Passage 2 has 7 paragraphs **A-G**.
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write your answers in boxes 15-21 on your answer sheet.

15 recipes to conceal facial defects caused by aging

16 perfumes were presented to conquerors in war

17 long hair of girls had special meanings in marriage

18 evidence exists in abundance showing cosmetics use in ancient times

19 protecting eyes from fly-transmitted diseases

20 from witchcraft to beautification

21 more expensive than gold

Questions 22-27

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?
In boxes 22-27 on your answer sheet, write
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TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

22 The written record for cosmetics and perfumes dates back to the third millennium BC.

23 Since perfumes and spices were luxury products, their use was exclusive to the noble and the wealthy.

24 In ancient Far East, fish fats were used as cream by women from poor households.

25 The teachings in the Bible were repeatedly against the use of kohl for painting the eyes.

26 Long hair as a symbol of beauty was worn solely by women of ancient cultures
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27 The Egyptian Queen Hatsheput sent a royal expedition to Punt to establish a trade route for myrrh

BIRD MIGRATION 2

A Birds have many unique design features that enable them to perform such amazing feats of endurance. They are equipped with lightweight, hollow bones, intricately designed feathers providing both lift and thrust for rapid flight, navigation systems superior to any that man has developed, and an ingenious heat conserving design that, among other things, concentrates all blood circulation beneath layers of warm, waterproof plumage, leaving them fit to face life in the harshest of climates. Their respiratory systems have to perform efficiently during sustained flights at altitude, so they have a system of extracting oxygen from their lungs that far exceeds that of any other animal. During the later stages of the summer breeding season, when food is plentiful, their bodies are able to accumulate considerable layers of fat, in order to provide sufficient energy for their long migratory flights.

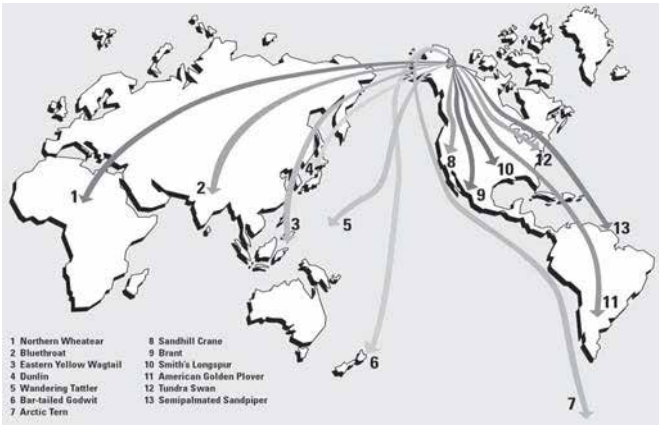
B The fundamental reason that birds migrate is to find adequate food during the winter months when it is in short supply. This particularly applies to birds that breed in the temperate and Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere, where food is abundant during the short growing season. Many species can tolerate cold temperatures if food is plentiful, but when food is not available they must migrate. However, intriguing questions remain.

C One puzzling fact is that many birds journey much further than would be necessary just to find food and good weather. Nobody knows, for instance, why British swallows, which could presumably survive equally well if they spent the winter in equatorial Africa, instead fly several thousands of miles further to their preferred winter home in South Africa Cape Province. Another mystery involves the huge migrations performed by arctic terns and mudflat-feeding shorebirds that breed close to Polar Regions. In general, the further north a migrant species

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

breeds, the further south it spends the winter. For arctic terns this necessitates an annual round trip of 25,000 miles. Yet, en route to their final destination in far-flung southern latitudes, all these individuals overfly other areas of seemingly suitable habitat spanning two hemispheres. While we may not fully understand birds' reasons for going to particular places, we can marvel at their feats.

D One of the greatest mysteries is how young birds know how to find the traditional wintering areas without parental guidance. Very few adults migrate with juveniles in tow, and youngsters may even have little or no inkling of their parents' appearance. A familiar example is that of the cuckoo, which lays its eggs in another species' nest and never encounters its young again. It is mind boggling to consider that, once raised by its host species, the young cuckoo makes it own way to ancestral wintering grounds in the tropics before returning single-handedly to northern Europe the next season to seek out a mate among its own kind. The obvious implication is that it inherits from its parents an inbuilt route map and direction-finding capability, as well as a mental image of what another cuckoo looks like. Yet nobody has the slightest idea as to how this is possible.



E Mounting evidence has confirmed that birds use the positions of the sun and stars to obtain compass directions. They seem also to be able to detect the earth's magnetic field, probably due to having minute crystals of magnetite in the region of their brains. However, true navigation also requires an awareness of position and time, especially when lost. Experiments have shown that after being taken thousands of miles over an unfamiliar landmass, birds are still capable of returning rapidly to nest sites. Such phenomenal powers are the product of computing a number of sophisticated cues, including an inborn map of the night sky and the pull of the earth's magnetic field. How the birds use their 'instruments' remains unknown, but one thing is clear: they see the world with a superior sensory perception to ours. Most small birds migrate at night and take their direction from the position of the setting sun. However, as well as seeing the sun go down, they also seem to see the plane of polarized light caused by it, which calibrates their compass. Traveling at night provides other benefits. Daytime predators are avoided and the danger of dehydration due to flying for long periods in warm, sunlit skies is reduced. Furthermore, at night the air is generally cool and less turbulent and so conducive to sustained, stable flight.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

F Nevertheless, all journeys involve considerable risk, and part of the skill in arriving safely is setting off at the right time. This means accurate weather forecasting, and utilizing favorable winds. Birds are adept at both, and, in laboratory tests, some have been shown to detect the minute difference in barometric pressure between the floor and ceiling of a room. Often birds react to weather changes before there is any visible sign of them. Lapwings, which feed on grassland, flee west from the Netherlands to the British Isles, France and Spain at the onset of a cold snap. When the ground surface freezes the birds could starve. Yet they return to Holland ahead of a thaw, their arrival linked to a pressure change presaging an improvement in the weather.

G In one instance a Welsh Manx shearwater carried to America and released was back in its burrow on Skokholm Island, off the Pembrokeshire coast, one day before a letter announcing its release! Conversely, each autumn a small number of North American birds are blown across the Atlantic by fast-moving westerly tail winds. Not only do they arrive safely in Europe, but, based on ringing evidence, some make it back to North America the following spring, after probably spending the winter with European migrants in sunny African climes.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-20

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

List of headings

i	The best moment to migrate
ii	The unexplained rejection of closer feeding ground
iii	The influence of weather on the migration route
iv	Physical characteristics that allow birds to migrate
v	The main reason why birds migrate
vi	The best wintering grounds for birds
vii	Research findings on how birds migrate
viii	Successful migration despite trouble of wind
ix	Contrast between long-distance migration and short-distance migration
x	Mysterious migration despite lack of teaching

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

18 Paragraph E

19 Paragraph F

20 Paragraph G

Questions 21-22

Choose TWO letters, A-E.
Write the correct letters in boxes 21 and 22 on your answer sheet.
Which TWO of the following statements are true of bird migration?

A Birds often fly further than they need to.
B Birds traveling in family groups are safe.
C Birds flying at night need less water.
D Birds have much sharper eye-sight than humans.
E Only shorebirds are resistant to strong winds.

Question 23-26

*Complete the sentences below using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage.*
Write your answers in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

23 It is a great mystery that young birds like cuckoos can find their wintering grounds without _____

24 Evidence shows birds can tell directions like a_____ by observing the sun and the stars.

25 One advantage for birds flying at night is that they can avoid contact with_____

26 Laboratory tests show that birds can detect weather without _____signs.

WHAT COOKBOOKS REALLY TEACH US

A Shelves bend under their weight of cookery books. Even a medium-sized bookshop contains many more recipes than one person could hope to cook in a lifetime. Although the recipes in one book are often similar to those in another, their presentation varies wildly, from an array of vegetarian cookbooks to instructions on cooking the food that historical figures might have eaten. The reason for this abundance is that cookbooks promise to bring about a kind of domestic transformation for the user. The daily routine can be put to one side and they liberate the user, if only temporarily. To follow their instructions is to turn a task which has to be performed every day into an engaging, romantic process. Cookbooks also provide an opportunity to delve into distant cultures without having to turn up at an airport to get there.

B The first Western cookbook appeared just over 1,600 years ago. De re coquinara (it means concerning cookery') is attributed to a Roman gourmet named Apicius. It is probably a compilation of Roman and Greek recipes, some or all of them drawn from manuscripts that were later lost. The editor was sloppy, allowing several duplicated recipes to sneak in. Yet Apicius's book set the tone of cookery advice in Europe for more than a thousand years. As a cookbook it is unsatisfactory with very basic instructions. Joseph Vehling, a chef who translated Apicius in the 1930s, suggested the author had been obscure on purpose, in case his secrets leaked out.

C But a more likely reason is that Apicius's recipes were written by and for professional cooks, who could follow their shorthand. This situation continued for hundreds of years. There was no order to cookbooks: a cake recipe might be

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

followed by a mutton one. But then, they were not written for careful study. Before the 19th century few educated people cooked for themselves.

D The wealthiest employed literate chefs; others presumably read recipes to their servants. Such cooks would have been capable of creating dishes from the vaguest of instructions. The invention of printing might have been expected to lead to greater clarity but at first the reverse was true. As words acquired commercial value, plagiarism exploded. Recipes were distorted through reproduction. A recipe for boiled capon in The Good Huswives Jewell, printed in 1596，advised the cook to add three or four dates. By 1653, when the recipe was given by a different author in A Book of Fruits & Flowers, the cook was told to set the dish aside for three or four days.

E The dominant theme in 16th and 17th century cookbooks was order. Books combined recipes and household advice, on the assumption that a well-made dish, a well-ordered larder and well- disciplined children were equally important. Cookbooks thus became a symbol of dependability in chaotic times. They hardly seem to have been affected by the English civil war or the revolutions in America and France.

F In the 1850s Isabella Beeton published The Book of Household Management. Like earlier cookery writers she plagiarised freely, lifting not just recipes but philosophical observations from other books. If Beetons recipes were not wholly new, though, the way in which she presented them certainly was. She explains when the chief ingredients are most likely to be in season, how long the dish will take to prepare and even how much it is likely to cost. Beetons recipes were well suited to her times. Two centuries earlier, an understanding of rural ways had been so widespread that one writer could advise cooks to heat water until it was a little hotter than milk comes from a cow. By the 1850s Britain was industrialising. The growing urban middle class needed details, and Beeton provided them in full.

G In France, cookbooks were fast becoming even more systematic. Compared with Britain, France had produced few books written for the ordinary householder by the end of the 19th century. The most celebrated French cookbooks were written by superstar chefs who had a clear sense of codifying a unified approach to sophisticated French cooking. The 5,000 recipes in Auguste Escoffiers Le Guide Culinaire (The Culinary Guide), published in 1902, might as well have been written in stone, given the book's reputation among French chefs, many of whom still consider it the definitive reference book.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

H What Escoffier did for French cooking, Fannie Farmer did for American home cooking. She not only synthesised American cuisine; she elevated it to the status of science. 'Progress in civilisation has been accompanied by progress in cookery,' she breezily announced in The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book、before launching into a collection of recipes that sometimes resembles a book of chemistry experiments. She was occasionally over-fussy. She explained that currants should be picked between June 28th and July 3rd, but not when it is raining. But in the main her book is reassuringly authoritative. Its recipes are short, with no unnecessary chat and no unnecessary spices.

I In 1950 Mediterranean Food by Elizabeth David launched a revolution in cooking advice in Britain. In some ways Mediterranean Food recalled even older cookbooks but the smells and noises that filled David's books were not mere decoration for her recipes. They were the point of her books. When she began to write, many ingredients were not widely available or affordable. She understood this, acknowledging in a later edition of one of her books that even if people could not very often make the dishes here described, it was stimulating to think about them.' David's books were not so much cooking manuals as guides to the kind of food people might well wish to eat.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-16

Complete the summary below. Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 14-16 on your answer sheet.*

Why are there so many cookery books?

There are a great number more cookery books published than is really necessary and it is their 14…….which makes them differ from each other. There are such large numbers because they offer people an escape from their 15…….and some give the user the chance to inform themselves about other 16 ……..

Questions 17-21

Reading Passage has nine paragraphs, A-I. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write the correct letter, A-I, in boxes 17-21 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

17 cookery books providing a sense of stability during periods of unrest

18 details in recipes being altered as they were passed on
19 knowledge which was in danger of disappearing
20 the negative effect on cookery books of a new development
21 a period when there was no need for cookery books to be precise

Questions 22-26

Look at the following statements (Questions 22-26) and list of books (A-E) below. Match each statement with the correct book, Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet

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22 Its recipes were easy to follow despite the writer's attention to detail.
23 Its writer may have deliberately avoided passing on details.
24 It appealed to ambitious ideas people have about cooking.
25 Its writer used ideas from other books but added additional related information.
26 It put into print ideas which are still respected today.

List of **cookery** books

A De re coquinara

B The Book of Household Management

C Le Guide Culinaire

D The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book

E Mediterranean Food

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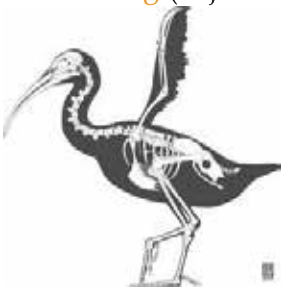
Finches on Islands

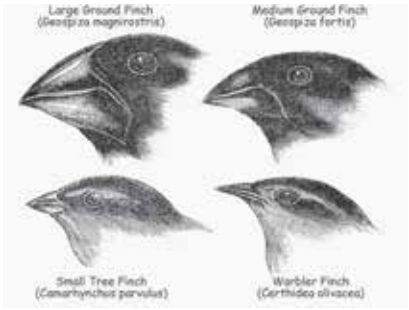
A Today, the quest continues. On Daphne Major—one of the most desolate of the Galápagos Islands, an uninhabited volcanic cone where **cacti** (仙人掌) and shrubs seldom grow higher than a researcher's knee—Peter and Rosemary Grant have spent more than three decades watching Darwin's **finches** (n. 雀) respond to the challenges of storms, drought and competition for food. Biologists at Princeton University, the Grants know and recognize many of the individual birds on the island and can trace the birds' lineages back through time. They have witnessed Darwin's principle in action again and again, over many generations of finches.

B The Grants' most dramatic insights have come from watching the evolving (adj.进化的) **bill** (n. 鸟嘴；喙) of the medium ground finch. The



plumage of this sparrow-sized bird ranges from dull brown to jet black. At first glance, it may not seem particularly striking, but among scientists who study evolutionary biology, the medium ground finch is a superstar. Its bill is a middling example in the array of shapes and sizes found among Galápagos finches: heftier than that of the small ground finch, which specializes in eating small, soft seeds, but petite compared to that of the large ground finch, an expert at cracking and devouring big, hard seeds.

C When the Grants began their study in the 1970s, only two species of finch lived on Daphne Major, the medium ground finch and the cactus finch. The island is so small that the researchers were able to count and catalogue every bird. When a severe drought hit in 1977, the birds soon **devoured** (v.吞食，毁灭) the last of the small, easily eaten seeds. Smaller members of the medium ground finch population, lacking the bill strength to crack large seeds, died out.



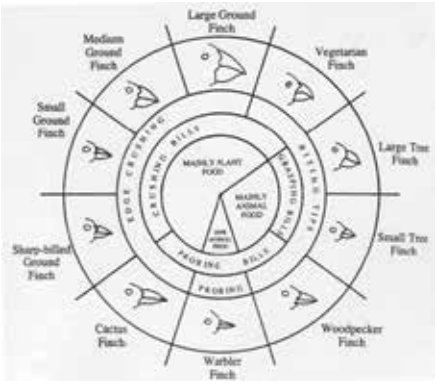
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

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

D Bill and body size are inherited traits, and the next generation had a high proportion of big-billed individuals. The Grants had documented natural selection at work—the same process that, over many millennia, directed the evolution of the Galápagos' 14 unique finch species, all descended from a common ancestor that reached the islands a few million years ago.

E Eight years later, heavy rains brought by an El Nino transformed the normally meager vegetation on Daphne Major. Vines and other plants that in most years struggle for survival suddenly flourished (v.茂盛繁荣), choking out the plants that provide large seeds to the finches. Small seeds came to dominate the food supply, and big birds with big bills died out at a higher rate than smaller ones. 'Natural selection is observable,' Rosemary Grant says. 'It happens when the environment changes. When local conditions reverse themselves, so does the direction of adaptation.'



F Recently, the Grants witnessed (n.目击，见证) another form of natural selection acting on the medium ground finch: competition from bigger, stronger cousins. In 1982, a third finch, the large ground finch, came to live on Daphne Major. The stout bills of these birds resemble the business end of a crescent wrench. Their arrival was the first such colonization recorded on the Galápagos in nearly a century of scientific observation. 'We realized,' Peter Grant says, 'we had a very unusual and potentially important event to follow.' For 20 years, the large ground finch coexisted with the medium ground finch, which shared the supply of large seeds with its bigger-billed relative. Then, in 2002 and 2003, another drought struck. None of the birds nested that year, and many died out. Medium ground finches with large bills, crowded out of feeding areas by the more powerful large ground finches, were hit particularly hard.

G When wetter weather returned in 2004, and the finches nested again, the new generation of the medium ground finch was dominated by smaller birds with smaller bills, able to survive on smaller seeds. This situation, says Peter Grant, marked the first time that biologists have been able to follow the complete process of an evolutionary change due to competition between species and the strongest response to natural selection that he had seen in 33 years of tracking Galápagos finches.

H On the inhabited island of Santa Cruz, just south of Daphne Major,

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Andrew Hendry of McGill University and Jeffrey Podos of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst have discovered a new, man-made twist in finch evolution. Their study focused on birds living near the Academy Bay research station, on the fringe of the town of Puerto Ayora. The human population of the area has been growing fast—from 900 people in 1974 to 9,582 in 2001. 'Today Puerto Ayora is full of hotels and mai tai bars,' Hendry says. 'People have taken this extremely arid place and tried to turn it into a **Caribbean resort** (n.度假胜地).'

I Academy Bay records dating back to the early 1960s show that medium ground finches captured there had either small or large bills. Very few of the birds had mid-size bills. The finches appeared to be in the early stages of a new adaptive radiation: If the trend continued, the medium ground finch on Santa Cruz could split into two distinct subspecies, specializing in different types of seeds. But in the late 1960s and early 70s, medium ground finches with medium-sized bills began to thrive at Academy Bay along with small and large-billed birds. The booming human population had introduced new food sources, including exotic plants and bird feeding stations stocked with rice. Billsize, once critical to the finches' survival, no longer made any difference. 'Now an intermediate bill can do fine,' Hendry says.

J At a control site distant from Puerto Ayora, and relatively untouched by humans, the medium ground finch population remains split between large- and small-billed birds. On undisturbed parts of Santa Cruz, there is no ecological niche for a middling medium ground finch, and the birds continue to diversify. In town, though there are still many finches, once-distinct populations are merging.

K The finches of Santa Cruz demonstrate a subtle process in which human meddling can stop evolution in its tracks, ending the formation of new species. In a time when global biodiversity continues its downhill slide, Darwin's finches have yet another unexpected lesson to teach. 'If we hope to regain some of the diversity that's already been lost,' Hendry says, 'we need to protect not just existing creatures, but also the processes that drive the origin of new species.'

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You should spend about 20 minutes on question 1-13, which are based on reading passage 1 on the following pages.

Questions 1-4

Complete the table below.
*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 1 for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

Year	Climate	Finch's condition
1977	1……	small-beak birds failing to survive, without the power to open 2……
1985	3……. brought by El Nino	big-beak birds dying out, with 4……as the main food resource

Questions 5-8

*Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage 1，using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.

On the remote island of Santa Cruz, Andrew Hendry and Jeffrey Podos conducted a study on reversal 5.....due to human activity. In the early 1960s medium ground finches were found to have a larger or smaller beak. But in the late 1960s and early 70s, finches with 6..... flourished. The study speculates that it is due to the growing 7..... who brought in alien plants with intermediate-size seeds into the area and the birds ate 8..... sometimes.

Questions 9-13

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

In boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet, write

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

9 Grants' discovery has questioned Darwin's theory.

10 The cactus finches are less affected by food than the medium ground finch.

11 In 2002 and 2003, all the birds were affected by the drought.

12 The discovery of Andrew Hendry and Jeffrey Podos was the same as that of the previous studies.

13 It is shown that the revolution in finches on Santa Cruz is likely a response to human intervention.

Flight from reality?

试卷原文有删减

Mobiles are barred, but passengers can tap away on their laptops to their hearts' content. Is one really safer than the other? In the US, a Congressional subcommittee grilled airline representatives and regulators about the issue last month. But the committee heard that using cellphones in planes may indeed pose a risk, albeit a slight one. This would seem to vindicate the treatment of Manchester oil worker Neil Whitehouse, who was sentenced last summer to a year in jail by a British court for refusing to turn off his mobile phone on a flight home from Madrid. Although he was only typing a message to be sent on landing, not actually making a call, the court decided that he was putting the flight at risk.

A The potential for problems is certainly there. Modern airliners are packed with electronic devices that control the plane and handle navigation and communications. Each has to meet stringent safeguards to make sure it doesn't emit radiation that would interfere with other devices in the plane-standards that passengers' personal electronic devices don't necessarily meet. Emissions from inside the plane could also interfere with sensitive antennae on the fixed exterior.

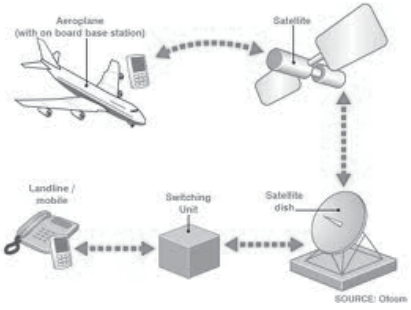
B But despite running a number of studies, Boeing, Airbus and various government agencies haven't been able to find clear evidence of problems caused by personal electronic devices, including mobile phones. "We've done our own studies. We've found cellphones actually have no impact on the navigation system," says Maryanne Greczyn, a spokeswoman for Airbus Industries of North America in Herndon, Virginia. Nor do they affect other critical systems, she says. The only impact Airbus found? "Sometimes when a passenger is starting or finishing a phone call, the pilot hears a very slight beep in the headset," she says.

C The best evidence yet of a problem comes from a report released this year by Britain's Civil Aviation Authority. Its researchers generated simulated cellphone transmissions inside two Boeing aircraft. They concluded that the transmissions could create signals at a power and frequency that would not affect the latest equipment, but exceeded the safety threshold established in 1984 and might therefore affect some of the older equipment on board. This doesn't mean "mission critical" equipment such as the navigation system and flight controls. But the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

devices that could be affected, such as smoke detectors and fuel level indicators, could still create serious problems for the flight crew if they malfunction.

D Many planes still use equipment certified to the older standards, says Dan Hawkes, head of avionics at the CAA's Safety Regulation Group. The CAA study doesn't prove the equipment will actually fail when subjected to the signals, but does show there's a danger. "We've taken some of the uncertainty out of these beliefs," he says. Another study later this year will see if the cellphone signals actually cause devices to fail.



E In 1996, RTCA, a consultant hired by the Federal Aviation Administration in the US to conduct tests, determined that potential problems from personal electronic devices were "low". Nevertheless, it recommended a ban on their use during "critical" periods of flight, such as take-off and landing. RTCA didn't actually test cellphones, but nevertheless recommended their wholesale ban on flights. But if "better safe than sorry" is the current policy, it's applied inconsistently, according to Marshall Cross, the chairman of MegaWave Corporation, based in Boylston, Massachusetts. Why are cellphones outlawed when no one considers a ban on laptops? "It's like most things in life. The reason is a little bit technical, a little bit economic and a little bit political," says Cross.

I 我预测 你高分 predicting

F The company wrote a report for the FAA in 1998 saying it is possible to build an on-board system that can detect dangerous signals from electronic devices. But Cross's personal conclusion is that mobile phones aren't the real threat. "You'd have to stretch things pretty far to figure out how a cellphone could interfere with a plane's systems," he says. Cellphones transmit in ranges of around 400, 800 or 1800 megahertz. Since no important piece of aircraft equipment operates at those frequencies, the possibility of interference is very low, Cross says. The use of computers and electronic game systems is much more worrying, he says. They can generate very strong signals at frequencies that could interfere with plane electronics, especially if a mouse is attached (the wire operates as an antenna or if their built-in shielding is somehow damaged. Some airlines are even planning to put sockets for laptops in seatbacks.

G There's fairly convincing anecdotal evidence that some personal electronic devices have interfered with systems. Air crew on one flight found that the autopilot was being disconnected, and narrowed the problem down to a passenger's portable computer. They could actually watch the autopilot disconnect when they switched the computer on. Boeing bought the computer, took it to the airline's labs and even

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

tested it on an empty flight. But as with every other reported instance of interference, technicians were unable to replicate the problem.

H Some engineers, however, such as Bruce Donham of Boeing, say that common sense suggests phones are more risky than laptops. "A device capable of producing a strong emission is not as safe as a device which does not have any intentional emission," he says. Nevertheless, many experts think it's illogical that cellphones are prohibited when computers aren't. Besides, the problem is more complicated than simply looking at power and frequency. In the air, the plane operates in a soup of electronic emissions, created by its own electronics and by ground-based radiation. Electronic devices in the cabin-especially those emitting a strong signal-can behave unpredictably, reinforcing other signals, for instance, or creating unforeseen harmonics that disrupt systems.

I Despite the Congressional subcommittee hearings last month, no one seems to be working seriously on a technical solution that would allow passengers to use their phones. That's mostly because no one -besides cellphone users themselves-stands to gain a lot if the phones are allowed in the air. Even the cellphone companies don't want it. They are concerned that airborne signals could cause problems by flooding a number of the networks' base stations at once with the same signal. This effect, called bigfooting, happens because airborne cellphone signals tend to go to many base stations at once, unlike land calls which usually go to just one or two stations. In the US, even if FAA regulations didn't prohibit cellphones in the air, Federal Communications Commission regulations would.

J Possible solutions might be to enhance airliners' electronic insulation, or to fit detectors which warned flight staff when passenger devices were emitting dangerous signals. But Cross complains that neither the FAA, the airlines nor the manufacturers are showing much interest in developing these. So despite Congressional suspicions and the occasional irritated (or jailed) mobile user, the industry's "better safe than sorry" policy on mobile phones seems likely to continue. In the absence of firm evidence that the international airline industry is engaged in a vast conspiracy to overcharge its customers, a delayed phone call seems a small price to pay for even the tiniest reduction in the chances of a plane crash. But you'll still be allowed to use your personal computer during a flight. And while that remains the case, airlines can hardly claim that logic has prevailed.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-17

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 **14-17** on your answer sheet.

The would-be risk surly exists, since the avionic systems on modern aircraft are used to manage flight and deal with .....14..... Those devices are designed to meet the safety criteria which should be free from interrupting .....15..... The personal use of mobile phone may cause the sophisticated .....16.....outside of plane to dysfunction. Though definite interference in piloting devices has not been scientifically testified, the devices such as those which detect .....17.....in cabinet could be affected.

Questions 18-22

Use the information in the passage to match the Organization (listed A-E) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 18-22 on your answer sheet.

A British Civil Aviation Authority
B Maryanne Greczyn
C RTCA
D Marshall Cross
E Boeing company

18 Mobile usages should be forbidden in a specific time.

19 Computers are more dangerous than cell phones.

20 finding that the mobile phones pose little risk on flight' navigation devices .

21 The disruption of laptops is not as dangerous as cellphones.

22 The mobile signal may have impact on earlier devices.

Questions 23-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage2
In boxes **23-26** *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*

23 Almost all scientists accept that cellphones have higher emission than that of personal computers.

24 Some people believe that radio emission will interrupt the equipment on plane.

25 The signal interference-detecting device has not yet been developed because they are in priority for neither administrative department nor offer economic incentive.

26 FAA initiated open debate with Federal Communications Commission.

Asian Space 2

Satellite Technology

The space age began with the launch of the Russian artificial satellite Sputnik in 1957 and developed further with the race to the moon between the United States and Russia. This rivalry was characterized by advanced technology and huge budgets. In this process there were spectacular successes, some failures, but also many spin-offs. Europe, Japan, China, and India quickly joined this space club of the superpowers. With the advent of relatively low cost high performance mini-satellites and launchers, the acquisition of indigenous space capabilities by smaller nations in Asia has become possible. How, in what manner, and for what purpose will these capabilities be realized?

A Rocket technology has progressed considerably since the days of ‘fire arrows’ (bamboo poles filled with gunpowder) first used in China around 500 BC, and, during the Sung Dynasty, to repel Mongol invaders at the battle of Kaifeng (Kai-fung fu) in AD 1232. These ancient rockets stand in stark contrast to the present-day Chinese rocket launch vehicles, called the ‘Long March’, intended to place a Chinese astronaut in space by 2005 and, perhaps, to achieve a Chinese moon-landing by the end of the decade.

B In the last decade there has been a dramatic growth in space activities in Asia both in the utilization of space-based services and the production of satellites and launchers. This rapid expansion has led many commentators and analysts to predict that Asia will become a world space power. The space age has had dramatic affects worldwide with direct developments in space technology

influencing telecommunications, meteorological forecasting, earth resource and environmental monitoring, and disaster mitigation (flood, forest fires, and oil spills). Asian nations have been particularly eager to embrace these developments.

C New and innovative uses for satellites are constantly being explored with potential revolutionary effects, such as in the field of health and telemedicine, distance education, crime prevention (piracy on the high seas), food and agricultural planning and production (rice crop monitoring). Space in Asia is very much influenced by the competitive commercial space sector, the emergence of low cost mini-satellites, and the globalization of industrial and financial markets. It is not evident how Asian space will develop in the coming decades in the face of these trends. It is, however, important to understand and assess the factors and forces that shape Asian space activities and development in determining its possible consequences for the region.

D At present, three Asian nations, Japan, China, and India, have comprehensive end-to-end space capabilities and possess a complete space infrastructure: space technology, satellite manufacturing, rockets, and spaceports. Already self-sufficient in terms of satellite design and manufacturing, South Korea is currently attempting to join their ranks with its plans to develop a launch site and spaceport. Additionally, nations in Southeast Asia as well as those bordering the Indian subcontinent (Nepal, Pakistan, and Bangladesh) have, or are starting to develop, indigenous space programmes. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has, in varying degrees, embraced space applications using foreign technology and over the past five years or so its space activities have been expanding. Southeast Asia is predicted to become the largest and fastest growing market for commercial space products and applications, driven by telecommunications (mobile and fixed services), the Internet, and remote sensing applications. In the development of this technology, many non-technical factors, such as economics, politics, culture, and history, interact and play important roles, which in turn affect Asian technology.

E Asia, and Southeast Asia in particular, suffers from a long list of recurrent large-scale environmental problems including storms and flooding, forest fires and deforestation, and crop failures. Thus the space application that has attracted the most attention in this region is remote sensing. Remote sensing satellites equipped with instruments to take photographs of the ground at different wavelengths provide essential information for natural resource accounting, environmental management, disaster prevention and monitoring, land-use mapping, and sustainable development planning. Progress in these applications has been rapid

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

and impressive. ASEAN members, unlike Japan, China, and India, do not have their own remote sensing satellites, however most of its member nations have facilities to receive, process, and interpret such data from American and European satellites. In particular, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore have world-class remote sensing processing facilities and research programmes. ASEAN has plans to develop (and launch) its own satellites and in particular remote sensing satellites. Japan is regarded as the dominant space power in Asia and its record of successes and quality of technologies are equal to those of the West. In view of the technological challenges and high risks involved in space activities, a very long, and expensive, learning curve has been followed to obtain those successes achieved. Japan's satellite manufacturing was based on the old and traditional defense and military procurement methodologies as practiced in the US and Europe.

F *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)* In recent years there have been fundamental changes in the way satellites are designed and built to drastically reduce costs. The emergence of 'small satellites' and their quick adoption by Asian countries as a way to develop low-cost satellite technology and rapidly establish a space capability has given these countries the possibility to shorten their learning curve by a decade or more. The global increase of technology transfer mechanisms and use of readily available commercial technology to replace costly space and military standard components may very well result in a highly competitive Asian satellite manufacturing industry.

G *The laws of physics are the same in Tokyo as in Toulouse, and the principles of electronics and mechanics know no political or cultural boundaries. However, no such immutability applies to engineering practices and management; they are very much influenced by education, culture, and history. These factors, in turn, have an affect on costs, lead times, product designs and, eventually, international sales. Many Asian nations are sending their engineers to be trained in the West. Highly experienced, they return to work in the growing Asian space industry. Will this acquisition of technical expertise, coupled perhaps with the world-renowned Japanese manufacturing and management techniques, be applied to build world-class satellites and reduce costs?*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 28-32

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list below.
Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Western countries provide essential assistance
ii Unbalanced development for an essential space technology
iii Innovative application compelled by competition
iv An ancient invention which is related to the future
v Military purpose of satellite
vi Rockets for application in ancient China
vii Space development in Asia in the past
viii Non-technology factors counts
ix competitive edge gained by more economically feasible satellite

28 **Paragraph A**

29 **Paragraph B**

30 **Paragraph C**

Paragraph D **Example: Current space technology development in Asia**

31 **Paragraph E**

32 **Paragraph F**

Questions 33-36

Match the following reasons for each question according to the information given in the passage

Write the correct letter ***A-F,*** in boxes ***33-36*** on your answer sheet.

A	Because it helps administrate the crops.
B	Because there are some unapproachable areas.
C	Because the economic level in that area is low.
D	Because there are influences from some other social factors.
E	Because it can be used in non-peaceful purpose.
F	Because disasters such as bush fire happened in Southeast Asia.

33 Why ***remote-photographic technology*** is used to resolve environmental problems?

34 Why satellites technology is used in medicine area?

35 Why Asian countries satellite technology is limited for development?

36 Why satellites technology is deployed in agricultural area?

Questions 37-40

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

*In boxes **37-40** on your answer sheet, write*

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

37 Ancient China had already deployed rockets as a military purpose as early as 500 years ago.

38 Space technology has enhanced literacy of Asia.

39 photos taken by satellites with certain technology help predict some natural catastrophes prevention and surveillance .

40 commercial competition constitutes a **boosting factor to** Asian technology development.

Koalas (澳洲考拉)

A Koalas are just too nice for their own good. And except for the occasional baby taken by birds of prey (n.捕食), koalas have no natural enemies. In an ideal world, the life of an arboreal couch potato would be perfectly safe and acceptable.

B Just two hundred years ago, koalas flourished (v.茂盛、繁荣) across Australia. Now they seem to be in decline, but exact numbers are not available as the species would not seem to be 'under threat'. Their problem, however, has been man, more specifically, the white man. Koala and aborigine had co-existed peacefully for centuries.

C Today koalas are found only in scattered pockets of southeast Australia, where they seem to be at risk on several fronts. The koala's only food source, the eucalyptus tree (n.桉树), has declined. In the past 200 years, a third of Australia's eucalyptus forests have disappeared. Koalas have been killed by parasites, **chlamydia epidemics**（衣原体感染） and a tumour-causing retro-virus. And every year 11000 are killed by cars, ironically most of them in wildlife sanctuaries, and thousands are killed by poachers. Some are also taken illegally as pets. The animals usually soon die, but they are easily replaced.

D Bush fires pose another threat. The horrific ones that raged in New South Wales recently killed between 100 and 1000 koalas. Many that were taken into sanctuaries and shelters were found to have burnt their paws on the glowing **embers**(灰烬). But zoologists say that the species should recover. The koalas will be aided by the eucalyptus, which grows quickly and is already burgeoning forth after the fires. So the main problem to their survival is their slow reproductive rate – they produce only one baby a year over a reproductive lifespan of about nine years.

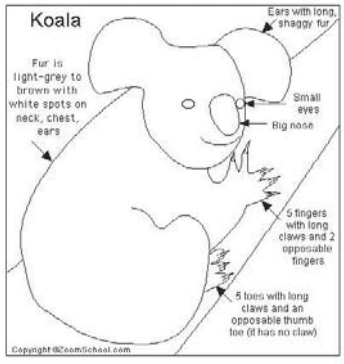
E The latest problem for the species is perhaps more insidious. With plush, grey fur (n.毛皮), dark amber eyes and button nose, koalas are cuddliness incarnate.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Australian zoos and wildlife parks have taken advantage of their uncomplaining attitudes, and charge visitors to be photographed hugging the furry bundles. But people may not realise how cruel this is, but because of the koala's delicate disposition, constant handling can push an already precariously balanced **physiology** (n.生理) over the edge.

F Koalas only eat the foliage of certain species of eucalyptus trees, between 600 and 1250 grams a day. The tough leaves are packed with **cellulose** (n.纤维素), tannins, aromatic oils and precursors of toxic cyanides. To handle this cocktail, koalas have a specialised digestive system. Cellulose-digesting bacteria in the **caecum**（盲肠） break down fibre, while a specially adapted gut and liver process the toxins. To digest their food properly, koalas must sit still for 21 hours every day.

G Koalas are the epitome of innocence and inoffensiveness. Although they are capable of ripping open a man's arm with their needle-sharp claws, or giving a nasty nip, they simply wouldn't. If you upset a koala, it may blink or swallow, or **hiccup**(打嗝). But attack? No way! Koalas are just not aggressive. They use their claws to grip the hard smooth bark of eucalyptus trees.



H They are also very **sensitive** (v.敏感的), and the slightest upset can prevent them from breeding, cause them to go off their food, and succumb to gut infections. Koalas are stoic creatures and put on a brave face until they are at death's door. One day they may appear healthy, the next they could be dead. Captive koalas have to be weighed daily to check that they are feeding properly. A sudden loss of weight is usually the only warning keepers have that their charge is ill. Only two keepers plus a vet were allowed to handle London Zoo's koalas, as these creatures are only comfortable with people they know. A request for the koala to be taken to meet the Queen was refused because of the distress this would have caused the marsupial. Sadly, London's Zoo no longer has a koala. Two years ago the female koala died of a cancer caused by a retrovirus. When they come into heat, female koalas become more active, and start losing weight, but after about sixteen days, heat ends and the weight piles back on. London's koala did not. Surgery revealed hundreds of pea-sized tumours.

I Almost every zoo in Australia has koalas – the **marsupial** (n.有袋动物) has become the Animal Ambassador of the nation, but nowhere outside Australia would handling

by the public be allowed. Koala cuddling screams in the face of every rule of good care. First, some zoos allow koalas to be passed from stranger to stranger, many children who love to squeeze. Secondly, most people have no idea of how to handle the animals; they like to cling on to their handler, all in their own good time and use his or her arm as a tree. For such reasons, the Association of Fauna and Marine parks, an Australian conservation society is campaigning to ban koala cuddling. Policy on koala handling is determined by state government authorities. "And the largest of the numbers in the Australian Nature Conservation Agency, with the aim of instituting national guidelines. Following a wave of publicity, some zoos and wildlife parks have stopped turning their koalas into photo.

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-5

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

Write the correct letter in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

1 The main reason why koala declined is that they are killed **EXCEPT FOR**

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A by poachers
B by diseases they got
C giving too many birth yet survived little
D accidents on the road

2 What can help koalas fully digest their food?

A toxic substance in the leaves
B organs that dissolve the fibres
C remaining inactive for a period to digest
D eating eucalyptus trees

3 What would koalas do when facing the dangerous situation?

A show signs of being offended
B counter attack furiously
C use sharp claws to rip the man
D use claws to grip the bark of trees.

4 In what ways Australian zoos exploit koalas?

A encourage people to breed koalas as pets
B allow tourists to hug the koalas
C put them on the trees as a symbol
D establish a koala campaign

5 What would the government do to protect koalas from being endangered?

A introduce koala protection guidelines
B close some of the zoos
C encourage people to resist visiting the zoos
D persuade the public to learn more knowledge

Questions 6-12

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

In boxes 6-12 on your answer sheet, write

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

6 new coming human settlers caused danger to koalas.
7 Koalas can still be seen in most of the places in Australia.
8 it takes decade for the eucalyptus trees to recover after the fire.
9 Koalas will fight each other when food becomes scarce.
10 It is not easy to notice that koalas are ill.
11 Koalas are easily infected with human contagious disease via cuddling
12 Koalas like to hold a person's arm when they are embraced.

Questions 13

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

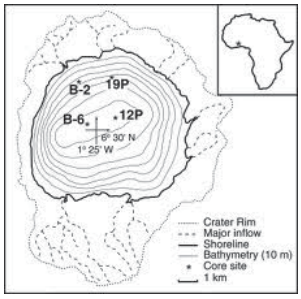
Write the correct letter in boxes 13 on your answer sheet.

From your opinion this article written by

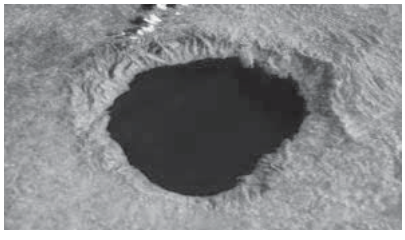
A a journalist who write for magazine
B a zoo keeper in London Zoo.
C a tourist who traveling back from Australia
D a government official who studies koalas to establish a law

Detection of *a meteorite Lake*

A AS THE SUN rose over picturesque Lake Bosumtwi, a team of Syracuse University researchers prepared for another day of using state-of-the-art equipment to help unlock the mysteries hidden below the lake bottom. Nestled in the heart of **Ghana**（加纳）, the lake holds an untapped reservoir of information that could help scientists predict future climate changes by looking at evidence from the past. This information will also improve the scientists' understanding of the changes that occur in a region struck by a massive **meteorite**（陨石）.



B The project, led by earth sciences professor Christopher Scholz of the College of Arts and Sciences and funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF), is the first large-scale effort to study Lake Bosumtwi, which formed 1.1 million years ago when a giant meteor crashed into the Earth's surface. The resulting crater is one of the largest and most well-preserved geologically young **craters**（火山口） in the world, says Scholz, who is collaborating on the project with researchers from the University of Arizona, the University of South Carolina, the University of Rhode Island, and several Ghanaian institutions. "Our data should provide information about what happens when an impact hits hard, **pre-Cambrian**（前寒武纪）, **crystalline rocks**（结晶岩） that are a billion years old," he says.



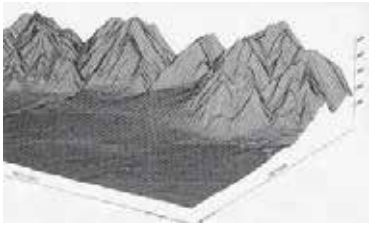
C Equally important is the fact that the lake, which is about 8 kilometers in diameter, has no natural outlet. The rim of the crater rises about 250 meters above the water's surface. Streams flow into the lake, Scholz says,

but the water leaves only by evaporation, or by seeping through the lake sediments. For the past million years, the lake has acted as a tropical rain **gauge**（测量器）, filling and drying with changes in precipitation and the tropical climate. The record of those changes is hidden in sediment below the lake bottom. "The lake is one of the best sites in the world for the study of **tropical climate**（热带气候） changes," Scholz says. "The tropics are the heat engine for the Earth's climate. To understand global climate, we need to have records of climate changes from many sites around the world, including the tropics."

D Before the researchers could explore the lake's subsurface, they needed a boat with a large, working deck area that could carry eight tons of scientific equipment. The boat—dubbed R/V Kilindi—was built in Florida last year. It was constructed in modules that were dismantled, packed inside a shipping container, and reassembled over a 10-day period in late November and early December 1999 in the rural village of Abono, Ghana. The research team then spent the next two weeks testing the boat and equipment before returning to the United States for the holidays.

E In mid-January, five members of the team—Keely Brooks, an earth sciences graduate student; Peter Cattaneo, a research analyst; and Kiram Lezzar, a postdoctoral scholar, all from SU; James McGill, a geophysical field engineer; and Nick Peters, a Ph.D. student in geophysics from the University of Miami—returned to Abono to begin collecting data about the lake's subsurface using a technique called seismic reflection profiling. In this process, a high-pressure air gun is used to create small, pneumatic explosions in the water. The sound energy penetrates about 1,000 to 2,000 meters into the lake's subsurface before bouncing back to the surface of the water.

F The reflected sound energy is detected by underwater microphones-called hydrophones—embedded in a 50-meter-long cable that is towed behind the



boat as it crosses the lake in a carefully designed grid pattern. On-board computers record the signals, and the resulting data are then processed and analyzed in the laboratory. "The results will give us a good idea of the shape of the basin, how thick the layers of sediment are, and when and where there were major changes in sediment accumulation," Scholz says. "We are now developing three-dimensional perspective of the lake's subsurface and the layers of sediment that have been laid down."

A B C D E F G H I J

G Team members spent about four weeks in Ghana collecting the data. They worked seven days a week, arriving at the lake just after sunrise. On a good day, when everything went as planned, the team could collect data and be back at the dock by early afternoon. Except for a few relatively minor adjustments, the equipment and the boat worked well. Problems that arose were primarily non-scientific—tree stumps, fishing nets, cultural barriers, and occasional misunderstandings with local villagers.

H Lake Bosumtwi, the largest natural freshwater lake in the country, is sacred to the Ashanti people, who believe their souls come to the lake to bid farewell to their god. The lake is also the primary source of fish for the 26 surrounding villages. Conventional canoes and boats are forbidden. Fishermen travel on the lake by floating on traditional **planks**（木板） they propel with small **paddles**（船桨）. Before the research project could begin, Scholz and his Ghanaian counterparts had to secure special permission from tribal chiefs to put the R/V Kilindi on the lake.

I When the team began gathering data, **rumors**（谣言）flew around the lake as to why the researchers were there. "Some thought we were dredging the lake for gold, others thought we were going to drain the lake or that we had bought the lake," Cattaneo says. "But once the local people understood why we were there, they were very helpful."

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

Questions 14-18

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? ***In boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet, write***

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

14 With the investigation of the lake, scientist may predict the climate changes in the future.

15 The crater resulted from a meteorite impact is the largest and most preserved one in the world.

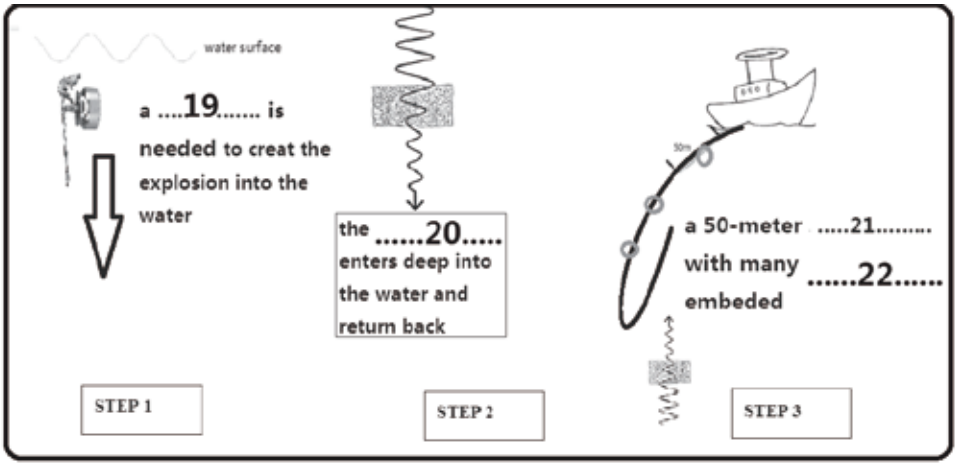
16 The water stored in lake Bosumtwi was gone only by seeping through the lake sediments.

17 Historical climate changes can be detected by the analysis of the sediment in the lake.

18 The greatest obstacle to research of scientists had been the interference by the locals due to their indigenous believes.

Questions 19-22

There are three steps of collecting data from the lake as followings, please filling the blanks in the Flow Chart below:



Questions 23-27

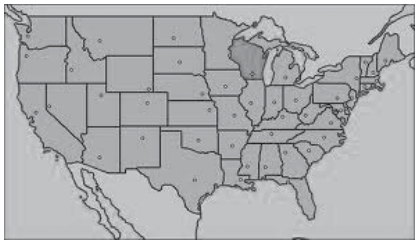
Summary

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.

The boat–double R/V Kilindi crossed the lake was dismantled and stored in a ……..23…….. The technology they used called ……..24…… ; They created sound energy in to 1000-2000 metres in to the bottom of the lake, and used separate equipment to collect the returned waves. Then the data had been analyzed and processed in the……..25……. Scholz also added that they were now building ……..26……view of the sediment or sub-image in the bottom of the lake. Whole set of equipment works well yet the ship should avoid physical barrier including tree stumps or ……..27…… floating on the surface of the lake.

Agriculture and Tourism

A Linkages between the Agri-Food Sector and Tourism offer significant opportunities for the development of both sectors within the region. These linkages could lead to ensuring the **sustainability** (可持续性) of the region's tourism product thus ensuring it preservation. Agriculture and tourism — two of Wisconsin's most industries — are teaming up in southwestern **Wisconsin**（美国，威斯康辛州）. A pilot project has found that tourists, rural communities, and some farmers could benefit from stronger efforts to promote and market agricultural tourism there. In 1990, agricultural tourism project members surveyed 290 visitors to the annual Monroe Cheese Festival and 164 visitors to the Picnic on the Farm, a one-time event held in Platteville in conjunction with the Chicago Bears summer training camp. More than one-half of those surveyed responded favorably to a proposed tour, saying they would be interested in participating in some type of agricultural tour in southwestern Wisconsin. Survey respondents reported that they would prefer to visit cheese factories, sausage processing plants, dairy farms, and historical farm sites, as well as enjoy an old-fashioned picnic dinner. The study also found strong interest in visiting specialty farms (strawberries, cranberries, poultry, etc.). More than 75 percent of the Cheese Day visitors planned ahead for the trip, with 37 percent planning at least two months in advance.



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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

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

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

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-4

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

1 About half of all the tourists would spend several days in Monroe.

2 Most visitors responded positively to a survey project on farm tour.

3 Cooperation across organisations in research for agriculture tours has been carried out.

4 Agriculture tour assist tourists to understand more issues concerning animal and environment.

Questions 5-9

Which of following statements belongs to the visitor categories in the box
Please choose A, B or C for each question.
Write the correct letter ***A, B or C,*** in boxes ***5-9*** on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

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

5 have focused destination.

6 majority prepare well before going beforehand.

7 are comparably less keen on picnic meal.

8 show interest in activities such as visiting factory tour and fruit.

9 are willing to accept a variety of tour recommendation.

Questions 10-14

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **10-14** on your answer sheet.

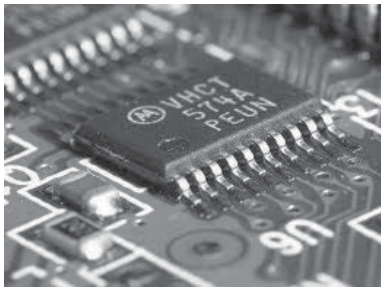
Through farm tour, visitors can better understand significant issues such as **……10…….** and environment. In autumn, Murphy organised **……11…….** and bring other participants together to develop local tour market. Larry Lindgren said the farmers already had experience of farm tours with factory visiting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

Radio Automation

forerunner of the integrated circuit

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

A John Sargrove, the visionary engineer who developed the technology, was way ahead of his time. For more than a decade, Sargrove had been trying to figure out how to make cheaper radios. Automating the manufacturing process would help. But radios didn't lend themselves to such methods: there were too many parts to fit together and too many wires to solder. Even a simple receiver might have 30 separate components and 80 hand-soldered connections. At every stage, things had to be tested and inspected. Making radios required highly skilled labour--and lots of it.



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

ECME line

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

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

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

F The receivers had many advantages over their predecessors. Wit

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

components they were more robust. Robots didn't make the sorts of mistakes human assembly workers sometimes did. "Wiring mistakes just cannot happen," wrote Sargrove. No wires also meant the radios were lighter and cheaper to ship abroad. And with no soldered wires to come unstuck, the radios were more reliable. Sargrove pointed out that the circuit boards didn't have to be flat. They could be curved, opening up the prospect of building the electronics into the cabinet of Bakelite radios.

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

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

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

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

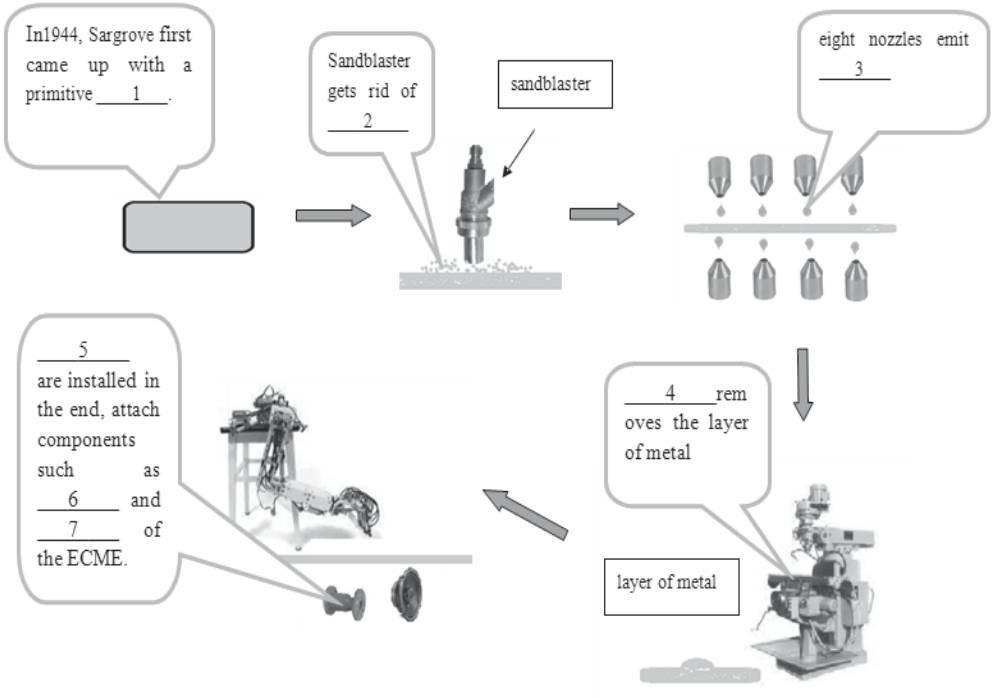
Questions 1-7

Summary

The following diagram explains the process of **ECME**:

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

Diagram for ECME line on Bakelite



Questions 8-11

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage， using ***no more than two*** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **8-11** on your answer sheet.

Sargrove had been dedicated to create a ……8……radio by automation of manufacture. The old version of radio had a large number of independent..……9……. After this innovation made, wireless-style radios became..……10…….and inexpensive to export oversea. As the Sargrove saw it, the real benefit of ECME's radio was that it reduced..……11……of manual work ,which can be easily copied to other industries of manufacturing electronic devices.

Questions 12-13

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

12 What were **workers attitude** towards *ECME Model initially*?

A anxious
B welcoming
C boring
D inspiring

13 What is the **main idea** of this passage?

A approach to reduce the price of radio
B a new generation of fully popular products and successful business
C an application of the automation in the early stage
D ECME technology can be applied in many product fields

Environmentally-friendly! vehicles

A In the early 1990s, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the government of California's "clean air agency", began a push for more fuel-efficient, lower-emissions vehicles, with the ultimate goal being a move to zero-emissions vehicles such as electric vehicles. In response, automakers developed electric models, including the Chrysler TEVan, Ford Ranger EV pickup truck, GM EV1 and S10 EV pickup, Honda EV Plus hatchback, Nissan lithium-battery Altra EV miniwagon and Toyota RAV4 EV. Ford Fusion is manufactured at Ford's Hermosillo Stamping & Assembly plant, located in Sonora Mexico. I thought going green was supposed to provide the U.S. with more jobs.

B The automakers were accused of pandering to the wishes of CARB in order to continue to be allowed to sell cars in the lucrative Californian market, while failing to adequately promote their electric vehicles in order to create the impression that the consumers were not interested in the cars, all the while joining oil industry lobbyists in vigorously protesting CARB's mandate. GM's program came under particular scrutiny; in an unusual move, consumers were not allowed to purchase EV1s, but were instead asked to sign closed-end leases, meaning that the cars had to be returned to GM at the end of the lease period, with no option to purchase, despite lesser interest in continuing to own the cars. Chrysler, Toyota, and a group of GM dealers sued CARB in Federal court, leading to the eventual neutering of CARB's ZEV Mandate.

C After public protests by EV drivers' groups upset by the repossession of their cars, Toyota offered the last 328 RAV4-EVs for sale to the general public during six months, up until November 22, 2002. Almost all other production electric cars were

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

withdrawn from the market and were in some cases seen to have been destroyed by their manufacturers. Toyota continues to support the several hundred Toyota RAV4-EV in the hands of the general public and in fleet usage. GM famously de-activated the few EV1s that were donated to engineering schools and museums.

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D Throughout the 1990s, appeal of fuel-efficient or environmentally friendly cars declined among Americans, who instead favored sport utility vehicles, which were affordable to operate despite their poor fuel efficiency thanks to lower gasoline prices. American automakers chose to focus their product lines around the truck-based vehicles, which enjoyed larger profit margins than the smaller cars which were preferred in places like Europe or Japan. In 1999, the Honda Insight hybrid car became the first hybrid to be sold in North America since the little-known Woods hybrid of 1917.

E In 1995, Toyota debuted a hybrid concept car at the Tokyo Motor Show, with testing following a year later. The first Prius, model NHW10, went on sale on December 10, 1997. It was available only in Japan, though it has been imported privately to at least the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand. The first generation Prius, at its launch, became the world's first mass-produced gasoline-electric hybrid car. The NHW10 Prius styling originated from California designers, who were selected over competing designs from other Toyota design studios.

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F In the United States, the NHW11 was the first Prius to be sold. The Prius was marketed between the smaller Corolla and the larger Camry. The published retail price of the car was US$19,995.The NHW11 Prius became more powerful partly to satisfy the higher speeds and longer distances that Americans drive. Air conditioning and electric power steering were standard equipment. The vehicle was the second mass-produced hybrid on the American market, after the two-seat Honda Insight. While the larger Prius could seat five, its battery pack restricted cargo space.

G Hybrids, which featured a combined gasoline and electric powertrain, were seen as a balance, offering an environmentally friendly image and improved fuel economy, without being hindered by the low range of electric vehicles, albeit at an increased price over comparable gasoline cars. Sales were poor, the lack of interest attributed to the car's small size and the lack of necessity for a fuel-efficient car at the time. The 2000s energy crisis brought renewed interest in hybrid and electric cars. In

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

America, sales of the Toyota Prius jumped, and a variety of automakers followed suit, releasing hybrid models of their own. Several began to produce new electric car prototypes, as consumers called for cars that would free them from the fluctuations of oil prices.

H In 2000, Hybrid Technologies, later renamed Li-ion Motors, started manufacturing electric cars in Mooresville, North Carolina. There has been increasing controversy with Li-ion Motors though due to the ongoing 'Lemon issues' regarding their product. And their attempt to cover it up. California electric car maker Tesla Motors began development in 2004 on the Tesla Roadster, which was first delivered to customers in 2008. The Roadster remained the only highway-capable EV in serial production and available for sale until 2010. Senior leaders at several large automakers, including Nissan and General Motors, have stated that the Roadster was a catalyst which demonstrated that there is pent-up consumer demand for more efficient vehicles. GM Vice Chairman Bob Lutz said in 2007 that the Tesla Roadster inspired him to push GM to develop the Chevrolet Volt, a plug-in hybrid sedan prototype that aims to reverse years of dwindling market share and massive financial losses for America's largest automaker. In an August 2009 edition of The New Yorker, Lutz was quoted as saying, "All the geniuses here at General Motors kept saying lithium-ion technology is 10 years away, and Toyota agreed with us -- and boom, along comes Tesla. So I said, 'How come some tiny little California startup, run by guys who know nothing about the car business, can do this, and we can't?' That was the crowbar that helped break up the log jam."

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

Question 27-30

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

27 What does the author think of the factory in Sonora in Mexico where the ford fusion is manufactured?

A the factory should be helpful in the US soil business
B Employment of US will be created as consumers change their awareness
C More competitive cars will be introduced into the market
D this issue is hard to give a predict

28 In 1990s, what dropped in America for the environmentally friendly vehicles?

A production
B Attractiveness
C Announcement
D Expectation

29 What did GM notably send to engineering schools and museums?

A EV 1
B CARB
C RAV4
D MINI E

30 Nissan and GM high level leaders declared the real reason for the popularity of Roadster is its

A legendary concept
B huge population in market
C bursting demand
D artistic design

Questions 31-35

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage
In boxes 31-35 on your answer sheet, write

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

31 Some automakers mislead and suppressed the real demand for electric cars of keeping profit in certain market by luring the want of CARB.

32 Toyota started to sell 328 RAV4-EVs for taking up the market share.

33 In some countries, American auto-makers would like grab opportunity to earn money in vehicle of bigger litre engine cars rather than smaller ones

34 Hybrids cars are superior vehicles that combine impression of a environmentally friendly electric power engine and a lower price in unit sale.

35 an inspiration to make effort to produce hybrid cars is to coping with economic difficulties result from an declining market for General Motors.

Questions 36-40

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

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

A ……**36**……. was firstly introduced by Car maker Toyota in 1995. Then it started for sale in 1997 with a new first generation model. Not only in Japan, but included other countries such as ……**37**…….and Oceania in which ***the Prius*** was imported to. The first generation Prius was the first car in mass production which is powered by……**38**…….. The model NHW10 was designed by a winning Californian designer The innovated NHW 11 Prius has considerably higher running velocity and ……**39**……. than American counterparts. Still, the load capacity of current Prius version was limited in its ……**40**…….

A electric car **B** United Kingdom **C** Market **D** concept car
E longer distances **F** Emissions **G** battery **H** Consumers
I gasoline-electricity **J** inspiration **K** cargo space **L** orientation

Bestcom

CONSIDERATE COMPUTING

A "YOUR BATTERY IS NOW FULLY CHARGED," ANNOUNCED THE LAPTOP COMPUTER to its owner, Donald A. Norman, with enthusiasm—perhaps even a hint of pride?—in its synthetic voice. To be sure, distractions and multitasking are hardly new to the human condition. "A complicated life, continually interrupted by competing requests for attention, is as old as procreation," laughs Ted Selker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Media Lab. But increasingly, it is not just our kids pulling us three ways at once; it is also a relentless barrage of e-mail, alerts, alarms, calls, instant messages and automated notifications, none of them coordinated and all of them oblivious to whether we are busy—or even present. "It's ridiculous that my own computer can't figure out whether I'm in front of it, but a public toilet can," exclaims Roel Vertegaal of Queen's University in Ontario.

B Humanity has connected itself through roughly three billion networked telephones, computers, traffic lights— even refrigerators and picture frames— because these things make life more convenient and keep us available to those we care about. So although we could simply turn off the phones, close the e-mail program, and shut the office door when it is time for a meeting or a stretch of concentrated work, we usually don't. We just endure the consequences.

C Numerous studies have shown that when people are unexpectedly interrupted, they not only work less efficiently but also make more mistakes. "It seems to add cumulatively to a feeling of frustration," Picard reports, and that stress response makes it hard to regain focus. It isn't merely a matter of productivity and the pace of life. For pilots, drivers, soldiers and doctors, errors of inattention can be downright dangerous. "If we could just give our computers and phones some understanding of the limits of human attention and memory, it would make them seem a lot more thoughtful and courteous," says Eric Horvitz of Microsoft Research. Horvitz, Vertegaal, Selker and Picard are

Eric Horvitz

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

among a small but growing number of researchers trying to teach computers, phones, cars and other gadgets to behave less like egocentric oafs and more like considerate colleagues.

D "Attentive" computing systems have begun appearing in newer Volvos and IBM has introduced Websphere communications software with a basic busyness sense. Microsoft has been running extensive in-house tests of a much more sophisticated system since 2003. Within a few years, companies may be able to offer every office worker a software version of the personal receptionist that only corner-suite executives enjoy today. But if such an offer should land in your inbox, be sure to read the print before you sign. An attentive system, by definition, is one that is always watching. That considerate computer may come to know more about your work habits than you do.

E Most people aren't as busy as they think they are, which is why we can usually tolerate interruptions from our inconsiderate electronic paraphernalia. James Fogarty and Scott E. Hudson of Carnegie Mellon University recently teamed up with Jennifer Lai of IBM Research to study 10 managers, researchers and interns at work. They videotaped the subjects and periodically had them rate their "interruptibility." The amount of time the workers spent in leave-me-alone mode varied from person to person and day to day, ranging from 10 to 51 percent. On average, the subjects wanted to work without interruption about one third of the time. In studies of Microsoft employees, Horvitz has similarly found that they typically spend more than 65 percent of their day in a state of low attention.

F Today's phones and computers, which naively assume that the user is never too busy to take a call, read an email, or click "OK" on an alert box, thus are probably correct about two thirds of time. To be useful, then, considerate systems will have to be more than 65 percent accurate in sensing when their users are near their cognitive limits.

G Bestcom/Enhanced Telephony, a Microsoft prototype based on Horvitz's work, digs a little deeper into each user's computer to find clues about what they are up to. Microsoft launched an internal beta test of the system in mid-2003. By last October, Horvitz says, about 3,800 people were using the system to field their incoming phone calls.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

H Horvitz himself is one of those testers, and while we talk in his office in Redmond, Wash., Bestcom silently handles one call after another. First it checks whether the caller is listed in his address book, the company directory, or its log of people he has called recently. Triangulating these sources, it tries to deduce their relationship. Family members, supervisors and people he called earlier today ring through. Others see a message on their computer that he is in a meeting and won't be available until 3 P.M. The system scans Horvitz's and the caller's calendar and offers to reschedule the call at a time that is open for both. Some callers choose that option; others leave voice mail. E-mail messages get a similar screening. When Horvitz is out of the office, Bestcom automatically offers to forward selected callers to his cellphone—unless his calendar and other evidence suggest that he is in a meeting.

I Most large companies already use computerized phone systems and standard calendar and contact management software, so tapping into those "sensors" should be straightforward. Not all employees will like the idea of having a microphone on all the time in their office, however, nor will everyone want to expose their datebook to some program they do not ultimately control. Moreover, some managers might be tempted to equate a "state of low attention" with "goofing off" and punish those who seem insufficiently busy.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-19

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **2**?
*In boxes **14-19** on your answer sheet, write*

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

14 According to Ted Selker, human productivity has been disturbed by office competitors frequently.

15 If people are interrupted by calls or E-mails, they usually put up with it instead of taking uncooperative action

16 Microsoft is now investigating a software which is compatible with ordinary office units

17 People usually have misperception about whether they are busy or not.

18 Researches conducted showed concentration-time span in office takes up only average a bit over than 65%.

19 Advanced phone and computer system will install a shortcut key for people receive information immediately.

Question 20-26

Answer the questions in the diagram below.

Choose ONLY ONE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

Bestcom Working Process:

Bestcom system made further efforts in order to find **20** _____ about what are users doing.

in the office

out of office

check the **21** _____ between caller and user, whether caller have contact information of users, such as user's family or friend.

if callers are not in directory, a **22**_____ will show up on their screen, saying that user is not available at moment. Caller can **23** _____ a suitable time for both, or they can choose to leave a **24** _____to user.

Bestcom provides solution to transfer your call to user's **25** _____ if there is no **26** _____ in his schedule.

Hunting Perfume in *Madagascar!*

A Ever since the ***unguentari*** (古罗马时期玻璃器皿) plied their trade in ancient Rome, perfumers have to keep abreast of changing fashions. These days they have several thousand ingredients to choose from when creating new scents, but there is always demand for new combinations. The bigger the 'palette' of smells, the better the perfumer's chance of creating something fresh and appealing. Even with everyday products such as shampoo and soap, kitchen cleaners and washing powders, consumers are becoming increasingly fussy. And many of today's fragrances have to survive tougher treatment than ever before, resisting the destructive power of bleach or a high temperature wash cycle. Chemists can create new smells from synthetic molecules, and a growing number of the odours on the perfumer's palette are artificial. But nature has been in the business far longer.

B The island of **Madagascar**（马达加斯加） is an evolutionary hot spot; 85% of its plants are unique, making it an ideal source for novel fragrances. Last October, Quest International, a company that develops fragrances for everything from the most delicate perfumes to cleaning products, sent an expedition to Madagascar in pursuit of some of nature's most novel fragrances. With some simple technology, borrowed from the pollution monitoring industry, and a fair amount of ingenuity, the perfume hunters bagged 20 promising new aromas in the Madagascan rainforest. Each day the team set out from their "hotel"--a wooden hut lit by kerosene lamps, and trailed up and down paths and animal tracks, exploring the thick vegetation up to 10 meters on either side of the trail. Some smells came from obvious places, often big showy flowers within

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

easy reach. Others were harder to pin down. "Often it was the very small flowers that were much more interesting," says Clery. After the **luxuriance**（肥沃） of the rainforest, the little-known island of Nosy Hara was a stark, dry place--geologically and biologically very different from the mainland. "Apart from two beaches, the rest of the island is impenetrable, except by hacking through the bush," says Clery. One of the biggest prizes here was a sweet-smelling sap weeping from the gnarled branches of some ancient shrubby trees in the parched interior. So far no one has been able to identify the plant.

C With most flowers or fruits, the hunters used a technique originally designed to trap and identify air pollutants. The technique itself is relatively simple. A glass bell jar or flask is fitted over the flower. The fragrance **molecules**（分子） are trapped in this 'headspace' and can be extracted by pumping the air out over a series of filters which absorb different types of volatile molecules. Back home in the laboratory, the molecules are flushed out of the filters and injected into a gas chromatograph for analysis. If it is impossible to attach the headspace gear, hunters fix an absorbent probe close to the source of the smell. The probe looks something like a hypodermic syringe, except that the 'needle' is made of silicone rubber which soaks up molecules from the air. After a few hours, the hunters retract the rubber needle and seal the tube, keeping the odour molecules inside until they can be injected into the gas chromatograph in the laboratory.

D Some of the most promising fragrances were those given off by **resins**（树脂） that oozed from the **bark**（树皮） of trees. Resins are the source of many traditional perfumes, including **frankincense and myrrh**（乳香和没药）. The most exciting resin came from a **Calophyllum**（胡桐） tree, which produces a strongly scented medicinal oil. The sap of this Calophyllum smelt rich and aromatic, a little like church incense. But it also smelt of something the fragrance industry has learnt to live without, **castoreum**（海狸香）, a substance extracted from the musk glands of beavers and once a key ingredient in many perfumes. The company does not use animal products any longer, but it was wonderful to find a tree with an animal smell.

E The group also set out from the island to capture the smell of coral reefs. Odors that conjure up sun kissed seas are highly sought after by the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

perfume industry. "From the ocean, the only thing we have is **seaweed**（海带）, and that has a dark and heavy aroma. We hope to find something unique among the corals," says Dir. The challenge for the hunters was to extract a smell from water rather than air. This was an opportunity to try Clery's new "aquaspace" **apparatus**（小装置）--a set of filters that work underwater. On Nosy Hara, jars were fixed over knobs of coral about 2 meters down and water pumped out over the absorbent filters. So what does coral smell like? "It's a bit like lobster and crab," says Clery. The team's task now is to recreate the best of their captured smells. First they must identify the molecules that make up each fragrance. Some ingredients may be quite common chemicals. But some may be completely novel, or they may be too complex or expensive to make in the lab. The challenge then is to conjure up the fragrances with more readily available materials. "We can avoid the need to import plants from the rainforest by creating the smell with a different set of chemicals from those in the original material," says Clery. "If we get it right, you can sniff the sample and it will transport you straight back to the moment you smelt it in the rainforest."

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

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bbs.ipredicting.com

Questions 14-19

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-E

Which paragraphs contains the following details
Write the correct number, A-E, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

Q14-18 部分考题根据原始卷还原时修改！

14 One currently preferred spot to pick up plants for novel finding
15 A new task seems to be promising yet producing limited finding in fragrance source
16 The demanding conditions for fragrance to endure.
17 A substitute for substance no longer available to the perfume manufacture
18 Description of an outdoor expedition on land chasing new fragrances.

Questions 19-23

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **2**?
*In boxes **19-23** on your answer sheet, write*

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

19 Manufacturers can choose to use synthetic odours for the perfume nowadays.

20 Madagascar is chosen to be a place for hunting plants which are rare in other parts of the world.

21 Capturing the smell is one of the most important things for creating new aromas.

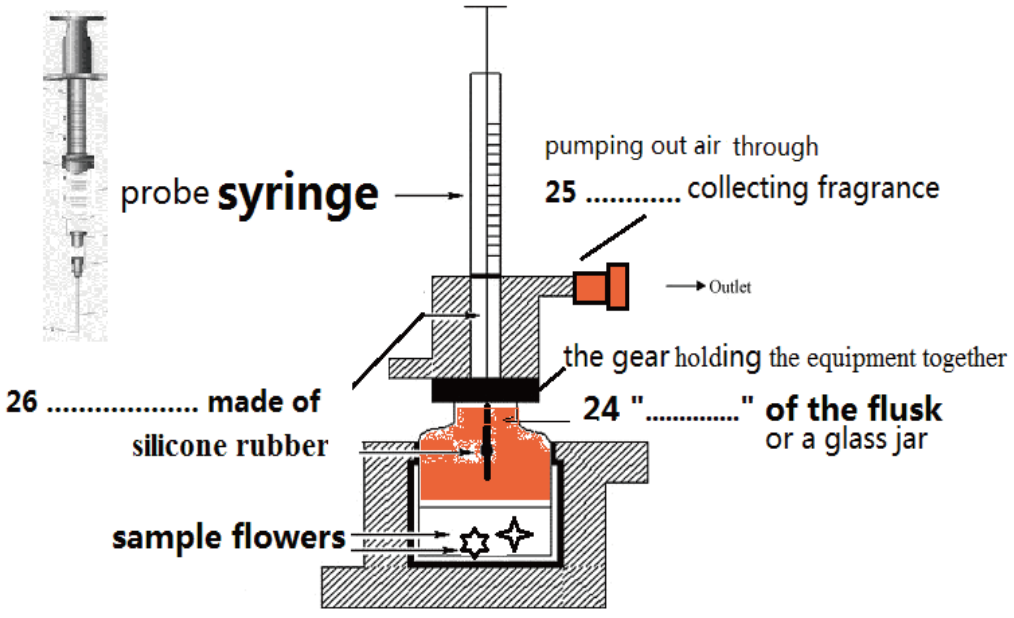
22 The technique the hunters used to trap fragrance molecules is totally out of their ingenuity.

23 Most customers prefer the perfume made of substance extracted from the musk glands of animals.

Questions 24-26

Filling the blanks and answer the questions below with *only one word*.

A simple device used to trap molecules



SECTION 1

Bondi Beach

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

B The indigenous people of the area at the time of European settlement have generally been welcomed to as the Sydney people or the Eora (Eora means "the people"). One theory describes the Eora as a sub-group of the Darug language group which occupied the Cumberland Plain west to the Blue Mountains. However, another theory suggests that they were a distinct language group of their own. There is no clear evidence for the name or names of the particular band(s) of the Eora that roamed what is now the Waverley area. A number of place names within Waverley, most famously Bondi, have been based on words derived from Aboriginal languages of the Sydney region.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Questions 1-5

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

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

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

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Questions 6-9

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

6 At the end of 19th century, which public transport did people use to go to bondi?

7 When did the British Royalty first visit Bondi?

8 Which Olympic event did Bondi hold in 2000 Sydney Olympic games?

9 What would be damaged if the stadium was built for that Olympic event?

Questions 10-13

Summary

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

Bondi beach holds the feature sport activities every year, which attracts lot of……**10**…….. choosing to live at this place during holidays. But local accommodation cannot meet with the expanding population, a nearby town of ……**11**…….. is the first suburb site to support the solution, yet people prefer ……**12**……..as their best choice. Its seaside buildings are well-known in the world for the special scenic colored 13…….. on buildings and the joyful smell from the sea

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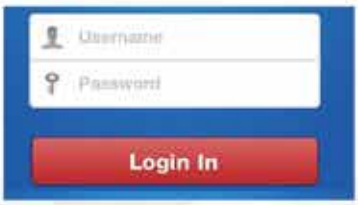

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SECTION 3

未来风险

人类和世界的未来的前景从整体上来看介于光明的和可怕之间，很难有一个更加准确的描述。

A 说未来是“光明的”，是因为我们的后代——所有出生在这个世界上的人——可以生活地很舒适和安全，而且只要地球能够支持下去，这样的幸福生活就会一直持续下去，而这个期限将是一个很长的时间我们至少应该为接下来的几百年想一想。**此外，我们的后代可以继续享受有其它物种陪伴的生活——和它们能建立一个比我们现在更好的关系**。其它动物不需要一直生活在对人类的恐惧中。很多这些物种似乎现在到了必要灭绝的境地，但是还是还有很大一部分能够也应该和人类生活在一起。这样的一个未来可能看起来是很理想的，事实也确实如此。**这并不是出于想象，在地球的构造中或是在我们自己的生物学中似乎没有什么表明这是不可能发生的。**

B 说未来是“可怕的”，是因为人类在接下来的几个世纪中可能将要陷入很深的苦难中，比如恐怖主义和饥荒将会使很多人死亡，而我们身边的很多生物将会消失，**只有那些我们容易见到的——如鸡，牛或是我们让我们不寒而栗的苍蝇和老鼠**。这说明“未来是光明的”这一点不言而喻是人们所期望的。

C 我们的未来并不是完全掌握在我们自己的手上的，因为地球有它自己的规则，它是太阳系的一部分，本身既不是稳定的也不是先天就是安全的。处在太阳系中的其它星球是不适合居住的，因为它们的温度对于生物来讲不是太高就是太低，这两种都太极端了。甚至相对很难被观察到的大气的变化也是生物生存的必要条件之一。地核是热的，这在很大程度上对于生物来讲是有益的，但是时不时地，熔化的岩石会通过火山在气球表面喷发。最近最大的一次火山喷发是美国的 St. Helens 火山，迸发了一平方公里的火山灰——幸运的是，火山喷发的地点很少有人居住。**1815 年，Tambora（也就是现在的印度尼西亚）向上层大气喷发了如此多的火山灰以至于气候变化产生的影响严重伤害了全世界数年食物的生产，整个文明都被火山毁坏了**。

D 然而我们至今所经历的还没有什么可以表明火山真的能产生什么实质性的破坏。美国黄石国家公园就坐落在非常久远且严重的一次火山喷发形成的喷口上。现代的调查表明该火山口的中心在上升，在未来 200 万年的某个时候，黄石公园的火山可能会再次喷发，如果果真如此，那么整个世界将会完全被改变。也有**很大的可能这将在推后的 100 万年才发生，那么我们还有很长的时间可以生活，而这看起来也是很合理的**。

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E 整个宇宙从总体上来说也是很危险的：尤其天空中还有大量其它的星体，并且时不时地它们会闯进我们的大气层。一个小岛大小的星体如果以每小时 15，000 公里的速度（按天体标准来算是属于中等速度）撞击地球的话，将会撞击海底，就像是落在水坑里的石头，会给全世界带来一个小山大小的潮汐波，速度如一架大型喷气式客机，会将我们带入到持续若干世纪的冰河世纪。也有相应的计划来面对这样的灾难（包括运用火箭将要撞击的星体推到新的轨道上），但是事实上这真是要靠运气了。

F 另一方面，考古学和化石证据表明 6500 万年前恐龙的灭绝似乎并不是因为一次严重的星球撞击地球造成的。所以我们也没有理由马上就灰心失望，地球确实不是一个确定的的地方，处在不确定的宇宙中，但是运气还算不错，地球对人类也是不错的，所**以如果地球在接下来的几千年说是上百万年里变得不适合人类居住了，这可能是因为我们自己造成的**。简而言之，尽管有潜在的不确定性，但是我们和我们周围的生物的未来在很大程度上是在我们自己的手上。

G 如果地质和宇宙规模在平均水平上的话，未来是光明还是可怕就取决于现在和将来的政治形式。某些形式的政治体系和策略将会帮助我们预先安排应对长期的生存危机（使得生物能够舒适安全地生活），而另外的政治形式可能会让我们面临灭顶之灾。重点是，我们应该反省我们自己——人类，以一个新的眼光来审视，我们的物质问题主要是关乎生物的。**我们以及我们的政治家需要从生物的角度去思考。如果重视这个问题，那么我们都还有机会**，但是如果忽视生物问题，那么我们和我们周围的生物将毫无希望。

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古代化妆

A 由于化妆品和香水至今仍在广泛使用，因此，与之相关的一些看法、风俗和信仰的古今比较就显得十分有趣。在文明初期，化妆品与香水就已经十分流行。大量相关的考古学文物的发现表明了这一点。这些物品可追溯至公元前三世纪---细颈的马赛克玻璃香水瓶，石质容器，炉子，烹饪器，粘土罐等等。有些还有工匠亲手刻的名字。在圣经及其他经典著作中也能找到这样的证据，书中描述道：在古代，众所周知香料与香水是享誉盛名的产品，国王和王子都对其梦寐以求。书面和绘画的描述，以及考古学上的发现，都表明了身体的保养和外貌的美感在古代人们的生活中是多么的重要。这条证据链跨越了数个世纪，详细描述了自有历史记载以来，在不同文化中化妆品的使用方式。

B 然而，在古代，至少是在古代初期，化妆品只用于宗教仪式或以治疗为目的的行为中。化妆品也和宗教崇拜与巫术联系在一起：为安抚不同的神，他们的雕像，甚至是随从的侍者，都会被涂上香膏。经过一段时间之后，为了面部和身体美感的增加以及瑕疵的掩盖，化妆品逐渐发展为个人使用的物品。

C 香水和香料在古代需求很大但十分珍贵，有时甚至超过了金银的价值。因此，它们属于奢侈品，大多用于寺庙或贵族及富人的家里。犹太国王将它们和珍贵的财产放在一起；所罗门示巴女王把物品带到所罗门时，“用骆驼满载香料，大量的黄金和珍贵的宝石”。然而，在那段时间里，化妆品的使用成为惯例，在上层社会和下层社会被广泛使用。他们用同样的方式沐浴，使用某些物品来软化肌肤，再涂上香油或香膏。

D 那时候，面部护理高度发达，女性对其投入了大量的时间。她们在脸上抹上不同香味的面霜，再化上鲜艳色彩的妆容。在公元前 16 世纪，一份埃及的纸莎草上详细的记载了去除瑕疵、皱纹及其他衰老迹象的方法。希腊和罗马的女性会在夜间将脸上涂满一种“美肤面膜”，用于去除面部瑕疵。这种面

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膜主要由粉末混合香料而成，要敷在脸上一整夜，第二天早上用驴奶将其洗去。在古代的远东被女性广泛使用的面霜，在炎热的气候中尤为重要并且在那一地区十分流行。这种面霜由油和芳香味制成。这些面霜里的油有时从橄榄、杏仁、葫芦、芝麻或者木料和植物中萃取而来。然而，这些方式十分有限，于是芳香的动物及鱼脂也常常被使用。

E 古代女性常常将色彩涂抹于眼睛周围。此举不仅为美化自己，也带有药用的目的。将有色香料遮盖在眼皮敏感肌肤处能够防止干燥及眼部疾病：眼部的油彩能够阻挡传播眼部炎症的小飞虫。埃及女性将上眼皮涂上黑色，下眼睑涂上绿色，然后将上眼皮和眉毛之间的区域涂上灰色或蓝色。美索不达米亚的女性则偏爱黄色和红色。用于给眼睛着色的眼影粉在圣经中被提及三次，并且总是伴随着圣人们对此的不赞同。与此相反，乔布给他其中一位女儿起名为“Keren Happukh”---意为“眼部色彩的象征”。

F 在古代对头发的保养也极受重视。长头发总是被视为美的象征。国王、贵族及地位显赫的人物纷纷蓄起长发并梳洗整洁、小心照料。女性投入大量时间在发型上，虽然并无修剪，但她们会悉心的将头发整齐精巧的编成辫子，有时借助假发的帮助，将头发“建造起来”。埃及女性通常将头发蓄至披肩或更长。在美索不达米亚，女性将长发视为审美的一部分。将头发蓄至背部，再编一条粗辫并用缎带扎好，这被视为一门艺术。亚述的女性则留着短一些的头发，她们将头发扎成辫子并在后面束成圆髻。在古代的以色列，新娘在婚礼上要披着长长的头发以示贞洁。然而，普通人和奴隶则通常留着短发，主要是为卫生起见，因为他们无法承担起长发所需护理的花销。

G 在圣经、埃及和亚述的资料中，以及经典著作的作者记载中发现，芳香树脂及熏香的贸易中心位于南部阿拉伯王国，甚至远至印度，一些珍贵的芳香植物在这些地方生长。“从示巴和拉马来的商人用上等的香料与你交易…”。约旦纳巴泰人在这项交易中起了重要的中间人的作用。巴勒斯坦也是一个非常重要的组成部分，因为贸易路线在该国中纵横交错。据说埃及哈特谢普苏特女王(公元前15世纪)曾派遣一支皇家探险队前往彭特之地(索马里)，只为带回没药的幼苗以种植在她的寺院中。在亚述人贡物及战利品的记载中，提到了香水及松脂。在图库尔蒂时期的文献中提到，阿拉姆国王将没药的球状物作为贡品的一部分给予亚述国王。香料与香水的贸易在圣经里吉妮西斯的描述中也被提及，“骆驼载着黄蓍胶(用于制作珐琅制品)香膏及没药。”

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鸟类迁徙

A 鸟类有许多独特的结构特征，使得它们表现出令人惊叹的耐久力。鸟类拥有极轻的 体重、中空的骨骼、复杂的羽毛，这些为快速飞行提供了上升力和推动力。同时， 鸟类还拥有比人类发明的任何导航系统都要优越的导航体系。此外，它精密的热保 护结构会保证其温暖防水羽毛之下的血液循环的畅通，以便它们能够适应最恶劣的 气候环境。鸟类必须具备极为高效的呼吸系统才能适应高空的持久飞行，因此，它 们从肺部提取氧气的呼吸系统比任何其他物种的都高效得多。在食物丰富的夏季繁 殖季后期，它们的体内会储存大量脂肪层，为它们长途迁徙飞行提供充足的能量。

B 鸟类迁徙主要是为了在冬季食物短缺时寻找到足够的食物。尤其是那些生长在北半 球温带和北极圈地区的鸟类，因为这些地方只有在短暂的生长季节才会有充足的食 物。在食物充足的情况下，很多鸟类都能忍受寒冷的天气，但当食物缺乏时，它们 就不得不迁徙。然而，目前还存在一些令人不解的问题。

C 一个令人不解的现象是，很多鸟类的旅程距离远远长于它们为寻找食物和好天气所 必需飞行的距离。例如，没人知道为什么本可以在非洲赤道区过冬的英国燕子非要 不远千里飞到南非的开普省过冬。另一个谜团则是关于北极燕鸥以及在北极附近滩 涂区哺育生活的水禽的大规模迁徙活动。通常，鸟类生活繁殖的地方越偏北，其冬 季迁徙的地方就越偏南。对于北极燕鸥来说，它们每年的旅程长达 25,000 英里„但 是，在飞往遥远的位于南纬度地区的目的地的途中，所有这些鸟类都会飞越许多地 跨两个半球，看上去适合栖息的地区。虽然我们可能无法完全理解鸟类前往特定地 区的原因，但是，我们也对鸟类游历世界的能力感到无比惊讶。

D 最大的谜团之一是幼鸟是如何在没有父母引导的情况下找到传统越冬之地的。成年 的鸟类很少带领幼鸟一起迁徙，稚鸟甚至很少或者从没见过其父母。以布谷鸟（杜 鹃）为例，它们将蛋产在其它鸟类的巢中，然后再也不会回去看望幼仔。让人惊讶 的是，当小杜鹃在宿主家里长大后，它便会自己飞到其祖先在热带地区的越冬地， 然后独自飞回北欧，寻找和自己同种类的配偶。这有力地说明了杜鹃能够从其父母 那里继承内置的迁徙路线图和方向定位的能力，以及其他杜鹃鸟的外在长相的精神 意象。然而，还没有人知道这究竟是怎么一回事。

E 越来越多的证据显示，鸟类能够利用太阳和星辰的方位来辨别方向。同时，它们似 乎还能侦测地球磁场，这可能是由于鸟类脑部具有微小的磁

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性晶体的缘故。不过， 真正的导航还需要对位置和时间的认知，特别是在迷路的时候。实验表明，当鸟儿 被带出教千英里，跨越陌生的大陆板块之后，它们仍能迅速地回到自己的巢址。这 种惊人的能力是对大量复杂的线索进行精密计算的结果，包括天生的夜空星图和地 球磁场的拉力。鸟类是如何运用它们的“工具”的，我们还不得而知，但有一点是 显而易见的：它们用比人类更高级的感官知觉来观察这个世界。大部分幼鸟在夜间 进行迁徙，并通过日落的位置辨别方位。但是，当它们观察日落时，似乎还能观测 到日落带来的偏极光，从而矫正它们的方位。夜间飞行还有其他好处。鸟类可以避 开昼行食肉动物，并减少温暖日照下长时期飞行带来的脱水危险。此外，夜间的空气通常较为凉爽，很少有空气湍流，这有利于持续稳定的飞行。

F 然而，所有的旅程都暗含着危险，要想安全到达，其中一个要诀就是在正确的时间 出发。这意味着要能准确地预测天气，并能合理地利用风向。鸟类从出生伊始就精 通此道了。实验室测试还发现，有些鸟类甚至能够辨别出房间中天花板和地面之间气压的细微差别。通常，鸟类在有明显征兆前就能感应到即将发生的天气变化。鸟头麦鸡，一种生活在草原的鸟类，能够在寒流到来前从荷兰向西飞到不列颠群岛、法国和西班牙。当地表结冰时，它们可能会饿死 3 在冰雪消融之前，鸟儿们会再回到荷兰，它们是通过气压变化来预测天气转变的。

G 以威尔士马恩岛海鸥为例，它们被带到美国，然后再被释放，但是，在宣布被释放的消息之前，它们就已经飞回自己的住所——彭布罗克郡海岸线外的斯科克霍尔姆（Skokholm）岛了！相反地，每个秋天都会有少量的北美鸟类被快速移动的西尾风 刮到大西洋的另一边。它们不仅安全地到达了欧洲，而且越来越多的证据显示，其中一些可能还和欧洲候鸟们一起去了阳光充沛的非洲地区过冬，然后才在次年春天飞回北美。

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SECTION 1

小岛上的雀鸟

A 直到今天，相关雀鸟的研究仍在继续。Galapagos 群岛中的最荒芜的一个小岛 Daphne Major，是一个没有人居住的火山锥，在那里连仙人掌和灌木丛都很少能长得比一个研究者的双膝高，Peter 和 Rosemary Grant 在那里已经花了超过 30 年的时间观察达尔文所提到的雀鸟，观察它们是如何对抗暴风雨，干旱和对食物的竞争的。普林斯顿大学的生物学家 Grants 可以认出小岛上许多单个的雀鸟，还可以追溯出雀鸟的血统。他们已经一次次目睹了达尔文的理论在实际中的应用，其中包括很多代的雀鸟。(第 9 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

B Grants 的最具戏剧性的观察是关于中型地雀的鸟嘴的进化。这种像麻雀大小的鸟的羽毛变化从暗棕到乌黑，。乍一看，这个变化似乎没有什么特别的，但是对于研究生物进化论的科学家来说，这种中型地雀可是超级明星，它的鸟嘴是在 Galapagos 群岛上的雀鸟从形状和大小上处于中等的典范：比小型地雀要笨重些，主要是用来吃小的种子，但是比大型地雀又要小些，使其成为啄开和吞吃又大又硬的种子的能手。

C 当 Grants 在 1970 年代开始他们的研究时，在 Daphne Major 岛上只有两种雀鸟，中型地雀和仙人掌雀。该岛十分得小，以至于研究人员可以将每一只鸟都进行清点和分类。1977 年，该岛发生了一次严重的干旱，这些雀鸟随即吞食了最后剩下的一些小个的易吃的种子。中型地雀中的相对鸟嘴小些的成员因为没有足够强壮的鸟嘴来吞吃大个些的种子而消亡。(第 10、1、2 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

D 雀鸟的鸟嘴和身体大小是遗传的，并且下一代往往有高比例的大鸟嘴的个体。Grants 已经记录下了自然选择的作用——这也是几千年中指导 Galapagos 群岛上其它 14 种独有雀鸟的进化过程的，这些雀鸟都是从几百万年前到达这个群岛的同一个祖先进化来的。

E 8 年后，由于厄尔尼诺现象带来的大雨改变了 Daphne Major 岛上原本只有很少植被生长的情况。原本在很多年中都要靠挣扎才能勉强生存下来的藤本植物和其它植物突然开始茂盛起来，抢夺了原本为雀鸟提供大个种子作为食物的植物的生长空间，小个的种子成为了雀鸟食物的主要来源，所以长着大嘴的大型雀鸟比小型雀鸟以更高的速度消亡。Rosemary Grant 说道："当环境改变时自然选择显而易见，当当地环境对雀鸟本身不利的时候，适应的方向也发生了改变。"(第 3、4 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

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F 近期，Grants 目击了发生在中型雀鸟身上的另一种形式的自然选择：在更大更强壮的有血缘关系的雀鸟之间。在 1982 年，第三种地雀也就是大型地雀开始在 Daphne Major 岛上生活，它的鸟嘴和月牙形的扳手锋利的一面有点相似。它们的到来是 Galapagos 群岛近一个世纪以来，第一次科学记录如此大规模的殖民化。Peter Grant 说道："我们认为将会有一个很平常但将是很重要的事件需要我们去跟进。"在 20 年间，大型地雀和中型地雀共同生存，和它的大嘴亲戚一起分享大个的种子，但是到了 2002 年和 2003 年，另一次干旱席卷了该岛。那一年，没有一只雀鸟有筑巢，许多都死了，有着大个鸟嘴的中型地雀被大型地雀用更强有力的鸟嘴挤出采食区，数量受到了重创。（第 11 题）

G 当 2004 年天气变回潮湿一些，雀鸟又开始筑巢，新一代的中型地雀的栖息地被小嘴的小型地雀统治，所以它们只能通过食用更小个的种子来生存。Peter Grant 认为这种情况标志着第一次生物学家可以通过物种间的竞争和对自然选择的反应来观察一个已经在 Galapagos 群岛上观察了 33 年的雀鸟的完整的进化史。

H 在 Daphne Major 南面的 Santa Cruz 岛上，McGill 大学的 Andrew Hendry 和位于 Amherst 的麻省理工学院的 Podos 发现在雀鸟的进化过程中一个新产生的人为造成的扭曲。他们的研究着眼于 Academy Bay 研究站周围的雀鸟，研究站在 Puerto Ayora 镇的边上。该地区的人口增长很快，从 1974 年的 900 人增长到 2001 年的 9582 人。Henry 说道："现如今在 Puerto Ayora 建满了酒店和 Mai Tai 吧，人们想要把这个极度贫瘠的土地变成一个度假胜地。"（第 12、5 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

I Academy Bay 研究站的记录显示，早在 1960 年代，在那里捕捉到的中型地雀的鸟嘴不是小的就是大的，很少有中等大小的鸟嘴。雀鸟似乎属于一个适应性辐射的早期：如果这种趋势继续下去，Santa Cruz 岛上的中型地雀会变成两种完全不同的亚种，尤其是在食用的种子方面。但是到了 1960 年代末和 70 年代初，有着中等大小鸟嘴的中型地雀开始在 Academy Bay 与其它有着或大或小鸟嘴的其它雀鸟一起繁荣，迅速增长的人口给雀鸟带来了新的食物来源，包括异国的植物和在雀鸟喂食站堆满的大米。鸟嘴的大小曾经一度对于雀鸟的生存至关重要，但是从此不再会带来不同的影响了。Hendry 说："如今即使是中等大小的鸟嘴也可以让雀鸟很好地生存。"（第 6-8 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

J 在 Puerto Ayora 可控制范围内的一个观察站，很少有人到访，在那里中型地雀的还是主要分为大鸟嘴和小鸟嘴两种。在 Santa Cruz 岛上没有人干扰的地方，没有中等鸟嘴的中型地雀，并且雀鸟还在不停地发生着多样性的变化。在那里尽管还有很多的雀鸟，但是明显不同的种群正在出现融合。

K Santa Cruz 的雀鸟表明了人类的干涉会改变原本进化的方向，最终导致新物种的出现。在全球生物多样性不断减少的时代，达尔文的雀鸟却给人们上了出人意料的一课。Hendry 说道："如果我们希望重新获得原本已经失去的生物多样性，那么我们不仅需要保护现在存在的物种，而且也要保护这种可以产生新物种的原始驱动力。"（第 13 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

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飞机上可以使用个人电子设备吗？

在飞机上乘客被禁止使用手机，但是可以用笔记本电脑查看信息。后者真得比前者安全吗？上个月，美国一位国会下属委员会向航空公司的代表和相关人员询问了此事，但是得到的答复是在飞机上使用手机可能确实会有风险，尽管可能风险不大。这个也许可以证明为什么去年夏天曼彻斯特的一位石油员工 Neil Whitehouse 因为在飞回马德里的航班上拒绝关手机而被英国法院判处一年监禁。尽管他只是在飞机着陆的时候发了一个短信而不是打电话，但是法院还是认定他的行为使得飞机有因此发生事故的风险。

A 在飞机上使用电子产品确实存在一定的风险，现在的航空公司的飞机上都装有电子装置用来控制飞机和航行以及飞行过程中的信息交通。每一个装置都满足严格的安全要求以确保不会发出辐射影响飞机标准配置中的装置，但是乘客身上的电子装置就不一定达到这样的安全要求。飞机内部发出的辐射可以干扰到机体外面固定的敏感度极高的天线。

B 但是尽管波音公司，空客公司和众多政府的机构做了大量的相关研究，但是仍然没有得出个人使用的电子设备包括手机可能会引发危险的可靠证据。弗吉尼亚 Herndon 北美空客的女发言人 Maryanne Greczyn 说道：“我们已经进行了相关的研究，发现手机事实上对于飞机的航行系统或是其它重要的系统没有任何影响。空客公司唯一发现的问题就是当乘客在打开或是关闭手机时，飞行员会在耳机里听到很轻微的嗡嗡声。”

C 这个问题最好的一项证据来自英国国内航空局今年发布的一项报告。研究人员收集了在两架波音飞机内的模拟手机信号，发现其强度和频率还不足以影响飞机上最新的设备，但是超过了 1948 年出台的相关规定，可能还因此会影响飞机上比较陈旧的设备。飞机上重要的设备如导航系统和飞行控制系统不会受到影响，但是烟雾探测仪和燃料指示器可能会，而且一旦它们失灵，可能会对机组人员构成严重威胁。

D 英国国内航空局的安全控制的负责人 Dan Hawkes 说道，许多飞机仍然使用符合以前标准的设备，其研究结果并不能证明只要有信号，飞机上的这些设备就会失灵，只是说明可能有一个潜在的风险。他还补充道：“我们已经对以前持有的观点提出质疑。”但是今年晚些时候的另一项研究可以确定手机信号是否会导致飞机上的设备出故障。

E 1996 年，美国联邦航空管理总署的咨询公司 RTCA 进行了相关的测试，确认个人电子装置引发的潜在风险非常的小，所以以往在飞机飞行过程中的关键阶段禁止使用手机，比如说飞机起飞和降落的时候。RTCA 事实上并没有测试手机本身，但是却建议在飞机航行的全程中都应该禁止使用手机。据麻省 Boylston 的 MegaWave 公司的主席 Marshall Cross 所言，如果“安全总比遗憾好”是现在的政策指导方针的话，那么这个政策方针并没有得到彻底地贯彻，因为为什么只想到要禁止使用手机而没有考虑禁止使用笔记本电脑？他说：“就好像人生中的很多事情，其原因与专业知识，经济方面以及政治方面都

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搭一点边。”

F 1998 年该公司写了一份报告给美国联邦航空管理总署，说明建立一个可以检测出危险电子装置信号的登机系统是可能的，但是 Cross 个人认为手机不是真正的威胁。他说：“应该就其它延伸的电子装置来确认手机是否会干扰飞机的航行系统。”手机发出的信号的频率在 400，800 赫兹或是 1800 兆赫兹，因为没有飞行器上的设备是在那个频率范围内操作的，所以被干扰的可能性非常低，**倒是计算机和电子游戏设备发出的信号更让人担心，因为它们可以产生干扰飞机电子设备的频率的信号**，尤其是带有鼠标的电脑（鼠标连接线相当于天线），或者是它们的内置屏蔽系统损坏。但是有些航线甚至还打算在座位上为笔记本电脑配置插座。

G 有很令人信服的证据显示一些个人电子装置会干扰系统，机组人员当时发现自动驾驶系统断开连接，后来发现是因为一位乘客的便携式电脑造成的，他们在打开电脑的时候可以看到自动驾驶系统断开。**波音公司将这台电脑买下来，并将它送进航空实验室，甚至在一架空的飞机上进行了测试，但是由于每次都有其它的因素干扰，所以技术人员不能复制还原当时事故的情形。**

H **但是一些工程师比如说波音公司的 Bruce Donham 认为常识表明手机要比笔记本电脑更加危险**，他说：“一个可以发出强烈的信号的装置远比不带有发射功能的装置要危险的多。”尽管如此，很多专家认为禁止手机而不禁止电脑使用在逻辑上是说不通的。此外，问题远比只是检查能量和频率那样复杂得多。在空中，飞机是在一系列的发射的信号中运行的，这些信号有的来自飞机自身的电子设备，也有的来自地面上的辐射。机舱内的电子装置——尤其是能发射强烈信号的装置可能会引发不可预测的危险，比如说加强其它的信号或是发出不可预见的干扰系统的共振。

I 尽管上个月国会下属委员会一直在关注此事，**但是似乎没有人在研究专业技术上的解决方案使得乘客可以在飞机上使用手机。这很有可能是因为如果飞机上可以使用手机，那么没有人——除了手机用户自己会从中受益**。甚至手机公司都不希望如此，他们担心飞机上产生的信号可能通过大量同样信号侵袭信号站来引发严重的问题。这个称为“大脚效应”，因为飞机上产生的手机信号倾向于立刻到达许多基础信号站，而不像陆地上的手机信号指示到达一到两个信号站。在美国，即使美国联邦航空管理总署没有禁止空中手机的使用，联邦交通委员会对此有禁止的规定。

J 可能的解决方案是加强航线电子设备的绝缘，或者是安装在乘客携带的装置发出危险信号的时候能够警告飞机工作人员的探测装置。但是 Cross 认为不论是**美国联邦航空管理总署或是航空公司，或是飞机制造商都对此没有太大兴趣。所以尽管有时国会对此有所关注以及偶尔也有被惹恼的使用手机的乘客，但是行业的“安全总比遗憾好”的政策方针似乎仍在继续**。没有确凿的证据显示国际航空业是蓄谋向乘客过分要求，一个延迟的电话似乎对于能够尽可能地减少飞机坠毁的可能性来说也没什么大不了的。但是乘客在飞机飞行过程中仍然可以使用个人电脑，在这种情况下，航空公司很难坚持之前在飞机上不能使用手机的逻辑。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

澳洲考拉

A 考拉是很适合生存的动物，除了偶尔年幼考拉会被鸟儿捉去作为食物外，它们几乎没有天敌。在这样一个理想的世界里，这个看起来像是栖息在树上的“马铃薯”常常生活在安逸舒适的环境中。

B 就在 200 年前，考拉在澳大利亚大量繁殖，但是现在它们的数量似乎在下降，但是没有具体的统计数据，因为整个物种看起来并非处于危险之中。**我们人类才是引发它们问题的罪魁祸首，更具体地说，是白人，考拉和原住民数世纪以来和平共处。**

C 今天，**只有在澳大利亚东南部的零星地方可以看见考拉**，在那里它们的生存似乎受到了威胁。考拉唯一的食物来源——桉树的数量在下降。在过去的 200 年里，三分之一的桉树林消失了，**考拉因为寄生虫，衣原体感染还有肿瘤引起的疾病以及反转病毒大量死亡**。每年，有 11000 只考拉死于车祸，**让人觉得讽刺的是，大多数的考拉是死在野生保护区，还有不少的考拉死于偷猎者的手中**。还有一些是被合法收养为宠物，而之后它们很快就容易死亡，但是它们也很快被新的考拉代替。

D 对于考拉来说，**树林火灾是另一个威胁**。最近在新南威尔士的一场可怕的大火致使 100 到 1000 只考拉死亡。许多被送到保护区的考拉的爪子都已经烧成了灰烬。但是动物学家说考拉的数量会恢复，因为考拉赖以为食物的桉树生长的很快，大火之后，已经有四分之一的桉树重新生长出来，所以对于考拉来说，最主要的问题是它们的低繁殖率。它们一年只能生一只小考拉，而它们的生殖年龄只有 9 年。

E 最近困扰考拉的问题是很隐蔽的。考拉长着长毛绒，灰色的毛皮，黑色的似琥珀的眼睛以及形似按钮的鼻子，憨态可掬。澳大利亚的动物园和野生动物公园利用了考拉随和的性格，向游客收费让其和这个毛茸茸的小可爱照相。人们自己可能也没有意识到这样的做法是多么的残忍，因为考拉本身很娇贵，这样持续的拥抱和照相会对其身体造成威胁。

F 考拉只吃特定桉树的树叶，每天 600 到 1250 克。粗的树叶富含纤维素，单宁酸，芳香油以及有毒的氰化物。为了消化这样复杂的混合的营养物质，**考拉有一个特别的消化系统，它的盲肠有消化纤维素的细菌来分解纤维，还有已经适应这种饮食结构的肠子和肝脏来代谢毒素**。为了更好地消化食物，考拉每天要端坐至少 21 个小时。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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G 考拉是天真和随和的象征，尽管它们有时会用自己的利爪挠坏游客的手臂，或是不怀好意地掐一下游客，但是一般情况下它们是不会这样的。**如果你惹恼了一只考拉，它们的表现可能是眨一下眼睛，吞一下口水或是打嗝**。但是如果你是故意想袭击它们呢？**考拉是没有任何攻击性的，它们只能用爪子挠桉树外面坚硬的树皮以示抗议！**

H **考拉也是很敏感的，让它们小小的不爽可能会使得它们停止繁殖，不想吃东西，容易因为肠子感染而病倒**。考拉是很坚忍的动物，即使是在死亡面前也很勇敢。可能某一天它们还看起来很健康，但是第二天它们可能就会死掉。被饲养的考拉要每天称重来检查喂养是否得当。体重的突然减轻可能是提醒饲养员他们的喂养除出了问题。在伦敦动物园，只有两名饲养员和一名兽医可以接触考拉，因为考拉只有跟自己熟悉的人待在一起才会自在。曾经女王想要亲手抱抱考拉，但是这个请求被拒绝了，因为这样会让这个小东西感到很难受。让人难过的是，伦敦动物园再也没有考拉了，2 年前，那只雌性的考拉死于一种反转病毒引起的癌症。当天气炎热时，雌性的考拉变得更加活跃，体重开始下降，16 天后，温度下降，体重又会回升了，但是伦敦动物园的这只考拉没能挺过来，后来检查发现，它身上有很多豆子大小的肿块。

I 几乎澳大利亚的每个动物园都有考拉——这种有袋动物成为澳大利亚的动物大使，也只有在澳大利亚，才允许公众近距离接近考拉。**当考拉面对不同的情况，它们会发出尖叫声**。首先，一些动物园允许考拉在陌生人之间传送，但是许多孩子都争先恐后，挤做一团。**其次，许多人对于如何抱动物没有任何概念，他们喜欢用自己的手臂当作树让考拉紧紧抓住**。出于这些原因，澳大利亚保护组织——动物和海洋公园协会倡议禁止近距离接触考拉。州政府出台相关政策规定，其中主要来自澳大利亚自然保护协会，旨在制定国家通行的指导政策。**在大力的宣传下，一些动物园和野生动物公园已经禁止游客和考拉照相。**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Bestcom 自动电话系统

A “你的电池现在已经完全充满，”笔记本电脑热情甚至饱含一丝骄傲地对主人唐纳德. 诺曼说到。肯定的是，分心和多重任务对人类来讲不是新鲜产物。“一个综合的生活，持续不断得被外来事物打扰跟人类繁衍生殖的历史一样久远。”来自麻省理工学院媒体实验室的泰德塞克笑着说到。不仅仅是我们的孩子把我们搞的分身乏术，电子邮件，提醒，闹钟，电话，即时消息也残酷无情的攻击着我们。没有一个是可以协调的，它们都显然不顾我们现在是否繁忙。“我的电脑自己竟然无法知道我是否就坐在它跟前，简直太滑稽了，就连公厕坐便都能！”来自安大略皇后大学的罗逸.佛特噶怒称道。（第 14 题）

B 人类使用大概 300 亿的联网电话，电脑，交通灯-甚至冰箱和相框， 因为这些东西是的生活更便捷，以及紧紧地使我们与我们在乎的人联系。所以，尽管我们可以简单的关掉电话，关掉电子邮件系统，在开会或者进行专心工作时关上办公室房门，但是我们没有，我们只是在忍受煎熬这这些苦果。（第 15 题）

C 无数的研究表明当人们被意外的打断工作，他们不仅仅工作效率变低，而且很容易犯错误。“似乎这是一种积累的挫败感，”皮卡说到，压力的反应使我们很难再次注意力集中。这不仅仅是一个生产率的问题，也是生活节奏的问题。对于飞行员，司机，士兵，医生，分心的错误会招致危险。“如果我们可以给我们的电脑和电话一些人类注意力和记忆力极限的基本理解，电脑就会很周到和有礼貌，”来自微软研究的埃里克.霍伟思说道。霍伟思，塞克和皮卡得在一个小的但是不断增长的团队，任务就是教授电脑，电话，汽车和其他小配件像个以主人为中心或者更像一个体贴的同事。

D 为了做到这点，机器需要三种新的技能：感应，推理和交流。 首先一个系统必须感应和推断出他的主人在哪里，以及他在做什么。下一步，它必须权衡信息的重要性，来判断是否要回绝这份打扰。然后它还必须选择最好的模式和时间来回绝。 每个这样的动作都推动了电脑科学的极限，以及提升了隐私的重要性，复杂性和可依赖性。然而，“留心的”电脑系统已经出现在新的沃尔沃中，IBM 引入了网络交流软件，有着基本的繁忙的辨识度。微软也在 2003 年开始运行深度复杂的室内测试。在几年之内，公司将能够提供给每个办公室职员一个个人前台式的软件版本，而这些软件目前只有职场精英才能享受的到。但是如果这样一个好事碰上你的话，一定要仔细看清文件再签字接受。一个照顾人的系统，是一个总是看着你的系统。它甚至比你自己还了解自己的工作习惯。（第 16 题）

E 大部分人并没有他们想的那么忙，这就是为什么我们通常能够容忍不人性化的电子设备的各种打扰。詹姆士.佛噶特 和司各特.胡孙 来自卡内基梅隆大学，最近与 IBM 的詹尼佛.来 一起研究 10 个经理，研究人员，以及实习生。他们给他们录像，并定期地给他们的打扰能力打分。工人们在"别烦我”这个模式下度过的时间因人而异，而且每天都不一样， 范围从 10%到 51%，平均来讲，实验者大约有三分之一的工作时间是不想被打扰的。在微软员工的实验当中，霍伟思也有相同的发现，他们大概有 65%的时间注意力处于低下状态。（第 17,18 题）

F 今天的电话和电脑，天真得认为用户永远不会忙到接不了电话，读不了电子邮件，或者点个“OK”键，这大概只有三分之二的时间是对的。为了实用，体贴的系统将会比其他系统更精准 65%，已经接近他们的认知极限。

G Bestcom/Enhanced 电话系统，一款基于霍伟思工作的微软体系，在识别用户在做什么方面挖掘得更深。微软 2003 年终发起了一款内部 beta 测试版。到去年 10 月，霍伟思说大约 3800 人使用这个系统给来电分类。

H 霍伟思他自己也是其中一个测试者，当我们和他在莱曼德的办公室谈话的时候，Bestcom 已经默默地处理了一个又一个电话。首先，先检查来电者是否在通讯录上，或者公司联系人，又或者最近联系人的名单里。定位到这些来源后，软件又尝试着推算出他们的关系。是否家庭成员，上级或者今天刚刚打过的联系人。不在这些类别的联系人会在他们的电脑上看到他正在开会，或者到下午 3 点才有空。系统扫描了霍伟思和来电者的日程，然后再重新为双方预约一个下次电话的时间。一些来电者选择了这项提示，另外一些则留下了语音邮件。电子邮件也有个相似的处理方式。但霍伟思不在办公室时，Bestcom 自动将来电者的电话转移到他的手机，除非他的日程或其他证据显示他正在开会。（第 20-26 题. 整段信息非常关键，考试将出现原词，顺序都不变！）

I 大部分大公司已经开始使用电脑化的电话系统，标准日程，以及联系人管理软件。所以挖掘那些“感应器”应该是很直接的。然而，不是所有的职员喜欢在他们办公室一直使用电子系统这个想法，也不是所有人想将自己的行程表交给电脑程序做最后的决定。并且，一些经理们可能会将之与“低注意力状态”或者“游手好闲”，惩罚那些看起来并没有那么忙的职员。

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

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

博苏穆图湖

A 当太阳从如画的博苏穆图湖面上升起，Syracuse University 的研究学者正准备在新的一天用最尖端的设备来解开深藏在湖底的谜团。博苏穆图湖坐落在加纳的中心位置，蕴含着很多未知的讯息，**通过对该湖过往的观察可以帮助科学家预测未来气候变化，以及对被巨大陨石撞击过的地区的变化**。（第 14 题）

B College of Arts and Sciences 地球科学系的教授 Christopher Scholz 负责这个勘察项目，该项目是由 National Science Foundation（NSF）提供资金支持的，**也是第一个大规模研究这个 110 万年前由巨大的流星撞击地球表面形成的湖的项目**。据 Scholz 称，这次撞击形成的火山口是世界上最大也是保存最完整的年轻的火山口，Scholz 正和来自亚利桑那大学，南加利福尼亚大学，罗德岛大学以及几家加纳的研究机构的学者一起探索博苏穆图湖之谜，他们致力于弄明白在前寒武纪当流星猛烈撞击地球表面那些 10 亿年前形成的结晶岩时发生了什么。（*iprediciting.com copyright*）

C 另一个同样重要的事实是这个直径达 8 公里的湖没有天然的出口，火山口的边缘高出湖面大约 250 米。**Scholz 发现，溪流汇入湖中，但是水通过蒸发和从湖内沉淀中渗透而流失**。在过去的几百万年中，博苏穆图湖作为热带雨量的测量器，湖水量的变化和降雨量以及热带气候密切相关。这些变化的记录藏在湖底的沉淀物中，**Scholz 认为博苏穆图湖是世界上最适合研究热带气候变化的地方**，而热带是地球气候的加热器。为了更好地研究全球气候，人们需要收集全世界很多不同地方的气候变化的记录，包括热带。（第 15, 17 题）

D 在研究者探索湖的表层时，他们需要一艘船，船上需要有足够的工作空间来装载 8 吨重的科学设备。去年，他们在弗罗里达州建造了一艘名为 R/V KIlindi 的船，它是在 1999 年 11 月末 12 月初**废弃的集装箱**内用了 10 天的时间在加纳的 Abono 郊区重新组装完成的。研究小组在接下来的两周时间测试了这艘船及上面的设备，这些完成之后他们才返回美国休假。（第 23 题）

E 在 1 月中旬，小组的 5 个成员——来自 SU 的三位成员地球科学研究生 Keely Brooks，研究分析员 Peter Cattaneo，博士后学者 Kiram Lezzar 以及地质物理学工程师 James McGill 和来自迈阿密大学的地质物理学工程师 Nick Peter 博士回到 Abono 开始通过地震反射成像收集湖面表层的数据。在这个过程中，**他们用一个高压气枪在水里引发小型爆破。声音产生的能量在反射**回来之前会穿过湖面下大约 1000 到 2000 米。（第 21, 22, 24 题）

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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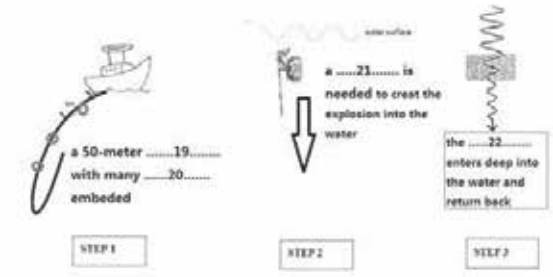

F 反射回来的声音通过水下镶嵌在 **50 米长的电线中的麦克风探测**，电线吊在在船后面，当船穿过湖面的时候，通过精心设计的固定模式收集信号。船上的电脑记录收集到的记号，然后信号被带到实验室进行处理和分析。Scholz 说道：“研究结果可以帮助我们更好地研究**盆地的形状，湖底沉积物的厚度**，以及在沉积物积累的过程中这些主要的变化是在什么时候以及在什么地方发生的，我们正在建立**三维的湖面结构**以及沉积层结构。”（第 19，20，25 题 ）

G 小组成员在加纳花了约 4 周的时间收集数据，一周工作七天，太阳刚升起来他们就已经到达湖边开始工作。在天气晴朗的时候，所有的事情都能按计划顺利进行完，他们在下午把收集到的数据带回到码头。除了几次相关的微小的调整外，船和其上的设备运作良好。**问题主要存在于非科技方面，比方说树桩，渔网，文化障碍以及他们和当地村民偶尔的误解。**（第 27 题）

H 博苏穆图湖是国内最大的天然淡水湖，**对 Ashanti 人来说是很神圣的，因为他们相信他们的灵魂会到湖里向他们的神明致敬**。博苏穆图湖还是周边 26 个村庄捕鱼的主要场所，传统的独木舟和小船是禁止在湖面上航行的。渔民通过传统的木板在湖面上来往，使用小型的船桨。**在研究项目开始前，Scholz 和加纳的同伴要从部落的首领那获得特批才能把 R/VKilindi 船放入湖中。**（第 18 题）

I **当小组开始收集数据的时候，关于研究者为什么在湖面上的谣言四起。**Cattaneo 说：“一开始有的人以为我们在湖里找金子，还有一些人一位我们在疏通湖水，或是我们把这个湖买下来了。**但是当他们了解到我们来的原因时，他们就开始很热心地帮忙** （第 18 题）

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农业与旅游

A 将农业部门和旅游业之间联系起来可以为当地的两个部门都带来新的机会。这个联系可以保证当地旅游产品的可持续性，从而保证了当地环境的保护。农业和旅游业——Wisconsin 最重要的两个产业在其西南部很好地结合起来。一个试点项目发现游客，农村社团以及农民可以从提升和整合农业旅游中受益。1990 年，农业旅游项目的成员调查了参加 Monroe 乳酪节的 290 名游客和参加农场野餐的 164 民游客，野餐是 Platteville 一个一年一度和 Chicago Bears 夏季训练营相关联的的活动。**有超过一半的参加调查的人员对这样的旅游表示有兴趣，愿意参加 wisconsin 南部的农业旅游活动。他们中间有的人表示愿意参观乳酪厂，香肠加工厂，奶制品农场以及历史遗留的农场遗址和古老的野餐聚会。**研究发现，**人们尤其喜欢参观农场（草莓，小红莓，家禽等等。）有超过 75%的乳酪参观者一直在为参观做准备，有 37%的人提前两个月就开始做准备了。**（第 2,6,8,9 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

B **有超过 40%的游客到 Monroe 进行 2 到 3 天的参观，很多人在到乳酪厂参观前在其它社区也会做停留。游客在两个活动中表示自己很享受，并且也愿意花钱买食物和工艺品，希望在那里体会“什么是农村”，**研究表明在安排这样的旅游活动时，要考虑究竟是什么吸引游客以及可以提供什么附加值来吸引他们。**比方说，去参观乳酪厂的游客表示他们那天放假，但他们同时也有很多其它的旅游选择。去野餐的游客是为了看 Chicago Bear 是怎么生产的，和参观乳酪厂相比，他们对建议的农业旅游项目没有什么兴趣，但是却更愿意去野餐。（1 题）**（第 1，5，7，8，9 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

C 这项研究划分了 3 种基本的参加农业旅游的游客类型：1）愿意乘巴士去参观农村的老人；2）对于家长和孩子来说都很有趣的家庭旅行；3）从事农业生产的的人，包括国外的参观者。国家社区发展机构的负责人 Andy Lewis 认为农业旅游可以教授城里的游客知道农民所面临的问题和挑战。农业对于 Wisconsin 很重要，越来越多的城市民众脱离了工业。事实上，Lewis 发现，农民对于农业旅游的教育层面的意义的重视并不逊于经济上的回报。

D Lewis 说：“农民觉得城市的消费者很难有机会接触农业。如果游客能够在这些和农民有关的事情上得到相应的教育，这样的参观会使得更多的有利于农业的政策出台成为可能。”**动物权利和环境问题是两个和城市消费者以及农民都很有关系的问题，农业旅游可以帮助消费者从农民的角度看待这些问题。**若干 Wisconsin 的农场已经为游客提供了这种类型的学习机会。但是，大多数的从事农业旅游的企业是独立营销自己的企业的，这导致缺乏齐心协力的努力来

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整体提升农业旅游业。(第 4,10 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

E Lewis 和社区发展代理 Jean Murphy 正在进行一项研究，其他参与此研究的还有 UW-Platteville 的农业经济学家 Bob Acton，一体化农业系统中心，UW-扩展娱乐资源中心，Wisconsin 乡村发展中心以及 Wisconsin 西南部的区域旅游组织 Hidden Valleys。今年秋天 ，Murphy 和当地农民以及企业家，摩托车教练，旅行社组织了若干研讨会讨论怎样最好地组织农业旅游。成立了委员会负责以下事宜：旅游景点的评估，地区资源的保护，旅游营销以及对当地旅游的熟悉。第四届委员会组织巴士旅游导游和当地的记者来帮助他们更好地了解农业旅游。Green Country 的农民已经有接待 Monroe 乳酪节的经验。Green country 的旅游部负责人 Larry Lindgren 表示，这些农民正在为来年更为正式的农业旅游项目做准备。这些旅游会将农场参观和当地的乳酪厂的参观以及野餐联系起来。(第 3,11,12 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

F 另一个对举办这样的旅行感兴趣的农场是 Sinsinawa，是一个占地 200 公顷的 Grant Country 农场，由 Dominican Sisters 经营，致力于多项农业项目的发展。教育在这个农场发挥了很重要的作用，该农场有果园，若干奶牛，黄牛和猪。Lewis 说农场旅游可以和该地区的其它活动联系起来，比如说密西西比河游玩或是参观名胜古迹。这个项目将会帮助农民进入到旅游业和农场假期的经营活动中，作为他们增收的一个方式。当农民家庭不能够通过农场旅游获得太大收益时，他们将会按花费的时间得到补偿。农民可以通过出售农场的其它产品如手工制品或是组织休闲活动获得额外的收入。
(第 13,14 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

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收音机制作

今天，由电脑控制和机器人操作的生产线无所不在，没有工人的喋喋不休，只有机器滴滴答答地操作声。1940 年代中期。没有工人的工厂似乎只有在科幻小说中才会看到，当时没有电脑，电子还是处于非常基础的阶段，但是在英国乡村有一个高度自动化的生产线叫做 ECME，它可以在几乎不借助人力的情况下一天生产 1500 台无线电接收器。

A John Sargrove 是一名有梦想的工程师，他发明了这项技术，这在当时处于领先地位，**十几年来，他一直致力于生产便宜收音机的方法，**如果实现生产工艺的自动化，那么这一愿望就能得以实现。但是收音机要实现这一过程并非易事：因为本身有太多的零件，也有太多的电线需要焊接，甚至一个简单的接收器可能就需要 **30 个独立的零件**和 80 个手工焊接。在每一步，零件都要逐一检查，制造收音机需要高技能的劳动力完成。（第 8, 9 题）

B 1944 年 Sargrove 终于找到了答案。**他的解决方案就是通过发明一个原始的芯片来分配许多精巧的部件**，该芯片是一片人造树胶，上面附着所有接收器的电子元件和镶嵌其中的连接。他发现这个部件是可以通过机器完成的，并且随后将其设计出来。在战争结束后，Sargrove 在 Surrey Effingham 的一家小工厂里建造了一个自动化生产线，他称之为 ECME（电子电路设备）（第 1 题）

ECME 线

C 一位操作员坐在 ECME 线的一端，将金属板一一放置，这并不需要太多的技巧，只需要手上动作快一些。从那之后，所有的事情都是通过电子开关和继电器来控制。第一步是**喷砂器**，喷砂器是用来打磨塑料的表面以使熔化的金属能够粘附在其上。**然后金属板上的砂粒要完全擦去**，在金属板被送去喷洒区之前，机器会自动检测该表面是否足够粗糙，**在喷洒区有 8 个喷嘴转动将熔化的锌喷在金属板的正反两面**，喷嘴是逐一金属板进行喷洒的，**金属板接下来到达打磨机器**，表面的一层金属会被磨掉，将集成电路板和其它的部件放在凹槽里。经过这些步骤后，金属板就有金属和塑料的成分并存了，接下来会被涂上漆，并且集成电路板接受检测。最终当金属板从 ECME 线的另一端出来的时候，**机器手已经将插座安上以使真空管，扬声器等部件附着在其上了。**如果 ECME 工作顺畅，上述的整个过程只需 20 秒即可完成。（第 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 题）

D ECME 以惊人的速度发展着。电子眼，是当有电路板时能产生少量的电流的光电管，可以引发整个操作过程中的每一步，因此可以避免过多的装卸机器的麻烦。金属板会在传送带上被送往下一步之前自动进行检测。如果有超过两个金属板连续有问题，机器会自动调整，或者在必要的情况下停止运转。在一个传统的工厂里，工人会检测有问题的电路板，并且进行修理。但是因为 Sargrove 的流水生产线能够很便宜地生产电路，所以被检测有问题的电路直接被扔掉。Sargrove 的生产线上生产的电路板更让人吃惊，它比更为人熟悉的上面缠满

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

了各样电线的印刷电路板还要早，但是更加精巧。它的集成部件使得它看起来更像是一个现代的芯片。

E Sargrove 在 1947 年 2 月 British Institution of Radio Engineers 举行的一个会议上第一次展示自己的发明时，该发明令在座的生产线工程师印象深刻，也包括《时代周刊》的一位工作人员，他在第二天这样报道 ECME“整个生产过程几乎不需要人力，完全是无线电感应的流程。这个新的生产方法也可以同样被应用在电视和其它形式的电器上。”

F 接收器和前面的其它许多电器相比有很多的优点，在更少的部件的情况下，功能更强大。机器人不会犯人力有时会犯的错误。Sargrove 写道：“线路方面的错误是不可能发生的。”**没有电线也意味着收音机更轻也会以更便宜的价格出口**，没有焊接的电线也意味着收音机的性能将更加稳定。Sargrove 还指出电路板不一定非要是平的，它们可以是弯曲的，将电子镶嵌在胶木制的小盒子也是有可能的。（第 10 题）

G Sargrove 接下来致力于将这种自动化应用在其它的产品上，他认为这种技术可以应用在比收音机更为复杂的电器设备上。即使只有部分的制作流程可以自动化，那么因此节约下来的成本也是很可观的。但是尽管他的发明很出色，但是时机不对。ECME 在当时显得太高端了，只有在大型的生产线上有竞争力，因为每一次推广都意味着机器的重组。其中的干扰总是不断，尽管 ECME 很先进，但是它还是依赖于老式的继电器和真空管——会因单调的重复而失败。英国的经济形势更增加了 Sargrove 的麻烦。生产因为电源的切断和战后的原材料缺乏而终止，支持 Sargrove 的财团也开始临阵退缩。

H Sargrove 还有一件事情没有预见到，**那就是 ECME 的最大优势——节约劳动力成本**——同时也加速了它的崩溃。Sargrove 的工厂有两条 ECME 线生产每一台收音机所需的两个电路板，而这些工作如果通过人工来做的话，需要成百上千的劳动力。而在他的生产线上，人手只需在生产线的一端将原材料补充上，在另一端将真空管插入到插座上然后安上扬声器就大功告成了。这之后，唯一剩下的工作就是将一对胶木电板装在无线电小盒子中，然后检测是否运行良好。（第 11 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

I Sargrove 认为自动化可以解决战后劳动力紧缺的问题，带着某种乌托邦式的理想主义，他开始想象自己的新技术可以将人从生产线上无聊重复的工作中解放出来，使他们有机会去做更为有趣的工作。他告诉 Daily Mirror 说：“不要以为我们剥夺了很多人的工作，我们只是将人们从机器的奴役中解救出来。”

J **但是工人们可不是这么认为的，他们觉得自动化就像是永远不会熄灭的白炽灯泡或是永远穿不破的衣服，是对人们生计的威胁。**如果自动化扩散开来，人们不会被释放去做更加有趣的工作，而是会加入到领取失业金的队伍中。ECME 的财政支持最终失败，资金枯竭，而英国也失去了本该在接下来的几年后引领改变整个工业革命中的先锋地位。（第 12 题）

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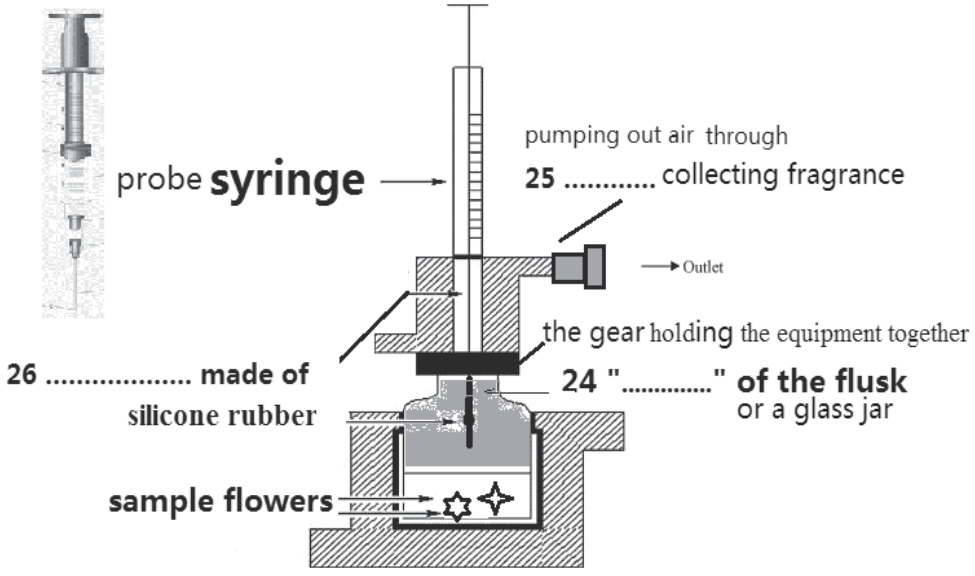
马达加斯加寻香

A 自从古罗马时期玻璃器皿在古罗马的集市上热卖的时候，香料商就想着法子改变香味流行的样式。当他们在创造新的香味的时候，他们从几千种的成分中选取要用的材料，但是总是需要有新的组合形式。能供选择的香料越多，香料商能创造出既新颖又有吸引力的新香味的机会就越大。即使是我们的日常用品，比如说洗发水，肥皂厨房除污剂和洗衣粉，消费者对它们也越来越挑剔。许多现如今的衣服的香气要求在经过一些处理的时候比如说衣服被漂白或是在高温下清洗后保持不变。化学家可以通过合成分子创造出新的气味，很多制造商提取香料的材料都是人工合成的，但是天然的材料一直是大家的首选。

B 马达加斯加是一个极其炎热的地方，那里85%的植物都是世界上唯一的，所以那里是能找到新香味的理想来源地。Quest International 公司是一家专门研制新香味的公司，研究范围从香水到清洁用品，去年 10 月，他们派了专家专门去马达加斯及去寻找大自然中一些新的香气。通过一些从污染检测行业借鉴的简单的技术，融合一些新的科技，寻香者从马达加斯加的雨林带回了 20 种很有前景的香味。这个专家小组每天从他们住的地方——一个点煤油灯木头小屋出发，沿着高高低低的小路和动物踏过的足迹，在路两旁高达 10 米的植被中寻香，一些气味是从明显的地方发出的，通常是一些大个的显眼容易够得到的花发出的，但是有的香味来源是很难确定的。Clery 说；“通常是一些很小的花能发出让人意想不到的味道。”在穿过了肥沃的雨林，有一个荒凉的干旱的并且不太为人所知的小岛叫做“Nosy Hara”，它在地理和生物学方面都和马达加斯加很不同。Clery 还说：“除了两个海滩外，该小岛其它的地方被丛林包围，很难进去。”其中一个让专家很有兴趣的是一种从长在干旱的小岛内部一些古代的灌木丛中留下来的树液，至今没有人有办法确认这种植物的名称。

C 对于大多数的花和水果，寻香者是用原本是用来获取和确定空中污染物的方法来从中获取香气的。香气分子被仪器的顶端部位所捕获，并且通过挤压空气被提取出来，当然这些要经过一系列的过滤器，而这些过滤器可以吸收不同种类的易挥发的分子。专家回到实验室时，这些香气分子从过滤器中流出，然后被注射进气体层分析仪中进行分析。如果没有办法关上的仪器顶端部位的开关，寻香者就

固定一个有吸附能力的探测针在香气的来源地。探测针看起来像是一个皮下注射器，但它的针是硅树脂材质，可以从空气中吸收香气分子。几个小时后，寻香者将探测器上的针头缩回，并且密封针头后面的管子，使得香气分子可以停留在管子内部直到他们把它带回实验室注射到气味层分析仪中。



D一些最有前景的香味是通过树脂释放出来的，而树脂是从树皮中渗出的，它是许多传统香料的来源，包括乳香和没药。最令人振奋的树脂来自胡桐树，这种树可以产生一种很强的带有药味的油，胡桐树的这种树液闻起来有很浓郁的芳香，但是它也闻起来很像香味工业必须要舍弃的一种香味，也就是海狸香，以前这种海狸香是从海狸的麝腺中提取出来的一种香气，曾经也是很多香水的重要组成成分之一。Quest International 公司决定不再使用动物产品了，所以能够找到能发出和动物同样香气的树对于该公司来讲很重要。

E该研究小组还从小岛出发去捕获珊瑚的香气。这种气味可以让人联想到太阳亲吻海面的画面，也是香水工业一种在寻找的一种香味。Dir 说道：“从海洋中我们唯一能获得的是海带，而海带有一种很浓的香味。我们希望能从珊瑚那里获得独特的香气。”而对于寻香者来说要面对的挑战就是从水中而不是从空气中提取这种香气。Clery 终于有机会试一下他的新型水下装置，是能在水下工作的一组过滤器。在 Nosy Hara 小岛，一些小罐子被固定在水下约 2 米的珊瑚节上，水从这种过滤器中被抽出。那么珊瑚闻起来是什么味道呢？Clery 说：“闻起来有点像龙虾和螃蟹的味道。”这个专家小组现在的任务就是重新组合创造他们收集到的最好的香气。首先他们必须要先确认构成每一种香气的分子，有的成分可能是很普通的化学物质，但是有的可能对于他们来说是完全陌生的，或者是在实验室合成成本很高的。所以他们接下来要面对的挑战就是用相对容易获得材料来合成这些香气。Clery 说：“我们可以通过用一系列原材料工业可以获得化学物质来合成新物质从而避免需要从国外雨林进口这些化学物质，如果工艺正确的话，就可以直接从合成的样本上闻到当初在雨林中闻到的相同的味道。”

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

雅思阅读真题 Version 22802

SECTION 1

澳洲班迪·海滩

A 澳大利亚最著名的沙滩----班迪沙滩，位于班迪市郊外，韦弗利当地政府所属范围内，距离悉尼市中心 7 公里的地方。“班迪”或者“斑迪”是一个土著词语，意思是“水在礁石上破碎”或者“水破碎的声音”。澳大利亚博物馆中记载道：班迪的意思是“木棒之战发生的地方”。在班迪海滩的北部尽头（位于本．巴克勒），以及南部的沿海沙滩（毗邻马克肯辛海滩），都有土著的石雕。

B 在欧洲迁徙时期，这一带的土著人受到欢迎并逐渐被称为悉尼人或欧拉人（欧拉人就是“人民”的意思）。达拉哥语使用者的部落占领了蓝山西部的坎伯兰平原，有一种学说认为，欧拉人是达拉哥语部落的子部落。然而，另一学说则认为他们有自己的部落语言。如今并没有确切的证据来证实当时欧拉人特定的游居地带是什么名字，这个地带现在被称为韦弗利区。**在韦弗利区内有许多地域名，最著名的就是班迪，这个名字起源于悉尼区的土著语。**【第 1 题】

C 从 19 世纪中叶起，班迪海滩就成为家庭郊游和野餐最受欢迎的地点。这个郊区早期的形成可追朔至 1809 年。早期的公路工程师威廉．罗伯茨收到来自布莱官员 81 公顷的用地许可。这片土地就是如今班迪海滩周围的多数办公及居住地区。在 1851 年，爱德华．史密斯．霍尔和弗朗西斯．欧布莱恩购买了班迪区 200 英亩的土地，这片土地几乎包含了整个班迪沙滩沿海前方的空地，起名为“班迪房产”。在 1855 至 1877 年间，欧布莱恩将这片地中霍尔的股份全部收购，并更名为“欧布莱恩房产”。他还将海滩及周边的空地作为公共地区，可用来野餐及娱乐消遣。随着班迪海滩越来越著名，欧布莱恩被威胁禁止使用该海滩的公共区域。然而，市议会则认为政府应出面调解，将该海滩视作受保护的公共区域。

D 在 20 世纪期间，海滩与健康、休闲及民主主义联系在一起，班迪海滩被当作一个娱乐场地，每个人都可以平等的享用这个场地。班迪海滩在二十世纪的多数时间里被称为工人阶级地区，那里的居民包括了绝大多数的当地人以及从新西兰移民过来的人们。**1884 年，班迪海滩迎来了第一列电车。此后，电车便成为班迪公共交通的首选。**【第 6 题】同时，作为选择之一，电车的使用也打破了海滩只能供富人们享用的规则。20 世纪 30 年代，班迪不仅吸引了当地游客，更迎来了澳大利亚的其他地方甚至海外的游客。在当时的广告中，班迪海滩被称为“太平洋游乐场”。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

E **越来越多的人倾向于到海边放松，而不是不健康的生活在城市里**【第 5 题】。19 世纪后期至 20 世纪初期，海水浴越来越流行，这一现象提高了人们对公共安全以及防止溺水事件的重视。作为对此的响应，世界上第一个拥有正式批文的海上救生俱乐部----班迪海上救生俱乐部----在 1907 年成立了。在 1938 年备受关注的班迪“黑色星期天”事件后，该俱乐部大大增加了救援人员。当时有大约 35000 人在沙滩上，一大群救生员准备开展一个冲浪比赛。此时，三个反常的巨浪拍打到沙滩上，席卷了几百人到海里。海上救生员们营救了 300 人。这是海上营救史上数目最大的营救行动。这一行动确立了救生员在民族想象中的地位。

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F 班迪海滩是“从城市到玩转冲浪”的终极场所。这个活动于每年的八月举行。澳大利亚冲浪狂欢节更是逐渐的渗入到这个活动中。**1954 年，在伊丽莎白二世初次访问澳洲期间，澳大利亚皇家冲浪狂欢节在班迪海滩举行**。【第 7 题】自 1867 年起，有超过 50 位英国皇家成员访问了澳洲。除了这些活动之外，班迪海滩市场还在每个周日对外开放。**许多家境富裕的人们会选择在此度过圣诞节**。【第 10 题】**然而，当许多人涌入海滨时，房屋数量就出现了不足。海滨小镇曼莉解决了这个问题**。【第 11 题】**但是，人们仍然将班迪作为喜爱的游玩地点而非曼莉**。【第 12 题】

G **沿着坎贝尔大道及邻近的街道，是班迪海滩的商业区，那儿有许多备受欢迎的带海景的特色咖啡屋、餐馆及酒店，使得与之相连的海滩更加现代化**。【第 3 题】那儿被描画作“摩登之处”和“欧洲一瞥”。在最近的十年里，班迪海滩独特的地理位置使得周边小房子和公寓大幅增加，这些房子和公寓充分利用了大海的景观和气味。延伸至海滩的山谷因其独特的红砖屋顶景观而举世闻名。**那些建筑师们深受英国海滨小镇的影响**。【第 4 题、第 13 题】

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H **2000 年夏季奥运会，班迪海滩主办了沙滩排球赛**。【第 8 题】为主办这场奥林匹克赛事，班迪沙滩建立了一个临时的可容纳 10000 人的露天体育场，两个小的露天体育场，两个热身场地以及三个训练场地。班迪沙滩排球场就是为此建造的，仅仅在海滩上存在了六周的时间。反对者们抗议这一开发带来的社会及环境后果。这个体育场将会把沙滩分为两部分，并且严禁外人进入游泳、散步或其他形式的户外娱乐活动。人们对此表示抗议，称他们有权享有一个纯净的海滩，并主张班迪海滩边应有健康的生活。

I **“为了八天的排球赛，他们就准备拿人们的生活和班迪海滩的环境冒险”**【第 9 题】，史蒂芬．尤尼亚克如是说。他是建筑方面的律师，也参加了反对活动。其他环境方面的担忧还包括沙子下方的土壤被疏浚至表面后酸化的可能性。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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1

Version 22102　　主题　　明日风险

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14	YES	15	NO	16	YES
17	NOT GIVEN	18	NO	19	NOT GIVEN
20	temperature	21	(molten) rock / ash	22	food
23	tidal wave	24	ice age	25	rockets
26	D				

2

Version 22116　　主题　　古代化妆

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

3

Version 22122　　主题　　鸟的迁徙

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	iv	15	v	16	ii
17	x	18	vii	19	i
20	viii	21	A	22	C
23	parental guidance	24	compass	25	predators
26	visible				

4

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 22125 **主题** 厨师手册

14	presentation	**15**	(daily)routine	**16**	cultures
17	E	**18**	D	**19**	F
20	D	**21**	C	**22**	D
23	A	**24**	E	**25**	B
26	C				

5

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 22203 **主题** 岛上的雀鸟

1	(severe) drought	**2**	large seeds	**3**	heavy rains
4	small seeds	**5**	finch evolution	**6**	medium-sized bills
7	human population	**8**	rice	**9**	FALSE
10	NOT GIVEN	**11**	TRUE	**12**	FALSE
13	TRUE				

6

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 22206 **主题** 电子信号影响飞行

14	navigation and communications	**15**	radiation	**16**	antennae
17	smoke	**18**	C	**19**	D
20	B	**21**	E	**22**	A
23	FALSE	**24**	TRUE	**25**	TRUE
26	NOT GIVEN				

7

Version 22211 主题 亚洲空间技术

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

28	iv	29	vii	30	iii
31	ii	32	ix	33	F
34	B	35	D	36	A
37	FALSE	38	NOT GIVEN	39	TRUE
40	TRUE				

8

Version 22212 主题 考拉

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	C	2	C	3	A
4	B	5	A	6	YES
7	NO	8	NO	9	NOT GIVEN
10	YES	11	NOT GIVEN	12	YES
13	A				

9

Version 22306 主题 湖底回声探测

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	TRUE	15	NOT GIVEN	16	FALSE
17	TRUE	18	FALSE	19	(high-pressure) air gun
20	sound energy /sound wave	21	cable	22	hydrophones/underwater microphones
23	shipping container	24	seismic reflection profiling	25	laboratory
26	three-dimensional	27	fishing nets		

10

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 22307 **主题** 农业旅游

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

11

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 22312 **主题** 收音机制作

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

12

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 22318 **主题** 卖环保车

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

13

Version 22305　　主题 BESTCOM 系统

14	NOT GIVEN	15	TRUE	16	TRUE
17	TRUE	18	FALSE	19	NOT GIVEN
20	clues	21	relationship	22	message
23	reschedule	24	voice mail	25	cellphone
26	meeting				

14

Version 22502　　主题 马达加斯加寻香

14	B	15	E	16	A
17	D	18	B	19	TRUE
20	TRUE	21	NOT GIVEN	22	FALSE
23	NOT GIVEN	24	headspace	25	filters
26	needle				

15

Version 22802　　主题 班迪沙滩

1	FALSE	2	NOT GIVEN	3	NOT GIVEN
4	TRUE	5	FALSE	6	tram
7	1954	8	beach volleyball	9	environment
10	wealthy people	11	Manly	12	Bondi
13	tiled roofs				

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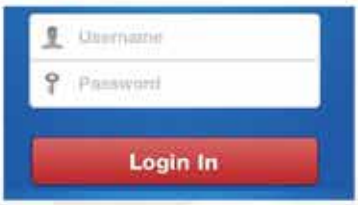

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