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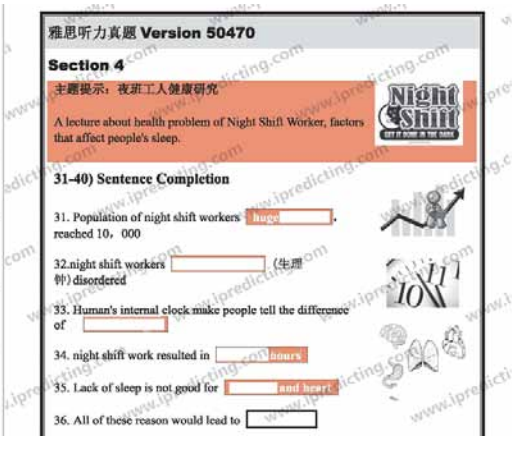

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SECTION 2

Antarctica – in from the cold?

（Updated version）

A A little over a century ago, men of the ilk of Scott, Shackleton and Mawson battled against Antarctica's blizzards, cold and deprivation. In the name of Empire and in an age of heroic deeds they created an image of Antarctica that was to last well into the 20th century – an image of remoteness, hardship, bleakness and isolation that was the province of only the most courageous of men. The image was one of a place removed from everyday reality, of a place with no apparent value to anyone.

B As we enter the 21st century, our perception of Antarctica has changed. Although physically Antarctica is no closer and probably no warmer, and to spend time there still demands a dedication not seen in ordinary life, the continent and its surrounding ocean are increasingly seen to an integral part of Planet Earth, and a key component in the Earth System. Is this because the world seems a little smaller these days, shrunk by TV and tourism, or is it because Antarctica really does occupy a central spot on Earth's mantle? Scientific research during the past half century has revealed – and continues to reveal – that Antarctica's great mass and low temperature exert a major influence on climate and ocean circulation, factors which influence the lives of millions of people all over the globe.

C Antarctica was not always cold. The slow break-up of the super-continent Gondwana with the northward movements of Africa, South America, India and Australia eventually created enough space around Antarctica for the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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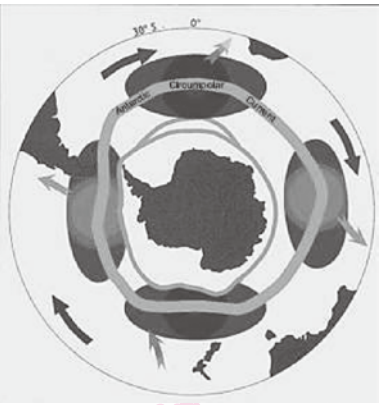
development of an Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC), that flowed from west to east under the influence of the prevailing westerly winds. Antarctica cooled, its vegetation perished, glaciation began and the continent took on its present-day appearance. Today the ice that overlies the bedrock is up to 4km thick, and surface temperatures as low as -89.2deg C have been recorded. The icy blast that howls over the ice cap and out to sea – the so-called katabatic wind – can reach 300 km/hr, creating fearsome wind-chill effects.



D Out of this extreme environment come some powerful forces that reverberate around the world. The Earth's rotation, coupled to the generation of cells of low pressure off the Antarctic coast, would allow Astronauts a view of Antarctica that is as beautiful as it is awesome. Spinning away to the northeast, the cells grow and deepen, whipping up the Southern Ocean into the mountainous seas so respected by mariners. Recent work is showing that the temperature of the ocean may be a better predictor of rainfall in Australia than is the pressure difference between Darwin and Tahiti – the Southern Oscillation Index. By receiving more accurate predictions, graziers in northern Queensland are able to avoid overstocking in years when rainfall will be poor. Not only does this limit their losses but it prevents serious pasture degradation that may take decades to repair. CSIRO is developing this as a prototype forecasting system, but we can confidently predict that as we know more about the Antarctic and Southern Ocean we will be able to enhance and extend our predictive ability.

E The ocean's surface temperature results from the interplay between deep-water temperature, air temperature and ice. Each winter between 4 and 19 million square km of sea ice form, locking up huge quantities of heat close to the continent. Only now can we start to unravel the influence of sea ice on the weather that is experienced in southern Australia. But in another way the extent of sea ice extends its influence far beyond Antarctica. Antarctic krill – the small shrimp-like crustaceans that are the staple diet for baleen whales, penguins, some seals, flighted sea birds

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

and many fish – breed well in years when sea ice is extensive and poorly when it is not. Many species of baleen whales and flighted sea birds migrate between the hemispheres and when the krill are less abundant they do not thrive.

F The circulatory system of the world's oceans is like a huge conveyor belt, moving water and dissolved minerals and nutrients from one hemisphere to the other, and from the ocean's abyssal depths to the surface. The ACC is the longest current in the world, and has the largest flow. Through it, the deep flows of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans are joined to form part of a single global thermohaline circulation. During winter, the howling katabatics sometimes scour the ice off patches of the sea's surface leaving large ice-locked lagoons, or 'polynyas'. Recent research has shown that as fresh sea ice forms, it is continuously stripped away by the wind and may be blown up to 90km in a single day. Since only fresh water freezes into ice, the water that remains becomes increasingly salty and dense, sinking until it spills over the continental shelf. Cold water carries more oxygen than warm water, so when it rises, well into the northern hemisphere, it reoxygenates and revitalises the ocean. The state of the northern oceans, and their biological productivity, owe much to what happens in the Antarctic.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-18

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

14 The example of research on weather prediction on agriculture

15 Antarctic sea ice brings life back to the world oceans' vitality.

16 A food chain that influence the animals living pattern based on Antarctic fresh sea ice

17 The explanation of how atmosphere pressure above Antarctica can impose effect on global climate change

18 Antarctica was once thought to be a forgotten and insignificant continent

Questions 19-21

Summary

Please match the natural phenomenon with correct determined factor
Choose the correct answer from the box; Write the correct letter *A-F*,
in boxes *19-21* on your answer sheet.

19 Globally, mass Antarctica's size and..... influence the climate change

20 .....contributory to western wind

21 Southern Oscillation Index based on air pressure can predict .....in Australia

A	**Antarctic Circumpolar Current (ACC)**		
B	**katabatic winds**	**C**	**rainfall**
D	**temperature**	**E**	**glaciers**
F	**pressure**		

Questions 22-26

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet.

22 In the paragraph B, the author want to tell which of the following truth about Antarctic?

A To show Antarctica has been a central topic of global warming in Mass media
B To illustrate its huge see ice brings food to million lives to places in the world
C To show it is the heart and its significance to the global climate and current
D To illustrate it locates in the central spot on Earth geographically

23 **Why do Australian farmers keep an eye on the Antarctic ocean temperature ?**

A Help farmers reduce their economic or ecological losses
B Retrieve grassland decreased in the overgrazing process
C Prevent animal from dying
D A cell provides fertilizer for the grassland

24 **What is the final effect of katabatic winds?**

A Increase the moving speed of ocean current
B Increase salt level near ocean surface
C Bring fresh ice into southern oceans
D Pile up the mountainous ice cap respected by mariners

25 The break of the continental shelf is due to the

A Salt and density increase
B Salt and density decrease
C global warming resulting a rising temperature
D fresh ice melting into ocean water

26 **The decrease in number of Whales and seabirds is due to**

A killers whales are more active around
B Sea birds are affected by high sea level salty
C less sea ice reduces productivity of food source
D seals fail to reproduce babies

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SECTION 2

Griffith and American films

Movies are key cultural artifacts that offer a window into American cultural and social history. A mixture of art, business, and popular entertainment, the movies provide a host of insights into Americans' shifting ideals, fantasies, and preoccupations

A Many films of the early silent era dealt with gender relations. Before 1905, as Kathy Peiss has argued, movie screens were filled with salacious sexual imagery and risque humor, drawn from burlesque halls and vaudeville theaters. Early films offered many glimpses of women disrobing or of passionate kisses. As the movies' female audience grew, sexual titillation and voyeurism persisted. But an ever increasing number of film dealt with the changing work and sexual roles of women in a more sophisticated manner. While D.W. Griffith's films presented an idealized picture of the frail Victorian child-woman, and showed an almost obsessive preoccupation with female honor and chastity, other silent movies presented quite different images of femininity. These ranged from the exotic, sexually aggressive vamp to the athletic, energetic "serial queen"; the street smart urban working gal, who repels the sexual advances of her lascivious boss; and cigarette-smoking, alcohol drinking chorus girls or burlesque queens.

B In early 1910, director D.W. Griffith was sent by the Biograph Company to the west coast with his acting troupe, consisting of actors Blanche Sweet, Lillian Gish, Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore, and others. While there, the company decided to explore new territories, traveling several miles north to Hollywood, a little village that was friendly and enjoyed the movie company filming there. By focusing the camera on particular actors and actresses, Griffith inadvertently encouraged the development of the star system. As early as 1910, newspapers were deluged with requests for actors' names. But most studios refused to divulge their identities, fearing the salary demands of popular performers. As one industry observer put it, "In the 'star' your producer gets not only a 'production' value...but a 'trademark' value, and an 'insurance' value which are...very potent in guaranteeing the sale of this product." As the star system emerged, salaries soared. In the course of just two years, the salary of actress Mary Pickford rose from less than $400 a week in 1914 to $10,000 a week in 1916. This action made Griffith believe the big potential in movie industry. Thus many competitors completely copy the same system as Griffith used, for the considerable profits. Additionally, they also study the theory and methods which Griffith suggested.

C From the moment America entered the war, Hollywood feared that the industry would be

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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subject to heavy-handed government censorship. But the government itself wanted no repeat of World War I, when the Committee on Public Information had whipped up anti-German hysteria and oversold the war as "a Crusade not merely to re-win the tomb of Christ, but to bring back to earth the rule of right, the peace, goodwill to men and gentleness he taught."

D The formation of the movie trust ushered in a period of rationalization within the film industry. Camera and projecting equipment was standardized; film rental fees were fixed; theaters were upgraded; which improved the quality of movies by removing damaged prints from circulation. This was also a period intense artistic and technical innovation, as pioneering directors like David Wark Griffith and others created a new language of film and revolutionized screen narrative.

E With just six months of film experience, Griffith, a former stage actor, was hired as a director by the Biograph Company and promised $50 a week and one-twentieth of a cent for every foot of film sold to a rental exchange. Each week, Griffith turned out two or three one-reelers. While earlier directors had used such cinematic devices as close ups, slow motion, fade-ins and fade-outs, lighting effects, and editing before, Griffith's great contribution to the movie industry was to show how these techniques could be used to create a wholly new style of storytelling, distinct from the theater. Griffith's approach to movie storytelling has been aptly called "photographic realism. "This is not to say that he merely wished to record a story accurately; rather he sought to convey the illusion of realism. He demanded that his performers act less in a more lifelike manner, avoiding the broad, exaggerated gestures and pantomiming of emotions that characterized the nineteenth century stage. He wanted his performers to take on a role rather than directly addressing the camera. Above all, he used close-ups, lighting, editing, and other cinematic techniques convey suspense and other emotions and to focus the audience's attention on individual performers.

F During the 1920s and 1930s, a small group of film companies consolidated their control. Known as the "Big Five" - Paramount, Warner Brothers, RKO, 20th Century-Fox, and Lowe's (MGM) and the "Little Three" - Universal, Columbia, and United Artists, they formed fully integrated companies. The old film company's opposition was shocked by new tycoons. The confusion of tongues in the foreign version of American films deepened when American directors themselves embarked on the shooting of the new version. They did not usually speak Spanish (or the given target language) and, at that time, there were only few translators at the studio's disposal. For this reason, it was more general to contract Spanish directors, actors, and screenwriters to produce American films in Spanish for Latin American audiences and for the public in the Iberian Peninsula. Hollywood had depended on overseas markets for as much as 40 percent of its revenue. But in an effort to nurture their own film

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

industries and prevent an excessive outflow of dollars, Britain, France, and Italy imposed stiff import tariffs and restrictive quotas on imported American movies.

G A basic problem facing today's Hollywood is the rapidly rising cost of making and marketing a movie: an average of $40 million today. The immense cost of producing movies has led the studios to seek guaranteed hits: blockbuster loaded with high-tech special effects, sequels, and remakes of earlier movies, foreign films, and even old TV shows. Hollywood has also sought to cope with rising costs by focusing ever more intently on its core audiences. Since the mid-1980s, the movie going audience has continued to decrease in size. Ticket sales fell from 1.2 billion in 1983 to 950 million in 1992, with the biggest drop occurring among adults. And since over half of Hollywood's profits are earned overseas, the target market has to be changed due to the increasing costs and salary of making a film. The industry has concentrated much of its energy on crude action films easily understood by an international audience, featuring stars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Sylvester Stallone.

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 14-19

Reading passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.
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 Detailed description for film system
ii Griffith's contribution to American films
iii The gender in development of American film
iv Change the view of the American movie
v People's reaction to making movies in the war period
vi The increasing market of film in society
vii Griffith improved the gender recognition in society

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

18 Paragraph E

19 Paragraph F

Questions 20-23

Use the information in the passage to match the companies (listed A-C) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A, B, C or D in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.

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A old company's opposition
B huge drop happens among adults
C the pressure to change its market
D completely copy his system

20 Griffith's successful in 1910s, led his rivals
21 The growing costs and salary in Hollywood which shows it has
22 The increasing new movie industries have a big impact on
23 In 1992, ticket sales declined dramatically, due to

Questions 24-26

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.
Write your answer in boxes 36-38 on your answer sheet.

24 Why Griffith believe the potential in making movies?
A The gender development in American films
B He used the star system successfully
C He prefer the advanced movie techniques
D He earns lots of money

25 What are other competitors' reaction to Griffith?
A Adopt Griffith's theory and methods in making films
B Completely copy his theory and methods
C Try to catch up their innovations
D Find a new system to against Griffith

26 What is the great change in films industries during 1920s and 1930s?
A Try to seek the high-tech special efforts
B Dismiss the needs of overseas audiences
C Changed its goal market
D Improved the foreign version of American movies

Talc Powder

A Peter Brigg discovers how talc from Luzenac's Trimouns in France find its way into food and agricultural products – from chewing gum to olive oil. High in the French Pyrenees, some 1,700m above see level, lies Trimouns, a huge deposit of hydrated magnesium silicate – talc to you and me. Talc from Trimouns, and from ten other Luzenac mines across the globe, is used in the manufacture of a vast array of everyday products extending from paper, paint and plaster to cosmetics, plastics and car tyres. And of course there is always talc's best known end use: talcum powder for babies' bottoms. But the true versatility of this remarkable mineral is nowhere better displayed than in its sometimes surprising use in certain niche markets in the food and agriculture industries.

B Take, for example, the chewing gum business. Every year, Talc de Luzenac France – which owns and operates the Trimouns mine and is a member of the international Luzenac Group (art of Rio Tinto minerals) – supplies about 6,000 tones of talc to chewing gum manufacturers in Europe. "We've been selling to this sector of the market since the 1960s," says Laurent Fournier, sales manager in Luzenac's Specialties business unit in Toulouse. "Admittedly, in terms of our total annual sales of talc, the amount we supply to chewing gum manufacturers is relatively small, but we see it as a valuable niche market: one where customers place a premium on securing supplies from a reliable, high quality source. Because of this, long term allegiance to a proven suppler is very much a feature of this sector of the talc market. " Switching sources – in the way that you might choose to buy, say, paperclips from Supplier A rather than from Supplier B – is not a easy option for chewing gum manufacturers," Fournier says. "The cost of reformulating is high, so when customers are using a talc grade that works, even if it's expensive, they are understandably reluctant to switch."

C But how is talc actually used in the manufacture of chewing gum? Patrick Delord,

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

an engineer with a degree in agronomics, who has been with Luzenac for 22 years and is now senior market development manager, Agriculture and Food, in Europe, explains that chewing gums has four main components. "The most important of them is the gum base," he says. "It's the gum base that puts the chew into chewing gum. It binds all the ingredients together, creating a soft, smooth texture. To this the manufacturer then adds sweeteners, softeners and flavourings. Our talc is used as a filler in the gum base. The amount varies between, say, ten and 35 per cent, depending on the type of gum. Fruit flavoured chewing gum, for example, is slightly acidic and would react with the calcium carbonate that the manufacturer might otherwise use as a filler. Talc, on the other hand, makes an ideal filler because it's non-reactive chemically. In the factory, talc is also used to dust the gum base pellets and to stop the chewing gum sticking during the lamination and packing process," Delord adds.

D The chewing gum business is, however, just one example of talc's use in the food sector. For the past 20 years or so, olive oil processors in Spain have been taking advantage of talc's unique characteristics to help them boost the amount of oil they extract from crushed olives. According to Patrick Delord, talc is especially useful for treating what he calls "difficult" olives. After the olives are harvested – preferably early in the morning because their taste is better if they are gathered in the cool of the day – they are taken to the processing plant. There they are crushed and then stirred for 30-45 minutes. In the old days, the resulting paste was passed through an olive press but nowadays it's more common to add water and centrifuge (离心机) the mixture to separate the water and oil from the solid matter. The oil and water are then allowed to settle so that the olive oil layer can be decanted off（轻轻倒出）and bottled. "Difficult" olives are those that are more reluctant than the norm to yield up their full oil content. This may be attributable to the particular species of olive, or to its water content and the time of year the olives are collected – at the beginning and the end of the season their water content is often either too high or too low. These olives are easy to recognize because they produce a lot of extra foam during the stirring process, a consequence of an excess of a fine solid that acts as a natural emulsifier. The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of. Not only that, if the waste water is disposed of directly into local fields – often the case in many smaller processing operations – the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade（生物降解） and so be harmful to the environment.

E "If you add between a half and two per cent of talc by weight during the stirring process, it absorbs the natural emulsifier（黏合剂） in the olives and so boosts the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

amount of oil you can extract," says Delord. "In addition, talc's flat, 'platey' structure helps increase the size of the oil droplets（油珠）liberated during stirring, which again improves the yield. However, because talc is chemically inert, it doesn't affect the colour, taste, appearance or composition of the resulting olive oil."

F If the use of talc in olive oil processing and in chewing gum is long established, new applications in the food and agriculture industries are also constantly being sought by Luzenac. One such promising new market is fruit crop protection, being pioneered in the US. Just like people, fruit can get sunburned. In fact, in very sunny regions up to 45 per cent of a typical crop can be affected by heat stress and sunburn. However, in the case of fruit, it's not so much the ultra violet rays which harm the crop as the high surface temperature that the sun's rays create.

G To combat this, farmers normally use either chemicals or spray a continuous fine canopy（盖子） of mist above the fruit trees or bushes. The trouble is, this uses a lot of water – normally a precious commodity in hot, sunny areas – and it is therefore expensive. What's more, the ground can quickly become waterlogged（吸饱水）. "So our idea was to coat the fruit with talc to protect it from the sun," says Greg Hunter, a marketing specialist who has been with Luzenac for ten years. "But to do this, several technical challenges had first to be overcome. Talc is very hydrophobic: it doesn't like water. So in order to have a viable product we needed a wettable powder – something that would go readily into suspension so that it could be sprayed onto the fruit. It also had to break the surface tension of the cutin (the natural waxy, waterproof layer on the fruit) and of course it had to wash off easily when the fruit was harvested. No-one's going to want an apple that's covered in talc."

H Initial trials in the state of Washington in 2003 showed that when the product was sprayed onto Granny Smith apples, it reduced their surface temperature and lowered the incidence of sunburn by up to 60 per cent. Today the new product, known as Invelop Maximum SPF, is in its second commercial year on the US market. Apple growers are the primary target although Hunter believes grape growers represent another sector with long term potential. He is also hopeful of extending sales to overseas markets such as Australia, South America and southern Europe.

Article source: *forum.vanpeople.com*

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Questions 27-32

Use the information in the passage to match each use of talc power with correct application from A, B or C. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A Fruit protection
B Chewing gum business
C Olive oil extraction

27 Talc is used to increase the size of drops.
28 Talc is applied to reduce foaming.
29 Talc is employed as a filler of base.
30 Talc is modified and prevented sunburn.
31 Talc is added to stop stickiness.
32 Talc is used to increase production.

Questions 33-38

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 33-38 on your answer sheet.

Spanish olive oil industry has been using talc in oil extraction process for about _____33____years. It is useful in dealing with difficult olives which often produce high amount of ____34____because of the high content of solid materials. When smaller factories release ____35____, it could be____36____ to the environment because it is hard to ____37_____ and

usually takes time as it contains emulsified oil. However, talc power added in the process is able to absorb the emulsifier oil. It improves the oil extraction production, because with aid of talc powder, size of oil ____38____ increased.

Questions 39-40

Answer the questions below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.
Write your answers in boxes ***39-40*** on your answer sheet.

39 In which process is talc used to clear the stickiness of chewing gum?

40 Which group of farmers does **Invelop** intend to target in a long view?

SECTION 3

Learning lessons from the past

A Many past societies collapsed or vanished, leaving behind monumental ruins such as those that the poet Shelley imagined in his sonnet, *Ozymandias*. By collapse, I mean a drastic decrease in human population size and/or political/economic/social complexity, over a considerable area, for an extended time. By those standards, most people would consider the following past societies to have been famous victims of full-fledged collapses rather than of just minor declines: the Anasazi and Cahokia within the boundaries of the modem US, the Maya cities in Central America, Moche and Tiwanaku societies in South America, Norse Greenland, Mycenean Greece and Minoan Crete in Europe, Great Zimbabwe in Africa, Angkor Wat and the Harappan Indus Valley cities in Asia, and Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean.

B The monumental ruins left behind by those past societies hold a fascination for all of us. We marvel at them when as children we first learn of them through pictures. When we grow up, many of us plan vacations in order to experience them at first hand. We feel drawn to their often spectacular and haunting beauty, and also to the mysteries that they pose. The scales of the ruins testify to the former wealth and power of their builders. Yet these builders vanished，abandoning the great structures that they had created at such effort. How could a society that was once so mighty end up collapsing?

C It has long been suspected that many of those mysterious abandonments were at least partly triggered by ecological problems: people inadvertently destroying the environmental resources on which their societies depended. This suspicion of unintended ecological suicide (ecocide) has been confirmed by discoveries made in recent decades by archaeologists, climatologists, historians, paleontologists, and palynologists (pollen scientists). The processes through which past societies have undermined themselves by damaging their environments fall into eight categories, whose relative importance differs from case to case: deforestation and

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

habitat destruction, soil problems, water management problems, overhunting, overfishing, effects of introduced species on native species, human population growth，and increased impact of people.

D Those past collapses tended to follow somewhat similar courses constituting variations on a theme. Writers find it tempting to draw analogies between the course of human societies and the course of individual human lives - to talk of a society's birth, growth, peak, old age and eventual death. But that metaphor proves erroneous for many past societies: they declined rapidly after reaching peak numbers and power, and those rapid declines must have come as a surprise and shock to their citizens. Obviously, too, this trajectory is not one that all past societies followed unvaryingly to completion: different societies collapsed to different degrees and in somewhat different ways, while many societies did not collapse at all.

E Today many people feel that environmental problems overshadow all the other threats to global civilisation. These environmental problems include the same eight that undermined past societies, plus four new ones: human-caused climate change, build up of toxic chemicals in the environment, energy shortages, and full human utilisation of the Earth's photosynthetic capacity. But the seriousness of these current environmental problems is vigorously debated. Are the risks greatly exaggerated, or conversely are they underestimated? Will modem technology solve our problems, or is it creating new problems faster than it solves old ones? When we deplete one resource (eg wood, oil, or ocean fish), can we count on being able to substitute some new resource (eg plastics, wind and solar energy，or farmed fish)? Isn't the rate of human population growth declining, such that we\re already on course for the world's population to level off at some manageable number of people?

F Questions like this illustrate why those famous collapses of past civilisations have taken on more meaning than just that of a romantic mystery. Perhaps there are some practical lessons that we could learn from all those past collapses. But there are also differences between the modem world and its problems, and those past societies and their problems. We shouldn't be so naive as to think that study of the past will yield simple solutions, directly transferable to our societies today.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

We differ from past societies in some respects that put us at lower risk than them; some of those respects often mentioned include our powerful technology (ie its beneficial effects), globalisation, modem medicine, and greater knowledge of past societies and of distant modem societies. We also differ from past societies in some respects that put us at greater risk than them: again, our potent technology (ie its unintended destructive effects), globalisation (such that now a problem in one part of the world affects all the rest), the dependence of millions of us on modern medicine for our survival, and our much larger human population. Perhaps we can still learn from the past, but only if we think carefully about its lessons.

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Questions 27-29

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

27 When the writer describes the impact of monumental ruins today, he emphasises

A the income they generate from tourism.
B the area of land they occupy.
C their archaeological value.
D their romantic appeal.

28 Recent findings concerning vanished civilisations

A have overturned long-held beliefs.
B caused controversy amongst scientists.
C come from a variety of disciplines.
D identified one main cause of environmental damage.

29 What does the writer say about ways in which former societies collapsed?

A The pace of decline was usually similar.
B The likelihood of collapse would have been foreseeable.
C Deterioration invariably led to total collapse.
D Individual citizens could sometimes influence the course of events.

Questions 30-34

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

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

30 It is widely believed that environmental problems represent the main danger faced by the modern world.
31 The accumulation of poisonous substances is a relatively modern problem.
32 There is general agreement that the threats posed by environmental problems are very serious.
33 Some past societies resembled present-day societies more closely than others.
34 We should be careful when drawing comparisons between past and present.

Questions 35-39

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-F, below.
Write the correct letter, A-F.

35 Evidence of the greatness of some former civilisations
36 The parallel between an individual's life and the life of a society
37 The number of environmental problems that societies face
38 The power of technology
39 A consideration of historical events and trends

A is not necessarily valid.
B provides grounds for an optimistic outlook.
C exists in the form of physical structures.
D is potentially both positive and negative.
E will not provide direct solutions for present problems.
F is greater now than in the past.

Question 40

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

40 What is the main argument of Reading Passage 3?

A There are differences as well as similarities between past and present societies.
B More should be done to preserve the physical remains of earlier civilisations.
C Some historical accounts of great civilisations are inaccurate.
D Modern societies are dependent on each other for their continuing survival.

SECTION 1

Traditional Farming System in Africa

A By tradition land in Luapula is not owned by individuals, but as in many other parts of Africa is allocated by the headman or headwoman of a village to people of either sex, according to need. Since land is generally prepared by hand, one ulupwa cannot take on a very large area; in this sense land has not been a limiting resource over large parts of the province. The situation has already changed near the main townships, and there has long been a scarcity of land for cultivation in the Valley. In these areas registered ownership patterns are becoming prevalent.

B Most of the traditional cropping in Luapula, as in the Bemba area to the east, is based on citemene, a system whereby crops are grown on the ashes of tree branches. As a rule, entire trees are not felled, but are pollarded so that they can regenerate. Branches are cut over an area of varying size early in the dry season, and stacked to dry over a rough circle about a fifth to a tenth of the pollarded area. The wood is fired before the rains and in the first year planted with the African cereal finger millet (Eleusine coracana).

C During the second season, and possibly for a few seasons more the area is planted to variously mixed combinations of annuals such as maize, pumpkins (Telfiria occidentalis) and other cucurbits, sweet potatoes, groundnuts, Phaseolus beans and various leafy vegetables, grown with a certain amount of rotation. The diverse sequence ends with vegetable cassava, which is often planted into the developing last-but-one crop as a relay.

D Richards (1969) observed that the practice of citemene entails a definite division of labour between men and women. A man stakes out a plot in an unobtrusive manner, since it is considered provocative towards one's neighbours to mark boundaries in an explicit way. The dangerous work of felling branches is the

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men's province, and involves much pride. Branches are stacke by the women, and fired by the men. Formerly women and men cooperated in the planting work, but the harvesting was always done by the women. At the beginning of the cycle little weeding is necessary, since the firing of the branches effectively destroys weeds. As the cycle progresses weeds increase and nutrients eventually become depleted to a point where further effort with annual crops is judged to be not worthwhile: at this point the cassava is planted, since it can produce a crop on nearly exhausted soil. Thereafter the plot is abandoned, and a new area pollarded for the next citemene cycle.

E When forest is not available - this is increasingly the case nowadays - various ridging systems (ibala) are built on small areas, to be planted with combinations of maize, beans, groundnuts and sweet potatoes, usually relayed with cassava. These plots are usually tended by women, and provide subsistence. Where their roots have year-round access to water tables mango, guava and oil-palm trees often grow around houses，forming a traditional agroforestry system. In season some of the fruit is sold by the roadside or in local markets.

F The margins of dambos are sometimes planted to local varieties of rice during the rainy season, and areas adjacent to vegetables irrigated with water from the dambo during the dry season. The extent of cultivation is very limited, no doubt because the growing of crops under dambo conditions calls for a great deal of skill. Near towns some of the vegetable produce is sold in local markets.

G Fishing has long provided a much needed protein supplement to the diet of Luapulans, as well as being the one substantial source of cash. Much fish is dried for sale to areas away from the main waterways. The Mweru and Bangweulu Lake Basins are the main areas of year-round fishing, but the Luapula River is also exploited during the latter part of the dry season. Several previously abundant and desirable species, such as the Luapula salmon or mpumbu (Labeo altivelis) and pale (Sarotherodon machochir) have all but disappeared from Lake Mweru, apparently due to mismanagement.

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H Fishing has always been a far more remunerative activity in Luapula that crop husbandry. A fisherman may earn more in a week than a bean or maize grower in a whole season. I sometimes heard claims that the relatively high earnings to be obtained from fishing induced an 'easy come, easy go' outlook among Luapulan men. On the other hand, someone who secures good but erratic earnings may feel that their investment in an economically productive activity is not worthwhile because Luapulans fail to cooperate well in such activities. Besides, a fisherman with spare cash will find little in the way of working equipment to spend his money on. Better spend one's money in the bars and have a good time!

I Only small numbers of cattle or oxen are kept in the province owing to the prevalence of the tse-tse fly. For the few herds, the dambos provide subsistence grazing during the dry season. The absence of animal draft power greatly limits peoples' ability to plough and cultivate land: a married couple can rarely manage to prepare by hand-hoeing. Most people keep freely roaming chickens and goats. These act as a reserve for bartering, but may also be occasionally slaughtered for ceremonies or for entertaining important visitors. These animals are not a regular part of most peoples' diet.

J Citemene has been an ingenious system for providing people with seasonal production of high quality cereals and vegetables in regions of acid, heavily leached soils. Nutritionally, the most serious deficiency was that of protein. This could at times be alleviated when fish was available, provided that cultivators lived near the Valley and could find the means of bartering for dried fish. The citemene/fishing system was well adapted to the ecology of the miombo regions and sustainable for long periods, but only as long as human population densities stayed at low levels. Although population densities are still much lower than in several countries of South-East Asia, neither the fisheries nor the forests and woodlands of Luapula are capable, with unmodified traditional practices, of supporting the people in a sustainable manner.

Overall, people must learn to intensify and diversify their productive systems while yet ensuring that these systems will remain productive in the future, when even more people will need food. Increasing overall production of food, though a vast challenge in itself, will not be enough, however. At the same time storage and distribution systems must allow everyone access to at least a moderate share of the total.

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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 sentences below with words taken from Reading Passage1.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

1 In Luapula land allocation is in accordance with …….

2 The citemene system provides the land with ……. where crops are planted.

3 During the second season, the last planted crop is ……

4 Under suitable conditions, fruit trees are planted near …….

Questions 5-8

Classify the following items with the correct description.
Write your answers in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.

A fish
B oxen
C goats

题干顺序和原试卷存在差异，不能背诵答案组合！

5 be used in some unusual occasions, such as celebrations.

6 cannot thrive for being affected by the pests.

7 be the largest part of creating profit.

8 be sold beyond the local area.

Questions 9-12

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 9-12 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*

9 People rarely use animals to cultivate land.

10 When it is a busy time, children usually took part in the labor force.

11 The local residents eat goats on a regular time.

12 Though citemene has been a sophisticated system，it could not provide enough protein.

Questions 13

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.
Write the correct letter in the box 13 on your answer sheet.

What is the writer's opinion about the traditional ways of practices?

A They can supply the nutrition that people need.
B They are not capable of providing adequate support to the population.
C They are productive systems that need no more improving.
D They will be easily modified in the future.

Tea and Industrial Revolution

A Alan Macfarlane thinks he could rewrite history. The professor of anthropological science at King's College, Cambridge has, like other historians, spent decades trying to understand the enigma of the Industrial Revolution. Why did this particular important event - the world-changing birth of industry - happen in Britain? And why did it happen at the end of the 18th century?

B Macfarlane compares the question to a puzzle. He claims that there were about 20 different factors and all of them needed to be present before the revolution could happen. The chief conditions are to be found in history textbooks. For industry to 'take off', there needed to be the technology and power to drive factories, large urban populations to provide cheap labour easy transport to move goods around, an affluent middle-class willing to buy mass-produced objects, a market-driven economy, and a political system that allowed this to happen. While this was the case for England, other nations, such as Japan, Holland and France also met some of these criteria. All these factors must have been necessary but not sufficient to cause the revolution. Holland had everything except coal, while China also had many of these factors.

C Most historians, however, are convinced that one or two missing factors are needed to solve the puzzle. The missing factors, he proposes, are to be found in every kitchen cupboard. Tea and beer, two of the nation's favorite drinks, drove the revolution. Tannin, the active ingredient in tea, and hops, used in making beer, both contain antiseptic properties. This -plus the fact

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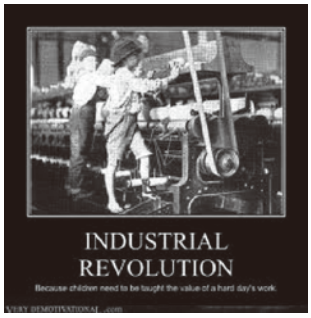
that both are made with boiled water- helped prevent epidemics of waterborne diseases, such as dysentery, in densely populated urban areas. The theory initially sounds eccentric but his explanation of the detective work that went into his deduction and the fact his case has been strengthened by a favorable appraisal of his research by Roy Porter (distinguished medical historian) the skepticism gives way to wary admiration.

D Historians had noticed one interesting factor around the mid-18th century that required explanation. Between about 1650 and 1740, the population was static. But then there was a burst in population. The infant mortality rate halved in the space of 20 years, and this happened in both rural areas and cities, and across all classes. Four possible causes have been suggested. There could have been a sudden change in the viruses and bacteria present at that time, but this is unlikely. Was there a revolution in medical science? But this was a century before Lister introduced antiseptic surgery. Was there a change in environmental conditions? There were improvements in agriculture that wiped out malaria, but these were small gains. Sanitation did not become widespread until the 19th century. The only option left was food. But the height and weight statistics show a decline. So the food got worse. Efforts to explain this sudden reduction in child deaths appeared to draw a blank.



E This population burst seemed to happen at just the right time to provide labor for the Industrial Revolution. But why? When the Industrial Revolution started, it was economically efficient to have people crowded together forming towns and cities. But with crowded living conditions comes disease, particularly from human waste. Some research in the historical records revealed that there was a change in the incidence of waterborne disease at that time, the English were protected by the strong antibacterial agent in hops, which were added to make beer last. But in the late 17th century a tax was introduced on **malt**. The poor turned to water and gin, and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again.

F Macfarlane looked to Japan, which was also developing large cities

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

about the same time, and also had no sanitation. Waterborne diseases in the Japanese population were far fewer than those in Britain. Could it be the prevalence of tea in their culture? That was when Macfarlane thought about the role of tea in Britain. The history of tea in Britain provided an extraordinary coincidence of dates. Tea was relatively expensive until Britain started direct trade with China in the early 18th century. By the 1740s, about the time that infant mortality was falling, the drink was common. Macfarlane guesses that the fact that water had to be boiled, together with the stomach-purifying properties of tea so eloquently described in Buddhist texts, meant that the breast milk provided by mothers was healthier than it had ever been. No other European nation drank tea so often as the British, which, by Macfarlane's logic, pushed the other nations out of the race for the Industrial Revolution.

G But, if tea is a factor in the puzzle, why didn't this cause an industrial revolution in Japan? Macfarlane notes that in the 17th century, Japan had large cities, high literacy rates and even a futures market. However, Japan decided against a work-based revolution, by giving up labor-saving devices even animals, to avoid putting people out of work. Astonishingly, the nation that we now think of as one of the most technologically advanced, entered the 19th century having almost abandoned the wheel. While Britain was undergoing the Industrial Revolution, Macfarlane notes wryly, Japan was undergoing an industrious one.

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Questions 1-7

Reading passage 1 has seven paragraphs, A-G
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A -G from the list of headings below.
Write the correct number, i-x, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

List of headings

i Cases of Japan, Holland and France
ii City development in Japan
iii Tea drinking in Japan and Britain
iv Failed to find a plausible cause for mystery about lower mortality rate
v Preconditions necessary for industrial revolution
vi Time and place of industrialization
vii Conclusion drawn from the comparison with Japan
viii Relation between population and changes of drink in Britain
ix Two possible solutions to the puzzle

1 Paragraph A

2 Paragraph B

3 Paragraph C

4 Paragraph D

5 Paragraph E

6 Paragraph F

7 Paragraph G

Questions 8-13

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

In boxes 8-13 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*

8 The industrialization did not happen in China because of its inefficient railway transportation.

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9 Tea and beer contributed to protect people from waterborne disease.

10 Roy Porter disagreed with the proposed theory about the missing factors

11 The reason of lower child deaths is fully explained by food.

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12 The British made beer by themselves.

13 Tax on malt indirectly affected the increase of population in late 17th century

Consecutive and Simultaneous Translation

A When people are faced with a foreign-language barrier, the usual way round it is to find someone to interpret or translate for them. The term 'translation', is the neutral term used for all tasks where the meaning or expressions in one language

(the source language) is turned into the meaning of another (the 'target' language), whether the medium is spoken, written, or signed. In specific professional contexts, however, a distinction is drawn between people who work with the spoken or signed language (interpreters), and those who work with the written language (translators). There are certain tasks that blur this distinction, as when source speeches turned into target writing. But usually the two roles are seen as quite distinct, and it is unusual to find one person who is equally happy with both occupations. Some writers on translation, indeed, consider the interpreting task to be more suitable for extrovert (外向的）personalities, and the translating task for introverts（内向的人）.

B Interpreting is today widely known from its use in international political life. When senior ministers from different language backgrounds meet, the television record invariably shows a pair of interpreters hovering in the background. At major conferences, such as the United Nations General Assembly, the presence of headphones is a clear indication that a major linguistic exercise is taking place. In everyday circumstances, too, interpreters are frequently needed, especially in cosmopolitan societies formed by new reiterations（反复）of immigrants and Gastarbeiter（客籍工人）. Often, the business of law courts, hospitals, local health clinics, classrooms, or industrial tribunals cannot be carried on without the presence of an interpreter. Given the importance and frequency of this task, therefore, it is remarkable that so little study has been made of what actually happens when interpreting takes place, and of how successful an exercise it is.

C There are two main kinds of oral translation — **consecutive**（连贯的）and **simultaneous**（同时的）. In consecutive translation the translating starts after the original speech or some part of it has been completed. Here the interpreter's

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strategy and the final results depend, to a great extent on the length of the segment to be translated. If the segment is just a sentence or two the interpreter closely follows the original speech. As often as not, however, the interpreter is expected to translate a long speech which has lasted for scores of minutes or even longer. In this case he has to remember a great number of messages; and keep them in mind until he begins his translation possible the interpreter has to take notes of the original messages, v of notation having been suggested for the purpose. The study of, a such notation is the integral part of the interpreter's training exercises to develop his memory.

D Doubtless the **recency**（崭新）of developments in the field partly explains this neglect. One procedure, consecutive interpreting, is very old — and presumably dates from the Tower of Babel! Here, the interpreter translates after the speaker has finished speaking. This approach is widely practiced in informal situations, as well as in committees and small conferences. In larger and more formal settings, however, it has been generally replaced by simultaneous interpreting — a recent development that arose from the availability of modern audiological equipment and the advent of increased international interaction following the Second World War.

E Of the two procedures, it is the second that has attracted most interest, because of the complexity of the task and the remarkable skills required. In no other context of human communication is anyone routinely required to listen and speak at the same time, preserving an exact semantic（语义的）correspondence between the two modes. Moreover, there is invariably a delay of a few words between the stimulus and the response, because of the time it takes to assimilate（吸收） what is being said in the source language and to translate it into an acceptable form in the target language. This 'ear-voice span' is usually about 2 or 3 seconds, but it may be as much as 10 seconds or so, if the text is complex. The brain has to remember what has just been said, attend to what is currently being said, and anticipate the construction of what is about to be said. As you start a sentence you are taking a leap in the dark, you are mortgaging your grammatical future; the original sentence may suddenly be turned in such a way that your translation of its end cannot easily be reconciled (和解）with your translation of its start. Great nimbleness（聪明）is called for

F How it is all done is not at all clear. That it is done at all is a source of some wonder, given the often lengthy periods of interpreting required, the confined environment of an interpreting booth, the presence of background noise, and the awareness that major decisions may depend upon the accuracy of the work. Other

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

consideration such as cultural background also makes it aim to pay full attention to the backgrounds of the authors and the recipients, and to take into account differences between source and target language.

G Research projects have now begun to look at these factors – to determine, for example, how far successful interpreting is affected by poor listening conditions, or the speed at which the source language is spoken. It seems that an input speed of between 100 and 120 words per minute is a comfortable rate for interpreting, with an upper limit of around 200 w.p.m. But even small increases in speed can dramatically affect the accuracy of output. In one controlled study, when speeds were gradually increased in a series of stages from 95 to 164 w.p.m., the ear-voice span also increased with each stage, and the amount correctly interpreted showed a clear decline. Also, as the translating load increases, not only are there more errors of commission (mistranslations, cases of vagueness（含糊其辞） replacing precision), there are also more errors of omission, as words and segments of meaning are filtered out. These are important findings, given the need for accuracy in international communication. What is needed is a more detailed identification of the problem areas, and of the strategies speakers, listeners, and interpreters use to solve them. There is urgent need to expand what has so far been one of the most neglected fields of communication research.

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Questions 1-5

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

1 ***In which way*** does author state translation at the *beginning of the passage*?

A abstract and concrete meaning
B general and specific meaning
C several examples of translation's meaning
D different meaning in various profession

2 Application of headphone in a UN conference tells us that:

A TV show is being conducted
B radio program is on the air
C two sides are debating
D language practice is in the process

3 In the passage, **what is author's purpose** of citing *Tower of Babel*?

A interpreting secret is stored in the Tower
B interpreter emerged exactly from time of Tower of Babel
C consecutive interpreting has a long history
D consecutive interpreting should be abandoned

4 About **simultaneous interpreting**, which of the following is *TRUE*?

A it is an old and disposable interpretation method
B it **doesn't** need outstanding professional ability
C it relies on professional equipment
D it takes less than two seconds ear-voice span

5 In **consecutive translation**, if the section is longer than expected, what would an interpreter most probably do?

A he or she has to remember some parts ahead
B he or she has to break them down first
C he or she has to respond as quickly as possible
D he or she has to remember all parts ahead

Questions 6-9

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage， using ***no more than two*** words or ***a number*** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **6-9** on your answer sheet.

The cycle from ear to voice normally lasts about.....6....., which depends on sophistication of paper, for example, it could go up to .....7.....sometimes. When expert took close research on affecting elements, they found appropriate speaking speed is somehow among .....8..... w.p.m. In a specific experiment, the accuracy of interpretation dropped while the ear-voice span speed increased between 95 to 164 w.p.m. However, the maximum of speed was about .....9.....w.p.m.

Questions 10-13

Choose **FOUR** correct letters
Write your answers in boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet.

Which ***FOUR*** of the followings are the factors that affect interpreting?

A mastery in structure and grammar of sentence in the script
B speed of incoming sound source
C noisy of background
D emotional states of interpreter
E culture of different backgrounds
F understanding the significance of being precise
G upper volume limit of speakers

SECTION 3

The Secrets of Persuasion

A Our mother may have told you the secret to getting what you ask for was to say please. The reality is rather more surprising. Adam Dudding talks to a psychologist who has made a life's work from the science of persuasion. Some scientists peer at things through high-powered microscopes. Others goad rats through mazes, or mix bubbling fluids in glass beakers. Robert Cialdini, for his part, does curious things with towels, and believes that by doing so he is discovering important insights into how society works.

Robert Cialdini

B Cialdini's towel experiments (more of them later), are part of his research into how we persuade others to say yes. He wants to know why some people have a knack for bending the will of others, be it a telephone cold-caller talking to you about timeshares, or a parent whose children are compliant even without threats of extreme violence. While he's anxious not to be seen as the man who's written the bible for snake-oil salesmen, for decades the Arizona State University social psychology professor has been creating systems for the principles and methods of persuasion, and writing bestsellers about them. Some people seem to be born with the skills; Cialdini's claim is that by applying a little science, even those of us who aren't should be able to get our own way more often. "All my life I've been an easy mark for the blandishment of salespeople and fundraisers and I'd always wondered why they could get me to buy things I didn't want and give to causes I hadn't heard of," says Cialdini on the phone from London, where he is plugging his latest book.

C He found that laboratory experiments on the psychology of persuasion were telling only part of the story, so he began to research influence in the real world, enrolling in sales-training programmes: "I learnt how to sell automobiles from a lot, how to sell insurance from an office, how to sell encyclopedias door to door." He concluded there were six general "principles of influence" and has since put them to the test under slightly more scientific conditions. Most recently, that has meant messing about with

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towels. Many hotels leave a little card in each bathroom asking guests to reuse towels and thus conserve water and electricity and reduce pollution. Cialdini and his colleagues wanted to test the relative effectiveness of different words on those cards. Would guests be motivated to co-operate simply because it would help save the planet, or were other factors more compelling? To test this, the researchers changed the card's message from an environmental one to the simple (and truthful) statement that the majority of guests at the hotel had reused their towel at least once. Guests given this message were 26% more likely to reuse their towels than those given the old message. In Cialdini's book ***"Yes! 50 Secrets from the Science of Persuasion"***, co-written with another social scientist and a business consultant, he explains that guests were responding to the persuasive force of "social proof", the idea that our decisions are strongly influenced by what we believe other people like us are doing.

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D So much for towels. Cialdini has also learnt a lot from confectionery. Yes! cites the work of New Jersey behavioural scientist David Strohmetz, who wanted to see how restaurant patrons would respond to a ridiculously small favour from their food server, in the form of an after-dinner chocolate for each diner. The secret, it seems, is in how you give the chocolate. When the chocolates arrived in a heap with the bill, tips went up a miserly 3% compared to when no chocolate was given. But when the chocolates were dropped individually in front of each diner, tips went up 14%. The scientific breakthrough, though, came when the waitress gave each diner one chocolate, headed away from the table then doubled back to give them one more each, as if such generosity had only just occurred to her. Tips went up 23%. This is "reciprocity" in action: we want to return favours done to us, often without bothering to calculate the relative value of what is being received and given.

E Geeling Ng, operations manager at Auckland's Soul Bar, says she's never heard of Kiwi waiting staff using such a cynical trick, not least because New Zealand tipping culture is so different from that of the US: "If you did that in New Zealand, as diners were leaving they'd say 'can we have some more?" ' But she certainly understands the general principle of reciprocity. The way to a diner's heart is "to give them something they're not expecting in the way of service. It might be something as small as leaving a mint on their plate, or it might be remembering that last time they were in they wanted their water with no ice and no lemon. "In America it would translate into an instant tip. In New Zealand it translates into a huge smile and thank you." And no doubt, return visits.

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THE FIVE PRINCIPLES OF PERSUASION

F **Reciprocity:** People want to give back to those who have given to them. The trick here is to get in first. That's why charities put a crummy pen inside a mailout, and why smiling women in supermarkets hand out dollops of free food. Scarcity: People want more of things they can have less of. Advertisers ruthlessly exploit scarcity ("limit four per customer", "sale must end soon"), and Cialdini suggests parents do too: "Kids want things that are less available, so say `this is an unusual opportunity; you can only have this for a certain time'."

G **Authority:** We trust people who know what they're talking about. So inform people honestly of your credentials before you set out to influence them. "You'd be surprised how many people fail to do that," says Cialdini. "They feel it's impolite to talk about their expertise." In one study, therapists whose patients wouldn't do their exercises were advised to display their qualification certificates prominently. They did, and experienced an immediate leap in patient compliance.

H **Commitment/consistency:** We want to act in a way that is consistent with the commitments we have already made. Exploit this to get a higher sign-up rate when soliciting charitable donations. First ask workmates if they think they will sponsor you on your egg-and-spoon marathon. Later, return with the sponsorship form to those who said yes and remind them of their earlier commitment.*(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

I **Liking:** We say yes more often to people we like. Obvious enough, but reasons for "liking" can be weird. In one study, people were sent survey forms and asked to return them to a named researcher. When the researcher gave a fake name resembling that of the subject (eg, Cynthia Johnson is sent a survey by "Cindy Johansen"), surveys were twice as likely to be completed. We favour people who resemble us, even if the resemblance is as minor as the sound of their name.

J **Social proof:** We decide what to do by looking around to see what others just like us are doing. Useful for parents, says Cialdini. "Find groups of children who are behaving in a way that you would like your child to, because the child looks to the side, rather than at you." More perniciously, social proof is the force underpinning the competitive materialism of "keeping up with the Joneses"

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Questions 28-31

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

28 The main purpose of *Ciadini*'s research of writing is to

A explain the reason way researcher should investigate in person
B explore the secret that why some people become the famous sales person
C help people to sale products
D prove maybe there is a science in the psychology of persuasion

29 Which of statement is **CORRECT** according to ***Ciadini*'s research methodology**

A he checked data in a lot of latest books
B he conducted this experiment in laboratory
C he interviewed and contact with many sales people
D he made lot phone calls collecting what he wants to know

30 Which of the followings is **CORRECT** according to towel experiment in the passage?

A Different hotel guests act in a different response
B Most guests act by idea of environment preservation
C more customers tend to cooperate as the message requires than simply act environmentally
D people tend to follow the hotel's original message more

31 Which of the followings is **CORRECT** according to the candy shop experiment in the passage?

A Presenting way affects diner's tips
B Regular customer gives tips more than irregulars
C People give tips only when offered chocolate
D Chocolate with bill got higher tips

Questions 32-35

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **3**?
*In boxes **32-35** 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*

32 Robert Cialdini experienced "principles of influence" himself in realistic life.

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33 Principle of persuasion has different types in different countries.

34 In New Zealand, people tend to give tips to attendants after being served a chocolate.

35 Elder generation of New Zealand is easily attracted by extra service of restaurants by principle of reciprocity.

Questions 36-40

Use the information in the passage to match the category (listed A-E) with correct description below. Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 32-37 on answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

A **Reciprocity of scarcity**
B **Authority**
C **previous comment**
D **Liking**

原试卷题是选择后半句（词语选项）的配对，出题点基本一致

36 Some expert may reveal qualification in front of clients.
37 Parents tend to say something that other kids are doing the same .
38 Advertisers ruthlessly exploit the limitation of chances

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39 Use a familiar name in a survey.
40 Ask colleagues to offer a helping hand

Fossil files

"The Paleobiology Database"

A Are we now living through the sixth extinction as our own activities destroy ecosystems and wipe out diversity? That's the doomsday scenario painted by many ecologists, and they may well be right. The trouble is we don't know for sure because we don't have a clear picture of how life changes between extinction events or what has happened in previous episodes. We don't even know how many species are alive today, let alone the rate at which they are becoming extinct. A new project aims to fill some of the gaps. The Paleobiology Database aspires to be an online repository of information about every fossil ever dug up. It is a huge undertaking that has been described as biodiversity's equivalent of the Human Genome Project. Its organizers hope that by recording the history of biodiversity they will gain an insight into how environmental changes have shaped life on Earth in the past and how they might do so in the future. The database may even indicate whether life can rebound no matter what we throw at it, or whether a human induced extinction could be without parallel, changing the rules that have applied throughout the rest of the planet's history.

B But already the project is attracting harsh criticism. Some experts believe it to be seriously flawed. They point out that a database is only as good as the data fed into it, and that even if all the current fossil finds were catalogued, they would provide an incomplete inventory of life because we are far from discovering every fossilised species. They say that researchers should get up from their computers and get back into the dirt to dig up new fossils. Others are more sceptical still, arguing that we can never get the full picture because the fossil record is riddled with holes and biases.

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C Fans of the Paleobiology Database acknowledge that the fossil record will always be incomplete. But they see value in looking for global patterns that show relative changes in biodiversity. "The fossil record is the best tool we have for understanding how diversity and extinction work in normal times," says John Alroy from the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis in Santa Barbara. "Having a background extinction estimate gives us a benchmark for understanding the mass extinction that's currently under way. It allows us to say just how bad it is in relative terms."

D To this end, the Paleobiology Database aims to be the most thorough attempt yet to come up with good global diversity curves. Every day between 10 and 15 scientists around the world add information about fossil finds to the database. Since it got up and running in 1998, scientists have entered almost 340,000 specimens, ranging from plants to whales to insects to dinosaurs to sea urchins. Overall totals are updated hourly at www.paleodb.org. Anyone can download data from the public part of the site and play with the numbers to their heart's content. Already, the database has thrown up some surprising results. Looking at the big picture, Alroy and his colleagues believe they have found evidence that biodiversity reached a plateau long ago, contrary to the received wisdom that species numbers have increased continuously between extinction events. "The traditional view is that diversity has gone up and up and up," he says. "Our research is showing that diversity limits were approached many tens of millions of years before the dinosaurs evolved, much less suffered extinction." This suggests that only a certain number of species can live on Earth at a time, filling a prescribed number of niches like spaces in a multi-storey car park. Once it's full, no more new species can squeeze in, until extinctions free up new spaces or something rare and catastrophic adds a new floor to the car park.

E Alroy has also used the database to reassess the accuracy of species names. His findings suggest that irregularities in classification inflate the overall number of species in the fossil record by between 32 and 44 per cent. Single species often end up with several names, he says, due to misidentification or poor communication between taxonomists in different countries. Repetition like this can distort diversity curves. "If you have really bad taxonomy in one short interval, it will look like a diversity spike--a big diversification followed by a big extinction--when all that has happened is a change in the quality of names," says Alroy. For example, his statistical analysis indicates that of the 4861 North American fossil mammal species catalogued in the database, between 24 and 31 per cent will eventually prove to be duplicates.

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F Of course, the fossil record is undeniably patchy. Some places and times have left behind more fossil-filled rocks than others. Some have been sampled more thoroughly. And certain kinds of creatures--those with hard parts that lived in oceans, for example--are more likely to leave a record behind, while others, like jellyfish, will always remain a mystery. Alroy has also tried to account for this. He estimates, for example, that only 41 per cent of North American mammals that have ever lived are known from fossils, and he suspects that a similar proportion of fossils are missing from other groups, such as fungi and insects .

G Not everyone is impressed with such mathematical **wizardry**. Jonathan Adrain from the University of Iowa in Iowa City points out that statistical **wrangling** has been known to create mass extinctions where none occurred. It is easy to misinterpret data. For example, changes in sea level or inconsistent sampling methods can mimic major changes in biodiversity. Indeed, a recent and thorough examination of the literature on marine bivalve fossils has convinced David Jablonsky from the University of Chicago and his colleagues that their diversity has increased steadily over the past 5 million years .

H With an inventory of all living species, ecologists could start to put the current biodiversity crisis in historical perspective. Although creating such a list would be a task to rival even the Palaeobiology Database, it is exactly what the San Francisco-based ALL Species Foundation hopes to achieve in the next 25 years. The effort is essential, says Harvard biologist Edward O. Wilson, who is alarmed by current rates of extinction. "There is a crisis. We've begun to measure it, and it's very high," Wilson says. "We need this kind of information in much more detail to protect all of biodiversity, not just the ones we know well." Let the counting continue.

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Questions 14-19

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-F
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-F from the list below.
Write the correct number, i-xi, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Potential error exists in the database
ii Supporter of database recleared its value
iii The purpose of this paleobiology data
iv Reason why some certain species were not included in it
v Duplication of breed but with different names
vi Achievement of Paleobiology Databasesince
vii Criticism on the project which is waste of fund

14 Paragraph A

15 Paragraph B

16 Paragraph C

17 Paragraph D

18 Paragraph E

19 Paragraph F

Questions 20-22

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-C) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 20-22 on your answer sheet.

A Jonathan Adrain
B John Alroy
C David Jablonsky
D Edward O. Wilson

20 Creating the Database would help scientist to identify connections of all species.

21 Believed in contribution of detailed statistics should cover beyond the known species.

22 reached a contradictory finding to the tremendous species die-out.

Questions 23-24

Choose the TWO correct letter following
Write your answers in boxes 23-24 on your answer sheet.

Please choose **TWO CORRECT** descriptions about the ***The Paleobiology Database*** in this passage:

A almost all the experts welcome this project
B intrigues both positive and negative opinions from various experts
C all different creature in the database have unique name
D aims to embrace all fossil information globally
E get more information from record rather than the field

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Questions 25-26

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 25-26 on your answer sheet.

25 According to the passage, jellyfish belongs to which category of ***The Paleobiology Database?***

A repetition breed
B untraceable species
C specifically detailed species
D currently living creature

26 What is the author's suggestion ***according to the end of passage?***

A continue to complete counting the number of species in the Paleobiology Database *(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)*
B stop contributing The Paleobiology Database
C try to create a database of living creature
D study more in the field rather than in the book

雅思阅读真题 Version 24311

SECTION 1

MENTAL GYMNASTICS

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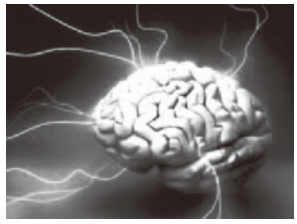

A THE working day has just started at the head office of Barclays Bank in London. Seventeen staff are helping themselves to a buffet breakfast as young psychologist Sebastian Bailey enters the room to begin the morning's training session. But this is no ordinary training session. He's not here to sharpen their finance or management skills. He's here to exercise their brains.

B Today's workout, organised by a company called the Mind Gym in London, is entitled "having presence". What follows is an intense 90-minute session in which this rather abstract concept is gradually broken down into a concrete set of feelings, mental tricks and behaviours. At one point the bankers are instructed to shut their eyes and visualise themselves filling the room and then the building. They finish up by walking around the room acting out various levels of presence, from low-key to over the top.

C It's easy to poke fun. Yet similar mental workouts are happening in corporate seminar rooms around the globe. The Mind Gym alone offers some 70 different sessions, including ones on mental stamina, creativity for logical thinkers and "zoom learning". Other outfits draw more directly on the exercise analogy, offering "neurobics" courses with names like "brain sets" and "cerebral fitness". Then there are books with titles like Pumping Ions, full of brainteasers that claim to "flex your mind", and software packages offering memory and spatial-awareness games.

D But whatever the style, the companies' sales pitch is invariably the same—follow our routines to shape and sculpt your brain or mind, just as you might tone and train your body. And, of course, they nearly all claim that their mental workouts draw on serious scientific research and thinking into how the brain works.

E One outfit, Brainergy of Cambridge, Massachusetts (motto: "Because your grey matter matters") puts it like this: "Studies have shown that mental exercise can cause changes in brain anatomy and brain chemistry which promote increased mental efficiency and clarity. The neuroscience is cutting-edge." And on its website, Mind Gym trades on a quote from Susan Greenfield, one of Britain's best known neuroscientists: "It's a bit like going to the gym, if you exercise your brain it will grow."

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F Indeed, the Mind Gym originally planned to hold its sessions in a local health club, until its founders realised where the real money was to be made. Modern companies need flexible, bright thinkers and will seize on anything that claims to create them, especially if it looks like a quick fix backed by science. But are neurobic workouts really backed by science? And do we need them?

G Nor is there anything remotely high-tech about what Lawrence Katz, co-author of Keep Your Brain Alive, recommends. Katz, a neurobiologist at Duke University Medical School in North Carolina, argues that just as many of us fail to get enough physical exercise, so we also lack sufficient mental stimulation to keep our brain in trim. Sure we are busy with jobs, family and housework. But most of this activity is repetitive routine. And any leisure time is spent slumped in front of the TV.

H So, read a book upside down. Write or brush your teeth with your wrong hand. Feel your way around the room with your eyes shut. Sniff vanilla essence while listening intently to orchestral music. Anything, says Katz, to break your normal mental routine. It will help invigorate your brain, encouraging its cells to make new connections and pump out neurotrophins, substances that feed and sustain brain circuits.

I Well, up to a point it will. "What I'm really talking about is brain maintenance rather than bulking up your IQ," Katz adds. Neurobics, in other words, is about letting your brain fulfill its potential. It cannot create super-brains. Can it achieve even that much, though? Certainly the brain is an organ that can adapt to the demands placed on it. Tests on animal brain tissue, for example, have repeatedly shown that electrically stimulating the synapses that connect nerve cells thought to be crucial to learning and reasoning, makes them stronger and more responsive. Brain scans suggest we use a lot more of our grey matter when carrying out new or strange tasks than when we're doing well-rehearsed ones. Rats raised in bright cages with toys sprout more neural connections than rats raised in bare cages— suggesting perhaps that novelty and variety could be crucial to a developing brain. Katz, And neurologists have proved time and again that people who lose brain cells suddenly during a stroke often sprout new connections to compensate for the loss—especially if they undergo extensive therapy to overcome any paralysis.

J Guy Claxton, an educational psychologist at the University of Bristol, dismisses most of the neurological approaches as "neuro-babble". Nevertheless, there are specific mental skills we can learn, he contends. Desirable attributes such as creativity, mental flexibility, and even motivation, are not the fixed faculties that most of us think. They are thought habits that can be learned. The problem, says Claxton, is that most of us never get proper training in these skills. We develop our own private set of mental strategies for tackling tasks and never learn anything explicitly. Worse still, because any learned skill— even driving a car or brushing our teeth-quickly sinks out of consciousness, we can no longer see the very thought habits we're relying upon. Our mental tools become invisible to us.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

K Claxton is the academic adviser to the Mind Gym. So not surprisingly, the company espouses his solution-that we must return our thought patterns to a conscious level, becoming aware of the details of how we usually think. Only then can we start to practise better thought patterns, until eventually these become our new habits. Switching metaphors, picture not gym classes, but tennis or football coaching.

L In practice, the training can seem quite mundane. For example, in one of the eight different creativity workouts offered by the Mind Gym—entitled "creativity for logical thinkers" one of the mental strategies taught is to make a sensible suggestion, then immediately pose its opposite. So, asked to spend five minutes inventing a new pizza, a group soon comes up with no topping, sweet topping, cold topping, price based on time of day, flat-rate prices and so on.

M Bailey agrees that the trick is simple. But it is surprising how few such tricks people have to call upon when they are suddenly asked to be creative: "They tend to just label themselves as uncreative, not realising that there are techniques that every creative person employs." Bailey says the aim is to introduce people to half a dozen or so such strategies in a session so that what at first seems like a dauntingly abstract mental task becomes a set of concrete, learnable behaviours. He admits this is not a short cut to genius. Neurologically, some people do start with quicker circuits or greater handling capacity. However, with the right kind of training he thinks we can dramatically increase how efficiently we use it.

N It is hard to prove that the training itself is effective. How do you measure a change in an employee's creativity levels, or memory skills? But staff certainly report feeling that such classes have opened their eyes. So, neurological boosting or psychological training? At the moment you can pay your money and take your choice. Claxton for one believes there is no reason why schools and universities shouldn't spend more time teaching basic thinking skills, rather than trying to stuff heads with facts and hoping that effective thought habits are somehow absorbed by osmosis.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-5

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

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

1 Mind Gym coach instructed employees to imagine that they are the building.

2 Mind Gym uses the similar marketing theory that is used all round

3 Susan Greenfield is the founder of Mind Gym.

4 All business and industries are using Mind Gym's session globally.

5 According to Mind Gym, extensive scientific background supports their mental training sessions.

Questions 6-13

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-D) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-D in boxes 6-13 on your answer sheet.

A Guy Claxton

B Sebastian Bailey

C Susan Greenfield

D Lawrence Katz

NB You may use any letter more than once

6 We do not have enough inspiration to keep our brain fit.

7 The more you exercise your brain like exercise in the gym, the more brain will grow.

8 Exercise can keep your brain health instead of improving someone's IQ.

9 It is valuable for schools to teach students about creative skills besides basic known knowledge.

10 We can develop new neuron connections when we lose old connections via certain treatment.

11 People usually mark themselves as not creative before figuring out there are approaches for each person.

12 An instructor in Mind Gym who guided the employees to exercise.

13 Majority of people don't have appropriate skills-training for brain.

SECTION 2

Finding Our Way

A "Drive 200 yards, and then turn right," says the car's computer voice. You relax in the driver's seat, follow the directions and reach your destination without error. It's certainly nice to have the Global Positioning System (GPS) to direct you to within a few yards of your goal. Yet if the satellite service's digital maps become even slightly outdated, you can become lost. Then you have to rely on the ancient human skill of navigating in three-dimensional space. Luckily, your biological finder has an important advantage over GPS: it does not go awry if only one part of the guidance system goes wrong, because it works in various ways. You can ask questions of people on the sidewalk. Or follow a street that looks familiar. Or rely on a navigational rubric: "If I keep the East River on my left, I will eventually cross 34th Street." The human positioning system is flexible and capable of learning. Anyone who knows the way from point A to point B--and from A to C--can probably figure out how to get from B to C, too.

B *(ipredicting.com-copyright)* But how does this complex cognitive system really work? Researchers are looking at several strategies people use to orient themselves in space: guidance, path integration and route following. We may use all three or combinations thereof. And as experts learn more about these navigational skills, they are making the case that our abilities may underlie our powers of memory and logical thinking. Grand Central, Please Imagine that you have arrived in a place you have never visited--New York City. You get off the train at Grand Central Terminal in midtown Manhattan. You have a few hours to explore before you must return for your ride home. You head uptown to see popular spots you have been told about: Rockefeller Center, Central Park, the Metropolitan Museum of Art. You meander in and out of shops along the way. Suddenly, it is time to get back to the station. But how?

C If you ask passersby for help, most likely you will receive information in many different forms. A person who orients herself by a prominent landmark would gesture southward: "Look down there. See the tall, broad MetLife Building? Head for that--the station is right below it." Neurologists call this

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

navigational approach "guidance," meaning that a landmark visible from a distance serves as the marker for one's destination. *(ipredicting.com-copyright)*

D Another city dweller might say: "What places do you remember passing? ... Okay. Go toward the end of Central Park, then walk down to St. Patrick's Cathedral. A few more blocks, and Grand Central will be off to your left." In this case, you are pointed toward the most recent place you recall, and you aim for it. Once there you head for the next notable place and so on, retracing your path. Your brain is adding together the individual legs of your trek into a cumulative progress report. Researchers call this strategy "path integration." Many animals rely primarily on path integration to get around, including insects, spiders, crabs and rodents. The desert ants of the genus **Cataglyphis** (沙蚁) employ this method to return from foraging as far as 100 yards away. They note the general direction they came from and retrace their steps, using the polarization of sunlight to orient themselves even under overcast skies. On their way back they are faithful to this inner homing vector. Even when a scientist picks up an ant and puts it in a totally different spot, the insect stubbornly proceeds in the originally determined direction until it has gone "back" all of the distance it wandered from its nest. Only then does the ant realize it has not succeeded, and it begins to walk in successively larger loops to find its way home.

E Whether it is trying to get back to the anthill or the train station, any animal using path integration must keep track of its own movements so it knows, while returning, which segments it has already completed. As you move, your brain gathers data from your environment--sights, sounds, smells, lighting, muscle contractions, a sense of time passing--to determine which way your body has gone. The church spire, the sizzling sausages on that vendor's grill, the open courtyard, and the train station--all represent snapshots of memorable junctures during your journey. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

F In addition to guidance and path integration, we use a third method for finding our way. An office worker you approach for help on a Manhattan street corner might say: "Walk straight down Fifth, turn left on 47th, turn right on Park, go through the walkway under the Helmsley Building, then cross the street to the MetLife Building into Grand Central." This strategy, called route following, uses landmarks such as buildings and street names, plus directions--straight, turn, go through--for reaching intermediate points. Route following is more precise than guidance or path integration, but if you forget the details and take a wrong turn,

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

the only way to recover is to backtrack until you reach a familiar spot, because you do not know the general direction or have a reference landmark for your goal. The route-following navigation strategy truly challenges the brain. We have to keep all the landmarks and intermediate directions in our head. It is the most detailed and therefore most reliable method, but it can be undone by routine memory lapses. With path integration, our cognitive memory is less burdened; it has to deal with only a few general instructions and the homing vector. *(ipredicting.com-copyright)* Path integration works because it relies most fundamentally on our knowledge of our body's general direction of movement, and we always have access to these inputs. Nevertheless, people often choose to give route-following directions, in part because saying "Go straight that way!" just does not work in our complex, man-made surroundings.

盗版复印的母书很可能是老旧的版本（存在错误，遗漏）

G Road Map or Metaphor? On your next visit to Manhattan you will rely on your memory to get around. Most likely you will use guidance, path integration and route following in various combinations. But how exactly do these constructs deliver concrete directions? Do we humans have, as an image of the real world, a kind of road map in our heads--with symbols for cities, train stations and churches; thick lines for highways; narrow lines for local streets? Neurobiologists and cognitive psychologists do call the portion of our memory that controls navigation a "cognitive map." The map metaphor is obviously seductive: maps are the easiest way to present geographic information for convenient visual inspection. In many cultures, maps were developed before writing, and today they are used in almost every society. It is even possible that maps derive from a universal way in which our spatial-memory networks are wired. *(ipredicting.com-copyright)*

H Yet the notion of a literal map in our heads may be misleading; a growing body of research implies that the cognitive map is mostly a metaphor. It may be more like a hierarchical structure of relationships. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)* To get back to Grand Central, you first envision（想象）the large scale--that is, you visualize the general direction of the station. Within that system you then imagine the route to the last place you remember. After that, you observe your nearby surroundings to pick out a recognizable storefront or street corner that will send you toward that place. In this hierarchical, or nested, scheme, positions and distances are relative, in contrast with a road map, where the same information is shown in a geometrically precise scale.

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

Use the information in the passage to match the category of each navigation method (listed A-C) with correct statement. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet. ***(ipredicting.com copyright)***

NB you may use any letter more than once

A Guidance
B Path integration.
C Route following

14 Using basic direction from starting point and light intensity to move on.
15 Using combination of place and direction heading for destination.
16 Using an iconic building near your destination as orientation.
17 Using a retrace method from a known place if a mistake happens.
18 Using a passed spot as reference for a new integration.
(ipredicting.com copyrighted)

Questions 19-21

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 19-21 on your answer sheet.

19 What dose the ant of ***Cataglyphis*** respond if it has been taken to another location according to the passage?

A Changes the orientation sensors improvingly
B Releases biological scent for help from others
C Continues to move by the original orientation
D Totally gets lost once disturbed

20 Which of the followings is true about "cognitive map" in this passage?

A There is not obvious difference contrast by real map
B It exists in our head and is always correct
C It only exists under some cultures
D It was managed by brain memory

21 Which of following description of way findings correctly reflects the function of ***cognitive map***? *(ipredicting.com copyright)*

A It visualises a virtual route in a large scope
B It reproduces an exact details of every landmark
C Observation plays a more important role
D Store or supermarket is a must in the map

Questions 22-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **2?**
*In boxes **22-26** 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*

22 Biological navigation has a state of flexibility.

23 You will always receive good reaction when you ask direction.

24 When someone follows a route, he or she collects comprehensive perceptional information in mind on the way. *(ipredicting.com copyright)*

25 Path integration requires more thought from brain compared with route-following.

26 In a familiar surrounding, an exact map of where you are will automatically emerge in your head.

Communicating Conflict !

Section A

As far back as Hippocrates' time (460-370 B.C.) people have tried to understand other people by characterizing them according to personality type or temperament. Hippocrates believed there were four different body fluids that influenced four basic types of temperament（性情）. His work was further developed 500 years later by Galen. These days there are any number of self-assessment tools that relate to the basic descriptions developed by Galen, although we no longer believe the source to be the types of body fluid that dominate our systems.

Section B

The values in self-assessments that help determine personality style. Learning styles, communication styles, conflict-handling styles, or other aspects of individuals is that they help depersonalize conflict in interpersonal relationships. The depersonalization occurs when you realize that others aren't trying to be difficult, but they need different or more information than you do. They're not intending to be rude: they are so focused on the task they forget about greeting people. They would like to work faster but not at the risk of damaging the relationships needed to get the job done. They understand there is a job to do. But it can only be done right with the appropriate information, which takes time to collect. When used appropriately, understanding communication styles can help resolve conflict on teams. Very rarely are conflicts true personality issues. Usually they are issues of style, information needs, or focus.

Section C

Hippocrates and later Galen determined there were four basic temperaments: sanguine, phlegmatic, **melancholic**（忧郁症）and choleric. These descriptions were developed centuries ago and are still somewhat apt, although you could update the wording. In today's world, they translate into the four fairly common communication styles described below:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Section D

The **sanguine** (乐观的) person would be the expressive or spirited style of communication. These people speak in pictures. They invest a lot of emotion and energy in their communication and often speak quickly. Putting their whole body into it. They are easily sidetracked onto a story that may or may not illustrate the point they arc trying to make. Because of their enthusiasm, they are great team motivators. They are concerned about people and relationships. Their high levels of energy can come on strong at times and their focus is usually on the bigger picture, which means they sometimes miss the details or the proper order of things. These people find conflict or differences of opinion invigorating and love to engage in a spirited discussion. They love change and arc constantly looking for new and exciting adventures.

Section E

Tile phlegmatic person - cool and persevering - translates into the technical or systematic communication style. This style of communication is focused on facts and technical details. Phlegmatic people have an orderly. methodical way of approaching tasks，and their focus is very much on the task, not on the people, emotions, or concerns that the task may evoke. The focus is also more on the details necessary to accomplish a task.

Sometimes the details overwhelm the big picture and focus needs to be brought back to the context of the task. People with this style think the facts should speak for themselves, and they are not as comfortable with conflict. They need time to adapt to change and need to understand both the logic of it and the steps involved.

Section F

Tile melancholic person who is softhearted and oriented toward doing things for others translates into the considerate or sympathetic communication style. A person with this communication style is focused on people and relationships. They are good listeners and do things for other people- sometimes to the detriment of getting things done for themselves. They want to solicit everyone's opinion and make sure everyone is comfortable with whatever is required to get the job done. At times this focus on others can distract from the task at hand. Because they are so concerned with the needs of others and smoothing over issues, they do not like conflict. They believe that change threatens the **status quo** （现状）and tends to make people feel uneasy, so people with this communication style, like **phlegmatic** (冷淡的,迟钝的）people need time to consider the changes in order to adapt to them.

Section G

The **choleric**（暴躁的）temperament translates into the bold or direct style of communication. People with this style are brief in their communication - the fewer

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

words the better. They are big picture thinkers and love to be involved in many things at once. They are focused on tasks and outcomes and often forget that the people involved in carrying out the tasks have needs. They don't do detail work easily and as a result can often underestimate how much time it takes to achieve the task. Because they are so direct, they often seem forceful and can be very intimidating to others. They usually would welcome someone challenging them. But most other styles are afraid to do so. They also thrive on change, the more the better.

Section H

A well-functioning team should have all of these communication styles for true effectiveness. All teams need to focus on the task, and they need to take care of relationships in order to achieve those tasks. They need the big picture perspective or the context of their work, and they need the details to be identified and taken care of for success. We all have aspects of each style within us. Some of us can easily move from one style to another and adapt our style to the needs of the situation at hand-whether the focus is on tasks or relationships. For others, a dominant style is very evident, and it is more challenging to see the situation from the perspective of another style.

The work environment can influence communication styles either by the type of work that is required or by the predominance of one style reflected in that environment. Some people use one style at work and another at home. The good news about communication styles is that we ah have the ability to develop flexibility in our styles. The greater the flexibility we have, the more skilled we usually are at handling possible and actual conflicts. Usually it has to be relevant to us to do so, either because we think it is important or because there are incentives in our environment to encourage it. The key is that we have to want to become flexible with our communication style. As Henry Ford said, "Whether you think you can or you can't, you're right!"

http://www.articledashboard.com/Article/Team-Communication-Styles/351428

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 27-34

Reading Passage 3 has eight sections **A-H.**
Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.
Write the correct number i-x in boxes 27-34 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Different personality types mentioned
ii recommendation of combined styles for group
iii Historical explanation of understanding personality
iv A lively and positive attitude person depicted
v A personality likes challenge and direct communication
vi different characters illustrated
vii Functions of understanding communication styles
viii Cautious and considerable person cited
ix Calm and Factual personality illustrated
x Self-assessment determines one's temperament

27 Section **A**

28 Section **B**

29 Section **C**

30 Section **D**

31 Section **E**

32 Section **F**

33 Section **G**

34 Section **H**

Questions 35-39

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**
*In boxes **35-39** 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*

35 **it is** believed that sanguine people do not like variety

36 Melancholic and phlegmatic people have similar characteristics

37 It is the sanguine personality that needed most in the workplace.

38 It is possible for someone to change type of personality .

39 **work** surrounding can affect which communication style is the most effective.

Question 40

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

The author thinks self-assessment tools can be able to

A **assist to** develop one's personality in a certain scenario.
B help to understand colleagues and resolve problems
C improve relationship with boss of company
D change others behaviour and personality

Article Source: http://www.articledashboard.com/Article/Team-Communication-Styles/351428

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SECTION 1

The Mozart Effect

A Music has been used for centuries to heal the body. In the *Ebers Papyrs* (one of the earliest medical documents, circa 1500 B.C.), it was recorded that physicians chanted to heal the sick (Castleman, 1994). In various cultures, we have observed singing as part of healing rituals. In the world of Western medicine, however, using music in medicine lost popularity until the introduction of the radio. Researchers then started to notice that listening to music could have significant physical effects. Therapists noticed music could help calm anxiety and researchers saw that listening to music could cause a drop in blood pressure. In addition to these two areas, music has been used with cancer chemotherapy to reduce nausea, during surgery to reduce stress hormone production, during childbirth, and in stroke recovery (Castleman, 1994 and Westley, 1998). It has been shown to decrease pain as well as enhance the effectiveness of the immune system. In Japan, compilations of music are used as medication, of sorts. For example, if you want to cure a headache or migraine, the album suggested Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," Dvorak's "Humoresque," or part of George Gershwin's "An American in Paris" (Campbell, 1998). Music is also being used to assist in learning, in a phenomenon called the Mozart Effect.

B Frances H. Rauscher, Ph.D., first demonstrated the correlation between music and learning in an experiment in 1993. His experiments indicated that a 10 minute dose of Mozart could temporarily boost intelligence. Groups of students were given intelligence tests after listening to silence, relaxation tapes, or Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major for a short time. He found that after silence, the average IQ score was 110, and after the relaxation tape, scores rose a point. After listening to Mozart, however, the scores jumped to 119 (Westley, 1998). Even students who did not like the music still had an increased score on the IQ test. Rauscher hypothesized that "listening to complex, non-repetitive music, like Mozart,

http://www.macalester.edu/academics/psychology/whathap/ubnrp/audition/site/melanie.html

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

may stimulate neural pathways that are important in thinking" (Castleman, 1994).

C The same experiment was repeated on rats by Rauscher and Hong Hua Li from Stanford. Rats also demonstrated enhancement in their intelligence performance. These new studies indicate that rats that were exposed to Mozart showed "increased gene expression of BDNF (a neural growth factor), CREB (a learning and memory compound), and Synapsin I(a synaptic growth protein)" in the brain's hippocampus, compared with rats in the control group, which heard only white noise (e.g. the whooshing sound of a radio tuned between stations)

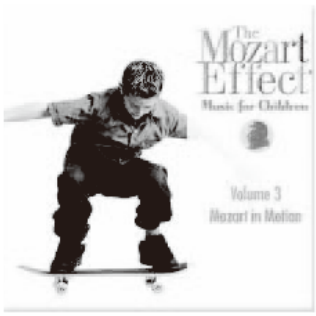
D How exactly does the Mozart affect work? Researchers are still trying to determine the actual mechanisms for the formation of these enhanced learning pathways. Neuroscientists suspect that music can actually help build and strengthen connections between neurons in the cerebral cortex in a process similar to what occurs in brain development despite its type. When a baby is born, certain connections have already been made - like connections for heartbeat and breathing. As new information is learned and motor skills develop, new neural connections are formed. Neurons that are not used will eventually die while those used repeatedly will form strong connections. Although a large number of these neural connections require experience, they also must occur within a certain time frame. For example, a child born with cataracts cannot develop connections within the visual cortex. If the cataracts are removed by surgery right away, the child's vision develops normally. However, after the age of 2, if the cataracts are removed, the child will remain blind because those pathways cannot establish themselves.

E Music seems to work in the same way. In October of 1997, researchers at the University of Konstanz in Germany found that music actually rewires neural circuits (Begley, 1996). Although some of these circuits are formed for physical skills needed to play an instrument, just listening to music strengthens connection used in higher-order thinking. Listening to music can then be thought of as "exercise" for the brain, improving concentration and enhancing intuition.

F If you're a little skeptical about the claims made by supporters of the Mozart Effect, you're not alone. Many people accredit the advanced learning of some children who take music lessons to other personality traits, such as motivation and persistence, which is required in all types of learning. There have also been claims of that influencing the results of some experiments.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

G Furthermore, many people are critical of the role the media had in turning an isolated study into a trend for parents and music educators. After Mozart Effect was published to the public, the sales of Mozart CDs stayed on the top of the hit list for three weeks. In an article by Michael Linton, he wrote that the research that began this phenomenon (the study by researchers at the University of California Irvine) showed only a temporary boost in IQ, which was not significant enough to even last throughout the course of the experiment. Using music to influence intelligence was used in Confucian civilization and Plato alluded to Pythagorean music when he described is ideal state in *The Republic*. In both of these examples, music did not have caused any overwhelming changes, and the theory eventually died out. Linton also asks, "If Mozart's Music were able to improve health, why was Mozart himself so frequently sick? If listening to Mozart's music increases intelligence and encourages spirituality, why aren't the world's smartest and most spiritual people Mozart specialists?" Linton raises an interesting point, if the Mozart Effect causes such significant changes, why isn't there more documented evidence?



H The "trendiness" of the Mozart Effect may have died out somewhat, but there are still strong supporters (and opponents) of the claims made in 1993. Since that initial experiment, there has not been a surge of supporting evidence. However, many parents, after playing classical music while pregnant or when their children are young, will swear by the Mozart Effect. A classmate of mine once told me that listening to classical music while studying will help with memorization. If we approach this controversy from a scientific aspect, although there has been some evidence that music does increase brain activity, actual improvements in learning and memory have not been adequately demonstrated.

I predicting 我预测 你高分

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-5

Reading Passage **1** has eight paragraphs **A-H.**Which paragraph contains the following information?*Write the correct letter **A-H** in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.*

1 Music influences brain development of baby.

2 Popularity of public to the introduction of Mozart Effect

3 Description of the pioneer experiment of a person

4 Music is helpful as a healing method in some places

5 Learning needs other qualities though

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Questions 6-8

Complete the summary below.
*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 6-8 on your answer sheet.

In the experiment carried out by Frances Rauscher, participants were immersed in the music for a .....**6**.....period of time before they were tested. Rauscher suggested that enhancement of their performance is related to the.....**7**.....nature of Mozart's music. After that, another parallel experiment was also conducted on .....**8**..... *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

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*

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

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

9 Music has the power to improve people's brain performance according to the passage.

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10 All neural connections are built up after a baby's born instead of the time he or she had born.

11 There is no one who questions Mozart Effect so far.

12 Michael Linton carried out further experiment on Mozart's life to support his viewpoint

13 Not sufficient evidence supports Mozart Effect from the very first experiment till now.

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Article: http://www.macalester.edu/academics/psychology/whathap/ubnrp/audition/site/melanie.html

The coming back of the "Extinct" Grass in Britain

A It's *Britain's dodo*, called interrupted brome because of its gappy seed-head, this unprepossessing grass was found nowhere else in the world. Sharp-eyed Victorian botanists were the first to notice it, and by the 1920s the odd-looking grass had been found across much of southern England. Yet its decline was just as dramatic. By 1972 it had vanished from its last toehold-two hay fields at Pampisford, near Cambridge. Even the seeds stored at the Cambridge University Botanic Garden as an insurance policy were dead, having been mistakenly kept at room temperature. Botanists mourned: a unique living entity was gone forever.

B Yet reports of its demise proved premature. Interrupted brome has come back from the dead, and not through any fancy genetic engineering. Thanks to one green-fingered botanist, interrupted brome is alive and well and living as a pot plant. Britain's dodo is about to become a phoenix, as conservationists set about relaunching its career in the wild.

C At first, Philip Smith was unaware that the scrawny pots of grass on his bench were all that remained of a uniquely British species. But when news of the "extinction" of Bromus interruptus finally reached him, he decided to astonish his colleagues. He seized his opportunity at a meeting of the Botanical Society of the British Isles in Manchester in 1979, where he was booked to talk about his research on the evolution of the brome grasses. It was sad, he said, that interrupted brome had become extinct, as there were so many interesting questions botanists could have investigated. Then he whipped out two enormous pots of it. The extinct grass was very much alive.

D It turned out that Smith had collected seeds from the brome's last refuge at

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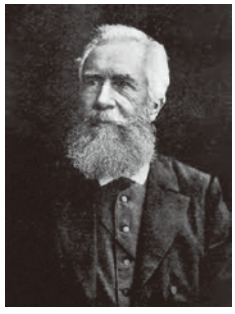
Pampisford in 1963, shortly before the species disappeared from the wild altogether. Ever since then, Smith had grown the grass on, year after year. So in the end the hapless grass survived not through some high-powered conservation scheme or fancy genetic manipulation, but simply because one man was interested in it. As Smith points out, interrupted brome isn't particularly attractive and has no commercial value. But to a plant taxonomist, that's not what makes a plant interesting.

E The brome's future, at least in cultivation, now seems assured. Seeds from Smith's plants have been securely stored in the state-of-the-art Millennium Seed Bank at Wakehurst Place in Sussex. And living plants thrive at the botanic gardens at Kew, Edinburgh and Cambridge. This year, "bulking up" is under way to make sure there are plenty of plants in all the gardens, and sackfuls of seeds are being stockpiled at strategic sites throughout the country.

F The brome's relaunch into the British countryside is next on the agenda. English Nature has included interrupted brome in its Species Recovery Programme, and it is on track to be reintroduced into the agricultural landscape, if friendly farmers can be found. Alas, the grass is neither pretty nor useful--in fact, it is undeniably a weed, and a weed of a crop that nobody grows these days, at that. The brome was probably never common enough to irritate farmers, but no one would value it today for its productivity or its nutritious qualities. As a grass, it leaves agriculturalists cold.

G So where did it come from? Smith's research into the taxonomy of the brome grasses suggests that interruptus almost certainly mutated from another weedy grass, soft brome, ***hordeaceus.*** So close is the relationship that interrupted brome was originally deemed to be a mere variety of soft brome by the great Victorian taxonomist Professor Hackel. But in 1895, George Claridge Druce, a 45-year-old Oxford pharmacist with a shop on the High Street, decided that it deserved species status, and convinced the botanical world. Druce was by then well on his way to fame as an Oxford don, mayor of the city, and a fellow of the Royal Society. A poor boy from Northamptonshire and a self-educated man, Druce became the leading field botanist of his generation. When Druce described a species, botanists took note.



H The brome's parentage may be clear, but the timing of its birth is more obscure. According to agricultural historian Joan Thirsk, sainfoin and its friends made their first modest appearance in Britain in the early 1600s. Seeds brought in from the Continent were sown in pastures to feed horses and other livestock. But in those early days, only a few enthusiasts--mostly gentlemen keen to pamper their best horses--took to the new crops.

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I Although the credit for the "discovery" of interrupted brome goes to a Miss A. M. Barnard, who collected the first specimens at Odsey, Bedfordshire, in 1849. The grass had probably lurked undetected in the English countryside for at least a hundred years. Smith thinks the botanical dodo probably evolved in the late 17th or early 18th century, once sainfoin became established.

J Like many once-common arable weeds, such as the corncockle, interrupted brome seeds cannot survive long in the soil. Each spring, the brome relied on farmers to resow its seeds; in the days before weedkillers and sophisticated seed sieves, an ample supply would have contaminated stocks of crop seed. But fragile seeds are not the brome's only problem: this species is also reluctant to release its seeds as they ripen. Show it a ploughed field today and this grass will struggle to survive, says Smith. It will be difficult to establish in today's "improved" agricultural landscape, inhabited by notoriously vigorous competitors.

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Questions 1-7

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

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

1 The name for interrupted brome is very special as its head shaped like a sharp eye

2 Interrupted brome thought to become extinct because there were no live seed even in a labs condition.

3 Philip Smith comes from University of Cambridge.

4 Reborn of the interrupted brome is attributed more to scientific meaning than seemingly aesthetic or commercial ones

5 English nature will operate to recover interrupted brome on the success of survival in Kew.

6 Interrupted Brome grow poorly in some competing modern agricultural environment with other plants

7 Media publicity plays a significant role to make interrupted brome continue to exist.

Questions 8-13

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-F) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-F in boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

A George Claridge Druce

B Nathaniel Fiennes

C Professor Hackel

D A. M. Barnard

E Philip Smith

F Joan Thirsk

Choose the people who

8 reestablished the British unique plants

9 identified the interrupted brome as just to its parent brome

10 gave an independent taxonomy place to interrupted brome

11 discovered and picked the first sample of interrupted brome

12 recorded the first 'show up' of sainfoin plants in Britain

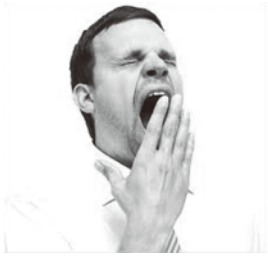
13 collected the last seeds just before its extinction

SECTION 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 28-40, which are based on Reading Passage 3 on the following pages.

The secret of the Yawn

A When a scientist began to study yawning in the 1980s, it was difficult to convince some of his research students of the merits of "yawning science." Although it may appear quirky(诡异), his decision to study yawning was a logical extension to human beings of my research in developmental neuroscience, reported in such papers as "Wing-flapping during Development and Evolution." As a neurobehavioral problem, there is not much difference between the wing-flapping of birds and the face- and body-flapping of human yawners.



B Yawning is an ancient, primitive act. Humans do it even before they are born, opening wide in the **womb**（子宫）. Some snakes unhinge their jaws to do it. One species of penguins yawns as part of mating. Only now are researchers beginning to understand why we yawn, when we yawn and why we yawn back. A professor of cognitive neuroscience at Drexel University in Philadelphia, Steven Platek, studies the act of contagious yawning, something done only by people and other primates.

C In his first experiment, he used a psychological test to rank people on their **empathic** (感情嵌入的) feelings. He found that participants who did not score high on compassion did not yawn back. "We literally had people saying, 'Why am I looking at people yawning?'" Professor Platek said. "It just had no effect."

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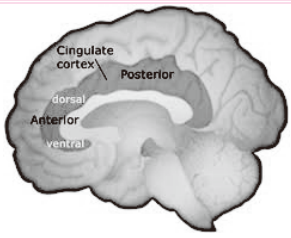
D For his second experiment, he put 10 students in an magnetic resonance imaging machine as they watched video tapes of people yawning. When the students watched the videos, the part of the brain which reacted was the part scientists believe controls empathy - the posterior cingulate（皮层）, in the brain's middle rear." I don't know if it's necessarily that nice people yawn more, but I think it's a good indicator of a state of mind," said Professor Platek. "It's also a good indicator if you're empathizing with me and paying attention."



E His third experiment is studying yawning in those with brain disorders, such as autism and schizophrenia, in which victims have difficulty connecting emotionally with others. A psychology professor at the University of Maryland, Robert Provine, is one of the few other researchers into yawning. He found the basic yawn lasts about six seconds and they come in bouts with an interval of about 68 seconds. Men and women yawn or half-yawn equally often, but men are significantly less likely to cover their mouths which may indicate complex distinction in genders." A watched yawner never yawns," Professor Provine said. However, the physical root of yawning remains a mystery. Some researchers say it's coordinated within the **hypothalamus**(下丘脑) of the brain, the area that also controls breathing.

F Yawning and stretching also share properties and may be performed together as parts of a global motor complex. But they do not always co-occur—people usually yawn when we stretch, but we don't always stretch when we yawn, especially before bedtime. Studies by J. I. P , G. H. A. Visser and H. F. Prechtl in the early 1980s, charting movement in the developing fetus using ultrasound, observed not just yawning but a link between yawning and stretching as early as the end of the first **prenatal trimester**（预产期）.

G The most extraordinary demonstration of the yawn-stretch linkage occurs in many people paralyzed on one side of their body because of brain damage caused by a stroke. The prominent British neurologist Sir Francis Walshe noted in 1923 that when these hemiplegics yawn, they are startled and mystified to observe that their otherwise paralyzed arm rises and flexes automatically in what neurologists term an "associated response." Yawning apparently activates

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

undamaged, unconsciously controlled connections between the brain and the cord motor system innervating the **paralyzed**（瘫痪的） limb. It is not known whether the associated response is a positive prognosis for recovery, nor whether yawning is therapeutic for **reinnervation**（再生） or prevention of muscular atrophy.

H Clinical neurology offers other surprises. Some patients with "locked-in" syndrome, who are almost totally deprived of the ability to move voluntarily, can yawn normally. The neural circuits for spontaneous yawning must exist in the brain stem near other respiratory and vasomotor centers, because yawning is performed by **anencephalic**（无脑畸形） who possess only the **medulla oblongata** (脊髓延髓). The multiplicity of stimuli of contagious yawning, by contrast, implicates many higher brain regions.

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Questions 28-32

Summary

Complete the Summary paragraph described below. In boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet, write the correct answer with ***No MORE THAN THREE WORDS.***

A psychology professor drew a conclusion after observation that it takes about six seconds to complete an average yawning which needs ……28……before a following yawning comes. It is almost at the same frequency that male and female yawn or half, yet behavior accompanied with yawning showing a ……29……in genders. Some parts within the brain may affect the movement which also have something to do with ……30…… . another finding also finds there is a link between yawn and ……31…… before a baby was born, which two can be automatically co-operating even among people whose ……32…… is damaged.

Questions 33-37

Read paragraph A-H.Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-H for question 33-37

NB You may use any letter more than once.

33 The rate for yawning shows some regular pattern.

34 Yawning is an inherent ability that appears in both animals and humans.

35 Stretching and yawning are not always going together.

36 Yawning may suggest people are having positive notice or response in communicating.

37 Some superior areas in brain may deal with the infectious feature of yawning

Questions 38-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **3**?
*In boxes **38-40** 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*

38 Several students in Platek s experiment did not comprehendwhy their tutor ask them to yawn back.

39 Some results from certain experiment indicate the link between yawning and compassion.

40 Yawning can show an affirmative impact on the recovery frombrain damage brought by a stroke.

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第 1 步骤：

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第 2 步骤：指点官方淘宝店铺 ielts9.taobao.com

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

第 3 步骤：

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

第 4 步骤：

红色/橙色就是考题范围中的重点页面页码，黑色/灰色就是删除不看的页面页码。

English to Chinese

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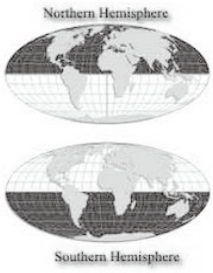
越努力 越幸运

寒冷？南极洲·气候和影响

A 一个多世纪以前，斯科特家族的男性的亲属~沙克尔顿和莫森对抗寒冷和寸草不生的南极洲的暴风雪。直到进入20世纪，南极洲帝国的名字形象一直和英雄探险创建的事迹关联着——这一幅遥远，艰难，阴郁和与世隔绝的景象，是一个只属于最勇敢的男人版图。**之前的南极洲，认为是一个远离日常现实的地方，也是一个没有给任何人明显的价值的地方。**



B 当我们进入21世纪，我们对南极洲的观念已经改变。虽然南极洲在物理上难以接近，可能没有日常生活中的温暖花开的日子，在那里生活需要奉献精神；**但南极大陆及其周边海域是地球和其地球系统一个关键的组件，日益视为不可分割的一部分。**这是似乎因为电视和旅游使得这些天这个世界在缩小，或者是因为南极真的在地幔占领一个中心点在吗？（不是）科学研究在过去的半个世纪里不断揭示——**南极洲的巨大的质量和较低的温度对气候和海洋环流产生重大影响，其因素影响了全球各地数百万人的生命。**

C 南极洲并不总是很冷的。缓慢解体的超级冈瓦纳(Gondwana)古陆随着非洲，南美，印度和澳大利亚向北运动，**最终创造了足够的空间发展形成了南极洲周围的南极绕极流(ACC)，它影响下盛行的西风从西向东流动。**当南极洲冷降温时，其植被死亡，冰期开始和大陆呈现其现在的外观。今天的冰层覆盖于基岩有4公里厚，被记录表面最低温度低至-89.2摄氏度。冰冷的风，在冰帽和大海间嚎叫——所谓的重力风(**katabatic wind**)——可以达到300公里/小时，**制造了可怕的风冷却效果。**

D 从这个极端的环境来的一些强大的力量，在世界上引起反响。甚至宇航员肉眼就能看到这美丽的而可怕的南极洲：随着地球的自转，从南极大陆海岸耦合不断产生低压力旋往东北向旋动，压力旋不断生长和深化，扇动起来南大洋水手们都敬畏的排山倒海的海水。**最近的研究显示，海洋的温度可能是一个对澳大利亚的降雨量更好的**（相对于测量达尔文和塔希提岛的压力差Southern Oscillation Index要好）**预测。通过接收更为准确的预测，在昆士兰北部放牧人能够避免在年降雨量将会不足的时期过度放牧。这不仅会减少他们的损失，还可以阻止严重的（可能需要几十年才能修复的）草场退化。**通过发展预测系统的**原型 CSIRO，**但我们可以自信地预测，当我们关于南极南大洋有了更多了解，那将能够提高和扩展我们的预测能力。

E **海洋表面温度取决于：深水温度、空气温度和冰之间的相互作用结果。**每年

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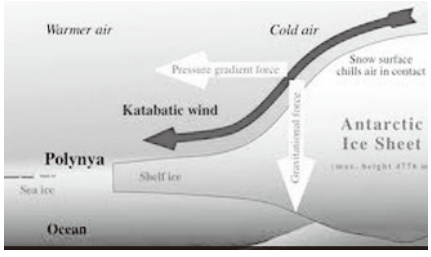
冬天，有400万至1900万平方公里的海冰形式，锁定了大量的接近大陆热量。只是到现在，我们才可以开始解开南澳大利亚经历的海冰如何影响天气过程。但在另一方面，海冰范围的扩展其影响力远远超出了南极洲本身。**南极磷虾（Antarctic krill）——小虾类的甲壳动物，为长须鲸（baleen whales）、企鹅、海豹、导程一些海鸟和许多鱼类提供主食—— 当海冰是充裕时候，食物不缺乏，大家生长良好；当海冰减少，当磷虾不丰富的时候，食物短缺，许多种类的长须鲸和海鸟类（离开），因此会在南半球之间迁徙。**

F 世界海洋洋流循环系统就像一个巨大的传送带，**把水和溶解的矿物质和营养物质从从一个半球送到另一个半球，从海洋深海深处送到表面。譬如，ACC是世界上最长的最大的洋流。**通过它，大西洋、印度洋和太平洋的深流都加入一个全球性温海水环流。在冬天，**呼啸的下沉狂风（katabatics）**有时冲刷下来的冰片往往留下海面冰封的泻湖（ice-locked lagoons），或留下大的冰穴（‘polynyas’）”。最近的研究表明，作为新的海冰（fresh sea ice）的方式，下沉狂风把不断剥离的冰块一天内吹出到 90 公里以外。**因为只有新鲜的水才能冻结成冰，残留的水变得越来越咸和高密度（salty and dense），它们下沉，直到它从大陆架剥落而沉下去。**冷水比热水携带更多的氧气，所以当它上升到了在北半球各大洋，**它给海洋充了氧气和也重新激活了海洋。北部各海洋的状态，和他们的生物生产活力，很大程度上应归功于发生在南极的一切。**



G 南极洲，真正的“来自气候寒冷的地方”。随着我们更多的了解其气候，海洋环流和生物群的影响；我们看到，它不是与世界其它地区割裂的一个地方；它也不是无用和贫瘠的。相反，它是已经影响人类，动物和植物生活在地球一个强大的引擎，。

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滑石粉

A 彼特-博瑞格发现了法国的鲁兹那克公司崔曼斯矿的滑石粉是怎样应用到食物和农产品之中去——从口香糖到橄榄油。海拔 1700 米高的法国比利牛斯山崔曼斯矿山上，有着巨大的水性镁硅酸盐矿——也就是我们所熟知的滑石粉。崔曼斯矿的滑石粉和全球其余 10 个鲁兹那克集团矿山的滑石粉一样，被广泛应用于从纸张、颜料，膏到化妆品、塑料、汽车轮胎等一系列日常用品的生产制造中。当然还有众所周知的滑石粉最终用途：婴儿爽身粉。但是这种神奇的矿物质所展现的多用途的适用性都比不上它在食品和农产品的市场中的表现。

B 以口香糖市场为例。拥有以及运营崔曼斯矿的鲁兹那克国际集团分公司（力拓矿业集团子公司）——法国鲁兹那克滑石粉公司——每年为欧洲口香糖制造业提供大约 6000 吨滑石粉。“我们从 20 世纪 60 年代就开始已经占领了这部分市场的销售。”鲁兹那克公司在图卢兹的贸易部销售经理劳伦特•佛尼尔说道。“不可否认的是，我们供应给口香糖制造业的滑石粉年均总销量相对其他领域比较少，但我们认为这是一个能获利的市场：这个市场中的消费者对来自可靠、 高质量原料产地的安全货源表现出额外的喜爱。所以长期忠于一家可信赖的供应商是滑石粉市场的一个重要特征。”佛尼尔接着说，“改变原料意味着有可能需要选择购买自己并了解的产品，选择与供货商 A 而不是供货商 B 合作——这对于口香糖制造厂家来将不是一个容易的选择。重新签约的成本很高，因此当一个采购员购买了某种滑石粉来生产其产品时，即使此滑石粉很贵，他也不愿意更换了。”

C 在实际过程中，滑石粉又是如何应用于口香糖的制造中？农业经济学学位的工程师帕特里克•德罗德在鲁兹那克公司已经工作了 22 年，现担任公司欧洲农业与食品部门的高级市场发展经理。他解释了口香糖所需的四种成分。他说到“最重要的一种是胶基，”，“正是胶基使得口香糖能够被咀嚼。它将所有原料粘合在一起，制造出柔软、平滑的口感。然后制造商向其中加入糖精、软化剂和调味剂。**滑石粉就常被用来做胶基的填充剂**。添加剂量要视情况而定，从 10%到 35%不等，取决于口香糖的类型。例如，水果味的口香糖是微酸性的，会和制造商使用的另一种填充剂，钙碳酸脂发生反应。相反的是，由于滑石粉并无化学反应性质，所以他成为了一种理想的填充剂。**在工厂里，滑石粉还被用于去除在胶基上的粉末，防止口香糖在挤压和包装过程中粘在一起。”德罗德说到**。（第 29, 31, 39 题）

D 但是，滑石粉应用在口香糖上，只是食品领域中应用的一个例子。在西班牙，橄榄油制造商利用滑石粉的独特性来提高从橄榄中榨油的产量已经**长达近** 20 **年**。据帕特里克•德罗德介绍，滑石粉在处理所谓的“困难的”橄榄时特

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别有效。橄榄被收获后——通常选择最佳的清晨，因为每天低温时间采集的橄榄口感更好——它们会被运往处理车间。在那里，橄榄被压碎并搅拌 30 至 45 分钟。以前，人们通常把生成的橄榄浆压在橄榄模具中。但如今，在离心机中加水，并且在固体物质中进行水油分离的做法更为普遍。然后将水和油进行沉淀，这样就可以将橄榄油层轻轻地倒出，并且装入瓶中。“困难的”橄榄是指那些比一般橄榄更难榨出油分的橄榄的名称。可能是由于橄榄的特殊品种，也有可能由于它的水分含量和橄榄的采摘时间的原因——在收获季节开始或结束时采摘的橄榄水分含量往往会偏高或偏低。但是这些橄榄很容易辨认，因为它们会在搅拌过程中产生**大量多余的泡沫，当这样的橄榄超量时其结果就像是天然的乳化剂。这种乳化物中的油会随着水分的处理而损耗掉。此外，如果把这种废水直接倒入当地田地中——通常在许多小加工作坊里会发生——乳化的油分被生态分解将会花很长时间，这对环境是非常有害的**。（第 28 33 34 35 36 37 题）

E “如果在搅拌过程中加入总重量为 2.5%的**滑石粉，它就会吸收掉橄榄中的天然乳化成分，从而提高榨取的油量的比重。**”德罗德说到。“此外，滑石粉的‘碟型’结构有助于**增加在搅拌过程中挥发的油滴的体积，**这也会增加产量。同时，因为滑石粉是一种化学上的惰性物质，所以不会影响成品橄榄油的颜色、口 感、外观或成分。”（第 27 32 28 题）

F 如果说橄榄油工艺和在口香糖生产中使用滑石粉是很早以前的事情，那么鲁兹那克公司所不断追寻的是在食品和农产品工业中的新应用。其中一个很前景的新兴市场便是水果作物的保护工艺，这在美国正逐渐兴起。就像人类一样，水果也会被太阳晒伤。事实上，在日照非常充足的地区，高达 45%的作物会被热浪和晒伤影响。但是对水果而言，并不是紫外线伤害了作物，而是太阳光线产生的表面高温过高伤害的。

G 为避免这一点的发生，农民们通常会使用化学药务或者在果树或枝叶上不断地喷洒水雾。可问题是，这样会消耗大量的水——在炎热的地区，水通常是极为宝贵的——所以成本昂贵。此外，土地很快就会变成水涝状态。**“因此，如果我们想给水果穿上外套，就会用滑石粉来保护水果免于晒伤。”**在鲁兹那克公司工作 10 年之久的营销专家格雷格•汉特说到。“但是如此一来，有几项工艺难题就会首先摆在我们面前：滑石粉是非常怕水的：它不喜欢水。因此为了制造实用的产品，我们必须研制出湿性滑石粉，一种容易混合进入悬浮液的东西，以便人们将之喷在水果上。它不会破坏水果表面角质层（水果上的天然防水角质层）的张力，同时还要在水果收获时又可以被轻易被洗掉。没有人会愿意买一个覆盖着满满滑石粉的苹果。”

H 2003 年在华盛顿州进行的最初一些实验表明，当把这种产品喷洒在“史密斯奶奶”的苹果林上时，水果表面的温度就降低了，同时水果晒伤率降低了 60%。现在，名为“Invelop Maximum SPF”的新产品进入美国市场已经有 2 年了。苹果种植者是首要的市场目标群体，**同时汉特认为葡萄种植者是另一批拥有长期潜力的客户群**。将销量扩展到海外如澳大利亚、南美和南欧等地他也充满了信心。（第 40 题）

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传统农作制度

A 依照 Luapula 当地的传统，土地不是归个人所有的，就像非洲其它很多地方一样，**土地是由村名中的男首领或是女首领来依据需要来分配给男人和女人**。因为土地一般都是通过手工来耕作的，所以一个 ulupwa 只能照顾小块的土地，从这个意义上来讲，土地在省内的大部分地区还不属于有限的资源，但是这种情况在主要的镇区发生着改变，在一些山谷地区，土地已经变成了一种耕种的稀缺资源，因为这些地区，注册的土地所有权变得流行起来。(第 1 题)

B 在 Luapula，大部分的传统的作物就像东边的 Bemba 一样是以 citemene 为基础的，citemene 是一种耕作制度，**庄稼是在树枝燃烧的灰烬上生长的**，一个不成文的规定是，不能把整棵树砍倒，而是只能截去树梢，保证树还能重新长出树枝。在旱季的初期，砍下的树枝大小不一，被堆成一个圆形堆晒干，所占的面积大概是砍掉的树枝的面积的五分之一到十分之一。这些晾干的树枝会在下雨前烧成灰，然后在头一年用作非洲谷类 finger millet（Eleusine coracana）的栽种。（第 2 题）

C 在第二耕种季的时候，也可能是接下来的几个耕种季，原来的土地会种满很多混合的一年生的植物，比如说玉米，南瓜（Telfiria occidentalis）和其它的葫芦瓜，马铃薯，落花生 ，绿豆和各样绿叶蔬菜，这些蔬菜都是通过轮耕来实现的，最后种上木薯，开始新的一轮耕种接力。

D Richard（1969）经过观察后发现这种 citemene 制度，需要男女之间有一个明确的分工。男性一般会低调地开垦出一小块地皮，因为太过明显地朝邻居的土地划出新的边界来开垦土地会被认为是具有挑衅意味的。砍伐树枝这样危险的行为通常被认为是男性的专利，其中蕴含男性的自豪，而女性则负责将砍下的树枝堆成堆，由男性来点火焚烧。男性和女性在耕种期间一起合作，但是到了收割的季节是有女性来完成的。起初，只有一些杂草要除，因为通过焚烧树枝可以有效地除掉杂草，但是渐渐地，杂草越来越多，而且土壤养分也逐渐流失以至于最后继续在原来的地方耕种都没有什么意义了：**到了这个时候，人们就开始耕种木薯**，因为它可以在几近贫瘠的土壤上继续生长。在这之后，原来的耕种地点就被废弃了，人们再燃烧出新的有树枝灰烬的耕地。(第 3 题)

E 在现如今，森林变得越来越稀缺，在小小的一块地方犁出了各种各样的沟壑，准备混种玉米，豆类，落花生和马铃薯，最后以木薯收尾，再开始新的一轮的耕种。这些工作通常是由女性来完成的，包括维持生计，**她们常常在屋子周围种满了芒果，番石榴和油棕榈**，形成了一个传统的农林业系统。人们会

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把这些当季水果在路边摊或是在当地的市场里贩卖。(第 4 题)

F 在雨季，当地人有时也会在当地的稻田边上种一些 dambos，这样临在它边上的蔬菜就可以在旱季的时候通过 dambo 得到灌溉。耕种的程度是很有限的，这无疑是因为在有 dambo 生长的情况下，庄稼的种植需要技巧（Dougnac 1987：9-10）.在靠近城镇的地方，这些蔬菜在当地的市场贩卖。

G 对于当地居民 Luapalans 来说，捕鱼是很好补充他们饮食中蛋白质的方式，**也是经济的主要来源之一。很多鱼被晾成干销售到内陆地区。**Mweru 和 Nangweulu Lake 盆地是两个主要的捕鱼区，但是到了旱季后期，Luapula 河也会成为捕鱼区，以前很多很丰富的品种比如说 Luapula salmon 或是 mpumbu（Labeo altivelis），pale（sarotherodon machochir）都由于管理不善而消失了（Huckaby 1979）。(第 7-8 题)

H 在 Luapula 捕鱼比种庄稼收入要丰厚得多，一个渔民在一周内所得的收入比一个种豆或是种玉米的农民一个耕种季所得的收入还要高。一方面有人声称相对高的收入会让男性感觉 “来的容易去的也快”，另一方面，一些虽然收入高但不够稳定的人觉得他们没有必要投资到经济生产活动中，因为当地人 Luapulans 并不擅长这类活动。此外，有余钱的渔民觉得把自己的钱花在购买机器上，还不如花在酒吧里好好享受呢。

I **因为当地采采蝇的盛行，一般家里只养少量的牛，**在旱季的时候，dambo 就成为这些牲畜的主要食物。**动物耕作的缺失使得当地人耕种的能力大大受限：**一对夫妻只是通过锄头很难种出好的庄稼。(第 5、9 题) 还有许多人养了鸡和山羊，是为了将来物物交换，但**有时也会被杀来来庆祝或是宴请重要宾客，而这些动物的肉一般不会出现在他们日常的餐桌上。**(第 5、10 题)

J Citemene 长期以来是当地人在酸性过多以及贫瘠的土地上获取季节性高质量谷物和蔬菜的独特的农耕系统。从营养角度来说，最严重的缺乏就是蛋白质。这种情况有的时候可以用鱼来缓解，但前提是人们要住在靠近山谷的地方，而且也要找到通过交换来换取干鱼的方法。这种 citemene 和渔业系统很适合坦桑尼亚的林区的生态系统，而且是可持续的，但前提是人口密度要保持在较低的水平上。(第 12、13 题)尽管当地的人口密度比东南亚的很多国家都要低，但是不管是渔业还是森林或是 Luapula 的树林都只能保证当地人通过传统的方式维持最基本的生活。比如说，即使在正常的季节，人们的饮食中还是会缺乏能量，蛋白质，维生素和矿物质。不足 5 岁的孩子中有三分之一因为停止生长或是体重下降而被带去诊所看医生。

总体上来看，为了能够应对更多的人需要食物的情况，当地人必须要学会使得他们的生产制度多样化来保证将来能保持很强的生产力。虽然增加总体的食物生产量本身就是一个巨大的挑战，但是即使做到了这一点仍然是不够的，因为与此同时，还需要配套的分配系统来保证每一个人都能至少获得自己该得的那一份劳动成果。

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茶叶和工业革命

A Alan Macfarlane 认为他可以改写历史。这位剑桥大学国王学院人类学的教授和其他历史学家一样，花了数十年的时间致力于研究工业革命背后的谜题。**为什么这个特别的重要的事件——改变世界工业的事件——会在英国发生？而且为什么是在 18 世纪晚期发生？**（第 1 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

B Macfarlane 将这个问题和一个谜题进行了比较。**他发现有 20 种不同的因素在工业革命发生前都需要达到才造就了后来的工业革命。**主要的一些因素已经写在教科书里了，为了让工业“腾飞”，需要有技术和力量来驱动工厂，大量的城市人口来提供廉价的劳动力，方便的交通来便利地运输产品，还有富余的中产阶级来买这些大规模生产出来的产品，一个以市场为驱动的经济，以及一个使得这些发生的政治系统。在英国这些条件具备了，但是在其它国家，比如说日本，荷兰以及法国也达到了其中的一些标准。所有的这些条件对于革命的发生是必需但不是充分的。荷兰拥有一切，唯独缺煤，**中国也具备其中的很多条件。**（第 2、8 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

C **但是很多的历史学家认为有 1 到 2 个漏掉的因素，而这正是揭开这个谜题的关键。**漏掉的因素是在每个厨房的橱柜里——茶和啤酒，是一个国家最喜欢的两种饮品，它们驱动了革命的发生。单宁酸是茶里的活性成分，啤酒花是用来制造啤酒的，这两种都含有防腐的特性。这两种都是通过沸水来加工的——**可以帮助预防水生的传染病**，比如说痢疾，尤其多发于人口密集的城市。**这个理论乍一听起来似乎有些离题，但是关于其的解释在他的研究工作和之后 Roy Porter（著名的医疗历史学家）对其研究的肯定使得这样的怀疑打消，更多的是赞同。**（第 3、9、10 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

D **历史学家已经注意到在 18 世纪中期有一个有趣的现象需要解释。**在大约 1650 年和 1740 年之间，人口数量是静止的。但是之后有一个人口的爆炸。在后来的 20 年间，不管是在农村还是城市，不同阶级的人群中婴儿的死亡率下降了一半。有 4 个可能的原因，可能当时的病毒和细菌发生了变异，但是这个不太可能发生。是不是医疗领域有了革命呢？但那时比李斯特发明抗菌法要早了一个世纪。会不会是环境发生了变化？确实农业的进步使得疟疾消失，但是这些都不足为道。卫生系统直到 19 世纪才得到了普及，唯一剩下的可能的解释就是**食物**了。但是关于人高度和体重的数据都呈下降趋势。也就是说食物的品质应该是下降了。**似乎所有这些想要解释婴儿死亡率下降的努力都是竹篮打水一场空。**（第 4、11 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

E 这个人口增长似乎就是为了给工业革命提供劳动力。但是为什么会这样呢？当工业革命发生的时候，在经济上使得人们聚集到一起形成城镇和城市是很方便

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的。但是也正是因为人群的聚集，人们的生活条件开始下降，其中很大的原因是人类产生的垃圾。历史上的一些研究记录表明，在当时水生疾病的病例有所下降，英国人受到了啤酒中啤酒花很强的抗菌成分的保护。**但是在 17 世纪晚期，开始征收麦芽税。穷人只能喝生水和杜松子酒，所以到了 1720 年代，死亡率由开始攀升。**（第 5、13 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

F Macfarlane 又将目光投向了日本，因为日本在相同的时间也开始发展大型的城市，并且也没有卫生设备。水生的疾病在日本人中间的发生率要远低于英国人。**会不会是因为在日本文化中茶的流行呢？这使得 Macfarlane 开始关注茶叶在英国的所扮演的角色。**英国的茶叶历史也有日期上的惊人巧合。直到英国在 18 世纪早期和中国开始直接的贸易，茶叶在英国的价格才降下来。但是到了 1740 年代，正是婴儿死亡率下降的时期，饮茶在英国已经是一件很普遍的事情。Macfarlane 猜想水要先烧开，然后配上可以净化胃的茶，这使得人们觉得母亲的母乳是最健康的。欧洲的其它国家没有比英国更经常喝茶，根据 Macfarlane 的逻辑，这就是其它国家在工业革命的竞赛中淘汰出局的原因。（第 6 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

G **但是如果茶叶是工业革命谜题中的一个因素的话，但是这为什么没有使得工业革命发生在日本？**Macfarlane 注意到在 17 世纪，日本有很大规模的城市，很高的受教育程度，甚至还有期货市场。但是，日本决定抵制一个以工作为基础的革命，放弃节约劳动力甚至是动物的方案，来避免使得工人失业。令人称奇的是，这个现在被我们认为是科技高度发达的国家在 19 世纪的时候几乎是没有任何工业的。而英国人开始了工业革命，Macfarlane 略带挖苦的口气地说，此时日本人正在勤劳地工作。（第 7 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

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雅思阅读真题 Version 24302

SECTION 1

交替翻译与同声传译

A 当人们面对一个语言障碍时，通常的方法是找个人口译或翻译给他们听。**术语“翻译”，在中性概括意义上用于一种源语言转变成另外一个目标语言的任务，无论媒介是口头、书面或签署文件。然而在特定的专业背景下，工作于口头翻译或签署性语言的人（口译者）**，和那些使用书面语言的人（翻译）之间是不同的。当源讲稿变成目标性写作时，有些任务会模糊这种区别。但是通常这两个角色被视为是截然不同的，也很难发现一个人会同样满意这两种职业。事实上，一些作家认为口译任务更适合外向的个性，而翻译任务则适合内向的人！（第 1 题 ipredicting.com copyright）

B 众所周知，今天的口译在国际政治生活中广泛使用。当来自不同语言背景的高级部长见面时，电视记录中总是显示了一对口译人员出现在背景中。**在大型的会议中，如联合国大会，耳机的出现是一个重要语言活动正在发生的一个明确标志。**在日常情况下，翻译人员经常是必要的，尤其是在当反复的移民和客籍工人的流动所形成的新世界性社会中。通常，法庭事宜、医院、当地的健康诊所，教室，或工业劳资不能缺少口译者。考虑到这项任务的重要性和频繁性，因此，研究口译真正的发生情况，以及操作的成功性是非常有意义的。（第 2 题 ipredicting.com copyright）

C 主要有两种类型的口头翻译——交替翻译（连贯的）和同步翻译（同时的）。在交替翻译中，翻译在最初的讲词或某些部分已经完成时出现。在这里，翻译的策略以及最终的结果在很大程度上取决于，要翻译的段的长度。如果此部分只是一两句话，则翻译会紧跟原始的演讲。**然而情况通常不是这样，口译者经常被要求在翻译持续了数十分钟或更长时间的长篇演说后再翻译。在这种情况下他必须先记住大量信息**；并且牢记，直到他开始翻译。要实现这一点，译员必须对原始信息记笔记，各种各样的记谱方法体现出其目的。研究和实践这样的符号实口译者的不可或缺的部分，因为他们靠这种特殊的练习来锻炼记忆力。（第 5 题）

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

D 无疑，这个领域崭新的发展一定程度上解释了为什么被人忽视。第一个方式，**交替传译，是一种很古老的方法，大概可以追溯到通天塔时期！**在这里，译员在演讲者讲完时开始翻译。这种方法被广泛地运用在非正式的场合，以及在委员会和小型会议上。但是在更大更正式的会议上，它通常被最近发展的**同声传译取而代之，这是第二次世界大战之后一个源自现代听力学设备的产生和国际交互的增加的一种形式。**（第 3，4 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

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E 这两个程序，是第二个最吸引注意力，因为任务的复杂度和所需要的卓越的技能。在没有其他上下文的交流下，某人需要将听以及讲同时进行， 保持一个语义上的精确的两种模式之间的对应关系。此外，还有总是在刺激和响应之间有几个单词的延迟，因为所花费的时间用来吸收源语言以及把它翻译成一个可接受的目标语言。**这种“耳语音跨度”通常是 2 或 3 秒，但如果文本是复杂的可能长达 10 秒左右。**大脑必须记住刚刚说，并且听着目前说的，和预期将要说的句子结构。当你开始一个句子翻译时，你正在黑暗中采取冒险的行动，你是抵押自己的将来的句子语法；原句可能突然拐到一个与你最初的翻译最终无法调和的地步。这需要极为聪明的人。
（第 6，7 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

F **它是如何完成的还不是十分不清楚，或许有些奇妙的成分，假设给予翻译经常需要的时间长度，口译设备的限制环境，背景噪音的情况，以及取决于工作精准度的对于重大决定的理解。通常需要长时间的解释，限制环境的口译设备，存在的背景噪音，可能取决于工作的准确性的重大决策。其他的考虑，例如文化背景也让它集中精力在作者和接受者的背景环境，充分考虑到源语言和目标语言之间的差异。**（第 11，12 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

G 已经有项目小组开始研究这些因素——例如，来确定很差听力条件是如何影响翻译的，或源语言的速度是又是如何影响翻译的。看起来一个输入速度在每分钟 100 至每分钟 120 字是一个让人舒适的翻译解释，上限大约是 200 字每分钟。但此时即使很小的增加速度也会极大地影响输出的精度。**在一个研究中，当讲话速度逐渐增加从 95 到 164 字每分钟的阶段中，耳语音跨度也会增加，解释的准确性表现出明显下降。同时翻译负担增加时，不仅有更多的记录错误发生（误译，含糊其辞取代精准），也有更多的遗漏性错误，因为某些单词和部分的意思被过滤掉了。考虑到国际交流需要的精准性，这些都是重要的发现。我们需要的是一个更详细的问题所在，需要有策略的讲话者，倾听者和口译人员使用之来解决问题。迄今紧急需要扩大的是最容易被忽视的交流研究的领域。**（第 13，14，8，9，10 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

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说服的秘密

A 妈妈可能会告诉我们这个秘密，如果你想得到什么时需要礼貌地说“请”。但现实是令人吃惊。亚当大丁与一个用一生的时间从事科学说服力的心理学家交谈。一些科学家通过高性能的显微镜凝视东西。其他的则驱赶着老鼠通过迷宫，或在玻璃烧杯中混合各种冒泡的液体。罗伯特·恰尔蒂尼,对他而言,却做一些奇怪的与毛巾相关的事情,他认为这么做能发现和洞察社会如何运作的。

B 恰尔蒂尼的毛巾实验(之后有更多的相关实验),是他的其中一个我们如何说服他人说“是”的研究。他想知道为什么有些人用一个诀窍就可以改变他人的意愿,可能是一个电话部门的冷淡接线员跟你谈论计时度假,或者即使没有极端暴力的威胁下，一个父母的孩子都会顺从。**虽然他渴望的并不是圣经里圆滑的推销员**,几十年来,这位亚利桑那州立大学的**社会心理学教授**已经创建系统的原理和方法,并**将之编写成畅销书**。有些人似乎天生有这样的技能;恰尔蒂尼的说法是,通过应用一些小科学，尽管有些并不是我们本身会做的行为。“一生中，我都是一个很容易受骗的人，对奉承的销售人员和筹款者，我总是想知道为什么他们会让我买一些我根本不想买的东西，说服我的理由从来没有听说过,”恰尔蒂尼在电话上说,他正在伦敦的宣传他的新书。（38题）

C **他发现,实验室里的说服心理学的实验只是故事的一部分,所以他开始研究在现实世界中影响,参加销售培训项目:**“我学会了如何出售很多汽车,如何从一个办公室出售保险,如何上门推销百科全书。”他的结论是有六个基本的“影响原则”,将他们应用在稍微科学的条件下。最近,这意味着正在进行毛巾实验。许多酒店留下一个小卡在每个浴室，请求客人重复使用毛巾,从而节约用水和电力，减少污染。恰尔尼迪和他的同事想要测试这些卡片上不同的单词的不同的有效性。客人会被鼓励,并合作仅仅因为它将有助于拯救地球？还是因为其他强迫性的因素呢?为了验证这一点,研究人员将卡上的信息从环境保护变为一个简单的(和真实的)声明,大多数酒店的客人们已经重复用他们的毛巾至少一次。**看到这个消息的客人比那些看到旧的消息的客人在重复用他们的毛巾被上多26%。**在恰尔蒂尼的《是的!50个秘密规劝的科学》,与另一个社会科学家还有商业顾问合著的著作,他解释到,客人们说服力的“社会认同”有反应,即我们的决策深受“我们相信别人喜欢我们这样做”的影响。（28,39）

D 毛巾的事就到此为止。恰尔尼迪也在糖果店学了不少东西。是的!他引用了新泽西州的行为科学家大卫Strohmetz的工作,他想看看餐厅老顾客将如何应对一个服务生给他们的小恩惠,形式是给每个用餐者的餐后的巧克力。这个秘密,似乎是你

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如何给巧克力的方式。**当巧克力在一堆账单上面时,与没有巧克力相比小费仅仅多了3%。但是当这些巧克力单独放在在每个用餐者的面前时,消费增加了14%。**但是科学突破是以下，当女招待给每个用餐者一个巧克力,返回来然后又折回去给他们每人多一个,就像这种慷慨仅仅是给她的，小费就增加了23%。这叫做“互惠”行动:我们想要返回为我们的那些恩惠,通常懒得计算收到和给予的相对价值。 （第40题）

E Geeling Ng,奥克兰灵魂酒吧的运营经理,说她从未听说过奇异的人员使用这样一个愤世嫉俗的技巧,尤其是因为新西兰小费文化不同于美国:“如果你在新西兰这样做,用餐者离开时，他们会说‘我们能再要一些吗?”她当然明白互惠原则的基本原理。对一位用餐者服务到心里去是“给他们一些他们并未期待的服务。它可能是一些小东西,比如一个盘子里的薄荷,或者它可能记住上一次他们吃饭时水里不要加冰不加柠檬。”**在美国,它会瞬间转化成小费。但在新西兰,却转化为一个巨大的微笑和“谢谢你”。毫无疑问,下次还会来。**（30题）

F **说服的原则:**

互惠原则: 人们想要回馈那些曾经给予过他们的人。这里的技巧是首先给予。这就是为什么慈善机构把一个脏兮兮的笔放在邮寄的广告中,为什么面带微笑的女性在超市前分发免费的食物。稀缺性:人们想要那些很少人拥有的东西,。广告商无情地利用稀缺(“限制每位客户只能买 4 个”、“促销很快会结束”),恰尔蒂尼建议家长们也这样做:“孩子们想要限量的东西,所以这样说‘这是一个不寻常的机会;你只可以玩一段时间。”

G **权威性:**我们相信那些权威说的东西。所以在你出发去说服他们前诚实得告诉人们你的资历。“你会惊讶地发现多少人没有这样做,”恰尔蒂尼说。“他们觉得谈论他们的专业知识是件很不礼貌的一件事。”在一项研究中,当治疗师的患者不做练习时被建议要展示他们的资格证书。他们这样做了后经历了病人的极度配合。

H **承诺/一致性:**我们想要的采取行动的方式和我们已经承诺的方式是一致的。当征求慈善捐款时利用这个可以获得更高的贡献率。首先问同事,如果是他们的话,他们会不会赞助你的鸡蛋和匙接力马拉松赛。然后,给那些答应的人返回赞助表格并提醒他们已做的承诺。

I **喜好:**我们通常会对我们喜欢的人说“yes”。很明显,但“喜欢”的原因可以很怪异。在一项研究中,人们要求填写问卷调查和并寄回给一个研究员。当研究人员给了一个相似主题的假名字(例如,辛西娅·约翰逊被发送调查上显示,“辛迪·约翰森”),调查完成率会增加两倍。我们支持那些像我们的,即使是非常微小的像他们的名字的声音相似之处。

J **社会准则:**我们决定做那些环顾四周后看到别人做的事情。对家长很有用，恰尔蒂尼说到。“找到一些小组中孩子的行为,并且是你希望你的孩子像他们的,因为孩子看事物角度跟你不同。”有害的是,社会准则支持激烈竞争的物质主义和搞攀比的行为。**（32,33,34,35,36,37 题分别在以上的几大原则中）**

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化石档案：古生物学数据库

A 我们现在是否是生活在第六次生物大灭绝中？因为人类的活动毁坏了生态系统，减少了生物多样性。这是许多生态学家向我们描述的世界末日的情形，而这个预言有可能是正确的。问题在于我们不能确定，因为我们对于过去发生的事件和生物灭绝之间的生命的改变没有一个清晰的认识。我们甚至都不知道现今到底有多少种物种，更不用说它们在以怎样的速度灭绝了。**一个新的项目旨在填补这些空白。古生物学数据库收集了在线的关于所有挖掘的化石的信息。**这项伟大的计划所覆盖的生物多样性可以和人类基因组计划相媲美。这项计划的组织者希望通过记录生物多样性的历史来洞察在过去和将来环境的变化是如何改变地球上的生命的。数据库甚至会表明是否不管我们如何对待生命，生命都可以得以恢复，还是人为造成的物种灭绝不是平行的，从而改变地球上一直通用的法则。（第 23 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

B **但是这项计划也招来非议，有些专家认为它有很多瑕疵，**数据库的正确与否只能取决于输入的数据，即使把现在所有的化石发现都进行归类，我们也不能建立完整的数据库，因为我们所收集到的化石离真正存在的差得还远呢。他们认为研究人员应该离开电脑屏幕，重新去挖掘新发现的化石。更有一些怀疑者认为，人类永远也不可能获得物种的全景数据库，因为这些相关的信息有漏洞和偏差。（第 24 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

C **古生物学数据库支持者坚持化石信息的记录可能永远也不会完整，**（第 15 题）但是可以帮助我们对生物多样性的相关变化有一个整体的认识。John Alroy 是圣芭芭拉国家生态研究分析中心的研究人员，他认为“化石信息的记录是了解正常情况下生物多样性和灭绝运行机制的最佳工具。对过去灭绝情况的一个估计可以**为我们提供一个基准来衡量我们目前所经历的生物多样性灭绝的情况，**使我们可以用相关术语来描述这样的情况到底有多糟糕。”（第 20 题）

D 为此，古生物学数据库旨在尝试全面地绘出全球多样性的曲线。**全球每天都有 10 到 15 位科学家将相关的化石信息输入到数据库中。从 1998 年这项计划开始至今，科学家已经向数据库输入近 340，000 条样本信息，涵盖范围从植物到鲸鱼，昆虫，恐龙和海胆。**（第 17 题）总体信息每小时都会在www.Paleodb.org 这个网站上更新。任何人都可以从网站的公共主页上下载相关的信息以及核心内容。该数据库已经收集到了一些令人震惊的研究结果，在看到这样一个全景图时，Alroy和他的同事们相信他们已经找到相关的证据表明生物多样性其实很早以前就已经到达了稳定水平，而不是像很多人所认为的生物物种在次次灭绝事件后一直持续增长。他说：“传统的观念认为生物多样性是一直在增加的，但是我们的研究结果发现生物多样性早在千百万年前恐龙进化之前就已经到

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达极限了。”这表明在一定时期，地球上只有一定数量的物种生存，填补预定好的位置，就像是多层停车场的空位一样，一旦位置满了，新的物种就没有办法再挤进去，要一直等到物种灭绝了腾出新的位置，或者是一些罕见的灾难性的事件发生增加一些新的位置出来。

E Alroy 用数据库来重新评估物种名字的准确性。**他的研究结果表明分类的不规律性将化石记录的数量夸大了 32%到 44%。同样一个物种可能会有不同的命名，**（第 18 题）这往往是由于误解或是不同国家的分类学家之间沟通不畅导致的。像这样的重复会使得多样性曲线失真。Alroy 说：“如果在某段很短的时间将一些生物进行了不当的分类，这就会看起来像一个突兀的起伏——一个巨大的多样性之后有一个严重的灭绝事件——其实这些不过是同一个物种不同命名造成的。”比如说，他的数据统计分析表明在数据库中进行分类的北美 4861 种哺乳动物化石，有 24%到 31%最终被证实是重复的。

F 当然，化石的记录毫无疑问是不协调的，有些地方比起化石很多的地方是落后的，有些化石会被研究得彻底些。就拿一些特定的生活在海洋里的生物来说吧，有的生物身上的某些部分是坚硬的，它们就很容易形成化石，而其它的比较柔软的生物**比如说水母就很难有化石保存下来，成为一个谜。**Alroy 就是想要将这些记录下来，他估计在北美哺乳动物中，只有 41%是通过留下的化石被人所发现的，他怀疑在其它族群中，有类似比例的化石正在消失，比如说真菌和昆虫。（第 19，25 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

G 并不是每个人都对这样的数学计量数据感兴趣，来自爱荷华大学的 Jonathan Adrain **就指出，**针对数据统计的争论造成在什么都没有发生的时候，**凭空冒出一些大型灭绝事件。**人们很容易误读数据，比如说，海平面的变化或是不一致的样本法会得出多样性发生巨大变化的结论。事实上，近期一个针对海洋双贝壳生物的一项记录使得芝加哥大学的 David Jablonsky 和他的同事们**相信生物多样性在过去的 500 万年中一直处于稳定增长的状态。**（第 22 题）

H Adrain 认为数据分析不能代替确凿的证据，但同时他也承认历史统计数据的不充分。掌握了完整的活着的物种的信息，**生态学家可以开始从历史的角度审视现今存在的生态多样性的危机。**（第 26 题）尽管列出这样的一个清单对于古生物学数据库来说是一个巨大的挑战，但是可以确定的是，旧金山的“全物种库”是希望在未来的 25 年内完成。来自哈佛大学的 Edward.O Wilson，一直因为物种灭绝的速度而担忧，他认为这样的努力是很有必要的，他说：**“危机一直都在，我们已经开始在衡量其大小，结果发现确实不小，我们需要这样更加具体的信息来研究我们并不了解的生物多样性。”**让统计继续吧。（第 21 题）

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SECTION 1

大脑体操

A 伦敦巴克利银行新的工作的一天刚刚开始。17 位员工正在吃自助早餐，这时心理学家 Sebastian Bailey 进到他们的房间**开始早晨的培训课程**，这可不是普通的培训课程，他可不是帮助他们提高管理技能，而是要锻炼他们的大脑。（第 12 题）

B 由伦敦的一家名为 Mind Gym 的公司安排的训练课程，标题为 “存在”，紧接着是一个 90 分钟的密集课程，抽象的概念逐渐被分解为一系列具体的感觉，大脑技巧和运动。在一定的时候，**这些银行家被要求闭上眼睛，想象他们在在房间里和大楼里的感觉**，他们最后会在房间里上演各样的存在式的表演，从低调的到夸张的什么都有。（第 1 题）

C 看到这样的情景时很容易让人觉得很想笑，**但是这样类似大脑锻炼的课程在全球的众多公司中都在进行。**光 Mind Gym 一家公司就开设了 70 种不同的课程，包括大脑活力，创造性，以及变焦学习。其它的配套课程更加直接地着眼于类比练习，起名叫“Brain Sets”和“Cerebral Fitness”的神经操课程，大量的以“系经度”为名的书，充斥着各样谜题，号称可以使人的大脑更灵活，还有打包的软件，提供提高记忆力和空间想象力的益智游戏。（第 2 题）

D 不管是什么形式的，公司的销售定位都是不变的——遵循锻炼技巧，开发自己的大脑，就像锻炼自己的身体一样。当然，他们几乎也都声称自己的大脑练习题都是有严谨的关于大脑运转的科学研究的支持。

E 一本教材麻省理工出版的教材“剑桥的头脑力量”（座右铭：一个人的大脑灰质决定它的大脑。）是这样说的：“研究表明针对大脑的练习会导致头脑清晰度的变化，神经科学是处在最尖端的。”Mind Gym 在公司的网站上引用了英国一位**最知名的神经科学家** Susan Greenfield 的话：“就像去到健身房，如果你的大脑也做运动，那么它也会改善。”（第 3 题）

F 确实，**Mind Gym 原本计划在当地的一家医疗中心开课，**直到它的创办者意识到哪里才是真正能赚到钱的地方。现代公司需要灵活睿智的思考者，并且会为培养这样的人不惜一切代价，尤其是这是看起来最快的有科学依据的方案。但是这些锻炼课程真的有科学依据么？那么我们需要吗？（第 4 题）

G 《让你的大脑保持活跃》的作者之一 Lawrence Katz 所推荐的也没有确实的证据。Katz 是加利福尼亚北部杜克大学医学院的神经生物学家，他认为就像**我们中间的很多人像没有做足够的锻炼身体的练习一样，**我们也缺乏足够的脑部刺激来保持我们的大脑处在一个良好的状态。确实我们一直忙于工作，家庭和家务。但是大部分的这些活动都是一成不变的，重复的。其它的一些休闲时间都浪费在电视机前面。（第 6 题）

H 所以试着倒着读一本书，用不常用的另一只手来刷牙或是写字。在闭上眼睛的情况下试着在房间里走一走，在听交响乐的时候闻一闻香草精油的香味。Katz 说你可以做任何事情去打破你大脑的常规，这样可以鼓励脑细胞建立新的连接，释放出神经营养素，可以维持和供养大脑循环。

I 在某种程度上这是真的。**Katz 补充道：“我想要说的是大脑的保养而不是重新塑造智商。”**神经操，换句话说，是为了让你的大脑发挥最大的潜能，但这并不意味着重新创造一个更高级的大脑。那么会不会结果不只这些呢？大脑肯定是可以适应不同要求的器官。在动物

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大脑组织上所做的实验反复证明了电流可以刺激连接对于学习和推理都很重要的神经细胞的突触，这使得这些细胞更加强健和反应更快。电脑扫描显示，和做我们已经驾轻就熟的事情相比，当我们在完成一些新的任务的时候，我们的大脑灰质会更加活跃。在明亮的笼子里放着玩具的成长环境里成长的白鼠会比在仅仅是一只笼子里长大的白鼠的脑细胞的神经连接要多——表明可能创新和变化对于大脑的发育是很重要的。**Katz 和神经科学家再一次证明了人们因中风脑细胞突然损失后会产生新的神经连接作为补充——尤其是如果他们在接受了针对偏瘫的广泛治疗。**（第 8, 10 题）

J Guy Claxton，布里斯托大学的教育心理学家放弃了神经学方面的方法，认为是小儿科。但是有特定的大脑技能可以供我们学习，**Claxton 认为问题在于我们大多数人从来没有接受过这种技能的培训。**我们有私人特制的大脑培训策略来完成任务，从不直接地对这些技巧进行学习。更为糟糕的是，因为任何习得的技能——甚至是开车或是刷牙都是意识中所没有的，我们看不出我们所依赖的思维习惯，我们的大脑工具对于自己来讲是无形的。（第 13 题）

K Claxton 是 Mind Gym 的学术顾问，所以在情理之中，公司支持他的解决方案——我们必须要将自己的思维模式转回意识水平。能意识到我们思考的细节。只有到那时我们才能开始更好地练习思维模式，直到这些成为我们的新习惯。比如体操课或是网球和足球指导转换成暗喻和图片。

L 在实践中，训练似乎是很常见的，比如说，在 Mind Gym 提供的 8 种不同的创造性的课程之一——标题为“逻辑思考者的创造性”，是教授的大脑策略之一，先提出理智的建议，然后马上提出相反的意见。所以一群人在被要求花五分钟发明一种披萨，很快他们就想出了没有装饰糕点的配料，甜的配料，冷得配料，根据日期不同而定的价格以及固定费率的价格。

M Bailey 说这种道理很说起来简单，但是让人惊讶的是，人们在突然被要求做有创造性的事情时，并不太需要这些技巧：**“他们倾向于认为自己是没有创造性的，没有意识到每一个有创造性的人都是拥有一些技巧。”**Bailey 说目的是向人们在课程中介绍几个这样的策略，使得虽然第一眼看起来有些吓人的抽象的任务变成一套具体的，可以习得的行为。他承认这不是塑造天才的捷径，从神经学的角度，一些人确实大脑反应快或是在处理问题的方面能力要强一些。但是，通过正确的训练，可以迅速提高我们大脑应用的效率。（第 11 题）

N 但是很难证明训练本身是有效的，我们如何衡量一个雇员的创造性水平或是记忆技巧的变化？员工肯定会说感觉这样的课程让自己很开眼界。比方说，他们可能感觉解决一个棘手问题的唯一方法就是尽可能地埋头苦干。但是我们发现有创造性思维的人建议中间要暂停一下，从而有时间想出好的办法。这是一个看似简单的技巧，但是在正常的生活中很少被传授。所以需要神经和心理学训练？此时你可以付钱然后做出你的选择。Claxton 相信学校和大学没有理由不愿在基础思维训练上多花些时间，而不是总是教授事实，幻想着思维习惯在某种程度上可以通过渗透作用被吸收。（第 9 题）

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寻找我们的道路

A 你的汽车上的电脑讲着导航。你放松地坐在驾驶座上，按照说明无误地到达目的地。当然有全球定位系统(GPS)指导你到达在几码的目标是很爽的事情。然而，如果卫星服务的数字地图变得稍微过时点，你就会迷路。然后你必须依靠古老的人类技能在三维空间的导航。幸运的是，你的生物仪相对于 GPS 具有重要的优势：如果只有一部分的制导系统出了问题它也不会出错，因为它的运行方式有很多种。你可以问在人行道上的人。或顺着看起来很熟悉一个街走，或依赖一个导航宗旨："如果我保持 East Riveer 在我的左边，我将最终穿过第 34 街。"**人类的定位系统非常灵活，具有学习性。**无论是谁知道了从 A 点到 B 点怎么走，从 A 到 C 怎么走—大概可以知道如何从 B 到 C 了。(第 22 题)

B 但这复杂的认知系统是如何工作的呢?研究人员正在寻找一些人们用来给自己在空间定位的策略：guidance 指导， path integration 路径综合 and route following 道路跟随. 我们可以使用所有三个或任意组合。随着专家了解更多关于这些导航技能，他们提出我们的能力可能会依赖于记忆和逻辑思维的能力和。请想象一下，你已经到达一个地方你从来没有来过的地方——纽约中央车站。你在中央车站乘火车离开曼哈顿城。你有几个小时时间探索然后你必须回家。你朝住宅区走去看到著名的地点然后有人告诉你他们是：洛克菲勒中心、中央公园，纽约大都会艺术博物馆。你漫步在沿途的商店。突然，现在是时候要回到车站了。但怎么回去呢?

C 如果你问过路人求救，有可能你会收到不同形式的信息。**一个按照著名路标来主导自己的人可能会用手势向南指："看那里。看到高大的大都会建筑吗?朝那边走，车站就正好在它下面。"**神经学家称这种导航方式**"指导"**，意思是一个从远处看可见的路标可作为一个人目的地的标志。(第 16 题)

D 另一个城市居民可能会说：**"你还记得路过什么地方吗?……好吧。去中央公园的另一端，然后向下走到圣帕特里克大教堂。几个街区之后，中央车站就在你的左边。"在这种情况下，你是被指向最近你还记得的地方，瞄准它。**一旦你向下一个显眼的地方行去，追溯你的路径。你的大脑会添加每一个你行走的细节形成一个累积的报告。研究人员称这种战略"path integration."**路径综合。许多动物主要依靠路径综合来行走，包括昆虫、蜘蛛、螃蟹和啮齿动物。**沙漠中的蚂蚁(沙蚁)可以使用这种方法长途跋涉从 100 码外的觅食之处返回巢穴。他们会标注从哪里来的大致方向， 追溯着他们的步伐，使用阳光的两极化给自己定位，即便是在多云的天空下也是如此。**在回来的路上他们信赖这个内在导航。甚至当一个科学家捡起一只蚂蚁，把它放进一个完全不同的地方，它还会顽固坚持最初确定的方向，直到它已经"后退"它偏离巢穴的距离。**只有在这时它才意识到并未成功，于是开始走逐渐增大的圆圈找回家的路。(第 14， 18， 19 题)

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E 无论是否要回到蚁冢或火车站，任何使用路径集成的动物必须跟踪自己知道的动作，当返回时，这个部分就算完成了。**当你移动时，你的大脑从你周围的环境收集数据——景象、声音、气味、光线、肌肉收缩，时间流逝的感觉——来确定传递到你的身体的哪些方式已经消失了。**教堂的尖顶，铁板香肠，小贩的烤架，敞开的院子，火车站——所有难忘的时刻的快照在与你的旅程深深联系在一起。（第 24 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

F 除了指导和路径集成外，我们使用第三种方法寻找道路。在曼哈顿街道角落寻求一个办公室职员帮助时，他可能会说："沿着第五大道直走，第四十七转左，然后右转到公园，穿过在海茉斯利大楼的人行道，然后穿过街道的来到美国大都会大厦，最后到中央车站。"**这个策略，称为道路跟随，使用地标比如建筑物和街道名称，以及方向——直走，转，经过——达到中间点道路跟随比指导或路径综合更精确，但如果你忘记细节以及出现错误，唯一的办法就是回到一个熟悉的地点，因为你已经不知道大概方向或没有了目的地的参考地标。这个道路跟随才真正挑战我们的大脑。**我们必须保持在我们的头脑中所有的地标和中间方向。它是最详细的，因此最可靠的方法，但它会被记忆缺失所破坏。**而路径集成使我们的认知记忆负担较小，它只需处理几个主要的指令和回家方向。**路径整合有效是因为它依赖于我们最根本的认识，我们的身体运动大致的方向，我们总是可以获得这些数据。然而，人们往往选择给予路线遵循的方向，部分原因是因为"直走的路！"这样的话在我们复杂的环境中不起作用。（第 15，17，25 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

G 路线图或是比喻说法呢?在你下次访问曼哈顿你会依赖你的记忆力来行路。你最有可能的使用指导，路径综合和路线追随或各种组合。但这些构造究竟如何提供具体方向呢?**我们人类，有无一个现实世界的影像，在我们的头脑中的一种路线图与符号来代表城市城市，火车站和教堂，粗线代表高速公路；细线代替当地街道呢?神经生物学家和认知心理学家把我们部分的记忆控制导航称为"认知地图"。**地图隐喻显然是诱人：地图是最简单的呈现地理信息的方式，视觉检测很方便。在许多文化中，地图出现在文字之前，地图今天应用于几乎所有的国家和社会。地图甚至有可能起源于一个通用方式，一个的空间网络错综联系的方式。（第 20 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

H 然而一个文字概念的地图在我们的头脑有可能存在误导性；**越来越多的研究暗示了认知地图大多是一个隐喻。它可能更像一个层次结构的关系。回到中央车站，你首先想象的是宏观范围——也就是，你想象的大致方向。**依靠该系统然后你开始想象去最后你还记得的地方的路线。在那之后，你观察你周围的环境中挑选出一个可辨认的店面或者街角，这些将帮你走向那个地方。**在这个层级里，方案、位置和距离都是相对的，而实际路线图与之对比，这些相同的信息则会显示一个精确的几何范围。**（第 21，26 题）

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交流方式与冲突

Section A

大约公元前 460-370 年，早在希波克拉底年代，人们就尝试通过不同的个性和性格的方式为人们分类来理解他人。希波克拉底认为人体中有**四种体液决定了四种基本的性格** 500 年后的伽林（公元 130-200)在此基础上做了些改进。今天已有许多自我评估工具都会涉及到伽林所改进提到的基本描述，尽管我们不再认为是“不同的体液”影响着我们的性格了。

Section B

自我评测能够帮助确定个性类别、学习方式、交流方式、解决冲突的方式以及其他的方面，**它的价值在于能够在发生人际关系冲突的时候去除人的因素**。当你意识到冲突中其他人不是刻意刁难，与你一样，他们只是需要不同的或更多的信息，你就能去除其中你的“人的因素”。他们不是故意粗鲁无礼；他们只是太关注自己的工作而忘记向人们打招呼。他们是愿意使工作进行地更快速的，但是也不愿意冒风险破坏这些使工作顺利进行的人际关系。他们了解工作必须完成,但是完成工作必须有正确的信息，虽然收集这些需要时间。了解交流方式能够解决团队之间的冲突，如果使用恰当。实际上很少有冲突是个性上问题，它们通常只是方式、信息需求或重心不同的问题。（第 28 题）

Section C

希波克拉底以及后来的伽林认定有四种基本性格：**多血质、黏液质、抑郁质和胆汁质**。这些描述虽然数百年前就已经确定，但是今天仍然在使用，可能只是在措词上有所变化。在当今世界，人们把这四种性格进一步确定为四种非常常见的交流方式，如下：（第 29 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

Section D

多血质的人善于表达，交流时充满活力，这些人说话形象生动。**他们在交流中投入很多激情和能量，并且语速极快，必要时也会使用全身的肢体进行表达**。他们也很容易偏题讲到一个和讨论的话题毫不相关的故事上。正是由于这种热情使他们成为团队里非常好的激励者。他们关心他人以及人际关系。他们精力极其充沛，通常把重心放在宏观事物上，但这也意味着他们会有时忽略细节和做事的正常顺序。这些人对人际冲突和不同的意见充满兴趣，乐于参与积极的讨论。**他们热爱改变，也经常寻找新鲜的刺激**。（第 30，35 题）

Section E

黏液质的人冷静、有毅力，而他们的交流方式是严谨的、有体系的。**这种交流方式注重事实和技术细节。他们用系统的、有方法的方式来处理工作**。他们的重

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心是工作，而不是人，或情感，也不是该项工作可能涉及的各种人际关系。他们的重心还包括对于完成一项工作的必要细节。有时对细节关注甚至会超过整体，而此时重心就需要重新回到工作整体当中。这种交流方式的人认为应该让事实说话，并且不喜欢冲突。他们需要时间来使自己适应这些改变，弄清楚其中的逻辑和相关步骤。（第 31 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

Section **F**

抑郁质的人通常**心地善良、乐于助人，他们体贴、富有同情心**。具有这种交流方式的人重视人际关系。他们是很好的倾听者，同时也乐意为他人服务，有时甚至影响到他们自己的事情。他们希望了解每个人的观点来确保每个人都能开心地完成工作。有时他们太过于关注他人，可能使自己会对手头工作分心。因为他们太考虑别人的需求、总想完美地处理各种问题，所以他们不喜欢冲突。**他们认为改变威胁现状，且易使人不安，这种交流方式的人需要时间来考虑，使变化适应它们。**（第 32，36 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

Section **G**

胆汁质性格的人：他们的交流方式大胆而直接。拥有这种交流方式的人认为交流话语话越少越好。他们看中大局，并喜欢同时参与多项不同的工作。**他们强调工作和结果，并经常忽略参与这些工作的人也有自己的需求**。他们不太善于细节工作，因此经常低估完成工作所需的时间。因为他们太过直接，他们也通常显得具有强迫性气质而使人畏惧：他们一般欢迎他人挑战自己，但是大多数的人却不敢这么做：变化让他们更加优秀，对这类人来说，改变越多越好。
（第 33 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

Section **H**

一个全面高效的团队应该具备以上所有交流类型的队员，所有团队都应重视，同时须处理好人际关系来确保任务的完成。他们既要有全面的视野或把握工作全局的能力，同时也要照顾细节以保证成功。我们每个人都有以上类型某一方面。有些人能轻松地从一种类型切换到另一种类型来适应当前的状况—看看是否任务是核心还是人际关系是核心。另外一些人显然是由以上某一种类型占据主导地位，对他们而言，从其他的视角来观察问题太难，太有挑战性。**工作环境也能通过工作所需要的类型或该环境中体现出的主流交流方式来影响我们的交流方式**。例如有的人在工作中是一种类型，而在家里却是另一种类型。
（第 34，39 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

然而关于交流类型的好消息是：我们都能够培养自身交流方式的灵活性。我们在交流上越灵活，在处理实际中出现的冲突上就越有技巧。通常这都和我们自身有关，因为或者我们认为这很重要，或者在我们的环境中存在这样的因素。关键就是我们必须要在交流方式上灵活。正如亨利.福特所说，“不论你认为你能还是不能，你都是正确的！”（第 38 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

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莫扎特效应

A **自古以来，音乐就常被当做治疗疾病的工具。《埃伯斯纸草文稿》一书中（最古老的医书之一，可追溯至公元前 1500 年）记录了医师用歌声来医治病人。在许多其他文化中，我们也都看到音乐成为常用的医疗手段之一。**然而在西方医学界，在收音机诞生之前，把音乐应用在医学上却不是很流行。之后，研究者们才注意到听音乐对人体具有显著的作用。理疗家们发现音乐可以帮助消除烦恼，研究人员也认为听音乐可以降低血压。除了这两个方面之外，音乐还被应用在癌症化疗中来减轻病痛，在手术过程中来降低有压力荷尔蒙的分泌，也同时应用在产妇生产和中风患者的康复中。音乐也已被证实可以降低疼痛并增强免疫力。在日本，各种各种各样的音乐被用于医疗。例如，如果你想治疗头痛或偏头痛，就可以听门德尔松的《春之歌》，德沃夏克的《诙谐曲》或乔治•格什温的《美国人在巴黎》的某一部分。除此之外音乐还被用来改善学习，这种现象叫做莫扎特效应。（第 4 题）

B **首先在 1993 年弗朗西斯. H. 劳舍尔博士通过实验证明了音乐和学习之间的联系。**他的实验揭示出：听大概 10 分钟左右的莫扎特音乐就能暂时提升人的智力。**几组学生分别进行了智力测试，他们会分别听到一段无声的磁带，或一段放松的音乐，或莫扎特 D 大调钢琴协奏曲。**博士发现听无声磁带的学生平均智商为 110，听放松音乐的学生的平均智商为 111，而听莫扎特音乐的学生分值却跳到了 119。甚至那些根本不喜欢音乐的学生智商测试分数也提升了。**于是劳舍尔提出假设—“听复杂的、不重复的音乐，例如莫扎特的音乐，能够刺激对思考来讲非常重要的神经通道”**（第 3，6,7 题）

C **劳舍尔和斯坦福大学的李洪华使用小白鼠做了相同的实验。**结果显示了老鼠的智商提高了。这些新的研究显示和那些在嗓音环境下（例如两个电台调频之间的兹兹声）的老鼠相比，沉浸在莫扎特音乐下的老鼠在下丘脑中“出现了许多的 BDNF 基因（一种神经生长元素）、CREB(一种增强学习和记忆力的合成物）以及神经突触生长蛋白质”。（第 8 题 ipredicting.com copyright）

D 莫扎特效应的原理是怎样的呢？研究学者们仍然在尝试找出是什么机制使得学习效果神经通道得以加强。**神经学家猜测音乐确实能够在一种大脑成长阶段中帮助建立和强化大脑皮层神经元之间的联系。当一个婴儿出生的时侯，特定的神经元联系已经建立——例如心跳和呼吸之间的联系。**随着婴儿成长过程中不断了解新的信息和他们新的运动机能的发育，新的神经联系建立起来。那些不经常使用的神经元会最终消失，而那些被反复使用的则会形成较强的联系。虽然建起大量的神经元联系需要一个过程，但在某个特定时间段内他们一定会形成。**例如，一个生来就有白内障的儿童就不能在视觉皮层上**

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建立神经元连接。如果他的白内障通过手术及时去除，那他的视力就能正常发育。然而，如果到了 2 岁之后白内障才清除，该儿童仍将看不见东西，因为这些联系已经不能再建立起来了。（第 9，10，1 题）

E 音乐的工作原理同理。在 1997 年 10 月，德国康斯坦茨大学的研究者们发现音乐能够重新建立神经循环通道。尽管其中有些回路是一些用来完成弹奏乐器时的生理机能，但是单单听音乐就可以加强高级思维中所使用的联系。因此听音乐被认为是一种对头脑的锻炼，它既能提高注意力，又能提高本能意识。

F **可能你对莫扎特效应支持者提出观点存在质疑，你并不唯一**。参加音乐课程的儿童的学习能力通常高出其他的孩子，许多人把它归结于于性格，**例如动力、毅力，所谓的这些在任何学习中都需要的性格特征**。但同时也有一些观点声称是这些性格特征影响了一些实验的结果。（第 11，5 题 ）

G 除此之外，很多人也不同意媒体把一个独立的研究变成一个家长和音乐教育家们广泛讨论的话题。**在莫扎特效应公诸于世时，莫扎特的唱片就在销量榜上处于榜首达 3 个星期之久**。迈克尔.林顿在他的一篇文章中提到，引起这个现象的研究(加州大学尔湾分校的学者们作的研究)只能说明智商能有暂时的提升，这种提升甚至还不足以持续至整个实验结束。中国孔文化也建议使用音乐来影响智力，柏拉图在《共和国》中描述理想国度的时侯也提及毕达哥拉斯的音乐。在以上两个案例中，音乐并没有导致巨大的改变，并且这些理论也会最终消失。林顿对此进一步提出质疑，“如果莫扎特的音乐能够改善健康，为什么莫扎特自己却体弱多病？如果听莫扎特音乐能够增强智力、激发灵感，那为什么世界上最聪明和最高尚的人却不是莫扎特效应的收益者呢？”林顿确实提出了这样一个有趣的观点，如果莫扎特效应带来如此巨大的改变，为什么没有更多的文献证据呢？（第 2 题 ipredicting.com copyright）

H 莫扎特效应的流行也在逐渐消失，但在 1993 作出结论的实验仍然有着坚定的支持者和反对者。**那次最初的实验之后也没有涌现出大量的支持性证据**。但是，许多孕妇或让她们的孩子在年幼时弹奏过古典音乐的家长们都支持莫扎特效应。我的一个同学告诉我，在学习的时侯听古典音乐能帮助记忆。尽管有证据显示音乐能增进脑部活动，但是如果从科学的角度对待这个争论，我们并没有证据充分证明出学习和记忆力得到真正的提高。（第 13 题）

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SECTION 1

重生，英国灭绝的草

A 这是英国很古老的植物，**人们把这种草叫做“燕麦草”因为它有缺口的种子穗，　　这种不讨人喜欢的草全世界其他地方都找不到了。**维多利亚时代目光敏锐的植物学家是第一个注意到这种草的，到了 1920 年代，在英国南部大部分地区都可以找到这种看起来很奇怪的草。然而它数量的下降速度也是惊人的。到 1772 年为止，它彻底消失，只有留下两堆靠近剑桥的 Pampisford 的干草作为最后的纪念，**即使保存在剑桥大学植物园作为保险的种子也死了，因为存放的室温不对。植物学家纷纷表示默哀：一种独特生物永远地消失了。**（第 1,2 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

B 但是关于这种草灭绝的报告还为时过早。燕麦草又重新活过来了，并且没有通过任何基因工程之类的手段。这要归功于一位年轻的植物学家，作为盆栽的燕麦草活着并且长势还不错。这种英国很古老的植物又重新复活了，因为自然资源保护者开始在野外重新展开工作。

C 起先，Philip Smith **还没有意识到，在他家凳子上骨瘦如柴的一盆草是英国唯一留下的燕麦草。**但是当他最终得知燕麦草灭绝的消息时，他决定让他的同事大吃一惊。他抓住了一次 1979 年在英国曼彻斯特举行的英国植物协会举行的一个会议上的机会，他被邀请讲关于燕麦草的演化历史，他说，很可惜燕麦草已经灭绝了，因为植物学家还有很多关于它的问题还没有得到解答。然后他突然拿出两大盆的燕麦草，这种被认为已经灭绝的草正生机勃勃地生长着呢。（第 8 题）

D **结果证明 Smith 在 1963 年在 Pampisford 将燕麦草最后的种子收集了起来，也就是在燕麦草完全消失前不久。**自那以后，Smith 就年年将燕麦草种种下去，结果这种运气欠佳的草没有通过一些严密的保护计划或是基因控制工程得以保存，而是通过一个对其感兴趣的人通过这种方式被保存下来。正如 Smith 所说，燕麦草并没有什么特别吸引人的地方，并且也没有什么商业价值。但是对于植物分类学家来说，那些不是让他们感兴趣的方面。（第 3 题）

E 燕麦草的未来至少在种植方面现在是有保证的，Smith 所种的植物的在 Sussex 的 Wakehurst Place 顶尖的千禧年种子银行被安全地保存着。**并且燕麦草在裘园，爱丁堡和剑桥的植物园里繁茂地生长着。**今年，所有植物园的燕麦草都在大量生长，成袋的种子正在国家的战略性地点被保存。

F 接下来的任务是将燕麦草重新栽回到野外，**英国自然协会已经将燕麦草归入到“物种恢复计划”之中，它也正在被重新引入到农业种植，如果有农民愿意的话。**可惜的是，燕麦草既不漂亮也没有什么用——事实上，不可否认的

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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

是，它只是庄稼地的杂草，当时是没有人会种植的。燕麦草不足以普遍到激发农民的兴趣，没有人会认为它有任何价值。作为一种草，燕麦草让农业学家提不起兴趣。（第 4 题）

G 那么这种草是从哪里来的呢？Smith 对燕麦草的分类学研究表明这种燕麦草几乎可以肯定是另一种杂草——毛燕麦柔软大麦装雀麦变异而来的，因为两种的关系实在太近，**以至于最初被维多利亚时代的分类学家 Hackel 教授认为是毛燕麦的变异种。**但是到了 1895 年，剑桥一位在 High Street 开了一家药店的 45 岁的药师 **George Claridge Druce 认为这种燕麦草应该被归为单独的一种物种，**并且让植物界信服了这一观点。Druce 当时被看好成为牛津的一位大学教师，该市的市长以及皇家学院的成员。他是来自 Northamptonshire 一位自学成才的小伙子，后来成为他那个时代一流的植物学家。所以当 Druce 将其归为一个物种的时候，其他的植物学家会当一回事。（第 9, 10 题）

H 这种燕麦草的起源可能很清楚，但是它的具体的诞生时间不太明朗。它经常会在饲料田里作为杂草生长——**尤其是固氮的豆荚，比如说红豆草，苜蓿或是三叶草。**据农业历史学家 Joan Thirsk 所考证，**这种燕麦草最早是和红豆草在 1600 年代在英国出现的。**（5，12 题）

I 但是很快，就有很大的需求来自三大战场——苏格兰，英格兰和爱尔兰的国家军队——迫使农民生产更多的面包，乳酪和啤酒。并且到了 1650 年，苜蓿被引入到轮植中，作为未熟的堆肥来增加谷物的产量。当时最佳畅销书，1671 年出版的 Nathaniel Fiennes’ s Sainfoin Improved **将这样的消息传播出去。红豆草，三叶草和苜蓿在种植技术上掀起了一场革命，**这也为后来英国同时出现的劣种草做好了铺垫。（第 13 题）

J 尽管这种燕麦草的发现要归功于 Miss A.M. Barnard, 是她在 1849 年在 Bedfordshire 的 Odsey 收集到了第一个样本。但这种草已经在英国不为人知地生存了至少一百年。Smith 认为这种古老的植物可能是在 17 世纪晚期或是 18 世纪的早期开始演化的，那时红豆草已经开始被种植。但是这种燕麦草的数量在 20 世纪突然下降，不仅仅是因为汽车的出现摧毁了了需要喂马的饲料市场。（11 题）

K 这种和过时的农作物亲密的关系对于今天想要重新种植燕麦草的人来说是一种麻烦。就像许多曾经很普及的适合耕种的种子，**比如说卖仙翁，它的种子不能在土壤中存活。**每年春天，燕麦草都要依靠农民补种它的种子。在当时还没有使用除草剂以及先进的种子筛发明前，过量的种子会污染农作物的种子。但是燕麦草脆弱的种子还不是它唯一的问题：这种物种也很难在成熟时释放出自己的种子。Smith 说，即使今天在已经锄好的地里撒下燕麦种子，它也很难存活。这就使得重建今天的改良的农作物田变得很困难，因为燕麦草要和臭名昭著的其它与其竞争的富有生命力的植物一起竞争生长。（第 6 题）

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打哈欠的秘密

A 1980 年代，**当一个科学家开始研究打哈欠的时候，他很难说服自己所带的学生相信这项研究是有价值的。**尽管看起来是有点诡异的，但是这位科学家想要进行打哈欠的研究并不是没有逻辑基础的，打哈欠的研究是人类发展神经科学的延伸，在论文中被称为和研究“在发展和演化中拍动翅膀”是一样的。但是作为一个神经行为学的问题，小鸟扇动翅膀和打哈欠的人伸懒腰带动身体和面部还是有区别的。（第 38 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

B **打哈欠是一个古老原始的行为，人类在还没出生前就已经开始了，小宝宝在妈妈的子宫里会张开嘴。一些蛇分开自己的上下颚来完成打哈欠的动作。有一种企鹅将打哈欠作为自己交配的动作之一。**但是只有在近些年来，研究人员才开始弄明白我们为什么会打哈欠，以及我们什么时候会打哈欠和为什么打哈欠会传染。费城 Drexel 大学的一位认知神经科学的教授 Steven Platek 研究为什么打哈欠会传染，而这种现象只存在人类和灵长类动物身上。（第 34 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

C 在他的第一个实验中，他是使用心理学测试来按人们的情感排序，**他发现参与测试的人中间在同情心方面得分不高的人一般不太会受别人打哈欠的传染。**Platek 教授说：“我们经常会听到人们说“为什么我们要盯着打哈欠的人看？实际上这并没有任何效果。”” （第 39 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

D 在他的第二个实验中，他将 10 个学生放在磁共振扫描机器中，让他们看别人在打哈欠时的视频，发现当这些学生在看别人打哈欠的视频时，控制人情感的位于大脑中部的后皮层开始活动。Platek 教授说“我们并不清楚是否友善的人更经常打哈欠，**但是这是一个反映人在认真对待一件事情的心理状态的很好的指标。”**（第 36 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

E 他的第三个实验是研究有精神疾病的人打哈欠的情况，比如说孤独症和精神分裂症的患者，这些人在情感上很难和他人真正交流。马里兰大学的一位教授 Robert Provine 是其他少数研究打哈欠的学者之一。**他发现最基本的一个打哈欠的动作持续大约 6 秒钟，两次打哈欠的间隔一般是 68 秒，男性和女性打哈欠或是打一半哈欠的频率差不多，但是男性不大会像女性那样在打哈欠的时候将手捂在嘴上，这可能说明了不同性别之间在打哈欠的动作上有显著的不同。**Provine 教授还说：“被别人看着打哈欠的人是打不出哈欠的。”但是打哈欠的根本原因还一直是一个谜。**有的研究者认为，打哈欠和大脑下丘脑的部分有关系，而这个部分还控制人的呼吸。**（第 28，29，30 题

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iprediciting.com copyright)

F **打哈欠和伸懒腰有共同的特征，它们经常连为一体。**但是他俩并不总是同时发生，我们通常在伸懒腰的时候打哈欠，但是当我们打哈欠的时候通常不会伸懒腰，特别是在睡前打瞌睡的时候。J. I. P.，G. H. A. Visser 和 H. F. Prechtl 在 1980 年代早期，用超声波绘出婴儿早期发育的图，**发现在预产期快结束的时候，不仅婴儿会打哈欠，而且打哈欠和伸懒腰之间那时就有一定的联系了。**(第 35，31 题 *iprediciting.com copyright)*

G **关于打哈欠和伸懒腰之间的联系最典型的表现是在因为中风导致大脑损伤从而一侧瘫痪的病人身上。英国著名的神经学家 Sir Francis Walshe 在 1923 年惊奇地发现，当这些偏瘫的患者打哈欠时，他们另一侧瘫痪的胳膊会自动上下伸展，神经学家将其称为“相应联达”。**打哈欠显然是激活了未受损伤的部分，从而无意识地控制大脑和与瘫痪的肢体之间的联系。**但是人们还不清楚是否这种相应联达是偏瘫病人恢复的预兆，或是打哈欠对肌肉重生或是组织肌肉萎缩有效果。**(第 32，40 题 *iprediciting.com copyright)*

H 诊断神经学带来其它令人震惊的发现，一些闭锁综合症的患者，尽管他们几乎不能有任何移动，但是他们都能很正常地打哈欠。打哈欠时的神经回路肯定是在脑干部位靠近呼吸和血管舒缩中心，因为那些只有延髓脊髓的无脑畸形儿依然可以打哈欠。**而造成打哈欠会传染的多样的刺激可能是由大脑更高级的区域控制。**(第 37 题 *iprediciting.com copyright)*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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1

Version 24101　　主题　南极洲气候

教师互动解析
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14	D	15	F	16	E
17	C	18	A	19	D
20	A	21	C	22	C
23	A	24	C	25	C
26	C				

2

Version 24802　　主题　美国电影导演

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	iii	15	i	16	v
17	iv	18	ii	19	vi
20	D	21	C	22	A
23	B	24	B	25	A
26	D				

3

Version 24109　　主题　滑石粉

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	C	28	C	29	B
30	A	31	B	32	C
33	20	34	foam	35	waste water
36	harmful	37	biodegrade	38	droplets
39	Lamination and packing	40	Grape growers		

4

Version 24135　　主题　从历史吸取教训

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

5

Version 24202　　主题　非洲农业

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	need	2	（the）ashes	3	（vegetable）cassava
4	houses	5	C	6	B
7	A	8	A	9	TRUE
10	NOT GIVEN	11	FALSE	12	TRUE
13	B				

6

Version 24215　　主题　茶叶和工业革命

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	vi	2	v	3	ix
4	iv	5	viii	6	iii
7	vii	8	NOT GIVEN	9	TRUE
10	FALSE	11	FALSE	12	NOT GIVEN
13	TRUE				

7

Version 24302 主题 同声传译

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	B	2	D	3	C
4	C	5	A	6	2-3 seconds
7	10 seconds	8	100 to 120	9	200
10	B	11	C	12	E
13	F				

8

Version 24303 主题 说服的秘密

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

9

Version 24304 主题 化石数据库

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	iii	15	i	16	ii
17	vi	18	v	19	iv
20	B	21	D	22	C
23	B	24	D	25	B
26	C				

10

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 24311　　主题　大脑体操训练

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

11

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 24313　　主题　人类导航

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

12

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 24315　　主题　交流方式与冲突

27	iii	28	vii	29	i
30	iv	31	ix	32	viii
33	v	34	ii	35	FALSE
36	TRUE	37	NOT GIVEN	38	TRUE
39	TRUE	40	B		

13

Version 24321 主题 莫扎特效应

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	D	2	G	3	B
4	A	5	F	6	short
7	complex, non-repetitive	8	rats	9	TRUE
10	FALSE	11	FALSE	12	NOT GIVEN
13	TRUE				

14

Version 24323 主题 英国灭绝草

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

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

15

Version 24410 主题 打哈欠

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

28	68 seconds	29	（complex）distinction	30	breathing
31	stretch/ stretching	32	brain	33	E
34	B	35	F	36	D
37	H	38	NOT GIVEN	39	YES
40	NO				

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