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灰 - 删除，未来至少24个月不会考，

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橙 - 可能重点，也有考到的概率

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Section 4

主题提示：夜班工人健康研究

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

31-40) Sentence Completion

31. Population of night shift workers reached 10, 000

32. night shift workers (生理) disordered

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

34. night shift work resulted in hours

35. Lack of sleep is not good for and health

36. All of these reason would lead to

阅读高分的秘密？

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

那是什么，秘密就是：

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【2】根据出题点原文和考题题干之间的替换词(列表)

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

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

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



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

步骤【4】：复习和标记原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)

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

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

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

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SECTION 1

Voyage of Going : beyond the blue line 2

- A** One feels a certain sympathy for Captain James Cook on the day in 1778 that he "discovered" Hawaii. Then on his third expedition to the Pacific, the British navigator had explored scores of islands across the breadth of the sea, from lush New Zealand to the lonely wastes of Easter Island. This latest voyage had taken him thousands of miles north from the Society Islands to an archipelago so remote that even the old Polynesians back on Tahiti knew nothing about it. Imagine Cook's surprise, then, when the natives of Hawaii came paddling out in their canoes and greeted him in a familiar tongue, one he had heard on virtually every mote of inhabited land he had visited. Marveling at the ubiquity of this Pacific language and culture, he later wondered in his journal: "How shall we account for this Nation spreading it self so far over this Vast ocean?"
- B** Answers have been slow in coming. But now a startling archaeological find on the island of Éfaté, in the Pacific nation of Vanuatu, has revealed an ancient seafaring people, the distant ancestors of today's Polynesians, taking their first steps into the unknown. The discoveries there have also opened a window into the shadowy world of those early voyagers. At the same time, other pieces of this human puzzle are turning up in unlikely places. Climate data gleaned from slow-growing corals around the Pacific and from sediments in alpine lakes in South America may help explain how, more than a thousand years later, a second wave of seafarers beat their way across the entire Pacific.
- C** "What we have is a first- or second-generation site containing the graves of some of the Pacific's first explorers," says Spriggs, professor of archaeology at the Australian National University and co-leader of an international team excavating the site. It came to light only by luck. A backhoe operator, digging up topsoil on the grounds of a derelict coconut plantation, scraped open a grave—the first of dozens in a burial ground some 3,000 years old. It is the oldest cemetery ever found in the Pacific islands, and it harbors the bones of an ancient people archaeologists call the Lapita, a label that derives from a beach in New Caledonia

where a landmark cache of their pottery was found in the 1950s. They were daring blue-water adventurers who roved the sea not just as explorers but also as pioneers, bringing along everything they would need to build new lives—their families and livestock, taro seedlings and stone tools.

D Within the span of a few centuries the Lapita stretched the boundaries of their world from the jungle-clad volcanoes of Papua New Guinea to the loneliest coral outliers of Tonga, at least 2,000 miles eastward in the Pacific. Along the way they explored millions of square miles of unknown sea, discovering and colonizing scores of tropical islands never before seen by human eyes: Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa.

E What little is known or surmised about them has been pieced together from fragments of pottery, animal bones, obsidian flakes, and such oblique sources as comparative linguistics and geochemistry. Although their voyages can be traced back to the northern islands of Papua New Guinea, their language—variants of which are still spoken across the Pacific—came from Taiwan. And their peculiar style of pottery decoration, created by pressing a carved stamp into the clay, probably had its roots in the northern Philippines. With the discovery of the Lapita cemetery on Éfaté, the volume of data available to researchers has expanded dramatically. The bones of at least 62 individuals have been uncovered so far—including old men, young women, even babies—and more skeletons are known to be in the ground. Archaeologists were also thrilled to discover six complete Lapita pots. It's an important find, Spriggs says, for it conclusively identifies the remains as Lapita. "It would be hard for anyone to argue that these aren't Lapita when you have human bones enshrined inside what is unmistakably a Lapita urn."

F Several lines of evidence also undergird Spriggs's conclusion that this was a community of pioneers making their first voyages into the remote reaches of Oceania. For one thing, the radiocarbon dating of bones and charcoal places them early in the Lapita expansion. For another, the chemical makeup of the obsidian flakes littering the site indicates that the rock wasn't local; instead it was imported from a large island in Papua New Guinea's Bismarck Archipelago, the springboard for the Lapita's thrust into the Pacific. A particularly intriguing clue comes from chemical tests on the teeth of several skeletons. DNA teased from these ancient bones may also help answer one of the most puzzling questions in Pacific anthropology: Did all Pacific islanders spring from one source or many? Was there only one outward migration from a single point in Asia, or several from different points? "This represents the best opportunity we've had yet," says Spriggs, "to find out who the Lapita actually were, where they came from, and who their closest descendants are today."

G "There is one stubborn question for which archaeology has yet to provide any

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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answers: How did the Lapita accomplish the ancient equivalent of a moon landing, many times over? No one has found one of their canoes or any rigging, which could reveal how the canoes were sailed. Nor do the oral histories and traditions of later Polynesians offer any insights, for they segue into myth long before they reach as far back in time as the Lapita." All we can say for certain is that the Lapita had canoes that were capable of ocean voyages, and they had the ability to sail them," says Geoff Irwin, a professor of archaeology at the University of Auckland and an avid yachtsman. Those sailing skills, he says, were developed and passed down over thousands of years by earlier mariners who worked their way through the archipelagoes of the western Pacific making short crossings to islands within sight of each other. Reaching Fiji, as they did a century or so later, meant crossing more than 500 miles of ocean, pressing on day after day into the great blue void of the Pacific. What gave them the courage to launch out on such a risky voyage?

H The Lapita's thrust into the Pacific was eastward, against the prevailing trade winds, Irwin notes. Those nagging headwinds, he argues, may have been the key to their success. "They could sail out for days into the unknown and reconnoiter; secure in the knowledge that if they didn't find anything, they could turn about and catch a swift ride home on the trade winds. It's what made the whole thing work." Once out there, skilled seafarers would detect abundant leads to follow to land: seabirds and turtles, coconuts and twigs carried out to sea by the tides, and the afternoon pileup of clouds on the horizon that often betokens an island in the distance. Some islands may have broadcast their presence with far less subtlety than a cloud bank. Some of the most violent eruptions anywhere on the planet during the past 10,000 years occurred in Melanesia, which sits nervously in one of the most explosive volcanic regions on Earth. Even less spectacular eruptions would have sent plumes of smoke billowing into the stratosphere and rained ash for hundreds of miles. It's possible that the Lapita saw these signs of distant islands and later sailed off in their direction, knowing they would find land. For returning explorers, successful or not, the geography of their own archipelagoes provided a safety net to keep them from overshooting their home ports and sailing off into eternity.

I However they did it, the Lapita spread themselves a third of the way across the Pacific, then called it quits for reasons known only to them. Ahead lay the vast emptiness of the central Pacific, and perhaps they were too thinly stretched to venture farther. They probably never numbered more than a few thousand in total, and in their rapid migration eastward they encountered hundreds of islands—more than 300 in Fiji alone. Still, more than a millennium would pass before the Lapita's descendants, a people we now call the Polynesians, struck out in search of new territory.

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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

YES

if the statement is true

NO

if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN

if the information is not given in the passage

- 1 Captain Cook once expected the Hawaiians might speak another language of people from other Pacific islands.
(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)
- 2 Captain Cook depicted number of cultural aspects of Polynesians in his journal.
- 3 Professor Spriggs and his research team went to the Efate to try to find the site of ancient cemetery.
- 4 The Lapita completed a journey of around 2,000 miles in a period less than a century.
- 5 The Lapitans were the first inhabitants in many Pacific islands.
- 6 The unknown pots discovered in Efate had once been used for cooking.
(IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)
- 7 The urn buried in Efate site was plain as it was without any decoration.



Questions 8-10

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **no more than Two** words from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **8-10** on your answer sheet.

Scientific Evident found in Efate site

Tests show the human remains and the charcoal found in the buried urn are from the start of the Lapita period. Yet The8.....

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covering many of the Efate site did not come from that area. (IELTS test papers offered by ks.ipredicting.com, copyright)

Then examinations carried out on the9..... discovered at Efate site reveal that not everyone buried there was a native living in the area. In fact, DNA could identify the Lapita's nearest10..... present-days.



Questions 11-13

Answer the questions below.

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

- 11 What did the Lapita travel in when they crossed the oceans?
- 12 In Irwins's view, what would the Latipa have relied on to bring them fast back to the base?
- 13 Which sea creatures would have been an indication to the Lapita of where to find land ?

SECTION 1

Have Teenagers Always Existed

A Our ancestor, *Homo erectus*, may not have had culture or even language, but did they have teenagers? That question has been contested in the past few years, with some anthropologists claiming evidence of an adolescent phase in human fossil. This is not merely an academic debate. Humans today are the only animals on Earth to have a teenage phase, yet we have very little idea why. Establishing exactly when adolescence first evolved and finding out what sorts of changes in our bodies and lifestyles it was associated with could help us understand its purpose. Why do we, uniquely, have a growth spurt so late in life?



B Until recently, the dominant explanation was that physical growth is delayed by our need to grow large brains and to learn all the behavior patterns associated with humanity - speaking, social interaction and so on. While such behaviour is still developing, humans cannot easily fend for themselves, so it is best to stay small and look youthful. That way your parents and other members of the social group are motivated to continue looking after you. What's more, studies of mammals show a strong relationship between brain size and the rate of development, with larger-brained animals taking longer to reach adulthood. Humans are at the far end of this spectrum. If this theory is correct, and the development of large brains accounts for the teenage growth spurt, the origin of adolescence should have been with the evolution of our* own species (*Homo sapiens*) and Neanderthals, starting almost 200,000 years ago. The trouble is, some of the fossil evidence seems to tell a different story.

C The human fossil record is extremely sparse, and the number of fossilised children minuscule. Nevertheless, in the past few years anthropologists

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have begun to look at what can be learned of lives of our ancestors from these youngsters, of the most studied is the famous Turkana boy, an almost complete skeleton of *Homo erectus* from 1.6 million years ago found in Kenya in 1984. Accurately assessing how old someone is from their skeleton is a tricky business. Even with a modern human, you can only make a rough estimate based on the developmental stage of teeth and bones and the skeleton's general size.

D You need as many developmental markers as possible to get an estimate of age. The Turkana's teeth made him 10 or 11 years old. The features of his skeleton put him at 13, but he as tall as a modern 15-year-old. Susan Anton of New York University points to research by Margaret Clegg who studied a collection of 18th- century 19th-century skeletons whose ages at death were known. When she tried to age the skeletons Without checking the records, she found similar discrepancies to those of the Turkana boy. One 10-year-old boy, for example, had a dental age of 9, the skeleton of a 6-year-old but was tall enough to be 11. 'The Turkana kid still has a rounded skull, and needs more growth to reach the adult shape,' Anton adds. She thinks that *Homo erectus* already developed modern human patterns growth, with a late, if not quite so extreme, adolescent spurt. She believes Turkana boy was just about to enter it.



E If Anton is right, that theory contradicts the orthodox idea linking late growth with development of a large brain. Anthropologist Steven Leigh from the University of Illinois goes further. He believes the idea of adolescence as catch-up growth does not explain why the growth rate increases so dramatically. He says that many apes have growth spurts in particular body regions that are associated with reaching maturity, and this makes sense because by timing the short but crucial spells of maturation to coincide with the seasons when food is plentiful, they minimise the risk of being without adequate food supplies while growing. What makes humans unique is that the whole skeleton is involved. For Leigh, this is the key.

F According to his theory, adolescence evolved as an integral part of efficient upright locomotion, as well as to accommodate more complex brains. Fossil evidence suggests that our ancestors first walked on two legs six million years ago. If proficient walking was important for survival, perhaps the teenage growth spurt has very ancient origins. While many anthropologists will consider Leigh's theory a step too far, he is not the

only one with new ideas about the evolution of teenagers.

G Another approach, which has produced a surprising result, relies on the minute analysis of tooth growth. Every nine days or so the growing teeth of both apes and humans acquire ridges on their enamel surface. These are like rings in a tree trunk: the number of them tells you how long the crown of a tooth took to form. Across mammals' the rate at which teeth develop is closely related to how fast the brain grows and the age you mature. Teeth are good indicators of life history because their growth is less related to the environment and nutrition than is the growth of the skeleton.

H A more decisive piece of evidence came last year, when researchers in France and Spain published their findings from a study of Neanderthal teeth. Neanderthals had much faster tooth growth than *Homo erectus* who went before them, and hence, possibly, a shorter childhood. Lead researcher Fernando Ramirez-Rozzi thinks Neanderthals died young—about 25 years old - primarily because of the cold, harsh environment they had to endure in glacial Europe. They evolved to grow up quicker than their immediate ancestors. Neanderthals and *Homo erectus* probably had to reach adulthood fairly quickly, without delaying for an adolescent growth spurt. So it still looks as though we are the original teenagers.

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Questions 1-4

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

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

- 1 In the **first** paragraph, why does the writer say ‘*This is not merely an academic debate*’?
A Anthropologists’ theories need to be backed up by practical research.
B There have been some important misunderstandings among anthropologists.
C The attitudes of anthropologists towards adolescence are changing.
D The work of anthropologists could inform our understanding of modern adolescence.
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- 2 What was Susan Anton’s opinion of the **Turkana boy**?
A He would have experienced an adolescent phase had he lived.
B His skull showed he had already reached adulthood.
C His skeleton and teeth could not be compared to those from a more modern age.
D He must have grown much faster than others alive at the time.
- 3 What point does Steven Leigh make?
A Different parts of the human skeleton develop at different speeds.
B The growth period of many apes is confined to times when there is enough food.
C Humans have different rates of development from each other depending on living conditions.
D The growth phase in most apes lasts longer if more food is available.
- 4 What can we learn from **a mammal’s teeth**?
A A poor diet will cause them to grow more slowly.
B They are a better indication of lifestyle than a skeleton.
C Their growing period is difficult to predict accurately.
D Their speed of growth is directly related to the body’s speed of development.



Questions 5-10

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes **5-10** on your answer sheet, 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

- 5 It is difficult for anthropologists to do research on human fossil because they are so rare.
- 6 Modern methods mean it is possible to predict the age of a skeleton with accuracy.
- 7 Susan Anton's conclusion about the Turkana boy reinforces an established idea.
- 8 Steen Leigh's ideas are likely to be met with disbelief by many anthropologists.
- 9 Researchers in France and Spain developed a unique method of analyzing teeth.
- 10 There has been too little research comparing the brains of Homo erectus and Neanderthals.



Questions 11-14

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A-G**, below.

Write the correct letter **A-G**, in boxes **11-14** on your answer sheet.

- 11 Until recently, delayed growth in humans until adolescence was felt to be due to
- 12 In her research, Margaret Clegg discovered
- 13 Steven Leigh thought the existence of adolescence is connected to
- 14 Research on Neanderthals suggests that they have short lives because of

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- A** inconsistencies between height, skeleton and dental evidence.
- B** the fact that human beings walk on two legs.
- C** the way teeth grew.
- D** a need to be dependent on others for survival.
- E** difficult climatic conditions.
- F** increased quantities of food
- G** the existence of much larger brains than previously

Water Filter

A An ingenious invention is set to bring clean water to the third world, and while the science may be cutting edge, the materials are extremely down to earth. A handful of **clay** (n. 粘土), yesterday's coffee grounds and some cow manure are the ingredients that could bring clean, safe drinking water to much of the third world.



B The simple new technology, developed by ANU materials scientist Mr. Tony Flynn, allows water filters to be made from commonly available materials and fired on the ground using cow manure as the source of heat, without the need for a kiln. The filters have been tested and shown to remove common pathogens (disease-producing organisms) including **E-coli** (n. 大肠杆菌). Unlike other water filtering devices, the filters are simple and inexpensive to make. "They are very simple to explain and demonstrate and can be made by anyone, anywhere," says Mr. Flynn. "They don't require any western technology. All you need is terracotta clay, a compliant cow and a match."

C The production of the filters is extremely simple. Take a handful of dry, crushed clay, mix it with a handful of organic material, such as used tea leaves, coffee grounds or **rice hulls** (n. 稻壳), add enough water to make a stiff biscuit-like mixture and form a cylindrical pot that has one end closed, then dry it in the sun. According to Mr. Flynn, used coffee grounds have given the best results to date. Next, surround the pots with straw; put them in a mound of cow manure, light the straw and then top up the burning manure as required. In less than 60 minutes the filters are finished. The walls of the finished pot should be about as thick as an adult's index. The properties of cow manure are vital as the fuel can reach a temperature of 700 degrees in half an hour and will be up to 950 degrees after another 20 to 30 minutes. The manure makes a good fuel because it



is very high in organic material that burns readily and quickly; the manure has to be dry and is best used exactly as found in the field, there is no need to break it up or process it any further.

D “A potter’s **kiln** (n.窑) is an expensive item and can could take up to four or five hours to get up to 800 degrees. It needs expensive or scarce fuel, such as gas or wood to heat it and experience to run it. With no technology, no **insulation** (n. 绝缘、隔热) and nothing other than a pile of cow manure and a match, none of these restrictions apply,” Mr. Flynn says.

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E It is also helpful that, like terracotta clay and organic material, cow dung is freely available across the developing world. “A cow is a natural fuel factory. My understanding is that cow dung as a fuel would be pretty much the same wherever you would find it.” Just as using manure as a fuel for domestic uses is not a new idea, the porosity of clay is something that potters have known about for years, and something that as a former ceramics lecturer in the ANU School of Art, Mr. Flynn is well aware of. The difference is that rather than viewing the porous nature of the material as a problem — after all not many people want a pot that won’t hold water — his filters capitalize on this property.



F Other commercial ceramic filters do exist, but, even if available, with prices starting at US\$5 each, they are often outside the budgets of most people in the developing world. The filtration process is simple, but effective. The basic principle is that there are passages through the filter that are wide enough for water droplets to pass through, but too narrow



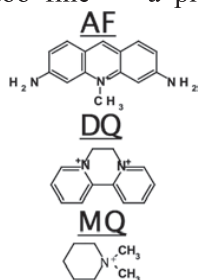
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for pathogens. Tests with the deadly E-coli bacterium have seen the filters remove 96.4 to 99.8 per cent of the pathogen — well within safe levels. (IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright) Using only one filter it takes two hours to filter a litre of water. The use of organic material, which burns away leaving cavities after firing, helps produce the structure in which pathogens will become trapped. It overcomes the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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potential problems of finer clays that may not let water through and also means that cracks are soon halted. And like clay and cow dung, it is universally available.

G The invention was born out of a World Vision project involving the Manatuto community in **East Timor** (东帝汶). The charity wanted to help set up a small industry manufacturing water filters, but initial research found the local clay to be too fine — a problem solved by the addition of organic material. While the



problems of producing a working ceramic filter in East Timor were overcome, the solution was kiln-based and particular to that community's materials and couldn't be applied elsewhere. Manure firing, with no requirement for a kiln, has made this zero technology approach available anywhere it is needed. With all the components being widely available, Mr. Flynn says there is no reason the technology couldn't be applied throughout the developing

world, and with no plans to patent his idea, there will be no legal obstacles to it being adopted in any community that needs it. "Everyone has a right to clean water, these filters have the potential to enable anyone in the world to drink water safely," says Mr. Flynn.

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Questions 14-19

Complete the flow chart, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

Guide to Making Water Filters

Step one: combination of 14..... and organic material, with sufficient
15..... to create a thick mixture

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

Step two: pack 16..... around the cylinders
place them in 17..... which is as burning fuel

for firing (maximum temperature: 18.....)

filter being baked in under 19.....



Questions 20-23

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?
In boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 20 It takes half an hour for the manure to reach 950 degrees.
- 21 Clay was initially found to be unsuitable for pot making.
- 22 Coffee grounds are twice as effective as other materials.
- 23 E-coli is the most difficult bacteria to combat.



Questions 24-26

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

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

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- 24 When making the pot, the thickness of the wall
 - A is large enough to let the pathogens to pass.
 - B varied according to the temperature of the fuel.
 - C should be the same as an adult's forefinger.
 - D is not mentioned by Mr. Flynn.
- 25 what is true about *the charity, it*
(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)
 - A failed in searching the appropriate materials.
 - B successfully manufacture a kiln based ceramic filter to be sold worldwide
 - C found that the local clay are good enough.
 - D intended to help build a local filter production factory.
- 26 Mr. Flynn's design is purposely not being patented
 - A because he hopes it can be freely used around the world.
 - B because he doesn't think the technology is perfect enough.
 - C because there are some legal obstacles.
 - D because the design has already been applied thoroughly.

SECTION 1

Ambergris 龙涎香

What is it and where does it come from?

A Ambergris was used to perfume cosmetics in the days of ancient Mesopotamia and almost every civilization on the earth has a brush with ambergris. Before 1,000 AD, the Chinese names ambergris as *lung sien hiang*, "dragon's spittle perfume," as they think that it was produced from the drooling of dragons sleeping on rocks at the edge of a sea. The Arabs knew ambergris as **anbar**, believing that it is produced from springs near seas. It also gets its name from here. For centuries, this substance has also been used as a flavouring for food.



B During the Middle Ages, Europeans used ambergris as a remedy for headaches, colds, epilepsy, and other ailments. In the 1851 whaling novel *Moby-Dick*, Herman Melville claimed that ambergris was "largely used in perfumery." But nobody ever knew where it really came from. Experts were still guessing its origin thousands of years later, until the long ages of guesswork ended in the 1720's, when Nantucket whalers found gobs of the costly material inside the stomachs of sperm whales. Industrial whaling quickly burgeoned. By 20th century ambergris is mainly recovered from inside the carcasses of sperm whales.



C Through countless ages, people have found pieces of ambergris on sandy beaches. It was named grey amber to distinguish it from golden amber, another rare treasure. Both of them were among the most sought-after substances in the world, almost as valuable as gold. (Ambergris sells for roughly \$20 a gram, slightly less than gold at \$30 a gram.) Amber floats in salt water, and in old times the origin of both these substances was mysterious. But it turned out that amber and ambergris have little in common. Amber is a fossilized resin from trees that was quite familiar to Europeans long before the discovery of the New World, and prized as jewelry. Although considered a gem, amber is a hard, transparent,

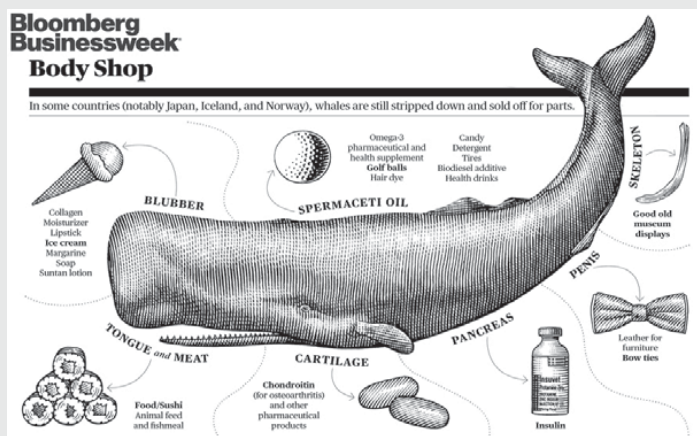
wholly-organic material derived from the resin of extinct species of trees, mainly pines.

D To the earliest Western chroniclers, ambergris was variously thought to come from the same bituminous sea founts as amber, from the sperm of fishes or whales, from the droppings of strange sea birds (probably because of confusion over the included beaks of squid) or from the large hives of bees living near the sea. Marco Polo was the first Western chronicler who correctly attributed ambergris to sperm whales and its vomit.



E As sperm whales navigate in the oceans, they often dive down to 2 km or more below the sea level to prey on squid, most famously the Giant Squid. It's commonly accepted that ambergris forms in the whale's gut or intestines as the creature attempts to "deal" with squid beaks. Sperm whales are rather partial to squid, but seemingly struggle to digest the hard, sharp, parrot-like beaks. It is thought their stomach juices become hyper-active trying to process the irritants, and eventually hard, resinous lumps are formed around the beaks, and then expelled from their innards by vomiting. When a whale initially vomits up ambergris, it is soft and has a terrible smell. Some marine biologists compare it to the unpleasant smell of cow dung. But after floating on the salty ocean for about a decade, the substance hardens with air and sun into a smooth, waxy, usually rounded piece of nostril heaven. The dung smell is gone, replaced by a sweet, smooth, musky and pleasant earthy aroma.

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F Since ambergris is derived from animals, naturally a question of ethics arises, and in the case of ambergris, it is very important to consider. Sperm whales are an endangered species, whose populations started to decline as far back as the 19th century due to the high demand for their highly emollient oil, and today their stocks still have not recovered. During the 1970's, the Save the Whales movement brought the plight of whales to international recognition. Many people now

believe that whales are "saved". This couldn't be further from the truth. All around the world, whaling still exists. Many countries continue to hunt whales, in spite of international treaties to protect them. Many marine researchers are concerned that even the trade in naturally found ambergris can be harmful by creating further incentives to hunt whales for this valuable substance.

G One of the forms ambergris is used today is as a valuable fixative in perfumes to enhance and prolong the scent. But nowadays, since ambergris is rare and expensive, and big fragrance suppliers that make most of the fragrances on the market today do not deal in it for reasons of cost, availability and murky legal issues, most perfumeries prefer to add a chemical derivative which mimics the properties of ambergris. As a fragrance consumer, you can assume that there is no natural ambergris in your perfume bottle, unless the company advertises this fact



and unless you own vintage fragrances created before the 1980s. If you are wondering if you have been wearing a perfume with this legendary ingredient, you may want to review your scent collection. Here are a few of some of the top ambergris containing perfumes: Givenchy Amarige, Chanel No. 5, and Gucci Guilty.

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Questions 1-6

Classify the following information as referring to

- A **ambergris only**
- B **amber only**
- C **both ambergris and amber**
- D **neither ambergris nor amber**

Write the correct letter, A, B, C, or D in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.

- 1 being expensive
- 2 adds flavor to food
- 3 used as currency
- 4 being see-through
- 5 referred to by Herman Melville
- 6 produces sweet smell



Questions 7-9

Complete the sentences below with NO MORE THAN ONE WORD from the passage.

Write your answers in boxes 7-9 on your answer sheet.

- 7 Sperm whales can't digest the _____ of the squids.
- 8 Sperm whales drive the irritants out of their intestines by _____
- 9 The vomit of sperm whale gradually _____ on contact of air before having pleasant smell.



Questions 10-13

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1 ?
In boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet, write*

<i>TRUE</i>	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
<i>FALSE</i>	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
<i>NOT GIVEN</i>	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

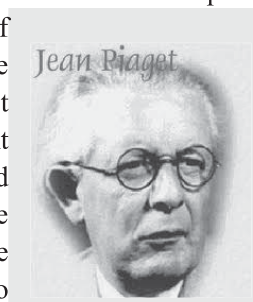
- 10 Most ambergris comes from the dead whales today.
- 11 Ambergris is becoming more expensive than before.
- 12 Ambergris is still the most frequently used ingredient in perfume production today.
- 13 New uses of ambergris have been discovered recently.

Quantitative Research in Education

The first area of criticism concerns the extent to which the results of 'scientific' educational research are valid. It has often been argued that, although the numerical evidence produced by such research has the appearance of being 'hard data' of the kind used in the natural sciences, there are, in fact, fundamental doubts about its validity; About whether it represents accurately what it claims to represent. We can get a sense of these criticisms by looking briefly at the work of Piaget, mentioned earlier. Interestingly, this was not strongly quantitative in character, and it has been criticized by some for being insufficiently rigorous from an experimental point of view; reflecting, at least in part, a difference between Piaget and commentators on his work about the requirements of scientific research. This highlights the point we made earlier: that although it is convenient to refer to the 'scientific method', there is, in fact, a variety of interpretations of what is involved in a scientific approach to research and of how it should be applied to the study of human beings and their behaviour.

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A Piaget carried out a number of experiments on the basis of which he developed the idea that children go through different stages of development, and that only when they have reached the necessary stage of development can they carry out the most advanced forms of cognitive operation. A famous experiment of his required children to compare the amount of liquid held by different shaped containers. The containers had the same capacity, and even when young children were shown that the same amount of liquid could be poured between the two containers, many claimed that one was larger than the other. Piaget's interpretation of this was that the children were unable to perform the logical task involved in recognizing that the two containers, while different in shape, were the



same in capacity; this being because their cognitive development had not reached the necessary stage. Critics of his work have questioned this conclusion, for instance, Donaldson. They raise the possibility that the children were simply unwilling to play the experimenter's game, or that the children misunderstood what the experimenter was asking. These criticisms point to the fact, obvious enough, but important in its implications, that experiments are social situations in which interpersonal interactions take place. The implication is that Piaget's work and attempts to replicate it are not only measuring the children's capacities for logical thinking, but also the extent to which they have understood what was required, their willingness to comply with these requirements, the experimenters' success in communicating what was required, in motivating the children, etc.

B Similar criticisms have been applied to psychological and educational tests. For example, Mehan points out how test questions may be interpreted in ways different from those intended by the researcher: In all language development test, children are presented with a picture of a medieval fortress, complete with moat, drawbridge, and parapets, and three initial consonants: D, C, and G. The child is supposed to circle the correct initial consonant. C for 'castle' is correct, but many children choose D. After the test, when I asked those children what the name of the building was, they responded 'Disneyland'. These children used the same line of reasoning intended by the tester, but they arrived at the wrong substantive answer. The score sheet showing a wrong answer does not document a child's lack of reasoning ability; it only documents that the child indicated an answer different from the one the tester expected.

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C Here we have questions being raised about the validity of the sort of measurements on which the findings of quantitative research are typically based. Some, including for example Donaldson, regard these as technical problems that can be overcome by more rigorous experimentation. Others, however, including Mehan, believe them to be not simply problems with particular experiments or tests, but serious threats to validity that potentially affect all research of this kind.



D At the same time questions have also been raised about the assumption built into the 'logic' of quantitative educational research that causes can be identified by physical and/or statistical **manipulation** of variables. Critics suggest that this fails to take account of the very nature of human social life, assuming it to consist of fixed, mechanical causal relationships, whereas in fact it involves complex processes of interpretation and negotiation that do not have determinate outcomes. From this point of view, it is not clear that we can understand why people do what they do in terms of the simple sorts of causal relationships on

which quantitative research focuses. Social life, it is suggested, is much more contextually variable and complex.

E Such criticisms of quantitative educational research have been the stimulus for an increasing number of educational researchers, over the past thirty or forty years, to adopt more qualitative approaches. These researchers have generally rejected attempts to measure and control variables experimentally or statistically. **Qualitative research** can take many forms, loosely indicated by such terms as 'ethnography', 'case study', 'participant observation', 'life history', 'unstructured interviewing', 'discourse analysis', etc. In general, though, it has the following characteristics:

F A strong emphasis on exploring the nature of particular educational phenomena, rather than setting out to test hypotheses about them. A tendency to work with 'unstructured data': that is, data that have not been coded at the point of collection in terms of a closed set of analytical categories. When engaging in observation, qualitative researchers therefore audio-or video-record what happens or write detailed open-ended field-notes, rather than coding behaviour in terms of a predefined set of categories, as would a quantitative researcher employing 'systematic observation'. Similarly, when interviewing, open-ended questions will be asked rather than questions requiring predefined answers of the kind typical, for example, of postal questionnaires. In fact, qualitative interviews are often designed to be close in character to casual conversations.

G Typically, a small number of cases will be investigated in detail, rather than any attempt being made to cover a large number, as would be the case in most quantitative research, such as systematic observational studies or social surveys. The analysis of the data involves explicit interpretations of the meanings and functions of human actions, and mainly takes the form of verbal descriptions and explanations. Quantification and statistical analysis play a subordinate role at most. The two areas of educational research where criticism of quantitative research and the development of qualitative approaches initially emerged most strongly were the sociology of education and evaluation studies. The trend towards qualitative research in the sociology of education began in the UK in the 1960s with studies of a boys' grammar school, a boys' secondary modern school, and a girls' grammar school by Lacey, Hargreaves and Lambart. They employed an ethnographic or participant observation approach, though they also collected some quantitative data on, for example, friendship patterns among the pupils. These researchers observed lessons, interviewed teachers and pupils, and drew on school records. They studied the schools for relatively long periods, spending many months collecting data and tracing changes over time.



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Questions 14-17

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-C) with experiment or explanation below. Write the appropriate letters A-C in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

A Piaget

B Mehan

C Donaldson

- 14 a wrong answer indicate more of a child's different perspective than incompetence in reasoning.
- 15 logical reasoning involving in the experiments is beyond children's cognitive development.
- 16 Children's reluctance to comply with game rules or miscommunication may be another explanation.
- 17 Kinds of experiments or tests are flawed essentially and will not justify by a more rigorous approach.



Questions 18-21

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 **18-21** on your answer sheet.

Quantitative research in education has sparked debate that whether it is18.... in scientific area. Piaget's experiment involved on children's steps on development, which used equal amount of....19.....in a couple of containers, to test if student would be able to judge the their size. Another quantitative research

was carried out by Mehan, he showed children a.....**20**...., and requested children to make answers, but ultimately most of them failed. In 1960s, another method emerged along with quantitative research; and in the UK,**21**.... were taken as experiment sites in application of the combined approach.

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Questions 22-24

Choose the correct letter, **A to F**

Write your answers in boxes 22-24 on your answer sheet.

Choose **THREE** correct statements of “**qualitative research**” features below:

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- A** work with well-organised data in a closed set of analytical categories.
- B** record researching situations and apply note taking
- C** design the interview to be in an atmosphere like easy conversation
- D** questionnaires full with details instead of loads of data
- E** questionnaires full of requiring open-ended answers
- F** code behaviour in terms of a predefined set of categories



Questions 25

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

Write your answers in boxes 25 on your answer sheet.

What is the main idea of this passage?

- A** to educate children that quantitative research are most applicable
- B** to illustrate the society lack of deep comprehension of educational approach
- C** to explain that quantitative research ideas, characteristics from related criticisms
- D** to imply that qualitative research is a flawless method compared with quantitative one

Language Strategy in Multinational Company

A The importance of language management in multinational companies has never been greater than today. Multinationals are becoming ever more conscious of the importance of global coordination as a source of competitive advantage and language remains the ultimate barrier to aspirations of international harmonization. Before attempting to consider language management strategies, companies will have to evaluate the magnitude of the language barrier confronting them and in doing so they will need to examine it in three dimensions: the Language Diversity, the Language Penetration and the Language Sophistication. Companies next need to turn their attention to how they should best manage language. There is a range of options from which MNCs can formulate their language strategy.



B **Lingua Franca:** The simplest answer, though realistic only for English speaking companies, is to rely on ones native tongue. As recently as 1991 a survey of British exporting companies found that over a third used English exclusively in dealings with foreign customers. This attitude that "one language fits all" has also been carried through into the Internet age. A survey of the web sites of top American companies confirmed that over half made no **provision** (规定条款) for foreign language access, and another found that less than 10% of leading companies were able to respond adequately to emails other than in the company's language. Widespread though it is however, reliance on a single language is a strategy that is fatally flawed. It makes no allowance for the growing trend in Linguistic Nationalism whereby buyers in Asia, South America and the Middle East in particular are asserting their right to "work in the language of the customer". It also fails to recognize the increasing vitality of languages such as Spanish, Arabic and Chinese that overtime are likely to challenge the dominance of English as



a lingua franca. In the IT arena it ignores the rapid globalization of the Internet where the number of English-language e-commerce transactions, emails and web sites, is rapidly diminishing as a percentage of the total. Finally, the total reliance on a single language puts the English speaker at risk in negotiations. Contracts, rules and legislation are invariably written in the local language, and a company unable to operate in that language is vulnerable.

C Functional Multilingualism: Another improvised approach to Language is to rely on what has been termed "Functional Multilingualism". Essentially what this means is to muddle through, relying on a mix of languages, pidgins and gestures to communicate by whatever means the parties have at their disposal. In a social context such a shared effort to make one another understand might be considered an aid to the bonding process with the frustration of communication being regularly punctuated by moments of absurdity and humor. However, as the basis for business negotiations it appears very hit-and-nuts. And yet Hagen's recent study suggests that 16% of international business transaction; are conducted in a "cocktail of languages." Functional Multilingualism shares the same defects as reliance on a lingua franca and increases the probability of cognitive divergence between the parties engaged in the communication.



D External Language Resources: A more rational and obvious response to the language barrier is to employ external resources such as translators and interpreters, and certainly there are many excellent companies specialized in these fields. However, such a response is by no means an end to the language barrier. For a start these services can be very expensive with a top Simultaneous Interpreter, commanding daily rates as high as a partner in an international consulting company. Secondly, any good translator or interpreter will insist that to be fully effective they must understand the context of the subject matter. This is not always possible. In some cases it is prohibited by the complexity or specialization of the topic. Sometimes by lack of preparation time but most often the obstacle is the reluctance of the parties to explain the wider context to an 'outsider'. Another problem is that unless there has been considerable pre-explaining between the interpreter and his clients it is likely that there will be ambiguity and cultural overtones in the source messages the interpreter has to work with. They will of course endeavour to provide a



hi-fidelity translation but in this circumstance the interpreter has to use initiative and guess work. This clearly injects a potential source of misunderstanding into the proceedings. Finally while a good interpreter will attempt to convey not only the meaning but also the spirit of any communication, there can be no doubt that there is a loss of rhetorical(修辞的) power when communications go through a third party. So in situations requiring negotiation, persuasion, humor etc. the

use of an interpreter is a poor substitute for direct communication.

E Training: The immediate and understandable reaction to any skills-shortage in a business is to consider personnel development and certainly the language training industry is well developed. Offering programs at almost every level and in numerous languages. However, without doubting the value of language training no company should be deluded into believing this to be assured of success. Training in most companies is geared to the economic cycle. When times are good, money is invested in training. When belts get tightened training is one of the first "luxuries" to be pared down. In a study conducted across four European countries, nearly twice as many companies said they needed language training in coming years as had conducted training in past years. This disparity between "good intentions" and "actual delivery", underlines the problems of relying upon training for language skills. Unless the company is totally committed to sustaining the strategy even though bad times, it will fail.



F One notable and committed leader in the field of language training has been the Volkswagen Group. They have developed a language strategy over many years and in many respects can be regarded as a model of how to manage language professionally. However, the Volkswagen approach underlines that language training has to be considered a strategic rather than a tactical solution. In their system to progress from "basics" to "communications competence" in a language requires the completion of 6 language stages each one demanding approximately 90 hours of refresher course, supported by many more hours of self-study, spread over a 6-9 month period. The completion of each stage is marked by a post-stage achievement test, which is a pre-requisite for continued training. So even this professionally managed program expects a minimum of three years of fairly intensive study to produce an accountant, Engineer, buyer or salesperson capable of working effectively in a foreign language. Clearly companies intending to pursue this route need to do so with realistic expectations and with the intention of sustaining the program over many years. Except in terms of "brush-up" courses for people who were previously fluent in a foreign language, training cannot be considered a quick fix and



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Questions 27-32

Summary

Complete the following summary of the **Whole Paragraphs** of Reading Passage, choosing **A-L** words from the following options. Write your answers in boxes **27-32** on your answer sheet.

MNCs often encounter language barrier in their daily strategy, then they seek several approaches to solve such problems. First, native language gives them a realistic base in a different language speaking country, but problem turned up when they deal with oversea ____27____. For example, operation on translation of some key ____28____, it is inevitable to generate differences by rules from different countries. Another way is to rely on a combination of spoken language and ____29____, yet a report written that over one-tenth business ____30____ processed in a party language setting. Third way: hire translators. However, firstly it is ____31____, besides if they are not well-prepared, they have to resort to his/her own ____32____ work.

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

- A** gestures **B** clients **C** transaction
D understanding and assumption **E** accurate
F documents
G managers **H** body language
I long-term **J** effective **K** rivals **L** costly



Questions 33-39

Answer the questions below.

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer. (IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)

- 33 What understandable reaction does **Training** pay attention to according to the author?
- 34 In what term does the writer describe training during economy depression?
- 35 What contribution does Volkswagen Group set up for multinational companies?
- 36 What does Volkswagen Group consider language training as in their company?
- 37 How many stages are needed from basic course to advanced in training?
- 38 How long does a refresher course (single stage) need normally?
- 39 At least how long is needed for a specific professional to acquire a foreign language?



Questions 40

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

Write your answers in boxes 40 on your answer sheet.

40 What is the Main function of this passage?

- A** to reveal all kinds of language problems that companies may encounter
- B** to exhibits some well known companies successfully dealing with language difficulties

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- C** to evaluate various approaches for language barrier in multinational companies
- D** to testify that training is only feasible approach to solve language problem

SECTION 3

The Exploration of Mars

A In 1877, Giovanni Schiaparelli, an Italian astronomer, made drawings and maps of the Martian surface that suggested strange features. The images from telescopes at this time were not as sharp as today's. Schiaparelli said he could see a network of lines, or canals. In 1894, an American astronomer, Percival Lowell, made a series of observations of Mars from his own observations of Mars from his own observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, USA. Lowell was convinced a great network of canals had been dug to irrigate crops for the Martian race! He suggested that each canal had fertile vegetation on either side, making them noticeable from Earth. Drawings and globes he made show a network of canals and oases all over the planet.



B The idea that there was intelligent life on Mars gained strength in the late 19th century. In 1898, H.G. Wells wrote a science fiction classic, *The War of the Worlds* about an invading force of Martians who try to conquer Earth. They use highly advanced technology (advanced for 1898) to crush human resistance in their path. In 1917, Edgar Rice Burroughs wrote the first in a series of 11 novels about Mars. Strange beings and rampaging Martian monsters gripped the public's imagination. A radio broadcast by Orson Welles on Halloween night in 1938 of *The War of the Worlds* caused widespread panic across America. People ran into the streets in their pyjamas-millions believed the dramatic reports of a Martian invasion.



C Probes are very important to our understanding of other planets. Much of our recent knowledge comes from these robotic missions into space. The first images sent back from Mars came from Mariner 4 in July 1965. They showed a cratered and barren landscape, more like the surface of our moon than Earth. In 1969, Mariners 6 and 7 were launched and took 200 photographs of Mars's southern hemisphere and pole on fly-by missions. But these showed little more information. In 1971, Mariner 9's mission was to orbit the planet every 12 hours. In 1975, The USA sent two Viking probes to the planet, each with a lander and an orbiter. The Landers had sampler arms to scoop up Martian rocks and did

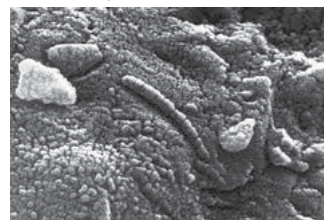
experiments to try and find signs of life. Although no life was found, they sent back the first colour pictures of the planet's surface and atmosphere from pivoting cameras.

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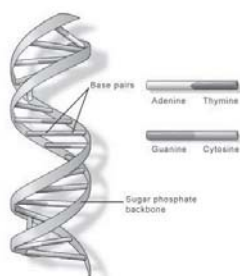
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D The Martian meteorite found in Earth aroused doubts to the above analysis. ALH84001 meteorite(陨石) was discovered in



December 1984 in Antarctica, by members of the ANSMET project; The sample was ejected from Mars about 17 million years ago and spent 11,000 years in or on the Antarctic ice sheets. Composition analysis by NASA revealed a kind of magnetite that on Earth, is only found in association with certain microorganisms. Some structures resembling the mineralized casts of terrestrial bacteria and their appendages fibrils or by-products occur in the rims of carbonate globules and pre-terrestrial aqueous alteration regions. The size and shape of the objects is consistent with Earthly fossilized nanobacteria(纳米细菌), but the existence of nanobacteria itself is still controversial.

E In 1965, the Mariner 4 probe discovered that Mars had no global magnetic field that would protect the planet from potentially life-threatening cosmic radiation(宇宙射线) and solar radiation; observations made in the late 1990s by the Mars



U.S. National Library of Medicine

Global Surveyor confirmed this discovery. Scientists speculate that the lack of magnetic shielding helped the solar wind blow away much of Mars's atmosphere over the course of several billion years. After mapping cosmic radiation levels at various depths on Mars, researchers have concluded that any life within the first several meters of the planet's surface would be killed by lethal doses of cosmic radiation. In 2007, it was calculated that DNA and

RNA damage by cosmic radiation would limit life on Mars to depths greater than 7.5 metres below the planet's surface. Therefore, the best potential locations for discovering life on Mars may be at subsurface environments that have not been studied yet. Disappearance of the magnetic field may played an significant role in the process of Martian climate change. According to the valuation of the scientists, the climate of Mars gradually transits from warm and wet to cold and dry after magnetic field vanished.

F NASA's recent missions have focused on another question: whether Mars held lakes or oceans of liquid water on its surface in the ancient past. Scientists have found hematite, a mineral that forms in the presence of water. Thus, the mission of the Mars Exploration Rovers of 2004 was not to look for present or past life, but for evidence of liquid water on the surface of Mars in the planet's ancient past.

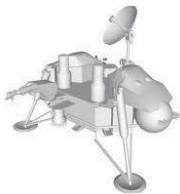
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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Liquid water, necessary for Earth life and for metabolism as generally conducted by species on Earth, cannot exist on the surface of Mars under its present low atmospheric pressure and temperature, except at the lowest shaded elevations for short periods and liquid water does not appear at the surface itself. In March 2004, NASA announced that its rover Opportunity had discovered evidence that Mars was, in the ancient past, a wet planet. This had raised hopes that evidence of past life might be found on the planet today. ESA confirmed that the Mars Express orbiter had directly detected huge reserves of water ice at Mars' south pole in January 2004.

G Researchers from the Center of Astrobiology (Spain) and the Catholic University of the North in Chile have found an ‘oasis’ of microorganisms two meters below the surface of the Atacama Desert, SOLID, a detector for signs of life which could be used in environments similar to subsoil on Mars. “We have named it a ‘microbial oasis’ because we found microorganisms developing in a habitat that was rich in rock salt and other highly hygroscopic compounds that absorb water” explained Victor Parro, researcher from the Center of Astrobiology in Spain. “If there are similar microbes on Mars or remains in similar conditions to the ones we have found in Atacama, we could detect them with instruments like SOLID” Parro highlighted.



H Even more intriguing, however, is the alternative



scenario by Spanish scientists: If those samples could be found to that use DNA, as Earthly life does, as their genetic code. It is extremely unlikely that such a highly specialised, complex molecule like DNA could have evolved separately on the two planets, indicating that there must be a common origin for Martian and Earthly life. Life

based on DNA first appeared on Mars and then spread to Earth, where it then evolved into the myriad(无数的) forms of plants and creatures that exist today. If this was found to be the case, we would have to face the logical conclusion: we are all Martian. If not, we would continue to search the life of signs.

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Questions 27-32

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-H**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter **A-H**, in boxes **27-32** on your answer sheet.

- 27 Martian evidence on Earth
- 28 Mars and Earth may share the same life origin
- 29 certain agricultural construction was depicted specifically
- 30 the project which aims to identify life under similar condition of Mars
- 31 Mars had experienced terrifying climate transformation
- 32 Attempts in scientific investigation to find liquid water



Questions 33-36

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

Write your answers in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.

- 33 How did **Percival Lowell** describe Mars in this passage?
 - A Perfect observation location is in Arizona.
 - B Canals of Mars are broader than that of the earth.
 - C Dedicated water and agriculture trace is similar to the earth.
 - D Actively moving Martian lives are found by observation.
- 34 How did people change their point of view towards Mars *from 19th century*?
 - A They experienced Martian attack.
 - B They learned knowledge of mars through some literature works.

- C They learned new concept by listening famous radio program.
D They attended lectures given by famous writers.
- 35 In 1960s, which information is correct about Mars by a number of Probes sent to the space?
- A It has a landscape full of rock and river
B It was not as vivid as the earth
C It contained the same substance as in the moon
D It had different images from the following probes
- 36 What is the implication of project proceeded by technology called **SOLID** in *Atacama Desert*?
- A It could be employed to explore organisms under Martian condition.
B This technology could **NOT** be used to identify life on similar condition of Mars.
C Atacama Desert is the only place that has a suitable environment for organisms.
D Life had not yet been found yet in Atacama Desert.



Questions 37-40

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?
In boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 37 Technology of Martian creature was superior than what human had at that time in every field according to *The War of the Worlds*.
- 38 Proof sent by Viking probes has not been challenged yet.
- 39 Analysis on meteorite from Mars found a substance which is connected to some germs.
- 40 According to Victor Parro, their project will be deployed on Mars after they identified DNA substance on earth.

SECTION 2

Reading Passage 2

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

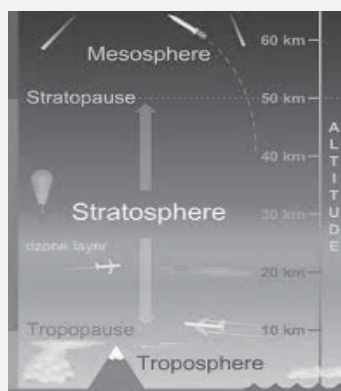
global warming :

Prevent poles from melting

A Such is our dependence on fossil fuels, and such is the volume of carbon dioxide we have already released into the atmosphere, that most climate scientists agree that significant global warming is now inevitable - the best we can hope to do is keep it at a reasonable level, and even that is going to be an uphill task. At present, the only serious option on the table for doing this is cutting back on our carbon emissions, but while a few countries are making major strides in this regard, the majority are having great difficulty even stemming the rate of increase, let alone reversing it. Consequently, an increasing number of scientists are beginning to explore the alternatives. They all fall under the banner of geoengineering - generally defined as the intentional large-scale manipulation of the environment.



B Geoengineering has been shown to work, at least on a small, localised scale, for decades. May Day parades in Moscow have taken place under clear blue skies,



aircraft having deposited dry ice, **silver iodide** (碘化银) and cement powder to disperse clouds. Many of the schemes now suggested look to do the opposite, and reduce the amount of sunlight reaching the planet. One scheme focuses on achieving a general cooling of the Earth and involves the concept of releasing aerosol sprays into **the stratosphere** (大气同温层) above the Arctic to create clouds of **sulphur dioxide** (二氧化硫), which would, in turn, lead to a global dimming. The idea is modelled on historical volcanic explosions, such as that of

Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines in 1991; which led to a short-term cooling of global temperatures by 0.5°C. The aerosols could be delivered by artillery, high-flying aircraft or balloons.

C Instead of concentrating on global cooling, other schemes look specifically at reversing the melting at the poles. One idea is to bolster an ice cap by spraying it with water. Using pumps to carry water from below the sea ice, the spray would come out as snow or ice particles, producing thicker sea ice with a higher albedo (the ratio of sunlight reflected from a surface) to reflect summer radiation. Scientists have also scrutinised whether it is possible to block iceflow in Greenland with cables which have been reinforced, preventing icebergs from moving into the sea. Veli Albert Kallio, a Finnish scientist, says that such an idea is



impractical, because the force of the ice would ultimately snap the cables and rapidly release a large quantity of frozen ice into the sea. However, Kallio believes that the sort of cables used in suspension bridges could potentially be used to divert, rather than halt, the southward movement of ice from Spitsbergen. It would stop the ice moving south, and local currents would see them float northwards' he says.

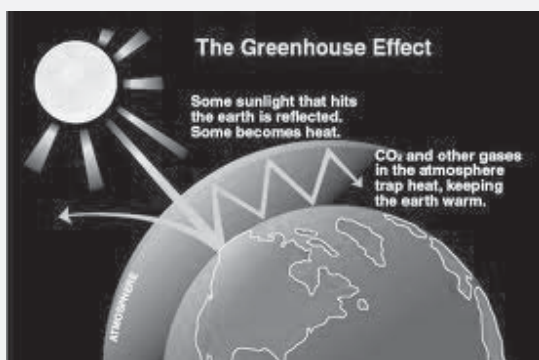
D A number of geoengineering ideas are currently being examined in the Russian Arctic. These include planting millions of birch trees: the thinking, according to Kallio, is that their white bark would increase the amount of reflected sunlight. The loss of their leaves in winter would also enable the snow to reflect radiation. In contrast, the native evergreen pines tend to shade the snow and absorb radiation. Using ice-breaking vessels to deliberately break up and scatter coastal sea ice in both Arctic and Antarctic waters in their respective autumns, and diverting Russian rivers to increase cold-water flow to ice-forming areas, could also be used to slow down warming, Kallio says. 'You would need the wind to blow the right way, but in the right conditions, by letting ice float free and head north, you would enhance ice growth.'



E But will such ideas ever be implemented? The major counter-arguments to geoengineering schemes are, first, that they are a 'cop-out' that allow us to continue living the way we do, rather than reducing carbon emissions; and, second, even if they do work, would the side-effects outweigh the advantages? Then there's the daunting prospect of upkeep and repair of any scheme as well as the consequences of a technical failure. 'I think all of us agree that if we were to end geoengineering on a given day, then the planet would return to its

pre-engineered condition very rapidly, and probably within 10 to 20 years' says Dr Phil Rasch, chief scientist for climate change at the US-based Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. That's certainly something to worry about. I would consider geoengineering as a strategy to employ only while we manage the conversion to a non-fossil-fuel economy. 'The risk with geoengineering projects is that you can "overshoot",' says Dr Dan Lunt, from the University of Bristol. 'You may bring global temperatures back to pre-industrial levels, but the risk is that the poles will still be warmer than they should be and the tropics will be cooler than before industrialization.'

F The main reason why geoengineering is countenanced by the mainstream scientific community is that most researchers have little faith in the ability of politicians to agree - and then bring in - the necessary carbon cuts. Even leading



this topic and its possibilities despite the potential drawbacks. If, over the coming years, the science tells us about an ever-increased climate sensitivity of the planet - and this isn't unrealistic - then we may be best served by not having to start our thinking from scratch.'

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Questions 14-18

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet You may use any letter more than once.

- 14 the existence of geoengineering projects distracting from the real task of changing the way we live
- 15 circumstances in which geoengineering has demonstrated success
- 16 Frustrating maintenance problems associated with geoengineering projects
- 17 support for geoengineering being due to a lack of confidence in governments
- 18 more success in fighting climate change in some parts of the world than others



Questions 19-23

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 19-23 on your answer sheet.

Geoengineering projects

A range of geoengineering ideas has been put forward, which aim either to prevent the melting of the ice caps or to stop the general rise in global temperatures. One scheme to discourage the melting of ice and snow involves introducing19.....to the Arctic because of their colour.

The build-up of ice could be encouraged by dispersing ice along the coasts

using special ships and changing the direction of some20.....but this scheme is dependent on certain weather conditions. Another way of increasing the amount of ice involves using21..... to bring water to the surface. A scheme to stop ice moving would apply22..... but this method is more likely to be successful in preventing the ice from travelling in one direction rather than stopping it altogether. A suggestion for cooling global temperatures is based on what has happened in the past after23.....and it involves creating clouds of gas.



Questions 24-26

Look at the following people (Questions 24-26) and the list of opinions below. Match each person with the correct opinion, A-E.

Write the correct letter, A-E, in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

24 Phil Rasch

25 Dan Lunt

26 Martin Sommerkorn

List of opinions

- A** The problems of geoengineering shouldn't mean that ideas are not seriously considered.
- B** Some geoengineering projects are more likely to succeed than others.
- C** Geoengineering only offers a short-term relief.
- D** A positive outcome of geoengineering may have a negative consequence elsewhere.
- E** Most geoengineering projects aren't clear in what they are aiming at.

SECTION 3

Company Innovation



- A** IN A scruffy office in midtown Manhattan, a team of 30 artificial-intelligence programmers is trying to simulate the brains of an eminent sexologist, a well-known dietician, a celebrity fitness trainer and several other experts. Umagic Systems is a young firm, setting up websites that will allow clients to consult the virtual versions of these personalities. Subscribers will feed in details about themselves and their goals; Umagic's software will come up with the advice that the star expert would give. Although few people have lost money betting on the neuroses of the American consumer, Umagic's prospects are hard to gauge (in ten years' time, consulting a computer about your sex life might seem natural, or it might seem absurd). But the company and others like it are beginning to spook large American firms, because they see such half-barmy "innovative" ideas as the key to their own future success.
- B** Innovation has become the buzz-word of American management. Firms have found that most of the things that can be outsourced or re-engineered have been (worryingly, by their competitors as well). The stars of American business tend today to be innovators such as Dell, Amazon and Wal-Mart, which have produced ideas or products that have changed their industries.
- C** A new book by two consultants from Arthur D. Little records that, over the past 15 years, the top 20% of firms in an annual innovation poll by Fortune magazine have achieved double the shareholder returns of their peers. Much of today's merger boom is driven by a desperate search for new ideas. So is the fortune now spent on licensing and buying others' intellectual property. According to the Pasadena-based Patent & Licence Exchange, trading in intangible assets in the United States has risen from \$15 billion in 1990 to \$100 billion in 1998, with an increasing proportion of the rewards going to small firms and individuals.
- D** And therein lies the terror for big companies: that innovation seems to work best outside them. Several big established "ideas factories", including



3M, Procter & Gamble and Rubbermaid, have had dry spells recently. Gillette spent ten years and \$1 billion developing its new Mach 3 razor; it took a British supermarket only a year or so to produce a reasonable imitation. “In the management of creativity, size is your enemy,” argues Peter Chernin, who runs the Fox TV and film empire for News Corporation. One person managing 20 movies is never going to be as involved as one doing five movies. He has thus tried to break down the studio into smaller units—even at the risk of incurring higher costs.

E It is easier for ideas to thrive outside big firms these days. In the past, if a clever scientist had an idea he wanted to commercialise, he would take it first to a big company. Now, with plenty of cheap venture capital, he is more likely to set up on his own. Umagic has already raised \$5m and is about to raise \$25m more. Even in capital-intensive businesses such as pharmaceuticals, entrepreneurs can conduct early-stage research, selling out to the big firms when they reach expensive, risky clinical trials. Around a third of drug firms' total revenue now comes from licensed-in technology.



F Some giants, including General Electric and Cisco, have been remarkably successful at snapping up and integrating scores of small companies. But many others worry about the prices they have to pay and the difficulty in hanging on to the talent that dreamt up the idea. Everybody would like to develop more ideas in-house. Procter & Gamble is now shifting its entire business focus from countries to products; one aim is to get innovations accepted across the company. Elsewhere, the search for innovation has led to a craze for “intrapreneurship”—devolving power and setting up internal ideas-factories and tracking stocks so that talented staff will not leave.

G Some people think that such restructuring is not enough. In a new book Clayton Christensen argues that many things which established firms do well, such as looking after their current customers, can hinder the sort of innovative behaviour needed to deal with disruptive technologies. Hence the fashion for cannibalisation—setting up businesses that will actually fight your existing ones. Bank One, for instance, has established Wingspan, an Internet bank that competes with its real branches (see article). Jack Welch's Internet initiative at General Electric is called “Destroyyourbusiness.com”.

H Nobody could doubt that innovation matters. But need large firms be quite so pessimistic? A recent survey of the top 50 innovations in America, by Industry Week, a journal, suggested that ideas are as likely to come from big firms as from small ones. Another sceptical note is sounded by Amar Bhidé, a colleague of Mr Christensen's at the Harvard Business School and the author of another book on entrepreneurship. Rather than having to reinvent themselves, big companies, he



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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believes, should concentrate on projects with high costs and low uncertainty, leaving those with low costs and high uncertainty to small entrepreneurs. As ideas mature and the risks and rewards become more quantifiable, big companies can adopt them.

I At Kimberly-Clark, Mr Sanders had to discredit the view that jobs working on new products were for “those who couldn't hack it in the real business.” He has tried to change the culture not just by preaching fuzzy concepts but also by introducing hard incentives, such as increasing the rewards for those who come up with successful new ideas and, particularly, not punishing those whose experiments fail. The genesis of one of the firm's current hits, Depend, a more dignified incontinence garment, lay in a previous miss, Kotex Personals, a form of disposable underwear for menstruating women.

J Will all this creative destruction, cannibalisation and culture tweaking make big firms more creative? David Post, the founder of Umagic, is sceptical: “The only successful intrapreneurs are ones who leave and become entrepreneurs.” He also recalls with

glee the looks of total incomprehension when he tried to hawk his “virtual experts” idea three years ago to the idea labs of firms such as IBM—though, as he cheerfully adds, “of course, they could have been right.” Innovation—unlike, apparently, sex, parenting and fitness—is one area where a computer cannot tell you what to do.



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Questions 28-33

The reading Passage has ten paragraphs A-J.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-J, in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 28 Approach to retain best employees
- 29 Safeguarding expenses on innovative idea
- 30 Integrating outside firms might produce certain counter effect
- 31 Example of three famous American companies' innovation
- 32 Example of one company changing its focus
- 33 Example of a company resolving financial difficulties itself



Questions 34-37

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

In boxes 34-37 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 34 Umagic is the most successful innovative company in this new field.
- 35 Amazon and Wal-Mart exchanged their innovation experience.
- 36 New idea holder had already been known to take it to small company in the past.
- 37 IBM failed to understand Umagic's proposal of one new idea.



Questions 38-40

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

Write your answers in boxes 38-40 on your answer sheet.

- 38 What is author's opinion on the effect of innovation in paragraph C?
- A It only works for big companies
 - B Fortune magazine has huge influence globally
 - C It is getting more important
 - D Effect on American companies is more evident
- 39 What is Peter Chernin's point of view on innovation?
- A Small company is more innovative than big one
 - B Film industry need more innovation than other industries
 - C We need to cut the cost when risks occur
 - D New ideas are more likely going to big compaies
- 40 What is author's opinion on innovation at the end of this passage?
- A Umagic success lies on the accidental "virtual experts"
 - B Innovation is easy and straightforward
 - C IBM sets a good example on innovation
 - D The author's attitude is uncertain on innovation

SECTION 1

Build a Medieval Castle

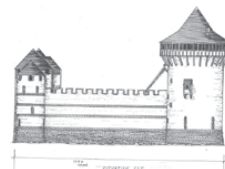
A Michel Guyot, owner and restorer of Saint Fargeau castle in France, first had the idea of building a 13th-century style fortress following the discovery that the 15th-century red bricks of his castle obscured the stone walls of a much older stronghold. His dream was to build a castle just as it would have been in the Middle Ages, an idea which some found mildly amusing and others dismissed as outright folly. However, Maryline Martin - project director - was inspired by the exciting potential for the venture to regenerate the region. It took several months to bring together and mobilise all the various different partners: architects, archaeologists and financial backers. A site in the heart of Guédelon forest was found: a site which offered not only all the resources required for building a castle - a stone quarry, an oak forest and a water supply - but in sufficient quantities to satisfy the demands of this gigantic site. The first team started work and on June 20th 1997 the first stone was laid.

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B Unlike any other present-day building site, Michel Guyot's purpose is clear, he warmly welcomes members of the public to participate. The workers' role is to demonstrate and explain, to a wide audience, the skills of our forefathers. Stone quarrying, the building of vaulted ceilings, the blacksmith's work and the raising of roof timbers are just some of the activities which visitors can witness during a visit to Guédelon. The workers are always on hand to talk about their craft and the progress of the castle. Each year 60,000 children visit Guédelon with their schools. The site is an excellent educational resource, bringing to life the history of the Middle Ages. Guided tours are tailored to the school curriculum and according to age groups: activity trails for primary school children and interactive guided tours for secondary school children. Pupils of all ages have the opportunity to follow in the footsteps of medieval stonemasons by taking part in a stonecarving workshop or discover the secrets of the medieval master-builders at the geometry workshop.



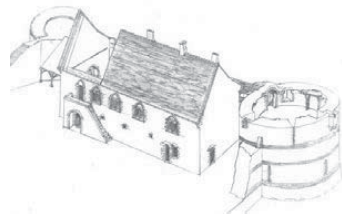
C Workers in the Burgundy region of France are building a 13th century castle. They're not restoring an old castle. They're actually building a new old castle. See the builders are constructing it from scratch. The craftsmen have been working for nearly ten years now but they're not even



halfway done yet. That's because they're using only medieval tools and techniques. The World's Gerry Hadden takes us to the site of what will be the Guedelon Castle. Another reason said by Jean Francois, a member of Guedelon stone cutter's guild, for eight hours a day he bangs on a 13th century chisel with a 13th century iron mallet.

D The progress of construction has to give way to tourists side for their visits. The visitors from 2010, however unsightly they may be, are vital to the project. The initial funding came not from pillaging the local peasantry but from regional councils, the European Union and large companies. For the last 10 years, Guédelon, 100 miles southeast of Paris, has funded itself from its entrance fees. Last year it had a record 300,000 visitors, who paid almost €2.5m, making it the second most-visited site in Burgundy. The most-visited site was the Hospice de Beaune, a beautiful 15th-century almshouse built 600 years before, or, if you prefer, 200 years "after", Guédelon.

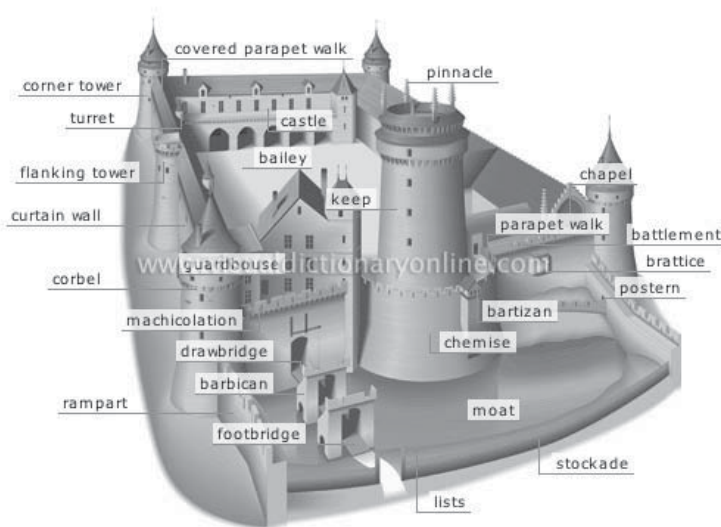
E limestone is found in the construction of various local buildings, from the great and prestigious edifice of Ratilly castle to the more modest poyaudines houses. This stone contains 30-40% iron oxide; this can make it extremely hard to extract and dress. Having studied the block in order to determine and anticipate the natural fault lines of the stone, the quarrymen first carve a series of rectilinear holes into the block. Iron wedges are then hammered into this line of holes. The shockwaves produced by the quarrymen's sledgehammers cause the stone to split along a straight line. The highest quality blocks are dressed to produce lintels, voussoirs, corbels, ashlar etc. The medium quality blocks are roughly shaped by the stonecutters and used on the uncoursed curtain walls, and as facing stones on the castle's inner walls. There are water-filled clay pits in the forest. Clay is taken from these pits, cleaned and pugged. It is then shaped in wooden moulds to form bricks. After the bricks have been left to air-dry, they are fired in a woodfired kiln for about 12 hours, at roughly 1000°C.



F The mortar is the "glue" used to bind the castle's stones. It is made up of precise doses of lime, sand and water. The people working there wear the tunics, skirts and headgear that they might have worn then, but they wear these over jeans and shoes with reinforced toes. They mix their mortar primarily as they would have done then, using sand they dig themselves, but they are not allowed to use the extremely effective hot lime from medieval days, because of its toxicity, and so they add a modern chemical ingredient instead, to achieve the same effect. Workers in the Mid Age obviously were unaware of it and some died earlier by inhaling toxic gas. And

so, we met many wonderful people who do not pretend to be anything but modern human beings practicing an old technique and finding out what it would have felt like, as much as possible, to do it with only the resources of an older time.

G We also learned that even if there is a straight lintel across a doorway, you will usually find an arch of stones built into the wall differently. Because of the physics of an arch, which channels the weight above it down into whatever is supporting it at each side instead of pressing down in the middle, this helps to take a lot of the weight off of the lintel itself, whether it is free standing or buried in the wall against the impact of warfare. The arch is the strongest element for spanning space in stone architecture. This is why, in ancient ruins, you will often find the entire wall missing, and the arched windows and doorways still standing, in beautiful patterns against the sky.



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Questions 1-4

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

TRUE

if the statement is true

FALSE

if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN

if the information is not given in the passage

- 1 The French people would not abandon his idea in favor of realistic one.
- 2 One aim of the castle is to show the ancestral achievement to public.
- 3 Short lifespan of workers was due to overdue heating.
- 4 stones were laid not in a straight line arrangement to avoid damaging or collapsing.



Questions 5-10

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using **A-L** from the following options for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 5-10 on your answer sheet.

Limestone Processing:



When ____5____ found suitable block, they began to cut lines of ____6____ into it. ____7____ were used and knocked into and generated shockwaves to make stone ____8____. Different qualities of blocks would be used in different place of castle. On the other hand, ____9____ were shaped from clay in a mould and went through a process of ____10____ for about 12 hours.

- A metal wedge B hammer handle C lift
D Masons E patterns F heating G bricks
H wood I experts J split K walls L holes



Questions 11-13

Choose three correct letters, **A-F**.

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

Why does the castle building project last 10 years for just half progress?

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- A They lack of enough funds
- B Guedelon castle needs a time-consuming design
- C Workers obeyed modern working hours
- D Their progress were delayed by unpredictable weather
- E Guedelon castle need to receive valuable visitors
- F They used old techniques and skills
- G Stone processing need more labour and time

SECTION 3

Origin of Species & Continent Formation



A THE FACT THAT there was once a Pangean supercontinent, a Panthalassa Ocean, and a Tethys Ocean, has profound implications for the evolution of multicellular life on Earth. These considerations were unknown to the scientists of the 19th century — making their scientific deductions even more remarkable. Quite independently of each other, Charles Darwin and his young contemporary Alfred Russel Wallace reached the conclusion that life had evolved by natural selection. Wallace later wrote in *My Life* of his own inspiration:

B Why do some species die and some live? The answer was clearly that on the whole the best fitted lived. From the effects of disease the most healthy escaped; from enemies the strongest, the swiftest or the most cunning from famine the best hunters... then it suddenly flashed on me that this self-acting process would improve the race, because in every generation the inferior would inevitably be killed off and the superior would remain, that is, the fittest would survive.

C Both Darwin's and Wallace's ideas about natural selection had been influenced by the essays of Thomas Malthus in his *Principles of Population*. Their conclusions, however, had been the direct result of their personal observation of animals and plants in widely separated geographic locations: Darwin from his experiences during the voyage of the *Beagle*, and particularly during the ship's visit to the Galapagos Islands in the East Pacific in 1835; Wallace during his years of travel in the Amazon Basin and in the Indonesia-Australian Archipelago in the 1850s.



Alfred Russel Wallace

D Darwin had been documenting his ideas on natural selection for many years when he received a paper on this selfsame subject from Wallace, who asked for Darwin's opinion and help in getting it published. In July 1858, Charles Lyell



and J. D Hooker, close friends of Darwin, pressed Darwin to present his conclusions so that he would not lose priority to and unknown naturalist. Presiding over the hastily called but now historic meeting of the Linnean Society in London, Lyell and Hooker explained to the distinguished members how “these two gentlemen” (who were absent: Wallace was abroad and Darwin chose not to attend), had “independently and unknown to one another, conceived the same very ingenious theory,”

E Both Darwin and Wallace had realized that the anomalous distribution of species in particular regions had profound evolutionary significance. Subsequently, Darwin spent the rest of his days in almost total seclusion thinking and writing mainly about the origin of species. In contrast, Wallace applied himself to the science of biogeography, the study of the pattern and distribution of species, and its significance, resulting in the publication of a massive two-volume work the *Geographical Distribution of Animals* in 1876.

F Wallace was a gentle and modest man, but also persistent and quietly courageous. He spent years working in the most arduous possible climates and terrains, particularly in the Malay archipelago, he made patient and detailed zoological observations and collected huge number of specimens for museums and collectors—which is how he made a living. One result of his work was the conclusion that there is a distinct faunal boundary, called “Wallace’s line,” between an Asian realm of animals in Java, Borneo and the Philippines and an Australian realm in New Guinea and Australia. In essence this boundary posed a difficult question: How on Earth did plants and animals with a clear affinity to the Northern Hemisphere meet with their Southern Hemispheric counterparts along such a distinct Malaysian demarcation zone? Wallace was uncertain about demarcation on one particular island—Celebes, a curiously shaped place that is midway between the two groups. Initially he assigned its flora-fauna to the Australian side of the line, but later he transferred it to the Asian side. Today we know the reason for his dilemma. 200MYA East and West Celebes were islands with their own natural history lying on opposite sides of the Tethys Ocean. They did not collide until about 15 MYA. The answer to the main question is that Wallace’s Line categorizes Laurasia-derived flora-fauna (the Asian) and Gondwana-derived flora-fauna (the Australian), fauna that had evolved on opposing shores of the Tethys. The closure of the Tethys Ocean today is manifested by the ongoing collision of Australia/New Guinea with Indochina/Indonesia and the continuing closure of the Mediterranean Sea—a remnant of the Western Tethys Ocean.



G IN HIS ORIGIN OF CONTINENTS AND

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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OCEANS, Wegener quoted at length from Wallace’s Geographical Distribution of Animals. According to Wegener’s reading, Wallace had identified three clear divisions of Australian animals, which supported his own theory of continental displacement. Wallace had shown that animals long established in southwestern Australia had an affinity with animals in South Africa, Madagascar, India, and Ceylon, but did not have an affinity with those in Asia. Wallace also showed that Australian marsupials and monotremes are clearly related to those in South America, the Moluccas, and various Pacific islands, and that none are found in neighboring Indonesia. From this and related data, Wegener concluded that the then broadly accepted “landbridge” theory could not account for this distribution of animals and that only his theory of continental drift could explain it.

H The theory that Wegener dismissed in preference to his own proposed that plants and animals had once migrated across now-submerged intercontinental landbridges. In 1885, one of Europe’s leading geologists, Eduard Suess, theorized that as the rigid Earth cools, its upper crust shrinks and wrinkles like the withering skin of an aging apple. He suggested that the planet’s seas and oceans now fill the wrinkles between once-contiguous plateaus.

I Today, we know that we live on a dynamic Earth with shifting, colliding and separating tectonic plates, not a “withering skin”, and the main debate in the field of biogeography has shifted. The discussion now concerns “dispersalism” versus “vicarianism”:unrestricted radiation of species on the one hand and the development of barriers to migration on the other. Dispersion is a short-term phenomenon—the daily or seasonal migration of species and their radiation to the limits of their natural environment on an extensive and continuous landmass. Vicarian evolution, however, depends upon the separation and isolation of a variety of species within the confines of natural barriers in the form of islands, lakes, or shallow seas—topographical features that take a long time to develop.



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Questions 1-5

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-E) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-E in boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

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- A Suess
- B Wallace
- C Darwin and Wallace
- D Wegener
- E Lyell and Hooker

- 1 urged Darwin to publish his scientific findings
- 2 Depicted physical feature of earth's crust.
- 3 believed in continental drift theory while rejecting another one
- 4 Published works about wildlife distribution in different region.
- 5 Evolution of species is based on selection by nature.



Questions 6-8

The reading Passage has nine paragraphs A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-I, in boxes 6-8 on your answer sheet.

- 6 Best adaptable animal survived on the planet.
- 7 Boundary called Wallace's line found between Asia and Australia.
- 8 Animal relevance exists between Australia and Africa.



Questions 9-13

Summary

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

Wegener found that continental drift instead of "land bridge" theory could explain strange species' distribution phenomenon. In his theory, vegetation and wildlife ____9____ intercontinentally. However, Eduard Suess compared the wrinkle of crust to ____10____ of an old apple. Now it is well known that we are living on the planet where there are ____11____ in constant mobile states instead of what Suess described. Hot spot in biogeography are switched to concerns between two terms: "____12____" and "____13____"

Smell and Memory

SMELLS LIKE YESTERDAY

Why does the scent of a fragrance or the mustiness of an old trunk trigger such powerful memories of childhood? New research has the answer, writes Alexandra Witze.

A You probably pay more attention to a newspaper with your eyes than with your nose. But lift the paper to your nostrils and inhale. The smell of newsprint might carry you back to your childhood, when your parents perused the paper on Sunday mornings. Or maybe some other smell takes you back- the scent of your mother's perfume, the pungency of a driftwood campfire. Specific odours can spark a flood of reminiscences. Psychologists call it the "**Proustian phenomenon**" (浦式现象), after French novelist Marcel Proust. Near the beginning of the masterpiece *In Search of Lost Time*, Proust's narrator dunks a madeleine cookie into a cup of tea - and the scent and taste unleash a torrent of childhood memories for 3000 pages.



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B Now, this phenomenon is getting the scientific treatment. Neuroscientists Rachel Herz, a cognitive neuroscientist at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, have discovered, for instance, how sensory memories are shared across the brain, with different brain regions remembering the sights, smells, tastes and sounds of a particular experience. Meanwhile, psychologists have demonstrated that memories triggered by smells can be more emotional, as well as more detailed, than memories not related to smells. When you inhale, odour molecules set brain cells dancing within a region known as the **amygdala** (杏仁区), a part of the brain that helps control emotion. In contrast, the other senses, such as taste or touch, get routed through other parts of the brain before reaching the amygdala. The direct link between odours and the amygdala may help explain the emotional potency of smells. "There is this unique connection between the sense of smell and the part of

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the brain that processes emotion," says Rachel Herz.

C But the links don't stop there. Like an octopus reaching its tentacles outward, the memory of smells affects other brain regions as well. In recent experiments, neuroscientists at University College London (UCL) asked 15 volunteers to look at pictures while smelling unrelated odours. For instance, the subjects might see a photo of a duck paired with the scent of a rose, and then be asked to create a story linking the two. Brain scans taken at the time revealed that the volunteers' brains



were particularly active in a region known as the **olfactory cortex** (嗅觉脑皮层), which is known to be involved in processing smells. Five minutes later, the volunteers were shown the duck photo again, but without the rose smell. And in their brains, the olfactory cortex lit up again, the scientists reported recently. The fact that the olfactory cortex became active in the absence of the odour suggests that people's sensory memory of events is spread across different brain regions. Imagine going on a seaside holiday, says UCL team

leader, Jay Gottfried. The sight of the waves becomes stored in one area, whereas the crash of the surf goes elsewhere, and the smell of seaweed in yet another place. There could be advantages to having memories spread around the brain. "You can reawaken that memory from any one of the sensory triggers," says Gottfried. "Maybe the smell of the sun lotion, or a particular sound from that day, or the sight of a rock formation." Or - in the case of an early hunter and gatherer (out on a plain - the sight of a lion might be enough to trigger the urge to flee, rather than having to wait for the sound of its roar and the stench of its hide to kick in as well.

D Remembered smells may also carry extra emotional baggage, says Herz. Her research suggests that memories triggered by odours are more emotional than memories triggered by other cues. In one recent study, Herz recruited five volunteers who had vivid memories associated with a particular perfume, such as opium for Women and Juniper Breeze from Bath and Body Works. She took images of the volunteers' brains as they sniffed that perfume and an unrelated perfume without knowing which was which. (They were also shown photos of each perfume bottle.) Smelling the specified perfume activated the volunteers' brains the most, particularly in the amygdala, and in a region called the **hippocampus** (海马体), which helps in memory formation. Herz published the work earlier this year in the journal *Neuropsychologia*.

E But she couldn't be sure that the other senses wouldn't also elicit a strong response. So in another study Herz compared smells with sounds and pictures. She had 70 people describe an emotional memory involving three items - popcorn, fresh-cut grass and a campfire. Then they compared the items through sights, sounds and smells. For instance, the person might see a picture of a lawnmower,

then sniff the scent of grass and finally listen to the lawnmower's sound. Memories triggered by smell were more evocative than memories triggered by either sights or sounds.

F Odour-evoked memories may be not only more emotional, but more detailed as well. Working with colleague John Downes, psychologist Simon Chu of the University of Liverpool started researching odour and memory partly because of



his grandmother's stories about Chinese culture. As generations gathered to share oral histories, they would pass a small pot of spice or incense around; later, when they wanted to remember the story in as much detail as possible, they would pass the same smell around again. "It's kind of fits with a lot of anecdotal evidence on how smells can be really good reminders of past experiences," Chu says. And

scientific research seems to bear out the anecdotes. In one experiment, Chu and Downes asked 42 volunteers to tell a life story, then tested to see whether odours such as coffee and cinnamon could help them remember more detail in the story. They could.

G Despite such studies, not everyone is convinced that Proust can be scientifically analysed. In the June issue of *Chemical Senses*, Chu and Downes exchanged critiques with renowned perfumer and chemist J. Stephan Jellinek. Jellinek chided the Liverpool researchers for, among other things, presenting the smells and asking the volunteers to think of memories, rather than seeing what memories were spontaneously evoked by the odours. But there's only so much science can do to test a phenomenon that's inherently different for each person, Chu says. Meanwhile, Jellinek has also been collecting anecdotal accounts of Proustian experiences, hoping to find some common links between the experiences. "I think there is a case to be made that surprise may be a major aspect of the Proust phenomenon," he says. "That's why people are so struck by these memories." No one knows whether Proust ever experienced such a **transcendental** moment. But his notions of memory, written as fiction nearly a century ago, continue to inspire scientists of today.

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Questions 14-18

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

NB you may use any letter more than once

- A Rachel Herz**
- B Simon Chu**
- C Jay Gottfried**

- 14 Found pattern of different sensory memories stored in various zones of a brain.
- 15 Smell brings detailed event under a smell of certain substance.
- 16 Connection of smell and certain zones of brain is different with that of other senses.
- 17 Diverse locations of stored information help us keep away the hazard.
- 18 There is no necessary correlation between smell and processing zone of brain.



Questions 19-22

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

Write your answers in boxes 19-22 on your answer sheet.

- 19 In paragraph B, what do the experiments conducted by *Herz and other scientists* show?
 - A** Women are more easily addicted to opium medicine
 - B** Smell is superior to other senses in connection to the brain
 - C** Smell is more important than other senses
 - D** certain part of brain relates the emotion to the sense of smell
- 20 What does the *second experiment* conducted by *Herz* suggest?
 - A** Result directly conflicts with the first one
 - B** Result of her first experiment is correct
 - C** Sights and sounds trigger memories at an equal level
 - D** Lawnmower is a perfect example in the experiment

- 21 What is the outcome of experiment conducted by *Chu and Downes*?
- A smell is the only functional under Chinese tradition
 - B half of volunteers told detailed stories
 - C smells of certain odours assist story tellers
 - D odours of cinnamon is stronger than that of coffee
- 22 What is the comment of **Jellinek** to *Chu and Downers* in the issue of *Chemical Senses*:
- A Jellinek accused their experiment of being unscientific
 - B Jellinek thought Liverpool is not a suitable place for experiment
 - C Jellinek suggested that there was no further clue of what specific memories aroused
 - D Jellinek stated that experiment could be remedied



Questions 23-26

Summary

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

In the experiments conducted by UCL, participants were asked to look at a picture with a scent of a flower, then in the next stage, everyone would have to.....23.....for a connection. A method called.....24..... suggested that specific area of brain named.....25.....were quite active. Then in an another paralleled experiment about Chinese elders, storytellers could recall detailed anecdotes when smelling a bowl of.....26.....or incense around.



SECTION 2

Chinese Yellow Citrus Ant

for BIOLOGICAL CONTROL



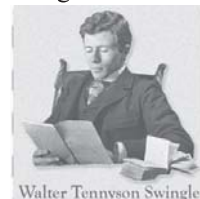
A In 1476, the farmers of Berne in Switzerland decided, according to this story, there was only one way to rid their fields of the **cutworms**(糖蛾) attacking their crops. They took the pests to court. The worms were tried, found guilty and excommunicated by the **archbishop** (大主教). In China, farmers had a more practical approach to pest control. Rather than rely on divine **intervention** (神学的调停), they put their faith in frogs, ducks and ants. Frogs and ducks were encouraged to **snap up** (吃下) the pests in the **paddies** (稻田) and the occasional plague of **locusts** (蝗虫). But the notion of biological control began with an ant. More specifically, the story says, it started with the predatory yellow **citrus** (柑橘) ant *Oecophylla smaragdina*, which has been **polishing off** (打败) pests in the orange groves of southern China for at least 1700 years. The **yellow citrus ant** (黄橘蚁) is a type of weaver ant, which binds leaves and twigs with silk to form a neat, tent-like nest. In the beginning, farmers made do with the odd ants' nest here and there. But it wasn't long before growing demand led to the development of a thriving trade in nests and a new type of agriculture--ant farming.

B For an insect that bites, the yellow citrus ant is remarkably popular. Even by ant standards, *Oecophylla smaragdina* is a fearsome predator. It's big, runs fast and has a powerful nip – painful to humans but lethal to many of the insects that plague the orange groves of Guangdong and Guangxi in southern China. And for at least 17 centuries. Chinese orange growers have harnessed these six-legged killing machines to keep their fruit groves healthy and productive. The story explains that citrus fruits evolved in the Far East and the Chinese discovered the delights of their flesh early on. As the ancestral home of oranges, lemons and pomelos, China also has the greatest diversity of citrus pests. And the

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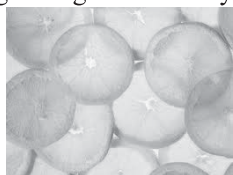
trees that produce the sweetest fruits, the mandarins--or kan--attract a host of plant-eating insects, from black ants and sap-sucking mealy bugs to leaf-devouring caterpillars (毛毛虫). With so many enemies, fruit growers clearly had to have some way of protecting their orchards.

C The West did not discover the Chinese orange growers' secret weapon until the early 20th century. At the time, Florida was suffering an epidemic of citrus canker (柑橘溃疡) and in 1915 Walter Swingle, a plant physiologist working for the US Department of Agriculture, was, the story says, sent to China in search of varieties of orange that were resistant to the disease. Swingle spent some time studying the citrus orchards around Guangzhou, and there he came across the story of the cultivated ant. These ants, he was told, were "grown" by the people of a small village nearby who sold them to the orange growers by the nestful (一整窝的).



D The earliest report of citrus ants at work among the orange trees appears in a book on tropical and subtropical botany written by His Han in AD 304. "The people of Chiao-Chih sell in their markets ants in bags of rush matting. The nests are like silk. The bags are all attached to twigs and leaves which, with the ants inside the nests, are for sale. The ants are reddish-yellow in colour, bigger than ordinary ants. In the south if the kan trees do not have this kind of ant, the fruits will all be damaged by many harmful insects, and not a single fruit will be perfect."

E Initially, farmers relied on nests which they collected from the wild or bought in the market — where trade in nests was brisk. 'It is said that in the south orange trees which are free of ants will have wormy fruits. Therefore the people race to buy nests for their orange trees,' wrote Liu Hsun in Strange Things Noted in the South, written about AD 890. The business quickly became more sophisticate. From the 10th century, country people began to trap ants in artificial nests baited with fat. "Fruit growing families buy these ants from vendors who make a business of collecting and



selling such creatures," wrote Chuang Chi-Yu in 1130. "They trap them by filling hogs' or sheep's bladders with fat and placing them with the cavities open next to the ants' nests. They wait until the ants have migrated into the bladders and take them away. This is known as 'rearing orange ants'." Farmers attached the bladders to their trees,

and in time the ants spread to other trees and built new nests. By the 17th century, growers were building bamboo walkways between their trees to speed the colonization of their orchards. The ants ran along these narrow bridges from one tree to another and established nests "by the hundreds of thousands".

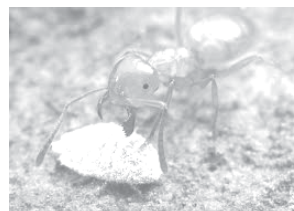
F Did it work? The orange growers clearly thought so. One authority, Chi Ta—Chun, writing in 1700, stressed how important it was to keep the fruit trees free of insect pests, especially caterpillars. "It is essential to eliminate them so that the trees are not injured. But hand labour is not nearly as efficient as ant power..." Swingle was just as

impressed. Yet despite this reports, many Western biologists were skeptical. In the West, the idea of using one insect to destroy another was new and highly controversial. The first breakthrough had come in 1888, when the infant orange industry in California had been saved from extinction by the Australian vedalia beetle. This beetle was the only thing that had made any inroad into the explosion of cottony cushion scale that was threatening to destroy the state's citrus crops. But, as Swingle now knew, California's "first" was nothing of the sort. The Chinese had been expert in biocontrol for many centuries.



G The story goes on to say that the long tradition of ants in the Chinese orchards only began to waver in the 1950s and 1960s with the introduction of powerful organic (I guess the author means chemical insecticides. Although most fruit growers switched to chemicals, a few hung onto their ants. Those who abandoned ants in favour of chemicals quickly became **disillusioned** (幻想破灭). As costs soared and pests began to develop resistance to the chemicals, growers began to revive the old ant patrols. They had good reason to have faith in their insect workforce. Research in the early 1960s showed that as long as there were enough ants in the trees, they did an excellent job of dispatching some pests--mainly the larger insects--and had modest success against others. Trees with yellow ants produced almost 20 per cent more healthy leaves than those without. More recent trials have shown that these trees yield just as big a crop as those protected by expensive chemical sprays.

H One apparent drawback of using ants--and one of the main reasons for the early skepticism by Western scientists--was that citrus ants do nothing to control mealy bugs, waxy-coated scale insects which can do considerable damage to fruit trees. In fact, the ants protect mealy bugs in exchange for the sweet honeydew they secrete. The orange growers always denied this was a problem but Western scientists thought they knew better. Research in the 1980s suggests that the growers were right all along. Where mealy bugs proliferate under the ants' protection they are usually heavily parasitized and this limits the harm they can do. Orange growers who rely on carnivorous ants rather than poisonous chemicals maintain a better balance of species in their orchards. While the ants deal with the bigger insect pests, other predatory species keep down the numbers of smaller pests such as scale insects and **aphids** (蚜虫). In the long run, ants do a lot less damage than chemicals--and they're certainly more effective than excommunication.



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Questions 14-18

Use the information in the passage to match the year (listed A-G) with correct description below. Write the appropriate letters A-G in boxes 14-18 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

- A 1888
- B 1476
- C 1915
- D 1700
- E 1130
- F 304 AD
- G 1950

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14 First record of ant against pests written.

15 WS studied ant intervention method in China.

16 First case of orange crops rescued by insect in western world.

17 Chinese farmers start to choose chemical method.

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18 A book wrote mentioned ways to trap ants.



Questions 19-26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?
In boxes 19-26 on your answer sheet, write

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

- 19 China has the most citrus pests counted in types in the world.
- 20 Swingle came to China in order to search an insect for the US government.
(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)
- 21 Western people were impressed by Swingle's theory of pest prevention.
- 22 Chinese farmers realised that price of pesticides became expensive.
- 23 Some Chinese farmers start to abandon the use of pesticide.
- 24 Trees without ants had grown more unhealthy leaves than those with.
- 25 Yield of fields using ants is larger a crop than that using chemical pesticides.
- 26 Chinese orange farmers proposed that ant protection doesn't work out of China.

SECTION 2

London Swaying Footbridge

A In September 1996 a competition was organized by the Financial Times in association with the London Borough of Southwark to design a new footbridge across the Thames. The competition attracted over 200 entries and was won by a team comprising Arup (engineers), Foster and Partners (architects) and the sculptor Sir Anthony Caro.

B The bridge opened to the public on 10 June 2000. Up to 100,000 people crossed it that day with up to 2000 people on the bridge at any one time. At first, the bridge was still. Then it began to **sway** (n.摇晃), just slightly. Then, almost from one moment to the next, when large groups of people were crossing, the **wobble** (n.摇晃) **intensified** (v.加强). This movement became sufficiently large for people to stop walking to retain their balance and sometimes to hold onto the hand rails for support. It was decided immediately to limit the number of people on the bridge, but even so the deck movement was sufficient to be uncomfortable and to raise concern for public safety so that on 12 June the bridge was closed until the problem could be solved.



C The embarrassed engineers found the videotape that day which showed the center **span** (n.跨度、跨径) swaying about 3 inches side to side every second. The engineers first thought that winds might be **exerting** (v.施以影响) excessive force on the many large **flags** (n.旗帜) and banners bedecking the bridge for its gala premiere. What's more, they also discovered that the pedestrians also played a key role. Human activities, such as walking, running,



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jumping, swaying, etc. could cause **horizontal forces** (n.水平力、横向力) which in turn could cause excessive dynamic **vibration** (n.震动) in the **lateral** (adj.侧面的、横向的) direction in the bridge. As the structure began moving, pedestrians **adjusted** (v.调整) their **gait** (n.步法) to the same lateral **rhythm** (n.节奏) as the bridge. The adjusted footsteps **magnified** (v.放大) the motion - just like when four people all stand up in a small boat at the same time. As more pedestrians locked into the same rhythm, the increasing **oscillations** (n.振荡) led to the dramatic swaying captured on film.

D In order to design a method of reducing the movements, the force exerted by the pedestrians had to be quantified and related to the motion of the bridge. Although there are some descriptions of this phenomenon in existing literature, none of these actually quantifies the force. So there was no quantitative analytical way to design the bridge against this effect. An immediate research program was launched by the bridge's engineering designers Ove Arup, supported by a number of universities and research organizations.



E The tests at the University of Southampton involved a person walking 'on the spot' on a small shake table. The tests at Imperial College involved persons walking along a specially built, 7.2m-long platform which could be driven laterally at different **frequencies** (n.频率) and **amplitudes** (n.振幅). Each type of test had its limitations. The Imperial College tests were only able to capture 7 – 8 footsteps, and the 'walking on the spot' tests, although monitoring many footsteps, could not **investigate** (v.调查研究) normal forward walking. Neither test could investigate any influence of other people in a crowd on the behavior of the individual being tested.



F The results of the laboratory tests provided information which enabled the initial design of a retro- fit to be progressed. However, the limitations of these tests was clear and it was felt that the only way to **replicate** (v.复制) properly the precise conditions of the Millennium Bridge was to carry out crowd tests on the bridge deck itself. These tests done by the Arup engineers could incorporate factors not possible in the laboratory tests. The first of these was

carried out with 100 people in July 2000. The results of these tests were used to refine the load model for the pedestrians. A second series of crowd tests was carried out on the bridge in December 2000. The purpose of these tests was to further validate the design assumptions and to load test a prototype damper installation. The test was carried out with 275 people.



G Unless the usage of the bridge was to be greatly restricted, only two generic options to improve its performance were considered feasible. The first was to increase the stiffness of the bridge to move all its lateral natural frequencies out of the range that could be excited by the lateral footfall forces, and the second was to increase the damping of the bridge to reduce the resonant response.

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



Questions 14-17

Choose **FOUR** letters, **A-H**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

Which **FOUR** of the following situation were witnessed on the opening ceremony of the bridge?

- A The frequency of oscillation increased after some time.
- B All the engineers went to see the ceremony that day.
- C The design of the bridge astonished the people.
- D Unexpected sideways movement of the bridge occurred.
- E Pedestrians had difficulty in walking on the deck.
- F The bridge fell down when people tried to retain their balance.
- G Vibration could be detected on the deck by the pedestrians.
- H It was raining when the ceremony began.



Questions 18-22

*Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage 2, using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 18-22 on your answer sheet.

After the opening ceremony, the embarrassed engineers tried to find out the reason of the bridge's wobbling. Judged from the videotape, they thought that 18.....and 19.....might create excessive force on the bridge. The distribution of 20.....resulted from human activities could cause 21.....throughout the structure. This swaying prompted people to start adjusting the way they walk, which in turn reinforced the 22.....



Questions 23-26

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from Reading Passage 2 for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

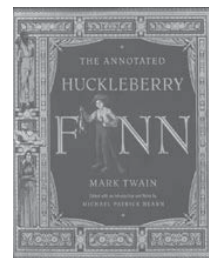
Research programs launched by universities and organizations

Universities / People	Activity
Test at 23.....	Limited ability to have 7-8 footsteps
'walking on the spot' at Southampton	Not enough data on 24.....
Crowd test conducted by 25.....	Aim to verify 26.....

SECTION 2

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

A Stories and poems aimed at children have an exceedingly long history: lullabies, for example, were sung in Roman times, and a few nursery games and rhymes are almost as ancient. Yet so far as written-down literature is concerned, while there were stories in print before 1700 that children often seized on when they had the chance, such as translations of Aesop's fables, fairy-stories and popular ballads and romances, these were not aimed at young people in particular. Since the only genuinely child-oriented literature at this time would have been a few instructional works to help with reading and general knowledge, plus the odd Puritanical tract as an aid to morality, the only course for keen child readers was to read adult literature. This still occurs today, especially with adult thrillers or romances that include more exciting, graphic detail than is normally found in the literature for younger readers.



B By the middle of the 18th century there were enough eager child readers, and enough parents glad to cater to this interest, for publishers to specialize in children's books whose first aim was pleasure rather than education or morality. In Britain, a London merchant named Thomas Boreham produced *Cajanus, The Swedish Giant* in 1742, while the more famous John Newbery published *A Little Pretty Pocket Book* in 1744. Its contents — rhymes, stories, children's games plus a free gift ('A ball and a pincushion') — in many ways anticipated the similar lucky-dip contents of children's annuals this century. It is a tribute to Newbery's flair that he hit upon a winning formula quite so quickly, to be pirated almost immediately in America.

C Such pleasing levity was not to last. Influenced by Rousseau, whose *Emile* (1762) decreed that all books for children save *Robinson Crusoe* were a dangerous diversion, contemporary critics saw to it that children's literature should be instructive and uplifting. Prominent among such voices was Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, whose magazine *The Guardian of Education* (1802) carried the first regular reviews of children's books. It was she who condemned fairy-tales for their

violence and general absurdity; her own stories, *Fabulous Histories* (1786) described talking animals who were always models of sense and decorum.

D So the moral story for children was always threatened from within, given the way children have of drawing out entertainment from the sternest moralist. But the greatest blow to the improving children's book was to come from an unlikely source indeed: early 19th-century interest in folklore. Both nursery rhymes, selected by James Orchard Halliwell for a folklore society in 1842, and collection of fairy-stories by the scholarly Grimm brothers, swiftly translated into English in 1823, soon rocket to popularity with the young, quickly leading to new editions, each one more child-centered than the last. From now on younger children could expect stories written for their particular interest and with the needs of their own limited experience of life kept well to the fore.



E What eventually determined the reading of older children was often not the availability of special children's literature as such but access to books that contained characters, such as young people or animals, with whom they could more easily empathize, or action, such as exploring or fighting, that made few demands on adult maturity or understanding.

F The final apotheosis of literary childhood as something to be protected from unpleasant reality came with the arrival in the late 1930s of child-centered best-sellers intent on entertainment at its most escapist. In Britain novelist such as Enid Blyton and Richmal Crompton described children who were always free to have the most unlikely adventures, secure in the knowledge that nothing bad could ever happen to them in the end. The fact that war broke out again during her books' greatest popularity fails to register at all in the self-enclosed world inhabited by Enid Blyton's young characters. Reaction against such dream-worlds was inevitable after World War II, coinciding with the growth of paperback sales, children's libraries and a new spirit of moral and social concern. Urged on by committed publishers and progressive librarians, writers slowly began to explore new areas of interest while also shifting the settings of their plots from the middle-class world to which their chiefly adult patrons had always previously belonged.



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G Critical emphasis, during this development, has been divided. For some the most important task was to rid children's books of the social prejudice and exclusiveness no longer found acceptable. Others concentrated more on the

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positive achievements of contemporary children’s literature. That writers of these works are now often recommended to the attentions of adult as well as child readers echoes the 19th-century belief that children’s literature can be shared by the generations, rather than being a defensive barrier between childhood and the necessary growth towards adult understanding.

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Questions 14-18

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 2 for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **14-18** on your answer sheet.

DATE	FEATURES	AIM	EXAMPLE
<i>Before 1700</i>	Not aimed at young children	Education and morality	Puritanical tract
<i>By the middle of 18th century</i>	Collection of rhymes 14_____ and games	Read for pleasure	A Little Pretty Pocket Book (exported to 15_____)
<i>Early 19th century</i>	Growing interest in 16_____	To be more children-centered	Nursery rhymes and 17_____
<i>Late 1930s</i>	Stories of harm-free 18_____	Entertainment	Enid Blyton and Richmal Crompton's novels



Questions 19- 21

Look at the following people and the list of statements below.

Match each person with the correct statement.

Write the correct letter A-E in boxes 19-21 on your answer sheet.

- 19 Thomas Boreham
- 20 Mrs. Sarah trimmer
- 21 Grimm Brothers

List of statements

- A Wrote criticisms of children's literature
- B Used animals to demonstrate the absurdity of fairy tales
- C Was not a writer originally
- D Translated a book into English
- E Didn't write in the English language



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

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- 22 Children didn't start to read books until 1700.
- 23 Sarah Trimmer believed that children's books should set good examples.
- 24 Parents were concerned about the violence in children's books.
- 25 An interest in the folklore changed the direction of the development of children's books.
- 26 Today children's book writers believe their works should appeal to both children and adults.

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水过滤

A 一个巧妙的发明即将把洁净水带给第三世界，虽然这个科学可能很尖端，但材料却非常易得。一捧泥土，昨天的咖啡渣和一些牛粪，这些就是能给大部分第三世界带来清洁、安全饮用水的组成成分。

B ANU 材料科学家 Tony Flynn 先生发展的这项简单新技术，使得水过滤器的制作材料普通易得，并且只需在地面烧制，用牛粪作为热源，不需要一个窑。这种过滤器已进行过测试，并显示能移除常见的病原体（致病的有机体）包括大肠杆菌。不像其他的水过滤装置，这种过滤器制作简单并且廉价。“他们解释和展示起来都很简单，任何人在任何地方都能制作，” Flynn 先生说。“他们不需要任何西方技术。所有你需要的是赤陶土，一头温顺的牛和火柴。”

C 过滤器的生产非常简单。将一把干燥、粉碎的粘土，与一把有机物质，如用过的茶渣，咖啡渣或稻壳进行混合，加入足够的水，使其变成硬得类似于饼干的混合物，并捏成一个圆柱形的一端封闭的壶，然后将其在太阳下晒干。据 Flynn 先生说，用过的咖啡渣是目前用过最好的材料。下一步，用秸秆包住壶；把它们放在一堆牛粪中，点燃秸秆，并如所要求的一样，加满肥料进行烧制。不到 60 分钟，过滤器就完成了。成品壶壁的厚度应该如成人食指一般。用牛粪做燃料是至关重要的，它可以在半小时内使温度达到 700 度，再有个 20 到 30 分钟温度能高达 950 度。牛粪是很好的燃料，因为它有非常高的有机物质，这些物质燃烧容易、迅速；粪便必须是干燥的，最好如在田地里找到的一样，没必要将其敲碎或进行进一步的加工。（第 14-20、24 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

D “陶工的窑是一项昂贵的项目，它可能需要花费四或五个小使温度达到 800 度。它需要昂贵或稀少的燃料，如天然气或木材来进行加热，并需要有经验的人进行运作。不需要技术，不需要隔热体和任何其他，没有这些限制，只需一堆牛粪和火柴” Flynn 先生说。

E 很有帮助的是，像赤陶土和有机物质一样，牛粪在整个发展中国家都很容易得到，且无需花费。“牛就是一个天然燃料厂。我的理解是，作燃料，牛粪在任何地方几乎都是一样的。”正如使用肥料作为燃料用于家庭使用并不是一个新概念，陶工对于粘土的多孔性已经知道了很多年，而作为一名 ANU 艺术学院的前陶瓷讲师 Flynn 先生也很了解这点。不同的是，Flynn 并未将材料的多孔性看成一个问题——其他人却这么认为，毕竟不是很多人想要一个不能盛水的壶——他的过滤器反而利用了这个属性。（第 21 题 *iprediciting.com*）

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F 其他商业陶瓷过滤器确也是有的，但是，即使可用，价格每个 5 美元起，他们往往超出了大部分发展中国家人们的预算。这种过滤过程简单，但却有效。基本原理是，过滤器中的通道，足够宽的能使水滴通过，但对病原体来说却太窄。致命大肠杆菌细菌测试表明过滤器能去除 96.4%至 99.8%的病原体——达到安全水平。一个过滤器过滤一公升水需要 2 小时。使用有机材料，燃烧后留下的空隙，有助于产生将病原体困住的结构。它克服了细粘土可能不让水通过的潜在问题，也意味着裂缝很快停止。像黏土和牛粪，它是普遍适用的。(第 23 题 ipredicting.com copyright)

G 这项发明产生于 World Vision 项目，这一项目涉及了东帝汶马纳图托社区。慈善机构想帮助建立了一个制造水过滤器的小型工厂，但初步研究发现当地粘土太精细了——这个问题只需加入有机材料就能被解决。虽然在东帝汶生产有用的陶瓷过滤器的问题已被克服，解决方案是以窑的建立为基础，并且适合于当地社区的材料，但它无法应用在其他地方。用牛粪作为燃烧材料，这并不需要一个窑，这使得这个零技术方法能用于任何需要它的地方。所有的组成成分都广泛易得，Flynn 先生认为没有理由这项技术不能适用于整个发展中国家，并且他并未计划将他的想法申请专利，在任何需要它的地方使用这种过滤器都不会有任何法律障碍。“每个人都有获得洁净水的权利，这些过滤器有可能使世界上的任何人安全饮用到水，” Flynn 先生说。(第 25、26 题 ipredicting.com copyright)

龙涎香

它是何物?又是从何而来呢?

- A** 在古代,两河流域的人把龙涎香作为香水的定香剂使用,而且,历史上几乎每个文明社会都与龙涎香打过交道。公元 1000 年以前,古代中国人把这种东西叫做“龙涎香”,意为“龙的涎沫香”,因为他们认为龙涎香来自龙在海边岩石休息时所流的口水。阿拉伯人把龙涎香叫做“阿末香”,认为它产自大海附近的泉水。其名字也正是来源于此。千百年来,龙涎香这种物质也被当做食物的调味料来使用。
- B** 在中世纪,欧洲人用龙涎香治疗头痛、感冒、癫痫及其他疾病。在 1851 年的捕鲸小说《白鲸》里,作者赫尔曼梅尔维尔声称龙涎香“被广泛应用于香料制作”,然而当时无人知晓龙涎香真正源自哪里。此后数千年,专家仍解不开龙涎香的来源之谜,直到 18 世纪 20 年代,这个萦绕多年的谜底才解开。当时,美国东岸楠塔基特的捕鲸者在抹香鲸的胃内发现了大量昂贵的龙涎香。随后,工业捕鲸很快兴起。到 20 世纪,龙涎香主要取自抹香鲸的尸体。
- C** 无数年来,人们在沙滩上发现了一块块的龙涎香。有人把它唤作“灰琥珀”,用以区分另一种稀世珍宝——金色琥珀。这两种都是世人最想拥有的物质,价格可媲美黄金(龙涎香每克约 20 美元,价格略微低于每克 30 美元的黄金)。此外,琥珀也能漂浮在海水中。在古代,琥珀和龙涎香这两种物质的来源是神秘的。不过事实证明,龙涎香和琥珀基本没有共同之处。琥珀是一种树的树脂化石,在欧洲人发现新大陆之前,就为人所熟悉,并被视若珍宝。尽管被人视作宝石,但琥珀其实源自灭绝的树木品种(主要是松树)的树脂,它坚硬、透明,是一种全有机物。
- D** 最早的西方编年史家们对龙涎香的来源产生了各种各样的猜想。有人认为龙涎香来自沥青泉,就如琥珀那样,亦或来自鱼类或鲸的精液,也有人认为它来自奇怪的海鸟鸟粪(可能是和乌贼口喙混淆了),又或者是来自大海附近的大蜜蜂巢。马可·波罗是最早正确认为龙涎香来自抹香鲸及其呕吐物的西方编年史学者。
- E** 当抹香鲸在海洋游行时,它们常常深潜至海底两千米或更深的地方去捕食乌贼,尤其是大乌贼。人们普遍认为,当抹香鲸要消化乌贼的角质口喙时,龙涎香这种物质就会在其肠道内形成。鲸偏爱吃乌贼,但是其胃肠似乎难以消化乌贼那又硬又尖的类似鸚鵡的喙的口喙于是,乌贼的口喙刺激了鲸的胃分泌胃液,并最终形成硬的凝脂状的物质被口喙包裹起来,再被抹香

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鲸通过呕吐排出体外。刚从鲸体内排出的龙涎香是柔软的，而且有一股难闻的味道，一些海洋学家把这种味道与牛粪的气味相提并论。不过，在海 上漂浮了大概十年后，龙涎香在空气和阳光的作用下会变硬，并形成平滑的、蜡状的，而且通常是圆块状的物质。那股臭气消失掉了，取而代之的是一 投芳香的、幽雅的、如 麝香般的让人愉悦的异香。

F 由于龙涎香取自动物，自然就引出一个有关道德的问题对于龙涎香. 考虑这个问 题很重要。抹香鲸是濒危物种，自 19 世纪人类大量需要鲸脑油提炼高级润滑油以来，抹 香鲸的数量就一直在减少，直到今天，抹香鲸的剩余数量仍不乐观。20 世纪 70 年代的 拯救鲸鱼运动使得国际社会认识到了鲸鱼所面临的困境。现在，许多人以为鲸鱼已经“获 救”了，其实不然。在全世界，捕鲸现象仍然存在。尽管国际公约是要保护鲸，连仿有 不少国家继续捕鲸。许多海洋学家担心对自然发现的龙涎香的交易会进一步到激人勺出于利益考虑而捕鲸，从而获取龙涎香这种昂贵的物质。

G 如今龙涎香的其中一个用途就是作为珍贵的定香剂，以增强和延续香气。但由于如 今龙涎香稀罕且昂贵，大部分香水制作商考虑到成本、实用性以及可能面临的法律问题. 更愿意用人造的化学合成物取代天然的龙涎香。作为香水消费者，你可以想当然地认为 你的香水没有天然的龙涎香，除非香水公司的广告说明了有或者你收藏的香水产自 20 蚩 纪 80 年代以前。如果你想知道你是否曾喷了含有这种神奇成分的香水，你可以查看你的 香水收藏 a 以下是几款含有龙涎香的高级香水品牌：纪梵希爱慕香水、香奈儿五号香水和古琦罪爱香水。

教育学的量化研究

此篇为背景难理解之心理学篇，文中三个实验是重点和难点，考试会全盘再现。

关于“科学”教育研究的合理程度到达哪里是此篇批评的第一个领域。(第 20 题) 最终所达到的程度的批评意见是有根据的。也有人认为尽管这样的研究得出的无数的证据看起来似乎是自然科学中使用的“硬数据”，但是其有效性一直备受质疑，比如说是否这些数据有科学家声称得那么准确。我们简略地看一下皮亚杰的著作就可以看到之前提到的类似的批评意见。有趣的是，这些数据并没有高度地量化，并且从实验角度也不是足够地严谨，至少从部分上讲，皮亚杰和批评他理论的学者之间在关于科学研究的要求上是存在差异的。这也就突出了我们刚才提到的一个观点：尽管确认一个特定的科学方法是很容易的，但是实际上关于涉及科学研究的方法的各自的解释以及该方法如何应用在人类及其行为的研究都是没有定论的。

A 皮亚杰在儿童依次要经历若干不同阶段这一理论的基础上做了若干实验，认为只有儿童到达了每个必要的发展阶段，更进一步的高级的认知行为才会发生。一个著名的实验是：他要求孩子们比较不同形状容器中的水的量，其实这些容器的容积一样，甚至当孩子们当面看见相同量的水倒入到 2 个容器中后，(第 19 题) 仍然有很多孩子认为其中一个容器比另一个大一些。皮亚杰对此的解释是：儿童之所以没有能力实现这样的逻辑推理，从而发现尽管两个容器的形状不同但是容积是一样的，是因为他们还没有达到必需的认知发展阶段。(第 15 题) 对皮亚杰的理论持批评意见的学者质疑这一结论，比如说唐纳森就是其中之一。他们列出另一种可能性，那就是儿童可能仅仅是因为不愿意玩这个带有实验性质的游戏，(第 16 题) 或者说他们误解了实验者所问的问题。这些批评意见矛头指向蕴含其中一个明显但是却又重要的事实，那就是实验相当于人际关系发生的社交场合。其中的含义是皮亚杰试图复制这个实验的努力不仅仅是衡量儿童的逻辑思维能力，也是衡量他们理解自己所要遵从的要求的程度，实验者在传达自己要求是否成功，以及激励儿童的程度。(ipredicting.com copyright)

B 类似的批评意见也被应用在了心理学和教育学的测试中。比方说，Mehan 指出测试的问题在于其如何随着研究者的研究目的不同而有不同解读的：在所有的语言发展测试中，有一个是叫儿童看一幅中世纪堡垒的画，(第 20 题) 上面有壕沟，吊桥还有栏杆，还有 3 个辅音的首字母 D, C 和 G。测试者是希望儿童圈出正确的辅音字母，C 代表“Castle”是正确答案，但是很多儿童都选了 D 字母。测试结束后，当问起这些孩子他们认为这个建筑物是什么时，他们说“迪士尼乐园”。这些孩子回答的思路是按照测试者所给出的，但是得出了错误的结论。得分表表明一个错误的答案并不意味着孩子缺乏推理能力，只能说明孩子给出的答案和测试者所期望的答案不同罢了。(第 14, 20 题)

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C 这里我们不禁要问了，这类关于量化研究通常基于的衡量标准的有效性存在吗？一些学者，包括唐纳森，认为这些属于技术问题，唯有更为严谨的科学实验方能解决。也有一些人，比如说 Mehan，认为这些问题不仅仅是特定实验或是测试的问题，而是对可能影响这类研究的有效性的一个严重威胁。（第 17 题）

D 与此同时，关于教育学的量化研究的逻辑的假设的质疑也出现了，这个逻辑认为不同原因可以通过对变量进行物理的或是数据的操作来得到确认。批评者认为这一逻辑没有考虑到人们社会生活的本质，只是简单地假定社会生活是固定的，机械的随机的关系，但是实际上其中包含没有定数的解释和谈判的复杂的过程。从这一点上来看，我们还不能够确定为什么人们会在量化研究注重的简单关系上做出相应的举动。社交生活，正如它本身所暗示的，要远比这个复杂和多变得多。

E 这般关于教育学量化研究的批评意见成为越来越多的教育学研究者的动力，在过去的三四十年，他们尝试着采取定性的方法进行研究。这些研究者慢慢地开始拒绝通过实验或是数据来测量和控制研究变量。定性研究可以有很多的形式，粗略地可以分为“人种论”“案例研究”“参与观察”“生活史”“非正式的采访”“谈话分析”等等。总体上看，定性研究有以下特点：

F 重点强调探寻特定教育学现象的本质而不是验证基于其的假设。倾向于使用“非正式的数据”——也就是没有通过分析被归入特定类别的数据。在观察法中，（第 22 题）定性分析的研究者通过音频或是视频记录（第 23 题）下所发生的一切，同时记下详细的实地记录，而不是通过提前定义好的行为分类来给行为编码。类似的，当采访的时候，尽量多问开放式的问题，而不是提前预设好答案的问题，比如说问卷调查。事实上，定性的采访一般都被设计成随意的谈话。（第 24 题）

G 特别是一小部分的问题要涉及细节，而不是像大多数定量研究中的问题一样涉及很多方面，比如说系统观察研究或是社会调查。对数据的分析包含人类行为的含义和功能的外在的解释。定量研究和数据分析最多只能起到一个辅助作用。关于教育学的量化研究的批评和定性研究最早出现的两个方面是教育社会学和评估研究。对教育社会学进行定性研究的趋势最早始于 1960 年代的英国，Lacey, Hargreaves 和 Lambart 对一所男子语法学校，一所男子中学以及一所女子语法学校的孩子进行的研究。他们采用了人种或是参与观察的方法，尽管他们收集到了量化的数据，比如说小学生的交友类型，但是他们对这些学校进行了长期的研究，花了好几个月收集数据以及追踪这些数据的变化。（第 21 题）

公司语言战略

- A 语言管理的重要性在跨国公司从来没有比现在更大。跨国公司正在越来越意识到全球协调作为竞争优势的来源和语言仍然是国际协调的终极障碍。在试图考虑语言管理策略时,公司将不得不评估他们面临语言障碍的重要性,这样做他们需要检查三个方面:语言多样性,语言渗透性和语言的复杂性。公司下一步需要把注意力转向如何更好地管理语言。其中有一系列选项,跨国企业可以制定他们的语言策略。
- B 最简单的回答,靠的是母语,尽管现实是仅有说英语的公司。早在 1991 年的一项调查发现,超过三分之一的英国出口企业和外国客户打交道时只使用英语。这种“唯一适用语言”的态度也被带入互联网时代。一个美国顶尖公司的网站调查证实,超过一半没有对外国语言访问有另外的窗口,只有不到 10%的领先企业能够充分地使用其他语言回应电子邮件。尽管情况很普遍,依赖单一语言语言是一种致命的有缺陷的策略。它不考虑语言民族主义的发展,尤其在亚洲、南美和中东的买家主张自己拥有“以客户的语言来交流”的权利。现实还未能认识到活力逐渐增加的语言,如西班牙语、阿拉伯语和中文,加班有可能挑战英语作为通用语的统治地位。在 IT 领域它忽略了互联网的迅速全球化,一些英文版的电子商务交易、电子邮件和 web 站点,占总数的百分比正迅速减少。最后,完全依靠单一的语言增加说英语的人在谈判中的风险。合同、规则和立法总是写在当地的语言,如果一个公司无法用当地语言操作,公司是很脆弱的。(27, 28 题)
- C 另一个语言战略上随机应变的方法是掌握“功能多语言”。基本上这意味着什么依靠一个混合的语言,混杂和动作一起进行交流,不管用什么方法让双方能够进行交流。在这样一个共同努力使彼此理解社会背景下,此办法可能被视为一种对被荒谬和幽默的时刻打断的交流挫败感的援助。然而,作为企业谈判的基础,这个又显得很专业。哈根公司最近的研究表明,16%的国际业务事务使用着“鸡尾酒的语言”。“功能多语言”与“唯一适用语言”有着同样的缺陷,在双方交流过程中增加了认知分歧的概率。(29, 30 题)
- D 一个对语言障碍更理性和清晰的反应是利用外部资源,比如翻译员和口译员,当然也有许多优秀的公司专门从事这些工作。然而,这样一个方法绝不是一个解决语言障碍的终结办法。首先这些顶级的同声传译员的服务可能非常昂贵,每天的收费与跟一个国际咨询公司合作差不多。其次,任何好的翻译或翻译将坚持认

为最有效的办法是他们必须理解上下文。这并不总是可行的。在某些情况下由于复杂性或专门化而变得不可能。有时是由缺乏准备时间,但最常见的障碍是谈判算法不愿意跟这个“门外汉”来解释上下文环境。另一个问题是,除非翻译和他的客户有之前交流过,否则他们之间将很可能会有翻译不得不面对的歧义和文化障碍。他们当然会努力提供一个高精度的翻译,但是在这种情况下,翻译人员已经开始使用猜了。这显然将潜在的误解挪到到程序中。最后当一个好的翻译,试图传达意思甚至交流的精神时,没有人会怀疑,当交流通过一个第三方时,会有许多修辞上的缺失。所以在这种情况下需要谈判,说服,幽默等手段,而使用一个翻译人员缺失最糟糕的替代品。(31, 32题)

E 对于一个企业,任何技术短缺,最快的和可理解的反应是考虑人员发展,当然语言培训行业也得到了很好的发展。提供程序各个层次的语言培训。然而,不用怀疑语言培训价值,公司应该相信这是成功的保证。训练在大多数公司是跟经济周期连在一起的。年景好的时候,资金会投资于培训。当腰包紧缩时,培训是一个“奢侈品”的活动,而被缩减。在一项跨四个欧洲国家,近两倍的公司说他们未来数年需要语言培训,在过去几年里也进行了训练。“意向”和“实际行动”的差距,突显出依赖语言技能培训的问题。除非一个公司完全致力于这个可持续的策略,尽管经历情况最糟糕的时候,那么它就会失败。(33, 34题)

F 语言培训界一个著名和领先地位的公司是大众汽车集团。他们已经开发出语言策略多年,在许多方面可以被视为一个如何专业管理语言的楷模。然而,大众的方法表明,必须将语言培训视为一个战略,而不是一个战术解决方案。在他们的系统中,从“基本”到“有交流能力”,需要完成一个6个语言阶段,每一个要求大约90小时的复习课程,还包括很多支持性的自学时间,时间分布在6 - 9月中。完成每个阶段有一个阶段性的测验,这是一个进行下阶段学习的必要考核。所以即使有这个专业管理计划,预计也至少三年的深入研究培养出一个会计,工程师,买方或销售人员能早工作中有效使用外语。很明显打算追求这个路线的公司需要有一个现实的期望,和持续多年的准备。除了用“刷漆”课程对付那些以前本来就有流利外语的人,训练不能被认为是一个快速方法,因此其他方法将必须考虑到。(35, 36, 37, 38, 39题)

火星探险

- A 1877 年, 意大利的天文学家 Giovanni Schiaparelli, 绘制的火星表面图纸和地图上出现了奇怪的图像。那时从望远镜观察到的图像并不像今天一样清晰。Schiaparelli 说他可以看到一个网络的线, 或者 canali。1894 年, 一位美国天文学家, Percival Lowell, 从自己在美国亚利桑那州的弗拉格斯塔夫的天文台进行了一系列的火星观测。Lowell 确信火星有一个巨大的水渠网络为火星族群灌溉作物! 他提到每个运河两边都有肥沃的植被, 使它们从地球上观测显得非常明显。他制作的图纸和球星模型显示了火星是个充满水渠网络和绿洲的行星。(第 28, 32 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
- B 有智能生命存在火星的想法上在 19 世纪晚期有了进一步加强。在 1898 年, H. G. Wells 写了一个科幻经典, 《世界大战》讲述一个火星征服侵略地球的故事。他们使用非常先进的技术(先进于 1898)镇压人类的抵抗。1917 年, Edgar Rice Burroughs 在 11 个火星小说里第一次提到此处: 奇怪的生物和横冲直撞的火星怪兽紧紧抓住公众的想象力。一个 Orson Welles 主持的无线电广播在 1938 年万圣节的夜晚讲到世界大战, 在美国引起了广泛的恐慌。还穿着睡衣的人们跑到街上, 数百万人相信戏剧性的火星入侵的报道。(第 33, 36 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
- C 探测对于我们理解其它行星非常重要。我们的许多最近的知识来自这些机器人进入太空完成的任务。1965 年 7 月第一张从 Mariner 4 传来的火星图像传回来地球。图片展示了一个充满坑洞和贫瘠的土地, 更像我们的月亮而不是地球表面。在 1969 年, Mariners 6 and 7 拍了 200 张火星南半球的照片和飞越极地时的图片。但这些基本没有显示进一步相关信息。在 1971 年, Mariner 9 的任务是每 12 小时绕火星一周。1975 年, 美国派出两个海盗号探测器 Viking probes 到达火星, 每个都有一个着陆器和人造卫星。着陆器有着手臂来挖掘火星岩石以及做相关实验试图寻找生命的迹象。虽然没有生命被发现, 但他们发回去第一张火星表面的彩色照片和从旋转摄像机看到了火星大气。(第 34 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
- D 名称为 ALH84001 的陨石被 ANSMET 项目成员们于 1984 年 12 月在南极洲发现; 样本来自约 1700 万年前的火星, 或在南极冰封了 11000 年。美国国家航空航天局分析陨石成分后, 透露出里面有一种磁铁矿, 此矿石在地球上只与某特定的微生物有关联。一些结构类似于矿化的陆地细菌和他们的附件(纤维)或副产品(胞外聚合物物质)存在于碳酸盐小球的边缘地区和陆地前的有水的地区。这种物质的大小和形状和地球纳米细菌化石是一致的, 但纳米细菌的存在本身是有争议的。(第 26, 37 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
- E 1965 年, Mariner 4 探测器发现火星上没有全球性的磁场, 这种磁场可以保护

星球免受潜在的宇宙辐射和太阳辐射对生命的威胁;于 1990 年代末由火星环球探测器的观察证实了这一发现。科学家推测,缺乏磁屏蔽的情况下,在过去几十亿年太阳风吹走火星大部分的大气层。勾画出在火星不同深度上宇宙辐射的强度后,研究人员得出结论,任何生活在火星表面若干米内的生物都会死于致命宇宙射线辐射。在 2007 年,通过 DNA 和 RNA 由宇宙辐射伤害的计算,发现火星深度大约 7.5 米以下的生命难以存活。因此,发现潜在火星上的生命的最好的地下环境可能还没有被发现。失踪的磁场在火星气候变化的过程中可能起了关键作用。根据科学家的估计,在磁场消失了后,火星的气候逐渐从湿热变为干冷。(第 30 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

F 在 Viking 探测器之前没后其他探测器测试发现专门为新陈代谢提供的火星风化层,这是当前生命的最终体现。美国国家航空航天局最近的任务主要集中在另一个问题:在古代的火星表层是否有过湖泊或液态水海洋。科学家们发现了赤铁矿,一种只有依靠水才会存在的形态。因此,2004 年的火星探测车的使命不是寻找现在或过去的生命,而是火星表面在古老的过去液态水的证据。液体水,对地球生命和代谢必须的物质,在当前低大气压力和温度的火星表面是不可能存在的,除非在海拔最低的阴影部分,在较短的时间内存在过液体水,而不是在表面本身。2004 年 3 月, NASA 宣布其探测车发现了证据能表明火星在古代是潮湿的行星。这为过去生命的证据可能会在今天的火星上找到提供了希望。ESA 证实火星快车探测器在火星的南极 2004 年 1 月已经直接探测到储量巨大的水冰。(第 31 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)



G 阿塔卡马沙漠的表面 2 米以下的有一个微生物生活的“绿洲”。来自天体生物学中心(西班牙)和智利北部的天主教大学的研究人员在 SOLID 的技术下已经发现超盐物质, SOLID 是一种探测生命迹象的仪器,可用于环境类似于火星的土壤。“我们将其命名为“微生物绿洲”,因为我们发现微生物集中在一个栖息地生活,这个环境有丰富的岩盐和其他高吸湿性化合物”,天体生物学中心的研究员维克多 Parro 解释说。“如果有类似的微生物在火星或在类似的条件下存在,就像我们在 acama 阿塔卡马沙漠发现的一样,那么就可以用 SOLID 仪器检测它们。” Parro 重点说到。(第 29, 35 题)

H 然而更有趣的是另一种情形,西班牙科学家讲到:如果这些样本可能发现的生物也使用 DNA,像地球一样,作为他们的遗传密码。这是极其不可能的,像 DNA 这样一个高度专业化,复杂的分子分别在这两个行星演变,如果这样将表明,火星和地球生命一定有一个共同的起源。基于 DNA 的生命首先出现在火星,然后传播到地球,后来它逐渐发展成今天存在不计其数的动植物。如果发现是这种情况,我们将不得不面对这样逻辑结论:我们都是火星人。如果没有,我们将继续搜寻生命的迹象。(第 27 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

公司革新

- A** 在曼哈顿市中心的一个肮脏的办公室，一队 30 人工智能程序员试图模拟一个著名性学家的头脑，一个著名的营养学家，一个名人健身教练和其他一些专家。Umagic Systems 是一个年轻的企业，建立网站，这将允许客户咨询这些名人的虚拟版本。用户将输入关于他们自己和他们的目标的细节。Umagic 的软件将想出明星专家会给出的意见。虽然很少有人丢钱押宝在美国消费者的神经症，Umagic 的前景很难衡量（在未来十年的时间，咨询计算机关于你的性生活可能看起来是自然的，或者它可能看起来荒谬）。但该公司和其他像这个公司的（公司）开始令美国的大公司害怕，因为他们认为这样半发酵的“创新”的想法是他们自己未来成功的关键。
- B** 创新已成为美国管理流行术语。公司发现，大多数可以外包或重新设计的东西已经（让人担忧的，他们的竞争对手也是）。今天美国商业的恒星往往是创新者如戴尔，亚马逊和沃尔玛，它们制造已经改变了他们行业的想法或产品。
- C** 来自 Arthur D. Little 两个顾问的一本新书记录到，在过去的 15 年里，在财富杂志民意调查评选的年度创新企业的前 20% 的企业取得了其他企业双倍的股东回报。今天很多并购热潮的驱动力是搜索新想法的一种绝望的境地。财富也是，那些现在花在颁发执照和购买他人的知识产权。根据基于 Pasadena 的专利和许可证交易，在美国的无形资产交易已由 1990 年的 150000000000 美元上升到 1998 年的 1000000000000 美元，随着小企业和个人获得比例增加的报酬。
- D** 这是大公司的恐怖：创新似乎在公司之外运行最好。几大成立的“思想工厂”，包括 3M，Procter & Gamble 和 Rubbermaid，最近已经经历了干旱期。吉列花了十年时间和 1000000000 美元开发新的马赫 3 剃须刀；一个英国超市仅花了一年左右制造了一个合理的模仿品。运营新闻公司的巨头 Fox 电视和电影的 Peter Chernin 认为：“在创新管理，大小是你的敌人。”一个管理 20 部电影的人是永远不会去参与一个做五部电影的人。他也因此试图将工作室分成更小的单位——甚至（以）承担更高的风险成本为（代价）。
- E** 这些日子里，这是思想都是在大公司之外更容易茁壮成长。在过去，如果一个聪明的科学

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家有了一个他想商业化的主意，他会先把这个想法带到一家大公司。现在，随着大量的低风险投资，他更可能自己设立。Umagic 已经筹集了 500 万美元，将继续筹集 2500 万美元。即使在资本密集型行业如制药行业，企业家可以进行前期研究，当他们在进行贵的、高风险的临床试验的时候出售给大公司。大约三分之一的药物公司的总收入来自授权技术。

F 一些巨头，包括通用电气和思科，在捕捉和整合的小公司的成绩是非常成功的。但许多其他公司担心他们必须支付的价格和那些可凭空想出主意的人才的持续的困难。每个人都想建立更多在机构内部的想法。宝洁将其整个业务重心从国家转移到产品；一个目标是让整个公司接受创新。在其他地方，寻求创新导致了“内部企业家精神”的狂热——下放权力和建立内部创意工厂和跟踪股票，如此人才将不会离开。

有些人认为这种调整是不够的。在一本新书，Clayton Christensen 认为，建立的公司做的很好的很多事情，比如照看他们目前的客户，可以阻碍那种用来处理破坏性技术的创新行为。因此，现在流行同类相食——建立将会打击你的现有生意的企业。例如，美国第一银行，已建立翼展，与其实体分支机构竞争的网上银行（见文章）。Jack Welch 的网络首创计划在通用电气称为“Destroyyourbusiness.com。”

没有人会怀疑这些创新很重要。但需要大公司如此悲观？最近在美国的一个 50 大创新的调查，通过期刊工业周刊发布，思想来自大公司和来自小公司的可能性相同。在哈佛商学院的 Mr Christensen's 的一位同事并是关于企业家精神的另一本书的作者 Amar Bhidé 持另一个怀疑态度。他认为，与其必须去改造自己，大公司应该把精力集中在高成本和低不确定性的项目，将那些低成本和高不确定性的（项目）留给小企业家。随着思想的成熟和变得更加量化的风险和回报，大公司将采用它们。

I 在金佰利克拉克，桑德斯先生不得不怀疑致力于新产品的工作是为“那些不能在实际业务中做好的。”这个观点。他曾试图改变文化不仅仅通过讲解模糊概念也通过引进努力的奖励，如增加那些想出新的成功思想的人的奖励，并且，特别是不惩罚那些实验失败的人。公司最近的一个潮流起源，取决于更高贵的无节制的服装，在于以前错过的，Kotex Personals，这是妇女月经来潮时的一次性内衣的一种形式。

这一切创造性破坏，同类相食，和文化调整会使大公司更有创意吗？Umagic 的创始人 David Post，对此持怀疑态度：“唯一成功的内部创业者是那些离开并成为企业家的人。”他带有完全不理解的高兴的笑容还回忆起当他三年前尝试捕捉他的“虚拟的专家”的想法到公司的创意实验室，例如 IBM——他高兴地说，“当然，他们本可能是正确的。”显然，不同于性别，教育和健康，创新是一个计算机无法告诉你该做什么的领域。

建造古城堡

- A** 米歇尔.股亚特,法国 Fargeau 城堡所有者和重建者,第一次想到建立一个 13 世纪风格的城堡是因为发现了 15 世纪的红砖的城堡的石头墙是更古老的要塞。他的梦想是建立一个就像一个在中世纪城堡,这个想法,有些人认为有点意思,其他人发现这简直愚蠢极了。然而,Maryline 马丁-项目总监-她的灵感来自于令人兴奋的重建后会带来的潜在市场。花费了几个月的时间汇集和动员各种不同的合作伙伴:建筑师、考古学家和金融支持者。一个在 Guedelon 森林的中心的场所被发现:一个场所,它不但提供了建筑一座城堡所需的资源——一个采石场,橡树森林和水供应,而且有足够的数量来满足这个巨大的场所需求。第一个小组开始于 1997 年 6 月 20 日开始工作。
- B** 不像其他任何现在的建筑工地,米歇尔.股亚特的目的是明确的,他热烈欢迎公众参与。工人的角色是对广泛的听众进行演示和解释我们祖先的技能。采石业、建筑的拱形天花板,铁匠的工作和提高屋顶木料的活动,游客可以在 Guedelon 目睹这一切。工人们总是在谈论他们的手工艺品和城堡的进度。每年有 60000 的孩子与他们的学校访问 Guedelon。该场所是一个优秀的教育资源,带来活生生中世纪历史。导游都是根据学校课程和年龄段:参加活动的有小学儿童和中学的孩子。所有年龄段的小学生有机会和中世纪的石匠通过参与石刻车间或在几何车间发现中世纪建筑商的秘密。
- C** 工人在法国勃艮第地区正在建设一个 13 世纪的城堡。他们不是恢复旧城堡。他们正在构建一个新的旧城堡。看到建筑商正在从头开始建设它们已经工作了近十年了但还没完成一半了还。那是因为他们只使用中世纪的工具和技术,世界格里哈登将我们带到地点将是 Guedelon 城堡。另一个原因,切石机工 Jean Francois 说到,他一天有 8 小时耗在这个 13 世纪铁槌上。
- D** 游客的访问要优先于建设的进度。从 2010 年的游客,尽管看上去跟场景不搭配,但他们对项目来说可能是至关重要的。最初的资金不是来自掠夺当地的农民而是从地区议会、欧盟和大公司。过去 10 年,巴黎东南 100 英里的 Guedelon,用其门票费来资助自身。去年创纪录的 300000 游客,他们付了将近 2.5 百万欧元,这使其访问人数在勃艮第排行第二。经常访问的地点是 Hospice de Beaune,一个建于 600 年前的美丽的公立救济院,或者,如果你喜欢,Guedelon“之后”的 200 年。

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- E 从伟大的和著名的 Ratilly 城堡到温和的 Poyaudines House, 石灰岩在建设各种当地的建筑中是根基。这石头包含 30-40%的铁氧化物;这可以使它很难提取和设计。为了研究和为了确定和预测石头的自然断层线,石匠们首先雕刻一系列排列直线的洞。铁楔然后敲进这一行的洞。石匠们的铁锤产生的冲击,导致石头沿着一条直线断裂。最高的质量石块会有门楣装饰,拱石,枕梁,琢石等。质量中等的石块由石匠粗劣地雕刻用于不分层的幕墙,以及石头城堡的内部墙壁的石头。在森林里还有充满水粘土的坑。粘土取自这些坑,清洁再搅拌。然后在木制模具中形成砖。砖后再晾干,然后在大概 1000° c 的柴火窑里烧约 12 个小时。
- F 灰泥是用来绑定城堡的石头“胶水”。它是由精确剂量的石灰、沙和水组成。在那里工作的人穿束腰外衣、裙子和帽子,因为他们可能会磨破衣服,他们穿了牛仔褲和保护脚趾的鞋。他们混合他们的灰泥好像他们本来就会做一样,使用他们自己挖的砂,但他们是不允许在中世纪的那段时间里使用非常有效的热石灰,因为他是有毒性的,所以他们添加一个现代化学成分,可以达到同样的效果。在中世纪的工人显然并不知道这些,一些由于吸入有毒气体而很早就去世。所以,我们遇到了许多精彩的人,不假装什么,而是练习一个古老技术以及体验其中生活的现代人类,尽可能只用当时所有的资源。
- G 我们还了解到,即使在门口有一个直过梁,你通常会发现拱石头建在墙上的形式却是不同的。由于物理学的一个拱门,这通道上面的重量由任何支持它每侧的砖所分解,而不是压下在中间,这有助于把大量的重量从过梁本身移走,无论是自由站立或埋在墙里,来对抗战争的影响。拱门是在石头建筑上生成空间最强的元素。这就是为什么在古代遗迹,你经常会发现整个墙失踪,但拱形窗户和门口还站着,以美丽的形式矗立在天空下。

嗅觉与记忆

气味就像昨天的感觉

- A 你看报纸时可能更加集中精力使用你的眼睛而不是你的鼻子。但当你拿起报纸用鼻孔吸气,报纸印迹的气味可能会带你回到你的童年,例如想象到你的父母仔细阅读周日早上的报纸。或者一些其他气味也会把你带回到你母亲香水的味道,一个篝火会上的刺激气味。特定的气味可以带来大量的回忆录。心理学家称之为“普鲁斯特式现象”(浦式现象),以法国小说家普鲁斯特命名。在开始创作 *In Search of Lost Time* 时,普鲁斯特的叙说员拿一个玛德琳饼干蘸到一杯茶,气味和味道使他释放出连续不断的长约3000页的童年记忆。
- B 现在,这一现象已逐渐有了科学上的论证。神经学家 Rachel Herz 是罗德岛普罗维登斯布朗大学的认知神经科学家,她已经发现,例如,感觉的记忆是如何在大脑共享的,不同的大脑区域记忆视觉,气味,味觉,与一个特定声音的经验。与此同时,心理学家已经证明,气味引发的记忆可以十分情感化,以及更详细。比记忆不相关的气味。当你吸气时,气味分子在一个区域的脑细胞被设置,称为杏仁核(杏仁区),这是大脑的一部分,有助于控制情绪。相比之下,其他的感官,比如味道或触摸,需在流经大脑其他部位之前到达杏仁核。气味和杏仁核之间的直接联系可能有助于解释情感力量的气味。“嗅觉和大脑的这个部分有种独特的连接方式。”瑞秋·赫兹说。(第14, 16题)
- C 但是,他们之间关系不止于此。就像章鱼将它的触须向外延伸,记忆的气味会影响大脑其他区域。在最近的实验中,神经科学家在伦敦大学学院(UCL)邀请15名志愿者观看一些图片同时闻些没有关联的气味。例如,参与者看到一只鸭子的照片会搭配玫瑰的香味,然后被要求编个故事将两者联系起来。大脑扫描显示到,志愿者大脑的一个众所周知的区域特别活跃,参与处理气味,叫做嗅觉脑皮层。五分钟后,志愿者再次被展示鸭子,但没有玫瑰气味。这次在他们的大脑,嗅觉脑皮层再次被激活,科学家最近报道到。嗅觉脑皮层与气味的脱离后依然活跃的事实表明了人们对事件的感观记忆力延伸在大脑的各个不同的区域。想想下我们在海边度假,UCL 的研究组组长 Jay Gottfried 说到,看到海浪的影像储存在一个区域,然而冲浪的感觉可以在任何地方,海草的气味却在另外的地方。记忆力延伸至大脑的各个角落是有点好处的。“你可以通过任何一个感观来唤醒记忆力,”Gottfried 说到。“可能防晒霜的气味,或当天的一个特殊的声音,或者石头的影像。”或者换个说法,对于早期的狩猎和采集者来说,看到一头狮子已经足够能引起他逃跑了,不必要等到听到狮子的吼叫,或者粪便的臭味才逃跑。(第23, 24, 25, 18, 17题)

- D 不要忘记气味可能会带来额外的情感包袱, Herz 说到。她的研究显示了被气味引发的记忆力比其他感官引发的要更情感化。在一个最近的研究中, Herz 招募了5个志愿者, 他们都对某个特定的香水有丰富的记忆力, 例如女士 Opium, 和沐浴使用的 Juniper Breeze 或其他化妆品。她在志愿者嗅那个特定香水以及随机香水的时候扫描了志愿者的脑部, (他们也被显示香水瓶子)。发现闻到特定香水后的志愿者的大脑被激活最多, 尤其是杏仁核区, 以及一个叫做海马体的区域来帮助形成记忆力。Herz 在今年早些时候在 *Neuropsychologia* 杂志发表了他的研究。(第19题)
- E 但她不能确保其他感官是否也会引出强烈反应。所以在 Herz 的另一项研究中, 她将气味和声音与照片相比。她要求70个人根据3个物品: 爆米花, 刚割完的草, 和一个篝火。然后他们将这些东西与视觉, 声音和气味进行比较。例如, 一个人可能先看到一个剪草机的影像, 然后在闻草的气味, 最后听剪草机的声音。发现被气味唤起的记忆比其他感官例如视觉和声音要更强。(第20题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
- F 气味唤起的记忆不仅更情感化, 但也更详细。心理学家 Simon Chu 与同事 John Downs 一起进行气味和记忆里研究, 有一部分原因是因为他的祖母关于中国文化的故事。但后辈们坐到一起听久远历史的故事时, 他们会拿着一小盆香料或焚香在周围, 不一会儿, 当他们想要更细节的故事情节时, 都会将这些气味再次充满房屋一遍。“这气味匹配到精彩的故事是个很好的证据, 显示了气味是过去经验的非常好的提醒者。Chu 说到。科学研究似乎证实了这些故事。在一个试验中, Chu 和 Downes 邀请42个志愿者讲述人生故事, 然后测试他们, 看看是否类似咖啡和肉桂皮的气味可以帮助他们更好地回想出故事的细节。 答案是可以的。(第15, 26, 21题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
- G 尽管有这样的研究, 但并不是每个人都相信普鲁斯特现象可以使用科学的分析。在 6 月份出版的《化学感官》中, Chu and Downes 与著名的香料商和化学家 J. Stephan Jellinek 交换了评论。Jellinek 斥责利物浦的研究人员, 在某些方面, 呈现气味的同时要求志愿者来记忆, 而不是研究是什么样的回忆能自发地被气味引发。但这也是科学能力范围所能做的测试了, Chu 说到。与此同时, Jellinek 也一直在收集普鲁斯特式经验的逸事, 希望能找到一些经历之间的常见联系。“我认为有一种可能性, 意外可能是普鲁斯特现象一个大的方面,” 他说。“这就是为什么人们被这些记忆如此打动。“没有人知道普鲁斯特经历过这样一个卓越的时刻。但他的近一个世纪前写的小说, 以及对记忆力的持有观念, 继续激励着今天的科学家们。(第 22 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

中国黄蚂蚁

- A 1476 年瑞士首都伯尔尼的农民认定只有一种方法可以除去他们田地里的虫子，从而保护自己的作物。他们把这些虫子带上了法庭。这些虫子被审判，并判有罪，然后被大主教驱逐。在中国，农民们有一个更为实际的控制害虫的方法。与其期望神灵的干预，他们把希望寄托于青蛙、鸭子和蚂蚁。青蛙和鸭子被用来吃掉稻田里的害虫和应对偶尔出现的蝗灾。但是生物防治这一概念源于蚂蚁。更精确地说，始于一种名为黄掠蚁的黄色捕食性橘蚁，在中国南部橘园中用这种蚂蚁来消除虫害已有 1700 多年的历史了。这种黄色的橘蚁是一种织巢蚁，它能把叶子和小树枝用丝织成一个整洁的帐篷似的窝。起初，农民们只是将就着遍地的蚁巢。但是没过多久快速增长的需求就导致这种蚂蚁巢穴交易的飞速发展，一种新型农业也随之诞生——蚂蚁农场。
- B 提及会咬人的昆虫，这种黄色的橘蚁非常出名。甚至从蚂蚁的标准衡量，黄掠蚁也是一种可怕的捕食者。这种跑得很快的大个蚂蚁有着强大的咬合肌——人被咬后感到异常疼痛，但是对许多祸害中国南部广东广西两省橘园的昆虫来说却是致命的打击。17 个多世纪以来，中国的橘农已经驯服了这种六条腿的杀戮机器来保证橘园健康、高产。橘子这种水果进化在远东，中国人则很早就发现了这种水果滋味鲜美。作为橙子、柠檬和柚子的故乡，中国的柑橘害虫种类也最为繁多。那种生产最甜美的水果——柑橘，或者叫做柑——的树木吸引了大量以植物为食的昆虫，例如黑蚁、吸食树汁的水蜡虫以及吞噬树叶的毛毛虫等。既然有如此多的害虫，果农们也一定有保护果园的办法。（19 题）
- C 西方国家直到 20 世纪早期才发现中国橘农的这个秘密武器。那时，佛罗里达遭受了流行性柑橘溃疡病的侵袭，于是在 1915 年，美国农业部植物生理学家沃尔特·史温戈被派到中国寻找一种能够抵御这种疾病的各种橘类。史温戈在广州附近的橘园潜心研究，在那里他听说了这种人工养殖的蚂蚁。他还听说这些蚂蚁是临近村落的村民养殖出来成批卖给橘农的。（第 15, 20 题）
- D 关于这种橘蚁的最早记录出现在由嵇含于公元 304 年所著的一本关于热带和亚热带植物学的书中。“肇庆的居民在市场上成袋出售装在草袋里的蚂蚁。它们的窝有着丝绸般的质地。这些袋子全部系在叶子和小树枝上出售，袋里装的就是这些蚂蚁。这些蚂蚁黄色里泛着一点红，比普通的蚂蚁大一些。在南方，如果橘树上没有这种蚂蚁，它们的果实就会被很多害虫侵害，没有一颗果实会是完整无缺的。”（第 14 题）
- E 最初，果农们依靠从野外采集或从市场上买回来的一窝又一窝的蚂蚁，市场上蚂蚁交易很是繁荣。大约公元 890 年，刘恂在《岭表录异》中写道：“据说在南方，没有蚂蚁的橘树经常结出生虫子的果实。因此人们往往争先恐后地跑去买成窝的蚂蚁。”这项贸易变得越来越复杂。从公元 10 世纪开始，村民开始

使用各种诱饵来捕捉蚂蚁。“果农们经常从那些收集和贩卖这种小生物的小贩手里购买蚂蚁，”庄季裕在公元1130年写到，“他们把猪或羊的膀胱塞满脂肪并把这些东西放在蚁巢的旁边来捕捉蚂蚁。他们通常会等到整窝蚂蚁全部搬到他们精心设置的陷阱中，这时就可以收工了。这个过程也通常被称为‘养橘蚁’。”之后农民再把这些住满了蚂蚁的膀胱挂在树上，不久这些蚂蚁就会分布到其他树上并开始搭建新的巢穴。到17世纪，果农已经开始在树和树之间搭建通道来加快蚂蚁在果园中传播的速度。这些蚂蚁沿着这些窄窄的桥梁从一棵树爬到另一棵树上搭建“成千上万的窝巢”。（第18题）

F 但是这真的管用吗？显然果农们是这样认为。一名地方官员在公元1700年的一份官文中强调了保持果树无害虫的重要性，尤其是毛毛虫。“非常有必要除去这些虫子以保证果树不受损害。但是人工杀虫远远不及蚂蚁高效……”。史温戈同样也对这些蚂蚁和它们神奇的作用赞叹不已。但是西方生物学家却持一种怀疑态度。在西方，使用一种昆虫来消灭另外一种昆虫尚是史无前例且充满争议的。这种怀疑态度直到1888年才被打破，当时若不是有澳洲瓢虫相助，加利福尼亚早期的橘子种植业恐难免灭顶之灾。但是，正如史温戈所深知，加利福尼亚绝不是最先使用生物防治技术的。中国人早在数个世纪前就已经是生物防治技术的专家了。（第21, 16题）

G 然而在二十世纪50年代和60年代，随着强大的有机杀虫剂引入农业，橘园中使用蚂蚁杀虫的久远传统逐渐消失。虽然大多数果农转而使用化学物质，仍然有一部分继续使用传统方法。没过多久那些放弃蚂蚁转而使用化学杀虫剂的人发现自己的幻想破灭了。伴随着杀虫剂价格的不断上升以及害虫们逐渐形成了抗药性，果农不得不重新使用古老的蚂蚁大军。他们也有理由相信蚂蚁大军。19世纪60年代的研究指出，只要这些树上有足够的蚂蚁，它们就能出色地驱除各种各样的害虫——主要是大一些的害虫——其余的虫子一般也能驱赶走。有这些黄色蚂蚁的树比没有黄色蚂蚁的树会多出20%的健康树叶。最近的一些测试也显示出这些果树生产出的果实和那些使用昂贵的化学杀虫剂的果树生产出的果实一样大。（第17, 22, 23 25题）

H 使用蚂蚁进行昆虫防治的一个显著缺陷——同时也是西方科学家对生物防治技术持怀疑态度的一个主要原因——就是橘蚁难以有效控制水蜡虫。水蜡虫是一种浑身布满蜡质且能有效破坏果树的害虫。事实上，这些蚂蚁反而会保护这些水蜡虫以换取它们分泌的甜甜的汁液。虽然橘农们一直否认这个问题，但是西方的科学家们认为他们对这问题有更深刻的认识。19世纪80年代的研究显示，橘农们一直以来都是正确的。在蚂蚁保护下成长的水蜡虫通常会被寄生虫侵害，这限制了它们的祸害行为。这些依靠肉食蚂蚁而非有毒化学物质的橘农们在橘园中保持了物种间的平衡。一方面蚂蚁除掉大型害虫，其他的捕食者则有效控制了介壳虫或蚜虫类的小型害虫的数量。长期来看，蚂蚁导致的损害比化学杀虫剂要小得多——当然用它们来对付害虫比教会驱逐更是有效得多。（第26题）

真题原文参考翻译

London Swaying Footbridge

伦敦晃动的桥

- A 1996 年 9 月，由英国《金融时报》联合伦敦自治市 Southwark 举办了一场比赛，征集横跨泰晤士河的人行天桥的设计。比赛吸引了超过 200 位参赛者，最后由一个工程师组成的队伍在比赛中获胜，他们是 Foster 和 建筑师 Partners 以及雕塑家 Sir Anthony Caro。
- B 步行桥在 2000 年 6 月 10 日向公众开放，仅那一天就有 100,000 人登上步行桥，任意一次的上桥人数都高达 2000 人。起初，步行桥还是很平稳的，紧接着桥就开始轻微摇晃。但是接着时不时的，当有大群人过桥时，桥体摇晃越来越厉害，使得人们不得不停下来调整使身体保持平衡，还时不时需要手扶栏杆。相关人员立即决定要限制上桥人数，尽管这样，桥板还是摇晃地厉害，让人觉得难受也使得桥上人们的安全受到威胁，所以 6 月 12 日，人行桥宣布暂时关闭直到问题解决。(第 14-17 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
- C 倍觉尴尬的桥梁工程师调出当天的监控录像，看到桥体向两边摇摆的跨度达到每秒 3 英尺。工程师首先想到可能是刮风影响到了为了庆祝人行桥开放而挂起的旗帜和装饰的横幅上，所以造成桥体的晃动。此外，他们还发现路上的行人也是造成桥体晃动的重要原因之一。人们在桥上走动，跑动，跳动，晃动时都会产生一种横向的力，这个力反过来可以使得桥体产生横向的震动。当桥体的结构开始晃动的时候，桥上的行人调整他们的步伐和桥体晃动的节奏一致，调整后的步伐放大了桥体的晃动，就像当坐在小船里的 4 个人同时站起来时一样。当越来越多的人统一他们的步伐，就会引起如监控画面上所显示的桥体的严重晃动。(第 18-22 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
- D 为了设计出一种减少桥体晃动的方法，由行人走动产生的力必须要被量化而且要和桥体的晃动联系起来。尽管这样的现象在一些文献里有过记载和描述，但是这些描述并没有量化这种力，所以没有相关的量化的分析使得相关的设计来抵消这种力。桥梁设计工程师 Ove Arupt 随即发起了一个研究项目，该项目得到了很多大学和研究组织的支持。
- E 南安普顿大学的测试是让一个人在一个摇晃的小桌子上的一个给定区域走动，

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在 Imperial College 的测试是让几个人在一个特制的 7.2 米的平台上走动，这个平台可以在水平方向按任意频率和振幅摆动。这两个测试各有自己的局限性。在 Imperial College 的测试中，测试人员只能走 7 到 8 步，而在南安普顿大学的测试中，尽管测试人员可以走很多步，但是正常的前进行走不能测试到。两个测试都不能测试出当一个人在行走时其他人对该行人的影响。(第 23-24 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)

- F 实验室的研究结果提供的相关信息使得改进的桥梁设计方案被提出，但是这些研究测试本身的局限性也让测试人员相信只有在 Millennium Bridge 上模拟和实验室一样的实验条件来对人群进行测试才是能获得准确数据的唯一途径。Arup 的工程师完成的这项测试可以加入一些在实验室没法做到的因素进来。2000 年 7 月，第一项测试有 100 名测试人员参加，测试的结果用于修订桥梁对行人的承载模型。第二项同样由多人参加的测试是在 2000 年 12 月完成的，该实验的目的是进一步证实一些设计假设，还有安装原始的阻力器，这项测试由 275 个人完成。(第 25-26 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*)
- G 除非人行桥的使用受到严格的限制，否则只有 2 个选择可行：第一个就是增加桥体的坚固程度使得桥体不会和由于行人的走动引起桥体横向的震动频率与行人一致；第二个就是增加桥体的抗阻能力来减少桥体的共振。

儿童文学

A 针对儿童的故事、诗歌创作已经有相当长的历史了：例如催眠曲，在罗马时代就开始哼唱了，一些幼儿游戏和押韵诗也是自古流传的。然而就书面文学作品而言，尽管在 1700 年前就存在一些印刷版故事集，例如伊索寓言、神话传说以及流行的民谣和爱情小说，孩子们有机会就会进行阅读，但是准确来说这些故事集并不是专门针对年轻人而创作的。由于这一时期真正的儿童文学只是一些促进阅读和传播常识的指导性书籍，再加上禁欲主义对社会道德观的影响，渴求知识的孩子只能去阅读成人文学作品。现在这种现象仍然存在，特别是在成人恐怖小说和爱情小说领域，这些作品比通常能看到的儿童文学作品更刺激、更生动。

B 到 18 世纪中叶，已经出现大批渴求阅读的儿童读者，以及大批愿意满足孩子阅读兴趣的家长。这一群体的人数多到足以使出版商们专门出版儿童读物，这种读物的初衷是趣味性，而不是以教育、道德为宗旨。在英国，一个名为托马斯·伯瑞汉姆的商人于 1742 年出版了《卡加纳斯——瑞典巨人》，同时更著名的约翰·纽伯瑞于 1744 年出版了《有趣的小口袋书》。它的内容——诗歌、故事、附赠免费礼物的儿童游戏（“一个球和一个针垫”）——从多个角度预示了本世纪儿童读物的内容结构类似于百宝逢。纽伯瑞的成功模式发展得非常迅速，以至于一夜间就成了美国各地竞相抄袭模仿的对象，这其实是对他的聪明才智的一种褒奖。

C 这种轻率的逗乐方式是无法持续的。卢梭在《爱弥儿》（1762）一书中认为，除了《鲁宾逊漂流记》以外的儿童读物都是危险的消遣。受这种思想的影响，当代评论家们开始认为儿童文学应该具有教育意义和鼓舞性。在众多声音中比较突出的是莎拉·崔莫夫人，她的《教育守护者》杂志（1802）开创了针对儿童书籍的首份期刊式评论杂志。正是她抨击了神话故事中的暴力与荒谬情节；她自己的故事书《神话史》（1786）则描绘了一群会说话的、成为智慧和礼仪典范的动物。

D 考虑到在这种严厉的德育家的教育下孩子们会远离娱乐，这种儿童德育性质的故事一直都饱受批评。促进儿童读物发展最强劲的浪潮来自一个意想不到的领域：19 世纪早期就开始的民间传说。詹姆士·欧查德·哈利维尔 1842 年为一家民俗协会选编的《儿童歌谣》以及 1823 年被迅速引进英国的《格林童话》在年轻人之中迅速蹿红，并很快就出版了新的版本，每本书都比过去更以孩子为中心。从那时起，年幼的孩子可以期待针对他们的兴趣而编写的故事，同时这些故事和他们所拥有的有限生活经验相适应。

E 然而并不是市面上可以买到的此类儿童读物最终决定了年长孩子的阅读方

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向，而是孩子 们可以读到那些有人物角色的书籍，比如年轻人或者小动物。孩子们对于这些角色更有 同感，更乐于模仿那些不需要成年人的成熟和理智的行为，例如探险或战斗。

F 儿童文学最后的理想主义典范诞生于 20 世纪 30 年代晚期，作为回避沮丧现实的产物，以娱乐为主旨的儿童书籍成为避世主义者的畅销书。在英国，就像伊妮德·布莱顿和里 奇曼·克朗普顿等小说家描绘的那样，孩子们在书中总是可以自由地从事最不可思议的 f! 险，并且保证最后不会有任何糟糕的事情发生在他们身上。在伊妮德·布莱顿的书籍 最为畅销时，战争爆发了。这一事实使得人们无法再进入到她书中年轻的主人公所居住 的自我世界。与这种梦幻世界相反的回应在第二次世界大战结束后不可避免地产生了， 同时平装本图书销量 t 涨，儿童图书馆不断增多. 新的道德观和社会关注点也在增加。 在坚定的出版商和进步的图书馆工作者的推动下，作者们慢慢地开始探索新的兴趣领域，同时也将他们的情节编排从中产阶级世界逐渐转移到给予他们赞助的上层人群所拥有的世界中。

G 在这一发展时期，评论重点被分化了。对一些人来说，最重要的任务是去除儿童书籍中的让会偏见和不再被人接受的排外性。另一些人则更重视当前的儿童文学是否具有积极意义。这些作品的作者现在经常被建议重视成年人的态度，就像 19 世纪儿童读者反馈的 那样，儿童文学可以被几代人共享，而不是在孩童期和长大成人的必经之路上设置藩篱。

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1

Version 25106

主题

古代航海家

教师互动解析
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1	YES	2	NO	3	NO
4	NOT GIVEN	5	YES	6	NOT GIVEN
7	NO	8	rock	9	teeth
10	descendants	11	canoes	12	trade winds
13	seabirds and turtles				

2

Version 25107

主题

青春期的意义

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



1	A	2	C	3	B
4	D	5	YES	6	NO
7	NO	8	YES	9	NOT GIVEN
10	NOT GIVEN	11	G	12	A
13	B	14	E		

3

Version 25121

主题

滤水器

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



14	clay	15	water	16	straw
17	cow manure	18	950 degrees	19	60 minutes
20	FALSE	21	TRUE	22	NOT GIVEN
23	NOT GIVEN	24	C	25	D
26	A				

4

Version 25135

主题

龙涎香

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



1	C	2	A	3	D
4	B	5	A	6	A
7	beaks	8	vomiting	9	hardens
10	TRUE	11	NOT GIVEN	12	FALSE
13	NOT GIVEN				

5

Version 25301

主题

量化研究

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



14	B	15	A	16	C
17	B	18	valid	19	liquid
20	picture	21	schools	22	B
23	C	24	F	25	C

6

Version 25302

主题

跨国公司语言战略

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



27	B	28	F	29	A
30	C	31	L	32	D
33	personnel development	34	(the first) luxury	35	developed/set
36	strategic solution	37	6 stages	38	90 hours (for one single stage)
39	three years	40	C		

7

Version 25304

主题

火星探险

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



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

8

Version 25305

主题

北极冰川融化

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



14	E	15	B	16	E
17	F	18	A	19	birch trees
20	Russian rivers	21	pumps	22	cables
23	volcanic explosions	24	C	25	D
26	A				

9

Version 25308

主题

公司革新

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码



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

10

教师互动解析
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Version 25309

主题 法国人建造城堡

1	NOT GIVEN	2	TRUE	3	FALSE
4	TRUE	5	mason	6	holes
7	metal/iron wedges	8	split	9	bricks
10	heating	11	C	12	E
13	F				

11

教师互动解析
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Version 25316

主题 物种起源

1	E	2	A	3	D
4	B	5	C	6	B
7	F	8	G	9	migrated
10	withering skin	11	(tectonic) plates	12	dispersalism
13	vicarisanism				

12

教师互动解析
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Version 25331

主题 嗅觉

14	A	15	B	16	A
17	C	18	C	19	D
20	B	21	C	22	C
23	create a story	24	brain scans	25	olfactory cortex
26	spice				

13

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Version 25336

主题

中国黄蚂蚁

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

14

教师互动解析
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Version 25402

主题

伦敦桥梁

14	A	15	D	16	E
17	G	18	winds	19	(the) pedestrians
20	horizontal forces	21	(excessive dynamic) vibration	22	motion
23	Imperial College	24	normal forward walking	25	(the) Arup engineers
26	(the) design assumptions				

15

教师互动解析
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Version 25407

主题

儿童文学阅读

14	stories	15	America	16	folklore
17	fairy-stories	18	adventures	19	C
20	A	21	E	22	FLASE
23	TRUE	24	NOT GIVEN	25	TRUE
26	TRUE				

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