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雅思阅读预测和机经（第26册）

适用 2014.1-2015.8 月 题库

（预计适用到 2015 年 8 月（9 月换题库）前的亚太区雅思考试）

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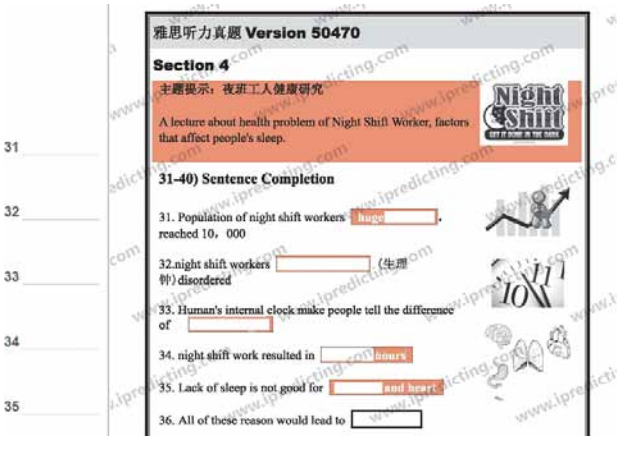

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什么才是 阅读最重要的考前需要记忆理解的内容，显然不仅仅是阅读机经的答案，除了填空题和问答题单词答案，阅读真题答案都是符号，根本记不住）？

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（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）**

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

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

步骤【6】：**反复理解记忆原文出题点(用荧光笔标记)**

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

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Rainwater Harvesting

For two years southern Sri Lanka suffered a prolonged drought, described by locals as "the worst in 50 years". Some areas didn't see a successful crop for four or five consecutive seasons. Livestock died, water in wells dropped to dangerously low levels, children were increasingly malnourished and school attendance has fallen. An estimated 1.6 million people were affected.

A Muthukandiya is a village in Moneragala district, one of the drought-stricken areas in the "dry zone" of southern **Sri Lanka**（斯里兰卡）, where half the country's population of 18 million lives. Rainfall in the area varies greatly from year to year, often bringing extreme dry spells in between **monsoons**（季风）. But this drought was much worse than usual. Despite some rain in November, only half of Moneragala's 1,400 tube wells were in working order by March. The drought devastated supplies of rice and freshwater fish, the staple diet of inland villages. Many local industries closed down and villagers headed for the towns in search of work.

B The villagers of Muthukandiya arrived in the 1970s as part of a government resettlement scheme. Each family was given six acres of land, with no irrigation system. Because crop production, which relies entirely on rainfall, is insufficient to support most families, the village economy relies on men and women working as day-labourers in nearby sugar-cane plantations. Three wells have been dug to provide domestic water, but these run dry for much of the year. Women and children may spend several hours each day walking up to three miles (five kilometres) to fetch water for drinking, washing and cooking.

C In 1998, communities in the district discussed water problems with Practical Action South Asia. What followed was a drought mitigation initiative based on a low-cost "rainwater harvesting" technology already used in Sri Lanka and elsewhere in the region. It uses tanks to collect and store rain channelled by **gutters** (水槽) and pipes as it runs off the roofs of houses.

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D Despite an indigenous tradition of rain-water harvesting and irrigation systems going back to the third century BC, policy-makers in modern times have often overlooked the value of such technologies, and it is only recently that officials have taken much interest in household-level structures. Government and other programmes have, however, been top-down in their conception and application, installing tanks free of charge without providing training in the skills needed to build and maintain them properly. Practical Action South Asia's project deliberately took a different approach, aiming to build up a local skills base among builders and users of the tanks, and to create structures and systems so that communities can manage their own rainwater harvesting schemes.

E The community of Muthukandiya was involved throughout. Two meetings were held where villagers analysed their water problems, developed a mitigation plan and selected the rainwater harvesting technology. Two local masons received several days' on-the-job training in building the 5,000 litre household storage tanks: surface tanks out of **ferro-cement**（钢丝网水泥）and underground tanks out of brick. Each system, including tank, pipes, gutters and filters, cost US$195 - equivalent to a month's income for an average village family. Just over half the cost was provided by the community, in the form of materials and unskilled labour. Practical Action South Asia contributed the rest, including cement, transport and payment for the skilled labour. Households learned how to use and maintain the tanks, and the whole community was trained to keep domestic water supplies clean. A village rainwater harvesting society was set up to run the project. To date, 37 families in and around Muthukandiya have storage tanks. Evaluations show clearly that households with rainwater storage tanks have considerably more water for domestic needs than households relying entirely on wells and ponds. During the driest months, households with tanks may have up to twice as much water available. Their water is much cleaner, too.

F Nandawathie, a widow in the village, has taken full advantage of the opportunities that rainwater harvesting has brought her family. With a better water supply now close at hand, she began by growing a few vegetables. The income from selling these helped her to open a small shop on her doorstep. This increased

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

her earnings still further, enabling her to apply for a loan to install solar power in her house. She is now thinking of building another tank in her garden so that she can grow more vegetables. Nandawathie also feels safer now that she no longer has to fetch water from the village well in the early morning or late evening. She says that her children no longer complain so much of **diarrhoea**（腹泻）. And her daughter Sandamalee has more time for school work.

G In the short term, and on a small scale, the project has clearly been a success. The challenge lies in making such initiatives sustainable, and expanding their coverage. At a purely technical level, rainwater harvesting is evidently sustainable. In Muthukandiya, the skills required to build and maintain storage tanks were taught fairly easily, and can be shared by the two trained masons, who are now finding work with other development agencies in the district.

H The non-structural elements of the work, especially its financial and organizational sustainability, present a bigger challenge. A revolving fund was set up, with households that had already benefited agreeing to contribute a small monthly amount to pay for maintenance, repairs and new tanks. However, it appears that the revolving fund concept was not fully understood and it has proved difficult to get households to contribute. Recovering costs from interventions that do not generate income directly will always be a difficult proposition, although this can be overcome if the process is explained more fully at the outset.

I The Muthukandiya initiative was planned as a demonstration project, to show that community-based drought mitigation through rainwater harvesting was feasible. Several other organizations have begun their own projects using the same approach. The feasibility of introducing larger tanks is being investigated.

J However, a lot of effort and patience are needed to generate the interest, develop the skills and organize the management structures needed to implement sustainable community-based projects. It will probably be some time before rainwater harvesting technologies can spread rapidly and spontaneously across the district's villages, without external support.

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

Questions 1-6

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

1 What is the major way for local people make barely a support of living in Muthukandiya village?

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2 Where can adult workers make extra money from in daytime?

3 What have been dug to supply water for daily household life?

4 In which year did the plan of a new project to lessen the effect of drought begin?

5 Where do the gutters and pipes collect rainwater from?

6 What help family obtain more water for domestic needs than those relying on only wells and ponds?

Questions 7-14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
*In boxes **7-14** 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*

7 Most of the government's actions and other programmes have somewhat failed.

8 Masons were trained for the constructing parts of the rainwater harvesting system.

9 The cost of rainwater harvesting systems was shared by local villagers and the local government.

10 Tanks increase both the amount and quality of the water for domestic use.

11 To send her daughter to school, a widow had to work for a job in rainwater harvesting scheme.

12 Households benefited began to pay part of the maintenance or repairs.

13 Training two masons at the same time is much more preferable to training single one.

14 Other organizations had built tanks larger in size than the tanks built in Muthukandya.

Elephant communication

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A A postdoctoral fellow at Stanford University, O'Connell-Rodwell has come to Namibia's premiere wildlife **sanctuary** (保护地) to explore the mysterious and complex world of elephant communication. She and her colleagues are part of a scientific revolution that began nearly two decades ago with the stunning revelation that elephants communicate over long distances using low-frequency sounds, also called **infrasounds**(次级声波), that are too deep to be heard by most humans.

Elephant tremors only good for intimate 'chats'

B As might be expected, the African elephant's ability to sense **seismic** (地震的) sound may begin in the ears. The **hammer bone** (锤骨) of the elephant's inner ear is proportionally very large for a mammal, but typical for animals that use vibrational signals. It may therefore be a sign that elephants can communicate with seismic sounds. Also, the elephant and its relative the manatee are unique among **mammals** (哺乳动物) in having reverted to a reptilian-like **cochlear** (耳蜗的) structure in the inner ear. The cochlea of **reptiles** (爬行动物) facilitates a keen sensitivity to **vibrations** (震动) and may do the same in elephants.

C But other aspects of elephant anatomy (解剖) also support that ability. First, their enormous bodies, which allow them to generate low-frequency (低音频的) sounds almost as powerful as those of **a jet takeoff** (飞机起飞), provide ideal frames for receiving ground vibrations and conducting them to the inner ear. Second, the elephant's toe bones rest on a fatty pad that might help focus vibrations from the ground into the bone. Finally, the elephant's enormous brain lies in the **cranial cavity** (颅腔) behind the eyes in line with the **auditory canal** (耳道). The front of the skull is riddled with sinus cavities that may function as resonating chambers for vibrations from the ground. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

D How the elephants sense these vibrations is still unknown, but

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

O'Connell-Rodwell who just earned a graduate degree in **entomology**（昆虫学） at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, suspects the **pachyderms**（迟钝的大家伙） are "listening" with their trunks and feet. The trunk may be the most **versatile**（多才艺的） **appendage**（附属物） in nature. Its uses include drinking, bathing, smelling, feeding and scratching. Both trunk and feet contain two kinds of pressure-sensitive nerve endings—one that detects infrasonic vibrations and another that responds to vibrations with slightly higher frequencies. For O'Connell-Rodwell, the future of the research is boundless and unpredictable: "Our work is really at the interface of geophysics, **neurophysiology**（神经心理学） and ecology," she says. "We're asking questions that no one has really dealt with before."

E Scientists have long known that seismic communication is common in small animals, including spiders, **scorpions**（蝎子）, insects and a number of **vertebrate species**（脊椎动物） such as white-lipped frogs, blind **mole rats**（鼹鼠）, kangaroo rats and golden moles. They also have found evidence of seismic sensitivity in elephant seals—2-ton marine mammals that are not related to elephants. But O'Connell-Rodwell was the first to suggest that a large land animal also is sending and receiving seismic messages. O'Connell-Rodwell noticed something about the freezing behavior of Etosha's six-ton bulls that reminded her of the tiny insects back in her lab. "I did my masters thesis on seismic communication in planthoppers," she says. "I'd put a male **planthopper**（蜡蝉） on a stem and play back a female call, and the male would do the same thing the elephants were doing: He would freeze, then press down on his legs, go forward a little bit, then freeze again. It was just so fascinating to me, and it's what got me to think, maybe there's something else going on other than acoustic communication."

F Scientists have determined that an elephant's ability to communicate over long distances is essential for its survival, particularly in a place like Etosha, where more than 2,400 savanna elephants range over an area larger than New Jersey. The difficulty of finding a mate in this vast wilderness **is compounded by**（由…组成）elephant **reproductive**（繁殖的）biology. Females breed only when **in estrus**（发情期）—a period of sexual arousal that occurs every two years and lasts just a few days. "Females in estrus make these very low, long calls that bulls home in on, because it's such a rare event," O'Connell-Rodwell says. These powerful estrus calls carry more than two miles in the air and may be accompanied by long-distance seismic signals, she adds. Breeding herds also use low-frequency **vocalizations**（发出的声音） to warn of **predators**（捕食者）.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Adult bulls and cows have no enemies, except for humans, but young elephants are susceptible to attacks by lions and hyenas. When a predator appears, older members of the herd emit intense warning calls that prompt the rest of the herd to clump together（聚集成团） for protection, then **flee**（逃跑）. In 1994, O'Connell-Rodwell recorded the dramatic cries of a breeding herd threatened by lions at Mushara. "The elephants got really scared, and the **matriarch**（象群首领） made these very powerful warning calls, and then the herd took off screaming and trumpeting（发喇叭声）," she recalls. "Since then, every time we've played that particular call at the water hole, we get the same response—the elephants take off."

G Reacting to a warning call played in the air is one thing, but could the elephants detect calls transmitted only through the ground? To find out, the research team in 2002 devised an experiment using electronic equipment that allowed them to send signals through the ground at Mushara. The results of our 2002 study showed us that elephants do

indeed detect warning calls played through the ground," O'Connell-Rodwell observes. "We expected them to clump up into tight groups and leave the area, and that's in fact what they did. But since we only played back one type of call, we couldn't really say whether they were interpreting it correctly. Maybe they thought it was a vehicle or something strange instead of a predator warning."

H An experiment last year was designed to solve that problem by using three different recordings—the 1994 warning call from Mushara, an anti-predator call recorded by scientist Joyce Poole in Kenya and an **artificial warble tone**（人造颤音）. Although still analyzing data from this experiment, O'Connell-Rodwell is able to make a few preliminary observations: "The data I've seen so far suggest that the elephants were responding like I had expected. When the '94 warning call was played back, they tended to clump together and leave the water hole sooner. But what's really interesting is that the unfamiliar anti-predator call from Kenya also caused them to clump up, get nervous and aggressively rumble—but they didn't necessarily leave. I didn't think it was going to be that **clear cut**（清晰的）."

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 28-31

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 **28-31** on your answer sheet.

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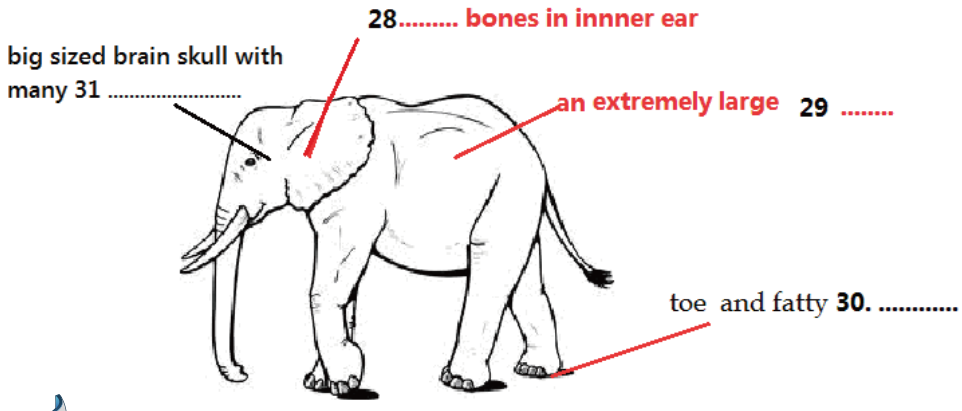

Question 32-38

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，using ***no more three words or a number*** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes **32-38** on your answer sheet.

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How the elephants sense these sound vibrations is still unknown, but O'Connell-Rodwell, a fresh graduate in entomology at the University of Hawaii, proposes that the elephants are "listening" with their 32 ……., by two kinds of nerve endings—that responds to vibrations with both 33 ……. frequency and slightly higher frequencies. O'Connell-Rodwell work is at the combination of geophysics, neurophysiology and 34 ……..,," and it also was the first to indicate that a large land animal also is sending and receiving 35 ……..,. O'Connell-Rodwell noticed the freezing behavior by putting a male planthopper

communicative approach other than 36 ……..”

Scientists have determined that an elephant’s ability to communicate over long distances is essential, especially, when elephant herds are finding a 37……., or are warning of predators. Finally, the results of our 2002 study showed us that elephants can detect warning calls played through the 38 ……”

Questions 39-40

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 39-40 on your answer sheet.

39 According the passage, it is determined that an elephant need to communicate over long distances for its survival

A When a threatening predator appears.
B When young elephants meet humans.
C When older members of the herd want to flee from the group.
D when a male elephant is in estrus.

40 what is the author’s attitude toward the experiment by using three different recordings in the paragraph :

A the outcome is definitely out of the original expectation
B the data can not be very clearly obtained
C the result can be somewhat undecided or inaccurate
D the result can be unfamiliar to the public

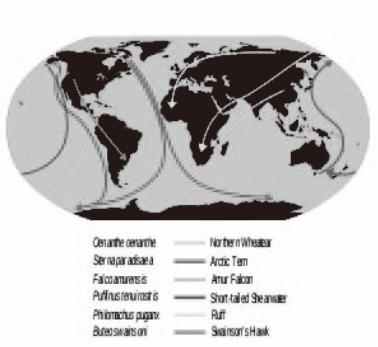
雅思阅读真题 Version 26107

SECTION 1　　说明：两篇雅思阅读真题的必备背景文章

PART I : *MIGRATION: the birds*

Birds are forced to migrate for a number of reasons, including seasonal climate cycles, a scarcity of food or of appropriate nesting sites. Established routes are followed, many involving punishing distances over land and sea. The longest migration of any known animal is that of the ***Arctic tern*** *(北极燕鸥), which travels more than 15,000 miles from north to south and back again.*

A What are some of the main 'cues' that research has indicated birds use in order to navigate successfully during migration? As the question suggests, there is no single answer ; Keeton concluded that bird navigation is characterised by 'considerable redundancy of information' whereby birds appear to draw on more than one method. This would seem to be essential, given changeable weather conditions, the need to overfly a variable landscape and/or seascape, and the fact that some birds manage to navigate at night.



B Rabol suggested that a bird is born with its migratory track imprinted as part of its DNA, but his ideas have been rejected by a number of experts, including Wiltschko and Wiltschko, who suggest instead that navigation techniques are an integral part of parenting. Of course, this does not account for the cuckoo, which does not remain with its parents (cuckoos lay their eggs in the nest of another bird).

C There is no doubt that major topographical features, such as hills and rivers, can provide birds with important landmarks. The fact that some birds, such as the swallow, return to the same nest year after year after a journey of thousands of miles suggests the ability to recognise key sites. Moreover, birds may use sight to orientate themselves in relation to the sun, perhaps using its relative height in the sky to determine latitude. However, an experiment by Schlicte and Schmidt-Koenig，whereby pigeons were fitted with frosted lenses, may indicate that sight is less important in birds than in humans, for these birds could still use the sun for orientation.

D It is thought that, unlike human eyes, birds' eyes can detect ultra-violet light in adverse weather conditions. Matthews suggested that birds use the sun's arc to

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

establish longitude. The sun appears to be used by a number of birds as a compass and they seem able to adjust their biological clock to compensate for shifting through time zones from east to west.

E At night, the stars and moon provide an alternative source of observable data for birds. There is evidence that some birds memorise constellations (for example, Emlen's work with indigo buntings in 1967 and Wallraffs 1969 experiment with caged ducks). If these constellations provide a reliable and little-changing map in a clear night sky, the moon on the other hand is too random to be helpful, changing its position in the sky night after night.

F Just as birds' vision is more sensitive than our own, there is evidence to suggest that many birds can detect sounds outside our own range of hearing. Yodlowski ***et al.*** discovered that homing pigeons were sensitive to sounds below 10 Hz, known as 'infra-sound', and could employ this for orientation purposes and in the crucial early detection of severe thunderstorms, with a consequent adjustment of flight path.

G Most birds don't have a good sense of smell, but fish- eaters such as petrels and shearwaters are significant exceptions. These birds probably act on olfactory cues given that they only reach their nesting sites during the hours of darkness. However, this area of research is inconclusive： two experiments conducted by Papi, where the olfactory nerve of pigeons was cut, leading to a loss of navigation skills, gave inconsistent results； Baker and Mather regarded them as flawed, and suggested that the confusion may have been induced by the trauma of the experiments, or through loss of magnetic awareness.

H Geomagnetism was suggested as a possible cue for bird navigation as early as 1859 and much research has been done in this area. The Earth's magnetic field is not of uniform intensity, being at its weakest at the equator； homing pigeons are thought to exploit magnetic anomalies for orientation (Gould 1980). In earlier research, Walcott and Green (1974) fitted pigeons with electric caps to produce a magnetic field. Under overcast skies, reversing the magnetic field by reversing the electric current caused the birds to fly in the opposite direction to their original course. This and other work suggests that magnetism does indeed play an important part in navigation for many birds.

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PART II : *The migration of the Monarch butterfly*

A It's fall in North America, and millions of Monarch butterflies are migrating to warmer climates for the winter, heading either to the Californian coast or to certain mountains in Mexico. These butterflies recognise the arrival of fall in the same way that we do: they feel the chill in the air. While we adapt by putting on a sweater, the situation is much more serious for the Monarchs. Temperatures below 55°F make it impossible for them to take to the air; temperatures below 40°F paralyse them. The Monarchs originated in the tropics and can't live for long at temperatures below freezing. At the same time that the air is cooling, the nectar supply in flowers that feeds the butterflies is dwindling. To survive, they begin migrating in late summer, flying with the wind to reach their winter homes.

B Up to 100 million Monarch butterflies migrate either to California or to Mexico each year. This isn't the entire population because some never make the migration. There are more than 25 winter roosting sites along the Californian coast and about a dozen known sites in the Sierra Madre Oriental mountains of Mexico. In both regions, butterflies depend upon trees for their survival. They cluster in pine and eucalyptus trees along the California coast and in ovamel trees in Mexico.

C Wintering Monarchs stay together. The end result looks like massive clumps of feathery orange-and-black grapes. Each butterfly hangs with its wings over the butterfly beneath it, creating a shingle effect that buffers them from the rain and creates warmth. The weight of the cluster also prevents the butterflies from being blown away. Butterflies stay in their winter homes until about March, when they begin the return journey to their summer homes, travelling as fast as 30mph at times.

D Monarch butterflies are in danger of losing both their summer and winter habitats. Summer habitats are being destroyed as more roads and new housing developments and business complexes encroach upon open space in North America (a phenomenon known as urban sprawl). As land is developed, the milkweed plant is killed. This is disastrous for the Monarch species, because once the butterfly larvae hatch from their eggs, they feed on this plant alone. Milkweed plants are also vulnerable to herbicides used by farmers, homeowners, landscapers, and gardeners. The butterflies don't have it easy in Mexico, either. The ovamel trees that they winter in also serve as a lumber source for local communities and big logging companies. Logging not only removes the trees, it opens up the forest canopy as well, and in creating these overhead holes, the butterflies are potentially exposed to the life-threatening elements. Each wintering site in Mexico contains millions of butterflies, and so damage to even one site could be a catastrophe for the Monarch butterfly population. Recent findings report that 44% of the ovamel forest has already been damaged or destroyed by logging.

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Read the passage **PART I** ***again and answer questions 1-8.***

Questions 1-2

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

1 According to Wiltschko and Wiltschko,

A cuckoo behaviour supports a genetic explanation for navigation.
B Rabol's ideas on imprinting are worthy of further investigation.
C adult birds train their young to react to navigational cues.
D more studies are needed on the role of parenting in navigation.

2 What does the text suggest about the role of sight in bird navigation?

A Birds are unlikely to take notice of many physical landmarks.
B It provides essential information for revisiting breeding locations.
C Birds find it impossible to look directly at the sun when it is high.
D It is without doubt the most important sense that a bird has.

Questions 3-8

Look at the following statements about research and the list of people below.
Match each statement to the correct person or people.
Write the correct letter, A-J.

List of people

A	Baker and Mather	F	Papi
B	Emlen	G	Rabol
C	Gould	H	Schlicte and Schmidt-Koening
D	Keeton	I	Walcott and Green
E	Matthews	J	Yodlowski et al

3 proved that some birds navigate by the stars

4 raised the possibility of genetic programming

5 dismissed someone's ideas about disorientation

6 demonstrated that birds do not need perfect vision

7 argued that birds rely on a combination of cues

8 suggested that birds may use their sense of hearing to forecast bad weather

Read the passage **PART II** ***again and answer questions 9-14.***

该篇文章同时改编为听力 S4 考题原文

Questions 9-14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **1**?
In boxes ***9-14*** *on your answer sheet, write (ipredicting.com and weibo.com/ielts9)*

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

9 The Monarch butterfly's ability to fly is affected by cool atmospheric conditions.

10 The Monarch's migratory track changes according to wind direction.

11 Monarchs that spend the winter in California favour one type of tree.

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12 One reason why Monarchs collect in groups is to protect themselves from the wind.

13 Because of climate change, Monarch butterflies now spend less time at winter locations than they used to.

14 Man-made adjustments to the Mexican habitat have led to higher mortality rates.

SECTION 1

Food for thought 2

A There are not enough classrooms at the Msekeni primary school, so half the lessons take place in the shade of yellow-blossomed acacia trees. Given this shortage, it might seem odd that one of the school's purpose-built classrooms has been emptied of pupils and turned into a storeroom for sacks of grain. But it makes sense. Food matters more than shelter.

B Msekeni is in one of the poorer parts of Malawi, a landlocked southern African country of exceptional beauty and great poverty. No war lays waste Malawi, nor is the land unusually crowded or infertile, but Malawians still have trouble finding enough to eat. Half of the children under five are underfed to the point of stunting. Hunger blights most aspects of Malawian life, so the country is as good a place as any to investigate how nutrition affects development, and vice versa.

C The headmaster at Msekeni, Bernard Kumanda, has strong views on the subject. He thinks food is a priceless teaching aid. Since 1999, his pupils have received free school lunches. Donors such as the World Food Programme (WFP) provide the food: those sacks of grain (mostly mixed maize and soyabean flour, enriched with vitamin A) in that converted classroom. Local volunteers do the cooking—turning the dry ingredients into a bland but nutritious slop, and spooning it out on to plastic plates. The children line up in large crowds, cheerfully singing a song called "We are getting porridge".

D When the school's feeding programme was introduced, enrolment at Msekeni doubled. Some of the new pupils had switched from nearby schools that did not give out free porridge, but most were children whose families had previously kept them at home to work. These families were so

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poor that the long-term benefits of education seemed unattractive when set against the short-term gain of sending children out to gather firewood or help in the fields. One plate of porridge a day completely altered the calculation. A child fed at school will not howl so plaintively for food at home. Girls, who are more likely than boys to be kept out of school, are given extra snacks to take home.

E When a school takes in a horde of extra students from the poorest homes, you would expect standards to drop. Anywhere in the world, poor kids tend to perform worse than their better-off classmates. When the influx of new pupils is not accompanied by any increase in the number of teachers, as was the case at Msekeni, you would expect standards to fall even further. But they have not. Pass rates at Msekeni improved dramatically, from 30% to 85%. Although this was an exceptional example, the nationwide results of school feeding programmes were still pretty good. On average, after a Malawian school started handing out free food it attracted 38% more girls and 24% more boys. The pass rate for boys stayed about the same, while for girls it improved by 9.5%.

F Better nutrition makes for brighter children. Most immediately, well-fed children find it easier to concentrate. It is hard to focus the mind on long division when your stomach is screaming for food. Mr Kumanda says that it used to be easy to spot the kids who were really undernourished. "They were the ones who stared into space and didn't respond when you asked them questions," he says. More crucially, though, more and better food helps brains grow and develop. Like any other organ in the body, the brain needs nutrition and exercise. But if it is starved of the necessary calories, proteins and micronutrients, it is stunted, perhaps not as severely as a muscle would be, but stunted nonetheless. That is why feeding children at schools works so well. And the fact that the effect of feeding was more pronounced on girls than on boys gives a clue to who eats first in rural Malawian households. It isn't the girls.

G On a global scale, the good news is that people are eating better than ever before. Homo sapiens has grown 50% bigger since the industrial revolution. Three centuries ago, chronic malnutrition was more or less universal. Now, it is extremely rare in rich countries. In developing countries, where most people live, plates and rice bowls are also fuller than ever before. The proportion of children under five in the developing world who are malnourished to the point of stunting fell from 39% in 1990 to 30% in 2000, says the World Health Organisation (WHO). In other places, the battle against hunger is steadily being won. Better nutrition is making

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

people cleverer and more energetic, which will help them grow more prosperous. And when they eventually join the ranks of the well off, they can start fretting about growing too fat.

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Questions 1-7

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-G

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list below.
Write the correct number, i-xi, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i Why better food helps students' learning
ii A song for getting porridge
iii Surprising use of school premises
iv Global perspective
v Brains can be starved
vi Surprising academics outcome
vii Girls are specially treated in the program
viii How food program is operated
ix How food program affects school attendance
x None of the usual reasons
xi How to maintain academic standard

1 Paragraph A
2 Paragraph B
3 Paragraph C
4 Paragraph D
5 Paragraph E
6 Paragraph F
7 Paragraph G

Questions 8-11

Complete the sentences below using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage?
Write your answers in boxes 8-11 on your answer sheet

8 _____ are exclusively offered to girls in the feeding programme.

9 Instead of going to school, many children in poverty are sent to collect _____ in the fields.

10 The pass rate at Msekeni has risen to _____ with the help of the feeding programme.

11 Since the industrial revolution, the size of the modern human has grown by _____.

Questions 12-13

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A-F**.*
Write your answers in boxes 12 and 13 on your answer sheet.

Which **TWO** of the following statements are true?
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A Some children are taught in the open air.
B Malawi have trouble to feed its large population.
C No new staffs were recruited when attendance rose.
D Girls enjoy a higher status than boys in the family
E Boys and girls experience the same improvement in the pass rate.
F WHO has cooperated with WFP to provide grain to the school at Msekeni.

Homeopathy 顺势疗法

Overdosing on nothing

A **AN** international protest this week aims to demonstrate the truth about homeopathy –that there/s literally nothing in it，says Martin Robbins AT 10.23 am on 30 January, more than 300 activists in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US will take part in a mass homeopathic "overdose". Skeptics will publicly swallow an entire bottle of homeopathic pills to demonstrate to the public that homeopathic remedies, the product of a scientifically unfounded 18th-century ritual, are simply sugar pills. Many of the skeptics will swallow 84 pills of arsenicum album, a homeopathic remedy based on arsenic which is used to treat a range of symptoms, including food poisoning and insomnia. The aim of the "10:23" campaign, led by the Merseyside Skeptics Society, based in Liverpool, UK, is to raise public awareness of just exactly what homeopathy is, and to put pressure on the UK's leading pharmacist, Boots, to remove the remedies from sale. The campaign is called 10:23in honor of the Avogadro constant (approximately 6 x 1023, the number of atoms or molecules in one mole of a substance), of which more later.

B That such a protest is even necessary in 2010 is remarkable, but somehow the homeopathic industry has not only survived into the 21st century, but prospered. In the UK alone more than £40 million is spent annually on homeopathic treatments, with £4 million of this being sucked from the National Health Service budget. Yet the basis for homeopathy defies the laws of physics, and high-quality clinical trials have never been able to demonstrate that it works beyond the placebo effect.

C The discipline is based on three "laws"; the law of similars, the law of infinitesimals and the law of succession. The law of similars states that something which causes your symptoms will cure your symptoms, so that, for example, as caffeine keeps you awake, it can also be a cure for insomnia. Of course, that makes little sense, since drinking caffeine, well, keeps you awake. Next is the law of infinitesimals, which claims that diluting a substance makes it more potent. Homeopaths start by diluting one volume of their remedy -arsenic oxide, in the case of arsenicurn album -in 99 volumes of distilled water or alcohol to create a "centesimal". They then dilute one volume of the centesimal in 99 volumes of water or alcohol, and so on, up to 30 times. Application of Avogadro's constant tells you that a dose of such a "30C"

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recipe is vanishingly unlikely to contain even a single molecule of the active ingredient. The third pillar of homeopathy is the law of succession. This states-and I'm not making this up -that by tapping the liquid in a special way during the dilution process, a memory of the active ingredient is somehow imprinted on it. This explains how water is able to carry a memory of arsenic oxide, but apparently not of the contents of your local sewer network.

D The final preparation is generally dropped onto a sugar pill which the patient swallows. Homeopaths claim that the application of these three laws results in a remedy that, even though it contains not a single molecule of the original ingredient, somehow carries an "energy signature" of it that nobody can measure or detect. Unsurprisingly, when tested under rigorous scientific conditions, in randomized, controlled and double-blind trials, homeopathic remedies have consistently been shown to be no better than a placebo. Of course, the placebo effect is quite powerful, but it's a bit like justifying building a car without any wheels on the basis that you can still enjoy the comfy leather seats and play with the gear shift.

E Even some retailers who sell the treatments have admitted there is no evidence that they work. In November, Paul Bennett, the superintendent pharmacist at Boots, appeared before the UK parliament's Commons Science and Technology Committee's "evidence check" on homeopathy. He was questioned by Member of Parliament Phil Willis, who asked: "Do they work beyond the placebo effect?""I have no evidence before me to suggest that they are efficacious," Bennett replied. He defended Boots's decision to sell homeopathic remedies on the grounds of consumer choice. "A large number of our consumers actually do believe they are efficacious, but they are licensed medicinal products and, therefore, we believe it is right to make them available," he said.

F You might agree. You might also argue that homeopathy is harmless: if people want to part with their money for sugar pills and nobody is breaking the law, why not let them? To some extent that's true -there's only so much damage you can do with sugar pills short of feeding them to a diabetic or dropping a large crate of them on someone's head. However, we believe there is a risk in perpetuating the notion that homeopathy is equivalent to modern medicine. People may delay seeking appropriate treatment for themselves or their children.

G We accept that we are unlikely to convince the true believers. Homeopathy has many ways to sidestep awkward questions, such as rejecting the validity of randomized controlled trials, or claiming that homeopathic remedies only work if you have symptoms of the malady they purport to cure. Our aim is to reach out to the general public with our simple message: "There is nothing in it". Boots and

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other retailers are perfectly entitled to continue selling homeopathic remedies if they so wish and consumers are perfectly entitled to keep on buying them. But hopefully the 10:23 campaign will ram home our message to the public. In the 21st century, with decades of progress behind us, it is surreal that governments are prepared to spend millions of tax pounds on homeopathy. There really is nothing in it.

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Questions 1-7

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of heading below.
Write the correct number, i-ix, in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i The definition of three laws
ii Quoting three laws to against the homeopathy
iii There are many methods of avoiding answering ambiguous questions.
iv The purpose of illustrating the symptoms of homeopathy
v The constant booming of homeopathy
vi Some differences between homeopathy and placebo
vii Placebo is better than homeopathy
viii A example of further demonstrating the negative effect of homeopathy.
ix The purpose of staging an demonstration to against homeopathy

1 Paragraph A

2 Paragraph B

3 Paragraph C

4 Paragraph D

5 Paragraph E

6 Paragraph F

7 Paragraph G

Questions 8-14

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage 1? In boxes 8-14 on your answer sheet write

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

8 Skeptics planning to hold a demonstration in "10.23"campaign is to against UK's leading pharmacist, Boots.

9 National Health Service budget gained a small portion of homeopathic industry

10 The example of Caffeine is to present that homeopathy resists the laws of similars.

11 Instilling the idea to people that homeopathy is equal to modern medicine poses danger.

12 Paul Bennett claimed effectiveness of taking the homeopathic medicine is proved

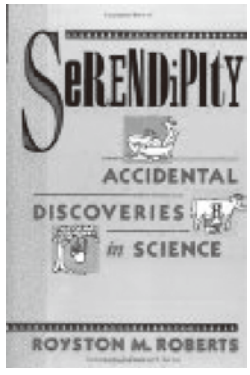
13 The adoption of homeopathy mainly contributes to the delay of seeking appropriate treatment for themselves or their children.

14 The campaign has exerted pressure on Boots and other retailers.

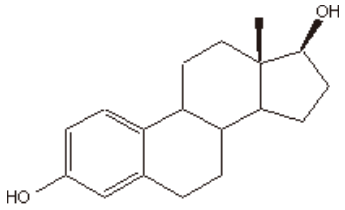
Serendipity: 偶然

The Accidental Scientists

A A paradox lies close to the heart of scientific discovery. If you know just what you are looking for, finding it can hardly count as a discovery, since it was fully anticipated. But if, on the other hand, you have no notion of what you are looking for, you cannot know when you have found it, and discovery, as such, is out of the question. In the philosophy of science, these extremes map onto the purist forms of deductivism (n.演绎) and inductivism (n.推理): In the former, the outcome is supposed to be logically contained in the premises (n.前提，假设) you start with; in the latter, you are recommended to start with no expectations whatsoever and see what turns up.



B As in so many things, the ideal position is widely supposed to reside somewhere in between these two impossible-to-realize extremes. You want to have a good enough idea of what you are looking for to be surprised when you find something else of value, and you want to be ignorant enough of your end point that you can entertain alternative outcomes. Scientific discovery should, therefore, have an accidental aspect, but not too much of one. Serendipity is a word that expresses a position something like that. It's a fascinating word, and the late Robert King Merton—'the father of the sociology of science'—liked it well enough to compose its biography, assisted by the French cultural historian Elinor Barber.



Estradiol

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C (IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright) Serendipity means a 'happy accident' or 'pleasant surprise'; specifically, the accident of finding something good or useful without looking for it. The first noted use of 'serendipity' in the English language was by Horace Walpole (1717–1792). In a letter to Horace Mann (dated 28 January 1754) he said he formed it from the Persian fairy tale *The Three Princes of Serendip*, whose heroes 'were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of'. The name stems from *Serendip*, an old name for Sri Lanka.

D Besides antiquarians, the other community that came to dwell on serendipity to say something important about their practice was that of scientists. Many scientists, including the Harvard physiologist Walter Cannon and, later, the British immunologist Peter Medawar, liked to emphasize how much of scientific discovery was unplanned and even accidental. One of Cannon's favorite examples of such serendipity is Luigi Galvani's observation of the twitching of dissected frogs' legs, hanging from a copper wire, when they accidentally touched an iron railing, leading to the discovery of 'galvanism'; another is Hans Christian Orsted's discovery of electromagnetism when he unintentionally brought a current-carrying wire parallel to a magnetic needle. The context in which scientific serendipity was most contested and had its greatest resonance was that connected with the idea of planned science. The serendipitists were not all inhabitants of academic ivory towers. Two of the great early-20th-century American pioneers of industrial research—Willis Whitney and Irving Langmuir, both of General Electric—made much play of serendipity, in the course of arguing against overly rigid research planning.

E Yet what Cannon and Medawar took as a benign (adj.有益的) method, other scientists found incendiary (adj.煽动性的). To say that science had a significant serendipitous (adj.偶然发现的) aspect was taken by some as dangerous denigration (n.诋毁). If scientific discovery were really accidental, then what was the special basis of expert authority?

F In this connection, the aphorism (n.格言，警句) of choice came from no less an authority on scientific discovery than Louis Pasteur: "Chance favors the prepared mind." Accidents may happen, and things may turn up unplanned and unforeseen, as one is looking for something else, but the ability to notice such events, to see their potential bearing (n.方向，影响) and meaning, to exploit their occurrence and make constructive use of them—these are the results of systematic mental

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preparation. What seems like an accident is just another form of expertise. On closer inspection, it is insisted, accident dissolves into sagacity (n.精确的判断).

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G In 1936, as a very young man, Merton wrote a seminal essay on "The Unanticipated Consequences of Purposive Social Action." It is, he argued, the nature of social action that what one intends is rarely what one gets: Intending to provide resources for buttressing Christian religion, the natural philosophers of the Scientific Revolution laid the groundwork for **secularism** (n.政教分离论); people wanting to be alone with nature in Yosemite Valley wind up crowding one another. We just don't know enough—and we can never know enough—to ensure that the past is an adequate guide to the future: Uncertainty about outcomes, even of our best-laid plans, is endemic. All social action, including that undertaken with the best evidence and formulated according to the most rational criteria, is uncertain in its consequences.

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Questions 28-33

Reading passage 3 has seven paragraphs, A-G
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A -F from the list of headings below.
Write the correct number, i-x, in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

List of headings

i The origin of serendipity
ii Horace Walpole's fairy tale
iii Arguments against serendipity
iv Two basic knowledge in the paradox of scientific discovery
v The accidental evidences in and beyond science
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vi organization's movement Opposing against the authority
vii Accident and mental preparation
viii Planned research and anticipated outcome
ix The optimum balance between the two extremes

28 **Paragraph A**

29 **Paragraph B**

30 **Paragraph C**

31 **Paragraph D**

32 **Paragraph E**

33 **Paragraph F**

Questions 34-36

*Complete the summary below，using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.*
*Write your answers in boxes **34-36** on your answer sheet.*

The word 'serendipity' was coined in the writing of 34…….to Horace Mann. He derived it from a 35……., the characters of which were always making fortunate discoveries by accident. The stem *Serendip* was a former name for 36……..

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Questions 37-40

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

37 What does 'inductivism' mean in paragraph A?

A observation without anticipation at the beginning
B Looking for what you want in the premise
C The expected discovery
D The map we pursued

38 Scientific discovery should

A be much of accidental aspect
B be full of value
C be between the two extremes
D be skeptical

39 The writer mentions Luigi Galvani's observation to illustrate

A the cruelty of frog's dissection
B the happy accident in scientific discovery
(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)
C the practice of scientists
D the rigid research planning

40 Why does the writer mention the example in Yosemite Valley *in paragraph G?*

A To illustrate the importance of a systematic plan
B To illustrate there is an unpredictable reality towards expectation
C To illustrate the original anticipation
D To illustrate that intention of social action is totally meaningless

The Persuaders

A We have long lived in an age where powerful images, catchy soundbites and too-good-to miss offers bombard us from every quarter. All around us the persuaders are at work. Occasionally their methods are unsubtle---the planting kiss on a baby's head by a wannabe political leader, or a liquidation sale in a shop that has been "closing down" for well over a year, but generally the persuaders know what they are about and are highly capable. Be they politicians, supermarket chains, salespeople or advertisers, they know exactly what to do to sell us their images, ideas or produce. When it comes to persuasion, these giants rule supreme. They employ the most skilled image-makers and use the best psychological tricks to guarantee that even the most cautious among us are open to manipulation.

B We spend more time in them than we mean to, we buy 75 percent of our food from them and end up with products that we did not realize we wanted. Right form the start, supermarkets have been ahead of the game. For example, when Sainsbury introduced shopping baskets into its 1950s stores, it was a stroke of marketing genius. Now shoppers could browse and pick up items they previously would have ignored. Soon after came trolleys, and just as new roads attract more traffic, the same applied to trolley space. Pro Merlin Stone, IBM Professor of Relationship Marketing at Bristol Business School, says aisles are laid out to maximize profits. Stores pander to our money-rich, time-poor lifestyle. Low turnover products ---clothes and electrical goods----are stocked at the back while high—turnover items command position at the front.

C Stone believes supermarkets work hard to "stall" us because the more time we spend in them, the more we buy. Thus, great efforts are made to make the environment pleasant. Stores play music to relax us and some even pipe air from the in-store bakery around the shop. In the USA, fake aromas are sometimes used. Smell is both the most evocative and subliminal sense. In experiments, pleasant smells are effective in increasing our spending. A casino that fragranced only half its premise saw profit soar in the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

aroma—filled areas. The other success story from the supermarkets' perspective is the loyalty card. Punters may assume that they are being rewarded for their fidelity, but all the while they are trading information about their shopping habits. Loyal shoppers could be paying 30% more by sticking to their favourite shops for essential cosmetics

D Research has shown that 75 percent of profit comes from just 30 percent of customers. Ultimately, reward cards could be used to identify and better accommodate these "elite" shoppers. It could also be used to make adverts more relevant to individual consumers—rather like Spielberg's futuristic thriller Minority Report, in which Tom Cruise's character is bombarded with interactive personalized ads. If this sounds far-fetched, the data-gathering revolution has already seen the introduction of radio—frequency identification—away to electronically tag products to see who is buying what, FRID means they can follow the product into people homes.

E No matter how savvy we think we are to their ploys, the ad industry still wins. Adverts focus on what products do or on how they make us feel. Researcher Laurette Dube, in the Journal of Advertising Research, says when attitudes are base on "cognitive foundations" (logical reasoning), advertisers use informative appeals. This works for products with little emotional draw but high functionality, such as bleach. Where attitude are based on effect (i.e, emotions), ad teams try to tap into our feelings. Researchers at the University of Florida recently concluded that our emotional responses to adverts dominate over "cognition".

F Advertisers play on our need to be safe (commercials for insurance), to belong (make customer feel they are in the group in fashion ads) and for self—esteem (aspirational adverts). With time and space at a premium, celebrities are often used as a quick way of meeting these needs—either because the celeb epitomizes success or because they seem familiar and so make the product seem "safe". A survey of 4,000 campaigns found ads with celebs were 10 percent more effective than without. Humor also stimulates a rapid emotional response. Hwiman Chung, writing in the International Journal of Advertising, found that funny ads were remembered for longer than straight ones. Combine humor with sexual imagery—as in Wonderbra's "Hello Boys" ads---and you are on to a winner.

G Slice-of-life ads are another tried and tested method---they paint a picture of life as you would like it, but still one that feels familiar. Abhilasha Mehta, in the Journal of Advertising Research, noted that the more one's self-image tallies with the brand being advertised, the stronger the commercial. Ad makers also use behaviorist theories, recognizing that the more sensation we receive from an object, the better we know it. If an advert for a chocolate bar fails to cause salivation, it has probably failed. No wonder

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

advertisements have been dubbed the “nervous system of the business world”.

H Probably all of us could make a sale if the product was something we truly believed in, but professional salespeople are in a different league---the best of them can always sell different items to suitable customers in a best time .They do this by using very basic psychological techniques. Stripped to its simplest level, selling works by heightening the buyer’s perception of how much they need a product or service. Buyers normally have certain requirements by which they will judge the suitability of a product. The seller therefore attempts to tease out what these conditions are and then explains how their products’ benefit can meet these requirements.

I Richard Hession, author of Be a Great Salesperson says it is human nature to prefer to speak rather to listen, and good salespeople pander to this. They ask punters about their needs and offer to work with them to achieve their objectives. As a result, the buyer feels they are receiving a “consultation” rather than a sales pitch. All the while, the salesperson presents with a demeanour that takes it for granted that the sale will be made. Never will the words “if you buy” be used, but rather “when you buy”.

J Dr Rob Yeung, a senior consultant at business psychologists Kiddy and Partner, says most salespeople will build up a level of rapport by asking questions about hobbies, family and lifestyle. This has the double benefit of making the salesperson likeable while furnishing him or her with more information about the client’s wants. Yeung says effective salespeople try as far as possible to match their style of presenting themselves to how the buyer comes across. If the buyer cracks jokes, the salespeople will respond in kind. If the buyer wants detail, the seller provides it, if they are more interested in the feel of the product, the seller will focus on this. At its most extreme, appearing empathetic can even include the salesperson attempting to “mirror” the hobby language of the buyer.

K Whatever the method used, all salespeople work towards one aim: “closing the deal”. In fact, they will be looking for “closing signals” through their dealings with potential clients. Once again the process works by assuming success. The buyer is not asked “are you interested?” as this can invite a negative response. Instead the seller takes it for granted that the deal is effectively done: when the salesman asks you for a convenient delivery date or asks what color you want, you will probably respond accordingly. Only afterwards might you wonder why you proved such a pushover.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 27-29

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answer in boxes 27-29 on your answer sheet.

27 What is the supermarket's purpose of using "basket" in paragraph B?
- **A** Create a convenient atmosphere of supermarket
- **B** Make customers spend more time on shopping
- **C** Relieve pressure on supermarket's traffic
- **D** More than half items bought need carried

28 What is the quality of a best salesman possessed according to this passage?
- **A** Sell the right product to right person
- **B** Clearly state the instruction of a product
- **C** Show professional background of one product
- **D** Persuade customers to buy the product they sell

29 What's the opinion of Richard Hession?
- **A** Pretend to be nice instead of selling goods
- **B** Prefer to speak a lot to customers
- **C** Help buyers to conclude their demands for ideal items
- **D** Show great interpersonal skill

Questions 30-35

Reading Passage 3 has 7 paragraphs **A-K**. Which paragraph contains the following information? Write your answers in boxes 30-35 on your answer sheet.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

30 how do supermarkets distract consumers
31 how to build a close relationship between salespeople and buyer
32 people would be impressed by humor advertisement
33 methods for salespeople to get the order
34 how questions work for salespeople
35 different customer groups bring different profits

Questions 36-40

Complete the notes below using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage.
Write your answers in boxes 36-40 on your answer sheet.

Trolleys are born for the increasing traffic in supermarket. The width of 36……... in supermarkets is broadened in order to generate the most profits. Research from 37……..., satisfying aromas can motivate people buy more products. Except the effort of creating a comfortable surroundings, 38……... is another card that supermarkets play to reward their regular customers. For example, loyal customers spend 30% more in their loved shops for everyday necessary 39……..... Clothes shops use advertisements to make buyer think they are belonging to part of a 40……...; research from 4,000 campaigns reflect that humor advertisement received more emotional respect.

When the Tulip Bubble Burst

Tulips are spring-blooming perennials that grow from bulbs. Depending on the species, tulip plants can grow as short as 4 inches (10 cm) or as high as 28 inches (71 cm). The tulip's large flowers usually bloom on scapes or sub-scapose stems that lack bracts. Most tulips produce only one flower per stem, but a few species bear multiple flowers on their scapes (e.g. Tulipa turkestanica). The showy, generally cup or star-shaped tulip flower has three petals and three sepals, which are often termed tepals because they are nearly identical. These six tepals are often marked on the interior surface near the bases with darker colorings. Tulip flowers come in a wide variety of colors, except pure blue (several tulips with "blue" in the name have a faint violet hue)

A Long before anyone ever heard of Qualcomm, CMGI, Cisco Systems, or the other high-tech stocks that have soared during the current bull market, there was Semper Augustus. Both more prosaic and more sublime（崇高的）than any stock or bond, it was a tulip of extraordinary beauty, its midnight-blue petals topped by a band of pure white and accented with crimson flares. To denizens of 17th century Holland, little was as desirable. ***(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)***

B Around 1624, the Amsterdam man who owned the only dozen specimens was offered 3,000 guilders（荷兰盾）for one bulb. While there's no accurate way to render that in today's greenbacks, the sum was roughly equal to the annual income of a wealthy merchant. (A few years later, Rembrandt received about half that amount for painting The Night Watch.) Yet the bulb's owner, whose name is now lost to history, nixed the offer.

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C Who was crazier, the tulip lover who refused to sell for a small fortune or the one who was willing to splurge. That's a question that springs to mind after reading Tulip mania: The Story of the World's Most Coveted Flower and the Extraordinary Passions It Aroused by British journalist Mike Dash. In recent years, as investors have intentionally forgotten everything they learned in Investing 101 in order to load up on unproved, unprofitable dot-com issues, tulip mania（狂热）has been invoked frequently. In this concise, artfully written account, Dash tells the real history behind the buzzword（流星鱼）and in doing so, offers a cautionary tale for our times.

TulipMania

D The Dutch were not the first to go gaga over the tulip. Long before the first tulip bloomed in Europe--in Bavaria, it turns out, in 1559--the flower had enchanted the Persians and bewitched the rulers of the Ottoman Empire. It was in Holland, however, that the passion for tulips found its most fertile ground, for reasons that had little to do with horticulture. ***(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)***

E Holland in the early 17th century was embarking on its Golden Age. Resources that had just a few years earlier gone toward fighting for independence from Spain now flowed into commerce. Amsterdam merchants were at the center of the lucrative East Indies trade, where a single voyage could yield profits of 400%. They displayed their success by erecting grand estates surrounded by flower gardens. The Dutch population seemed torn by two contradictory impulses: a horror of living beyond one's means and the love of a long shot.

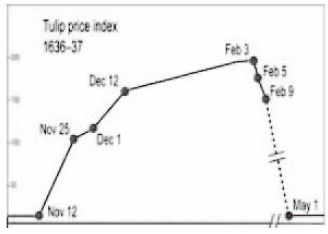
F Enter the tulip. "It is impossible to comprehend the tulip mania without understanding just how different tulips were from every other flower known to horticulturists in the 17th century," says Dash. "The colors they exhibited were more intense and more concentrated than those of ordinary plants." Despite the outlandish（奇异的）prices commanded by rare bulbs, ordinary tulips were sold by the pound. Around 1630, however, a new type of tulip fancier appeared, lured by tales of fat profits. These "florists," or professional tulip traders, sought out flower lovers and speculators alike. But if the supply of tulip buyers grew quickly, the supply of bulbs did not. The tulip was a conspirator（阴谋者）in the supply squeeze（压榨）: It takes seven years to grow one from seed. And while bulbs can produce two or three clones, or "offsets," annually, the mother bulb only lasts a few years.

G Bulb prices rose steadily throughout the 1630s, as ever more speculators （投机者）wedged（楔入） into the market. Weavers and farmers mortgaged whatever they could to raise cash to begin trading. In 1633, a farmhouse in Hoorn changed hands for three rare bulbs. By 1636 any tulip--even bulbs recently considered

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

garbage--could be sold off, often for hundreds of guilders. A futures market for bulbs existed, and tulip traders could be found conducting their business in hundreds of Dutch taverns. Tulip mania reached its peak during the winter of 1636-37, when some bulbs were changing hands ten times in a day. The zenith came early that winter, at an auction to benefit seven orphans whose only asset was 70 fine tulips left by their father. One, a rare Violetten Admirael van Enkhuizen bulb that was about to split in two, sold for 5,200 guilders, the all-time record. All told, the flowers brought in nearly 53,000 guilders. ***(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)***

H Soon after, the tulip market crashed utterly, spectacularly. It began in Haarlem, at a routine bulb auction when, for the first time, the greater fool refused to show up and pay. Within days, the panic had spread across the country. Despite the efforts of traders to prop up demand, the market for tulips evaporated. Flowers that had commanded 5,000 guilders a few weeks before now fetched one-hundredth that amount. Tulip mania is not without flaws. Dash dwells too long on the tulip's migration from Asia to Holland. But he does a service with this illuminating, accessible account of incredible financial folly. ***(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)***



I Tulip mania differed in one crucial aspect from the dot-com craze that grips our attention today: Even at its height（高潮期）, the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, well-established in 1630, wouldn't touch tulips. "The speculation in tulip bulbs always existed at the margins of Dutch economic life," Dash writes. After the market crashed, a compromise was brokered that let most traders settle their debts for a fraction of their liability. The overall fallout（结果） on the Dutch economy was negligible. Will we say the same when Wall Street's current obsession finally runs its course?

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Questions 14-18

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

14 Difference between bubble burst impacts by tulip and by *high-tech* shares

15 Spread of tulip before 17th century

16 Indication of money offered for rare bulb in 17th century

17 Tulip was treated as money in Holland

18 Comparison made between tulip and other plants

Questions 19-23

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

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

19 In 1624, all the tulip collection belonged to a man in Amsterdam.
(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)

20 Tulip was first planted in Holland according to this passage.

21 Popularity of Tulip in Holland was much higher than any other countries in 17th century. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

22 Holland was the most wealthy country in the world in 17th century.

23 From 1630, Amsterdam Stock Exchange started to regulate Tulips exchange market.

Questions 24-27

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 **24-27** on your answer sheet.

Dutch concentrated on gaining independence by _____24_____ against Spain in the early 17th century; consequently spare resources entered the area of _____25_____.

Prosperous traders demonstrated their status by building great _____26_____ and with gardens in surroundings. Attracted by the success of profit on tulip, traders kept looking for ____27_____ and speculator for sale.

雅思阅读真题 Version 26308

SECTION 1

LONGAEVA:
Ancient Bristlecone Pine
古代长寿松树

试卷原文在本文基础上有明显删节

A To understand more about the earth's history, humans have often looked to the natural environment for insight into the past. The bristlecone pine (Pinus longaeva), of the White Mountains in California , has served this purpose greater than any other species of tree on the planet. Conditions here are brutal: scant precipitation and low average temperatures mean a short growing season, only intensified by ferocious wind and mal-nutritious rocky. Nevertheless, bristlecone pines have claimed these barren slopes as their permanent home. Evolving here in this harsh environment, super-adapted and without much competition, bristlecones have earned their seat on the longevity throne by becoming the oldest living trees on the planet. Results of extensive studies on bristlecone pine stands have shown that in fact such, environmental limitations are positively associated with the attainment of great age. This intriguing phenomenon will be discussed further on.

B But exactly how old is old? Sprouted before the invention of Egyptian hieroglyphs and long before the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, Dethuselah is the oldest bristlecone alive at roughly 4,700 years. Although specimens of this age do not represent the species' average, there are 200 trees more than 3,000 years old, and two dozen more than 4,000. Considering that these high ages are obtained in the face of such remarkable environmental adversity, the bristlecone pines have become the focus of much scientific examination over the past half century.

C Perhaps most interested in the bristlecone pine are dendochronologists, or tree-ring daters. With every strenuous year that passes in the White Mountains, each bristlecone grows and forms a new outer layer of cambium that reflects a season's particular ease or hardship. So while, growing seasons may expand or shrink, the trees carry on, their growth rings faithfully recording the bad years alongside the

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

goods . Through examining the annual growth rings of both living and dead specimens, taking thousands of core samples, and by processes of cross-dating between trees and other qualitative records, scientists have compiled a continuous tree-ring record that dates back to the last Ice Age between eight and ten thousand years ago. Among other linked accomplishments, this record has enhanced the dating process, helping to double-check and correct the radiocarbon-14 method to more accurately estimate the age of organic material.

D Now more than ever the importance of monitoring the bristlecone is being realized. As our global climate continues to undergo its most recent and abrupt atmospheric change, these ancient scribes continue to respond. Since, the rings of wood formed each year reveal the trees' response to climatic conditions during a particular growing seasons, in their persistence they have left us natural recordings of the past, markers of the present, and clues to the future.

E The species' name originates from the appearance of its unusual cones and needles. The bristlecone's short, pale needles are also trademarks, bunching together to form foxtail-like bundles. As is the case of most conifer needles, these specialized leaves cluster together to shelter the stomata so very little moisture is lost through them. This adaptation helps the bristlecone photosynthesize during particularly brutal months, Saving the energy of constant needle replacement and providing a stable supply of chlorophyll. For a plant trying to store so much energy, bristlecone seeds are relatively large in size. They are first reproduced when trees reach ages between thirty and seventy-five years old. Germination rates are generally high, in part because seeds require little to no initial stratification. Perhaps the most intriguing physical characteristic of a mature bristlecone, however, is its ratio of living to dead wood on harsh sites and how this relates to old age. In older trees, however, especially in individuals over 1,500 years, a strip-bark trait is adaptive. This condition occurs as a result of cambium dieback, which erodes and thereby exposes certain areas of the bole, leaving only narrow bands of bark intact.

F The technique of cambial edge retreat has help promote old age in bristlecone pine, but that certainly is not the only reason. Most crucial to these trees' longevity is their compact size and slow rates of growth . By remaining in most cases under ten meters tall, bristlecones stay close to the limited water supply and can hence support more branches and photosynthesizing. Combined with the dry, windy, and often freezing mountain air, slow growth guarantees the bristlecones tight, fibrous rings with a high resin content and structural strength. The absence of natural disaster has also safeguarded the bristlecone's lengthy lifespan. Due to a lack of ground cover vegetation and an evenly spaced layout, bristlecone stands on the White Mountain

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

peaks have been practically unaffected by fire. This lack of vegetation also means a lack of competition for the bristlecones.

G Bristlecone pine's restricted to numerous, rather isolated stands at higher altitudes in the southwestern United States . Stands occur from the Rocky Mountains, through the Colorado Plateau, to the western margin of the Great Basin. Within this natural range, the oldest and most widely researched stands of bristlecones occur in California 's White Mountains . Even just 200 miles away from the Pacific Ocean, the White Mountains are home to one of this country's few high-elevation deserts. Located in the extreme eastern rain shadow of the Sierra Nevada , this region receives only 12.54 inches of precipitation per year and experiences temperatures between -20F and +50F .The peaks south of the Owens Valley, are higher up than they might appear from a distance. Although most summits exist somewhere around 11,000 feet, snow-capped White Mountain Peak, for which the range is named, stands at 14,246 feet above sea level. That said, to reach areas of pure bristlecone is an intense journey all to itself. .

H With seemingly endless areas of wonder and interest, the bristlecone pines have become subject to much research over the past half-century. Since the annual growth of these ancient organisms directly reflects the climatic conditions of a particular time period, bristlecones are of greatest significance to dendochronologists, or tree-ring specialists. Dating any tree is simple and can be done within reasonable accuracy just by counting out the rings made each year by the plant's natural means of growth. By carefully compiling a nearly 10,000-year-old bristlecone pine record, these patient scientists have accurately corrected the carbon-14 dating method and estimated ages of past periods of global climate change . What makes this record so special to dendochronologists, too, is that, nowhere, throughout time, is precisely the same long-term sequence of wide and narrow rings repeated, because year-to-year variations in climate are never exactly the same.

I Historically the bristlecone's remote location and gnarled wood have deterred commercial extraction, but nothing on earth will go unaffected by global warming. If temperatures rise by only 6 degrees F, which many experts say is likely this century, about two-thirds of the bristlecones' ideal habitat in the White Mountains effectively will be gone. Almost 30,000 acres of National Forest now preserves the ancient bristlecone, but paved roads, campsites, and self-guided trails have led only to more human impact. In 1966, the U.S.F.S reported over 20,000 visitors to the Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest, a figure which could exceed 40,000 today. Over the past hundreds of thousands of years, this species has endured in one of earth's most trying environments; they deserve our respect and reverence. As global climate change slowly alters their environment, we as humans must do our part to raise awareness and lower our impact.

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-4

*The reading Passage has nine paragraphs **A-I**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?

题干表述或者顺序和答案与试卷非一摸一样 不能死记答案

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

1 Human activity threats bristlecone pines habitat

2 Explanations for ring of bristlecone pines

3 An accountable recording provided from the past till now

4 Survived in hostile environment

Questions 5-7

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 5-7 on your answer sheet.

5 According to passage A, what aspect of bristlecone pines attracts author's attention?

A Brutal environment they live
B Remarkable long age
C They only live in California
D Outstanding height

6 Why do we investigate Bristlecone pines in higher altitudes of California 's White Mountains?

A Because oldest ones researched in this region
B Because most bizarre ones are in this region
C Because precipitation is rich in this region
D Because sea level is comparatively high in this region

7 Why there are repeated patterns of wide and narrow rings ?

A Because sea level rises which affects tree ring
B Because tree ring pattern is completely random
C Because ancient organisms affect its growth
D Because variation of climate change is different

Questions 8-13

Summary

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

The bristlecone's special adaptation is benefit for photosynthesizing, and reserving the_____8_____ of leave replacement and providing sufficient chlorophyll. Probably because seeds do not rely on primary _____9_____, Germination rate is high. Because of cambium dieback, only narrow _____10_____ remain complete. Due to multiple factors such as windy, cold climate and _____11_____, bristlecones' rings have tight and solid structure full of resin. Moreover, bristlecone stands are safe from fire because of little _____12_____plants spread in this place. The summits of Owens Valley is higher than they emerge if you observe from a _____13_____.

Can We Hold Back the Flood?

A LAST winter's floods on the rivers of central Europe were among the worst since the Middle Ages, and as winter storms return, the spectre of floods is returning too. Just weeks ago, the river Rhône in south-east France burst its banks, driving 15,000 people from their homes, and worse could be on the way. Traditionally, river engineers have gone for Plan A: get rid of the water fast, draining it off the land and down to the sea in tall-sided rivers re-engineered as high-performance drains. But however big they dig city drains, however wide and straight they make the rivers, and however high they build the banks, the floods keep coming back to taunt them, from the Mississippi to the Danube. And when the floods come, they seem to be worse than ever.

B No wonder engineers are turning to Plan B: sap the water's destructive strength by dispersing it into fields, forgotten lakes, flood plains and aquifers. Back in the days when rivers took a more tortuous path to the sea, flood waters lost impetus and volume while meandering across flood plains and idling through wetlands and inland deltas. But today the water tends to have an unimpeded journey to the sea. And this means that when it rains in the uplands, the water comes down all at once. Worse, whenever we close off more flood plain, the river's flow farther downstream becomes more violent and uncontrollable. Dykes are only as good as their weakest link - and the water will unerringly find it.

C Today, the river has lost 7 per cent of its original length and runs up to a third faster. When it rains hard in the Alps, the peak flows from several tributaries coincide in the main river, where once they arrived separately. And with four-fifths of the lower Rhine's flood plain barricaded off, the waters rise ever higher. The result is more frequent flooding that does ever-greater damage to the homes, offices and roads that sit on the flood plain. Much the same has happened in the US on the mighty Mississippi, which drains the world's second largest river catchment into the Gulf of Mexico.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

D The European Union is trying to improve rain forecasts and more accurately model how intense rains swell rivers. That may help cities prepare, but it won't stop the floods. To do that, say hydrologists, you need a new approach to engineering not just

Agency -

country £1 billion - puts it like this: "The focus is now on working with the forces of nature. Towering concrete walls are out, and new wetlands are in." To help keep London's upstream and reflooding 10 square k
outside Oxford. Nearer to London it has spent £100 million creating new wetlands and a relief channel across 16 kilometres.

E The same is taking place on a much grander scale in Austria, in one of Europe's largest river restorations to date. Engineers are regenerating flood plains along 60 kilometres of the river Drava as it exits the Alps. They are also widening the river bed and channelling it back into abandoned meanders, oxbow lakes and backwaters overhung with willows. The engineers calculate that the restored flood plain can now store up to 10 million cubic metres of flood waters and slow storm surges coming out of the Alps by more than an hour, protecting towns as far downstream as Slovenia and Croatia.

F "Rivers have to be allowed to take more space. They have to be turned from flood-chutes into flood-foilers," says Nienhuis. And the Dutch, for whom preventing floods is a matter of survival, have gone furthest. A nation built largely on drained marshes and seabed had the fright of its life in 1993 when the Rhine almost overwhelmed it. The same happened again in 1995, when a quarter of a million people were evacuated from the Netherlands. But a new breed of "soft engineers" wants our cities to become porous, and Berlin is their

governed by tough new rules to prevent its drains becoming overloaded after heavy rains. Harald Kraft, an architect working in the city, says: "We now see rainwater as

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

giant Potsdamer Platz, a huge new commercial redevelopment by DaimlerChrysler in the heart of the city.

G Los Angeles has spent billions of dollars digging huge drains and concreting river beds to carry away the water from occasional intense storms. "In LA we receive half the water we need in rainfall, and we throw it away. Then we spend hundreds of millions to import water," says Andy Lipkis, an LA environmentalist who kick-started the idea of the porous city by showing it could work on one house. Lipkis, along with citizens groups like Friends of the Los Angeles River and Unpaved LA, want to beat the urban flood hazard and fill the taps by holding onto the city's flood water. And it's not just a pipe dream. The authorities this year launched a $100 million scheme to road-test the porous city in one flood-hit community in Sun Valley. The plan is to catch the rain that falls on thousands of driveways, parking lots and rooftops in the valley. Trees will soak up water from parking lots. Homes and public buildings will capture roof water to irrigate gardens and parks. And road drains will empty into old gravel pits and other leaky places that should recharge the city's underground water reserves. Result: less flooding and more water for the city. Plan B says every city should be porous, every river should have room to flood naturally and every coastline should be left to build its own defences. It sounds expensive and utopian, until you realise how much we spend trying to drain cities and protect our watery margins - and how bad we are at it.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

本篇真题还原请重点关注summary部分的填空题

Questions 1-6

The reading Passage has seven paragraphs A-G.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-G , ***in boxes*** **1-6** ***on your answer sheet.***

1 A new approach carried out in the UK
2 Reasons why twisty path and dykes failed
3 Illustration of an alternative Plan in LA which seems much unrealistic
4 Traditional way of tackling flood
5 Effort made in Netherlands and Germany
6 One project on a river benefits three nations

Questions 7-11

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，***using no more than two words*** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 7-11 on your answer sheet.

本篇真题还原请重点关注summary部分的填空题答案和出题点

Flood makes river shorter than it used to be, which means faster speed and more damage to constructions on flood plain. Not only European river poses such threat but the same things happens to the powerful ____7_____ in the US.

In Europe , one innovative approach carried out by UK's Environment

Agency, for example a wetland instead of concrete walls is generated not far from the city of ____8_____ to protect it from flooding.

In 1995, Rhine flooded again and thousands of people left the country of ____9___. A league of engineers suggested that cities should be porous, ____10____ set an good example for others. Another city devastated by heavy storms casually is ____11_____, though its government pours billions of dollars each year in order to solve the problem.

Questions 12-13

Choose TWO correct letter, write your answers in boxes 12-13 on your answer sheet.

What ***TWO benefits*** **will** the new approach in the UK and Austria bring to us according to this passage?

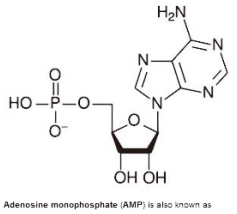
A We can prepare before flood comes
B It may stop the flood involving the whole area
C Decrease strong rainfalls around Alps simply by engineering constructions
D Reserve water to protect downstream towns
E Store tons of water in downstream area

Biology of Bitterness

To many people, grapefruit is palatable only when doused in sugar. Bitter blockers like adenosine monophosphate* (单磷酸腺苷) *could change that.

A There is a reason why grapefruit juice is served in little glasses: Most people don't want to drink more than a few ounces at a time. Naringin（柚苷）, a natural chemical compound found in grapefruit, tastes bitter. Some people like that bitterness in small doses and believe it enhances the general flavor, but others would rather avoid it altogether. So juice packagers often select grapefruit with low naringin content, even though the compound has antioxidant properties that some nutritionists contend may help prevent cancer and arteriosclerosis.

B It is possible, however, to get the goodness of grapefruit juice without the bitter taste. I found that out by participating in a test conducted at the Linguagen Corporation, a biotechnology company in Cranbury, New Jersey. Sets of two miniature white paper cups, labeled 304 and 305, were placed before five people seated around a conference table. Each of us drank from one cup and then the other, cleansing our palates（上颚） between tastes with water and a soda cracker. Even the smallest sip of 304 had grapefruit's unmistakable bitter bite. But 305 was smoother; there was the sour taste of citrus but none of the bitterness of naringin. This juice had been treated with adenosine monophosphate（一磷酸腺甙）, or AMP, a compound that blocks the bitterness in foods without making them less nutritious.

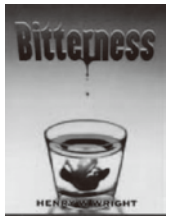


Adenosine monophosphate (AMP) is also known as

C Taste research is a booming business these days, with scientists delving into all five basics—sweet, bitter, sour, salty, and umami, the savory taste of protein. Bitterness is of special interest to industry because of its untapped potential in food. There are thousands of bitter-tasting compounds in nature. They defend plants by warning animals away and protect animals by letting them know when a plant may be poisonous. But the system isn't foolproof. Grapefruit and cruciferous（十字花科

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

的）vegetables like brussels sprouts and kale are nutritious despite—and sometimes because of—their bitter-tasting components. Over time, many people have learned to love them, at least in small doses. "Humans are the only species that enjoys bitter taste," says Charles Zuker, a neuroscientist at the University Of California School Of Medicine at San Diego. "Every other species is averse to bitter because it means bad news. But we have learned to enjoy it. We drink coffee, which is bitter, and quinine [in tonic water] too. We enjoy having that spice in our lives." Because bitterness can be pleasing in small quantities but repellent when intense, bitter blockers like AMP could make a whole range of foods, drinks, and medicines more palatable—and therefore more profitable.



D People have varying capacities for tasting bitterness, and the differences appear to be genetic. About 75 percent of people are sensitive to the taste of the bitter compounds phenylthiocarbamide （苯硫脲）and 6-n-propylthiouracil（ 丙基硫氧嘧啶）, and 25 percent are insensitive. Those who are sensitive to phenylthiocarbamide seem to be less likely than others to eat cruciferous vegetables, according to Stephen Wooding, a geneticist at the University of Utah. Some people, known as supertasters, are especially sensitive to 6-n-propylthiouracil because they have an unusually high number of taste buds. Supertasters tend to shun all kinds of bitter-tasting things, including vegetables, coffee, and dark chocolate. Perhaps as a result, they tend to be thin. They're also less fond of alcoholic drinks, which are often slightly bitter. Dewar's scotch, for instance, tastes somewhat sweet to most people. "But a supertaster tastes no sweetness at all, only bitterness," says Valerie Duffy, an associate professor of dietetics at the University of Connecticut at Storrs.

E In one recent study, Duffy found that supertasters consume alcoholic beverages, on average, only two to three times a week, compared with five or six times for the average nontasters. Each taste bud, which looks like an onion, consists of 50 to 100 elongated cells running from the top of the bud to the bottom. At the top is a little clump of receptors that capture the taste molecules, known as tastants, in food and drink. The receptors function much like those for sight and smell. Once a bitter signal has been received, it is relayed via proteins known as G proteins. The G protein involved in the perception of bitterness, sweetness, and umami（鲜味）was identified in the early 1990s by Linguagen's founder, Robert Margolskee, at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City. Known as gustducin, the protein triggers a cascade（层叠）of chemical reactions that lead to changes in ion concentrations within the cell. Ultimately, this delivers a signal to the brain that registers as bitter. "The signaling system is like a bucket brigade," Margolskee says. "It goes from the G protein to other proteins."

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

F In 2000 Zuker and others found some 30 different kinds of genes that code for bitter-taste receptors. "We knew the number would have to be large because there is such a large universe of bitter tastants（促味剂）," Zuker says. Yet no matter which tastant enters the mouth or which receptor it attaches to, bitter always tastes the same to us. The only variation derives from its intensity and the ways in which it can be flavored by the sense of smell. "Taste cells are like a light switch," Zuker says. "They are either on or off."

G Once they figured out the taste mechanism, scientists began to think of ways to interfere with it. They tried AMP, an organic compound found in breast milk and other substances, which is created as cells break down food. AMP has no bitterness of its own, but when put in foods, Margolskee and his colleagues discovered, it attaches to bitter-taste receptors. As effective as it is, AMP may not be able to dampen every type of bitter taste, because it probably doesn't attach to all 30 bitter-taste receptors. So Linguagen has scaled up the hunt for other bitter blockers with a technology called high-throughput screening. Researchers start by coaxing cells in culture to activate bitter-taste receptors. Then candidate substances, culled from chemical compound libraries, are dropped onto the receptors, and scientists look for evidence of a reaction.

H In time, some taste researchers believe, compounds like AMP will help make processed foods less unhealthy. Consider, for example, that a single cup of Campbell's chicken noodle soup contains 850 milligrams of sodium chloride, or table salt—more than a third of the recommended daily allowance. The salt masks the bitterness created by the high temperatures used in the canning process, which cause sugars and amino acids to react. Part of the salt could be replaced by another salt, potassium chloride, which tends to be scarce in some people's diets. Potassium chloride has a bitter aftertaste, but that could be eliminated with a dose of AMP. Bitter blockers could also be used in place of cherry or grape flavoring to take the harshness out of children's cough syrup, and they could dampen the bitterness of antihistamines, antibiotics, certain HIV drugs, and other medications.

I A number of foodmakers have already begun to experiment with AMP in their products, and other bitter blockers are being developed by rival firms such as Senomyx in La Jolla, California. In a few years, perhaps, after food companies have taken the bitterness from canned soup and TV dinners, they can set their sights on something more useful: a bitter blocker in a bottle that any of us can sprinkle（撒）on our brussels sprouts（甘蓝） or stir into our grapefruit juice.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 1-8

*The reading Passage has seven paragraphs **A-I**.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter ***A-I,*** in boxes ***1-8*** on your answer sheet.

1 Experiment on bitterness conducted

2 Look into the future application

3 Bitterness means different information for human and animals

4 Spread process of bitterness inside of body

5 How AMP blocks bitterness

6 Some bitterness blocker may help lower unhealthy impact

7 Bitterness introduced from a fruit

8 Genetic feature determines sensitivity

Questions 9-12

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 **9-12** on your answer sheet.

The reason why grapefruit tastes bitter is because a substance called ____9_____contained in it. However, bitterness

plays a significant role for plants. It gives a signal that certain plant is __10__ .For human beings, different person carries various genetic ability of tasting bitterness. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)* According to a scientist at the University of Utah, ____11____ have exceptional plenty of _____12____, which allows them to perceive bitter compounds.

Questions 13-14

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 13-14 on your answer sheet.

13 What is the main feature of **AMP** according to this passage?

A offset bitter flavor in food
B only exist in 304 cup
C tastes like citrus
D chemical reaction when meets biscuit

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14 What is the main function of ***G protein***?

A collecting taste molecule
B indentifying different flavors elements
C resolving large molecules
D transmitting bitter signals to the brain

SECTION 2

Western Immigration of Canada
加拿大的移民西迁

A By the mid-1870s Canada wanted an immigrant population of agricultural settlers established in the West. No urban centres existed on the prairies in the 1870s, and rural settlement was the focus of the federal government's attention. Western rural settlement was desired, as it would provide homesteads for the sons and daughters of eastern farmers, as eastern agricultural land filled to capacity. As well, eastern farmers and politicians viewed western Canada, with its broad expanses of unpopulated land, as a prime location for expanding Canada's agricultural output, especially in terms of wheat production to serve the markets of eastern Canada.

B To bolster Canada's population and agricultural output, the federal government took steps to secure western land. The Dominion of Canada purchased Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870. In 1872, the federal government enacted the Dominion Lands Act. This act enabled settlers to acquire 160 acres of free land, as long as settlers remained on their land for a period of three years, made certain minor improvements to the land, and paid a $10.00 registration fee. The Canadian government also created a Mounted Police Force in 1873. *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)* The Mounties ***journeyed west*** to secure the area for future settlers. By 1876 the NWMP had established themselves in the West. The major posts included Swan River, Fort Saskatchewan, Fort Calgary, Fort Walsh and Fort Macleod. All of these initiatives attracted a number of eastern-Canadian settlers, as well as European and American immigrants, to Canada's West, and particularly to the area of Manitoba.

C The surest way to protect Canadian territory, and to achieve the secondary goal of

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

joining British Columbia to the rest of the country, was to import large numbers of Eastern Canadian and British settlers. Settling the West also made imperative the building of a transcontinental railway. The railway would work to create an east-west economy, in which western Canada would feed the growing urban industrial population of the east, and in return become a market for eastern Canadian manufactured goods.

D Winnipeg became the metropolis of the West during this period. Winnipeg's growth before 1900 was the result of a combination of land speculation, growth of housing starts, and the federal government's solution in 1881 of Winnipeg as a major stop along the CPR. This decision culminated in a land boom between 1881 and 1883 which resulted in the transformation of hamlets like Portage la Prairie and Brandon into towns, and a large increase in Manitoba's population. Soon, Winnipeg stood at the junction of three transcontinental railway lines which employed thousands in rail yards. Winnipeg also became the major processor of agricultural products for the surrounding hinterland.

E The majority of settlers to Winnipeg, and the surrounding countryside, during this early period were primarily Protestant English-speaking settlers from Ontario and the British Isles. These settlers established Winnipeg upon a British-Ontarian ethos which came to dominate the society's social, political, and economic spirit. This British-Ontarian ethnic homogeneity, however, did not last very long. Increasing numbers of foreign immigrants, especially from Austria-Hungary and the Ukraine soon added a new ethnic element to the recent British, the older First Nation Métis, and Selkirk's settler population base. Settling the West with (in particular) Eastern Canadians and British immigrant offered the advantage of safeguarding the 49th parallel from the threat of American take-over, had not the Minnesota legislature passed a resolution which provided for the annexation of the Red River district. The Red River in 1870 was the most important settlement on the Candian prairies. It contained 11,963 inhabitants of whom 9,700 were Métis and 575 First Nations. But neighbouring Minnesota already had a population of over 100,000.

F Not all of the settlers who came to western Canada in the 1880s, however desired to remain there. In the 1870s and 1880s, economic depression kept the value of Canada's staple exports low, which discouraged many from permanent settlement in the West. Countries including Brazil, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand and the United States competed with

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Canada for immigrants. Many immigrants, and thousands of Canadians, chose to settle in the accessible and attractive American frontier. Canada before 1891 has been called "a huge demographic railway station" where thousands of men, women, and children were constantly going and coming, and where the number of departures invariably exceeded that of arrivals."

G By 1891 Eastern Canada had its share of both large urban centres and problems associated with city life. While the booming economic centres of Toronto and Montreal were complete with electricity and telephones in the cities' wealthiest areas by the turn of the century, slum conditions characterised the poorest areas like the district known as 'the Ward' in Toronto. Chickens and pigs ran through the streets; privy buckets spilled onto backyards and lanes creating cesspools in urban slums. These same social reformers believed that rural living, in stark contrast to urban, would lead to a healthy, moral, and charitable way of life. Social reformers praised the ability of fresh air, hard work, and open spaces for 'Canadianizing' immigrants. Agricultural pursuits were seen as especially fitting for attaining this 'moral' and family-oriented way of life, in opposition to the single male-dominated atmosphere of the cities. Certainly, agriculture played an important part of the Canadian economy in 1891. One third of the workforce worked on farms.

H The Canadian government presented Canada's attractions to potential overseas migrants in several ways. The government offered free or cheap land to potential agriculturists. As well, the government established agents and/or agencies for the purpose of attracting emigrants overseas. Assisted passage schemes, bonuses and commissions to agents and settlers and pamphlets also attracted some immigrants to Canada. The most influential form of attracting others to Canada, however remained the letters home written by emigrants already in Canada. Letters from trusted friends and family members. Letters home often contained exaggerations of the 'wonder of the new world.' Migrant workers and settlers already in Canada did not want to disappoint, or worry, their family and friends at home. Embellished tales of good fortune and happiness often succeeded in encouraging others to come.

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Questions 14-20

The reading passage has seven paragraphs, A-H

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-H from the list below.
Write the correct number, i-xi, in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

i	Not all would stay in Canada forever
ii	Government's safeguard in the West
iii	Eastern Canada is full
iv	Built-up of the new infrastructure
v	An exclusive British domination in Ontario established ever since
vi	Ethnics and language make-up
vii	Pursuing a pure life
viii	Police recruited from mid class families
ix	Demand of western immigration
x	Early major urban development of the West
xi	Attracting urban environment
xii	Advertising of Western Canada

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Example: *Paragraph* ***A*** *ix*

14 Paragraph **B**

15 Paragraph **C**

16 Paragraph **D**

17 Paragraph **E**

18 Paragraph **F**

19 Paragraph **G**

20 Paragraph **H**

Questions 21-26

Summary

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage，***using no more than two words*** from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 21-26 on your answer sheet.

With the saturation of Eastern Canada, Western rural area would supply _____21_____for the descendants of easterners. Politicians also declared that Western area got potential to increase _____22_____ of Canada according to _____23_____ crop that consumed in the East. ***(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*** Federal government started to prepare and made it happen. First, government bought a land from a private _____24_____, and legally offered certain area to people who stayed for a qualified period of time. Then, a mounted _____25_____ was found to secure the land. However, the best way to protect citizens was to build a_____26_____ to transport the migrants and goods between the West and the East.

Memory and Age

A Aging, it is now clear, is part of an ongoing maturation process that all our organs go through. "In a sense, aging is keyed to the level of vigor of the body and the continuous interaction between levels of body activity and levels of mental activity," reports Arnold B. Scheibel, M.D., whose very academic title reflects how once far-flung domains now converge on the mind and the brain. Scheibel is professor of anatomy, cell biology, psychiatry, and behavioral sciences at the University of California at Los Angeles, and director of the university's Brain Research Institute. Experimental evidence has backed up popular assumptions that the aging mind undergoes decay analogous to that of the aging body. Younger monkeys, chimps, and lower animals consistently outperform their older colleagues on memory tests. In humans, psychologists concluded, memory and other mental functions deteriorate over time because of inevitable organic changes in the brain as neurons die off. Mental decline after young adulthood appeared inevitable.

B Equipped with imaging techniques that capture the brain in action, Stanley Rapoport, Ph.D., at the National Institutes of Health, measured the flow of blood in the brains of old and young people as they went through the task of matching photos of faces. Since blood flow reflects neuronal activity, Rapoport could compare which networks of neurons were being used by different subjects. "Even when the reaction times of older and younger subjects were the same, the neural networks they used were significantly different. The older subjects were using different internal strategies to accomplish the same result in the same time," Rapoport says. Either the task required greater effort on the part of the older subjects or the work of neurons originally involved in tasks of that type had been taken over by other neurons, creating different networks.

C At the Georgia Institute of Technology, psychologist Timothy Salthouse, Ph.D., compared a group of very fast and accurate typists of college age with another group in their 60s. Since reaction time is faster in younger people and most people's fingers grow less nimble with age, younger typists might be expected to tap right along while the older ones fumble. But both typed 60 words a minute. The older typists, it turned

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

out, achieved their speed with cunning little strategies that made them far more efficient than their younger counterparts: They made fewer finger movements, saving a fraction of a second here and there. They also read ahead in the text. The neural networks involved in typing appear to have been reshaped to compensate for losses in motor skills or other age changes.

D "When a rat is kept in isolation without playmates or objects to interact with, the animal's brain shrinks, but if we put that rat with 11 other rats in a large cage and give them an assortment of wheels, ladders, and other toys, we can show--after four days--significant differences in its brain," says Diamond, professor of integrative biology. Proliferating dendrites first appear in the visual association areas. After a month in the enriched environment, the whole cerebral cortex has expanded, as has its blood supply. Even in the enriched environment, rats get bored unless the toys are varied. "Animals are just like we are. They need stimulation," says Diamond.

E One of the most profoundly important mental functions is memory-notorious for its failure with age. So important is memory that the Charles A. Dana Foundation recently spent $8.4 million to set up a consortium of leading medical centers to measure memory loss and aging through brain-imaging technology, neurochemical experiments, and cognitive and psychological tests. One thing, however, is already fairly clear--many aspects of memory are not a function of age at all but of education. Memory exists in more than one form. What we call knowledge--facts--is what psychologists such as Harry P. Bahrick, Ph.D., of Ohio Wesleyan University calls semantic memory. Events, conversations, and occurrences in time and space, on the other hand, make up episodic or event memory, which is triggered by cues from the context. If you were around in 1963 you don't need to be reminded of the circumstances surrounding the moment you heard that JFK had been assassinated. That event is etched into your episodic memory.

E When you forget a less vivid item, like buying a roll of paper towels at the supermarket, you may blame it on your aging memory. It's true that episodic memory begins to decline when most people are in their 50s, but it's never perfect at any age. "Every memory begins as an event," says Bahrick. "Through repetition, certain events leave behind a residue of knowledge, or semantic memory. On a specific day in the past, somebody taught you that two and two are four, but you've been over that information so often you don't remember where you learned it. What started as an episodic memory has become a permanent part of your knowledge base." You remember the content, not the context. Our language knowledge, our knowledge of the world and of people, is largely that permanent or semipermanent residue.

F Probing the longevity of knowledge, Bahrick tested 1,000 high school graduates to see

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

how well they recalled their algebra. Some had completed the course as recently as a month before, others as long as 50 years earlier. He also determined how long each person had studied algebra, the grade received, and how much the skill was used over the course of adulthood. Surprisingly, a person's grasp of algebra at the time of testing did not depend on how long ago he'd taken the course--the determining factor was the duration of instruction. Those who had spent only a few months learning algebra forgot most of it within two or three years.


harry_bahrick.jpg

G In another study, Bahrick discovered that people who had taken several courses in Spanish, spread out over a couple of years, could recall, decades later, 60 percent or more of the vocabulary they learned. Those who took just one course retained only a trace after three years. "This long-term residue of knowledge remains stable over the decades, independent of the age of the person and the age of the memory. No serious deficit appears until people get to their 50s and 60s, probably due to the degenerative processes of aging rather than a cognitive loss."

H "You could say metamemory is a byproduct of going to school," says psychologist Robert Kail, Ph.D., of Purdue University, who studies children from birth to 20 years, the time of life when mental development is most rapid. "The question-and-answer process, especially exam-taking, helps children learn--and also teaches them how their memory works This may be one reason why, according to a broad range of studies in people over 60, the better educated a person is, the more likely they are to perform better in life and on psychological tests. A group of adult novice chess players were compared with a group of child experts at the game. In tests of their ability to remember a random series of numbers, the adults, as expected, outscored the children. But when asked to remember the patterns of chess pieces arranged on a board, the children won. "Because they'd played a lot of chess, their knowledge of chess was better organized than that of the adults, and their existing knowledge of chess served as a framework for new memory," explains Kail.

I Specialized knowledge is a mental resource that only improves with time. Crystallized intelligence about one's occupation apparently does not decline at all until at least age 75, and if there is no disease or dementia, may remain even longer. Special knowledge is often organized by a process called "chunking." If procedure A and procedure B are always done together, for example, the mind may merge them into a single command. When you apply yourself to a specific interest--say, cooking--you build increasingly elaborate knowledge structures that let you do more and do it better. This ability, which is tied to experience, is the essence of expertise. Vocabulary is one such specialized form of accrued knowledge. Research clearly shows that vocabulary improves with time. Retired professionals, especially teachers and journalists, consistently score higher on tests of vocabulary and general information than college students, who are supposed to be in their mental prime.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-17

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C** or **D**.
Write your answers in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

14 What does the experiment of typist show in the passage?

A Old people reading ability is superior
B Losses of age is irreversable
C Seasoned tactics made elders more efficient
D Old people performed poorly in driving test

15 Which is correct about rat experiment?
A Different toys have different effect for rats
B Rat's brain weight increased in both cages.
C Isolated rat's brain grows new connections
D Boring and complicated surroundings affect brain development

16 What can be concluded in **chess game** of children group?
A They won game with adults.
B Their organization of chess knowledge is better
C Their image memory is better than adults
D They used different part of brain when playing chess

17 What is author's purpose of using "vocabulary study" at the end of passage?

A Certain people are sensitive to vocabularies while others aren't
B Teachers and professionals won by their experience
C Vocabulary memory as a crystallized intelligence is hard to decline
D Old people use their special zone of brain when study

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Questions 18-23

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 **18-23** on your answer sheet.

It's long been known that as one significant mental function，_____18_____ deteriorates with age. Charles A. Dana foundation invested millions of dollars to test memory decline. They used advanced technology, neurochemical experiments and ran several cognitive and ____19_____experiments. Bahrick called one form "_____20_____", which describes factual knowledge. Another one called "_____21_____" contains events in time and space format. He conducted two experiments toward to knowledge memory's longevity, he asked 1000 candidates some knowledge of _____22_____, some could even remember it decades ago. Second research of Spanish course found that multiple courses participants could remember more than half of _____23_____they learned after decades, whereas single course taker only remembered as short as 3 years.

Questions 24-27

Use the information in the passage to match the people (listed A-F) with opinions or deeds below. Write the appropriate letters A-F in boxes 24-27 on your answer sheet.

A **Harry P. Bahrick**
B **Arnold B. Scheibel**
C **Marion Diamond**
D **Timothy Salthouse**
E **Stanley Rapport**
F **Robert Kail**

24 Examined both young and old's blood circulation of brain while testing.
25 Aging is a significant link between physical and mental activity.
26 Some semantic memory of a event would not fade away after repetition.
27 Rat's brain developed when put in a diverse environment.

Can we call it "ART"?

Life-Casting and Art

A When these life-castings were made in the 19th century, no one thought of them as art. But, if critics today can hail Tracey Emin's unmade bed and the lights going off and on in a gallery as masterpieces of some kind, then shouldn't these more skilful and profoundly strange works have a greater claim on our attention? *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

B Art changes over time; what is art changes, too. Objects intended for devotional, ritualistic or recreational use are re-categorised, by latecomers from another civilisation who no longer respond to these original purposes. Where would New Yorker cartooning be without Lascaux gags in which one bison-painter makes anachronistically "artistic" remarks to another? What also happens is that techniques and crafts judged non-artistic at the time are reassessed.

C In the 19th century, life-casting was to sculpture what photography was to painting; and both were viewed as cheating short-cuts by the senior arts. Their virtues - of speed and unwavering realism - also implied their limitations; they left little or no room for the imagination. For many, life-casting was an insult to the sculptor's creative gesture; in a famous lawsuit of 1834, a moulder whose mask of the dying Napoleon had been reproduced and sold without his permission, was judged to have no rights in the image - in other words, he was specifically held not to be an artist. Rodin said of life-casting: "It happens fast, but it doesn't make art." Others feared that the whole canon（标准） of aesthetics might be blown off course if too much nature was allowed in, it would lead art away from its proper pursuit of the ideal.

D Gauguin, at the end of the century, worried about future developments in photography: if ever the process went into colour, what painter would labour away at

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41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

a likeness with a brush made from squirrel-tail? But painting has proved robust. Photography changed it, of course, just as the novel had to reassess narrative after the arrival of the cinema. But the gap between the senior and junior arts was always narrower than the die-hards implied: painters have always used technical back-up - studio assistants to do the boring bits, cameras lucida and obscura; while apparently lesser crafts involve great skill, thought, preparation, choice, and - depending how we define it - imagination. Life-casting was complex, technical work, as Benjamin Robert Haydon discovered when he poured 250 litres of plaster over his black model Wilson and nearly killed him.

E Time changes our view in another way, too. Each new art movement implies a reassessment of what has gone before; what is done now alters what was done before.

In some cases, this is merely self-serving, with the new art using the old to justify itself: Look how all of that points to this; aren't we clever to be the culmination of all that has gone before? But usually it is a matter of re-alerting the sensibility, reminding us not to take things for granted; every so often we need the aesthetic equivalent of a cataract operation. So there are many items in this show - innocent bit-players back in the last half of the 19th century - which would sit happily nowadays in a commercial or public gallery. Many curators would probably put in for the stunning cast of the hand of a giant from Barnum's circus .

F The initial impact is on the eye, in the contradiction (which Mueck constantly exploits) between unexpected size and extreme verisimilitude. Next, the human element kicks in: you note that the nails are dirt-encrusted - unless this is the caster's decorative addition - and the paddy fingertips extend far beyond them. (Was the giant an anxious gnawer, or does giantism mean that the flesh simply outgrows the nails?) Then you take in the element of choice, arrangement, art if you like - the neat, pleated, buttoned sleeve end that gives the item balance and variation of texture. This is just a moulded hand, yet the part stands utterly for the whole: and, as an item on public display, it reminds us, slyly, poignantly, of the full-size original who in his time was just as much a victim of gawping. We are not a long way from Degas's La Petite Danseuse (which, after all, one critic said should be in the Dupuytren pathology museum); though we are nearer to contemporary art that lazily gets called cutting-edge.

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G Barthes proclaimed the death of the author, the liberation of the text from authorial

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

intention, and the consequent empowerment of the reader; he announced this, needless to say, in a text written with a particular intention in order to communicate something very specific to a reader. An own goal of Keith Weller proportions. But what doesn't work for literature works much better for art. Pictures do float free of their creators' intentions; over time, the "reader" does become more powerful. Few of us can look at a medieval altarpiece as its painter "intended", we believe too little and aesthetically know too much, so we recreate, we find new fields of pleasure in the work. Equally, the lack of artistic intention of Paul Richer and other forgotten craftsmen who brushed oil on to flesh, who moulded, cast, decorated and primped a century and more ago is now irrelevant.

H What counts is the surviving object and our living response to it. The tests are simple: does it interest the eye, excite the brain, move the mind to reflection, and involve the heart; further, is an apparent level of skill involved? Much currently fashionable art bothers only the eye and briefly the brain; but it fails to engage the mind or the heart. It may, to use the old dichotomy, be beautiful, but it is rarely true to any significant depth. One of the constant pleasures of art is its ability to come at us from an unexpected angle and stop us short in wonder. That is what many of the objects in this show do. The Ataxic Venus doesn't make Ron Mueck's Dead Dad any less intense and moving an image; but she does offer herself as a companion, precursor, and, yes, rival.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 14-18

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

14 Technicians do the boring work

15 A trial on a famous figure's mask in 19th century

16 Intention from author is claimed matters in Art

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17 How to assess an art

18 Detailed depiction of an earlier work

Questions 19-24

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage **2**?
*In boxes **19-24** 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*

19 The intention of using artistic objects will change as time pass.
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20 In 19th century, people appreciate the fast speed and realism of living casting.

21 Rodin indicated that slow pace would improve the artistic quality of casting.

22 The importance of painting dropped as the development of photographs.

23 Life casting requires less skill and cost than painting.

24 Emerge of new art makes people recoginise the meaning of art again.

Questions 25-26

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

25 Why ***hand of giant*** from Barnum's circus attract people's attention in the first place?

A details and human element
B size and realism
C texture and color
D imagination and intuition

26 What requirement does it depend on when judging if an object is "**art**"?

A audience status
B fresh or old condition
C lasting period
D public response

British Architecture 2

英国建筑历史 2

A Architecture is about evolution, not revolution. It used to be thought that once the Romans pulled out of Britain in the fifth century, their elegant villas, carefully-planned towns and engineering marvels like Hadrian's Wall simply fell into decay as British culture was plunged into the Dark Ages. It took the Norman Conquest of 1066 to bring back the light, and the Gothic cathedral-builders of the Middle Ages played an important part in the revival of British culture. However, the truth is not as simple as that Romano-British culture - and that included architecture along with language, religion, political organization and the arts - survived long after the Roman withdrawal. And although the Anglo-Saxons had a sophisticated building style of their own, little survives to bear witness to their achievements as the vast majority of Anglo-Saxon buildings were made of wood.

B Even so, the period between the Norman landing at Pevensey in 1066 and the day in 1485 when Richard III lost his horse and his head at Bosworth, ushering in the Tudors and the Early Modern period, marks a rare flowering of British building. And it is all the more remarkable because the underlying ethos (n.道德思想) of medieval architecture was 'fitness for purpose'. The great cathedrals and parish churches that lifted up their towers to heaven were not only acts of devotion in stone; they were also fiercely functional buildings. Castles served their particular purpose and their battlements and turrets (n.角楼) were for use rather than ornament. In a sense, the buildings of the 16th century were also governed by fitness for purpose - only now, the purpose was very different. In domestic architecture, in particular, buildings were used to display status and wealth.

C This stately and curious workmanship showed itself in various ways. A greater

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

sense of security led to more outward-looking buildings, as opposed to the medieval arrangement where the need for defense created houses that faced inward onto a courtyard or series of courtyards. This allowed for much more in the way of exterior ornament. The rooms themselves tended to be bigger and lighter - as an expensive commodity, the use of great expanses of glass was in itself a statement of wealth. There was also a general move towards balanced and symmetrical exteriors with central entrances.

D With the exception of Inigo Jones (1573-1652), whose confident handling of classical detail and proportion set him apart from all other architects of the period, most early 17th century buildings tended to take the innocent exuberance of late Tudor work one step further. But during the 1640s and 50s the Civil War and its aftermath sent many gentlemen and nobles to the Continent either to escape the fighting or, when the war was lost, to follow Charles II into exile. There they came into contact with French, Dutch and Italian architecture and, with Charles's restoration in 1660, there was a flurry of building activity as royalists reclaimed their property and built themselves houses reflecting the latest European trends. The British Baroque was a reassertion of authority, an expression of absolutist ideology by men who remembered a world turned upside down during the Civil War. The style is heavy and rich, sometimes overblown and melodramatic. The politics which underpin it are questionable, but its products are breathtaking.

E The huge glass-and-iron Crystal Palace, designed by Joseph Paxton to house the Great Exhibition of 1851, shows another strand to 19th century architecture - one which embraced new industrial processes. But it wasn't long before even this confidence in progress came to be regarded with suspicion. Mass production resulted in buildings and furnishings that were too perfect, as the individual craftsman no longer had a major role in their creation. Railing against the dehumanising effects of industrialisation, reformers like John Ruskin and William Morris made a concerted effort to return to hand-crafted, pre-industrial manufacturing techniques. Morris's influence grew from the production of furniture and textiles, until by the 1880s a generation of principled young architects was following his call for good, honest construction.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

F The most important trends in early 20th century architecture simply passed Britain by. Whilst Gropius was working on cold, hard expanses of glass, and Le Corbusier was experimenting with the use of reinforced concrete frames, we had staid establishment architects like Edwin Lutyens producing Neo-Georgian and Renaissance country houses for an outmoded landed class. In addition there were slightly batty architect-craftsmen, the heirs of William Morris, still trying to turn the clock back to before the Industrial Revolution by making chairs and spurning new technology. Only a handful of Modern Movement buildings of any real merit were produced here during the 1920s and 1930s, and most of these were the work of foreign architects such as Serge Chermayeff, Berthold Lubetkin and Erno Goldfinger who had settled in this country.

G After the Second World War the situation began to change. The Modern Movement's belief in progress and the future struck a chord with the mood of post-war Britain and, as reconstruction began under Attlee's Labour government in 1945, there was a desperate need for cheap housing which could be produced quickly. The use of prefabricated elements, metal frames, concrete cladding and the absence of decoration - all of which had been embraced by Modernists abroad and viewed with suspicion by the British - were adopted to varying degrees for housing developments and schools. Local authorities, charged with the task of rebuilding city centers, became important patrons of architecture. This represented a shift away from the private individuals who had dominated the architectural scene for centuries.

H Since the War it has been corporate bodies like these local authorities, together with national and multinational companies, and large educational institutions, which have dominated British architecture. By the late 1980s the Modern Movement, unfairly blamed for the social experiments implicit in high-rise housing, had lost out to irony and spectacle in the shape of post-modernism, with its cheerful borrowings from anywhere and any period. But now, in the new Millennium, even post-modernism is showing signs of age. What comes next? Post-post-modernism?

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Questions 28-34

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 28-34 on your answer sheet.

28 The Anglo-Saxon architecture failed to last because the buildings were constructed in ……..

29 Different from the medieval architecture, the buildings of the 16th century represents ……..

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30 The costly glass was applied widely as an …….. in that years

31 Inigo Jones was skilled at handling …….. style.

32 William Morris favored the production of …….. made in pre-industrial manufacturing techniques.

33 The architects such as ……. provided the landlord with conservative houses.

34 After World War Two, the architect commission shifted from individual to ……..

Questions 35-40

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.
Write the correct letter in boxes 28-32 on your answer sheet.

35 The feature of medieval architecture was

A immense
B useful
C decorative
D bizarre

36 What contributes to the outward-looking buildings in the 16th century?

A safety
B beauty
C quality
D technology

37 Why were the buildings in the 1660s influenced by the latest European trends?

A Because the war was lost.
B Because the craftsman came from all over the Europe.
C Because the property belongs to the gentlemen and nobles.
D Because the monarch came back from the continent.

38 What kind of sense did the British Baroque imply?

A tough
B steady
C mild
D conservative

39 The individual craftsman was no more the key to creation for the appearance of

A Crystal Palace
B preindustrial manufacturing return
C industrial process in scale
D ornament

40 The building style changed after World War Two as a result of

A abundant materials
B local authority
C shortage of cheap housing
D conservative views

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SECTION 1

斯里兰卡:收集雨水

斯里兰卡南部有两年的时间遭遇持续的干旱，当地报道称“此次是 50 年来最严重的。”有的地区甚至连续 4，5 季都没有好的收成。家畜死亡，家里的水井水位降到了极低的水平。孩子们的营养不良情况越来越严重，他们学校的出勤率也在下降。估计有 160 万的人受到了此次干旱影响。

A Muthukandiya 是位于 Moneragala 地区的一个村庄，是斯里兰卡南部受干旱影响最大的地区之一，1800 万的全国总人口中有一半在那里居住。该地区的降雨量每年都变化很大，总是在季风季节带来极严重的干旱，但是这次的干旱比往常的都要严重。尽管 11 月有下一点雨，但到了来年 3 月，Muthukandiya 只有一半的管井可以打水。干旱严重影响了当地大米和淡水鱼的供给，而这些恰是内陆村庄主要的食物。**许多当地的工厂都关闭了，村民不得不专门到镇上去找工作。**

B Muthukandiya 的村民是作为政府重新安置计划的一部分在 20 世纪 70 年代被迁到那里的。每家分到了 6 英亩的土地，但是却没有灌溉系统。因为作物的收成完全是依赖雨水的，所以对大部分家庭来说，**所得的收成都不够养活自己，该村的经济主要是靠村民在附近的甘蔗庄园做工来维持**。村民挖了 3 口井用来家里使用，但是这些井常年都处于干旱的状态。家里的女人和小孩可能每天都要花上数小时走上 3 英里（甚至是 5 英里）地去打水用来饮用，清洗和做饭。

C **1998 年，该地区的相关组织和 Practical Action South Asia 讨论了有关缺水的问题**。接着一项减轻干旱的措施出台，该措施是基于低成本的“雨水收集”技术，而这项技术已经在斯里兰卡和该区域的其它地方被采用。这项技术是通过水槽和管道将房顶的雨水引流到罐子里来收集和储存雨水的。

D 尽管最原始的雨水收集和灌溉的传统要追溯到公元前 3 世纪，现代的政策制定者常常忽略了这种技术的价值。直到最近，政府官员才对这种基于家庭的储水技术产生了兴趣。但是政府和其它项目却在从概念到应用的过程中本末倒置，只是免费给他们安装了储水罐，但是却没有提供相关技巧的培训来保证储水罐的运作。因此，Practical Action South Asia 的项目专门采用了一个不同的方法，目标是建立一个当地的技术体系，帮助那些建造和使用储水罐的人，建立相关的机构和体系使得组织能够执行好收集雨水的计划。

E Muthukandiya 的所有成员都参与了这项收集雨水的计划。为此召开的 2 个会议上，村民分析了他们的缺水问题，制定了一个缓解旱情的计划并且通过了这项收集雨水的技术。**两个当地的石匠在建造 5000 升的家庭储水罐时接受了若干天的在职训练**：上面的储水罐是钢丝网水泥修的，底部的储水罐是用砖修的。

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

每一个系统包括储水罐，水管，排水沟和过滤器，价值 195 美元，相当于一个中等的村民一家一个月的收入。有超过一半的储水系统的成本是由当地村民以材料和不熟练的劳动力的形式来提供的。Practical Action South Asia 支付了剩余部分的成本，包括水泥，交通和熟练工人的工资。当地村民家庭学会了如何使用和保养储水罐，并且所有人都被训练学会保持家庭水源的干净。一个农村雨水收集机构在当地被建立来执行这项计划。到目前为止，Muthukandiya 和周边地区的 37 个家庭已经装有了储水罐。据评估，**装有储水系统的家庭比那些完全依靠井水和池塘水的家庭有更多的水可供使用。在最干旱的月份，装有储水系统的家庭所储存的水是没有安装的家庭的 2 倍，而且他们的水也干净很多。**

F Nandawathie **是该村的一个寡妇**，她充分享受到了收集雨水系统给她家带来的好处。因为随手就可以用到干净的水，她开始种一些蔬菜，而卖蔬菜的收入帮助她在家门口开了一个小卖部。而雨水收集带给她的收益还远不止这些，她还通过贷款在她家安装了太阳能，她现在还考虑在她家的院子里再建一个储水罐，这样她就可以种更多的蔬菜。Nandawathie 也感到现在会安全很多，不用再像以前那样在大清早或是大半夜去村里的井里打水了。她的孩子再也不用向她抱怨腹泻了，**她的女儿 Sandamalee 也有更多的时间做学校的作业。**

G 从短期和小型规模上来看，这个项目显然是成功的。难处就在于扩大这项计划的覆盖面。在纯技术层面，雨水收集显然是可持续的。在 Muthukandiya，用来修建和保养储水罐的技术是很容易学的，**可以由那两位受过培训的石匠来传授，他们现在也通过当地的发展机构来揽活。**

H 这项工作的非结构性组成元素，尤其是它的财务和组织的可持续性是一项更巨大的挑战。**为此，一些已经从雨水收集项目中获益的家庭同意建立一项流转基金，他们每月拿出一小部分的钱用于储水罐的保养修理和新水罐的修建。**然而，似乎流转基金的概念没有完全被大家理解，很难向这些家庭收取已经说好的那部分钱。从不能直接产生收入的部分来补足不足的资金部分总是很困难的，虽然如果一开始能把操作过程解释得全面一点可能就不会这么困难了。

I Muthukandiya 采取的雨水收集的措施是作为一项示范工程，用来证明通过收集雨水来缓解干旱是可行的。其它几个组织也通过同样的方法来开始他们相应的计划。**引进更大储水罐的可行性正在研究中。**

J 然而，仍需要大量的努力和耐心来让这项计划产生更大的收益，开发相应的技能，以及组建相应的管理机构来实现这项基于团体的计划的可持续性。在没有外援的情况下，让雨水收集技术能快速和自发地在该地区的其它村庄普及还需要一些时间。

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大象交流

the elephant communication

A 一位斯坦福大学的博士后，O’Connel-Rodwell 来到了纳米比亚最大的野生动物保护区，目的是探索大象交流世界的神奇复杂的奥秘。她和她的同事是开始于将近20年前的一次科学革命的拥护者，那次科学革命惊奇地揭示大象是用低频声波进行远距离交流，这种低频声波被我们称为次级声波，这种声音频率如此低，以至于大部分人用人耳是听不到的。

B 可能正如人们预料的那样，非洲象感知地震声波的能力可能是从耳朵开始的。大象内耳的锤骨从比例上对于一只哺乳动物来说非常大，但是对于使用振动信号的动物来说，这种尺寸是很具典型代表性的。因此这可能暗示了大象能够对地震声波作出反应。除此之外， 大象和它们的亲戚海牛在哺乳动物当中非常出众，因为它们内耳里面的耳蜗结构返祖还原成了类似爬行动物所具有的耳蜗结构。爬行动物的耳蜗结构遭就了爬行动物对震动敏锐的感觉能力。

C 不仅如此，对大象的其它方面的解剖分析也支持了大象具备这种能力。首先，它们**庞大的身躯**使得它们能产生差不多如飞机起飞般强劲的低频声波，还为接收地面震动然后传到内耳**锤骨**提供了理想的身体架构。其次，大象的脚趾骨下厚实的**脚板**可能可以帮助集中来自地面的震动，传到骨头。最后，大象巨大的脑袋位于眼睛后面的颅腔内，与耳道在一条直线上。头盖骨的前面布满了**窦腔**，它们为来自地面的震动提供了共鸣场所。(第28-31题)

D 尽管大象是如何感觉这些震动还是个谜，但是刚从夏威夷大学马诺阿分校获得昆虫学硕士学位的O’Connel-Rodwell怀疑这些迟钝的家伙是用它们的**鼻子和脚**来“听”声音。象鼻可能是自然界最多才多艺的附属物。它可以用来喝水，洗澡，闻气味，喂食 和 抓痒。象鼻和象脚都包含两种压力敏感神经末梢——其中一种用来探测**(较低)次声频震动**，另外一种是对稍微高一点的频率声波做出反应。对于O’Connel-Rodwell来说，未来的研究无穷无尽，不可预测：“我们的研究工作实际上涉及地球物理学，神经心理学和**生态学**三门学科的层面。”她说：“我们问的问题，在此之前从未有人提出过。”(第32-34题)

E 科学家很早之前就已经知道许多小动物对**地震声波**(第35题)感知的能力，这些动物包括蜘蛛，蝎子，昆虫和大量的脊椎动物像白吻长趾蛙，盲鼹鼠，长鼻袋鼠和金鼹鼠。 科学家们 还在海象（重达2吨的海洋哺乳动物，但与大象毫无关联）身上发现了对地震敏感的证据。但是O’Connel-Rodwell是第一个提出大型陆地动物也能发送和接收地震震感信号的人。O’Connel-Rodwell注意到爱托沙公园的一头六吨重公象的凝固行为（动物恐惧的时候，除了呼吸之外，一动不动），这让她回忆起

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之前她实验室里的小虫子。*(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)* “我硕士时候做的论文是关于蜡蝉对地震声波的感知研究，”她说。“我把一只公蜡蝉放在植物的茎上，然后重复播放一只母蜡蝉的叫声，公蜡蝉和大象的表现一样：他一动不动，然后身体压低，向前移动一点，接着又一动不动。这让我感到很兴奋，我想也许并不是因为动物的**声通讯**(第36题)（动物发出的声音使其他个体或群体接收并产生行为反应的通讯方式），而是因为其它某些原因。”

F 科学家已经确定大象远距离的通讯能力对于它们的生存是至关重要的，尤其是像在爱托沙这样的地方，2400多头热带草原大象分布在比新泽西州还要大的一片地区里。在这茫茫大地上寻找**一个伴侣**(第37题)已然很难，而大象的生殖机能使得这件事情难上加难。母象只会在发情期的时候繁殖后代——而这种性兴奋时期每两年才发生一次，并且持续才仅仅几天。“发情期的母象会发出非常低沉，悠长的叫声，这样公象听到之后能够准确追踪目标，因为这样的机会实在是太稀少了。”O’Connel-Rodwell说道。这些强有力的发情期叫声在空气中可以传播超过2英里远，并且其间可能伴随有远距离的地震讯号一并传播，她补充说。**象群还会通过发出低频的声音警示有捕食者出现【39题A】**。成年的公象和母象没有天敌，除了人类，但是年轻的小象非常容易遭受狮子和土狼的攻击。当捕食者出现的时候，象群里年龄比较大的成员发出强烈的警告声，催促其它成员聚集成团，形成保护，然后逃跑。1994年，O’Connel-Rodwell纪录了一次在 Mushara 地区一象群受到一群狮子的威胁后发出的巨大叫声。“那些大象非常恐慌，然后象群首领发出这些非常强烈的警告声，接着这群大象匆匆逃离，一边发出尖叫和喇叭声，”她回忆说。“自从那次之后，每一次我们在小水塘播放那次的录音，我们得到的是相同的回应——大象们匆匆逃离开。”

G 能够对在空中播放的警告声作出回应是一回事，而大象能不能察觉出只由地面传播的声音呢？为了找到答案，这个研究团队在2002年设计了一个试验。在这个试验中，他们使用了电子设备把信号通过地面传播到Mushara. 2002年的试验结果表明大象的确可以探测到通过**地面传播**的警告声(第38题)，O’Connel-Rodwell观察后说道。”我们期待看到它们聚集成团，然后离开那个地方，而实际上大象们也是那样做的。但是因为我们只播放了一种录音，我们的确不能说大象们是否正确理解了这种声音。或许它们认为这是汽车的声音或者某种奇怪东西的声音，而不是提醒有捕食者的警告声。” *(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

H 为了解决这个问题，去年他们又设计了一个试验，通过使用三份不同的录音——一个是1994年在Mushara录得的警告声，一个是由科学家Joyce Poole 在肯尼亚录得的反击捕食者的叫声，最后一个是人造颤音。**尽管从这次试验中获得的数据还在分析之中【40题B】**，O’Connel-Rodwell仍然能够做一些基本的观察。“到现在为止，我已经看过的数据表明大象的反应就**像我之前的预期那样【40题A】**。当94年的警告声被重播的时候，它们集合在一起，接着不久就离开了水塘。但是真正有意思的是，来自肯尼亚的很陌生的反击捕食者的叫声也造成它们聚集在一起，变得很紧张，发出有攻击性的隆隆声——但是它们没有离开。**我没有想到结果会这么明显地不同**。”

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SECTION 2

第一部分 鸟类的迁徙

鸟类出于很多的原因被迫迁徙，其中包括季节性的气候周期，食物稀缺或是需要合适的筑巢地点。它们迁徙的路线是固定的，飞过陆地和海洋，这使得它们精疲力竭。目前已知的迁徙距离最长的动物是北极燕鸥，它们要从北极到南极再回到北极，跨越超过 15，000 英里。

A 那么究竟研究发现了哪些因素是帮助鸟类成功完成迁徙的呢？正如这个问题本身所暗含的，其中因素不是单一的。Keeton 总结道：鸟类的迁徙是以“大量冗繁的信息”为特征的，鸟类通过这些信息，**采用不止一种方法完成迁徙（第 7 题）**。而这似乎是很重要的，在天气情况多变的情况下，它们需要飞跃不同的陆地和海洋，有些鸟类在夜间也会继续迁徙。

B Rabol 认为鸟类迁徙的特性来自天生的 DNA，**（第 4 题）**但是他的观点被许多的专家反驳，包括 Wilschko，**他认为迁徙的技巧是鸟类从父母那里习得的。当然，这其中并不包括布谷鸟，因为小布谷鸟并没有和自己的父母住在一起（第 1 题）**（因为布谷鸟将自己的蛋下在另一种鸟的巢中）。

C 毫无疑问，主要的地形学特征，比如说高山和河流，成为鸟类重要的地标。事实上，有些鸟类，**比如说燕子，之所以能够年复一年地在跋涉了上千英里之后还能回到原来的巢中，（第 2 题）是因为它们有能力记住关键的地标**。此外，鸟类会利用视力来根据太阳的位置定位自己的位置，或是通过自己在空中的高度来确定自己所在的纬度。但是，一个由 Schlicte 和 Schmidt-Koening 所做的实验中，**鸽子被佩戴上了没有光的眼镜，但是它们依然能够依据太阳来确定自己的位置，这个实验说明，视力在鸟类迁徙中扮演的角色没有视力对于人类的来得重要。（第 6 题）**

D 普遍认为，与人类的眼睛不同，鸟类的眼睛在不好的天气情况下依然可以探测到紫外线。Matthews 认为鸟类利用太阳的弧度确定所处的经度，太阳似乎被许多鸟类都用来当作指南针，它们似乎可以通过调整自己的生物钟来补偿从西到东过程中的经度的变化。

E **在晚上，星星和月亮都为鸟类提供了观察的数据。（第 3 题）有证据显示，有的鸟类能够记住星座**（比如说，Emlen 在 1967 年对白颊鸟的研究以及 wallraff 在 1969 年对笼养的鸭子所做的实验）。如果这些星座在晴朗的夜空为鸟类提供了一个可靠的，变化很小的地图的话，那么另一个方面，月亮因为它的变化太随意，以至于无法起到太大作用，因为它的位置会随着每天的变化而变化。

F 正如鸟类的视觉比我们人类的要更加敏感，有证据表明许多鸟类可以探测到在人类听觉范围之外的声音。Yodlowski et al. **发现家养的鸽子对于 10 赫兹以下的声音也就是低频声音敏感，可以将其用于定位以及提早预知可怕的暴风雨，它们会据此随时调整自己的飞行线路。（第 8 题）**

G 许多鸟类没有很好的嗅觉，但是吃鱼的鸟类比如海燕和海鸥是例外。这两种鸟

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可能是依据嗅觉是因为它们只有在晚上才回到巢中。但是，这个领域的研究并没有得到定论：两个由 Papi 带领的实验中，鸽子的嗅觉神经被切掉了，这导致了鸽子的导航技巧的丧失。**Baker 和 Mather 认为这个实验是有瑕疵的（regarded it flawed = dismissed），并且认为这种令人困惑的结果是由于实验的创伤引起的或者是通过使得鸽子缺失磁感官意识引起的。（第 5 题）**

H 地磁学被视为解释鸟类导航的可能的原因，而且可以追溯到 1859 年，人们在这个领域也做了很多的研究。地球的磁场密度不是同一的，在赤道是最弱的。家养的鸽子被认为是通过调整这种和磁场的偏差来飞行的（Gould 1980）。在早期的研究中，Walcott 和 Green（1974）给鸽子装上了电子帽子来产生一种磁场。在阴天，通过改变电流改变磁场方向使得鸽子往相反的方向飞去。这和其它研究表明磁场确实对许多鸟类的导航起到至关重要的作用。

第二部分 霸王蝶（黑脉金斑蝶）的迁徙

A 美国的秋天，百万只王蝶正在为了过冬向温暖的地方迁徙，不是去加利福尼亚的海岸就是墨西哥的某些高山。这些蝴蝶就像我们一样可以意识到秋天的到来：它们感到了空气中的寒冷。当我们试着要穿毛衣的时候，**对于王蝶来说情况就很严重了。当温度降到 55 华氏度以下，它们就不能暴露在空气中了，而当温度降到 40 华氏度以下，它们就会被冻瘫痪了。（第 9 题）**王蝶最早是在热带中发现的，并且在冰点以下不能存活很久。此外，当温度下降的时候，供蝴蝶食用的花蜜也会减少。因此为了生存，它们会在夏季快要结束的时候，随着风到达它们过冬的地方。

B 每年有多达 100 万只的王蝶飞到加利福尼亚或是墨西哥。这还不是王蝶总共的数量，因为有的王蝶从不迁徙。在加利福尼亚的海岸，有超过 25 个可供王蝶栖息的地方，在墨西哥的 Sierra Madre Oriental 山还有许多知名的地方供它们休息。在两个地区，王蝶都依靠树来维持生存。**它们爬在加利福尼亚海岸的松树和按树上以及墨西哥的 ovamel 树上。（第 11 题）**

C 在那里过冬的王蝶待在一起，这使得它们看起来向一大团长着橘色和黑色羽毛的葡萄。每一只蝴蝶都用自己的翅膀搭在另一只蝴蝶的身上，使得它们可以躲雨和保持身体的温度。**聚集成一团的蝴蝶的重量也可以防止自己被风吹走。（第 12 题）**蝴蝶在那里过冬一直要到 3 月份，然后它们开始返回自己夏天的家，有时最快的速度达到 30 英里每小时。

D 王蝶正在面临失去它们夏天和冬天栖息地的危险。夏季的栖息地正在被毁坏，因为要建更多的公路，房子以及商业设施，这些侵占了美国北部的大片空地（这种现象被称为“城市扩张”）。随着陆地的扩张，乳草属植物被杀死了，这对于王蝶来说是个灾难性的事件。因为一旦蝴蝶幼虫从卵里被孵化出来，它们只能靠这种食物为生。乳草属植物对于农民，房主，庭院设计者以及园丁使用的除草剂也很敏感。**在墨西哥的王蝶的情况也好不到哪去，它们用以过冬的 Ovamel 树正成为当地和伐木公司砍伐的对象。（第 14 题，mortality rate 死亡率 NOT GIVEN）**砍伐树木不仅是将树木移除，还会造成失去遮盖的森林，使王蝶暴露在会威胁自己生命的东西周围。每年冬天，墨西哥供王蝶过冬的地方都聚集了上百万只的王蝶，所以只要有一个地点受到了破坏，那么对于王蝶的数量来说都是灾难性的。**最近的调查报告显示，44%的 Ovamel 树林已经被伐木影响或是毁掉了。***(IELTS test papers offered by ipredicting.com, copyright)*

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雅思阅读真题 Version 26109

SECTION 1

马拉维饥饿

A **马斯克尼的小学校舍并不充足，有一半的课程都是在开着黄色花朵的槐树下进行的。**让人奇怪的是，在这样的短缺情况之下，这所学校有一间教室却不是让学生使用的，而变成了储存成袋谷物的粮仓。不过这也说得通，毕竟食物比教室更重要。（第 12 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

B 马拉维是一个十分漂亮却也极度贫穷的南非内陆国家，马斯克尼就位于马拉维相对贫穷的一个地区。马拉维既没有战争，也不适人口拥挤或者土地贫瘠的国家，但马拉维人们仍然没有足够的食物。五岁以下的儿童有一半都营养不良。饥饿损害了马拉维人生活的方方面面，因此这个国家非常适合我们去调查研究营养问题是怎样影响发展的，反之亦然。

C 马斯克尼的校长 Bernard Kumanda 对这个课题的观点很明确。他认为食物是无价的教具。自 1999 年以来，他的学生们都可以领取免费的学校午餐。世界粮食计划署 （WFP）等捐助组织提供了食物：也就是被放在改建后教室里的那些成袋的粮食 （大部分是玉米和大豆混合的面粉，含有丰富的维生素 A）。当地的志愿者进行烹饪——他们把这些材料做成简单却富含营养的粥，并且一勺勺舀在塑料盒子里。成群的孩子们排着队，高兴地唱着 《我们要喝粥了》。

D 学校的供餐方案一推出，马斯克尼的入学率便提高了一倍。部分新生是从附近没有提供免费粥的学校转过来的，更多的则是那些原本留在家中做工的孩子。这些家庭都太穷了，以至于教育的长远利益对他们来讲，**还不如让孩子出去拾柴火或在田里帮忙带来的短期收益更有吸引力**。而每天一盘粥则彻底改变了他们的想法。孩子在学校吃饭就不会在家哭着嚎着要吃的了。**那些比男生更容易被排除在校门外的女生们，则被分给更多的食物带回家。**（第 8, 9 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

E 当一所学校接受了大量来自于最贫穷家庭的学生时，你肯定会认为标准会下降。在世界各地，穷人的孩子往往比他们同班的家境好的学生表现要差。**当涌入了大量新生，但教师却没有增加时**，就像在马斯克尼这里一样，你会以为学校的情况会更加糟糕。**但在这里，他们却没有这样。马斯克尼学生的合格率由 30%大幅提高到 85%**。虽然这只是一个特例，但全国范围内的学校供餐效果普遍不错。平均而言，马拉维的学校在派发免费食物后，多吸引了 38%的女孩和 24%的男孩入学。男生的合格率和以前差不多，而女孩则提高了 9.5%。（第 10, 13 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

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F 营养越好，孩子越聪明。最重要的是，吃得饱的儿童更容易集中精神。当肚子一直闹着想吃东西时，你很难长时间集中思想。Kumanda 先生指出，过去很容易发现哪些是营养不良的孩子。“他们瞪大了眼睛盯着虚空，当你问他们问题时，他们却没有任何回应”， 他这样说道。可是，更为重要的是，更多更好的食物有助于大脑发育。像身体其他器官一样，大脑需要营养和运动。如果缺乏必要的热量、蛋白质和微量元素，大脑就会发育迟缓，尽管可能不会像肌肉那么明显，但还是有所阻碍的。这就是为什么学校供餐的效果会如此之好。事实上，给女孩提供食物的效果比给男孩更明显。这也说明了在马拉维农村家庭里是谁先吃到食物。那不是女孩子们。

G **好消息是，在全球范围内，人们吃得比以往更好了。自工业革命后，人类已经增长了 50%。**三个世纪前，长期营养不良是或多或少普遍存在的。现在，在发达国家里，这是极为少见的。在大多数人口生活的发展中国家，人们的盘子与饭碗比以往更满。据世界卫生组织 （WHO）报道，发展中国家 5 岁以下营养不良的孩子的比例已经从 1990 年的 39%下降到 2000 年的 30%。在其他一些地区，与饥饿之间的斗争已经逐渐取得胜利。更好的营养使得人们更加聪明、更加精力充沛，而这种聪明才智也会进一步使他们的生活更加富足。而当他们终于步入小康行列之后，他们将开始为过度肥胖而发愁了。（第 11 题 *ipredicting.com copyright*）

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顺势疗法

A 马丁·罗宾斯说：这周，来自国际的抗议打算证明一个关于顺势疗法的真想——药里什么也没有。在 1 月 3-日早上 10:23, 300 多为来自英国，加拿大，澳大利亚和美国的激进主义分子将参加一场大规模的顺势疗法“配药过量“的抗议活动。怀疑者将公开吞下一整瓶的顺势疗法药片，从而向大众证明顺势疗法的治疗方法（一个科学上毫无根据的 18 世纪惯例的产物）仅仅是糖片。许多怀疑者将吞下 84 片砷酸，这是一种基于砷的顺势疗法药物，砷用来治疗多数病症，包括实物中毒和失眠。**这场“10:23”运动**由总部在英国利物浦市的默西塞德郡怀疑者社团领导，**其目的是提高公众对顺势疗法的认输，以及对英国主要药剂师——Boots 施压，让他们将这种疗法的药物下架。**这场运动称作“10:23”是为了纪念阿伏伽德罗常数（大约 6 x 1023，一摩尔物质所含远至或分子的数量）。（1 题，8 题）

B 值得注意的是，这样的抗议在 2010 年是需要的。但莫名其妙的是，**顺势疗法产业不仅存活到 21 世纪，而且还很烦人。就英国而已，每年有四千多万英镑花在顺势治疗上，其中四百万英镑来源于英国国民医疗保健预算。**然而，顺势疗法的原则公然挑衅物理学法则，高治疗的临床试验从未能证明它比安慰剂更有效果。（2 题，9 题）

C **这种原则基于三条“规律”：相似性，无限性，和连续性。相似性表面，引起症状的某物也会治疗此症状。例如，咖啡因让人保持清醒，也能治疗失眠。**当然，那没什么意义，因为应用咖啡因使你清醒。**接下来是无限性**，说稀释物质会使之更有效。瞬时值了首先稀释一提及治疗物质（比如砷酸中的砷氧化物），配以 99 体积的蒸馏水或酒精形成一个“百分比”。然后稀释一体积这种百分比溶液，配以 99 体积的水或酒精，以此类推，达到 30 吃。阿伏伽德罗常数的运用告诉你一剂“30C”处方不太可能含有，甚至单个分子的有效成分。顺势疗法的**第三规律是连续性**。我没在胡说，连续性表明在稀释过程中以一种特殊方式轻敲液体，有效成分就印在上面了。着解释了水是如何运载砷氧化物的，但似乎这不是当地污水管网的规律。（3 题，10 题）

D 最后的准备指向了病人吃的糖片上。顺势疗法声称，及时药里含有一个分子的有效成分，这三个规律的运用也会引起一种治疗，即以某种方式运载着无人能测量或察觉的“能量信号”。**毫不惊讶地，当在严格的科学条件下随机抽取样本测验，顺势疗法一致显示不比安慰剂更好。当然，安慰剂的疗效是非常给力的，**但是它有点像证明制造一辆无轮汽车，人们依旧能在车上享受舒适的皮椅，欢快的换挡这样的事是合理的。（4 题）

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E 甚至一些卖这种药的零售商坦言没有证据表明这些药有疗效。11 月，Boots 首席药师保罗·贝内特出席英国议会的共享科技委员会关于顺势疗法的“证据核实”大会。议会会员威利斯问他：“他们的疗效比安慰剂好吗？”**贝内特回答：“我没有证据证明他们是有效的。”**他为 Boots 决定**销售顺势疗法药物以响应民声**的行为辩护。他说：“我们大量的消费者确实相信这些药是有用的，而且是得到许可的药品，因此我们认为卖这种药是正确的。”（5 题，12 题）

F 你也许统一，也许会争论说，顺势疗法是无害的：如果人们想把钱花在糖片上，且没人犯法，为什么不让他们这么做呢？从某种层次上来说，那是真的——如果不喂糖尿病患者吃这种糖片或把一大篓糖片砸向人的脑袋，你用糖片是做不了坏事的。**然而，我们认为坚持顺势疗法等效于现代药物的想法是危险的。人们也许会延迟为自己或后代寻找合适的治疗方法。**（6 题，11 题，13 题）

G 我们接受忠实信徒不太可能被说服的现实。**顺势疗法信徒有很多方式回避尴尬的问题，例如拒绝随机对照试验的有效性，或声称顺势疗法只在你出现药物能治疗的疾病的症状时才有效。**我们的目标就是用我们的简单信息“里面什么也没有”来联系普通大众。如果 Boots 和其他零售商想卖，他们偶权继续卖顺势疗法药物，消费者也有权继续购买。在 21 世纪，身后几十年的进步，政府准备花上百万英镑的税收在顺势疗法上是不切实际的。这种药里真的什么也没有。（7 题）

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偶然产生的科学

A **科学发现的核心一直都和一个看似矛盾实际上却又可能正确的说法有关**：如果你已经知道自己所要寻找的科学事实，那么这样的科学发现就很难被定义为一个“发现”，因为这样的发现已经是在预料之中的事了。但是如果从另一个方面来看，你对所要寻找的科学事实没有任何概念，那么即使它出现的时候你也很难知晓，因为 “发现”正如它的意思一样，是出乎意料的。**在有关科学的哲学观念上，这两个极端的方面互相重叠形成了演绎和推理最纯粹的方式**：前者认为结果应该是合乎逻辑地存在于你开始研究的前提假设中；**后者认为在开始研究时应该对于将要发现的任何事物不抱任何期望**。(第28、37题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

B 因为涉及如此多的事情，**最理想的情况是找到这两种不可能实现的极端观点之间的某个平衡点**。当你发现一些没有想到的研究结果时，要对可能发现的令你意想不到的结果有充分的认识，与此同时，你又要不要太关注最终的结果使得自己可能发现其它可能的结果。因此科学发现应该有偶然的一面，但也不能是太过偶然。Serendipity 是用来表达这样一个概念的术语，这是一个令人着迷的术语，被誉为“科学社会学之父”的 Robert King Merton 在法国文化历史学家 Elinor Barber 的协助下，完成了科学社会学的传记。(第29、38题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

C Serendipity 意思是“一个幸福的意外”或是“一个令人愉悦的惊喜”，具体来说，就是在没有刻意的情况下有新的科学发现。**Horace Walpole**（1717-1792)在英语中首次使用单词 Serendipity，在他给 Horace Mann 1754年1月28日的一封信中，他说道他的这个词来自于波斯**童话**《锡兰的三个王子》里面的主人公，他们“总是在意外的情况下有新的发现，而不是刻意而为之。”名字是从 Serendip 这个单词来的，是**斯里兰卡**的旧名。(第30、34-36题 *iprediciting.com copyright*)

D 除了古物收藏者，**其他会用 Serendipity 来描述他们这样的发现的人群是科学家**。许多科学家，包括哈佛大学的生理学家 Walter Cannon 和英国免疫学者 Peter Medawar 喜欢描述科学发现是如何的不经意和偶然。**Cannon 最喜欢举的一个例子就是 Luigi Galvani 对于解剖的青蛙的抽搐的腿的观察**，青蛙悬挂在一根铜线上，他们是偶然触碰到一根铁栏杆，这使得人们发现了“电疗法”。另一个例子是 Hans Christian Orsted 的电磁学的发现，这个发现是在他无意间将一根通电的导线与一根磁针平行的时候完成的。与科学发现的偶然性最有共鸣和关联的是“计划科学”的概念，这些科学家不是总是待在象牙塔里。**20 世纪早期的两位美国工业研究的先驱 Willis Whitney 和 Irving Langmuir 就有很多这样的发现，他们也一直反对过于死板的科学计**

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划。（第 31、39 题）

E 然而 Cannon 和 Medawar 认为这是一个有用的方法，而其他科学家认为这种说法是具有煽动性的。**认为科学是有偶然发现的一面是有一定的诋毁性的，如果科学发现都是偶然为之，那么我们怎么看待专家的权威性呢？**（第 32 题）

F **与此相关的对于科学发现的最权威评价莫过于 Louis Pasteur 的一句名言：“机会总是给有准备的脑袋。”**意外可能发生，当一个人在寻找既定的一个结果时，可能会有意料之外的结果出现，但是发现这种结果的潜在影响与意义并且对此加以应用是头脑综合运用的结果。表面看起来的偶然是另一种专业知识的表现，通过进一步的观察，偶然就变成了精准的判断。（第 33 题）

G 1936 年，非常年轻的 Merton 就“有目的的社会活动的意外结果”发表了一篇很有创意的论文。越是有意识的行动就越难得到预期的结果：为了支持基督教，科学改革的哲学家提出了“政教分离”；**人们想在 Yosemite Valley 与自然独处，最终却发现那人山人海。**我们不知道也永远不会知道足够多保证过去的发现是未来发现的指导，对于结果的不确定性，再严密的计划都有偶然性。所有的社会活动，包括提前根据理性标准做好最足功课的，其结果都是不确定的。（第 40 题）

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郁金香泡沫的破裂

A 许多人听说过高通，DMGI，思科系统、或其他高科技股票在当前的牛市中飙升，但在很久以前也曾经有过“永远的奥古斯都”。比任何股票或债券即平凡又崇高，这是一种粉肠美丽的郁金香，他的深绿色的花瓣顶部有一小束白色和深红色的耀斑。对 17 世纪的荷兰的居民来说是人们急切想要的。

B **大约在 1624 年，有人向阿姆斯特丹唯一拥有一打标本的人提供 3000 盾仅仅是为了买一个球茎。**虽然不能精确地以今天的美元来呈现，但这个数字大致相当于一个富有的商人一年的收入。（几年后，伦勃朗注明的画“守夜人”收到约一半这样的金额。）然而，球茎的主人，他的名字现已埋没在历史里，当时却否决了该出价。（第 19，,16 题）

C 谁更疯狂？是郁金香爱好者拒绝高价出售还是肆意炫耀的人。这是一个读完郁金香狂热问题后跃入脑海的问题：世界上最令人垂涎的花的故事和英国记者迈克大士引出的背后不同寻常的狂热。近年来，投资者故意忘记一切他们在投资 101 学会的东西，为了装在未经证实的， 无利可图的网络问题，但郁金香狂热被频繁地调用引以为戒。在这个简洁，巧妙地著作里，Dash 告诉你这个流行词背后的真正的立时，这样做，是为了给我们的时代一个前车之鉴。

D 荷兰也不是第一个郁金香疯狂的国家。**早欧洲的巴伐利亚，第一个郁金香盛开在的欧洲国家之前，事实证明，在 1559 年，就有迷恋郁金香的波斯人和着迷的奥斯曼帝国的统治者。**然而，却是在荷兰，对郁金香的激情才有了最肥沃的土壤，原因却与园艺无关。（第 20,15 题）

E **荷兰在 17 世纪早期进入了其黄金时代。所有的资源，刚刚从几年前为独立而与西班牙一战后，而流入商业。阿姆斯特丹商人在有利可图的东印度贸易的中心，在那里一个航次能产生 400%的利润。他们通过建造花园围绕的大庄园来展示他们的成功。荷兰人口似乎被两个矛盾的推动所摧毁：一个本不应有的恐怖生活和对不大会成功的事情的钟爱。**（第 24,25,26 题）

F **重新回到郁金香的话题。“不理解 17 世纪园艺师有多少种不同的郁金香和其他花，想要立即郁金香狂热时不可能的，”Dash 说到。**“它们展现出的颜色更强烈和比普通的植物更集中。”尽管对于罕见的根茎有高的离奇的价格，普通郁金香还是按重量卖的。然而，1630 年左右，一种新型的郁金香爱好者在利润丰厚的谎言的诱惑下出现。**这些“花匠，”或专业的郁金香商人，寻找像是的花卉爱好者和投机者。**但如果郁金香卖家增长迅速，球茎的供应就不会增长。郁金香是压榨供应的阴谋者：从种子成长到一个个体要花 7 年世界。虽然球茎可以产生两个或三个克隆，或“弥补”，每年，球茎母体只能持

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续几年。（第 18,27 题）

G 随着更多投机者进入市场，球茎的价格在整个 1630 年代稳步上升。纺织工和农民抵押任何能抵押的东西筹集现金开始交易。到 1636 年，任何郁金香，甚至现在我们认为是垃圾的那些球茎——都有可能会销售出去，甚至数百荷兰盾。球茎的一个期货市场是存在的，郁金香商人在数百个荷兰小酒馆里做生意。郁金香狂热在 1636-37 年的动态达到顶峰，一些球茎换手率达一天十次。那个冬天的顶峰早起，一个拍卖会上，收益的七个孤儿唯一的资产是父亲留下的 70 个优良郁金香。**即将一分为二的一种罕见的 Vioetten Admirael van Enkhuizen 球茎，售价为 5200 荷兰盾，创造了历史最高纪录。**总之，这些花卖了将近 53000 荷兰盾。（第 21,17 题）

H 不久之后，郁金香市场引人注目地完全崩盘。开始于哈勒姆，在一个常规的球茎拍卖会上，一个大傻瓜第一次拒绝出席并支付。几天之内，恐慌已经蔓延到整个国家。尽管贸易商们努力来支撑需求，然而对于郁金香的市场已经蒸发。前几周所买到的 5000 荷兰盾的鲜花，现在只有百分之一的价格。郁金香狂热也不是没有缺陷。Dash 纠结于郁金香从亚洲传道荷兰上面太久。但他却是贡献于这个令人启发的金融愚蠢案的并持有账户。

I 郁金香狂热与今天的互联网狂热有一个至关重要的不同方面新颖在我们的注意力：**即使在它的高峰期，1630 年完善的阿姆斯特丹证券交易所，都没有碰郁金香。**“郁金香球茎的投机总是存在于荷兰经济生活的边缘，”Dash 写道。市场崩溃后，达成了妥协，让大多数贸易者对于他们的债务问题只有一小部分应付的责任。真题的后果对于荷兰经济当然是微不足道的。但是当华尔街的当前痴迷进入最后的轨道时，我们会说同样的话么？（第 14,23 题）

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古松树

A 为了更多的了解地球的历史，人类过去也经常观察自然环境来洞察过去。在加利福尼亚的白色山脉的狐尾松（松科松属），比地球上的其他品种的树更能服务于这个目的。**这里的条件是残酷的：降水稀少和较低的平均温度意味着平均生长季节短，凶猛的风和营养不足的岩石家具了这个情况。然而，狐尾松声称这些贫瘠的山坡上为他们永久的加。在这恶劣的环境下进化，超适应并没有太多的竞争，狐尾松赢得了在长寿宝座上属于他们的一席之地，成为世界上现存最古老的树。**狐尾松广泛的研究结果表明，事实上，环境的局限性和伟大时代的到来是正相关的。这个有趣的现象将进一步讨论。

B **但究竟多老才是老？埃及的象形文字发明之前发芽，在拿撒勒的耶稣的教导之前，和长发明之前，Dethuselah 是最古老的狐尾松存货了大约 4700 年。虽然这个年龄的样本没有代报物种的平均水平，有 200 课 3000 岁以上的树和 24 课超过 4000 岁。**考虑到这些高年龄的树在这种显著的环境逆境中得到，狐尾松已成为在过去的半个世纪多的科学检查的重点。

C 也许对狐尾松最感兴趣的是登多年代学家，或树木年轮日期戳。在白色的山脉经过艰苦的每一年，每颗狐尾松生长并形成新的形成层，反映了一个季节的特有的容易或困难。**因此，生长季节可扩大或缩小，树木年轮持续生长，他们总是地记录了好的生长年份与坏的生长年份。通过对生存和失望的样本的念奴进行检测，取数以千计的核心样本，并通过树木和其他定性记录之间的对照计年，科学家已手机了连续的年轮记录，这些记录可以追溯到大约在八到一万年之前的上一个冰河时代。**在其他相关成就里，这一记录提高了追溯过程，有助于再次检查确认放射性碳 14 的方法来更准确地估计有机物质时代。

D 现在比以往任何时候更多地意识到监控狐尾松的重要性。随着我们的全球气候继续发生更新的和突然的大气变化，这些古代文士继续做出反应。**因为，年轮每年形成揭示在一个特定的生长季节的树木对气候条件的回应，在他们存活的期间，他们留给我们过去的自然记录，目前的标记，和未来的线索。**

E 该物种的名字源于它的不寻常的锥和计的出现。狐尾松的又短又浅针叶也是商标，群聚在一起形成像一束狐狸尾巴。**正如大多数针叶的寒例，这些特殊的叶子聚集在一起，遮住气孔所以很少的水分会流失。**这适应性有助于狐尾松**在特别残酷的月份进行光合作用，节约不断更换针叶够能量，并提供稳定的叶绿素的能源供应。**对于一种尝试存储如此多能量的植物来说，**狐尾松种子的大小是比较大的。**当树木达到三十岁和七十五岁之间的时候它们（种子）

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第一次被繁殖。发芽率一般都很高，部分是因为种子没有初始分层，**只需很少（的能量）**。然而，也许一颗成熟的狐尾松最有趣的物理特性，是其在恶劣生活环境的活木和枯木的比值，和这如何联系到老龄。然而，在老龄树木中，特别是在 1500 岁以上的树木中，**条状树皮的特点是具有适应性的**。这种情况的发生是由于形成层顶梢枯死，侵蚀从而暴露出树干的某些部分，只留下窄波段的树皮是完整的。

F 形成层的边缘退回的技术有助于促进狐尾松老化，但绝不是唯一的原因。这些树的寿命最关键的是其紧凑的尺寸和缓慢的增长速度。其余的在大多数情况下，身高十米以下的狐尾松，靠近有限的水供应，因此可以支持更多的分支和光合作用。结合干燥，多风，和经常结冰的山区空气，缓慢地生长，保证狐尾松紧密的，（带有）树脂含量高的纤维环、和结构的强度。较少的自然灾害也维护了狐尾松长的生命周期。由于缺乏植被和均匀间隔的布局，狐松树立在怀特山的山峰几乎不受火灾影响。这种植被的缺乏也意味着缺乏对狐尾松的竞争。

G 狐尾松的限制很多，而孤立的看台在美国西南部的高海拔地区。着台出现在落基山脉，通过科罗拉多高原，到大盆地西缘。**在这个自然范围内，最古老和最广泛研究的狐尾松看台出现在加利福尼亚的怀特山。**甚至离太平洋只有 200 英里，怀特山是这个国家其中一个高海拔沙漠的家。位于东部的内华达山脉的雨影区，这个地区每年只得到 12.54 英寸的降水并经历气溫在-20F 和+50 之间(变化)？南部欧文斯山谷的山峰比他们从远处可能呈现的还高。虽然大多数峰会存在大约 11000 英尺的冰雪覆盖的怀特山山峰，为此其范围被命名，达到海平面 14246 英尺以上。就是说，达到纯狐尾地区是一个激烈的旅程。

H 随着似乎无休止的好奇和兴趣，狐尾松在过去的半个世级里成为许多研究对象。由于这些古代生物的生长直接反映一个特定时期的气候条件，对 dendochronologists 或树轮学家来说狐尾松是意义重大的。追溯任柯树是简单，可以计算出每年植物生长的自然方式的环数在合理的精度内完成。通过精心编制一个近 10000 岁的狐尾松的记录，这些耐心的科学家已经准确地纠正碳 14 测年方法并估计过去全球气候变化的时期。让这个记录对于 dendochronologists 也同样特殊的是，在整个时期内，没有宽、窄环重复精确相同的长期序列，因为气候变化是每年不完全相同的。

I 历史上，狐尾松的偏远位置和扭曲的木头阻碍了商业性的榨取，但地球上没有什么会不受全球变暖的影响。如果气温上升 6 华氏度，**许多专家说很可能是本世纪（发生），太约三分之二狐尾松在怀特山的理想栖息地将消失。**近 30000 亩的国家森林，现在保留古老狐尾松，但铺设道路，营地，和自我指导的轨迹只会导致更多的人类影响。1966，U.S.F.S 报道超过 20000 游客到古代狐尾松树林，这一数字现在可以超过 40000。在过去数千百年来，这个物种已经忍受了地球最艰难的环境：他们应该得到我们的尊重和敬畏。由于全球气候的变化慢慢地改变他们的环境，作为人类的我们必须做我们该做的，提高（保护）意识，降低我们的影响。

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防洪

A 去年冬天在欧洲中央河流的洪水是从中世纪以来最严重的，随着冬季的暴风雪返回，幽灵般的洪水也返回了。就在几周前，法国东南部罗纳河决堤，迫使15，000人流离失所，更糟的可能即将来临。传统来讲，河流工程师已经有了计划 A：尽快摆脱水流，将之耗掉在土地和海上，高垒的河流重新进行设计，作为高效能的排水方案。但是无论他们挖掘城市的通水工程有多大，无论他们把江河变的多宽多直，他们构筑的河堤有多高，洪水还是不断袭来肆虐他们，从密西西比河到多瑙河都是如此。每次当洪水来了，情况会比以往更糟。难怪工程师们转向 B 计划：通过分散水到田地里耗尽水的破坏性力，包括有被遗忘的湖泊，洪水平原和地下蓄水层。

B 回到过去的时光，当河流沿着曲折的路径来到大海，蜿蜒在洪水平原和内陆三角洲的洪水通过湿地时失去了动力和体积。但是今天河流往往有一个畅通的大海之旅。这意味着当下雨在高地，水会一下子下来。更糟糕的是，每当我们关闭更多的洪水平原，河流流量变得更暴力，在更远的下游更加无法控制。堤坝最薄弱的环节跟他的优点一样——和水会正确地找到它。通过试图将复杂水文学的河流引入简单的力学的水管，工程师们承诺安全，但这样做也在制造危险，他们加剧了本来要被控制的洪水的泛滥情况。以莱茵河为例，欧洲经过修复工程最多的河流。过去两个世纪，德国工程师已经去除了他的回水以及将他从洪水平原截断。

C 如今，河水已经损失了7%的其原始长度；运行速度也提高了三分之一。如果大雨下在阿尔卑斯山时，从山峰流下的一些支流在主河流中偶遇，一旦他们分别到达下游的时候。4/5的低莱茵河的洪水平原设置了路障水上升地更高。结果是更频繁的洪水，更进一步危害坐落在洪水平原的房屋、办公室和道路。同样的事情也发生在美国伟大的密西西比河，这条流向墨西哥湾流域的世界第二大河流。

D 欧盟在努力改善降水预报和更准确的强烈的降雨如何使河流膨胀的模型。这可能有助于城市的做好准备，但这不会阻止洪水。水文学家说，为了做到这一点，你需要一个新的方法来改造整个景观环境，而不仅仅是河流。英国的环境机构已经获得了额外的每年1.5亿英镑，在2000年洪水爆发之后，那次造成了10亿英镑的损失，他们说道："现在我们关注的是自然力量的运作。高耸的混凝土墙已经 out 了，新的湿地 in 了。为了帮助保持伦敦的脚丫子是干的，该机构打破泰晤士河的上游水坝，重新淹没了在牛津外围名叫 Otmoor 的10平方公里的古洪水平原。靠近伦敦花了£1亿在16公里的洪水平原创建新的湿地和救援通道，保护

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Maidenhead 小镇,以及古老的伊顿公学的运动场。在南海岸附近的机构在挖掘连接在苏塞克斯郡东部的 Cuckmere 河旧区域的通道,这个地方已经被150年前的洪水切断。

E 在奥地利有着更大的尺度的工程正在进行,一个迄今为止在欧洲最大的河流修复工程。工程师正在沿着 Drava 河的60公里再生出洪泛区，当它逐渐退出阿尔卑斯山时。他们同时也拓宽河床和将之引导它回原先的蜿蜒区域,牛角形的湖泊和布满杨柳的弯弯曲曲的回水/死水处。工程师们计算出恢复的洪水平原现在可以储存1000万立方米的洪水和减缓从阿尔卑斯山脉爆发的风暴潮达一个多小时,保护了下游的斯洛文尼亚和克罗地亚的城镇。

F “可流必须被允许采取更多的空间。他们必须从泛滥的洪水被转变成温顺的洪水，Nienhuis 说。对荷兰来说,防止洪水是一种生存的必需,荷兰在抗洪方面走得最远。一个主要建造在排水沼泽和海底填水的国家，荷兰过着恐惧的生活，在1993年，莱茵河几乎淹没了这个国家。同样的情况再次发生在1995年,一个季度，有一百万人从荷兰被疏散。但新一代"软工程师"希望我们的城市变得多孔,柏林是他们的光辉榜样。自回归以来,这个城市在严厉的新规则下大规模重建,来防止超载的大雨后爆发成为洪水。哈拉尔德卡夫,一位城市工作的建筑师,说："我们现在看到雨水应作为一种资源来保护而不是付出巨大的成本来摆脱。一个很好的例子就是巨大的波茨坦广场,被戴斯勒克莱斯勒重造在城市的心脏的巨大的新型商业建筑。

G 洛杉矶已花费数十亿美元来挖掘巨大的下水道和混凝土的河床，来移走偶尔发生的激烈的风暴带来的洪水。最新的计划是到花2.8亿美元把洛杉矶河外此同时这个沙漠城市的水是从数百公里外的加州北部的水是航运来的,从在亚利桑那州的科罗拉多河来填补它的水龙头和游泳池，灌溉它的绿化带。这一切听起来很糟糕。"在洛杉矶我们收到中占比例一半的水来自降雨,然而我们把它扔掉，然后我们再花数亿迸口水,"安迪说,一位洛杉矶的环保主义者,lipki 的想法通过一个房子来演示渗透性可能在城市起很大作用。Lipkis，随同公民组织。像洛杉矶河水的朋友和 Unpaved LA,想击败了城市洪水灾害,抓住城市的洪水来填补龙头。这不是一个白日梦。当局今年推出了一项1亿美元的计划,在太阳谷一个洪灾社区来实地测验多孔肺。这个计划是从成千上万的车道、停车场和屋顶的山谷中捕捉雨水。树木会从停车场吸收水。住宅和公共建筑将捕获屋顶的水来浇灌花园和公园。道路排水将空成老砾石坑，其他漏水的地方,应该给城市的地下水储量迸行补充。结果：减少洪水，城市的水更充足。计划 B 说每个城市应该是多孔的,每条河流应该都有自然泛滥的空间，每一个海岸线洪水自然应该让他们自己建造自己的防御。这听起来很昂贵和乌托邦,直到你意识到我们又在排空城市和保护我们的水源上已经花了多少钱，才知道我们在这方面做的有多差。

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Biology of Bitterness

A 有一个原因可以解释为什么**葡萄柚汁**是装在小杯子里:大多数人不想一次喝超过几盎司。**柚皮苷**,存在于葡萄柚中的一个天然化合物,味道是苦的。有些人喜欢少量的苦味因为相信它能改善味道,但其他人宁愿避免。所以果汁商经常选择低柚皮苷**含量的葡萄柚**,即使这个化合物有抗氧化剂的属性,一些营养学家认为此物质可以帮助预防癌症和动脉硬化。(第9，7题)

B 但是为了获得的美味的葡萄柚汁而没有苦味也是可能的。**我是通过参与一项Linguagen 公司的实验发现的**,这是一家在新泽西州克林波利的生物技术公司。套两个小型白色纸杯,标示为304和305,被放置在五人围坐的一张会议桌上。我们每个人都喝一杯,然后其他人轮流,在喝两者之间时用水和苏打饼干清洁完我们的上 颚。即使是抿一小口304葡萄柚后都绝对苦不堪言。但305却是更流畅;有酸味的柑橘但没有含苦的柚皮苷。因为这果汁曾由磷酸腺苷处理过,**或叫 AMP,这种化合物阻止了食物种的苦味却没有降低其中的营养。**(第1，13题)

C 味觉研究在当今是个蓬勃发展的产业,科学家深入研究出来所有5个基本味道甜、 苦、酸、咸、鲜,蛋白质的薄荷味。此行业对苦味非常感兴趣,因为它是行业内潜 在的未开发的领域。自然界有成千上万种苦味的化合物。他们保护植物警告动物离开，告诉他们这些植物可能是**有毒的**。但系统并非如此简单。葡萄柚和十字花科蔬菜如芽甘蓝和羽衣甘蓝富有营养恰恰是因为他们的苦味化合物。随着时间的推移,许多人已经爱上他们,至少在少量的。“人类是唯一喜欢苦味的物种,” 查尔斯•朱克表示,他是在圣地亚哥加州大学医学院的神经学家。“每一个其他物种都厌恶苦味,因为它意味着坏消息。但我们人类已经学会享受它。我们喝咖 啡,是苦的,还有奎宁。我们喜欢在我们的生活中有苦味的香料。“因为少量苦味可以取悦人们，但强烈的苦我们会有排斥心理，苦味阻止化合物 AMP 可以让一系列的食品、饮料和药品更美味可口——因此是更有利可图的。(第10题)

D 不同的人有不同品尝苦味的能力,**差异似乎是源自基因**。约有75%的人对苦味化合物苯硫脲6 n 丙基硫氧嘧啶的味道很敏感,而25%是不敏感的。那些对苯硫脲敏感的人似乎不太可能比其他人多吃十字花科的蔬菜,根据犹他大学的遗传学家斯蒂芬•伍丁提到。有些人,**被称为味觉超人**,尤其对6 n 丙基硫氧嘧啶敏感,因为他们有异常高的**味蕾**数量。味觉超人倾向于避开各种有苦味的东西,包括蔬菜、咖啡、和黑巧克力。也许因此,他们通常会很瘦。他们也不喜欢的酒精饮料,因为他们通常略苦。例如杜瓦的威士忌,大多数人尝起来有点甜。“但是味觉超人尝不 出一点甜味,只有苦味,” 瓦莱丽•达菲说,她是在斯托尔斯的康涅狄格大学的营养学副教授。(第8，12题)

E 在最近的一项研究,达菲发现,味觉超敏感者饮用含酒精的饮料,平均而言,只有每 周两到三次,而非敏感者平均五或六次。每个味蕾,看上去就像一个洋葱,由50到 100细长细胞从芽的顶端延伸到底部。顶部是一个小丛神经末梢,捕捉味道分子, 称为促味剂,在食品和饮料都广泛存在。神经末梢的功能就像那些视觉和嗅觉的一样。**一旦苦的信号**

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

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已经收到,它会通过一种被称为 G 蛋白质物质进行传播。G 蛋白质参与了苦，甜 和鲜味的知觉 传输， 90 年 代早期在 纽 约市西奈山医 学院,Linguagen 创始人罗伯特• Margolskee 已发现，一种被称为 gustducin 的蛋白质触发一系列的化学反应,导致细胞内离子浓度的变化。最终,又提供了一个表现为苦的信号到大脑。“信号系统就像一个个水桶,”Margolskee 说道。“它会 从 G 蛋白质到其他蛋白质。”(第4，14题)

F 2000年朱克和其他人发现了30种不同的苦味味觉感受器的基因编码。“我们知道 可能数量会更多,因为有这样一个的苦味促味剂的领域,”朱克表示。但无论哪个 促味剂进入嘴或接收器上,苦涩的味道对我们而言都是一样的。唯一的变化源于 其强度和伴随的嗅觉不同。“味觉细胞就像一盏灯开关”,朱克表示。“他们不 是开就是关。”

G 一旦科学家们搞清楚味道的工作机制,他们就会开始想干扰它的办法。他们试着用 **AMP**,这种有机化合物,普遍存在于母乳和其他物质中,是在细胞分解食物是产生的。**AMP 本身没有苦味,但当放入食物中时,Margolskee 和他的同事们发现,与接收端相。AMP 很有效率,它可能无法抑制每一种苦味**,因为它可能连接不到所有30苦味接收端。所以 Linguagen 使用高通量筛选技术来扩大寻找其他苦阻滞剂的范围。研究人员先哄骗在培养中的细胞来激活苦味末端。然后从化学化合物库中 选择几种物质,滴入味觉接收端,然后科学家来寻找一些对于反应的证据。(第5题)

H 最后,一些研究人员相信,**像 AMP 的化合物将有助于使加工食品更健康**。例如,一个坎贝尔的鸡肉面条汤含有850毫克的氯化钠,或盐，这超过三分之一的每日推荐摄取量。盐可以掩盖用于罐头高温的过程中产生的苦味,这会导致糖和氨基酸产 生反应。部分的盐也可以被另一个盐：氯化钾所代替,这往往是在一些人的饮食中是稀缺的。氯化钾有苦味,但这可以被一个剂量的 AMP 消除。苦味阻止剂也可 以用来放在儿童咳嗽糖浆中来代替樱桃或葡萄香味来抵制苦味,他们可能抑制抗组胺药中的苦味,还有抗生素,某些艾滋病药物和其他药物的苦味。(第6题)

I 许多食品制造商已经开始尝试 AMP 在其产品中,其他苦味阻滞剂也正在被其他竞争对手如在加州拉霍亚的 Senomyx 所研制。**也许就在几年后**，继食品公司已开始从罐头汤和电视晚餐中除去苦味后,**他们可以着眼于更有用的东西:**一个装在瓶子里苦味剂,我们都可以随意洒在我们芽甘蓝或搅进我们的葡萄柚汁。(第2题)

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人体铸造与艺术

A 当这些人体铸造在19世纪制作出来的时候，没有人认为他们是艺术。但是，如果今天的批评可以猛烈抨击翠西·艾敏的“杂乱无章的床和灯光”或者某个画廊杰作时，难道这些巧妙，深刻，奇怪的作品不应该有更吸引我们的注意么？

B **艺术随时间变化而变化；什么是艺术，也会改变。用于虔诚的，仪式的或休闲的对象，被另一个新来的文明重新分类，但他们不再回应这些原始目的。**《纽约客》卡通那里没有拉斯科石斑鱼，一个野牛画家会在哪里时间错误地给另一个“艺术”的评论？伴随这个发生的是，技术和工艺判断非艺术当时却被重新评估。（第19题）

C **在19世纪，人体铸造是塑造照片想要的绘画效果；两者都被高级艺术视为一种欺骗式捷径。**他们有点——快速和坚定的现实主义——也暗示了其局限性；他们留下很少或者没有留下任何想象空间。对许多人来说，人体铸造是对雕刻家的创造性的一种侮辱；在一个著名的1834年的诉讼案中，一个垂死的拿破仑的面具在没有他本人的允许下被复制和出售，被认为侵犯了肖像权——换句话说，他被专门公布，他不是一名艺术家。**罗丹谈论人体铸造：“它发生得快，但它并不能成为艺术。”**这将促成艺术远离其适当的追求的理想。其他人担心如果他的本质允许进入的话，整个审美标准将会毁掉，它将会引导艺术走向偏离理想的轨迹。（第20，21题）

D 高更，在本世纪末，担心将来摄影的未来发展：**如果摄影所有的过程走入色彩领域，画家会不会可能使用松鼠尾巴制作的笔刷而丢掉工作？**但是绘画最终证明它的生命力是顽强的，摄影只是改变了它，就像在电影院到来时，小说重新评估旁白叙事一样。但高级和初级绘画之间的差距，总是比顽固派暗示小：画家一直用技术支持-**做着无聊事情的工作室助理**，显画器和针孔摄像头；而显然很少工艺品涉及到更多的技能、思想、准备、选择和想象力——这取决于我们对它的定义。**人体铸造是复杂的、技术的工作，如本杰明罗伯特•海顿发现当他倒了250升的石膏在他的黑人模特威尔逊身上时，几乎要了他的命。**（第22，14，23题）

E 时间在用另一个方式改变着我们的观点。**每个新的艺术运动意味着对过去重新有什么评估，**现在做什么改变着之前做过的事情。在某些情况下，这仅仅是自私的，新的艺术使用旧的来证明它自己：看看所有这些都指向这点；难道我们有了现在的对过去逝去的积累，不算聪明么？但通常是一种感性的再改变，提醒我们不要做事想当然；偶尔我们需要审美就相当于一个白内障手术。所以在这个表演中

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

有很多项目-19世纪下半叶的无辜的小人物——也将愉快地坐在如今在商业或公共画廊里。许多策展人(馆长)可能会放一个一个巴纳姆马戏团的惊人铸造，巨手。（第24题）

F **最初的影响是在眼睛，在意想不到的大小和极端的逼真之间的矛盾中。**接下来，人类的元素开始介入:你注意到，指甲有泥土在外壳——除非这是塑造者的装饰添加——和类似水稻的指尖远远超过他们。(这个巨人是一个焦虑的食腐者，还是仅仅意味着肉从巨大的指甲里长出来?)然后你把在这些元素中选择，排列，艺术，如果你喜欢会这样叫的话。——整洁、褶皱的，有扣子的袖筒，让这个东西在材质上平衡和变化。这仅仅只是一个模压的手，然而，此部分却彻底地为整体挺立着:作为一个公众展示，它却狡猾地，深刻地提醒我们最初那个铸造的人在他那个时代，就像一个呆人一样，是个受害者。我们举例路从德加的“小小舞蹈家”离我们不是很远，(毕竟，一位评论家说她应该在 Dupuytren 病理学博物馆)；尽管我们更接近于被懒洋洋地称为尖端的当代艺术。（第25,18题）

G 巴特宣告了作者的死亡，在文中作者的本意，以及读者后来的授权，他这样宣布，无需多言，以一个特定目的书面形式，目的是与读者之间沟通某些特定的东西。一个 Keith Weller 部分的自己的目标。但是不适合文学作品的东西对于艺术却起了很大作用。图片无余力地展示了作者的意图；随着时间的推移，“读者”变得更加强大。我们很少有人能作为其原画家“预期”那样来看一个中世纪祭坛装饰品，我们信赖的太少，审美方面却知道太多，所以我们重建了它的理解，我们发现了作品的新的娱乐领域。同样地，缺乏对保罗和其他被遗忘的将油漆涂到身体上，模型，铸造的工匠们的艺术意图的了解，所有一切到现在都已经是无关紧要。

H **但重要的是我们这些活着的个体对这些存活下来物品的反应。测试很简单:它是否吸引眼球，是大脑兴奋，撩动你的思绪来思考;以及能都打动你的心。**此外，是否涉及到有明显技巧的部分?很多当前时尚艺术只短暂地吸引着眼睛和大脑;但它未能吸引心智或心灵。它可以使用旧的二分法，它是美丽的，但却缺少必要的深度。一个艺术带来的长久快乐是能否带给我们意料之外的角度，使我们惊讶得驻足观看的能力。这就是许多在这个展出中的展览做到的。使我们能从一个意想不到的角度或阻止我们短暂的奇迹。这就是在这个节目里许多对象做的。这个“混乱的金星”没有使罗恩·穆克的“逝世的爸爸”逊色，但她的确为自己提供了一个伴侣，先驱，对，还有竞争对手。（第26,17题）

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

英式建筑 2

A 建筑是关于演化而不是关于革命的。以前人们曾一度认为一旦罗马人在 5 世纪将英国人赶出英国，英国人造的秀美的别墅，精心设计的小镇和建筑工艺的奇迹比如哈德良长城就会像英国文化一样被腐化，进入到黑暗时代。直到 1066 年，诺曼人的成功征服大不列颠带来了久违的光明，中世纪的哥特式天主教的教堂的建造者在英国文化的复兴过程中起到了重要的作用。然而，真相并没有像罗马式英国文化被影响那样简单，这种影响还包括了建筑和语言，宗教，政治组织和艺术，它们在罗马人撤出后的很长一段时间仍然存在，尽管盎格鲁撒克逊人有自己精美建筑风格，但是这样的成就很少被保留下来，因为大多数的建筑都是**木制**的。（第 28 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

B 即便如此，在 1066 年诺曼人在佩文西的登陆和 1485 年理查德三世在博斯沃斯战死这之间的一段时间，标志着英式建筑的繁荣，一直持续到都铎王朝和近代早期的这段时间。这段时间更加引人注目的另一个原因是**中世纪建筑所蕴含的思想是“建有所用”。**宏伟的天主教堂和教区的教堂，塔顶高耸入天，它们不仅是石头建筑的展示，更是非常实用的建筑。城堡有它特别的用途，它的城垛和角楼都是有实际用途的而不是用来装饰的，16 世纪的建筑也受“建有所用”的思想影响，只是到了现在，建筑的作用变得有所不同。特别是国内的建筑往往是用来体现**地位和财富**的。（第 35、29 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

C 这种庄严和令人好奇的工艺通过不同的方式展示着自己，**更强的安全感需要建筑向外延伸来体现**，这和中世纪的风格正好相反，那时建筑的功用是防御，所以建筑向内以庭院的形式延伸。这种向外延伸的建筑风格需要更多外部的装饰，房间本身就比较宽敞和明亮，作为**昂贵的商品**，大量玻璃的使用使得建筑本身造假就不菲，与此同时，建筑风格还偏从中庭向两边对称。（第 36、30 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

D 而英国建筑师鼻祖伊尼哥·琼斯（1573-1652）设计的建筑是一个例外，他设计的建筑的**经典的**布局和比例使得他在当时独树一帜，许多 17 世纪早期的建筑的风格在都铎王朝晚期得到了进一步的发展。但是到了 1640 年和 150 年间，内战和战争的余波使得很多绅士和贵族不是被迫逃亡到大陆躲避战争，就是在战争结束后，跟随查理二世被流放。**在那里，他们接触到了法国人，荷兰人以及意大利人的建筑，在 1660 年他们跟随查理王室回到英国的时候，皇家纷纷收回原本属于他们的房产，并且为自己新建了很多具有巴洛克风格的建筑，这种巴洛克建筑体现了皇室重新获得的权威，表达了专制主义的思想**，因为人们深深记得在内战期间整个世界变得怎样的糟糕。这时期的建筑风格是注重过分装饰和雕琢，有时甚至都夸张过了头，这种建筑所反映的政治也许是令人

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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

质疑的，但是它所带来产物——宏伟的建筑是令人叹为观止的。（第 31、37、38 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

E 由 Joseph Paxton 设计的由玻璃和钢铁建成的巨大的水晶宫殿，用来陈列 1851 年的大型展会的展品，这引领了 19 世纪另一大建筑流派，其中包含了大量的工业生产方法。但是这持续了没多久，人们对工业化大量生产的信心演变成了怀疑。**批量生产导致了建筑和家具的过分完美，手工艺人不再在创作中占据主要地位。**对工业化产生的使得人性丧失的声讨，使得改革者像 John Ruskin 和 William Morris 一起合力希望使建筑重新回到手工打造，工业化前的制作工艺。Morris 的影响从**家具和纺织品**的生产中体现出来，直到 1880 年，一代年轻的建筑师相应他的号召，表示建筑应该是手工打造精美的。（第 39、32 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

F 在 20 世纪建筑最重要的潮流仅仅在英国一晃而过，Whilst Gropius 致力于玻璃的使用，Le Corbusier 则是试着使用混凝土制的框架，那时保守古板的建筑师 **Edwin Lutyens** 创造了新乔治亚和复兴时代为过时的地主阶级的乡村建筑。此外，还有疯狂的建筑工匠，继承了 William Morris，仍然试图通过手工制作椅子和抵制新技术来将建筑潮流带回到工业化革命前。在 1920 年和 1930 年只有少数的现代运动产生的建筑带着一些新的特征，而这些建筑大多出自外国建筑师之手，比如在英国定居的 Serge Chermayeff ，Berthold Lubetkin 和 Erno Goldfinger 等。（第 33 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

G **然而在二战后，这种局面发生了改变，现代主义运动的理念逐步得到了发展，这和战后的英国所需一拍即合，因为在 1945 年，英国在 Attlee’s Labour 的政府的领导下开始重建，急需大量建造时间短造价低廉的房子。**预先组合的元素，金属的框架，水泥覆盖和鲜有装饰都被现代主义者推崇，但是英国人却对此持有怀疑态度，尽管如此，这样的建筑元素还是在建居民区和学校的时候不同程度地被采用。**当地政府**承担着重建城市中心的任务，成为这类建筑的拥护者。这代表曾经统治建筑领域几个世纪的个性主义的权威地位发生了变动。（第 40、34 题 *iprediciting.com copyright*）

H 因为战争，当地政府和英国国内或跨国公司以及大型的教育机构都支持这样的建筑，使得此类建筑占据了英国建筑的主导地位。到了 1980 年末期，现代主义运动被不公正地指责为高层建筑的始作俑者，被视为一种讽刺和后现代主义，因为它借用了太多各地和各时期的元素。但是现在，在新的千禧年，即使是后现代主义都被看作是古老的，那么接下来什么会主导建筑的潮流？后后现代主义？

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

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1

Version 26105　　主题　斯里兰卡蓄水工程

教师互动解析
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1	Cropproduction	2	sugar-cane plantations	3	three wells
4	1998	5	roofs of houses	6	rainwater storage tanks.
7	NOT GIVEN	8	YES	9	NO
10	YES	11	NO	12	YES
13	NOT GIVEN	14	NO		

2

Version 26106　　主题　大象交流

教师互动解析
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28	hammer	29	body	30	pad
31	cavities/sinus cavities	32	trunks and feet	33	infrasonic
34	ecology	35	seismic messages	36	acoustic communication/ communications
37	mate	38	ground	39	A
40	C				

3

Version 26107　　主题　霸王蝶迁徙

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	C	2	B	3	B
4	G	5	A	6	H
7	D	8	J	9	TRUE
10	TRUE	11	FALSE	12	TRUE
13	NOT GIVEN	14	NOT GIVEN		

4

Version 26109 主题 马拉维粮食项目

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	iii	2	x	3	viii
4	ix	5	vi	6	i
7	iv	8	extra snacks	9	firewood
10	85%	11	50%	12	A
13	C				

5

Version 26116 主题 顺势疗法

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	ix	2	v	3	i
4	vii	5	iv	6	viii
7	iii	8	TRUE	9	FALSE
10	TRUE	11	TRUE	12	FALSE
13	FALSE	14	NOT GIVEN		

6

Version 26208 主题 科学偶然性

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

28	iv	29	ix	30	i
31	v	32	iii	33	vii
34	Horace Walpole	35	fairy tale	36	Sri Lanka
37	A	38	C	39	B
40	B				

7

Version 26305 主题 劝导营销

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

27	B	28	A	29	D
30	C	31	J	32	F
33	K	34	K	35	D
36	aisles	37	experiments	38	loyalty card
39	cosmetics	40	group		

8

Version 26306 主题 郁金香

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	I	15	D	16	B
17	G	18	F	19	TRUE
20	FALSE	21	TRUE	22	NOT GIVEN
23	FALSE	24	Fighting	25	commerce
26	estates	27	flower lovers		

9

Version 26308 主题 古松树

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

1	I	2	C	3	D
4	A	5	B	6	A
7	D	8	energy	9	stratification
10	（bands of）bark	11	（dry mountain）air	12	ground cover
13	distance				

10

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 26309 主题 防洪

1	D	2	B	3	G
4	A	5	F	6	E
7	Mississippi	8	London	9	The Netherlands
10	Berlin	11	Los Angeles/LA	12	B
13	D				

11

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 26314 主题 葡萄柚的苦味

1	B	2	I	3	C
4	E	5	G	6	H
7	A	8	D	9	Naringin
10	poisonous	11	supertasters	12	taste buds
13	A	14	**D**		

12

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

Version 26324 主题 加拿大移民的西迁

14	ii	15	iv	16	x
17	vi	18	i	19	vii
20	xii	21	Homesteads	22	agricultural output
23	wheat	24	Company	25	Police Force
26	transcontinental railway				

13

Version 26325　　主题　记忆力与年龄

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	C	15	D	16	B
17	C	18	Memory	19	psychological
20	semantic memory	21	episodic memory/event memory	22	algebra
23	vocabulary	24	E	25	B
26	A	27	C		

14

Version 26326　　主题　人体铸造与艺术

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

14	D	15	C	16	G
17	H	18	F	19	YES
20	NO	21	NOT GIVEN	22	NO
23	NOT GIVEN	24	YES	25	B
26	D				

15

Version 26512　　主题　英国建筑史

教师互动解析
请扫描二维码

28	wood	29	status and wealth	30	expensive commodity
31	classical	32	furniture and textiles	33	Edwin Lutyens
34	local authorities	35	B	36	A
37	D	38	A	39	C
40	C				

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